

Homelands — KwaZulu - General
1985

January — August

Senator to see Durban church, community and political bodies

Kennedy party will visit 13 organisations today

Mercury Reporter

SEN Edward Kennedy will meet church leaders and representatives of 13 church, community and political organisations in Durban today.

The touring senator and his party are scheduled to have dinner at the home of Archbishop Denis Hurley, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Durban, this evening and will go to the offices of the church organisation Diakonia in St Andrew's Street afterwards.

Sen Kennedy will meet representatives of the United Democratic Front, the Natal Indian Congress, the South African Allied Workers' Union, the Joint Rent Action Committee, the Detainees Support Committee, the End Conscription Committee, the South African

Domestic Workers' Association, the Black Sash, Diakonia, the South African Institute for Race Relations, the Ecumenical Centre Trust, the United Committee of Concern, Women for Peaceful Change Now, the Pietermaritzburg Agency for Christian Awareness, the National Youth Leadership Training Programme and the Presbyterian Church.

Letter

The meeting is being organised under the auspices of Archbishop Hurley and Diakonia.

The Rev Wesley Mabuza of the Methodist Church, the Rev B K Duda of the United Congregational Church, the Rev S A Khumalo of the African Presbyterian Church and Archbishop Hurley will be among the

church leaders present.

University of Natal Students' Representative Council president Richard Swart will meet Mr Robert Kennedy jun, Sen Kennedy's nephew and son of the assassinated Mr Robert Kennedy, to give him a letter of welcome on behalf of Durban students.

In the letter, Mr Swart says the Kennedy's visit to Durban is especially significant for University of Natal students because Robert Kennedy gave the university's annual Academic Freedom Lecture in 1966, the last time a Kennedy visited South Africa.

The impression made by Robert Kennedy was quite overwhelming, to the extent that people did not want him to leave and started jumping on his car.

W. S. Swart
9/11/85
(107)

Buthelezi and Kennedy clash loudly over Inkatha 'snub'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and Senator Edward Kennedy argued loudly after a prayer breakfast at a hotel in Durban today.

The argument started because of Senator Kennedy's reluctance to meet hundreds of Inkatha supporters waiting outside. Chief Buthelezi complained of being snubbed.

The Kennedy show was already more than an hour late when the breakfast meeting started at 8.30. Then the parties met for more than two hours while Chief Buthelezi delivered three papers.

During his talk with Senator Kennedy, Chief Buthelezi dismissed Bishop Desmond Tutu as peripheral to the struggle for liberation.

When the senator and Chief Buthelezi came out of the meeting, Kennedy aides and Security Police started leading him to the rear of the hotel where cars were waiting to drive him to the airport.

But Chief Buthelezi was adamant that the senator should go to the front entrance with him to greet the crowds, and said "it happens every time that I get treated this way and am snubbed" when Senator Kennedy insisted there were security problems involved and he was running late.

WAVED TO CROWDS

They argued until Chief Buthelezi led Senator Kennedy to the front door where they stood and waved to the chanting crowds. The senator then turned round and was rushed to his car.

Earlier Chief Buthelezi told the senator that spokesmen such as Bishop Tutu "are applauded and feted in the West as they boldly proclaim the myth that black South Africans support disinvestment, support the armed struggle, and that this country is on the very brink of radical change.

"They do not have to be judged by ordinary starving people in democratic organisations, by long queues of workers. Leaders who call for the things Bishop Tutu and others call for now have come and gone, and will come and go again after Bishop Tutu has fallen from the limelight.

"If ever there is to be a revolution, if ever a race war simply has to be fought, God forbid, success will be built on the kind of foundations which Inkatha is now laying. This is the final truth which makes spokesmen like Bishop Tutu ephemeral," said the chief.

Kennedy Buthelezi stuns

Murray 11/1/85

African Affairs
Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi and Senator Edward Kennedy clashed after a prayer meeting at the Royal Hotel in Durban yesterday and the rift widened last night when the visiting American politician stunned the chief with the content of a later statement.

During a breakfast meeting the senator had been stung by the chief's criticism of Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Alan Boesak, who have jointly hosted the American's visit to South Africa.

'You would think less of me as a person if I remained silent while you criticise the brave and courageous individuals who have invited me to this country,' he told Chief Buthelezi.

'Your comments in this regard were not positive, not constructive and were derogatory to some proud individuals who are my close personal friends.'

No insult

The chief said he had been dealing with the matter of disinvestment and this was important background. He felt that Senator Kennedy's reaction had been unwarranted and he had been 'over-sensitive' about the issue.

He had not insulted the bishop in any way and had referred to him as a 'respected' bishop.

In a statement released in Cape Town the senator said his discussions with Chief Buthelezi had 'failed to make any convincing case that the so-called homelands policy and any co-operation with that policy would lead to full and meaningful political participation by all South Africans in the life of their country'.

Chief Buthelezi was flabbergasted last night by the introduction of the issue of the homelands policy.

The issue had not been mentioned during the breakfast meeting.

'I have known him since the early 1970s when I was already the head of the KwaZulu Government. He has always embraced me as an opponent of apartheid and this issue has never arisen before.

'I do not know if he has sucked this poison from Bishop Tutu,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi said he made it clear in private talks with Senator Kennedy before the breakfast yesterday that he

had not seen President Botha for four years because he opposed the Government's apartheid policies.

'I told him I would never have set up the Buthelezi Commission if I had agreed with Government policy,' he said.

The Chief Minister also explained the altercation which developed when Senator Kennedy became reluctant, at the end of their meeting, to meet hundreds of Inkatha supporters who had gathered outside the main entrance of the hotel.

Chief Buthelezi said that the senator had initially agreed to meet them but became very nervous.

'I could understand his nervousness. He said he did not have his own aides.

'The South African Security Police directed him to the back of the hotel but I said the people were in front,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi denied that he had complained of being snubbed.

10/11/85 (107/100)
Action by workers, says Buthelezi

Disinvestment 'will hit blacks hardest'

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told Senator Edward Kennedy in Durban yesterday that black workers had not yet called for disinvestment in South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said in a memorandum read to the senator at breakfast at the Royal Hotel that disinvestment had become a 'parrot cry' among some blacks to frighten white South Africa to fall in line so far as human rights, social justice and black human dignity were concerned.

Pressures on the South African Government, which were likely to move the 'regime' into bringing about

fundamental changes in South Africa, were welcome, he said.

But to exert pressures which did more harm to the oppressed than to oppressors was madness.

'No one has proved to us that the suffering which will ensue within the black community as a result of disinvestment will actually force the regime to effect the fundamental changes which all of us are clamouring for,' Chief Buthelezi said.

It was no good doing things just to ease consciences, he said.

As the economic situation continued to deteriorate, it was the black people who were the first to bear the brunt of it all.

Chief Buthelezi said black people had no choice about where they lived, whether it was in rural or urban areas.

He told Senator Kennedy it was a lot of 'balderdash' for people to say to him that American investors should not be involved in the so-called homelands.

These areas had not been created by the South African Government, but by history and conquest, just like the Indian reservations in the United States.

Chief Buthelezi said spokesmen like Bishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican Bishop-elect of Johannesburg, were applauded and feted in the West as they proclaimed the 'myth' that black South Africans supported disinvestment, supported armed struggle and the country was very brink of change.

But protestants did not have real life constituencies for what they were doing.

He said black leaders who called for the kind of things Bishop Tutu and others were calling for had come and gone. They would come and go again after Bishop Tutu had fallen out of the limelight.

Inkatha, on the other hand, had grown phenomenally in the very decade in which other groups had faded into oblivion.

Chief Buthelezi said there would not be a successful armed struggle in South Africa.

South Africa was too powerful in the sub-continent to permit neighbouring states to be used as a springboard.

Kennedy only out to win votes, says Azapo

Political Reporter

THE Azanian People's Organisation has severely criticised Senator Edward Kennedy's South African tour as 'imperialistic' and designed for vote-catching back home.

The national publicity secretary for Azapo, Mr Imram Moosa, said the senator was not interested in local publicity and his real concern in South Africa was not change, but stability, as he was an 'avowed capitalist'.

Azapo demonstrators protesting about the tour met Senator Kennedy at Jan Smuts Airport when he arrived there at the start of his visit as well as when he arrived in Durban on Wednesday.

Mr Moosa's comments are supported by the shoddy treatment given to the Press in Durban by Senator Kennedy and his aides.

Not once did Senator Kennedy address the local Press in spite of promised 'media opportunities'.

Instead, the senator was hustled past local pressmen to his car or to meetings.

Mr Moosa said both American political parties supported international capitalism and Senator Kennedy was on record as saying his visit was meant to rekindle black support for the West.

'There is a concerted

effort to portray ex-presidential candidate Senator Kennedy as a champion of the cause of black people.

'With the mood in the U S A being strongly against the South African regime, we are of the view that Senator Kennedy's visit is meant to fool the oppressed people of Azania into believing that their enemy is Reaganism and not American imperialism itself,' he said.

Senator

FROM PAGE 1

grammes for the poor.

'The fact that I do oppose injustice in my own land, wherever it occurs, does not mean that I can or will be blind to injustice in South Africa or in the Soviet Union or anywhere else.

'The South African Government stubbornly refuses to discuss the central issue which is full political rights and citizenship for all the people of this land.

'There are disparities in the US between black and white Americans, but they are barely a fraction of the disparities in this society.'

They were also disparities between Americans who had equal rights politically, not between whites who had the privilege of citizenship and blacks who were treated as aliens in their own land, Senator Kennedy said.

Leaders condemn huge contraception

planning clinic and the Durban and Pietermaritzburg municipal clinics.

But yesterday Bishop Michael Nuttal, Anglican Bishop of Natal, said: 'I think it is very wrong.'

'And I would go further to say that any encouragement or condonation of sexual intercourse outside of marriage is wrong.'

'The supplying of contraceptives, especially to young girls, implies condonation and even encouragement,' he said.

Bishop Nuttal said he sympathised with the practical problem of

usually active girl contraception and risk an unwanted pregnancy.

'But premarital sex is still morally questionable.'

The chairman of the Durban Council of Churches, the Rev B K Dlodla, said he felt the people responsible for giving contraceptives to young girls were doing an injustice to the parents and the community at large.

'This is encouraging promiscuity which is immoral, unchristian and not helping the community at all,' he said.

See Editorial Opinion



**CHIEF
TEMBE**

'I'm very sorry, Chief'

107
13/11/85
C. Brew

CHIEF Mzimba Tembe of the Tonga Tribe in Ingwavuma apologised this week to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi for asking the SA Government to excise the Tembe area from KwaZulu and give it "independence".

His apology followed the disclosure of a petition from Chief Tembe to then Prime Minister P W Botha, alleging "intimidation and harassment" and asking for protection from "ill-treatment and acts of reprisal" by Inkatha and the KwaZulu Chief Minister.

"Swazis have taken advantage of me because I am not educated," said Chief Tembe, adding that all his faults were a result of people deceiving him.

He said he wanted to go to Pretoria to withdraw the petition and it was up to the KwaZulu authorities to appoint someone to accompany him.

Chief Buthelezi said it was an act of treachery for Swaziland to indulge in such schemes with the Tembe people.

**By BANCROFT
HLATSHWAYO**

He was astounded that the SA Government had not mentioned Chief Tembe's petition to him, he said.

When he met Mr Botha on November 30, he never dreamt that there would be such "revelations".

Chief Buthelezi said he did not hate Chief Tembe for his actions.

But he only felt intense pain at the way the Swazis were using Chief Tembe — in the same way they were using his daughter Phumzile — to get at him.

Princess Phumzile is presently living in Swaziland against her father's wishes.

It was also revealed that the Tembe delegation to Pretoria in August last year was told by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Louis Nel that the SA Government would not have any problems in granting the Tonga people independence.



CHIEF TEMBE

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13/11/85 Pres

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Hambanati calms down

PEACE has finally returned to Hambanati township on the Natal north coast — nearly five months after hordes of Inkatha supporters allegedly began a terror campaign in the township.

During the past week more than 120 people who fled the alleged Inkatha-inspired violence in August last year returned to the township — to a tumultuous welcome from other residents.

The clashes had been between those who opposed and those who favoured Hambanati's incorporation into KwaZulu.

From PRESS TRUST

Several others were scheduled to return later this week, but the Port Natal Development Board had not completed repairs on their homes.

Hambanati Residents' Association executive member Ian Mkhize — whose house and car were burnt out completely — said leading HRA officials were monitoring the refugees' return.

HRA had completed an analysis of the community's needs — and education topped the list

of priorities, he said.

"We are determined to keep peace in our townships.

"The educational authorities' failure to provide adequate educational facilities up to the end of the 70's has done much to stifle the development of an indigenous, progressive and relevant leadership."

The refugees' return follows several rounds of talks between the Joint Rent Action Committee and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement — aimed at defusing the situation.

Four die in Zululand shootout

CAPE Times

15/1/85

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Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A South African policeman and three unidentified men — two suspected African National Congress guerillas and a civilian — were killed in a shootout yesterday during a pre-dawn police raid on a house in the rugged Nongoma district of Zululand, about 50km from Vryheid.

Police were confident last night that no further members of the guerilla group were in the area but said investigations into the incident were continuing.

The policeman killed was Lieutenant J Janse van Vuuren, 37, of Vryheid, who led the police attack on the shack where the gunmen were hiding out.

The three black men fatally wounded in the shooting have not yet been identified.

Kraal surrounded

Acting on information that suspected guerillas were in the house, Lieutenant Van Vuuren and an unspecified number

of policemen swooped on the home early in the morning.

Colonel Daan Hugget, district detective officer for the area, said last night that the operation started about 4am when a number of policeman surrounded a kraal in the Nongoma area after receiving information about guerillas being in the district.

As they approached a shack in the middle of the kraal, they were fired on.

The policemen retaliated and in the ensuing fire-fight Lieutenant van Vuuren was shot and killed.

Yesterday when Cape Times correspondents

flew over the scene, it was tranquil and the only evidence of the action a few hours earlier was the bullet-riddled shack.

Colonel Hugget praised the actions of Lieutenant Van Vuuren, whose body was found at the scene afterwards. He had been shot several times.

He leaves his wife, Jean Mary, and four children — Jan Hendrik, 14, Jacobus Christoffel, 12, Irene, 10, and Jane, 2.

Infiltration?

Brigadier S Theron, divisional commissioner of police in Northern Natal, also visited the scene yesterday.

Police took possession

of AK-47 rifles, ammunition and empty cartridge cases after the shootout.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said last night that investigations into the incident were continuing. It would not be known until they had been completed whether the men had infiltrated from Mozambique or Swaziland, or were resident in South Africa.

In a combined-forces operation in the nearby area of Ingwavuma at Christmas last year, two guerillas were killed and 10 other terrorists and sympathisers detained.

The operation also netted what was then described as the largest arms cache yet found in South Africa.

Memo 17/1/85 (107)

KwaZulu report available later in year

African Affairs Correspondent

A REPORT on the final consolidation of KwaZulu is likely to be made public later this year by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

However, the former minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, told the Natal congress of the National Party in August last year that the nagging uncertainty about the consolidation of KwaZulu should be removed soon after November 1984.

Mr Johan Oosthuizen, Press liaison officer for the department in Pretoria, said yesterday that Dr Viljoen had instructed the Commission for Co-operation and Development to make the report available to him by the end of the month.

It would then be studied by a parliamentary select committee set up for this purpose.

Mr Oosthuizen could not say when the report would be made public.

Mr Pat Rogers, New Republic Party spokesman on co-operation and development matters, said he hoped this was a final proposal and that farmers and the people of Natal would not be left

'hanging in the air'.

It opened up a new chapter on the possibility of the 'horrors of forced removals'.

'I don't believe South Africa can put up with this any more,' he said.

Mr Rogers said there was no possibility of KwaZulu taking independence.

'What is the sense of moving people unnecessarily, except for humanitarian reasons?' he asked.

Land was critical for the country's agricultural production and not to play politics with.

Last year the Surplus People's Project predicted that thousands of blacks would be uprooted if the Government went ahead with the 1975 consolidation proposals for KwaZulu.

The Natal congress of the Progressive Federal Party called on the Government to scrap plans for consolidation of the region.

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18/1/85

areas" were defined as those "with some form of local authority." But, as Haarhoff points out, this excludes "populations who live in close proximity to urban areas, who may be economically and functionally linked to them, but because they reside in areas without local authorities, escape being classified as urban."

These he describes as "frontier zones," largely inside KwaZulu but close to established urban centres. Those identified surround the Durban metropolitan sub-region (DMS), Maritzburg, Richards Bay and northern Natal. Together, he says, the Durban/Maritzburg districts accommodate two-thirds of the region's estimated urban black population of 1,6m.

Jobs are the obvious attraction. The fact that "in KwaZulu migration between rural areas and frontier zones is possible" is a contributing factor. "Controls by influx regulations," notes Haarhoff, "are difficult to apply, except in terms of access to employment in white areas."

After adjustment of the census figure for blacks he regards as "urban," Haarhoff has made a series of population projections for the region to the year 2000. Assuming population growth and urban migratory trends remain constant, he says the region's African population is likely to nearly double from 4,7m to around 8m — and that from natural increases alone.

However, he expects urban migration will continue at the 1970-1980 rate resulting in an increase in urbanisation from the present 35% to 42%. But even at this level there will be severe strain on the rural areas where the population is expected to grow from around 3m to 5m. Some have serious doubts "whether the rural areas have the capacity to absorb a population increment of this size without a further drop in living standards."

The answer, he believes, could lie in allowing urbanisation to increase to between 55% and 65%, coupled with a vigorous rural development programme and improving the possible absorption capacity of rural "white" Natal.

The authorities might be horrified at the suggestion, but Haarhoff argues that, under the circumstances, an urbanisation rate of around 65% is not only likely but necessary. It will, he says, ease the pressure on the rural areas by keeping population growth constant and "make rural development a more realistic proposition."

But what are the implications of an urbanisation rate of 65% for areas like the DMS already heavily populated by squatters? Haarhoff's calculations suggest the black population of the DMS could rise from around 1m to 3,6m at the turn of the century — depending on the rate of city-bound migration and the effectiveness of government's decentralisation policies.

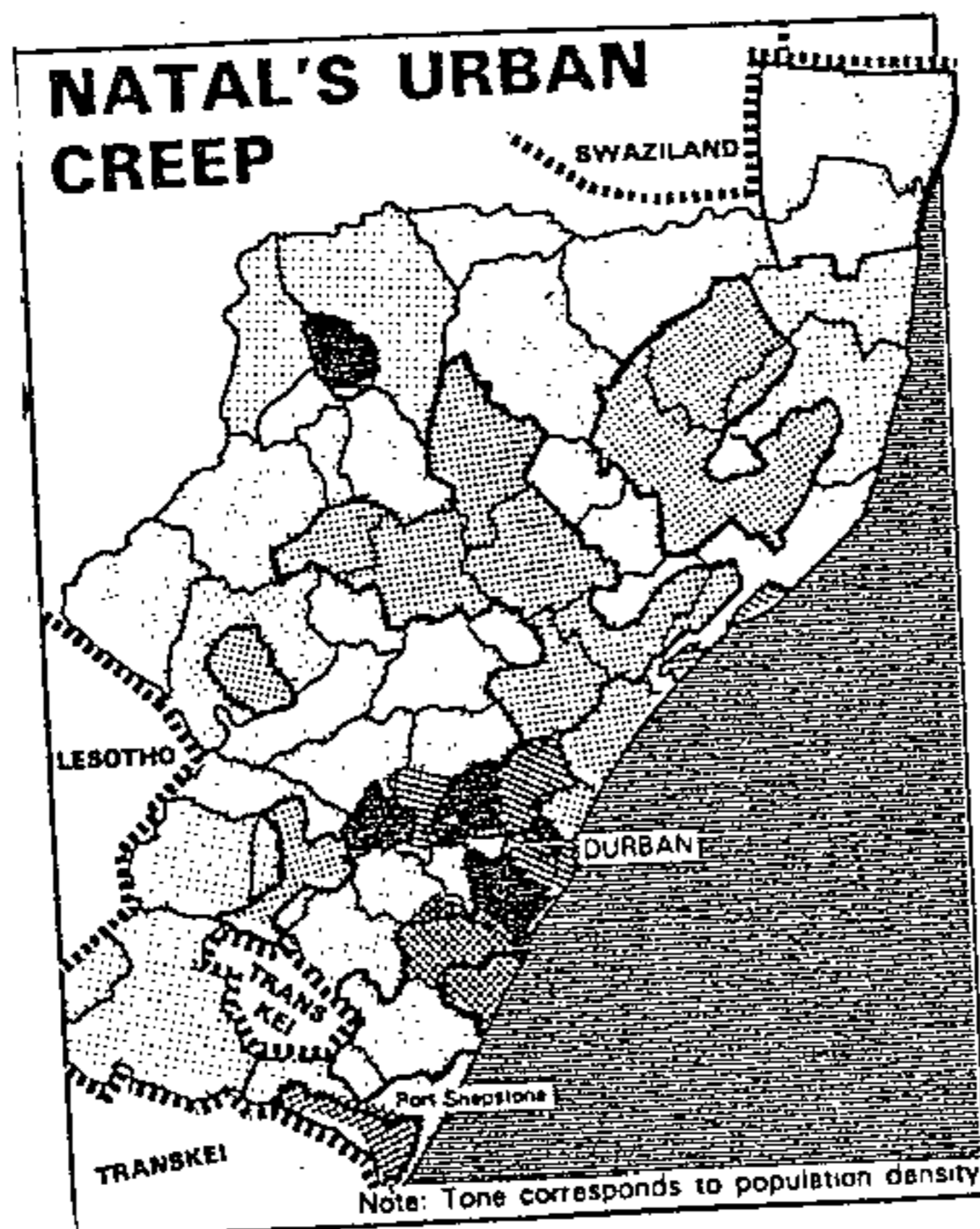
In the process, the city's racial composition is likely to change fundamentally. Of a total estimated population of 4,7m urban dwellers, 71% will most probably be black.

URBANISATION ~~739~~ 107 At Durban's gates

New statistics have emerged which indicate government's estimate of the rate of urbanisation in Natal/KwaZulu could be wrong.

According to the 1980 census, 22,7% of the black population of Natal/KwaZulu was urbanised. But in his doctoral thesis on urbanisation, Natal University's Errol Haarhoff suggests it could be as high as 35%. The recent increase in urban squatting seems to confirm his view.

The reason for the discrepancy appears to be government's narrow definition of an "urban area." In the 1980 census, "urban



Tembe/Tonga people's decision to petition Pretoria to break away from KwaZulu and form a separate self-governing Tonga homeland. Though ethnically distinct from Zulus, the Tongas have been administered by KwaZulu since the region obtained self-governing status.

Called before the KwaZulu legislative assembly to account for his rebelliousness, ageing chief Mzimba Mthembe claimed Swazi government officials helped him draft the petition and even made appointments for him with the SA Department of Foreign Affairs.

From this it appears the Swazis have not yet given up their dream of having their own corridor to the sea — even though the original Ingwavuma proposals fell flat. The objective apparently was to get the Tembe people to secede and then somehow incorporate them into Swaziland so that they would have Kosi Bay at their disposal for a deep water harbour.

Understandably, the KwaZulu government was incensed by what it called "this Swazi treachery" and the prospect of further fragmentation of the homeland. However, self-government for the Tongas does have some justification. Remnants of the Maputo clan of Mozambique, they fled to the eastern shores of Natal in the 1890s after quarrelling with their Portuguese overlords and asked the British crown for protection. Consequently they are no real kin of the Zulus, though many speak their language and have adopted their customs. By the same token, they have no real connection with the Swazis either.

Conspiracy

Mthembe says he and his people have been used as pawns in a political conspiracy. But the depths of the conspiracy may go even deeper than he imagines. KwaZulu government officials say both *agents provocateurs* of the Swazi government and the security police have been active in Ingwavuma of late. The government certainly seized on the Tembe's secession request with alacrity. Members of the delegation who took the petition to Pretoria allege senior officials of the department of Foreign Affairs said they could see "no problem" in granting the Tongas self-government.

Mthembe has now recanted, stating that he wants the petition withdrawn. That might put an end to secession moves in the northeast for the time being. However, Swaziland is not likely to give up lightly its aspirations of eventually having an outlet to the sea. Says KwaZulu education and culture minister Oscar Dhlomo: "This will continue to be an issue as long as Chief Mthembe is as weak as he is."

Dhlomo describes Ingwavuma, which shares borders with both Swaziland and Mozambique, as a "volatile area" and says he suspects that the enemies of KwaZulu will continue to use the divisive elements in the region to foment trouble.

INGWAVUMA

Tongas recant?

Government's now abandoned plan to cede part of Ingwavuma to Swaziland has left a legacy of simmering insurrection in KwaZulu's northeastern territories.

When Pretoria backed away from the proposals a year ago in the face of Zulu outrage, it suggested Swaziland take up its land claims directly with the KwaZulu government. But with strained relations with KwaZulu, the Swazis have achieved their objectives in a roundabout way.

It now emerges that emissaries of the kingdom played a leading role in the

Consolidation of KwaZulu ready?

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D. Bapatib

18/1/85

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The Natal congress of the Progressive Federal Party called on the government to scrap plans for the consolidation of the region. — DDC.

M. M. 24/1/85 (107) (8)

KwaZulu pay-out shock

Swazis gave Tembe chief R10 000 cash

African Affairs Correspondent

THE head of the Tembe tribe in north-east KwaZulu, Chief Mzimba Tembe, revealed at Ulundi yesterday that he had been offered R10 000 in cash on January 5 this year by an emissary for the Swaziland Government.

Chief Tembe made his shock disclosure at a Press conference attended by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and several KwaZulu Cabinet Ministers.

On January 8 this year, Chief Tembe told Chief Buthelezi that he was very sorry for having tried to lead his people into a separate Tembe homeland. He admitted that he had been influenced by the Swazi authorities who had also drawn up a petition on his behalf for submission to the then Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The Tembe chief said yesterday that he had been approached by Mr Julius Mbuyisa, a prominent businessman, who

had told him he was bringing 'something from Swaziland'.

He said he had been surprised to get this money since he received funds from the KwaZulu Government and from the Tembe tribal authority.

'I want to make this

public,' Chief Tembe said. 'I don't know what Swaziland's aim is.'

The magistrate at Manguzi, Mr I M Mdlalose, said Chief Tembe had asked him to take charge of the money since he did not want it at his house where it was a

'source of trouble'.

The principal public relations officer for the KwaZulu Government, Mr Tayson Dhlamini, said the Zulu King, King Goodwill, had been telephoned about this incident. He had contacted the Chief Minister and the money had been handed over to Col S M Mathe, acting head of the KwaZulu Police, who had a safe.

Chief Buthelezi said he would consult members of his Cabinet and they, with Chief Tembe, would decide what to do about the money.

Mr Mbuyisa said the money had been delivered to him by Prince Mangangeni. He had explained that it was from the Swazi Queen Regent.

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Mbuyisa had tendered an apology because he had become involved in the Swazi attempts to create a separate Tembe state but it was impossible to accept his apology because he had never indicated anywhere in his speech that he had done wrong.



Col S M Mathe, acting head of the KwaZulu Police, opens a packet containing R10 000.

Queen gave me R10 000 bribe — Tembe

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CP Correspondent
27/1/85

THE ALREADY strained relations between KwaZulu and Swaziland will take a further dive after claims this week that the Swazi queen regent was involved in a R10 000 pay-off to a would-be Zulu rebel chief.

The claim was made in Ulundi by Chief Mzimba Tembe, a controversial figure who petitioned the SA Government to cut him off from KwaZulu and give him his own homeland last year.



Swazi Queen Regent

Chief Tembe later retracted after widespread claims that the SA and Swazi Governments had a hand in the deal.

He admitted that he had been "influenced" by Swaziland to go for independence, and said that Swazi authorities had actually drawn up the petition.

He then apologised for his actions.

This week the chief went a step further and claimed he had been given a R10 000 "present" from the Swazis — with the SA National Intelligence Service acting as a "go-between".

Chief Tembe said he was given the cash early in January by a Julius Mbuyisa, who told him it was from the Swazi queen regent.

Tembe says he (Tembe) then handed the loot to a local magistrate, who in turn passed it over to the head of the KwaZulu police.

Mr Mbuyisa, who attended the indaba at which the claims were made, said he had been approached by Prince Mangangeni Dlamini of the Swazi royal house and two other men.

The prince asked him to deliver a parcel to Chief Tembe, Mr Mbuyisa said.

He went on to make allegations that NIS official George Mthlangane and a white security cop were also involved in the affair.

The R10 000 bribe will be fully discussed by the KwaZulu Cabinet before any further steps were taken, it was announced.

No Swazi comment could be obtained at the time of going to press.

Mercury 28/1/85 107

The

Kwazulu homes sprayed with pesticide banned in SA

Mercury Reporter

THE use of DDT, another highly toxic chemical, is banned in South Africa, but each year 80 000 homes in Kwazulu are sprayed with the pesticide to control the spread of malaria.

SUPPORT GROUPS

In 1930, at least 10 000 people are known to have died of malaria in Natal and the problem led to an investigation into possible control measures.

Dr M Short, senior medical officer in charge of communicable diseases, said last week that it was State policy to permit the import of DDT for the control of malaria for use by health authorities. 'Conditions for use are strictly defined,' he said.

According to Dr Short, DDT is also used extensively in most of the homelands and particularly in the Eastern

Transvaal where the incidence of malaria is said to be 10 times higher than in Natal.

Anti-malaria spraying in Kwazulu is carried out between January and March each year and follows intensive and careful planning programmes often launched two months before the application deadline.

Huge tracts, including the Ubombo, Nongoma and Ingwavuma districts, as well as an area near Pongola are constantly monitored and form part of the DDT spraying programme.

Dr Short said that DDT was sprayed on inside walls and eaves of huts and homesteads.

He believed that there was little, if any, risk of DDT damaging the environment or humans. DDT was introduced to

the area in the early 1960s and in spite of continued use, indications were that environmental contamination had dropped considerably.

'DDT is the best choice. There are no attractive alternatives. DDT is a slow accumulative poison and has not appeared to be harmful to man,' said Dr Short.

The product would be used until environmentalists could show that levels were becoming damaging, he said. The Mercury's Johan-

nesburg correspondent reports a claim that people are dying of pesti- cidal poisoning in South Africa at the rate of 68 a year — while there are only occasional deaths from sleeping sickness.

Yet the deadly chemical, dieldrin, banned in South Africa, is being used in Botswana against the tsetse fly because it carries sleeping sickness.

Dr John Ledger, of the Endangered Wildlife Trust, said that there had been 1 020 deaths from pesti- cidal poisoning in

South Africa between 1966 and 1980. Quoting figures from the Central Statistical Services in Pretoria, he said 113 such deaths were officially notified in 1980.

Yet in Chobe, where the Botswana veterinary services said Dieldrin was sprayed to protect humans and especially tourists from sleeping sickness, there had been only one death from sleeping sickness every three years in the period 1944 to 1979.

A Shell S A spokesman declined to comment.

HEALTH care in South Africa is a commodity, sold to the people who can afford it, not those who need it.

The prevalence of poor health among rural blacks is a direct and logical outgrowth of the present economic and political system — making improvement unlikely.

Yet health workers who try to redress the balance by setting up community programmes in black rural areas often fail, because they don't adequately understand the communities in which they work.

So writes Cedric de Beer, research officer for the community health department at the University of the Witwatersrand medical school, in the just-published "The South African Disease: apartheid health and health services".*

The book draws a distinction between health and health care.

"The health profile of the population is very bad, particularly in rural areas, because of the extent of poverty," he says.

"And health care services are not geared to meet the health needs of the public at large.

"The link between these two things is apartheid and the economic structure, because they determine largely who will be poor and who will not — and where the social resources of the country are directed."

It's a historical phenom-

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Health care: sold to those who can pay

BARBARA LUDMAN

enon, illustrated by the introduction of tuberculosis into the country at the end of the last century by British and European miners.

Poor living and working conditions made black mineworkers easy targets; sent home when they were found infected with the disease, or when their contracts were completed, they carried the germ into the countryside.

At the turn of the century, a tuberculosis commission found the way to stop the spread of the disease was to improve living and working conditions. That did not happen.

Nor did it happen in 1944, when the Gluckman Commission — headed by the MP for Yeoville, later Minister of Health, Dr H Gluckman — proposed a health service "which might have put good, free health care within the reach of every person in South Africa".

The commission noted that services provided by private doctors were "totally inadequate for the great mass of the people, to whom they are supplied, in the main, not according to their needs, but according to their means" — a situation that, says Mr De Beer, has not changed, with health care promoted as a commodity which the individual should buy, and health services in the impoverished homelands "minimal".

"In addition," Mr de Beer writes, "the commission put the prevention of ill health above the curing of disease. This concept, very popular today, was almost unheard of at the time."

The commission noted that "first and foremost among the causes of ill health are the economic poverty and social backwardness of the greater part of the Union's population.

"Vast numbers of people in this country do not earn enough to purchase the minimum of food, shelter and clothing to maintain themselves in health ... malnutrition is rife throughout the land ... housing is a problem."

And the commission pointed out that "unless there are vast improvements made in the nutrition, housing and health education of the people, the

mere provision of more 'doctoring' will not lead to any real improvement in the public health".

A partial solution was better than none at all. The commission proposed a national health service, with personal health services supplied free of charge, hospitals run by the state, not the provinces, and community health centres staffed by doctors, dentists and health visitors, with one centre for every 10 000 to 30 000 people.

The report was adopted, but its recommendations were never implemented. Mr De Beer writes that they could not have been.

"The Gluckman Commission was perceptive about many things. But it failed to come to terms with the nature of the economic system, and the political structures through which it expected its plans to be implemented.

"Only a radical change in the distribution of political power would have enabled a majority of people to enforce demands for a truly national health service."

The result Mr de Beer saw when he worked for the Environmental and Development Agency, a privately-funded group which promotes self-help projects, many of them health-oriented, in black rural areas.

It was in the late Seventies and, as part of his job, Mr De Beer toured health institutions in the Transkei and KwaZulu.

"We found health care largely restricted to fairly isolated hospitals, which were isolated also from the communities where they existed," he says.

"There was very little understanding of the social context from which their patients came, and basically no understanding of why poverty exists to the extent that it exists.

"In almost all instances the people working were very dedicated, doing the best they could to provide health care.

"But there were a number of problems: a dreadful lack of resources; in most cases, a purely curative bias, when prevention is both more cost-effective and more effective in reducing disease incidence; and the lack of an adequate understanding of the social context."



CEDRIC DE BEER ... "The struggle for social justice is also a struggle for health"

"People," he says, "are trying to launch community health programmes without adequately understanding the communities in which they work.

"For example, they will promote agriculture in a situation where up to 50% of the population is landless, or health education programmes relating to things like nutrition and hygiene which preach messages that people are simply unable to act upon."

He cites some chilling statistics. Not all are specifically attributed; but those that are include a Lebowa government survey concluding that 100 000 children in the area were malnourished, and that Kangwane, which houses less than 1% of South Africa's population, was responsible in 1980 for 20% of the notified cases of typhoid.

A survey carried out in Nqutu, in KwaZulu, found that 62% of the mothers of malnourished children knew what was necessary for a balanced diet for their children, he writes, but "they simply could not provide it. It was also found that 13% of mothers of well-nourished children could

not describe an adequate diet".

His conclusion: when a wide range of food is available "mothers will feed their children adequately without knowing exactly what proportion of protein, fat, energy, vitamins and trace elements should be in the diet."

Illness does not arise so much out of ignorance but out of deprivation.

"Injustice and exploitation are as important as germs in causing disease, and social justice is as powerful a medicine as any drug," he writes.

"Patterns of disease are related to class, standard of living and political power of different groups ... the realities of apartheid are not to be found in segregated parks and separate lavatories, but in the infant mortality rates in resettlement camps, in the cholera epidemic in KwaZulu and TB statistics of the Transkei.

"The struggle for social justice is also a struggle for health."

* The South African Disease, by Cedric de Beer (Southern African Research Service, PO Box 93174, Yeoville 2143).

NOT OUT!

300 (107) C.P. 3/2/85
NINE KwaZulu teachers can now stay on at the Umbumbulu College of Education — after the Supreme Court ruled this week that their transfer by KwaZulu's Department of Education was illegal.

One of the nine, Eric Masinga, won his test case against KwaZulu's Education and Culture Minister Oscar Dhlomo, who had ordered his transfer to Esikhaweni College on December 18 last year.

Judge Andrew Wilson set aside the transfers and ordered the Minister to pay costs.

The transfer was allegedly ordered because of "problems" at Umbumbulu — but Mr Masinga said he was given no details of the "problems" or of his supposed role in them.

But City Press can reveal that the "problems" concerned a memorandum drawn up

CP Correspondent

by Umbumbulu teachers — including all nine who were transferred — in which rector Thulani "Rush" Mkhize was criticised.

The controversial Dr Mkhize is an American-educated academic who, among other things, allegedly said he would get rid of all teachers with "cheap certificates" obtained at bush colleges like the University of Zululand

Dr Dhlomo told City Press other teachers had already been employed at Umbumbulu in the place of the nine who faced transfers.

Zulu king's induna held

~~107~~ (107) C. Press 3/2/85

ONE of the most senior indunas of the Zulu king has been detained by Security Police — as well as one of his wives, a son and another person.

Masinga Salushe Zondo, 72, his wife Pauline, their son Bafana, and Khethi Maphumulo, were apparently detained on January 14 after a gun battle in Nongoma involving the SAP and suspected Umkhonto Wesizwe insurgents.

Police have confirmed that the four have been detained under the Internal Security Act for further investigation involving the shooting incident.

A Lt J van Vuuren of the Vryheid police — and three black men believed to be insurgents — died in the shootout.

City Press spoke to the induna's third wife Nomabheji in Durban this week when she went

By PHINDA KUZWAYO

to seek legal advice concerning his detention.

She said her husband had been in the Zulu royal household's service since the reign of King Nyangayezizwe Cyprian, king Zwelithini's father.

The induna is said to have been detained on the grounds of Zwelithini's royal residence, but attempts by City-Press to confirm this have been unsuccessful.

Meanwhile, a Durban Zulu newspaper has quoted Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister Chief Buthelezi as saying that "a discovery of an armed cache in the Ingwavuma district and the allegation that an untrustworthy induna of the king harboured terrorists without reporting them was "a very sensitive issue".

Kennedy arrogant, says Chief Buthelezi

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Zulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday told a nation-wide American TV audience that Senator Edward Kennedy was arrogant for trying to prescribe to South African blacks something they did not want.

Chief Buthelezi was asked during a Sunday morning chat show what he thought of Senator Kennedy's stand on American disinvestment.

He replied that most black people did not favour disinvestment and this had been confirmed by a survey by Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of Natal University.

Chief Buthelezi's TV appearance came a day before his scheduled private meeting with President Ronald Reagan at the White House.

It is expected that President Reagan will question him closely on his views about disinvestment and recent developments in South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said South Africa's State President, Mr P W Botha, deserved credit for going further than any previous white leader in offering concessions to blacks.

But, he added, Mr Botha should move more briskly so that violence advocated by some people could be avoided.

Chief Buthelezi gave conditional support to President Reagan's policy of constructive engagement, describing it as a skeleton needing fleshing.

But most of his 30 minutes on TV was devoted to disinvestment, which is to be the subject of a major debate in Congress, probably in March.

Chief Buthelezi was asked if it were true that South Africa's black leaders had to be careful what they said in America for fear of reprisals when they went home.

"It is not true whatsoever," he replied. "Bishop Desmond Tutu has not been touched by the Government.

"And my political muscle is such that they cannot touch me."

ARGUS 5/2/85

INTERNATIONAL

107

'Suffering of blacks' no political football — Gatscha

Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — Americans who are "making a political football out of the suffering" of black South Africans were attacked by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi when he met President Ronald Reagan at the White House.

The Inkatha leader asked the President to help take the question of help for black South Africans out of "the American party political arena".

Chief Buthelezi, who met President Reagan only a few weeks after Bishop Desmond Tutu, also appealed to the President to listen to "effective black leaders with real mass constituencies".

Asked at a news conference afterwards for his assessment of Bishop Tutu as a leader of black South Africans, Chief Buthelezi said: "He's one of our very powerful black spokesmen but of course he hasn't got a constituency because he's a bishop."

There was speculation here that the Reagan administration arranged the meeting to counterbalance the President's meeting with Bishop Tutu.

At his news conference outside the White House today the Zulu leader distributed the text of a statement he handed to President Reagan at their meeting.

Criticising "strident and dubious voices expressing radical rhetoric", Chief Buthelezi asked President Reagan to weigh America's responsibilities against what "effective black leaders with real mass constituencies have to say".

Chief Buthelezi said Americans should give weight to the views of "leaders who involve themselves in constituency politics where they sink or swim on their ability to gather demonstrable black support which can be directed towards political objectives".

Some Americans were using apartheid in South Africa as an issue with which to attack the

Reagan administration, the chief said.

"Some are making an American political football out of our suffering and I ask you to stand firm and to do whatever you can to depoliticise the question of what Americans can do to aid those who are involved in the struggle for liberation."

Criticising attempts to isolate South Africa from Western influences, Chief Buthelezi said this would "favour those who aim to bring about change by violent means and to establish a socialist or even communist state".

Chief Buthelezi said President Reagan had told him he was encouraged by what the Zulu leader had said in their half-hour meeting.

At his news conference the chief praised the demonstrations outside the South African Embassy here for bringing the apartheid issue before the American people.

Buthelezi slams US politicians over SA

(107) Star 5/2/8

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Americans who were "making a political football out of the suffering" of black South Africans were strongly criticised by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi when he met President Ronald Reagan at the White House yesterday.

The Inkatha leader asked the President to help take the question of assistance for black South Africans out of "the American party-political arena".

Asked after the meeting for his assessment of Bishop Tutu as a leader of black South Africans, Chief Buthelezi said: "He's one of our very powerful black spokesmen, but of course he hasn't got a constituency because he's a bishop."

There was speculation here that the Reagan Administration arranged the meeting to coun-

terbalance the president's meeting with Bishop Tutu.

The bishop has strongly criticised the Reagan Administration's policy of constructive engagement with South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi has conditionally endorsed the policy but said it needed "more flesh" on it.

RHETORIC

He criticised "strident and dubious voices expressing radical rhetoric so often amplified by the media", and asked the President to give weight to views of "leaders who involve themselves in constituency politics, where they sink or swim on their ability to gather demonstrable black support which can be directed towards political objectives".

Some Americans were using apartheid in South Africa as an issue with which to attack the Reagan Administration, the

chief said.

He said he had suggested to President Reagan that the Sullivan code be given more teeth, possibly through the forming of a Congressional committee to monitor American firms' compliance with it.

Criticising attempts to isolate SA from Western influences, Chief Buthelezi said this would "favour those who aim to bring about change by violent means and to establish a socialist or even communist state".

Chief Buthelezi was asked about Bishop Tutu's offer to mediate between the South African Government and the African National Congress, and if he saw a similar role for himself.

"I don't know why he assigns himself to that role," the chief said, recalling that he had gone to London in 1979 for talks with the Mr Oliver Tambo, at the ANC leader's request.

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Call to scrap consolidation of KwaZulu

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Ray Swart, and a spokesman for the Association for Rural Advancement have called for consolidation proposals for KwaZulu to be scrapped.

At the same time, the association has revealed that 545 000 black people in Natal are under threat of removal.

The call for scrapping consolidation follows last week's announcement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that the forced removal of black people was to be suspended until the Government reviews the policy.

Dr David Walwyn, a field worker for the association, revealed that some 300 000 black people were in danger of removal because of the 1975 consolidation proposals for KwaZulu.

He said Dr Viljoen had mentioned that the proposed Government review would examine 25 to 30 rural 'black spot' villages in white areas.

Question

In fact, there were 189 'black spots' under threat of removal in Natal with an estimated population of 245 000.

Mr Swart, who is also PFP spokesman on black affairs, said he intended to table a question to Dr Viljoen in Parliament asking the Government to 'come clean' on its consolidation proposals.

Mr Swart said the consolidation of KwaZulu was not practicable.

Dr Walwyn referred to Dr Viljoen's statement that the Government would continue to resettle black communities if their leaders agreed.

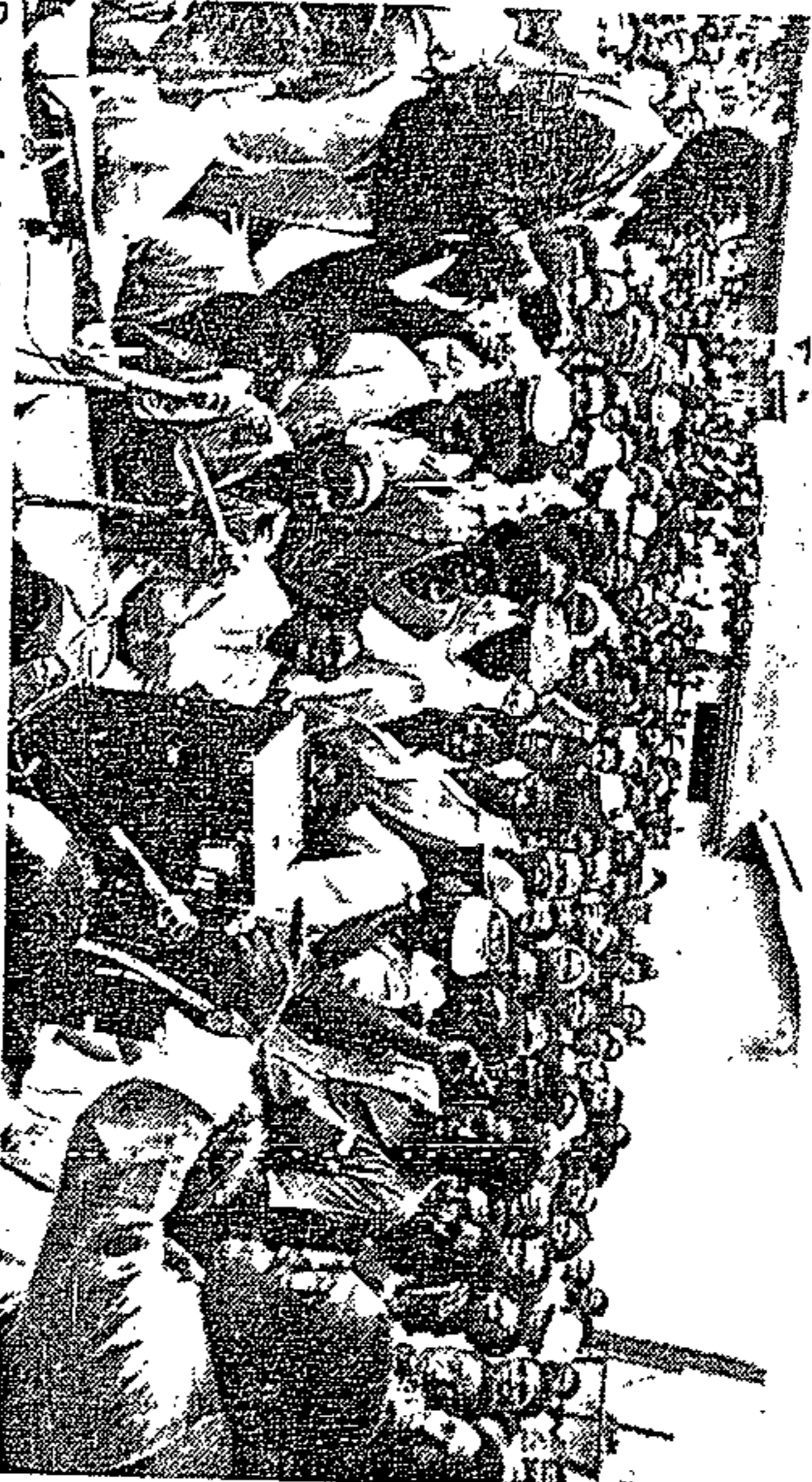
'We have contacted the majority of those people and in no case have we found a single community which has indicated any willingness to be moved,' he said.

Dr Walwyn urged Dr Viljoen to list all areas to be reprieved.

He also appealed to him to obtain parliamentary confirmation for the scrapping of Government notices about impending removals.

Monday 12/2/55

Police escort buses chief from boycott commission hearings



Part of the large crowd which attended the inquiry into the boycott of Empangeni Transport buses at Esikhawini township yesterday. Mr Simon Conco (on the extreme right) a Member of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, leads evidence.

Labour Reporter

THE general manager of Empangeni Transport, Mr Jan Steenekamp, had to be escorted out of Esikhawini yesterday by Kwazulu Police after a mob hurled abuse at him while he was leaving the township where he attended a commission of inquiry into the boycott of his company's buses.

Maj C P Mzimela, district commandant of the Kwazulu Police at Esikhawini, who accompanied Mr Steenekamp to his car, appealed to the group for calm as they followed him, shouting abuse.

Two uniformed members of the Kwazulu po-

lice sat in Mr Steenekamp's car until he had driven safely out of the township.

Loggerheads

Earlier, more than 1 000 people had packed the grounds of the Magistrate's Court in Esikhawini to hear their legal representative, Mr Chris Albertyn, and local community leaders put the case before a two-man commission of inquiry in support of calls by commuters for Empangeni Transport buses to be withdrawn from the town.

Mr Simon Conco, Member of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly for Nseleni, told the commission, appointed by the Minister of Transport Affairs, that the black community of Empangeni was at loggerheads because of the actions of an official of Empangeni Transport.

He said tribal chiefs and community councillors had been barred from entering the Esikhawini township for their own safety after a PRO of the bus company had wrongly claimed they had supported the recent increase in bus fares. Mr Conco said that at a

meeting with the chiefs, the bus company official had assured them that the increase would not be more than 10 percent to 15 percent and had then informed the management that the chiefs had agreed to an increase. The fares were later raised by as much as 125 percent.

Mr Jeffrey Vilane, president of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, told the hearing that employees in Richards Bay were were fed up with the poor bus service provided by Empangeni Transport and called for the company to be removed from the town.

Monopoly

He accused the company of discriminating against blacks. 'While the bus fares for black commuters were increased, Indian employees in the Richards Bay area were still paying R50 a month for travelling by bus from Stanger to Richards Bay.

'This works out roughly to 90 c a journey, far less than what black commuters were being charged,' he said.

Mr Albertyn suggested that an agreement be reached between the Government and the commuters to regulate bus services in the townships and to promote competition among operators. At present Empangeni Transport holds a monopoly.

The commission, comprising Mr E F Niksch, Commissioner for Urban Transport, and Mr M J van Zyl, a member of the National Transport Commission, will sit in the Empangeni Town Hall today to hear further evidence.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) and (b). Where it could be ascertained beyond any reasonable doubt that candidates were guilty of irregularities, their examinations were cancelled. In cases where teachers gave assistance to candidates only the subject concerned was cancelled.
- (c) Names of the schools cannot be released at this stage because investigations are still in progress and the matter must be considered *sub judice*.
- (d) Pupils will be allowed to enter for the examination in November 1985.
- (e) Officials of the Department, advised by examiners and moderators.
- (2) Yes.
- (3) No, except to enumerate some of the main measures taken.
- (a) *Examinationpapers*
- (i) Clear directives exist for handling exam papers at various stages such as compiling, printing, storing and distributing.
- (ii) Examinationpapers are kept under lock and key through the various stages.
- (iii) Involvement of senior officers of the inspectorate in the handling of exam papers to prevent leakage.
- (iv) All leakages are investigated to establish the source of the leakage and to improve the security on a continuous basis.

(v) The Department prefer to dispatch examinationpapers by hand rather than by mail.

(b) *Conditions at examination centres*

(i) Clear directives exist on procedures and measures of control. These are regularly inculcated through guidance and training.

(ii) Senior personnel are being used to exercise control.

(iii) As far as possible the Department ensures that experienced and reliable invigilators are appointed.

(iv) Where persons resort to negligence and irregularities strict measures are being applied.

Copies of examination regulations are available to the hon member should he be interested.

107 Howard Q. 61/76
12/2/85
Natal/KwaZulu: consolidation

*27. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) whether the final consolidation proposals for Natal/KwaZulu have been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that they will be completed;

(2) whether these proposals will be made available; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) to whom and (c) in what manner?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) and (2) The report of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with the consolidation of KwaZulu has just been submitted

to me. The report will be submitted as soon as possible to Cabinet for consideration after which the Government's decisions will be announced in the customary way.

These decisions will comprise proposals which will serve as basis for hearing evidence of interested and affected parties and bodies.

After the evidence and the inputs obtained by the Commission for Co-operation and Development have been considered and evaluated and the necessary consultations have taken place, the Commission will submit a further report to the Government and the Government will take the final decisions in the matter.

Howard
12/2/85
*28. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether any progress has been made in the investigation into the provision of rail services for Khayelitsha; if not, why not; if so, what progress;

(2) whether any decisions have been taken in this regard; if not, when is it anticipated that decisions will be taken; if so,

(3) whether a rail service is to be provided; if not, (a) why not and (b) what arrangements will be made in respect of transport for residents of Khayelitsha; if so, (i) when, (ii) what will be the nature of the rail service and (iii) what is the estimated cost involved?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes. A report has been completed and was submitted to the Cape Town Metropolitan Transport Advisory Board on 24 January 1985.

(2) No. In terms of section 16(1)(a) of the urban Transportation Act, 1977 (Act 78 of 1977) the Cape Town Metropolitan Transport Advisory

Board will now report to the Administrator who, acting on the advice and with the consent of the executive committee, will in turn report to the National Transport Commission. Although a final decision is expected soon exact dates cannot be submitted at this stage.

(3) Falls away.

For the honourable member's information I wish to indicate that I will cover this matter fully during the Transport Services' Budget Debate.

Khayelitsha

*29. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any houses have been completed at Khayelitsha; if not, why not; if so, how many (a) had been completed and (b) were occupied as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether occupants of houses in (a) Khayelitsha and (b) any other specified township in the Western Cape are able to obtain (i) 99-year leases and (ii) freehold title in respect of their houses; if so, since when if not, (aa) why not and (bb) when is it anticipated that a final decision will be made?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) 3 573 and

(b) 647 on 5 February 1985.

(2) (a) (i) Yes.

(ii) As stated by the State President in his address at the opening of the present session of Parliament, the Government is prepared to negotiate the matter with

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

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(b) 647 on 5 February 1985.

(2) (a) (i) Yes.

(ii) As stated by the State President in his address at the opening of the present session of Parliament, the Government is prepared to negotiate the matter with

12/2/85
(107) ~~107~~ Stan
**Inkatha against
disinvestment**

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha Movement yesterday joined the call for the unconditional release of African National Congress (ANC) leader, Nelson Mandela, at its East Rand regional meeting at the Kwesine Hostel hall in Katlehong, Germiston.

The region also supported the call to overseas firms not to disinvest. Members said they believed disinvestment would only bring hardships for blacks.

The region's Youth Brigade planned to embark on a campaign to keep the environment clean, as part of the International Youth Year project.

Mercury 13/2/85 (107)

Boycott probe team to inspect bus facilities

Labour Reporter

THE Government-appointed commission of inquiry into the month-long Empangeni bus boycott will hold an inspection-in-loco of Empangeni townships today to look at facilities for bus commuters.

The commission, comprising Mr E F Nicksch, Commissioner for Urban Transport, and Mr M J van Zyl, a member of the National Transport Commission, heard evidence by commuters on Monday and again yesterday regarding the service provided by Empangeni Transport.

According to Mr Chris Albertyn, the Durban lawyer who appeared on behalf of the commuters at the inquiry, there was evidence in support of a move for the bus company — whose services have been boycotted since January 14 — to withdraw from the North Coast town.

The commuters' call for Empangeni Transport to be removed from the town follows the company's decision to increase bus fares, and other grievances over the service.

The hearing was told that the firm's buses, operated on irregular time schedules, were frequently overloaded as well as being in a generally unsafe and unhealthy condition.

There were no bus shelters and bus drivers showed no courtesy toward passengers. Commu-

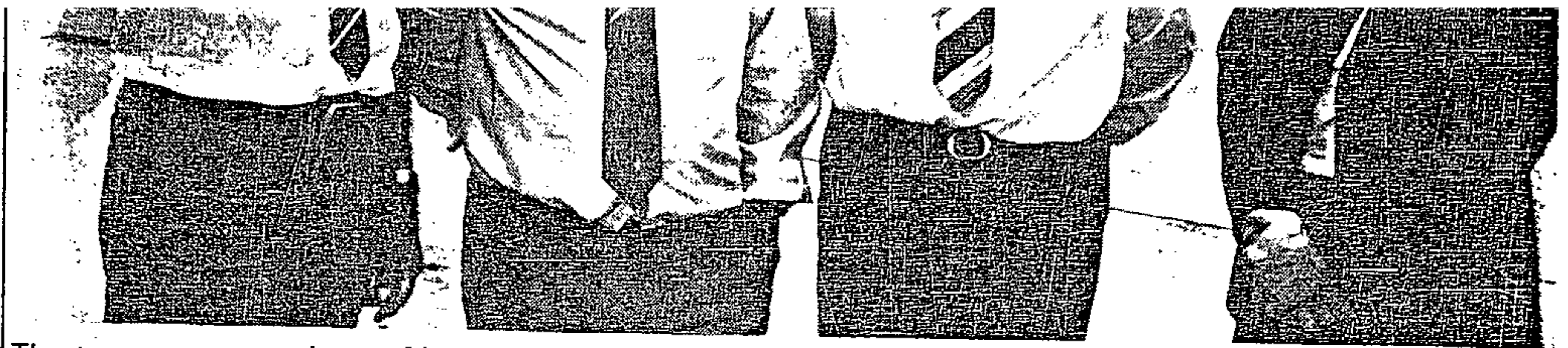
nity representatives alleged that the bus company discriminated against black passengers.

Mr Nicksch said the commission, appointed by Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman, would report directly to the minister as soon as possible.

'The fact that the commission was appointed so quickly is an indication that the Government wants this matter resolved as quickly as possible,' he said.

Mr Rob Barbour, chairman of the Zululand branch of the Natal Chamber of Industries, told the hearing at the Esikhawini Magistrate's Court that local industrialists were hoping the dispute would be resolved quickly and peacefully and that commuters got a good bus service.

'We hope that the inquiry will help bring this matter to an end,' he said.



The two-man committee of inquiry into the Empangeni bus boycott, Mr E F Nicksch, (left) and Mr M J van Zyl (third left) with Mr Simon Conco, leader of the commuters' delegation, and Mr Jan Steenekamp, general manager of the bus company, in Richards Bay yesterday.

Bus boycott inquiry team winds up visit

Labour Reporter

THE two-man committee of inquiry into the Empangeni bus boycott has completed its investigations and will forward its report to the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, tomorrow.

Mr E F Nicksch, commissioner for urban transport, who headed the State-appointed committee, told the Mercury yesterday that all representations would be considered, but it would be up to the minister to decide what action should be taken to resolve the dispute.

Commuters in Empangeni townships have been boycotting the services of Empangeni Passenger Transport since January 14, following an increase in bus fares, causing disruption to industries in the Richards Bay complex.

The committee was appointed after urgent representations by National Party MP for Umfolozi Willie Heine, who urged the minister to intervene after attempts by local industrialists to have the dispute resolve had failed.

Mr Nicksch and his colleague, Mr M J van Zyl, who is also a member of the National Transport Commission, were taken on a guided tour of the townships yesterday by representatives of the bus company and local community leaders before flying back to Pretoria last night.

Sprawling

The bus tour nearly did not take place when the commuters' delegation, headed by KwaZulu Legislative Assembly Member Simon Conco, refused to travel on the Empan-

geni Transport company-owned bus.

Another bus, owned by a Richards Bay company, was used to transport the inspection party.

The committee members went for a walk-about on the bus company's sprawling premises at Alton in Richards Bay where they were shown the comprehensive driver training programme for the company's 200 bus drivers, fully-equipped workshops and the cleaning and safety checks buses were put through before being dispatched.

Mr O Goosen, chief executive of the United Transport Group, which controls Empangeni Passenger Transport, said his company's bus services throughout the country were of a very high standard.

Listen

'We run our company on a very high level of business ethics,' he said, responding to complaints by commuters about the poor quality of service.

Nobody was perfect, he said, but Empangeni Transport was only too happy to listen to commuters' grievances and improve its service if there were any shortcomings.

Commenting on complaints about drivers, he said: 'In the past four weeks we trained 150 drivers in public relations. We do everything in

our power to try to instil the right attitude towards our passengers.'

Responding to allegations that the buses disregarded time schedules, Mr Goosen said the company had a staff of 20 inspectors and 12 regulators whose functions were to hold spot checks on the buses to see whether they were running on time in addition to their routine duties.

Zimbabwe's fiscal year ends in June and the budget is traditionally presented at the end of July. If parliament is not to sit until September, there will be no budget until the final quarter of the year. This might suit the government's book, given that it is talking to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) about a new standby facility and little is likely to be decided until the votes have been counted.

As it is, there is growing concern over the "lame duck" atmosphere in some government departments. As one top official puts it: "No one wants to make decisions at this juncture, just in case they make the wrong decision which could lose them their jobs after the election."

One of parliament's last acts was to approve a further Z\$43m in expenditure estimates — taking the total budget deficit for 1984-1985 to Z\$691m, or nearly 12% of estimated gdp. The IMF won't be happy with that situation and all government departments face tough bargaining after the elections over spending estimates. It is clear that the only workable solution to Zimbabwe's serious budget problem is some drastic cost-cutting, and here again timing is crucial.

There is no way that far-reaching economic decisions on government spending are going to be made in the heady atmosphere of a general election.

In its latest review of the economy, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe notes a slackening of the recession last year, though it continues to warn about the balance-of-payments position. In a rather more pessimistic assessment than those of some of the commercial banks, the central bank warns: "There is little prospect of any relaxation in import controls before the end of 1985 at the earliest." One reason for this is the fact that 100 000 t of wheat imports are going to

be needed in the 1984-1985 season.

Another is what it calls the authorities' wish to review early in 1985 the temporary suspension of dividend and profit remittances imposed last March.

It seems clear that — perhaps under IMF prodding — the Zimbabwean government wants to loosen controls rather than allow higher imports in an effort to stimulate foreign investment. The Bank warns — rather gloomily — that the overall level of economic activity is likely to remain depressed until the end of 1985. But Standard Chartered Bank, in its latest economic assessment, is much more optimistic about real economic growth this year — predicting at least 3% in real terms.

The central bank continues to be cautious about inflation, concluding its assessment with the warning that before the 1984 improvement in the economy can be translated into a sustainable upturn, "the balance-of-payments situation will need to be strengthened significantly and the rate of inflation reduced." Since this report was written, Zimbabwe has had its best rains for at least three years and hopes are running high of a bumper maize harvest and substantially increased wheat production. This suggests the central bank may be overdoing the gloom.

BUS BOYCOTT ~~TOP~~ ~~220~~ End monopoly call ~~101~~ ~~220~~

Thousands of commuters in northern Natal gathered this week in noisy support of efforts to get a government commission of inquiry to recommend the end to the transport monopoly held by a local bus company.

The commission was appointed to in-

vestigate the five-week-long boycott of Empangeni Transport (a subsidiary of United Transport) by 60 000 commuters protesting against a 35% fare increase and the company's "insensitivity to commuter needs, and irregular services." The boycott has been sustained with the help of employers, who have provided as much transport as possible, and local taxi owners, who have reduced fares by 30% for the 30 km trip between Empangeni townships and Richards Bay, where most of the commuters work.

On Monday, about 2 000 boycotters packed the grounds of the magistrate's court in Eskaweni, near Empangeni, where the commission was sitting. The size of the crowd forced the commission to move outside for its deliberations.

Spectators cheered as their representatives presented evidence and made recommendations. Two prominent members of a committee elected by the commuters — Simon Chonco, Inkatha's chief whip in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, and Jeffrey Vilane, the president of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union — gave evidence about commuter grievances.

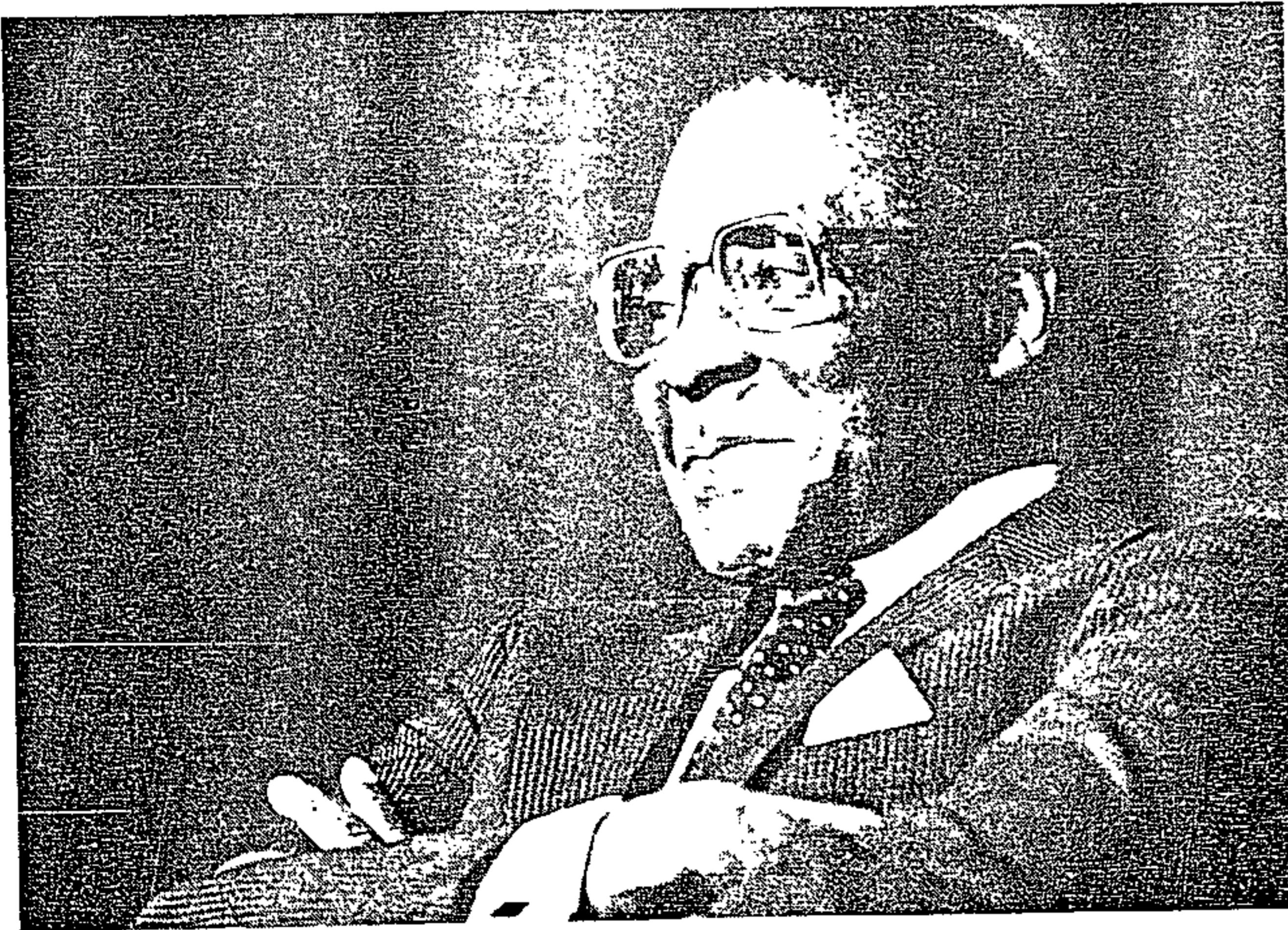
The third witness was the commuters' legal representative, Chris Albertyn. He recommended that:

- More than one company be allowed to operate in the area to create competition, which would ensure an adequate service;
- Senior representatives of Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman and the local Road Transportation Board should negotiate with the commuters' committee on an agreement to "regulate the form and quantity of future fare increases and ensure an acceptable level of social responsibility;" and
- Restrictions on taxis wishing to operate between Empangeni and Richards Bay should be lifted. At present, Empangeni taxi drivers are only allowed to travel as far as the outskirts of Richards Bay. Albertyn also recommended that taxis should be permitted to carry more passengers.

Commuter representatives also asked that employers should continue providing alternative transport and that the authorities should ignore their transgression of the Road Transportation Act, pending the settlement of the dispute. The FM understands that employer representatives handed the commission written evidence of the history of the boycott. It is not known what recommendations, if any, they made.

The commuters have turned down employer and government appeals to suspend the boycott while the commission looks into their grievances. They have also ignored employer threats to halt transport assistance if they continue the boycott.

The commission was due to sit in Empangeni on Tuesday and to conduct an inspection of Empangeni Transport's facilities on Wednesday. Albertyn is hoping the commission will make its findings known by the end of the week.



Mugabe ... need to cut government spending

Buthelezi becoming 'Muzorewa of SA'

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Kwazulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was becoming the "Muzorewa of South Africa", South African church leader Dr Alan Boesak said in Maputo yesterday.

Speaking at a Press conference, Dr Boesak, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, warned the West "not to make the same mistake with South Africa that they did in Zimbabwe".

"You can't pick a leader in Washington or London and then thrust him down the peoples' throats," Dr Boesak said.

South Africa's new three-chamber Parliament was a "cruel joke" which was already coming under pressure and it was likely that the Government would start talking about a fourth chamber for blacks, he said.

But to make a fourth chamber work the South African Government would turn to Chief Buthelezi.

"On all of the major issues Buthelezi finds himself more on the side of the South African Government than on the side of the South African people.

"No one who is willing to work within the South African system can be a legitimate representative of the South African people," said Dr Boesak.

Asked if there were any grounds for belief that Pretoria would honour agreements signed with neighbouring states, Dr Boesak said that "history shows that the South African Government cannot be trusted.

"It is a government based on injustice. They cannot be trusted to keep any promises — except the promise to maintain white minority rule."

Dr Boesak said that while in Mozambique he would "seek ways and means whereby Mozambican churches can show their solidarity with churches in South Africa".

He said that Pretoria would not succeed in its attempts to drive a wedge between the people of Mozambique and the people of South Africa.

Dr Boesak also scorned the idea of a conditional release of ANC prisoners.

Buthelezi urges Canada ^{Star} against disinvestment ^{7/3/85}

OTTAWA — Halting Western investment in South Africa will bash the very victims of apartheid, said Zulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday.

In a wrap-up to a month-long lecture tour of North America, he went to the Canadian Press Club to preach opposition to investment cuts.

"It's no use having a stick that raps the South

African regime over the knuckles but which in the process ends up bashing the very victims of apartheid," he said.

"For us, even to get one job means the difference between life and

death."

Chief Buthelezi, chief Minister of South Africa's 6 million Zulus, said: "We face oppression by one of the toughest systems of racism ever devised by mankind."

He visited Toronto yesterday and was met by 50 demonstrators who accused him of collaborating with South Africa's white rulers.

— Sapa-Reuters.

Govt may drop plans for kwaZulu

Political Staff

The Government is considering proposals to drop the 1974 consolidation plans for kwaZulu which would have sparked the removal of hundreds of thousands of people.

And it is understood to be dusting off the Buthelezi Commission report.

The proposals made by the Commission for Co-operation and Development have been submitted to the Cabinet.

The 1974 consolidation plans, which have already been approved by Parliament, would have resulted in the biggest resettlement project yet. They were opposed by industry, commerce and agriculture in kwaZulu and Natal.

In a joint protest with others, the Sugar Association warned that large-scale consolidation would result in serious economic and political instability.

Even after the proposed massive removals and huge land expropriations, the 1974 plans would only have reduced kwa-

Zulu to 10 separate pieces.

The most important change in the plans is that the Drakensberg and Upper Tugela locations, where most of the removals would have taken place, will remain where they are.

The commission has made recommendations for the consolidation but on a far less ambitious scale — by linking the widely scattered fragments through corridors.

It is likely that the Government will try to reduce the overpopulation in the area by promoting an urbanisation policy.

The special Cabinet committee on black affairs is also looking at the Buthelezi report which recommends that Natal and kwaZulu should be seen as one area.

Now the Government is trying to improve relations with kwaZulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Last year he met President P W Botha after a lengthy hostile stand-off but the fences have still not been mended.

'Forget about us, KwaZulu!'

LAMONTVILLE residents have left no stone unturned to make sure they stay in the township.

In their fight to stop incorporation into KwaZulu they **Buthelezi told to 'invest in justice, not in South Africa'**

AL TING Western investment in South Africa could "bash the very victims of apartheid", Inkatha leader Gatscha Buthelezi, said in Canada this week.

In Toronto he was greeted by about 50 demonstrators, who carried placards saying: "Invest in justice, disinvest in South Africa."

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have uncovered startling evidence that the houses they live in were in fact bought off by the community under a hire purchase scheme in

And that's bound to cause headaches for those who are in favour of the township being incorporated into KwaZulu.

Under the hire purchase agreement, the cost of the houses ranged

from R1 000 to R5 000 — but the buyers were not issued with title deeds or deeds of grant by the then Durban municipality.

The Lamont Nylon House Buying Committee — Lamontville Joint Rent Action Committee sub-committee — has

written to the Durban City Council seeking clarification why legal documents and transfers were not made.

The council has referred the matter to the Natala Development Board and its "receiving attention", said housing manager L J Hooper.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Vereeniging	29	41	161	362	24	—	139	725	185	1 389	1
Vanderbijlpark	50	47	345	691	75	—	200	1 043	423	1 442	—
Sebokeng	294	66	1 695	1 066	217	—	722	131	780	524	—
Meyerton	17	17	183	120	23	—	46	131	92	347	—
Kliprivier	22	11	110	72	21	—	21	49	53	139	—
The Barrage	5	7	72	42	8	—	21	24	35	121	—
Sharpeville	47	3	472	236	61	—	196	59	222	175	—
DeDeur	33	31	296	147	49	—	98	89	162	334	1

Note: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

Soweto East: offences

307. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery,

(h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Soweto East police district in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Orlando	289	98	1 418	928	207	—	368	353	677	358	1
Meadowlands	216	38	1 096	533	168	—	302	133	396	143	—
Dobsonville	56	4	430	99	51	—	102	69	94	65	1

Note: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

Howard Q. 6/1. 371
Proclamation No R 103 of 1973: detainees
4/3/85
308. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any persons have been detained under Proclamation No R 103 of 1973, as amended by Proclamation No R 226 of 1978; if so, (a) how many have been detained in each magisterial district since its promulgation in 1973 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether any persons are being detained under this proclamation at

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

	(a)	(b)
Magisterial district		From
Msinga—1 520:	1973 to 1985-02-07	
Kliprivier—92:	1973 to 1984-07-27	

(2) No.

Howard Q. 6/1. 373
Internal Security Act 4/3/85
333. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons were detained in 1984 under section 29(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (b) for how long was each of these persons detained and (c) how many of them are still being detained?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 339.

(b) In view of the volume of work and the time involved in collecting and compiling the particulars asked for, I consider it impracticable to furnish the required information.

(c) 85.

Qacu forestry: land

342. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

(1) Whether forestry land known as Qacu was transferred to the Ciskei Government; if so,

(2) whether this land was so transferred in terms of consolidation proposals;

(3) whether this land was transferred free of charge; if so, (a) when was it transferred, (b) what was the extent of the land and (c) what was the (i) nature and (ii) extent of this forest in terms of (aa) natural forest and (bb) plantations;

(4) what was the estimated value of such forest at the time of its being transferred to Ciskei;

(5) whether the Qacu forest has reverted or is to revert to South African control; if so,

(6) whether his Department (a) has purchased or intends to purchase this

forest from the Ciskei Government and/or (b) has compensated or intends to compensate the Ciskei Government for this forest; if so, (i) why in each case and (ii) what is the amount involved;

(7) what was the state of the forest at the time of its (a) being transferred to the Ciskei Government and (b) reverting to South African Control;

(8) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1) No.

(2), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7) Fall away.

(8) No.

Howard Q. 6/1. 374
Western Cape: contract workers
4/3/85
345. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) How many Black (a) contract workers and (b) workers with rights under section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, are employed by the South African Transport Services in the Western Cape;

(2) (a) where are these contract workers housed and (b) what is the length of their contracts;

(3) in respect of what date is this information furnished

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 1 921.

(b) 1 869.

(2) (a) In hostels at Langa and Table Bay Harbour.

(b) 12 Months.

(3) 15 February 1985.

Kwazulu rulers take salary cut of 36 percent

107 3820 ARGUS 6/3/85
Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. Kwazulu Cabinet members have decided to cut their own salaries by 36 percent following the three percent South African parliamentary salary cuts announced by President P.W. Botha.

Yesterday's decision in Ulundi means the annual salary of Kwazulu Chief Minister Chief Gatsha Buthelezi will drop from R36 482 to about R23 348 — a cut of R1 094 a month.

The seven other members of the Kwazulu Cabinet will see their salaries cut from R34 255 to R21 923 — or R1 027 a month. The effective saving on all Cabinet salaries is R99 458.

In a statement released today Chief Buthelezi said that for the 1985-86 financial year there would be no funds even for essential new capital projects, including schools, clinics, hospitals, township development, roads and agricultural schemes.

"DEEPLY DISTRESSED"

● Meanwhile teachers have reacted angrily to the decision to cut civil service bonuses.

The CTPA, which represents about 20 000 Cape teachers, said in a statement that it had taken part in a "laborious, in-depth investigation" to bring teachers' salaries on a par with similar services in the private sector.

The CTPA was "deeply distressed" by the "enormous wastage" caused by under-use of schools and colleges standing "virtually empty" in white areas while those in non-white areas were "bursting at the seams".

● Sapa reports from Pretoria that the umbrella body for white teachers' associations said today it would not support plans to cut bonuses.

Mr J.L. Stonier, chairman of the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations, said the measures were over-hasty and ad hoc.

● Angry reaction — Page 3

Govt warned of strikes and go-slows

Nationwide, anger grows at bonus cuts

By GERALD REILLY
and ANTON HARBER

ANGER spread yesterday throughout the public sector as the implications for nearly a million black and white workers of the austerity measures being thrust on them by the Govern-

ment became clear.

Anger has been intensified because the bonus cuts have come against a background of a spate of big Government-authorized price rises in the past three months, and a soaring inflation rate.

Furious railway workers are continuing their meetings nationwide to protest against the cutting of their 13th cheque by a third, and go-slows and strike action are being widely discussed.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, announced on Tuesday that civil servants would lose a third of their bonus 13th cheque, thus saving the Government R225-million.

Protest meetings were held at Kempton Park and Dispatch in the Eastern Cape last night and a mass meeting has been organised in Bloemfontein for tomorrow night.

Union leaders say there are demands from members for go-slow action to support the protest.

And an official of the powerful Artisan Staff Association said the executive council of the association would meet in Durban at the weekend and decide on further action following a mass meeting yesterday.

Dissatisfaction is also rife among the 85 000 post office workers.

An urgent meeting of the executive of the Posts and Telegraphs Association was held in Johannesburg last night to discuss the issue.

Tomorrow in Durban an emergency meeting of the Federal Council of Teachers Associations will discuss a "future action programme".

The measures have been totally rejected by the council.

About 2 500 South African Airways employees last night added their voices to the fast-growing protest at a rowdy meeting in Kempton Park.

The large crowd roared its approval as speakers from the SAA Engineers Association, Salstaff and the Flight Engineers Association attacked the Government's decision.

They resolved to send a telegram to the State President accusing the Government of "bungling ambiguity" and saying it could only restore its credibility by retracting the decision to cut 13th cheques.

The Federation of SA Transport Workers is also planning protest meetings this week.

A spokesman for the 24 000-strong Trade Workers' Association, one of the federation's member groups, said meetings were planned in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Kimberley, Durban and Bloemfontein.

In Durban, angry railway

□ To Page 2

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State workers slam bonus cut

From Page 1

artisans called for strike action at a meeting, but a resolution calling on the State President to reinstate their 13th cheque was passed.

More than 500 members of the Artisans' Staff Association passed a resolution stating: "Employees of the South African Transport Services are concerned, shocked, disgusted and dissatisfied with the sudden decision on the 13th cheque being cut by a third.

"It was not only degrading to have the 13th cheque cut, but was caused by gross mismanagement. Members feel that the SATS was guilty of mispending money by sports sponsorships, etc."

While some members demanded a go-slow, others proposed downing tools for two hours each day to protest against the decision, and others wanted a strike.

The Transvaal Teachers Association said the Government, to meet the demands of population growth, housing shortages and urbanisation, was resorting to "penny pinching" in order to stop the leaks caused by antiquated, short-sighted economic planning.

"Has the Government really assessed the cost of apartheid, homelands control, Administration Board subsidies, group areas restrictions, limitations on

the development of free enterprise and two years of compulsory military service?"

The association statement claimed the country was suffering today as a result of the "misguided and parsimonious" policies applied to black education since 1948.

● Meanwhile, in Ulundi, the KwaZulu Cabinet decided yesterday to cut members' salaries by a massive 35.83% until the economic situation improves.

The massive cuts will slash more than R1000 from the monthly salaries of Chief Buthelezi and his seven Cabinet members.

President P W Botha this week announced cuts of only 3% for himself, all other Cabinet Ministers, MPs and provincial councillors.

In a statement announcing the cuts, the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, said that his government did not even have money for essential new capital projects, including schools, clinics, hospitals, township development, roads and agricultural development.

In view of the serious situation the Cabinet yesterday decided it would be "inappropriate to have only a 3% cut in their salaries (a move announced by South Africa this week) and have resolved to cut their salaries by 35.83% until such time as the financial position improves."

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Buthelezi on attack after US campaign

... and I am fearful for the future if what should be a healthy democratic debate about what alternatives we face, is turned into internecine strife of the kind which has had civil war as its aftermath in this subcontinent and Africa further afield."

'Boesak, Winnie delay liberty'

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, fresh from his recent tour of the USA, has attacked Dr Allan Boesak and Mrs Winnie Mandela, for, he says, "delaying" the liberation of South Africa.

Addressing a news conference in Durban after his anti-disinvestment campaign in America, Chief Buthelezi said yesterday he had heard Mrs Mandela criticise him in a broadcast while he was overseas.

The content of Mrs Mandela's statement, quoted by Chief Buthelezi, cannot be published. She is banned.

He slammed her statement, saying he was "deeply hurt and shocked", especially because Nelson Mandela was a friend of the Buthelezi family.



WINNIE MANDELA



ALLAN BOESAK

"I am distressed that she is allowing herself to be used to drive a wedge between myself and her husband just because she is the wife of a revered and respected leader in this country," he said.

Referring to Dr Boesak, he said: "He has been lifted above the people by others and he is growing so in importance in his own view that he is blind to the lessons of history.

"He is apparently unaware how deeply he is now offending millions of his fellow black South Africans. His morality is suspect.

"His political fidelity is questionable and his faithfulness to the people he professes to love is more than suspect," said Chief Buthelezi.

His anti-Boesak tirade was prompted by remarks allegedly made by Dr Boesak in Maputo that "on all of the major issues Buthelezi finds himself more on the side of the South African Government than on the side of the South African people".

Chief Buthelezi commented: "It is South Africans of the ilk of Allan Boesak and Winnie Mandela who compound our problems and delay the

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Inkatha averted boycotts — report

DURBAN — Interviews conducted by Prof. Lawrence Schlemmer, head of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal, said dissatisfaction with black education and social conditions, which were a major factor in the educational unrest, were as present in Natal as in other parts of the country. However, the important ingredient of mobilisation and organisation, seen in official circles as "agitation" was counteracted in Natal "by the pervasive presence of another well-mobilised force, Inkatha, an organisation which has always opposed boycotts as futile and injurious to the African community".

Boycotts and violence were rejected by Natal black pupils, who felt there was little to be gained by taking part in them. The group felt strongly that education should come first.

PROF SCHLEMMER



DURBAN — Interviews with black high school pupils in Natal have revealed that the influence of Inkatha in Natal and KwaZulu schools was largely responsible for the region being unaffected by the massive school boycotts which swept other parts of the country in 1984.

A report on the inter-



Tucsa's Imrie ... persuaded to take the job?

were not qualified to be general secretary of such a big union federation," he says.

Van der Merwe says the decision will probably be made later this year. It is likely that Tucsa's next conference in September will be asked to ratify an appointment. Van der Merwe acknowledges that it causes problems for Tucsa to be without a general secretary for so long. "It is important to appoint someone," he says, but adds: "There are other things which led up to the decision to defer for a while."

At this stage it appears that Imrie, who has previously showed a disinclination for the job, might be persuaded to take the post.

REMOVALS

Government's move

Natal is waiting with some concern for the results of a government review of the resettlement and influx control policies. Few areas in the country have as many people slated for removal under existing programmes.

Thus, the province has noted with interest government's belated recognition of a form of permanence for the Crossroads squatter settlement in the Cape, the granting of new mobility to blacks who hold Section 10 rights, and the reprieve granted residents of Vaalspan and Huhudi in the western Transvaal who were slated for removal.

What remains to be assessed is whether the concessions amount to a meaningful policy shift or a political expedient. Opposition leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, for

one, thinks government is sincere. But there are grounds for scepticism. The concessions at Crossroads came only after violent rioting. And the removals at Vaalspan and Huhudi had run into determined resistance. Consequently, many remain wary of government's true intentions.

Association for Rural Advancement researcher Dave Walwyn points out some of the inconsistencies. He says when Co-operation and Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen first announced that the forced removal policy was under review, he said there were only 25 communities under threat. Walwyn says that in Natal alone there are 189 blacks spots under threat. In addition, under parliamentary questioning, Viljoen conceded that there were at least 67 communities which could be affected by the policy review.

According to Walwyn, there are as many as 622 000 blacks in Natal either directly or indirectly threatened with removal, most as a result of plans to consolidate KwaZulu.

Even on that there is no certainty, which demonstrates just how fluid the situation is. Final plans for the consolidation of KwaZulu have been drawn up and submitted to the Cabinet. But the grapevine in Cape Town has it they may be scrapped.

Assuming the consolidation plans are implemented, Walwyn says there are at least 300 000 blacks living on released land set aside for occupation by whites in terms of the 1975 consolidation proposals. All face possible incorporation into KwaZulu.

Then there are about 200 000 people living in Natal's 189 black spots — areas in white Natal under black freehold ownership. They, too, are destined for incorporation, but their fate could be reconsidered in the light of any policy changes.

Even so, Walwyn believes that some will probably be forced to move. "Nobody has said removals will stop. All that has been stated is that the policy is under review."

He notes that a few communities around Ladysmith, like Matiwane's Kop, Jono's Kop, Kirkentulloch and Driefontein, are faced with imminent removal. The land they occupy was expropriated as far back as 1978, and resettlement camps have already been provided for them at Waayhoek, Vaalkop and Uitvlucht.

Finally, there are the black communities living in established townships surrounding many of the country towns in white Natal. Here Walwyn sees the most hope. He says there is large-scale acknowledgement that they should be given *de facto* urban rights. At present, they don't fall directly under any homeland government. He sees them eventually becoming black local authorities in their own right as future constitutional developments reach down to the local level.

Walwyn says there could be a reprieve for some of Natal's threatened communities, particularly if plans for consolidation are dropped. But, at the same time, he points out that consolidation, which seeks



Slabbert ... belief in government sincerity

to solidify KwaZulu into 10 compact pieces, as opposed to 45 disparate entities, is central to government's homeland policy. "Creating a credible, viable homeland government in Natal cannot be achieved without moving people," he says.

LITIGATION

IC overturned

The Cape Town Supreme Court has overturned an Industrial Court (IC) ruling. The IC had upheld an industrial council ruling which refused to allow the National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW) to deduct union dues by stop order at factory level. The dispute now returns to the IC for fresh consideration.

NUTW, an affiliate of the Federation of SA Trade Unions, is trying to gain a foothold in the Cape textile industry where it has a strong rival — the Trade Union Council of SA-affiliated Textile Workers' Industrial Union (TWIU).

Last year NUTW applied to the Industrial Council for the Cotton Textile Manufacturing Industry (Cape) for an exemption so that union dues could be deducted from its members at Table Bay Spinners.

The council, of which TWIU is a member, refused the application. NUTW then took the matter to the Industrial Court where it lost. The union then appealed to the Supreme Court to review the IC decision.

In the Supreme Court, Mr Justice Wesley Vos considered the provisions in the Labour Relations Act (LRA) for exemptions from industrial council agreements. The Act says exemptions may be granted if the

Full steam ahead for Kwazulu

CAPG Times
16/8/85
107


Political Staff

THE government is to make industrial development in Kwazulu a top priority, according to Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

He said in a statement last night that a special committee was being established to work on general planning, to identify an industrial development point in the homeland and to allocate more industrial land around Richards Bay.

The joint planning committee would consist of representatives of the departments of Constitutional Development and Planning, Co-operation and Development, and Water Affairs, a representative of the planning branch of the Natal Provincial Administration and the planning branch of the Kwazulu Government.

**Freshen makes
you feel
good
inside**



City

MARCH 17, 1985 ★

CP reporter Bancroft ¹⁰⁷ Hlatshwayo assaulted

C. Press 17/3/85



**BAN-
CROFT
HLAT-
SHWA-
YO:**
Beaten
up by
body-
guards

CITY Press reporter Bancroft Hlatshwayo was assaulted by a squatter community leader's bodyguards this week when he tried to interview the man - who is believed to be an Inkatha member.

And, when Hlatshwayo went to ask Inkatha about the assault, he was threatened - this time by a member of the organisation's youth brigade.

City Press' man was first assaulted when he tried to

interview "councillor" Timothy Mandla Shabalala at his camp at Lindelani, near KwaMashu.

Mr Shabalala accused Hlatshwayo of wanting to "spy for the United

Democratic Front" and keep him at his camp for five hours.

POIISO

Talks bring end to EL bus boycott

Argus 18/3/85 (106) ~~227~~

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — The two-year-old bus boycott in Mdantsane near East London has ended.

This was decided at a meeting last night called by the Committee of 10, an organisation representing boycotting workers.

The meeting was told that the boycott had lasted too long and caused dissension among bodies representing workers, pupils and sportsmen.

Meanwhile the bus company, the Ciskei Transport Corporation, has met many of the demands put to it by commuters.

The corporation's managing director, Mr Hans Kaiser, had discussions with members of the Committee of 10 last week and told them that a proposed fare increase on April 1 could be postponed.

Committee chairman Mr Mzwandile Mapunye said the postponement would depend on the commuters ending the boycott.

If the boycott did not end the price increases would be imposed to meet increased fuel costs.

Inkatha wants power-sharing without bloodshed

copy Tim H
20/3/85

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EXTRACTS from a recent address by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to the Inkatha Central Committee:

WHILE the ANC was a legal organization in this country, it held out hope and in every probability, had the South African government not banned it, the majority of us would be working as South Africans in its idiom.

But we would be doing so because we would have kept it democratic and ensured that its leadership was elected by the people and directed by them.

I have the profoundest respect for the leadership qualities of Nelson Mandela in particular and of others now incarcerated. Over the years I have fought for their release and have made representations on their behalf, and I have done so not as a political gimmick to gain me popularity in the press, but I have done so behind the scenes for their sakes and for the sake of South Africa.

I yearn for the day when politics in this country can be normalized and when black South Africa is given unfettered and free choices about who they should support and where we should be going.

Nelson Mandela is a hero and a martyr, and he will forever go down in history as such. But, as South Africa takes its rightful place in the modern world, the people of South Africa are not dependent on me, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, or Nelson Mandela, or anybody else.

The illusion that black South Africa is a leaderless nation of political orphans is dangerous to liberation.

People's will

The old ANC was great because it sought support from the people and sought to root itself in the minds and hearts of the people.

I have never regarded Inkatha as anything else other than an expression of the people's will, and I have always put myself in a position which is subservient to the will of the people.

I see apartheid crumbling without the racist intentions behind Verwoerdian-type Afrikanerdom being abandoned.

Dr Verwoerd's and John Vorster's apartheid cannot work. That kind of apartheid has been rendered unworkable by black opposition, and by economic reality. There is recognition now that the Malan-type of apartheid, the Strydom-type of apartheid, the Verwoerd-type of apartheid, the Vorster-type of apartheid, cannot work — and I don't believe that the PW Botha-type of apartheid will work either.

I see apartheid crumbling, but I also see no signs whatsoever that the National Party is in any way intending to abandon the claim that South Africa's small white minority has the right to exercise total control over 87 percent of our country and all its wealth.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

As apartheid is crumbling around Mr P W Botha, he is desperately attempting to make blacks partners in Afrikanerdom's intention to retain total decision-making power.

Specific role

Inkatha has a specific role to play to ensure that apartheid's new format does not secure for whites total and everlasting control over the affairs of this country.

Politics is in part about doing whatever we can do to alleviate the position of the poorest of the poor. We welcome the breakdown of what whites so euphemistically call "petty apartheid". We welcome the recognition that blacks in so-called white areas are there to stay and are more than migrant labourers serving the white man's economy.

We welcome the promise of freehold title. We welcome the promise that Section 10 rights will not be lost if people move from one locality to another. We welcome black trade union developments. We welcome the relaxation of restrictions on who can trade where.

Above all we welcome the now widely recognized fact that blacks and whites are inter-dependent and that blacks in so-called white areas are not only necessary but that it is actually desirable that they are there.

Only the ideologically insane would not welcome these things with us. Politics is in part about these kinds of things, but for me these changes simply dramatize the core issue of South African politics.

This is about the sharing of power and not about the benevolent dispensation of increased privileges for blacks in apartheid society.

Avoid holocaust

When I look at the current South African situation, I see clearly that if we are to avoid a terribly destructive holocaust, and if we are to avoid a race war, black politics must participate in the process of bringing about change and must take every advantage of increased bargaining powers which are now there for our taking as hard realities pound and batter exclusive Afrikaner nationalism.

I have always recognized that the problems of this country may yet one day have to be solved after large-scale violence has taken place. I have always warned white South Africa that we are in an 11th-hour situation and that white political intransigence and a refusal to move towards the sharing of power polarizes this country and pulls the rug from beneath the feet of people like myself.

I am not blind to black anger, but neither am I blind to the demand of the angry that we avoid large-scale bloodshed; if that is at all possible.

Inkatha has a massive mandate from the people to labour for non-violent change and to further the politics of negotiation.

There are two alternate destinies staring this country in the face.

The one destiny is the destiny which will follow the ravages of violence unleashed at unmanageable levels of intensity, and spread.

The other destiny is the destiny reconstructing South Africa after the politics of non-violent democratic opposition and after the politics of negotiation have diverted this country from terrible bloodshed.

107 S. Times 24/3/85

Isithebe calls the big boys to the sticks

By Ciaran Ryan

A SCHEME to encourage city businesses to decentralise has been established by the Brivik Group at Isithebe, about 100 kilometres north of Durban, and in KwaZulu.

The Brivik Group, through its operating arm, Interco Management Services (IMS), is trying to lure companies from the Reef, Durban and Cape Town to Isithebe and other decentralised areas on a joint venture basis.

IMS offers to recruit and train all personnel as well as manage the business — these services are also made available on a contractual basis.

Under existing decentralisation concessions industrialists can claim 87,5% of the cost of training a worker from the Government, provided the worker earns less than R15 000 a year. Employers must shoulder the remaining 12,5%. Numerous other rebates and allowances are granted for transport, housing, wages and capital investment.

Ernest Brivik, managing director of the Brivik Group, says companies are loath to decentralise in spite of generous Government

concessions because of the difficulty of recruiting and training personnel and the problems of distancing their operations from the market place.

"Our venture is designed to overcome these objections. This allows the city industrialist to stay where he is and concentrate on his marketing function.

"We will offer to buy equity in the venture as an indication of our desire to see the scheme succeed."

Mr Brivik says one joint venture has been established with Kingsgate Clothing Manufacturers at Isithebe. The shirt factory costing R1-million recorded a profit after four months.

High productivity as a result of Brivik's training methods as well as Government decentralisation concessions resulted in a 40% saving on the finished product when compared with Kingsgate's Durban-based factory, says Mr Brivik.

Another four factories will be established on a joint venture basis. Mr Brivik admits that the primary motivation for the scheme is profit.

D. Dispatch 28/3/85

Gatsha appeals for release of Mandela

107

ULUNDI — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has appealed to the South African Government to release without conditions, Mr Nelson Mandela, the jailed leader of the banned African National Congress.

In his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said it was a pity the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, had not released Mr Mandela earlier this year.

It would have been a statesmanlike step towards normalising politics in South Africa, he said.

He certainly would not be party to any attempts to prescribe what Mr Mandela should or should not do as a condition of his release, the Chief Minister said.

Chief Buthelezi said he "yearned" for the freedom of Nelson Mandela and those who were incarcerated with him.

He said he had great respect for what Mr Botha had done in going much further than any of his predecessors in removing some of the utterly impossible conditions on Mr Mandela. One of these had been that he had to agree to go to Transkei.

Chief Buthelezi said members of the African

National Congress in exile ought to come to terms with reality.

In the post-Nkomati Accord era, there were no prospects of the ANC establishing springboards for military attacks from neighbouring states. Logistics militated against a successful armed struggle inside South Africa.

"We sincerely hope that they will find their way back from the distant places in which they have located themselves," he said.

It would be a tragedy if the "brothers and sisters in exile" could not return to South Africa to play a meaningful role in the struggle to liberate the country.— DDC.

Buthlezi:

govt may

D. D. D. D.
review (107)

29/3/85
report

ULUNDI — The South African government may be prepared to look at the Buthlezi Commission reports again, according to Chief Gatsha Buthlezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu. Speaking in the Legislative Assembly here, Chief Buthlezi said there had been an unfortunate over-hasty reaction on the part of the government when the Buthlezi Commission findings were first released.

The Chief Minister said the rigid separation of decision-making in Natal and KwaZulu was a costly affair. The region, in his view, was joined together by ineradicable economic realities.

He now had real hopes, he said, following a meeting in Cape Town on March 15 between representatives of KwaZulu and the South African Government, that there would be more consultation between the government, the province and KwaZulu in the planning of development in the KwaZulu/Natal region.

— DDC

ASB and Inkatha youth to hold indaba

Education Reporter

In a move to create better relations between black and white student bodies, the conservative Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) yesterday announced its decision to hold a political conference with the Inkatha Youth Brigade (IYB) this month.

The president of the ASB, Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk, said there was an eagerness among young Afrikaners to speak to different population groups about South Africa's problems.

Formed in 1977 and with a membership of about 430 000 people, the IYB is the student wing of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement.

The ASB is the only national body for Afrikaans students and 15 universities, colleges and technikons are affiliated to the organisation.

OPPORTUNITY

The president of the IYB, Mr Musa Zondi, said his organisation had accepted the ASB's offer to hold a joint political conference because "many black people had not had the opportunity to discuss issues with white people".

Mr Zondi pointed out that there had been a "great change" in the ASB's policy over the past few years.

"When we first met the ASB about five years ago, they took us as wolves in sheepskins who were trying to hijack them for our own motives.

"Their attitudes are now changing and they can understand our problems. At least we can now agree that apartheid is not a good thing and that change must come if we are to live together in a peaceful South Africa."

AGREE

He added that there were certain issues on which the ASB and the Brigade could not agree.

"The ASB cannot agree with the one-man-one-vote system because they fear they would then be the minority group."

Mr Zondi said he realised other black political groups would reject the brigade's decision to have an association with the ASB.

"Young people get very angry with the situation in South Africa, but we must be thankful for the leadership of our president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi," he said.

JUNE 20, 1984

Man sues KwaZulu

CP Correspondent

NATAL. University medical student Nkosinathi Magubane is suing the KwaZulu government because his bursary was withdrawn after he refused to pledge allegiance to Inkatha.

He wants the Durban Supreme Court to decide whether the KwaZulu government was entitled to terminate his services and cut off his salary.

Mr Magubane also wants the KwaZulu government to pay all arrears due to him from June 1 1984, when his agreement with Ulundi was ended.

His case will affect more than 20 other medical students who also refused to pledge allegiance to Inkatha and whose bursaries were severed.

The pledge calls on students "never in word or deed (to) speak in contempt of" Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, any cabinet minister or the legislative assembly.

April 18 has been set down as the date by which the Ulundi authorities must oppose the application if they plan to do so.

C. P. 7/4/85
107

Inkatha (10/4/85)

youth

N/A 10/4/85
to meet ASB

students (10/4)

(107) Political Reporter

BLACK and Afrikaans student leaders will meet at a joint conference in Johannesburg on April 19 and 20.

About 200 members each from the Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) and the Inkatha youth wing will meet at the Rand Afrikaans University to discuss the theme: 'Quo vadis South Africa?' Mr Keith Zondi, chairman of the Inkatha youth wing, said yesterday.

'It is a political conference to look at the possibilities for South Africa and to focus attention on alternatives to the apartheid system,' he said.

There had been some form of association between the two organisations since 1980, but relations had not always been smooth.

'Initially there was quarrelling about things such as black rights to South African citizenship, the need for apartheid to be replaced, and our rejection of the homeland system, but at a leadership level at least, the ASB has accepted our standpoint on these matters.'

It remained to be seen whether these had been accepted on a broader level within the ASB, he said.

The significance of the conference would become apparent only at its end, he said.

A spokesman for the ASB could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

Chief criticises police relations

African Affairs
Correspondent

NM 11/12/85
ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says some of the officers in the South African Police have not been co-operating with the KwaZulu authorities in quelling recent faction fighting near Southport on the lower South Coast.

Condemning the violence in a statement in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said there were very good relations between the South African Police and the KwaZulu Police at the highest level.

However, at a lower level, there was animosity on the part of officers of the SAP towards the KwaZulu police.

'As the facts are not at our disposal, we cannot comment at this stage,' a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Col Leon Mellet, told the Mercury last night.

NM 11/4/85
107

Call to re-examine Freedom Charter

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly should re-examine the Freedom Charter, drawn up at Kliptown in 1955 by members of the Congress Alliance, to see if it is still a valid formulation of black demand.

Delivering his policy speech in the Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said the Charter was a document of profound importance and deserved to be reviewed from time to time.

No document, on the

other hand, should be elevated into being a black political gospel, he claimed.

The chief minister said the Freedom Charter was being put to diverse uses at present and it was only fair to the people for members of the Assembly to express themselves on whether it remained a legitimate formulation of black demand.

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha believed in a multi-strategy approach.

Inkatha resented being told that past wisdom was the private property of a few of its 'brothers and sisters in exile', he declared.

Buthlezi invites Boesak to Ulundi

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has invited Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and a patron of the United Democratic Front, to visit the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and refute political allegations which the chief has made about him.

Delivering his policy speech in the Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said Dr Boesak was a 'Johnny-come-lately' in the struggle for

liberation.

He was the kind of person who would find a lucrative job in the World Council of Churches 'should the going in South African get tough', the chief minister alleged.

'It is an open secret that he, in fact, aspires to the presidency of the World Council of Churches,' Chief Buthelezi said.

The KwaZulu leader said the clergyman had created false impressions when he visited Maputo at the invitation of President Samora Machel.

While there, the minister said Chief Buthelezi was the 'Muzorewa' of South Africa, the chief minister alleged.

'Denigrated'

Chief Buthelezi said Dr Boesak had predicted the Government would start talking about a fourth chamber for blacks in the tri-cameral Parliament and had said that, in order to make this fourth chamber work, the South African Government would turn to the Zulu

leader.

He said that, when he appeared with Dr Boesak on a recent *Nightline* ABC Television programme (not screened in South Africa), the clergyman had 'denigrated' him by saying that the Chief Minister of KwaZulu worked within the framework of the Government's policy.

Chief Buthelezi said he had told Dr Boesak that he could not understand this statement, coming from a minister in the Dutch Reformed Church which had three sections, one for whites, one for coloureds and one for Africans.

In addition, Dr Boesak was chaplain to the University of the Western Cape, regarded in some circles as a 'tribal college'.

He said he had not started a fight with Dr Boesak and he was not attacking him as a person.

He was inviting the minister to dismantle the things which caused political disunity.

BRIEFING

CDM 1174 105
**Ciskei police release
31 members of UDF**

THIRTY-ONE detained officials and supporters of the United Democratic Front in the Border area were yesterday released from detention by the Ciskei Security Police.

This was confirmed by members of the detainees' families.

They were detained in a Ciskei Security Police crackdown two weeks ago in the district of Mdantsane, Zwelitsha, Alice and Saba.

Bannings won't destroy Assembly, says Buthelezi

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—Whites would need the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly when they returned to the 'politics of sanity', the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said yesterday.

Delivering his policy speech, Chief Buthelezi said the Assembly could not be pushed out of the way.

As time passed, the need for whites to deal with the Assembly became more imperative, he said.

'The Assembly cannot be destroyed by the simple expedient of banning a handful of leaders', the Chief Minister remarked.

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha and the KwaZulu Assembly strove for the kind of all-inclusive democratic opposition to

apartheid which had come about in South Africa by 1955, the year in which the Freedom Charter was presented.

'The United Democratic Front, Azapo, AZASM, Cosas and many other organisations need to learn the lesson of history, that it was because narrow party political interests were dropped in

the early 1950s that there was a great surge forward of democratic opposition,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the Freedom Charter was worded as a compromise document which could be read either way. There was nothing in it which dictated a one-man-one-vote formula and there was nothing in it which

spelled out a socialist future.

'Those who now want to make it a Holy Grail in defence of a socialist worker state simply do not know their history and are bent upon using the Freedom Charter as a divisive instrument in support of party political aims and objectives,' he said.

Chief says Tambo has failed to lead the people

African Affairs
Correspondent

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi says the African National Congress in exile is more interested in 'crowing on top of the roost' than waging the

'real struggle against apartheid'.

Attacking the mission in exile and its president Oliver Tambo in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said Mr Tambo had failed to exercise the kind of leadership black South Africa expected of him because he was faced with divisive elements in his own ranks.

The divisive nature of the mission in exile was contributing very largely to fuelling the fires of black-on-black conflicts in South Africa, he said.

He said it was a 'myth' that the ANC had achieved the unification of the people. Black South Africa had never been unified.

'I appeal to Mr Tambo to have the courage to put

his house in order and to do that which he set out to do when he still had vision and when he was a symbol of hope for so many of us here,' Chief Buthelezi said.

He said that, during the disturbances in Lamontville last year, he had received evidence that members of the ANC mission in exile were using people to foment trouble against KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi said that, after receiving a telegram from Mr Tambo regarding his impending visit, he had written to the leader, offering to meet him.

So far he had not been given a date on which Mr Tambo was able to meet him, the Chief Minister said. He added he was issuing another invitation to him.

Record budget of R843 million

African Affairs Correspondent

THE KwaZulu Legislative Assembly is to be asked to approve a record budget of R843 million for the 1985-86 financial year.

This represents an increase of R160 million over last year's budget.

The major share of the money — R303 million — will go towards health, welfare and pensions.

An amount of R233 million is to be expended on the educational needs of the region.

A sum of R167 million is to be spent on public works in KwaZulu.

Parliament and Politics

Possible 'new deal' for Natal

CAPE TOWN 12/4/85
Political Staff

THERE is speculation in political circles that the government is considering a "new deal" for Natal in terms of future links and co-operation between the white province and black Kwazulu.

Mr Ray Swart, leader of the Progressive Federal Party in Natal and chief opposition spokesman on homelands, said in an interview yesterday that he intended to press the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in Parliament for more clarity about the province's future.

He said that with the latest proposals for solving Natal's highly complex consolidation problems currently before the cabinet, there were signs that Nationalists were coming around to the opposition view that land issues in the province would have to be dealt with differently from in any other area.

Pleading with the government for greater "flexibility" in dealing with Natal, he said the situation in the province was different from the rest of the country because of the close inter-relationship between the races living in an intricate jigsaw-puzzle of white and black areas covering the length and breadth of the province.

'Pin Dr Viljoen down'

"I intend to pin Dr Viljoen down on this issue when his department's budget vote is debated in Parliament," said Mr Swart.

"I would urge that the whole question of Natal and its inter-dependence with Kwazulu should be considered in a realistic manner."

The government would have to say soon what its consolidation proposals were.

He also wanted to know if any real consideration was being given to the various recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission which emphasized the feelings of a large cross-section of the people of Natal "in regard to the inter-dependence of Kwazulu and the rest of Natal and the need for a special dispensation to be allowed to operate in the Natal region".

Solutions, he said, should not be imposed on people but reached in consultation with them.

"Only if this approach is followed can there be any hope of our achieving the economic stability and political stability and security which we all seek."

Chief optimistic about Natal deal

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says if the Government is considering a new deal for Natal in terms of future links and co-operation with KwaZulu, it will represent some 'light at the end of the tunnel' as far as the present political log-jam in South Africa is concerned.

He was commenting yesterday on an article from Parliament in The Natal Mercury which stated speculation was mounting in political circles that the Government was considering such a deal.

Agreement

The article quoted Mr Ray Swart, PFP spokesman for homeland matters, as saying there were signs the Nationalists were coming round to the Opposition view that land issues in Natal would have to be dealt with differently from those in any other area.

Chief Buthelezi said an agreement made in Cape Town on March 14 to set up a committee consisting of a representative of the central Government, a representative of the KwaZulu Government, and a representative of

the Natal Provincial Administration, to deal with certain major issues, indicated that the Government was not necessarily hostile to the concept of treating Natal differently from other provinces.

The issues which were

to be probed included:

The use of the water of the Tugela River; problems surrounding the development of Richards Bay-Empangeni and; the possible creation of a growth point north of Tongaat.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister told members of the Legislative Assembly two weeks ago that the Government might be forced to take another look at the report of the Buthelezi Commission because it had no solution for Natal-KwaZulu.

R NM 13/4/85

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ULFA

'Slander' of KwaZulu given credence by PFP

NM 13/4/85 (107) ~~107~~ (111)

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

ULUNDI—The six Progressive Federal Party Members of Parliament who visited Langa near Uitenhage on March 22 after shooting incidents there, came under attack in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday for allegedly giving credence to the 'slander' against KwaZulu that Zulu detachments of police had gone to Uitenhage to shoot, kill and maim non-Zulus.

The criticism was levelled by the Chief Minister of the region, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

He said a report, compiled by Mr Errol Moorcroft, MP for Albany, had stated that black policemen who sealed off

the townships had appeared to be mainly Zulu-speaking.

He said the report continued: 'We detected tremendous resentment among the local Xhosas at the fact that "Gatsha's impi's" or the "Shaka's" as they are called, were being used against them.

Highest number

'The wisdom of exploiting and thereby inflaming ethnic rivalries must surely be questioned by even the most insensitive administration.'

Chief Buthelezi said the reporting by the PFP of one of the so-called findings in this manner was deeply offensive.

He said the insinuation that 'Zulu-ness' was used by the Government to

clobber non-Zulus was in the poorest of political taste.

If Zulus comprised the highest number of black members of the South African Police, it should not be surprising.

They were in the police force as members of that force, not as Zulus.

The Chief Minister said the leader of the PFP, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, was presiding over a dangerous development in his party.

Earlier in his policy speech Chief Buthelezi said the KwaZulu Assembly rejected the use of the police as an instrument of enforcing 'obnoxious legislation' on black South Africa.

The use of the police to curb political development in black townships was brought about by the fact that black people did not believe the Government was serious about real reform.

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2 die, huts burn as Zulu factions clash

Mall Correspondent

DURBAN. — Two people were killed, an unknown number injured and about 40 huts burnt to the ground in renewed fighting in the Mdlala reserve, near Southport, on the Natal South Coast yesterday.

A police spokesman said about 180 members of the Mandlakayise and Mdlangaswa factions were involved in the battle.

Police arrested 61 people who will appear in court today.

The violence follows a week of quiet after the Easter unrest in the reserve, in which seven people were killed and at least 35 huts destroyed.

Yesterday police patrolled the area.

A farmer said tribesmen were seeking refuge on white-owned farms from the fighting. Mr Robert Mbhele, 35, a leading member of the Mandlakayise faction, said the violence would continue until a long-standing dispute was resolved — and only the Kwa-Zulu Government could end

it by appointing a new chief from his faction.

But, he said, the matter had been complicated by family connections, by marriage, between the new acting chief and the Zulu royal family.

Only the State President or someone delegated by him — in this case the Kwa-Zulu Government — can appoint a chief.

No spokesmen for the KwaZulu Government could be contacted for comment yesterday.

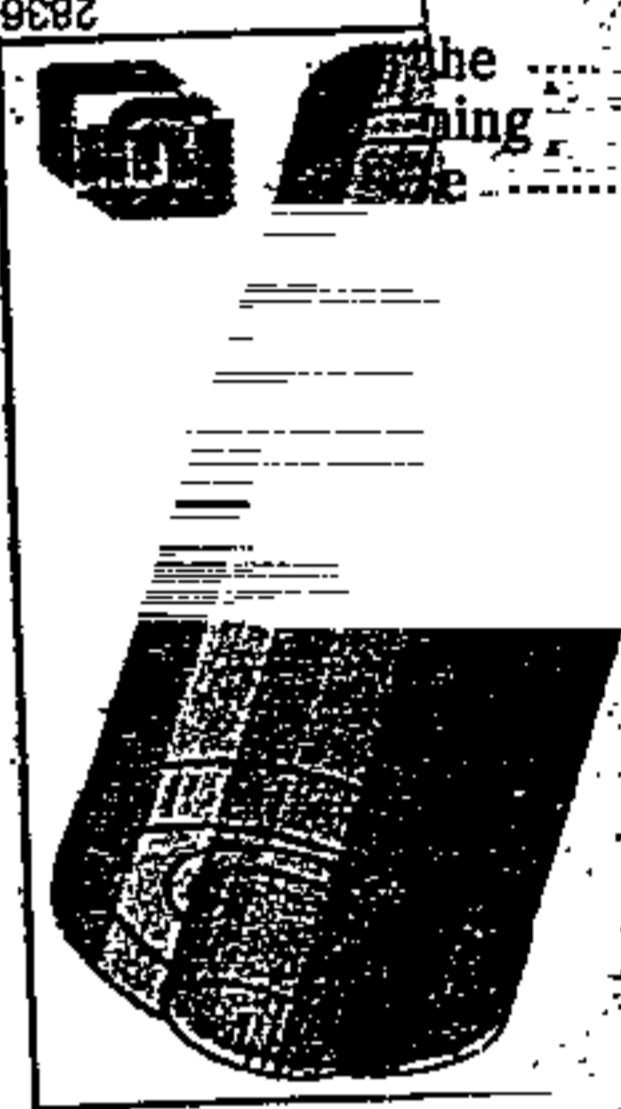
The fighting follows a long dispute between the two factions over the appointment of a chief to head the 30 000 people in the area.

In January, Acting Chief Makuku, nominated by the Mdlangaswa faction, was appointed by the KwaZulu Government, but the Mandlakayise clan refused to recognise him.

They say they are the rightful claimants to the chieftainship of the area.

The chieftainship dispute arose in 1982 and has flared into a series of faction fights since then.

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Dutch ^{NM 17/4}

group (107)

proposes ~~107~~
NM 17/4/85
conference

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says an Inkatha support group in Holland has proposed an international conference in Europe early next year to give publicity to Inkatha's tactics and strategies.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, the Chief Minister, who is also president of Inkatha, said he believed such a conference would serve a very useful purpose.

'There are some who believe that the struggle for liberation is in essence a struggle against capitalism and they would deny the reality of the north/south axis into which we are, in fact, locked,' he said.

'Utopian dreams about socialist futures which cannot ever materialise destroy the determination with which we pursue our objectives here in this country.'

Chief welcomes call for repeal of Act

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NM 17/11/85
African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says he applauds the decision of the Badenhorst Committee to call for the repeal of Section 16 of the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act.

In a statement in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief

Buthelezi said the decision was an important one, psychologically, for whites.

It did not address the major problem of power-sharing but such a change was not a cosmetic one, on the other hand.

White people had been bogged down in the past because they had felt that their wives and daughters were not safe at the hands of African men.

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Inkatha condemnation of township violence

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says Inkatha condemns those who burn the houses of black town councillors because of political differences.

He says the movement also regards as 'abhorrent' the behaviour of 'some who call themselves black' who roast councillors alive in their houses.

If town councillors have nothing to offer, history will bypass them, the Chief Minister maintains.

Delivering his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said it was totally wrong

to use violence against those who were involved in strategies of which Inkatha did not approve.

In the final analysis, democracy demanded that ordinary people should choose their leaders and choose their tactics and strategies.

If town councillors were involving themselves in wrong strategies, they would be left behind, the Inkatha president said.

Chief Buthelezi said he had already made it very clear that he and Inkatha would never take part in black local authority developments as long as they were seen to be props for the new constitution.

He said that, while

apartheid retained the Group Areas Act, any analogy between black local authority elections and white local authority elections would be spurious.

'Blacks are forced to live in black townships by law and the concept of a freely-elected local black town council has a hollow ring about it.'

Sports boycotts 'price S A must pay', says chief

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says he believes — in the final analysis — ordinary black South Africans encourage cultural and sports boycotts of South Africa.

The Chief Minister said in a statement that blacks had a right to feel jubilant when the best reforms within the four corners of apartheid were rejected by the international community.

'They tend to play soccer happily among themselves and they are aware of the fact that a great many of those in this country who oppose sports boycotts are motivated by their commitment to the status quo to do so,' he said.

'It is true that we will not have normal sport until South Africa has been normalised and I believe that our continued ostracism in sports and cultural fields is a price this country has to pay for not embarking on meaningful reform in the social, political and economic sphere.'

Chief Buthelezi said sport was a healthy human pursuit and was a pursuit in which barriers which normally divided people were irrelevant.

'When one adds the further thought that politicians should woo people for

support and not intimidate them and deny them freedom of individual choice, the question of whether or not to support sports boycotts against South Africa turns into a used question.'

The Chief Minister said a case could be made out to support sports boycotts.

Asking people to forego sport was not the same thing as asking them to forego their jobs.

He rejected most economic boycotts against South Africa because they would hurt blacks more than they would assist in bringing about real changes.

He said he could not reject sports boycotts for the same reason.

Sportsmen lost skills and competitive advantages by being precluded from international sport. They did not, however, lose income.

'They do not see their children suffering from malnutrition and their futures as human beings are not deeply prejudiced because they cannot play sport in international venues,' Chief Buthelezi said.

He said he believed that sports boycotts had actually achieved results.

South African sports bodies had put their houses in order and there had been substantial moves towards normalising sport in this country. This would not have taken place had there been no boycotts.

Political weapon

The Chief Minister said his problem in making judgements about sports boycotts was that friends abroad seemed bent upon pushing South African sports bodies on to an ever more demanding treadmill.

He objected to sports being used as a political weapon by those who had no interest in sport.

It seemed wrong to him to keep shifting the grounds of one's demands.

He said the best that had been done had been far greater than the sports boycott movement of yesterday had ever hoped for.

Notched up

'How will South Africans ever be encouraged to change if they respond to pressures and to meet demands to move away from apartheid, only to find that there were no rewards for having done so?' he asked.

Chief Buthelezi said the sports boycott movement had notched up victories.

'One could argue that we should see those victories as being evident in the way in which sports bodies now genuinely strive for multiracialism in sport.'

Buthelezi has 'guided country like a true leader'

19/6/85

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OVER the past two months of crisis and trauma, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi had counselled and guided the country like a true leader, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr J N Reddy, said in the House of Delegates yesterday.

Speaking in the Budget debate, he said Chief Buthelezi had joined the forces of moderation in advising people abroad not to fall victim to the

disinvestment lobby. He had shown the type of leadership that would lead the country to peace.

Mr Reddy appealed to the Government not to reject out of hand the report of the Buthelezi commission into Natal/KwaZulu.

'What is no good today will be good tomorrow,' he said. The Chief Minister of KwaZulu should be accepted as a man committed to peaceful

change.

Turning to the economy, he said South Africans had always earned foreign exchange from gold sales and had forgotten about exporting. It was time to turn people's energies to exporting, which was a special philosophy.

'The time to talk about exports must end. Action must be substituted for words.'

'Nail colours to mast PFP told

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said yesterday that he would rather be told bluntly by Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, that he was a 'kaffir' than be told by Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, that he was a 'kaffir' who misunderstood things.

Chief Buthelezi was replying in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly to a news report which stated that Dr Slabbert had said he felt that the KwaZulu Chief Minister had misunderstood the contents of a report compiled by six MPs of the PFP who had visited Uitenhage after the shootings there last month.

Critical

The members said local people had reported to them that they felt that 'Gatsha's impi's' had been used against the residents during the disturbances.

Chief Buthelezi said he knew Dr Slabbert had problems with factions in his party who tried to play political 'footsie-footsie' with the United Democratic Front.

'If relations with Inkatha cause him embarrassment, we should have some moratorium on our relations because we don't want to embarrass him,' he said.

The Inkatha president said he was not prepared to see his organisation treated as a political prostitute — fondled during the night and kept in darkness during the day.

Chief Buthelezi said politics in South Africa had reached a very critical stage and it was better if people 'nailed their colours to the mast'.

Consulted

He said he welcomed the opportunity to receive a letter that Dr Slabbert had promised to write to him. But if the PFP's leader meant by 'clearing up the matter' that he, Chief Buthelezi, could not understand simple, straightforward things, then he hoped the letter would not be something along these lines.

The Minister of the Interior for KwaZulu, Dr Dennis Madide, said members of the PFP who published a report of the role of Zulu policemen in the shootings at Uitenhage should have consulted Inkatha leaders beforehand.

Dr Madide said it was possible that members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly would be accused of being hypersensitive and of blowing things up out of all proportion.

However, members could not be expected to respond privately when they were attacked publicly.

CAPC TALKS 19/4/85

Letter: Buthelezi criticizes Slabbert

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday that he would rather be told bluntly by Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, that he was a "kaffir" than be told by Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, that he was a "kaffir" who misunderstood things.

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Chief Buthelezi

footsie" with the United Democratic Front.

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The Minister of the Interior for KwaZulu, Dr Dennis Madide, said members of the PFP should have consulted with Inkatha leaders before they issued the report.

Dr Dhlomo labels disinvestment as 'imperialism'

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

ULUNDI—The disinvestment lobby is another kind of imperialism which wants to ram foreign solutions down South African throats.

The KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, who is also secretary-general of the Inkatha movement, made this observation in the Legislative Assembly yesterday when he took part in a debate on the policy speech of the Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Dr Dhlomo said South Africans wished to be left alone to solve their internal problems.

Pressure

He said the lobby which promoted disinvestment had made a number of unwarranted assumptions.

The lobby maintained, for example, that foreign economic pressure would facilitate political change.

Dr Dhlomo said experts agreed, however, that economic pressures did not promote liberal changes. The countries involved became even more reactionary in their outlook.

The minister said he disagreed with the assumption of the disinvestment lobby that it would be very easy to rebuild the South African economy after any disruption which could be caused by disinvestment.

'Economic decline is not like water that can be turned on and off,' Dr Dhlomo said.

He said black trade unions were playing an important role in the normalising of industrial relations in South Africa.

If there were fewer industries as a result of disinvestment, then this would retard the unionisation of black labour in the country.

Dr Dhlomo said a number of wholly South African-owned companies had begun drafting their own codes of conduct as far as employee practises were concerned.

This would never have happened had overseas companies not set an example.

Hambanathi war blows up again

By PHINDA KUZWAYO

THE uncertain peace between Inkatha members and UDF supporters in Hambanathi suffered a setback this week when new violence broke out between the two groups.

Inkatha Youth Brigade member France Mncube was grazed by a bullet from an unknown gunman when Inkatha members

through the township last Monday, demonstrating against a rival organisation, a police spokesman said.

And Hambanathi Residents' Association members told reporters that several houses of their supporters were stoned by the Inkatha group.

The HRA is a wing of the Joint Rent Action Committee, a UDF affiliate.

KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi said he was "extremely distressed" to hear of Mr Mncube's near-fatal shooting and appealed for calm in the area.

He said he feared the incident could spark off another spate of violence in Hambanathi, which was plagued with trouble last year.

KwaZulu Education and Culture Minister Oscar Dhlo-mo had recently been sent to the area to mediate between opposing groups, he said.

HRA members said the trouble which led to the new violence began over a party which UDF supporter David Tyaliti held last Saturday for his daughter. Inkatha supporters thought it was intended to be a UDF meeting in disguise.

Two Hambanathi community councillors, both known Inkatha supporters, are said to have told Mr Tyaliti not to hold the party because they feared violence would break out. But he went ahead.

On Sunday the Inkatha group made their first march and allegedly stoned Bertrice Makhetha's house. On Monday the group marched again - the houses of a Mr Mbokazi and Mumsy Mkhize at Number 7a, both UDF supporters, were allegedly stoned.

The bitter opposition between supporters of Inkatha and the UDF dates back to 1983, when the incorporation of several Durban townships into the KwaZulu homeland was proposed.

UDF affiliates have resisted the move, while Inkatha supporters are in favour of the idea.

High-level meetings were held between the two groups after prolonged violence last year and peace was maintained - until this week.

Police are investigating the shooting. No arrests have been made.

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ASB and Inkatha Youth Brigade members join in a panel discussion

By SARAH SUSSENS

THE youth from South Africa's two largest "tribes" — Afrikaners and Zulus — met yesterday to discuss their "common destiny".

In a meeting held at Rand Afrikaanse University, representatives from Inkatha's Youth Brigade and the Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) resolved to identify issues causing alienation and to tackle them on a joint basis.

"We have come together because we all have the same destiny — this is our land and we cannot afford to destroy it," said Mr David Msomi, executive member of the Youth Brigade.

Mr Msomi said he hoped the meeting would also act as

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ASB and Inkatha discuss destiny

a catalyst to the two group's leaders.

He confirmed reports that the President, Mr P W Botha, is taking an active interest in the meeting.

He said the meeting was part of their contribution to global peace during the International Year of the Youth.

"We are discussing issues affecting South African

youth and, having identified them, will reach consensus on how they should be tackled," he said.

"We will also be forming task groups to tackle problems relating to the current unrest in the country."

Mr Msomi said both groups had resolved that the machinery of State should work towards the interests of all the people and not be confined to a section of the popu-

lation. In this way everyone would be protected.

The meeting was chaired by the chairman of the Youth Brigade, Mr Musa Zondi, and the chairman of the ASB, Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk.

Professor Willie Esterhuyse, of the philosophy department at Stellenbosch University, addressed the meeting. He reiterated his call for the system of apartheid to be dismantled.

"Ethnicity, rather than the rights of groups, is not a fruitful basis on which to discuss a constitution," he said.

A senior member of Inkatha, Mr M Mkbwanazi, asked why a national convention was being stalled and what Whites feared from it.

Inkatha 'trying to destroy system'

The leader of Inkatha and Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi rejects the homeland system, according to the Minister of the Interior in kwaZulu, Dr D Madide.

Delivering the opening address at a joint political conference for the Afrkaanse Studentebond and the Inkatha Youth Brigade at the Rand Afrikaans University last night, Dr Madide said the South African Government was totalitarian in nature.

"We can only assist our people by working within the system, but what we are actually working for is the destruction of that system," he stressed.

Mr Madide said unless negotiation took place between black and white people it would be impossible to secure a future for everyone in South Africa.

He pointed out that a system of one-man, one-vote, was the only rational suggestion a black person could make.

The Nationalist Government must realise that the new constitution, which excluded blacks, could not work.

REJECTED

Although he rejected the tricameral system, Dr Madide said he recognised the sincerity of the State President.

The president of the ASB, Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk, said it was essential that a consensus was reached in South Africa where all people could live together in peace.

He said white people were too quick to say that blacks should not use violence and that black leaders should be shown that peaceful change was worthwhile.

"I believe in one South Africa and this must be as a result of negotiation," he said.

The president of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, Mr Musa Zondi, praised the ASB president for allowing the joint political conference to take place at the Rand Afrikaans University.

● See Page 9.

Studentebond talks it over with Inkatha

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Spen 22/4/85

Face to face, atmosphere was better but often tense

By Susan Fleming,
Education Reporter

Afrikaanse Studentebond members attended a joint political congress with the Inkatha Youth Brigade at the Rand Afrikaans University at the weekend.

For about 80 percent of the Studentebond members it was their first face-to-face talk with black people.

Studentebond president Mr Martinus van Schalkwyk said the congress enabled many Afrikaans students to see for the first time what grievances black people had

and to discuss their mutual hopes for the future.

Although this was the first time the Studentebond and the Youth Brigade had organised a joint political congress, they first met in 1979.

At that time the Youth Brigade was asked to address students at the Studentebond-affiliated Potchefstroom University.

Youth Brigade national organiser Mr Ntwe Ma-

fole said relations were strained at that first meeting and there was a lot of ignorance between the two groups and very little respect for differing viewpoints.

The weekend congress was probably an improvement on 1979, but the atmosphere was often tense.

One particularly strained moment came when Studentebond member Mr Willem Lotter addressed the audience in broken Zulu.

An irate Youth Brigade

member referred to this as paternalistic and upholding the us-them approach.

He added: "I do not want Mr Lotter to show us that he is a good baas. We must get away from the us-them approach."

An issue which the Youth Brigade and the Studentebond could not agree on was the establishment of majority rule in a unitary system.

Mr Lotter said: "The solution is not in majority rule.

"We are working towards the same goal, but we differ in how it should be reached.

"Show me one free democracy in Africa which has been a success.

"The fears of the white man are based on the realities of Africa."

The lack of joint resolution-making at the congress disappointed many Youth Brigade members who believed the two groups could make resolutions to build an apartheid-free South Africa.

This urge to make joint resolutions was stressed by Mr Mafole who said dialogue between the two groups would be useless unless joint resolutions could be conveyed to the Government by the Studentebond.

"The Studentebond members who, unlike us, have a vote must talk to the Government," he said.

"They must convey the black people's fears and aspirations.

"As our friends they have a duty to carry our message to the Government."

It was made clear at the beginning of the congress that the Studentebond was a cultural organisation which could not make resolutions.

"All we wanted was to allow the Inkatha Youth Brigade members to get into touch with the heartbeat of the Afrikaners," he added.

An important issue which arose at the congress was that a large proportion of Youth Brigade and Studentebond members were opposed to the homeland system, influx control and the pass laws.

After group discussion one leader described the homeland system as repugnant and influx control as morally indefensible and legally unnecessary.

Another important issue was the development of a national convention.

Inkatha Youth Brigade members pushed for a convention, while the Studentebond said although they were in favour of it a national convention should be a gradual process.



Talking point... Inkatha leader Mr Musa Zondi and Studentebond leader Mr Martinus van Schalkwyk.

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Talking point... Inkatha leader Mr. Musa Zondi and Studentebond leader Mr. Marthinus van Schalkwyk.

Musa, the poor boy who made it Marthinus, farm boy who listened What's needed, by Gerrit Viljoen

Mr Musa Zondi is the youngest person ever to be president of the Inkatha Youth Brigade.

He was born 25 years ago into an impoverished black community.

"Take many black people," he says, "I come from a poor background.

"My father is a secretary for the church in the Nkandla district in Natal and my mother has always been a housewife.

"I come from a family of six brothers and two sisters.

"My parents are very supportive of what I am trying to do for my people."

Mr Zondi has followed a clear path to his present position as Youth Brigade president.

He matriculated in 1979, then joined the kwazulu Government's Bureau for Community Development and Youth Affairs and was head of the

Youth Affairs division until last year.

He has served on planning and policy-making groups and work groups concerned with youth development programmes.

Although extremely unhappy with the present political situation in South Africa, Mr Zondi stresses that change can occur only through non-violent means.

"Life is too precious to be wasted," he says.

"The pursuit of non-violence in changing this country is a noble idea and I want to persuade my white fellow-countrymen to negotiate.

"We must avoid the political timebomb which will leave our country in ashes."

Mr Zondi commends Studentebond leader Mr. Marthinus van Schalkwyk for allowing the weekend congress to take place.

Afrikaanse Studentebond president Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk, born in Pietersburg in 1959,

describes his upbringing as conservative.

He is a farmer's son and says his life has followed the same path as many Afrikaners.

He adds: "I was brought up with the philosophy that the only solution to this country was apartheid and that we had something to fear about black people.

"I was told that the only way Afrikaners could insure their place in this country was through isolation from the black man."

Mr van Schalkwyk's policy towards South Africa's future changed when he studied at the Rand Afrikaans University.

He says: "I found there were different viewpoints on the South African situation.

"I began listening to black people and for the first time I realised we were living in a world apart although in the same country.

"I realised that black people were decent, honest and trustworthy — and that I could get along with them."

He describes the joint political congress as a realisation of a dream.

"For the first time Studentebond members can come into direct contact with black people and realise they are in no way inferior."

Mr van Schalkwyk says the Studentebond is becoming a moderate group looking for negotiation for peaceful change.

"Many right-wing people will criticise the Studentebond for holding a congress of this nature," he adds, "but it was our duty."

After group discussion one leader described the homeland system as repugnant and influx control as morally indefensible and legally unnecessary.

Another important issue was the development of a national convention.

Inkatha Youth Brigade members pushed for a convention, while the Studentebond said although they were in favour of it a national convention should be a gradual process.

Mr van Schalkwyk said

Understanding about reform is needed at grassroots level, says Co-operation, Development and Education Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

He told the Afrikaanse Studentebond-Inkatha Youth Brigade joint political congress that people must adapt to the requirements of negotiation and reform.

"Without the goodwill and promotion of understanding," he said, "the risk is that successes which have been achieved will be spoilt in a few seconds."

Dr Viljoen said the present tricameral Parliament was only a part of constitutional reform and that blacks would eventually be accommodated in the reform process.

There was insufficient contact and a large amount of alienation and ignorance between the peoples of South Africa, he went on.

Dr Viljoen said although differentiation in community life was a sound principle there was a need on a school and post-school level for more systematic contact between black and white youth.

"If this does not happen people will grow up not being able to work together for constitutional reform," he declared.

A realistic urbanisation policy was needed in South Africa, said Dr Viljoen.

The Government was giving high priority to the problem of influx control.

Professor Willie Esterhuysen, of the department of philosophy at Stellenbosch University, said the pass law system and influx control would have to be scrapped for negotiation between racial groups to take place.

High school to

NM 22/4/85
reopen today

following unrest

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African Affairs
Reporter

THE KwaDlangezwa High School near Empangeni, closed after unrest, reopens today but parents have forfeited R20 deposits, paid in advance as security against damages in the school, as a result of the riots.

The deposit was imposed by the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture to offset expenses in repairing the schools after disturbances.

The amount is refunded at the end of the year if

there is no damage at the school.

An official of the department said children would only be readmitted to the school today on condition parents paid a further R20 deposit.

In addition, pupils would have to be accompanied by their parents to the school and sign an undertaking that they would be responsible for their children's behaviour.

Parents and the department's officials held a meeting in the school at the weekend to formulate and find means to stop riots in the school.

'Nothing done over killings'

NM 23/7/65
African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—A leading member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday alleged that the South African authorities had done nothing about the killing of three chiefs in faction fighting because the 'oppressors of the black people' wanted to ensure their leaders were liquidated.

Chief Nkanyiso Biyela of Enseleni said the three chiefs involved were Chief Mkhwanazi of Ongoye, Chief Biyela of Inkanyezi and Chief Mabaso of Msinga.

'To date we have not heard what transpired because we are considered to be nothing in this country,' he said.

Chief Biyela said the South African authorities believed the leaders of the people should perish so that apartheid would continue to take root in the country.

He said South African policemen used to investigate all these crimes thoroughly in the past. Those things seem to have disappeared, he said.

Transkei move to have Bill changed

Mercury Reporter

NM 23/4/85

THE Transkei Chamber of Commerce is to ask the Transkei State President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, this week to have the proposed Licences Control Bill changed.

The Bill, published for comment in the Transkei Government Gazette earlier this month, requires all business ownership, partnerships, partners and directors to be Transkei citizens within 14 days of the law being passed.

It is expected that the move, if it goes through, could bankrupt many businessmen and jeopardise the homeland's shaky economy.

The assistant managing director of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce, Mr C Makheta, said he did not want to comment on the Bill.

But he confirmed the chamber's executive committee would meet Chief Matanzima later this week.

The chairman of the Transkei Chamber of Industries, Mr Andre Swart, said he could not comment until after a meeting of the chamber's executive later this week.

It was reported yesterday that although the Bill was at present restricted to urban and municipal areas and did not include shareholders of businesses, moves were afoot to close these loopholes.

If this was done, the Wild Coast Sun would be affected.

ANC has 'never helped' the poor

107 African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Kwazulu Minister of Works, Chief Simon Gumede, said members of the African National Congress in exile had never channelled their money to South Africa's destitute blacks whom they claimed to be representing overseas.

Speaking during debate on the policy speech of the Chief Minister yesterday, Chief Gumede said the ANC poured money instead into the funds of 'petty and unimportant groups' such as the Council of South African Students (Cosas) to produce booklets which denigrated Inkatha. 23/4/85

He said international communities gave members of the ANC millions to look after their families and to build themselves luxurious houses.

Chief Gumede said there was no one to check on the day-to-day activities of the ANC. Officials always resorted to cosmetic strategies which would gain them fame.

The mission in exile had been sent out by the oppressed people of South Africa and they should be accountable to those people. Mercury

Chief Gumede said the external mission of the ANC should stop 'biting the hand that fed them'. Members of the mission should revive their relationship with the people directly involved in the struggle.

Slabbert hits back after KwaZulu Assembly 'insults'

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, says he has no intention of being insulted as a 'sick, white liberal punchbag' by members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly because of one finding in a PFP report on the Uitenhage shootings of March 22.

Dr Slabbert was replying in a private letter to criticism by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, of the report which maintained, *inter alia*, that there was 'tremendous resentment among the local Xhosas at the fact that "Gatsha's impi's" or the "Shaka's" as they were called, were being used against them'.

Chief Buthelezi read the contents of the letter to the Assembly yesterday. He said he was releasing the contents because he had suggested a debate on a previous reply on the issue from Mr Errol Moorcroft, PFP MP for Albany.

Dr Slabbert said the finding concerning 'Gatsha's impi's' was not remotely attributable to the attitude, policy or principles of the PFP.

Rejected

It was regrettable if the PFP report had been used in an attempt to discredit the KwaZulu Chief Minister, he said.

But he rejected with 'unqualified contempt' that it

was the deliberate or inadvertant intention to report so that credence be given to the 'slander' that Zulu detachments of police had gone to Uitenhage to 'shoot, kill and maim non-Zulus', as Chief Buthelezi had claimed.

'Our report refers to terms that are slanderous. But that is not tantamount to giving credibility to the slander,' Dr Slabbert said.

Referring to an invitation from Chief Buthelezi to him to address the Legislative Assembly, the PFP leader said it was 'palpably untrue' that he had avoided talking to the Assembly.

Dr Slabbert said the Chief Minister had indicated that it would be convenient for him to address the Assembly on May 27. However, he was scheduled to participate in a debate in Parliament on that day.

'If it had been possible, I would have been at a loss to understand what purpose this would serve,' he said.

Dr Slabbert said Chief Buthelezi had seen fit to develop a 'psycho-political theory' about himself and his party after 15 years of friendship.

'I am at a total loss to understand this,' he declared.

Dr Slabbert said he detected a 'disguised threat' behind this public attack.

The PFP leader asked whether Chief Buthelezi still wished to have a private meeting with him at Ulundi on May 25, and why.

'I do not have to come to Ulundi to prove my *bona fides* nor do I need to ingratiate myself with anyone in order to be a good "whitey",' he said.

Chief Buthelezi said in reply that he still stood by what he had said about the PFP findings, especially their constituting what was said about the Zulus as part of the official report.

He said it was up to the PFP leader to decide whether he should come to see him at Ulundi.

Chief Buthelezi said Dr Slabbert had factions in his party, and he sympathised with him. He, too, had factions in Inkatha.

The Chief Minister said the sons of Dr Alex Boraine and Mr Ray Swart, both MP's of the PFP, had denigrated him in public.

Not one of his children would say that type of thing about Dr Slabbert.

'They know in what esteem I hold him,' Chief Buthelezi said.

Redistribution of finances to Indians 'immoral'

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The redistribution of financial resources from blacks outside the new constitutional system to coloureds and Indians inside the system is not only immoral but totally unjustifiable in terms of the present economic circumstances, according to KwaZulu Minister of Finance, Mr Hugh Madonsela.

Mr Madonsela was moving the adoption of the R845 million KwaZulu Estimates in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Mr Madonsela said the real needs still lay largely outside the constitutional system.

The introduction of the new constitution, however, put pressure on the central Government to triplicate services and to move towards the equalisation of the levels of public-sector services

provided to the racial groups inside the system.

He said the central Government had not fulfilled its promise that share capital for the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation (KFC), previously the Kwazulu Development Corporation, would be available as a separate issue.

The KwaZulu Government now faced a situation where it effectively had to finance the KFC from its own resources in the 1985/86 financial year as well as in future financial years.

Mr Madonsela said it would be entirely inappropriate if the KFC's statutory grant did not show steady growth and was an amount received in addition to the KwaZulu Government's normal requirements.

The KFC had, to date, been one of the very few points of entry for black people to capitalism, he said.

RDM 26/4/85
**Inkatha and
the vote**

(17) Mail Reporter

DR DENNIS MADIDE, a senior Inkatha spokesman, wishes to point out that Inkatha does not necessarily support a policy of one man, one vote.

The Rand Daily Mail reported last week that Dr Madide, KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, had told the Afrikaner Studentebond and Inkatha Youth, meeting at RAU, that for blacks the only rational demand to end violence was a system of one man, one vote.

Dr Madide has pointed out that he qualified this by saying "our leader, Chief M G Buthezi, has always said that he recognises that many whites are not yet ready to accept this and therefore he was willing to discuss a federal solution".

PFP visits KwaZulu Legislative Assembly

Sowetan 26/4/85
109

NATAL Progressive Federal Party leader, Mr Ray Swart made an unexpected appearance in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly public gallery yesterday.

Mr Swart is understood to be holding discussions with KwaZulu's chief minister, Chief Mongosuthu Buthelezi, over Chief Buthelezi's criticisms of the PFP report on the Uitenhage shootings.

Mr Swart, the PFP Member of Parliament for Berea, was one of the six MPs who signed a report which said the Xhosas in Langa township had resented Zulu police detachments being used against them.

The report, compiled by Mr Errol Moorcroft, MP for Albany, said the South African Police had exploited ethnic rivalries existing between Xhosas and

Zulus.

Last week, Chief Buthelezi dismissed as "naked racism" the report's implication that ethnic differences divided blacks any more than they did whites.

Welcoming Mr Swart to the Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said they had enjoyed a partnership and friendship lasting more than 30 years.

"Therefore it should not surprise anyone that in spite of conflict, we remain friends," Chief Buthelezi said.

On Wednesday a member of the assembly, Mr V. Madikiza called on the six PFP Mps who signed the report to come to Ulundi to apologise for the "deep hurt" it had caused. He said Mr Moorcroft should be made to "squirm like a worm".

Arrests 'provocation'

(269) African Affairs Correspondent

NM 27/4/85
mittee and other interested parties was that there should be some of kind of moratorium and that bus and taxi operators should not be arrested.

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JLUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has labelled this week's arrests by the S A Police at Empangeni as 'completely unnecessary provocation'.

Chief Buthelezi was speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday on what he described as the 'very tense' situation at Empangeni and Richards Bay.

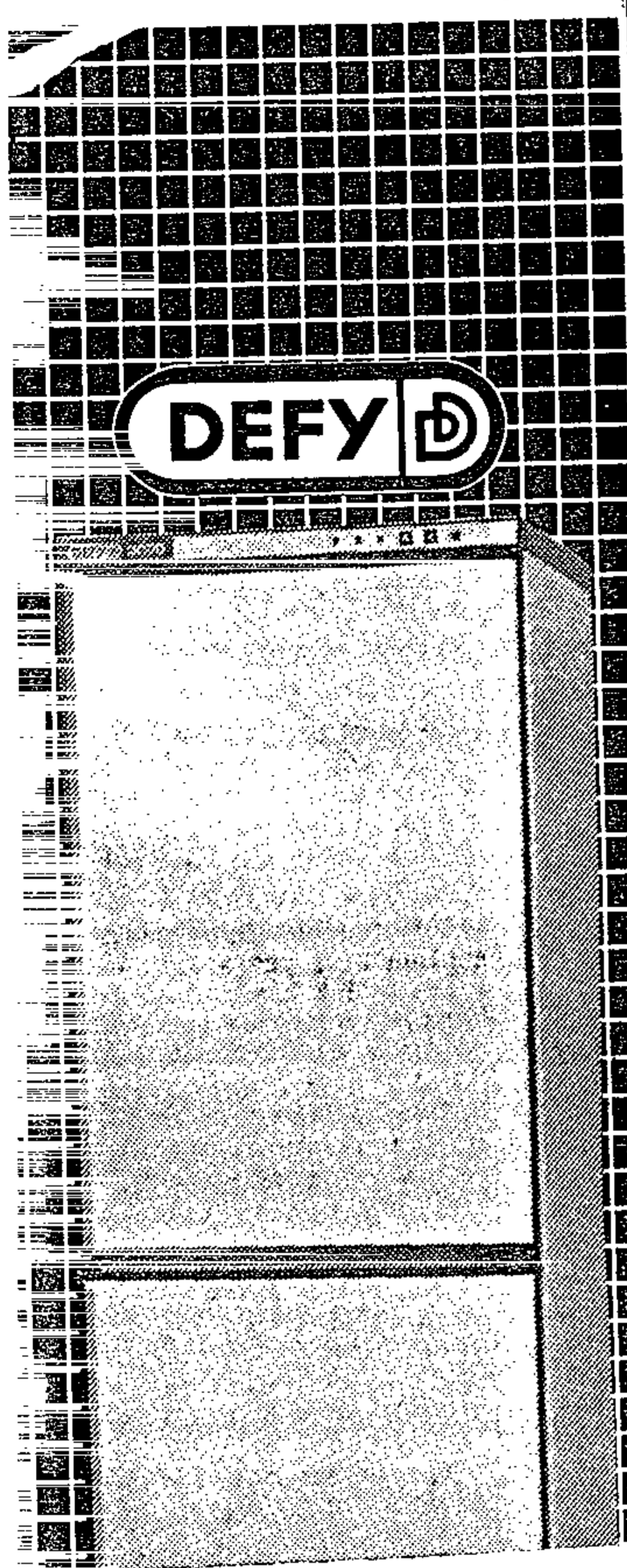
He said one of the agreements made between a commuters' com-

mittee and other interested parties was that there should be some of kind of moratorium and that bus and taxi operators should not be arrested.

However, at Empangeni people who had started to become calm were being worked up by the actions of the police, he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the KwaZulu Government was very concerned that people were going to lose jobs since people were no longer using buses because they had been confiscated.

'Hungry people can be used to achieve any purpose,' he said.



PFP/Inkatha: 'Many things in common'

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W/E ARGUS 27/4/85

Weekend Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The PFP and Inkatha had far more things in common than things dividing it, the Natal leader of the PFP, Mr Ray Swart, said after an unannounced meeting with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Speaking at a Press conference yesterday called by Chief Buthelezi, Mr Swart said he and KwaZulu's Chief Minister had discussed their differences "like old friends".

"The immediate differences stem from a section of a report submitted by six PFP caucus members, including myself, on the situation in Uitenhage after the recent unrest.

"Great disquiet"

"In that report we made special references to reports made to us by people in Langa township about the presence of a Zulu-speaking unit and the effect it had had on the mood of the people," Mr Swart said.

It was clear the reference had caused "great disquiet" among the people of KwaZulu as it had been felt that it could have implied the police

had been under the control of the KwaZulu Government.

"This was certainly never our intention. Clearly the police units there where SAP units under the control of the Republican Government and where in no way the responsibility of the KwaZulu Government," Mr Swart said.

He will report back to PFP leader, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert on his meeting with Chief Buthelezi on Monday.

Confident

Mr Swart said he was confident the dispute would be resolved as the PFP and Inkatha had "far more things in common than things which divide us".

Chief Buthelezi said he was very happy with the outcome of the meeting which had been "a real man-to-man discussion".

"We both acknowledge the fact that friendship should not be based on pussy footing," he said.

The Chief said he was awaiting a reply from the Government about whether Zulu police had deliberately chosen to help quell the Uitenhage unrest.

"It's wicked if it is true," he said.

Inkatha explodes at PFP report

28/4/85

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107
C. Pers

CP Correspondent

THE USUALLY good relations between the white Progressive Federal Party and Inkatha took a hammering during the last week — and observers believe it could leave permanent scars.

During the free-for-all

● KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi demanded that PFP leader Frederick van Zyl Slabbert come to Ulundi to explain his party's behaviour, and accused him of implying that Chief Buthelezi was "a bloody kaffir". He said Inkatha could not be treated like a prostitute — "fondled during the night and kept in darkness during the day".

● KwaZulu Interior Minister Dennis Madide said that if the PFP did not retract certain allegations, they would have "murdered Inkatha politically".

Dr Slabbert retailed, saying he thought there was a "disguised threat" behind the public attack on him and he did not

believe he needed to "ingratiate himself with anyone in order to be 'a good whitey'".

The argument is over a PFP report, issued after an inspection of the Uitenhage massacre site.

The PFP claimed "there was tremendous resentment among Uitenhage Xhosas at the fact that 'Gatsha impis' or the 'Shakas' as they were called, were being used against them".

Chief Buthelezi claimed it implied he was responsible for the killings.

The PFP have been at pains to point out that they were simply reporting claims they had heard in Uitenhage — but their explanations have not satisfied the Inkatha leadership

Chief Buthelezi might have "misunderstood the situation and over-reacted", Dr Slabbert suggested.

Chief Buthelezi retorted that for Dr Slabbert to say this was just another way of calling him "a bloody kaffir".

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**Govt has been
forced 'back to
drawing board'**

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says that KwaZulu's refusal to take part in the machinery designed to make the new constitutional dispensation work will again force the South African Government back to the drawing board.

Reviewing the work of his department in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said KwaZulu's refusal to accept so-called independence had forced the Government back to the drawing board in the first place and had necessitated the authorities writing a script or a new constitution.

The Chief Minister said he had refused to partici-

pate in the Black Advisory Council which the then prime minister, Mr PW Botha, wanted in order to legitimise the President's Council.

He had subsequently refused to participate in the Special Cabinet Committee because, if he had taken part, he would have legitimised the new constitution.

'I refuse now to participate in the non-statutory negotiating forum and this is again the employment of non-participation where non-participation is warranted,' Chief Buthelezi said.

Non-participation was a strategy which ought to be employed where it worked but was never to be regarded as a principle.

Easier

Inkatha had evolved the 'brute political drive' which had strengthened the arm wielding the axe of non-participation in areas which really mattered.

'The lower you are down the scale of political importance, the easier it is for you not to participate,' he said.

The Chief Minister said the KwaZulu Administration was blamed by political enemies of Inkatha for being in the 'pay of the Government', and was charged with participating in the administration of the 'evil system of apartheid'.

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**Boycotting
Commuters**

taxis

saying it was not the answer to solving the three-month bus boycott. Last week, hundreds of workers walked up to 20 km to get to work after police intercepted pirate taxis in the township.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Commuters'

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NM 30/4/85

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Minister talks to fighting factions

Mercury Reporter 107

KWAZULU'S Minister of Justice, Mr Geoffrey Mtetwa, yesterday met leaders of two factions involved in a long-standing dispute over a chieftainship at Umzumbe on the Natal South Coast.

Fighting among factions within the Mdlala tribe has so far claimed 20 lives and nearly 300 huts have been burnt. Seven tribesmen were killed over the Easter weekend this year.

The dispute is over who should rightfully succeed to the tribal chieftainship, vacated in 1982.

Mr Mtetwa appealed to representatives of the two sides, the Manlakayises and the Mdlangaswas, to stop fighting and said a new chief was being decided on by the KwaZulu Government.

The Magistrate at Umzumbe, Mr F de Beer, who was present at the meeting, said: 'Both sides seemed to take it well.'

'But we received reports the same morning, just before the meeting, that huts were being burnt down. So I doubt whether the meeting has really cooled things down.'

But Mr Mtetwa would now be in a better position to make recommendations to the KwaZulu Cabinet, he said.

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Le Grange denies claims over Zulu police

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN. — The Minister of Law and Order has denied claims that the police are deliberately using Zulu members of the force to curb unrest — mostly among Xhosa in the Eastern Cape.

In a statement, Mr Louis le Grange said the allegations were "clearly aimed at tarnishing the good relations between the Government and the Kwazulu Government.

"The police force does not differentiate between its members on the grounds of ethnicity,

and I have emphasised this fact more than once."

He said Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, would be entitled to be upset by the rumours if they were true. However, they were nothing but "a blatant misuse of ethnicity".

"Minority"

"As a result of the circumstances in the Eastern Cape the police were forced to send additional members into the area and these were drawn from areas where there was no unrest.

"Naturally, some members from Natal were among those sent.

police

"The total complement of additional non-white members was 500, of whom those of Zulu origin were by far in the minority.

"An accusation has also been levelled at Chief Minister Buthelezi that Zulu members were used during the so-called Langa incident on March 21.

Shooting

"The Chief Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, has informed me that only two

black members were present during the incident and both were of Xhosa origin."

The reports of the use of Zulu members of the force were made public in a report drawn up by the Progressive Federal Party on the fatal shooting of 19 people at Langa, Uitenhage.

In the report, affidavits were made in which criticisms were levelled at the police for using Zulus to maintain order.



Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi

Heunis to outline council system

NM 30/4/85
107

By Dennis Henshaw

ONE year from today, South Africa's provincial council system is expected to disappear, and later today Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis is likely to make a statement setting the date and outlining the system that will replace it.

Recent indications that the Government was now prepared to study the Buthelezi Commission's report mean that in the next 12 months integration of Natal and KwaZulu could chart the course for this province's future, with possibly a multiracial advisory council directing affairs.

Natal Administrator Radelyffe Cadman and senior MEC Frank Mar-

tin flew to Cape Town yesterday to meet their opposite numbers from the other three provinces. And at 7.30 this morning they will all sit down with the minister to discuss their future.

No extension

As matters stand at the moment, each province will retain its administrator and Exco to deal only with general affairs, but the powers of the second-tier government will pass to regional service councils — six in the case of Natal — which will include representatives of all races and will be set up on a geographical, not an ethnic, basis.

Mr Martin said: 'The minister will put the Regional Service Councils Bill before Parliament

next month and it will be fully operative by next July. He wants to get it off the ground as soon as possible.

'My guess is that the end of April next year will see the end of the provincial councils. I hear that in view of the financial circumstances there will be no extension.'

This was a major recommendation of the report, which was signed by the PFP, largely approved but not signed by the NRP, and officially pigeonholed and ignored by the Government.

And on the agenda of today's talks is sure to be Mr Martin's recent proposal to form multiracial advisory councils to replace the provincial councils. These would advise the regional service councils on how to allocate their funds.

His suggestion for Natal was a composition of 10 blacks, 10 Indians, eight whites and two coloureds.

Constitution

'I just threw those numbers in,' he explained. 'But the numbers game doesn't come into it. There's no question of any race being outvoted; each would be representing its own power base and elected by its own race.'

'There won't be a general common voters' roll — there can't be in terms of the Constitution.'

'Everyone goes pale at the thought of all races sitting together, but as I told the BBC the other day, it can't be imposed on anybody. First, we must all sit at the negotiating table.'

'I don't see a problem. There is no way this body could outmanoeuvre KwaZulu or the white power base. You're dealing with basics like water, electricity and sewerage. The only argument is where the money will be spent — and that will stick out like a sore thumb.'

'Only a blind man would try to divert money from areas that need the basic services to improve the quality of life for all Natal's people.'

He cited as an example the Greater Durban Metrocom area, which will be one of the six regional service council areas. It would include Umlazi and Kwa Mashu and a total of 31 'black spots', he said.

The composition of his proposed advisory councils could vary according to the requirements of each province: 'For instance, the Free State's

might consist of 20 whites, two blacks and one coloured. And obviously the Cape would have to give adequate representation to the coloured community.'

'Natal is a special case with a fragmented KwaZulu, which obviously can never be consolidated, and an interdependence between KwaZulu and the rest of Natal.'

'My proposal isn't in line with NRP policy, but I have a certain amount of support for it, and this time they haven't said that Frank Martin has been standing in the sun too long.'

'We must move to give everyone a square deal. People say nothing is changing, but things are happening fast — and P W is determined that they will happen.'

Mr Ray Swart, leader of the PFP in Natal, cautiously welcomed Mr Martin's proposal.

'Without binding myself exactly to Mr Martin's statement,' he commented, 'I agree that we must get back to the Buthelezi report which pointed the way to multiracial government for Natal and for the administration of Natal and KwaZulu as a single region.'

Negotiation

'It is ridiculous that Natal and KwaZulu be administered by two governments.'

'As regards the composition of his suggested advisory council, I can't see on what he has based his numbers, except of course that the Indians in Natal outnumber the whites. But I'd say this would have to be decided by negotiation between all groups in the Province.'

Mr Swart had just returned from Ulundi and long talks with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who was heartened by the fact that the Government will dust off the Buthelezi Report.

'We know,' said Mr Swart, 'that the Government has accepted there can be no consolidation of KwaZulu, although they have completed their plans for the other provinces. And KwaZulu is not prepared to let the Buthelezi report lapse.'

'I intend to raise the whole matter in Parliament this week.'

'Bury the hatchet' pleads chief

African Affairs Correspondent 107

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has appealed to members of the PFP to 'bury the hatchet' following the row which has erupted between Inkatha and the PFP over a paragraph in a report which six MPs drew up following the Langa shootings of March 21. NM 115185 ✓

At the same time he has called on the MPs to be man enough to apologise for 'wittingly or unwittingly' distorting this matter.

The MPs reported that black residents of the Uitenhage townships felt resentful that 'Gatsha's impi's' or 'Shaka's' had been used against them. They emphasised this was the terminology employed by the residents.

In a statement in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi welcomed the 'vindication' by Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, in Parliament this week that Zulu police involved in quelling unrest in the Eastern Cape were in a minority and that none were involved, in fact, in the Langa incident.

Minister hits at police and 'greedy' transport company

NM 2/5/85

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African Affairs Correspondent
ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Dennis Madide, has called on the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, to curb the 'monopolistic and greedy' tendencies of Empangeni Transport.
He has also appealed to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to stop his 'bloodthirsty police' from harassing commuters in the Empangeni area.
Dr Madide was taking part in a snap debate on the Empangeni bus boycott and its aftermath in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.
Police have been arresting black taxi and bus owners in the area during the past week and have been issuing spot fines.
The minister said the initiation of the Empangeni bus boycott at the beginning of the year had

been part of a general 'plot' on the part of the United Democratic Front.
There was evidence that the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) had become disenchanted because Empangeni Transport had recognised a trade union not affiliated to it but friendly towards Inkatha.
'In a purely personal feud between Fosatu and Empangeni Transport, the whole community has been made to suffer for three months,' Dr Madide said.
The minister said that, while Fosatu had a personal grudge, the UDF wanted to make the area ungovernable. They had found allies.
He conceded, however, that Fosatu had discovered Empangeni Transport to be 'greedy, acquisitive and monopolistic'.
The company had alleg-

edly been harassing taxi-owners long before the boycott, Dr Madide said.
'Free enterprise is being vigorously assaulted by Empangeni Transport and its mother body, United Transport, at Putco,' he said.
The minister claimed that the South African Police force was burdened by a type of individual who was 'by nature aggressive and itching to put his force into practice'.
He said it was the duty of Mr le Grange, as minister in charge, to sweep the police clean of these elements.
Inkatha was caught between two 'bloodthirsty' groups, Dr Madide maintained. These were the UDF on one hand and the S A P on the other.
The role of the police in the bus dispute at Empangeni was severely criticised by several speakers during the debate.

Mr Mike Forder, acting general manager of Empangeni Transport, said last night. 'The senior management of Empangeni Transport regrets the statements made by the Minister of the Interior as we have made many concessions to help the commuters in a negotiated agreement with the Commuters' Committee.
'The situation is very much more complex than what the snap debate seemed to indicate.
'We look forward to being able to continue working towards a solution to the present boycott which is causing so much hardship to the community that the company has served since 1946.'
Inquiries to the police were referred to either Mr le Grange or his Press secretary, Col Leon Mellet, but both were unavailable last night.

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NM 3/5/85
107

Societies slated for refusing to invest in KwaZulu

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Minister of the Interior for KwaZulu, Dr Dennis Madide, says it is 'immoral' for building societies to refuse to invest in KwaZulu when many black people invest their money in these building societies.

Delivering his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Dr Madide said the building societies had an objection to the possibility that KwaZulu would take independence and nationalise their investments.

He said they wanted guarantees from the South African Government that their investment would be secured in such an eventuality.

Dr Madide said he wanted to implore the building society move-

ment to stop its 'disinvestment stance' against KwaZulu.

This type of objection seemed very strange to him since the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, had stated many times that, for KwaZulu, this 'Pretoria type of pseudo-independence' was out.

'Surely if they had any fears of political instability then KwaZulu is just the place with which they would want to do business as it is undoubtedly one of the most stable areas,' the minister said.

Dr Madide urged the private sector to put 'its money where its mouth was'.

'Those who have been vociferous in condemning influx control must now show it by helping to provide urban housing for blacks so that they can be accommodated,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi
views article
as mischievous

NM 3/5/85
107 (107) (NM)

SIR — On Friday April 12 you re-printed an article under the heading 'Botha's bid to widen his black support' written by Mr Patrick Laurence which had appeared in the Rand Daily Mail.

I presume, Sir, that it was the Natal Mercury's judgement that the article was worth re-printing and I would appreciate the opportunity of informing your readers just how wrong your judgement in fact was.

The burden of the article is that the role of Inkatha and the Zionist Christian Church can be equated in that they both give evidence of supporting apartheid and working with the Government to maintain law and order in the face of widespread black rejection of apartheid in other quarters.

This view of Mr Laurence is mischievous in the extreme and I simply cannot understand how your newspaper could support this view by displaying Mr Laurence's article prominently on the editorial page.

In his article Mr Laurence makes the points that:

- 'The ruling National Party, and even its ideology of separate development, has not been unsuccessful in winning black support'.

- 'The State President's attendance at the 75th anniversary celebrations of the Zion Christian Church indicated a 'sympathetic alignment of the NP and the ZCC'.

- 'The ZCC is unquestionably a politically conservative force' preaching obedience to authority.

- 'The ZCC, then, has been receiving prominent NP leaders over two decades and assuring them of its backing and its opposition to subversion'.

- 'The support of the ZCC in the present crisis is of obvious importance'.

Mr Laurence then concludes that 'in some situations it may facilitate the emergence, with official connivance and/or en-

couragement, of black vigilantes in favour of upholding 'law and order' against the threat of anarchy'. Having drawn this conclusion, Mr Laurence then says: 'Mr Botha's attendance at Zion City should be viewed in the same context as his recent discussions with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi'.

Having established a false base from which to proceed in making an analogy between Inkatha and the ZCC in terms of a perceived similarity, Mr Laurence then goes on to further compound his misanalysis by making the following points:

- President Botha and I continue 'their political quarrel, (and) have faced a common and growing challenge from both the banned ANC and the extra-parliamentary but legal United Democratic Front'.

- Both the State President and I have accused the UDF of being an ANC front.

- Both the State President and I are leaders of large ethnic groups.

- That the State President and I put aside our differences to explore the possibility of partial agreement. And he concludes that 'the talks led

to speculation of an Afrikaner-Zulu alliance of convenience as the dominant political force in the 1990s'.

The picture painted is one in which Inkatha and the ZCC are allies of the National Party in the most abhorrent ideology on the continent of Africa. Mr Laurence casts myself and Inkatha in the role of co-oppressors with the National Party. He sees my politics and Inkatha as ethnic politics, and he sinks to the level of making insulting and maligning remarks at my and Inkatha's expense.

Inkatha draws the largest political following any liberation movement has ever drawn in the history of this country because it

does precisely the opposite to what Mr Laurence maintains it does.

Inkatha is supported by millions of blacks because it opposes apartheid and because I refuse to participate in any Government schemes aimed at the subjugation of black South Africa.

I refused to join the Black Advisory Council which the State President tried to set up to support the President's Council.

I refused to sanction Inkatha's official participation in black local authority developments within the framework of the new constitution.

I vehemently oppose the new constitution.

I have publicly rejected the value of the State President's informal non-statutory forum.

And above all, I and Inkatha have ensured that KwaZulu will never be manipulated into so-called independence.

I demand that the State President issue a joint statement of intent with black leaders in which there is common acceptance of future Black-White power-sharing. The State President himself and other Cabinet Ministers have from time to time admonished me for beating war drums because I warn South Africa repeatedly that the use of violence by blacks would in the end be justified if white South Africa remains adamant in its refusal to share power with blacks.

I demand an open, race-free society which is based on Western principles of democracy. I have said both here and abroad that the African National Congress' Mission in Exile was driven underground by the white National Party Government.

While I reject violence, I have warned Mr Botha and white South Africa that the process of polarisation is heading this country towards bloodshed, and I have said publicly both here and abroad that if the masses in South Africa ask me to 'go to the bush', as a democrat I would

have to reconsider my whole position.

I preach defiance of apartheid to Inkatha and to black South Africa, and I plead constantly for white South Africa, and the National Party in particular, to recognise that if every strategy based on non-violence is exploited and fails, then and then only will black South Africa be justified in resorting to violence.

I point out that there are stones left unturned and that there are political opportunities left unexploited, and that, because this is so, there is as yet no moral justification for the use of violence to bring about change in this country.

Mr Laurence is blind and deaf when he does not hear me when I say these things and when he does not see what Inkatha does; and you, Sir, through re-publishing his article, are asking your readers to follow this man's blindness and to be deaf to what I am saying.

I am appalled at The Natal Mercury behaving in this way, and sincerely hope you agree with me that you owe it to your readers to publish this letter in full.

MANGOSUTHU G
BUTHELEZI
Chief Minister: KwaZulu
President of Inkatha
Ulundi

FOOTNOTE: We certainly are not asking readers to follow anyone's 'blindness', nor are we deaf to what Chief Buthelezi has been saying. The article was published because Mr Laurence is an experienced political observer and the analysis, while not pretending to be the last word on the subject, made some contribution to the debate.
— Editor.

Minister 'sceptical' on removals issue

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N.M. 3/5/85

Chief regrets poor turnout

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Dennis Madide, says he is sceptical about an announcement earlier this year by Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that there was to be a moratorium on the forced removal of black communities.

Dr Madide said in his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday that the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Ben Wilkens, had been 'unable or unwilling' to give him an assurance that certain individual communities faced with removal in the region would now be spared as a result of this reprieve.

The Zulu minister met Mr Wilkens in Cape Town on February 6.

Dr Madide said he had

received no follow-up reply nearly three months later.

'Why don't they want to commit themselves to say there will be no more forced removals, finished and klaar?' the minister asked.

He said the recent strategy of the Department of Co-operation and Development had been to impose a veil of secrecy on such removals so they were not known in advance.

By the time the KwaZulu Government learned about them, they were a *fait accompli* and it was too late to do anything.

'Because of this secrecy and our inability to do anything in time, we then get accused of doing nothing about removals,' Dr Madide said.

He said KwaZulu would not allow this 'evil policy' to be perpetrated on its people.

He urged the Zulu people to be vigilant.

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, expressed his regret last night that only two organisations turned up at a meeting in Johannesburg designed to stop the in-fighting between black organisations.

A call for the meeting came from Bishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican bishop of Johannesburg and winner of the Nobel peace prize.

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha's presence at the meeting confirmed the movement had never regarded other black organisations as its enemies.

Although the Azanian People's Organisation and the United Democratic Front did not attend Wednesday night's 'peace talks' in Soweto, Bishop Desmond Tutu claimed the meeting was worthwhile.

Back to Buthelezi

The remark by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi that government may yet be forced to return to the Buthelezi Commission report to find a workable instrument of government for Natal/KwaZulu is turning out to be prophetic.

At the opening of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly this month, Minister of Co-operation and Development Gerrit Viljoen indicated that joint committees were being formed to liaise with KwaZulu and the other national states on matters of mutual concern. "It had to be recognised," he said, "that economic considerations transcend political boundaries."

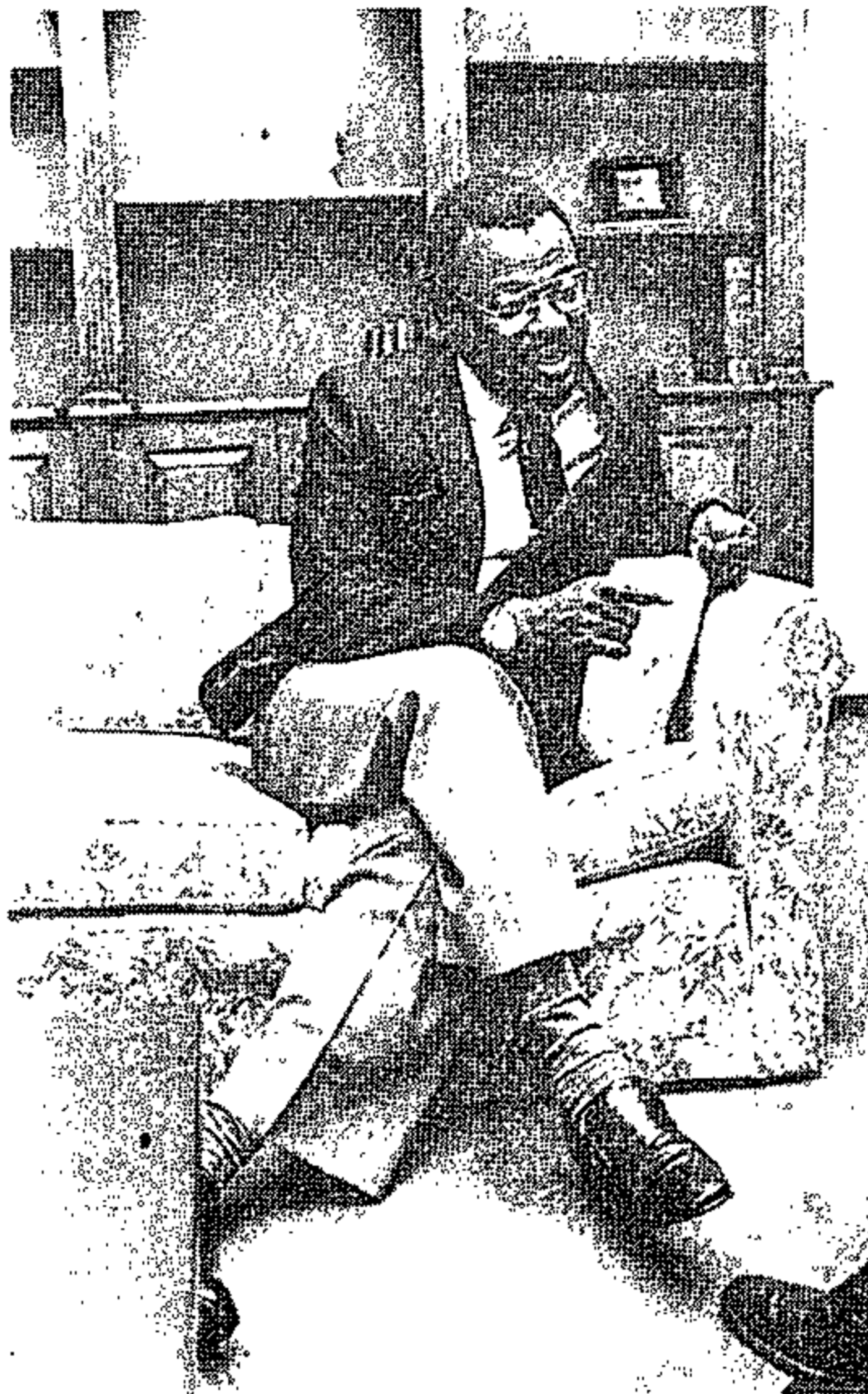
The revelation was significant. Only a few months ago, talk of such top-level multiracial consultation would have been anathema to National Party ideologues.

Though the new committees lack executive powers, political commentator Hermann Gillomee sees analogies with certain recommendations of the Buthelezi report. "Government," he said, "has dusted off the Buthelezi Commission and is implementing it without, of course, acknowledging copyright."

That might be overstating the matter. But there can be little doubt that the possibility of a multiracial government for Natal is drawing distinctly closer to reality.

Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party Ray Swart confirms the subject now forms a common talking point in parliamentary corridors. As Swart sees it, government now admits consolidation of KwaZulu is proving a major headache. Further, it has come to realise that if it wants continued co-operation with KwaZulu, it has to be pre-

Financial Mail May 3 1985



KwaZulu's Buthelezi... one man, one vote not a precondition

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pared to be more flexible.

There is, he says, a creeping realisation that the "great diversity of ideas and interests in Natal" requires a separate solution. "One is not suggesting an independent Natal, merely a solution which is more amendable to what the people of Natal want." In this respect, some form of federal framework (*Current affairs* April 19) could provide the answer.

Natal's senior MEC, Frank Martin, recently gave momentum to the debate by suggesting that a multiracial provincial government should take over the reins in Natal once the existing provincial council system is scrapped, which now seems inevitable.

Martin's hypothesis is that once regional services councils come into being, and the provincial council system falls into disuse, the upper echelon of government in Natal will comprise the administrator and his executive committee. Martin contends there is no way that they could consult effectively with seven separate regional services bodies. A co-ordinating body is called for. It should be multiracial in character, as the regional council below it will be, and comprise officials from both Natal and KwaZulu.

Martin sees no inherent conflicts arising, since the arrangement would follow standard parliamentary procedure in line with the new constitution. The regional services councils would deal with "own affairs," and the multiracial co-ordinating body with general affairs. The Administrator could be the arbiter in disputes. The nature of the regional councils' function, essentially the supply of services, he points out, should remove policy and planning from the political realm.

Though such an arrangement obviously falls short of the Buthelezi Commission's proposals for full executive authority and

proportional representation with protection of minorities, Buthelezi was quick to concede that Martin's idea "had merit."

In an address to the Assembly, the Chief Minister announced that he was not holding dogmatically to the concept of one man, one vote as a "precondition to political dialogue and negotiation."

But, by extension, he is not likely to be content either with the mere trappings of power at the provincial level. ■

Aspects of commission to be considered

Political Correspondent

THE Government is to consider certain aspects of the Buthezi Commission's report which it rejected when it was first published.

This was revealed in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in reply to questions by the Opposition's chief spokesman on Black Affairs, Mr Ray Swart, MP for Berea.

Dr Viljoen said the Government was prepared to consider 'certain aspects' where further discussion 'might be useful'.

'This will be taken up with the Chief Minister.'

Though closely questioned by Mr Swart on the possibility of a new approach towards the future relationship between the so-called white Natal and black KwaZulu, Dr Viljoen did not reply directly.

The Government, he said, accepted the interdependence of the two areas was 'an incontrovertible fact'.

A joint committee of

KwaZulu and South Africa was at present planning future development points and were co-operating on the planning of the development of the Tugela Basin.

Replying to Mr Swart about consolidation of KwaZulu, he confirmed that the latest proposals were now being studied by the Cabinet.

'The consolidation of KwaZulu was the most difficult and most complicated of all the national states,' he said.

Mr Swart said there was 'an absolute interdependence between black and white in the region' economically, culturally and socially.

'The region cannot be administered on the basis of totally separate white and black administrations and I believe that even Government members realise that is idle to speculate that what is considered to be KwaZulu can operate on a basis independent of Natal and the rest of South Africa,' he said.

Natal Indian and coloured polls 'frozen'

Mercury Reporter

INDIAN and coloured Local Affairs Committee elections in Natal had been frozen until 1988 to coincide with the establishment of Regional Service Councils, it was announced yesterday.

Mr Baldeo Dookie, Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the House of Delegates, and Mr David Curry, Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the House of Representatives, decided on the freezing of local elections in spite of the lifting of the moratorium on white and Indian local authorities.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, had originally announced that all municipal, LAC and management committee elections would be frozen until 1988, but later lifted the moratorium.

However, Mr Dookie said that if there were vacancies on an LAC, a by-election would have to be held.

Mr Albie Stowman, chairman of Durban's coloured LAC and head of the Association of Natal LACs, said although elections for coloured LACs in Natal had been postponed until 1988, elections for management committees in the Cape would go ahead.

Mr Dookie also said that while proposals were being considered by the Government for the transfer of local government power to the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in each House, all decisions affecting Indians would in the meantime be made by the administrator of each province in consultation with him.

He said new proposals released could have far-reaching implications for local government. They were aimed at tailoring the local government system to the new Parliament.

Proposals included the upgrading of LACs and management committees.

Unrest ;

KwaZulu call for single Ministry of Education

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—Without a single Ministry of Education, attempts to bring about educational parity in South Africa would remain merely statements of intent, it was stated in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

He was commenting on a statement in Parliament on Thursday by Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-Operation, Development and Education, that the Government acknowledged shortcomings in the country's black education system.

Dr Viljoen pledged to eradicate existing inequalities as soon as possible.

Dr Dhlomo said both the De Lange Commission and the Buthelezi Commission had called for a single Department of Education. These recommendations, however,

had been rejected by the central government.

The minister said Dr Viljoen had rightly conceded that black schools lacked physical facilities and that black teachers were poorly qualified.

'Yet, because of rigid educational separation, some white colleges of education which are almost empty cannot admit black teacher trainees and there is no free professional mobility of white, Indian, coloured and black teachers to schools of their choice,' Dr Dhlomo said.

He said KwaZulu was in agreement with Dr Viljoen in his criticism of school boycotts and class disruptions.

Dr Dhlomo said his view had always been that, while grievances of black people were justified, the methods of redress ought not to be those which would bring even

greater suffering and deprivation to the black majority.

'The minister will always find us willing to co-operate with him in all his genuine efforts aimed at the depoliticisation and improvement of black education in South Africa,' he said.

'The problem, of course, is that we no longer have limitless time.'

Dr Dhlomo said that as a result of the many years of neglect black South Africa had suffered and it would be an arduous task to upgrade black education to the level of that of white, coloured and Indian education.

'The problem will be further compounded by the enrolment explosion at black schools while the enrolment at Indian, coloured and white schools is either on the decline or has reached a zero growth point,' he said.

'Hesitant

NM 6/5/85
start on

(107)
sharing

of power

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

NATAL and KwaZulu had already started hesitantly down the path marked 'power-sharing and joint decision-making'. Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said at the weekend.

Opening the first meeting of the Natal/KwaZulu work group at Ulundi on Friday, he said the stability of the Natal/KwaZulu region and that of South Africa rested on the high-level links created by the KwaZulu Government and the Natal Provincial Council.

Chief Buthelezi said the work group, consisting of directors of a number of departments of the Natal Provincial Administration and secretaries of KwaZulu departments, would discuss strategic issues and issues of a specific administrative level.

'Co-ordinated action' key to Natal's future

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

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NM 7/8/85
Liaison between the two bodies'.

THE future of Natal and KwaZulu lay in joint decision-making and co-ordinated action to solve 'interlinked' problems of unemployment, poverty and soil reduction, said KwaZulu's Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Opening the inaugural meeting of the Natal-KwaZulu Work Group at Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi said with limited resources available it was important to reduce 'unnecessary duplication of effort and conflicting policies'.

'There should be a search for a short term pragmatic answer to our problems and there could be a striving for a medium to long term vision of the growth path and society we wish to have in the region.'

Liaison

'Consider the problem that virtually half of Durban's black population live in unplanned settlement which is regarded as marginal to both Natal and KwaZulu,' Chief Buthelezi said.

He said the two local governments were currently involved in establishing high level links and a very high priority was given to improving li-

Prof Philip Spies, of the Institute for Future Research of the University of Stellenbosch, said the 'future could be looked at optimistically as the people of the region have a fund of goodwill towards one another and realise their interdependence.'

Mr J A Venter, Deputy Provincial Secretary, was elected the chairman of the group which will meet again in August.

1/8/85

Buthlezi rejects results of survey

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NM 7/5/85

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

UEUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says 'snatched opinions' of 406 respondents on street corners cannot be presented as serious research.

Chief Buthelezi was commenting in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on a weekend report which said that 48 percent of black people interviewed in this way in KwaMashu, Umlazi and in the Central Business District of Durban in March felt that the jailed political figure, Nelson Mandela, was the best leader for South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi was preferred by 28 percent of those polled and Bishop Desmond Tutu by 12 percent.

The survey found that Mandela's support was

strongest in KwaMashu where he was favoured by 64 percent of the respondents.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister said research was 'prostituted' when it was undertaken to prove points of view, or when it was undertaken to create newsworthy items for publication in the daily Press.

Assessed

'Research is far more than just head-counting among a group of anybody,' he said.

Opinion surveys, like all pieces of research, should be assessed within the context which they attempted to explore, Chief Buthelezi said.

They should also be assessed by other researchers who were not involved in the study.

He said research workers made statements

within ranges of probability that they were true, whereas the Press reported them as factual findings.

Favour

'It would be churlish of me to reject every bit of research that does not sing my praises but, on the other hand, it would be foolish of me to put my reputation at the mercy of incompetent research,' the Chief Minister maintained.

He said the findings on disinvestment in respect of people who lived in Umlazi were 'incomprehensible'.

The survey showed that 50 percent of the Umlazi residents polled were in favour of disinvestment. Yet 46 percent of Umlazi dwellers preferred him to Nelson Mandela and his own stance was strongly against disinvestment, Chief Buthelezi said.

The Bishop carries on trying to end clashes between

Now Tutu blames Senator

Star 7/5/85

Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu, leading mediation efforts aimed at ending bloody clashes between the United Democratic Front and the Azanian Peoples' Organisation, said yesterday that this year's controversial visit by America's Senator Edward Kennedy was a factor in the conflict.

Differences between the two organisations have erupted in the past few days into open war, especially in the Eastern Cape.

Mediation attempts by Bishop Tutu have so far failed to heal the rift between the organisations, which political analysts say boils down to whether

whites should take part in the fight against apartheid.

Bishop Tutu blamed the flare-up of long-standing differences between the organisations on the general unrest in the country plus the visit by Senator Kennedy.

This visit, sponsored by United Democratic Front patron the Rev Allan Boesak, sparked criticism from Azapo.

It said that while purporting to be aimed at fighting apartheid the visit was in reality an image-building venture.

Bishop Tutu said yesterday: "There has always been tension between the two organisations.

"Senator Kennedy's visit did not exactly increase love between them."

The United Democratic Front was formed in 1983 to oppose the new tricameral Parliament.

It believes all regardless of colour should take part in opposing racial segregation.

Azapo excludes whites from its ranks, arguing that the fight against apartheid is only a point of departure in the struggle for an anti-racist socialist Azania.

Black Consciousness in South Africa began in the late 1960s as a reaction to what was seen as white liberal paternalism.

It provided much of the impetus for the Soweto riots of 1976 in which more than 500 people died, say political analysts.

Completing the split is antagonism towards Zulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha party which has come under fire for its tribal base and militaristic image.

The United Democratic Front says Chief Buthelezi's stand against apartheid is weakened by his acceptance of tribal homeland status for kwazulu, of which he is Chief Minister.

But most of the anger has focused on the United Democratic Front and Azapo; and homes of supporters of both organisations have been burned down in black townships across South Africa and members attacked. In one of the worst incidents, two children of Azapo member

Mr Gerald Mayekiso were burned to death at the weekend.

It happened in an Eastern Cape township after a petrol bomb was hurled into Mr Mayekiso's house by what local newspapers said were United Democratic Front supporters.

The violence between the two organisations comes after a year of general unrest which has seen the deaths of more than 350 people, all but one black.

Sociologists blame the rioting generally on grievances related to apartheid and the recession that has led to a sharp rise in unemployment. — Sapa- Reuter.

● It is undeniable that there have been differences between the United Democratic Front and the Azanian Peoples' Organisation, said a United Democratic Front spokesman in a statement to Sapa last night.

But, he added, the United Democratic Front could not accept that these differences needed to be destructive.

The spokesman was quoting from an open letter to Azapo decided on at a United Democratic Front national executive meeting at the weekend in a bid to heal the breach between the two organisations.

The letter said: "Surely our common repugnance for the system under which we live far

supersedes the differences between us?"

"History has shown us that minority governments and their imperialist friends will stop at nothing to deflect our struggle.

"It is therefore imperative that we take decisive action to resolve the conflict."

The United Democratic Front, said the letter, was prepared to meet Azapo if necessary and was already discussing the question of discipline within its ranks, trusting Azapo would do the same.

The letter added: "We are confident that you will view this matter as seriously and with the same urgency as we do."

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Minister happy with commitment to educational parity

NMA 8/5/85

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African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, says he is satisfied the Government had publicly committed itself to the achievement of educational parity in South Africa.

Delivering his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly last night, Dr Dhlomo said the creation of joint education administrative structures, following the issuing of a White Paper on the provision of education in South Africa, meant the Government had at last begun the arduous task of achieving educational parity.

Moves afoot

He said the joint structures entailed the creation of three bodies: A conference of Ministers of Education, consisting of the Minister of Educa-

tion and Training, his deputy, and the ministers of education in the self-governing regions, a working group of the heads of education departments, and a permanent secretariat.

Dr Dhlomo said moves were afoot to ensure that education departments in the self-governing regions were represented individually on all professional bodies dealing with education in South Africa under the Minister of National Education.

Disparities

In terms of the new constitution, only white, Indian, coloured and black education departments in white areas were represented on these bodies.

He said agreement had been reached on a uniform formula for the financing of education.

Funds intended for education would be earmarked by the central

Government and channelled through the Department of Education and Training to the governments of the participating regions.

The minister said this arrangement would ensure a fair distribution of funds and would remove disparities among education departments in South Africa.

Dr Dhlomo announced that six high schools in the region would be upgraded to cater for gifted children.

He said his department was not opposed to the establishment of students' representative councils at schools instead of prefects, if this was what the majority of pupils wanted.

However, KwaZulu would prefer to negotiate this with parents, teachers and pupils before it went ahead.

Warning on food shortages of the future

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Chief Langaletu Dhlamini, says South Africa may not be producing enough food to feed a projected population of 80 million by the year 2020.

Delivering his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Dhlamini said the country could not rely on imports because at this stage already, 200 million people went hungry in the world every day.

The minister predicted that by the year 2000 the only foodstuff that would be exported from South Africa would be sugar. The rest would be consumed internally.

He emphasised that time was short and that high priority should be given to projects which would provide for the future.

Chief Dhlamini said more land would have to be made available for KwaZulu.

He said industrial development within KwaZulu was a very urgent requirement, on the one hand, while it was essential to promote intensive development of the rural areas on the other hand, to support as many people as possible.

Referring to the drive of the Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, to control expenditure on staff, Chief Dhlamini said his department needed at least eight times the staff it had at present.

However much he would have liked to support the drive for staff reduction, his department could not do it because of the development of rural areas. This would actually mean job creation at home.

The minister spoke on the importance of conserving the Upper Tugela catchment area and said a special catchment committee had been formed to probe the potential of this region.

UDF on the run

12/5/85 C. Press

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By PHINDA KUZWAYO

EIGHT houses in Hambanathi were extensively damaged when Inkatha supporters allegedly went on the rampage this week, forcing 80 UDF supporters to flee for their lives.

Six of the houses were petrol-bombed and two stoned.

Natalia Development Board housing manager A H Wolgaard told City Press that some residents — most allegedly Inkatha supporters — were "expelling" the UDF group.

Township manager Alex Ngwenya said over 400 people, carrying all kinds of weapons marched through the township on Sunday looking for houses of UDF supporters.

They demanded that they leave the township after local Inkatha branch secretary Nomthandaze Dlamini's car was stoned.

Call for link between Natal and kwaZulu

May 1985

~~South~~ Political Staff Star (107)

PARLIAMENT — The chairman of the Indian Council of Ministers, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, has called for a political link between Natal and kwaZulu.

Speaking in the House of Delegates in the Co-operation and Development Vote, Mr Rajbansi said Natal could show South Africa the way to unity.

The Buthelezi Commission report and the Lombard plan could be used as a basis for a separate deal for Natal, he said.

Replying in the debate, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said that several parts of the Buthelezi Commission report merited further study and could form a useful basis for consultation.

Corporation in bid to lure blacks to switch their savings to homeland banks

By Kevin Mayhew

IN a move that will make inroads into the white banking scene the KwaZulu Finance Corporation is preparing to make home loans available to KwaZulu residents.

By expanding its recently acquired Ithala Savings Bank in the next two years the corporation also intends getting blacks to save in its bank rather than in banks outside KwaZulu.

It intends offering more services and competitive interest rates to lure black savings.

A spokesman for the KFC said: "The essence of the matter is that we hope to attract money. The racial tenor of the move is not our prime motivation, it is common

KwaZulu gets set for home loan finance

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S. - [unclear]

sense that money made by KwaZulu workers should be kept in KwaZulu.

"For every R6 earned by KwaZulu residents R5 is spent outside KwaZulu." As the parent body the KFC recently acquired prescribed status,

making it possible for them to borrow money on the capital market at low interest rates.

This money will be used for home loans which are difficult for blacks to get through existing building societies. The interest charged

on money borrowed will be as near as possible to the cost price.

The current price is about 13 percent, thus undercutting the interest rates offered by other institutions. "It goes without saying that in an area where

there is a shortage of 170 000 housing units coupled with the fact that our money will be substantially cheaper to borrow we will be popular as a source for home loans," the spokesman said.

The granting of home

loans will be handled through a subsidiary, the KwaZulu Housing Company. Black pension funds will form the bulk of the source for their finance. "To date black pension funds have been contributing to prescribed institutions outside KwaZulu.

"This is of no advantage to the people who contribute. It bolsters the development in the developed areas," the spokesman explained.

The KFC has already handled contributions from large companies and institutions who invest with it for home loans to their employees.

Using the corporation gave the homeowner more security and did not tie him down to a particular employer.

Cholera breaks out in KwaZulu

Mercury Reporter

CHOLERA has broken out again in several areas around Stanger as well as near Empangeni in KwaZulu.

Dr Murray Short, senior medical officer in charge of communicable diseases for KwaZulu, said the bulk of recent cholera cases were from Nseleni, a rural area north of Empangeni.

'It does cause concern, but the incidence compared with previous years is down,' he said.

'From August 1981 to June 1982 we saw about 36 000 cholera cases in KwaZulu. From August last year up to now we have seen only about 600 and we expect the figures will settle soon.'

Dr Short said health inspectors, nurses and people from the Department of Agriculture and Water Affairs had been in Nseleni, investigating the cause of the outbreak and the possibility of an intensified borehole campaign.

'One of the reasons for the outbreak is the people in that area belong to the Shembe sect who, for religious reasons, don't believe in taking preventive measures against the

disease.'

At Stanger Hospital about 70 suspected and confirmed cases have been seen to in the last month.

A spokesman for Natal's State Health Department said there was still ignorance about cholera.

'Cholera is endemic in Natal and most of our rivers are polluted but whenever there is an outbreak it is always because of the same reasons — lack of sanitation, awareness and precautions.'

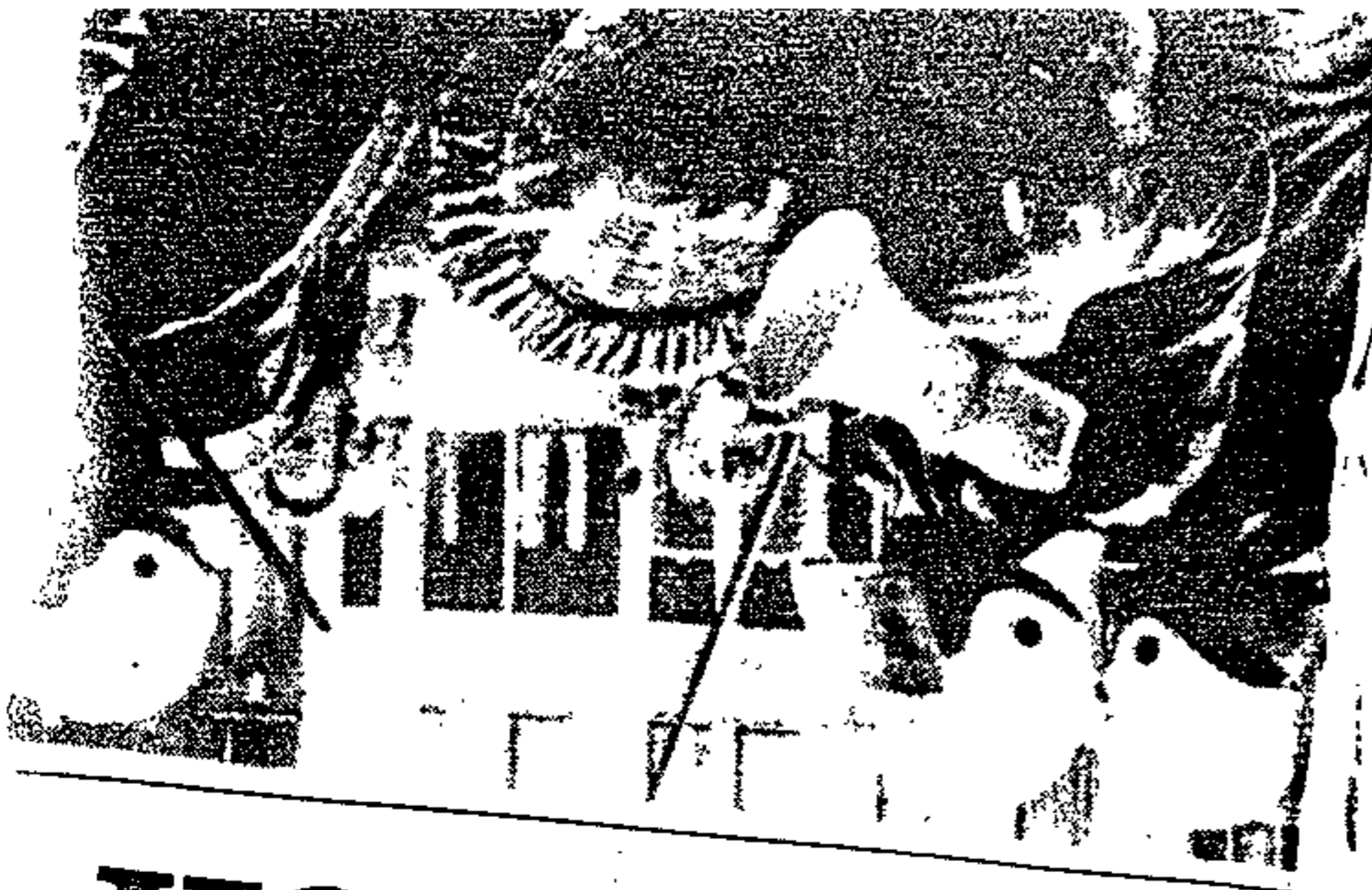
The spokesman said there was a remote risk of watersport lovers picking up the disease but those really at risk were the people who relied on river-water for drinking, washing and cooking.

No fatalities have been reported from either of the areas.

Boy drowned

Mercury Correspondent

A SIX-year-old boy drowned in a water pool on Saturday at the farm where he stayed near Citrusdal, a police liaison officer for the Boland, Maj George Kershoff, said yesterday. He was Johannes Koopman, of the farm Platteklouf.



100 miners leave after fighting

Argus 13/5/81 p7

Argus Correspondent

WELKOM. — More than 100 Xhosa miners were waiting at the No 3 shaft compound at the President Brand Gold Mine today to be paid off after weekend fights between Xhosas and Sotho miners which claimed about 19 lives.

The miners said conflict had been simmering throughout last week.

Those who decided to leave said they no longer felt safe at the compound. They said an agreement last week with management that those who started a fight would be fired had not been honoured.

● It is reported from Durban that police used tearsmoke to disperse 250 armed marching women from the Cele faction who mobbed the Dududu police station near Scottburgh, demanding the release of eight of 70 men arrested in renewed faction fighting in the area yesterday.

The 70 were expected to appear in court today.

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NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

Buthelezi seeks endorsement of his political role

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NM 14/5/85

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has sent letters to 5 000 prominent South Africans seeking an endorsement of the political role he is playing in the country.

The Chief Minister said yesterday letters had been sent to members of all three Chambers of Parliament, to provincial councillors, senior members of provincial administrations, councillors and senior personnel

of cities and towns throughout the country.

He said they had also been forwarded to clergy in all the main denominations, senior staff in all the universities in South Africa, members of the Urban Foundation, leaders in industry, mining and commerce, members of the National African Chamber of Commerce, members of Black Sash, council members of the Institute of Race Relations and judges of the Supreme Court.

Chief Buthelezi said he was making five specific points in his letter.

First, he believed that any move towards the politics of negotiation ought to be welcomed.

South Africa and the world recognised that President Botha had gone further than any Prime Minister the country had had in recognising the need for change and in pointing the country towards it.

Chief Buthelezi said it was only natural, however, given the vast disparity between black and white political expectations, that what the National Party and the Government regarded as positive and courageous moves were regarded as totally inadequate by black South Africans.

Secondly, he said that neither the white community nor the black community had yet reached the point where political problems could be resolved around formal negotiating tables.

Negotiations

'Apartheid has minimised negotiation between black and white constituencies. There is an urgent need for white leaders to sell their ideas to black constituencies and there is an urgent need for black leaders to sell their ideas to white constituencies,' he said.

Third, he believed South Africa would not take great leaps forward in formal negotiations.

Fourthly, he said his role in opposition politics needed to be better understood both on the Left and on the Right.

He occupied a very particular place on the interface between black leaders who did what they could to make the State President's initiatives work and those who did what they could to mount violent reactions to them.

Chief Buthelezi said he had sought constituency support across colour lines throughout his political life.

Minister warns of 'near disaster' through cutbacks

NM 14/5/85

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Williamson's model, Revenue - Costs - Staff expenditure

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Frank Mdlalose, says the cut-back of capital works in KwaZulu as a result of the recession will bring his department very close to disaster during the 1985/86 financial year.

Delivering his policy speech in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Dr Mdlalose warned that crises would be experienced in the area of the physical infrastructure of hospitals, institutions and clinics.

He said he appreciated funds were unavailable for these projects.

'My department has

been urged to enter a period of consolidation and to do all that it can to maintain the status quo as best it can,' Dr Mdlalose said.

The minister appealed to the central Government to distribute funds for health purposes in a more equal manner.

Encouraging

He said of the total health budget for South Africa three years ago, about 60 percent was spent by the Provincial Administrations while only 17 percent was allocated to the so-called national states.

Dr Mdlalose said it was encouraging that his department had achieved a standard of health care

which was beginning to provide statistics approaching those of a so-called First World country.

Infant mortality rates were declining visibly, he said.

The minister said many more young doctors, both from southern African and overseas, were looking for posts at present in a developing country situation. His department was trying to recruit doctors who were previously unattainable, in spite of the budgeting restrictions.

Dr Mdlalose criticised the deputy Minister of Health and Welfare in the South African Cabinet, Dr George Morrison, for telling the House of Delegates in Cape Town last week that the higher incidence of tuberculosis among blacks in South Africa was not connected with apartheid.

The minister said there was a strong connection. Only two out of every 1 000 whites died each year from pulmonary tuberculosis whereas the figure for blacks was 49 out of 1 000.

Third suspect

MBABANE—Swazi police have arrested a third Mozambican national wanted in connection with the murder of Mrs P Raizada, the wife of an official of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation who was strangled in her flat here last Wednesday. — (Sapa)

In profit maximization, the entrepreneur in the real world will always choose his projects, at the highest rate of return, at the necessity in the future. The entrepreneur, which is a serious shortcoming and of profit maximization risk is not accounted for in the entrepreneur's attitude that which is a serious shortcoming and of profit maximization. Hence we can determine the amount to maximize because risk is not accounted for in the entrepreneur's attitude that which is a serious shortcoming and of profit maximization. It is the present theory which is a serious shortcoming and of profit maximization. It is the present theory which is a serious shortcoming and of profit maximization. It is the present theory which is a serious shortcoming and of profit maximization.

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Meeting may help ease SA-Kwazulu tensions

Political Staff

A MEETING in Cape Town between President P W Botha and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, is expected to lead to a further easing of tension between Kwazulu and the Government.

Details of yesterday's talks have not been released but an agreement — that President Botha will visit development areas in Kwazulu soon — was seen as significant.

A spokesman for the President's Office said after the meeting that the talks were part of continuing discussions with population groups.

Aspects

It is likely that issues such as the Buthelezi Commission report could have been on their agenda.

Recently the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, told Parliament that the Government was studying certain aspects of the report. He did not say what these aspects were.

The Government has also remained silent on calls that it should treat Natal and Kwazulu as a separate case from the rest of the country in establishing a new provincial system.

Rejected

Following a meeting last year between Chief Buthelezi and Mr Botha at the Stellenbosch home of industrialist Dr Anton Rupert, it is understood that the President gave instructions for the Buthelezi Commission report, which deals with the socio-political and economic interdependence of Natal and Kwazulu, to be dusted down.

When the report was first published three years ago it was rejected out of hand by the then leader of the National Party in Natal, Mr Owen Horwood.

Since the first meeting it has also been announced that a joint development body would be formed which would investigate industrial development in various parts of Kwazulu.

P W to make special trip to KwaZulu

(107)

NM 15/5/65

Ormande Pollok
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The State President will make a special trip to KwaZulu later this year to inspect development projects in the area.

This was agreed in principle yesterday in talks between Mr Botha and the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, here.

A spokesman in the President's office confirmed this and said that the talks were part of the President's continuing 'discussions with various leaders of the different population groups'.

No details of the talks were released.

Political observers thought the talks would have included the possibility of Chief Buthelezi's participation in the special forum on black affairs which Mr Botha is to establish.

He has invited all 'moderate' leaders to participate and his offer has already been accepted by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert.

Chief Buthelezi's visit to Cape Town coincided with the arrival of a top-

level delegation from the Swazi Government who held talks with the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

It is not known if the two visits were related in any way.

KwaZulu nursing colleges plan

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—A Bill designed to establish nursing colleges in KwaZulu, equal in status to teacher training colleges, was read for the first time in the Legislative Assembly yesterday. NM 15/5/85

At present, the training of nurses in KwaZulu is carried out at hospital level at nursing schools. It was now proposed to establish nursing colleges attached to universities and falling under depart-

ments of nursing. Nurses would be trained for at least four years and qualify to function as general nurses, community nurses, midwives and psychiatric nurses.

The South African Nursing Council would register successful candidates and maintain professional discipline.

The Department of Health and Welfare of KwaZulu was considering the establishment of at least three nursing colleges.

Neil Alcock's widow robbed of R3 000

N.M.
16/5/88 Pietermaritzburg Bureau

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THE widow of murdered Msinga self-help pioneer Neil Alcock was robbed of R3 000 and assaulted when a group of black men broke into her Weenen home early yesterday.

Mrs Creina Alcock, 43, was woken in her bedroom about 4 a m by the unarmed group of men who had entered her house on the farm Lorraine.

It is uncertain how many intruders there were.

They demanded that Mrs Alcock hand over guns and money and threatened her with assault. Some of the group searched sections of the home.

One man punched Mrs Alcock in the face with his fist, causing her minor injuries.

Mrs Alcock handed over R3 000 and they fled.

Mrs Alcock's son Mark who lives in an outbuilding on the property, said yesterday he had heard no sounds.

Neil Alcock and five other community leaders were gunned down in an ambush in 1983 while travelling home after attending a peace meeting to end faction fighting in the area.

Mrs Alcock is actively involved in community work in the Msinga district. She is the author of books dealing with conservation and is a former journalist.

Botha tells

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chief 107

of hitches

NM 16/5/85
African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The State President has explained to the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the present impediments to his making a 'statement of intent' which the KwaZulu leader is insisting on before he is prepared to take part in a negotiating forum with black leaders.

The Chief Minister said he had reiterated his own position on this issue during his talks with Mr Botha on Tuesday.

He said he had not changed his position on the negotiating forum and the State President understood that.

He said he had emphasised that negotiations should include the issue of real power-sharing between black and white.

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'Inexperience and inefficiency' partly to

Hospital wards 'ready but empty'

107 ~~108~~ NM 16/5/85

By Tania Broughton
FULLY equipped wards at Umlazi's Prince Mshiyeni Hospital are standing ready but empty while conditions at the largest black hospital in Durban, King Edward VIII, are described as badly overcrowded and 'shocking'.

'I am embarrassed that we are not doing more for King Edward,' said Dr W G McNeill, medical superintendant at Prince Mshiyeni.

According to Dr McNeill, the hospital's main problem is lack of staff.

'One section — maternity, with about 200 beds — has been ready for about six months. There was considerable delay in the creation of posts for staff. Only now have senior medical posts begun being advertised.'

Meanwhile, King Edward struggles to deliver 22 000 babies a year in a maternity section with facilities for only 12 000.

Dr McNeill said he could not pinpoint any specific reason for the delay but that inexperience and inefficiency were two factors responsible.

Available

The KwaZulu Health and Welfare Department only began in 1977 and is obviously still sorting itself out,' he said.

According to the KwaZulu secretary for Health and Welfare, Dr Daryl Hackland, funds for salaries were available, but appointing staff inevitably took a certain period of time.

'KwaZulu is anxious to open up the maternity and pediatric sections as soon as possible.'

Prince Mshiyeni Hospital has been the centre of many controversies. Planned to open in 1972, it was built for KwaZulu with funds from the South African Government. During the delays, the cost soared from an original R14 million to R25 million.

Eventually, in January 1982 the hospital opened its doors — but only as an

outpatient and casualty hospital because construction was still under way.

It is now estimated that building will be completed only in 1990. When the Mercury visited the hospital this week, part of it was equipped and ready, part was under construction and building of some sections had not even begun.

Prompted

Of the planned 1 600 beds, only about 160, used mainly for general and pediatric purposes, were in operation.

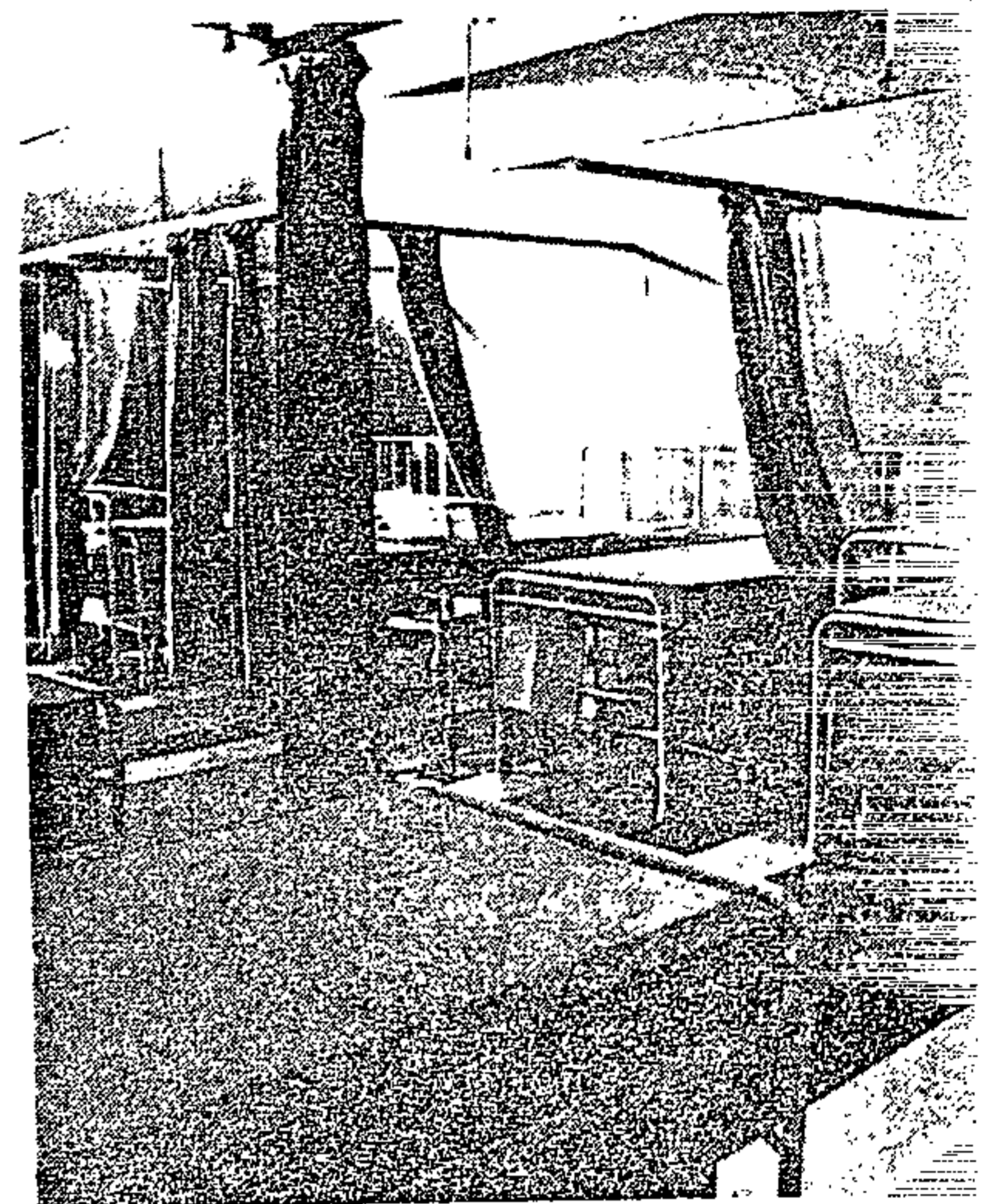
Overcrowding at King

Edward Hospital has prompted House of Delegates MP Mr Thukanna Palan (Sol Bayview) to press for an investigation into the 'shocking' conditions.

Dr Fred Clarke, MEC for Hospital Services in Natal, yesterday expressed his concern at the situation.

Dr Clarke slammed the split between the Natal and KwaZulu health services.

'It's iniquitous. Natal and KwaZulu are like a chess board. I think there is an enormous wastage of money because of this artificial division of hospital services.'



One ward in the maternity wing which is ready to open.

Alleged killer made confession after break

Accused cried in arms of a policeman

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A MAN accused of murdering a woman to gain life insurance money totalling more than R174 000, cried in the arms of a policeman before making a confession, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

The branch commander of the Detective Branch in Pietermaritzburg, Lt J Myburgh was testifying at the trial before Mr Justice Law and two assessors of Mr Cuppan Sathasivan Pillay, 43.

Mr Pillay is facing a charge of murdering Miss Lutchmee Naidoo, 30, on April 28 last year. The woman's body was found in the Mountain Rise Cemetery. She had suffered a fractured skull.

Mr Pillay is disputing the admissibility of confessions he has made to the police and to a magistrate, on the grounds that they were made under duress.

Appeared tense

Lt Myburgh testified yesterday that on June 21 last year Mr Pillay, who

wanted to see me. He started crying.

'I held him close to me and again asked him. He cried for a while before I succeeded in calming him down.'

Lt Myburgh said before Mr Pillay began talking he warned him he was not obliged to make a statement but that anything he said would be taken down in writing. He said he wanted to tell me the story.'

Statement

Lt Myburgh said when Mr Pillay finished he asked him if he would be prepared to repeat what he had said to another police officer who was also a justice of the peace.

Lt Myburgh said he made the necessary arrangements and Capt C



Natal jockey, Paul Gadsby, in his hospital after a fall which left him with a broken leg.

Buthlezi rap for rebel chief

(107)
NM 16/5/85

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

ULUNDI—Rebel Chief Mzimba Tembe, head of the Tembe tribe north-east of KwaZulu, has asked the Department of Co-operation and Development to grant independence to Tongaland.

This was disclosed in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of the region.

Chief Buthelezi said this matter had been reported by the Government department concerned to the KwaZulu Government. The chief had been told Tongaland fell under the jurisdiction of KwaZulu and consequently this was not a matter which could be considered by the South African Government.

Commission

The Chief Minister said he had lost count of the number of times Chief Tembe had apologised to himself and the KwaZulu Cabinet for making overtures to Swaziland so that Tongaland could be incorporated into the kingdom.

Chief Buthelezi said a commission had been set up to inquire into Chief Tembe's alleged misconduct. The commission would sit at Ingwavuma on Monday.

He took the strongest exception to the break-away chief's allegation, made to a senior official of the Department of Co-Operation and Development, that he would endanger his life if he appeared before the commission.

This implied that representatives of the KwaZulu Government were 'some kind of thugs', Chief Buthelezi maintained.

In spite of his misdemeanours, he said, Chief Tembe's life had never been in danger in

any way when he was a member of the KwaZulu Assembly.

He said the KwaZulu Government had 'nursed' Chief Tembe throughout his chequered history.

Chief Buthelezi said he had told President Botha he had had no intention of going to Cape Town on Tuesday this week if the purpose was to draw him into a discussion with a Swazi delegation visiting Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

He had been assured by the Commissioner-General for the Zulu people, Mr PN Hansmeyer, that the Swazi delegation would not be 'foisted' on him.

The Chief Minister said he had subsequently been told by Mr Pik Botha that a Press report that the Swazi delegation had discussed border adjustments with the South African Department of Foreign Affairs was 'lies'.

Reconcile and talk

(107)

FACE
TO
FACE

Recent developments indicate the foundations are being laid for black involvement in the next level of constitutional negotiations. Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi,

Chief Minister of KwaZulu, who would be at the forefront of those deliberations, gives his views to the *FM*.

FM: There is much talk today about the politics of reconciliation. Are you ready to participate in a dialogue over the future?

Buthelezi: I've always been prepared. It is not something which comes about because people are suddenly talking about reconciliation. My whole point of view has been that the problems of this country will only be resolved if we negotiate, which means reconciliation. Negotiation is a process of give and take and of compromise.

You have rejected participation in government's proposed national forum. Can you say why?

As long as the national forum is part and parcel of the tricameral arrangement, or something which is being done to make it work, I cannot participate in it. It is problematic for me to participate in a national forum which has no executive powers, which has been constituted on an *ad hoc* basis, while the tricameral machinery is in place. The implication is that I accept the tricameral Parliament and that I'm prepared to be fobbed off, with my people, by this so-called forum — without also stating whether we are moving towards power sharing.

Do you think that government is on the point of breaking the logjam and taking blacks into their confidence and negotiating directly with them?

The only way this country can be saved is if government does take blacks into its confidence. I have asked the State President to make a statement of intent, but up to now he has not responded. After all, what is meant by a statement of intent other than to say government must tell us where we are headed and show confidence in us working out the

future jointly with them.

What would you require from government before you would participate actively and jointly with it in problem-solving?

I have already said the government must say it is committed to power sharing within one Parliament for all people without necessarily defining a formula. I have said this over and over again. I'm not insisting on any spelling out of the mechanisms whereby this should take place as long as there is a clear commitment that it accepts that 72% of the population is outside of decision making and must now also exercise power at the central end.

Do you see any promise in government's commitment to re-examine aspects of the Buthelezi Commission report?

Yes, I do think it's a positive development. But even then the government talked of examining only aspects. I'm not saying there should be negotiation over the whole thing. But if aspects of it are only considered, not within the context of participation in power sharing or decision making in one SA, I would still find it problematical. But I must hasten to say that I welcome the fact that the government has clearly come out and said it is prepared to look at it.

What do you make of the recent suggestions for a multiracial government in Natal?

Though some members of the NRP repudiated this statement by Mr Frank Martin (senior member of the provincial council), I did say at the time it had a lot of merit. The concept that Natal/KwaZulu is one region is now accepted by most as an inevitable situation. My only quarrel with Mr Martin is that he went too far by talking of proportional representation without having discussed it with us. But the concept itself has a lot to recommend it.

Is it possible that government's plans for the second tier of government as outlined in the Regional Services Bill could eventually lead to a multiracial Natal?

Yes, because the interdependence here is like a scrambled egg which no one can unscramble. I cannot see anybody tackling the problems of Natal/KwaZulu if they try a piecemeal approach. I think the Regional Services Bill indicates that even government realises this region is one entity. The multira-

cial nature of this province is such that if multiracialism doesn't work here, then it's not going to work anywhere else in SA.

Your views against disinvestment are well known. Does this bring you closer to government on this and other issues?

I don't like that suggestion. I have never changed my views on disinvestment. I have always stood against disinvestment. I have been very consistent on this issue for a long time. Because I have just returned from America where the issue is very topical doesn't bring me closer to the government. If KwaZulu's interests happen to coincide with the interests of the government, that's sheer coincidence.

How serious do you think the current unrest in SA is?

I regard it as very serious because it affects the whole issue of negotiation in this country. The fact that forces for change are tearing each other apart is a tragedy. At the same time, I don't think we should gloat over it because it is a problem for all of us. The white people who are wielding power can rightfully ask with whom they should negotiate because the black groups that want change in this country are busy squabbling among themselves.

So I see it as a very big obstacle to the process of negotiation.

How serious is the rivalry between sectors in the black community, and where is it leading to?

I'm very concerned about the internecine squabbles between black organisations which are all committed to bringing about fundamental change in SA because I think it retards the whole process of negotiation and the liberation struggle. The tragedy is that the differences are not on objectives. The differences are not matters of principle. The bloodshed and loss of life arises out of splitting hairs — tactics and theories which have basically nothing to do with the suffering of our people. There are people who disagree so much with people participating in the community councils that they think they are worth killing. I don't agree with this at all. I am very saddened by the whole thing because it is a tragedy, not only for the blacks but for the whole country. It is wasteful and retrogressive. ■

Botha's KwaZulu talks: A deal for Natal?

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S. T. ...
By NORMAN WEST
Political Reporter 9/5/85

THE meeting between Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of KwaZulu and President Botha this week may be a further step towards a shared constitutional arrangement for KwaZulu/Natal.

The talks were seen in political circles as highly significant as they could pilot the way for a "Natal settlement" along the lines proposed by the Buthelezi Commission.

They also put the seal on closer personal relations between the leaders of the two most powerful South African tribes after years of estrangement that began thawing only earlier this year.

In a statement yesterday, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu said he welcomed the proposed visit to KwaZulu by the President because it would give him a chance to see the interdependence of KwaZulu and Natal.

Time

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Applied Social Studies at the University of Natal, said yesterday the Botha-Buthelezi talks might, at the very least, be a move towards the "consideration of the Buthelezi Commission recommendations".

"But its implementation will take time," said Professor Schlemmer.

Chief Buthelezi told his Legislative Assembly yesterday that the State President had offered to visit KwaZulu later this year to see what development projects KwaZulu was engaged in on the ground.

"Now that the State President has shown such a positive attitude towards giving another look at these recommendations, it seems to me imperative that he pays such a visit."

When the Buthelezi Commission reported its findings in March 1982, it was welcomed by the Progressive Federal Party but flatly rejected by the Government.

The commission recommended a multiracial legislative assembly for Natal elected by proportional representation and run by an executive drawn from all population groups.

Acrimony

It suggested as a first step the appointment of a multi-racial provincial executive, with an equal number of white, black, coloured and Indian representatives, chaired jointly by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and the Administrator of Natal.

The meeting this week was the second in six months and followed four years of bitter acrimony between the two leaders.

Previously Chief Buthelezi had refused to talk to Mr Botha, saying he would not "break bread" with him while the bad blood between them persisted.

Chief Buthelezi, hereditary leader of nearly 6-million Zulus, has vowed never to accept homeland independence.

The talks follow a significant remark by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, at the opening of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly earlier this month.

Indicating that joint committees were being formed with KwaZulu and other national states on matters of mutual concern, Dr Viljoen said it had to be recognised that economic considerations transcended political boundaries.

Professor Schlemmer said yesterday that considerable progress had already been made with the co-ordination and planning of KwaZulu and Natal in the non-political sphere.

He said the Natal Provincial Administration and the KwaZulu Government had already established joint committees, consultative groups and in some cases, joint planning endeavours.

"There are various joint planning committees which is a sign that the Government is prepared to accept the practicalities of interdependent black and white areas."

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of Natal 107 considered by cabinet

Cape Times 20/5/85

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By PATRICK CULL
Political Staff

A BOLD new plan to consolidate KwaZulu along geographic lines and provide for a federal system of government in Natal is currently being considered by the cabinet as a blueprint for a multi-racial federation in the rest of South Africa.

The proposed consolidation of KwaZulu will involve an area stretching from KwaMashu, outside Durban, to the Mozambique border and includes the towns of Empangeni, Eshowe, Richards Bay, Stanger and Tongaat.

It is understood that whites, coloured people and Indians in the proposed consolidated area will be given the option to remain or leave — but no compensation will be paid to farmers who opt for the latter course.

Natal will be effectively left with a northern corridor down to Durban and will include the South Coast and East Griqualand.

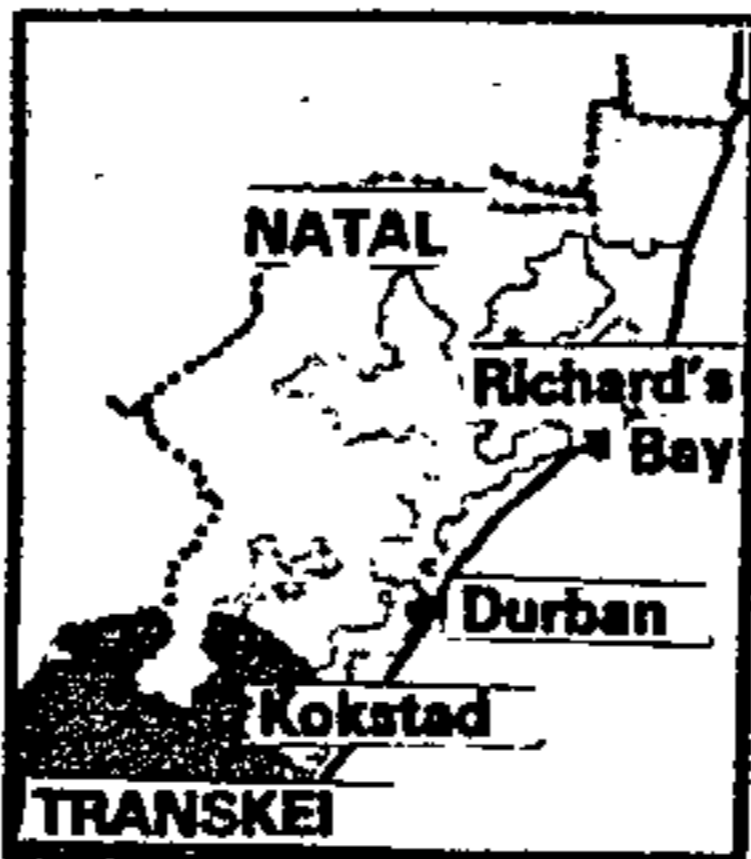
Divided

It is understood that the "white" area near Kokstad, which currently separates two parts of Transkei, will be incorporated into Transkei.

In keeping with the recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission report, which stressed the interdependence of KwaZulu and Natal, it appears that the province will be effectively divided into two parts with a central authority along federal lines.

Such a move will mean the implementation of one man, one vote within each of the two areas — African majority rule in one and white/Indian majority rule in the other.

It is understood that the government feels it can experiment in this way in Natal inasmuch as those areas being incorporated into KwaZulu are not historically "significant" to the Afri-



Map of Natal showing KwaZulu (light shaded areas) and Transkei (dark areas)

kaner power base.

On Thursday night soon after meeting President P W Botha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said in a television interview that the previous time the two leaders met was last November, after a long period of tense relations.

In the interim, there has apparently been a flood of emissaries between the two.

A further indication of the thaw in relations is that the Co-operation and Development Minister, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, this year opened the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly after the government had refused to send ministers for this purpose for several years.

Chief Buthelezi also stated on Thursday night that he was prepared to compromise on the question of one man, one vote within a unitary state, an indication that he is prepared to consider an alternative form of government, namely, federation.

An indication that the government is taking a new look at the report of the Buthelezi Commis-

sion was given by Dr Viljoen during the vote on his budget in the House of Assembly.

Dr Viljoen said that recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission which had been rejected by the government were now being reconsidered.

While Dr Viljoen declined to spell out which recommendations were being reconsidered, it is understood that they concern the political aspects of the report.

Another development is the rapid healing of the rift between Chief Buthelezi and the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse.

The rift was caused by the decision of the Labour Party, which was a member of the Black Alliance along with Inkatha and the Reform Party, to participate in the tricameral Parliament.

However, since the beginning of the year there has been contact between Inkatha and the Labour Party, which also proposes a federal form of government in South Africa.

In a recent interview, Mr Hendrickse said it was a matter of time before he and Chief Buthelezi met.

An announcement of a common citizenship for all South Africans which is expected before the end of the year is also expected to pave the way for the new Natal plan.

There have been several indications from President Botha this year that such a move is on the cards and it is widely expected that an announcement will be made soon.

CAPE TOWN—A new plan to consolidate KwaZulu along geographic lines and provide for a federal system of government in Natal as a blueprint for a multiracial federation in the rest of South Africa, is currently being considered by the Cabinet.

The proposed consolidation of KwaZulu will involve an area stretching from Kwa Mashu outside Durban to the Mozambique border and include 'white' towns such as Empangeni and Eshowe, the important harbour at Richards Bay and the Indian towns of Stanger and Tongaat.

It is understood that whites, coloureds and Indians in the new consolidated area would be given the option to remain or leave — but no compensation would be paid to farmers, for example, who opted for the latter course.

This would effectively leave a Northern Natal corridor down to Durban and thereafter incorporating the South Coast and East Griqualand, although it is understood the 'white' area which currently separates two parts of Transkei and which includes Kokstad, would be incorporated into Transkei.

Majority rule

In keeping with the recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission report which emphasised the interdependence of Kwazulu and Natal, it is understood the province as it existed today would, while effectively being divided into two, have a central authority along federal lines.

Such a move, it is understood, would mean the implementation of one-man, one-vote within each of the two areas with black majority rule in one, and white/Indian majority rule in the other.

KwaZulu's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi stated in a television interview on Thursday night that he had met President Botha last November after a long period of tense relations and the two leaders met again last week.

In the interim, it is understood, there has been a flood of emissaries between the two.

Parliamentary Correspondent

A further indication of the thaw in relationships is that Co-operation and Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen this year opened the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly after the Government had refused to send ministers for this purpose for several years.

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Dr Viljoen said recommendations by the Buthelezi Commission, which had been rejected by the Government, were now being reconsidered.

Another development within what is now an extremely fluid situation in South African politics is that the rift between

Chief Buthelezi and the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, is rapidly healing.

Originally the Labour Party, Inkatha headed by Chief Buthelezi, and the Reform Party, together formed the Black Alliance.

The Labour Party, however, ceased to be a member of the alliance following its Eshowe decision to participate in the then proposed tricameral Parliament.

Since the beginning of this year, however, there has been contact between Inkatha and the Labour Party and, in a recent interview, Mr Hendrickse said that it was a matter of time before he met Chief Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi said last night that the consolidation of KwaZulu had not been discussed at his meeting with the President.

Govt's new plans for Natal

NW 20/5/85

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Consolidation is (107) NM 21/5/85 'conscience stirring'

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—If the Government was considering the new concept to consolidate KwaZulu by including towns such as Eshowe, Empangeni and Richards Bay, then this would represent a 'stirring of conscience' on their part, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister was commenting in the Legislative Assembly on a report which maintained such a concept was being studied by the Cabinet. The report says the Government was contemplating joint administration of Natal and KwaZulu.

'I think we should not pour cold water on whatever effort the white people and the Government are making in doing what is just,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the whole thing remained in the area of speculation by the Press, but the KwaZulu Government was 'most interested' in this speculation.

One unit

The Chief Minister said KwaZulu would not 'soil its hands' by getting involved in consolidation.

However, whatever land was made available to the people of the region would not be refused because the Zulu people were 'land-hungry'.

'South Africa is one country. We regard Natal and KwaZulu as one geographical unit.

'That is why I set up the Buthelezi commission,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi emphasised that he had not abandoned the concept of one-man, one-vote in a unitary state.

However, since whites were not willing to 'buy the idea', he was prepared to look at alternatives.

He said he took this view because he did support the theory that South Africa should be reduced to ashes since the ideal of one-man, one-vote in a unitary state could not be attained overnight.

Scrap pass laws, chief urges Botha

May 1985

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has called on President Botha to scrap the legislation embodying influx control and the pass laws.

Delivering his policy speech as Minister of Police in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said these laws and regulations could simply not be adapted to meet the changed circumstances which the National Party was now attempting to face up to.

The minimum boldness the State President needed to employ was the boldness to scrap these laws in the same way as the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act had been scrapped.

'Of all the apartheid measures, it is the pass laws which are the most hated, and the brutal manner in which the pass laws were policed have done more to discredit the South African Police in the eyes of black South Africa than any other thing,' Chief Buthelezi said.

He said that, historically, the pass laws had become a focus of African opposition to the successive National Party governments.

Stumbling block

Not only had they brought oppression home in its most easily identifiable form to the African proletariat, but they had been nationally implemented to all Africans irrespective of class or ethnic differences.

This had made opposition to pass laws an ideal issue for national mobilisation, the Chief Minister said.

He said the pass laws had always been by far the gravest stumbling block to political negotiations in South Africa, and had polarised the country.

Blacks had proved time and again that they would die rather than accept the pass laws and whites had again and again proved that they would rather employ brutal police action than discuss the abolition of the pass laws.

'While the pass laws exist on our statute books, the politics of negotiation are deeply jeopardised,' Chief Buthelezi said. 'They serve no purpose other than to inflame black opinion.'

He said the pass laws had been applied with utmost rigour for decade after decade yet they had not altered the process of urbanisation. They did not even serve the 'obnoxious' aims and objectives of apartheid, Chief Buthelezi maintained.

'They are useless for all men and they spell danger for all party political interests'.

Scrap pass laws, chief urges Botha

May 19 85

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has called on President Botha to scrap the legislation embodying influx control and the pass laws.

Delivering his policy speech as Minister of Police in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said these laws and regulations could simply not be adapted to meet the changed circumstances which the National Party was now attempting to face up to.

The minimum boldness the State President needed to employ was the boldness to scrap these laws in the same way as the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act had been scrapped.

'Of all the apartheid measures, it is the pass laws which are the most hated, and the brutal manner in which the pass laws were policed have done more to discredit the South African Police in the eyes of black South Africa than any other thing,' Chief Buthelezi said.

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'They are useless for all men and they spell danger for all party political interests'.

Cape Times
21/5/85
107

Buthelezi welcomes plan

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI. — If the government was considering a new plan to consolidate KwaZulu by including towns such as Eshowe, Empangeni and Richards Bay then this would represent a "stirring of conscience" on their part, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister was commenting in the Legislative Assembly on a press report that the South African cabinet was contemplating a plan for the joint administration of Natal and KwaZulu.

"I think we should not pour cold water on whatever effort the white people and the government are making in doing what is just," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the whole thing remained in the area of speculation, but the KwaZulu Government was "most interested" in this speculation.

He said KwaZulu would not "soil its hands" by getting involved in consolidation.

"South Africa is one country. We regard Natal and KwaZulu as one geographical unit. That is why I set up the Buthelezi Commission," he said.

Chief Buthelezi emphasized that he had not abandoned the concept of one man, one vote in a unitary state. It was an ideal of all credible black leaders.

Denies Hendrickse rift is healing

However, since whites were not willing to "buy the idea", he was prepared to look at alternatives.

"A holocaust in this country would be the destruction of a society which will never be resurrected again," Chief Buthelezi said.

He denied that the political rift between him and the Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, is being healed saying that "all I know is that Mr Hendrickse ditched me when he participated in the tricameral Parliament".

He said that, politically, there was nothing for him and Mr Hendrickse to talk about.

"If there is any talk of dismantling the tricameral system, then we could get together. I don't see any possibilities for a political partnership between myself and Mr Hendrickse at this time," he said.

● Leading article, page 6



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LOUNGE & SPORTS SHIRTS

Kwazulu agenda is totally open — Botha

Political Staff

THE agenda for negotiations between Natal and Kwazulu was totally open, President P W Botha said in reaction today to growing speculation on the future of the region.

President Botha did not expand on this remark.

The announcement and the growing speculation over the future of Kwazulu and Natal has sparked calls for the Government to give more details of its plans and to clear up the confusion.

The latest developments follow

reports which started last year with the instruction given by President Botha that senior Cabinet members should look at the Buthelezi Commission report which recommended a jointly-governed Natal and Kwazulu.

The Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Ray Swart, said Mr Botha's statement was "interesting". However, not only should there be an open agenda but there should be open discussions and negotiations, he said.

Mr Derrick Watterson, the Natal leader of the New Republic

Party, which controls the Natal Provincial council, said it was no good just saying there was an open agenda.

"The Government must put its cards on the table. It must give its bottom line, direction and objective.

"I agree with Chief Buthelezi when he says he doesn't mind getting on a train if knows the destination. This is what applies here."

The leader of Solidarity, Dr J N Reddy, welcomed the Government's consideration of the Buthelezi report but said the secrecy was unnecessary.

Woman, children missing after attack

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — A Mozambique mother and three of her children are missing after an ambush near the South African-Mozambique border last week, only hours after the woman had collected the children from their boarding schools in Nelspruit.

It is not known if Mrs Celeste de Lemos and her children, Rui, 11, George, 13, Claudia, 9, and Monica, 7, were taken captive or killed in the attack.

her home in Maputo to Nelspruit that morning with a Mr Martins.

They collected the children and a schoolfriend, Carla Fernandes, from their schools. Mrs de Lemos took her two sons and Carla in her car while the other children travelled with Mr Martins in another vehicle.

Soon after passing the border post, Mrs de Lemos's vehicle came under fire.

Mr Martins, who was travelling behind, escaped and brought Claudia

Dutch warship resurfaces after 150 years

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — A ship that sank off here more than 150 years ago has just resurfaced on one of the city's northern beaches.

A combination of high tides and heavy seas has uncovered the remains of the Dutch man o' war Amsterdam, which

THE
MASTERPIECE

Court order on clothing firm

Court Reporter

107

NM 22/5/85

A MANDINI clothing factory which owes R395 675 to the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation Ltd was placed under a provisional liquidation order after an application in the Supreme Court, Durban, yesterday.

Mr Justice Nienaber

called on Seven Star Garments (Pty) Ltd and all interested parties to show cause on June 21 why the company should not be finally wound up.

In an affidavit before the Court, Mr Marius Spies, an executive director of the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation, said the debt

was made up of rent arrears on trade and residential properties and monies loaned to the company. Part of the debt was secured.

A further amount of R112 614 was owed to various creditors.

Mr Spies said Seven Star Garments' premises

were closed down and all the employees had been paid off. The company's only assets had been attached following a rent interdict summons and the messenger of the Court had valued them at R120 000.

Mr M Pillemer, instructed by Chennells

Albertyn & Friedman appeared.

In another matter the Judge granted a final order of liquidation against Auto Fitment Centre (Pty) Ltd of Point Road, Durban. The company had traded in the rust-proofing of cars and fitting of sun roofs, car radios and other equipment.

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Hendrickse rift not healing, says Buthelezi

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NM 22/5/85

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African Affairs Correspondent

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ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has denied the political rift between himself and the Rev Alan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, is being healed, as alleged in a report in The Natal Mercury yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said in the Legislative Assembly he was not aware the rift was healing.

'All I know is that the Mr Hendrickse ditched me when he participated in the tricameral Parliament.'

The Chief Minister said Mr Hendrickse had performed a political somersault by first refusing to serve on the President's Council because blacks were excluded but then had agreed to take part in the tricameral arrangement.

'I will always speak to him as a brother. I don't agree with the view that, if you disagree with someone politically, you regard him as dirt,' Chief Buthelezi said.

However, he pointed out that, politically, there was nothing for him and Mr Hendrickse to talk about.

'If there is any talk of dismantling the tricameral system, then we could get together.'

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Natal-KwaZulu

idea the 'best

Nats have had'

NM 22/5/85

107

Mercury Reporter

A POSSIBLE federation of Natal and KwaZulu was the best idea the Nationalist Government has had since it took power, said veteran liberal Alan Paton in Durban yesterday.

The Mercury reported on Monday that the Cabinet was considering providing for a federal system of government in Natal as a blueprint for a multiracial federation in the rest of South Africa.

Dr Paton said: 'If this is true, it is foreshadowing the greatest event in our history since the establishment in 1910 of the Union of South Africa with a colour bar given to

us by the British Government.'

He was speaking at a lunch held by the Umhlatuzana Rotary Club to raise funds for a crèche and resource centre in Umlazi which still needs R90 000.

Tremendous

He said: 'The consequences of a Natal-KwaZulu federation would be tremendous for the rest of the country. A federated Natal and Zululand could give an example to the rest of the country of how peoples of different races, languages and cultures could live and work together.'

'Most important of all it would give hope to those

white South Africans whose lives are governed not by hope, but by fear — a fear, which if not overcome, will destroy us all.'

Referring to a statement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that reports that the Government was considering federal proposals were 'wild speculation', Dr Paton said he had conceived the 'mad idea' of rushing down to Cape Town.

He would have said to Dr Viljoen: 'Don't be so foolish as to repudiate the brightest idea that the National Party has had in 37 years.'

Dr Paton said that when he read that the Cabinet

was considering consolidating KwaZulu and federating it with Natal, he was 'astounded'.

'I could hardly believe we were coming to our senses.'

But, he said: 'It is my intuition — and my hope too — that something is happening.'

'Do you realise that this could mean a lifting of the sorrow and enmity which has weighed us down in these past months? I am encouraged by the goings to-and-fro between Cape Town and Ulundi.'

'Do you realise that this may be the end of the new dispensation?'

'If the National Party has the courage to consider creating a Federal Republic of South Africa and to consider a restored Zululand acting federally with Natal, do you realise that would take the sting out of world hatred and out of the self-righteous desire of much of the rest of the world to destroy our economy?'

Buthlezi criticises SAP actions

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has severely criticised the actions of the South African Police in dealing with riot situations.

Delivering his policy speech as Minister of Police in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said he would have thought that, after the unrest between 1976 and 1978, the S A P would have learned how to control riots without killing and maiming people.

He said the Langa incident in the Eastern Cape in March illustrated his point. From all reports, it seemed to represent the kind of blundering which South Africa just could not afford.

'Police action there by all accounts had the brutality of ham-handedness in the irresponsible wielding of power.'

Civilised

He said the time had come when the authorities in KwaZulu had to look very seriously at the need to give the region's police force training so obviously lacking in the S A P.

Virtually every week of the year, South African news programmes, both on television and on radio, depicted scenes of police

NM 22/5/85
in Western countries coping with violent demonstrations.

Chief Buthelezi said it would be wise of the South African authorities to go to Britain to learn how the British police behaved during the mine strikes and riot behaviour.

'Mr Arthur Scargill was doing what some groups in this country are attempting to do. Mr Scargill was attempting to topple the British Government and he was using strikes, demonstrations and violence to do so.'

SAP in Britain

'Yet the British Government did not find it necessary to kill, maim and injure people in the process of maintaining law and order.'

Chief Buthelezi said he wondered how many people would have been shot, maimed and killed, had the S A P been in charge of operations in Britain during the coal strike.

He said black South Africans had every right to say there was a great deal of barbarism in police action which was truly lamentable.

Chief Buthelezi criticised the fact that he, as Minister of Police was constitutionally not entitled to approve applications by KwaZulu citizens for licences to own firearms.

KwaZulu plea for head of police

101 NM 23/5/88
African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Whip of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr Simon Conco, yesterday called for the KwaZulu Government to be allowed to appoint the Commissioner of Police for the region.

Taking part in a debate on the policy speech of the Minister of Police, Mr Conco said President Botha should cancel the appointment of the new Commissioner, Brig A M Laas, and let the appointment be decided by the KwaZulu Assembly.

At present, such appointments were made by the South African Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis de Grange, he said.

The reaction of members to Mr Conco's speech showed that they were strongly in favour of the move.

Colour

The Member for Enseleni said he had nothing against the ability of Brig Laas and he was sorry he had been placed in this position.

He alleged, however, that the appointment had been made on the basis of colour and not efficiency.

He said that, because KwaZulu was not allowed to appoint its own police commissioner, Mr de Grange was 'spoiling' the good work done by the KwaZulu Police.

Mr Conco said the South African Government had made it a policy to appoint ministers of police who were 'hard-hearted'.

Disturbing

He criticised the 'long list' of people who had died while being detained by the South African Police.

'It's disturbing that our police have to be trained by the South African Police,' he said.

Mr Conco claimed that members of the South African Police were 'misused' in order to implement discriminatory laws.

Replying to the debate, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who is Minister of Police for KwaZulu, said members of the KwaZulu Cabinet were not going to let the matter of the appointment of a commissioner rest.

The expression of feeling shown by members of the Assembly had strengthened his determination to pursue this issue.

Buthelezi wants to issue guns

107

Sowetan

THE KwaZulu Chief Minister and Minister of Police Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has called on the South African Government to empower him to issue firearms so that KwaZulu citizens can defend themselves against attack. 23/5/85

Speaking as Minister of Police, he said he had received many request from KwaZulu citizens during the recent months of unrest, asking him to help them acquire licences for firearms.

However, he was not constitutionally entitled to approve licence applications.

Desperate

"I have been powerless to exercise my judgment and help these people in desperate times to defend life and limb.

"It is as though the South African Government despises my blackness and entrusts the process of issuing firearms to white petty officers, because it maintains I do not have sufficient responsibility as a South African to undertake this routine responsibly," Chief Buthelezi said.

He added that the earth had not stood still when black traffic officers had been empowered to issue traffic tickets to whites.

(107) 13. Jan 24/3/85
Buthelezi slams ANC

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has attacked the mission in exile of the banned African National Congress (ANC) for trying to "capitalise on black anger they had not produced" in South Africa.

Delivering his policy speech as Minister of Economic Affairs in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Buthelezi said they were trying to "capitalise on violence which they glorified but which was nothing

more than frustrated black anger being dissipated in ghastly black-on-black confrontations.

He said it was the deepening economic crisis that was making black South Africans give vent to irresponsible violence.

He had no doubt that the decades of democratic opposition to apartheid had not been in vain.

Every government since the Act of Union had attempted to subjugate black South Africa but had failed.

107 E. Post
24/1/85

Buthelezi spells out his views

Recent developments indicate that the foundations are being laid for black involvement in the next level of constitutional negotiations. Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, who would be at the forefront of those deliberations, gives his views in this interview with the Financial Mail:

There is much talk today about the politics of reconciliation. Are you ready to participate in a dialogue over the future?

I've always been prepared. It is not something which comes about because people are suddenly talking about reconciliation. My whole point of view has been that the problems of this country will only be resolved if we negotiate, which means reconciliation. Negotiation is a process of give and take and of compromise.

You have rejected participation in Government's proposed national forum. Can you say why?

As long as the national forum is part and parcel of the tricameral arrangement, or something which is being done to make it work, I cannot participate in it. It is problematic for me to participate in a national forum which has no executive powers, which has been constituted on an ad hoc basis, while the tricameral machinery is in place. The implication is that I accept the tricameral Parliament and that I'm prepared to be fobbed off, with my people, by this so-called forum — without also stating whether we are moving towards power sharing.

Do you think the Government is on the point of breaking the logjam and taking blacks into their confidence and negotiating directly with them?

The only way this country can be saved is if Government does take blacks into its confidence. I have asked the State President to make a statement of intent, but up to now he has not responded. After

all, what is meant by a statement of intent other than to say Government must tell us where we are headed and show confidence in us working out the future jointly with them?

What would you require from Government before you would participate actively and jointly with it in problem-solving?

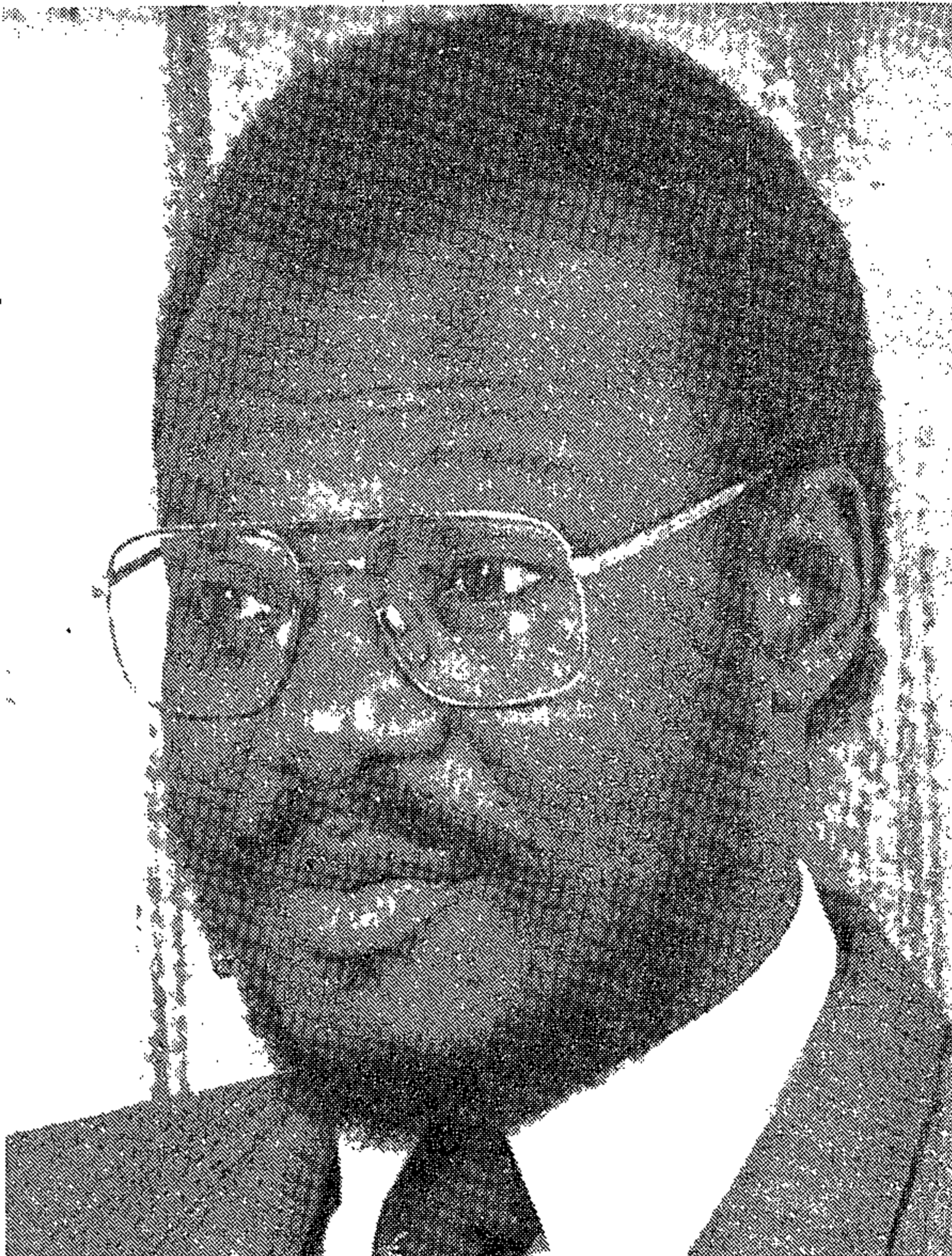
I have already said the Government must say it is committed to power sharing within one Parliament for all people without necessarily defining a formula. I have said this over and over again. I'm not insisting on any spelling out of the mechanisms whereby this should take place as long as there is a clear commitment that it accepts that 72% of the population is outside of decisionmaking and must now also exercise power at the central end.

Do you see any promise in Government's commitment to re-examine aspects of the Buthelezi Commission report?

Yes, I do think it's a positive development. But even then the Government talked of examining only aspects. I'm not saying there should be negotiation over the whole thing. But if aspects of it are only considered, not within the context of participation in power sharing or decisionmaking in one SA, I would still find it problematical. But I must hasten to say that I welcome the fact that the Government has clearly come out and said it is prepared to look at it.

What do you make of the recent suggestions for a multiracial government in Natal?

Though some members of the NRP repudiated



Chief BUTHELEZI . . . plea for reconciliation.

this statement by Mr Frank Martin [senior member of the Provincial Council], I did say at the time it had a lot of merit. The concept that Natal/KwaZulu is one region is now accepted by most as an inevitable situation. My only quarrel with Mr Martin is that he went too far by talking of proportional representation without having discussed it with us. But the concept itself has a lot to recommend it.

Is it possible that Government's plans for the second tier of government as outlined in the Regional Services Bill could eventually lead to a multiracial Natal?

Yes, because the inter-

dependence here is like a scrambled egg which no one can unscramble. I cannot see anybody tackling the problems of Natal/KwaZulu if they try a piecemeal approach. I think the Regional Services Bill indicates that even Government realises this region is one entity. The multiracial nature of this province is such that if multiracialism doesn't work here, then it's not going to work anywhere else in SA.

Your views against disinvestment are well known. Does this bring you closer to Government on this and other issues?

I don't like that suggestion. I have never changed my views on disinvestment. I have always stood against disinvestment. I have been very consistent on this issue for a long time. Because I have just returned from America where the issue is very topical doesn't bring me closer to the Government. If KwaZulu's interests happen to coincide with the interests of the Government, that's sheer coincidence.

How serious do you think the current unrest in SA is?

I regard it as very serious because it affects the whole issue of negotiation in this country. The fact that forces for change are tearing each other apart is a tragedy. At the same

time, I don't think we should gloat over it because it is a problem for all of us. The white people who are wielding power can rightfully ask with whom they should negotiate because the black groups that want change in this country are squabbling among themselves. So I see it as a very big obstacle to the process of negotiation.

How serious is the rivalry between sectors in the black community, and where is it leading to?

I'm very concerned about the internecine squabbles between black organisations which are all committed to bringing about fundamental change in SA, because I think it retards the whole process of negotiation and the liberation struggle. The tragedy is that the differences are not on objectives. The differences are not matters of principle. The bloodshed and loss of life arises out of splitting hairs — tactics and theories which have basically nothing to do with the suffering of our people. There are people who disagree so much with people participating in the community councils that they think they are worth killing. I don't agree with this at all. I am very saddened by the whole thing because it is a tragedy, not only for the blacks but for the whole country. It is wasteful and retrogressive.

Amnesty plea to Buthelezi on detained man

NM 25/5/85

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African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says Amnesty International has approached him about its desire for the release from detention of a man allegedly involved in a plot to kill him earlier this year.

In a statement in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said Amnesty International had written to him twice concerning the welfare of Mr Salutha Malinga Zondo, who was detained in mid-January in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

The organisation said it had written to Brig J R van der Hoven, head of the Security Police in Durban, stating that it understood the health of Mr Zondo, who was in his seventies, had deteriorated.

Amnesty International requested the police chief to ensure that the detainee was safeguarded from any sort of ill-treatment.

In addition, the organisation requested that the detainee, as well as others held at the same time, should be released if they were not going to be tried on criminal charges.

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Zondo was an induna of King Goodwill and his half-sister was one of the

wives of the Chief Minister's father.

It was known that he and several others were being detained in connection with harbouring insurgents of the banned African National Congress, some of whom had died in skirmishes with the Security Police.

Chief Buthelezi said it had been rumoured that they were lying in ambush to kill him.

He said the 'go-between' had been a Mr Zama Zulu, a former chauffeur of the Zulu King. Mr Zulu was now in Swaziland.

The Chief Minister said the members of the Assembly were entitled to know that he would probably receive a spate of letters from Amnesty International in connection with the detention of 'a man of this kind'.

He also reported that some members of the Security Police had allegedly been 'molesting' Zulu citizens near the Mozambique border.

Men in camouflage uniforms had allegedly been going from house to house, waking people up at night and asking for reference books.

Chief Buthelezi said he had taken the matter up with Brig Bekker, Divisional Commissioner of the Security Police in the area, who had promised to investigate the complaints.

Chief finally appointed for Madlala tribe

(107)
NM 25/5/85

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Government has finally decided on a chief for the strife-torn Madlala tribal area near Southport after three years, it was learned yesterday — but red tape has stopped his name from being made known immediately.

There are fears that an unpopular man has been chosen and that the dispute over the chieftainship may not end.

Fighting over the rightful heir to the hereditary chieftainship has raged in the area for several months and more than 20 people have been killed.

However, the area has been quiet in recent weeks.

According to police, nearly 240 people have been arrested since the start of the fighting for offences including murder and possession of guns.

A Durban lawyer dealing with the claim of one of the factions said he had heard the KwaZulu Cabinet had finally appointed someone to the chieftainship, which has been vacant since 1982.

But he said he had reason to fear that the man appointed came from the minority faction which had been scattered and decimated by the fighting.

'Obviously there is going to be a lot of unhappiness if the appointment has gone the wrong way. If the minority faction's chap is appointed it'll be a pointless exercise because he won't receive any support,' the lawyer said.

A senior official close

to the tribe said yesterday that Ulundi had confirmed that a chief had been decided on. But he would not be named until the KwaZulu Minister of Justice had completed certain paperwork, which 'can take quite a while'.

Slabbert calls for KwaZulu indaba

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NIA 25/9/85

Mercury Reporter

PROGRESSIVE Federal Party leader Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert yesterday called on agricultural, business, community and political leaders to start a 'Natal/KwaZulu indaba' to work out a political accommodation for the region.

Dr Slabbert, who was on a visit to Natal, made the call at meetings in Durban, Umhlali and Darnall yesterday.

He said it was encouraging that the Government had dusted off the Buthelezi Commission report and President Botha had declared an 'open' agenda for the future of Natal/KwaZulu.

'While the enlarged Cabinet Committee is still planning its own

agenda, I see no reason why the Government should not allow a Natal/KwaZulu indaba to begin,' he said.

All the necessary ingredients were there to make it a political laboratory for the rest of South Africa to look up to, he said.

In the Buthelezi Commission report's recommendations lay the recipe for non-discriminatory and non-racial constitutional co-operation which was valid, not only for Natal/KwaZulu, but for the whole of South Africa.

'Here in Natal/KwaZulu we have major interest groups who have declared themselves willing to test this political experiment.

'It would be a great pity for all South Africans if the Government did not allow this opportunity to be seized so that it can have a demonstration effect for the rest of the country.'

Farmers, businessmen, politicians and community leaders had participated on the Buthelezi Commission to produce a first-class report which could form a basis for discussion and negotiation of a new deal.

Negotiation

'But before we can persuade the Government that this is necessary, we will have to create a climate of trust.'

Effective channels of communication would have to be created, he said.

'All parties will have to demonstrate their bona fides and show that they take political negotiation seriously.'

Referring to reports that the Government was considering a special deal for Natal/KwaZulu, Dr Slabbert said he had no privileged information that this was the case, but if it was the case he would support it, he said.

He said the Government had realised it could not go on planning constitutional solutions without the active co-operation of the people who were to live under them.

Inkatha honours ALL detainees

By STAN MHLONGO

INKATHA'S Evaton branch is planning a mammoth rally on Sunday to honour all detainees — even those who have had ideological differences with Inkatha

in the past.

Inkatha's scheme is similar to the one initiated by Bishop Desmond Tutu to eliminate ideological differences between Azapo, the UDF and Inkatha.

Inkatha Youth Brigade chairman Mlibazisi Mahlangu said it was time

Vaal political groups like the Vaal Civic Association, Vaal Ministers' Solidarity Group, Cosas and Inkatha "buried their differences in the fight for liberation".

"The rally — which will take place at the Central Square in Evaton — is for all who are in prisons for their noble and just convictions," Mr Mahlangu

said.

He said the theme of the meeting, which starts at 10am, will be: "Youth involvement in the struggle for liberation."

Among those to be honoured are: Inkatha Evaton chairman Tom Nhlapo, Vaal Civic Association chairman Rev Lord McCamel and Rev Tebogo Moselane.

26/5/85

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(107)
27/5/85
**Zondo:
Gatsha
asked
to act**

Dispatch Correspondent

ULUNDI — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says Amnesty International has approached him about its desire for the release from detention of a man allegedly involved in a plot to kill him earlier this year.

In a statement in the Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said Amnesty International had written to him twice concerning the welfare of Mr Salutha Zondo, detained in mid-January in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The organisation said it had written to Brigadier J. R. van der Hoven, head of the Security Police in Durban, stating that it understood that the health of Mr Zondo, who is in his 70s, had deteriorated.

Amnesty International requested the police chief to ensure that the detainee was safeguarded from any sort of ill-treatment.

In addition, the organisation requested that the detainee, as well as others who were held at the same time, should be released if they were not going to be tried.

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Zondo was an induna of King Goodwill and his half-sister was one of the wives of the Chief Minister's father.

It was known that he and several others were being detained in connection with harbouring insurgents of the banned African National Congress, some of whom had died in skirmishes with the security police.

Chief Buthelezi said it had been rumoured that they were lying in ambush to kill him.

He said the "go-between" had been a Mr Zama Zulu, a former chauffeur of the Zulu king. Mr Zulu was now in Swaziland.

The Chief Minister said the members of the Assembly were entitled to know that he would probably get a spate of letters from Amnesty International in connection with the detention of a man "of this kind."

MP claims Tutu has salted away thousands

~~27/5/85~~ 107
D. Despatch
27/5/85

Dispatch Correspondent

ULUNDI — The Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, could afford to advocate disinvestment because he had "salted away" thousands of rands in the bank and he could live on his investments if South Africa was reduced to ashes.

This allegation was made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly by a leading member, Mr M. A. Nzuza, who represents the Nongoma electoral division.

He was speaking during the debate on the vote of the Minister of Economic Affairs, Chief Gathsa Buthelezi.

Mr Nzuza said members of the Assembly were not the "Tutus of this world" who would be lucky enough, if the situation in South Africa deteriorated through disinvestment, to make use of the money they had invested in the bank.

He said it had been estimated that interest accruing on an investment of R250 000 would, in two years, be sufficient to provide for an individual for the rest of his life.

It was not surprising, therefore, Mr Nzuza claimed, that Bishop Tutu had stated that disinvestment policies ought to be imposed after two years if the South African Government had not made drastic changes in policy.

"Even if they threw him out as Bishop of Johannesburg, he will be very comfortable," the member said.

He said South Africa was being inundated with "half-naked" strategies such as disinvestment. A lot of misguided people had joined the bandwagon, not knowing what the end result would be.

Many people were being attracted by the emotional speeches being made on the subject, Mr Nzuza maintained.

However, these same people never bothered to find out if there was any essence in the arguments which were being spread throughout the country.

Don't disinvest, ZU demos tell US env envoy

107 ~~107~~ ~~107~~ ~~107~~ NM 28/5/85 2000

Labour Reporter
THE anti-disinvestment campaign took a new turn yesterday when 20 busloads of Inkatha supporters arrived at the Durban North home of United States Consul-General Mr Harry Geisel and handed him a petition opposing the withdrawal of foreign investments from South Africa.

The nearly 2000 demonstrators, some carrying placards, sang freedom songs as they marched into the gardens of the American envoy's palatial home in 'millionaire's row' in Monteith Place.

They filled every available space in the sprawling gardens and some climbed trees to get a bird's eye view of the ceremony.

Placards read: 'We want jobs for subsistence', 'No to disinvestment', 'When did the masses call for disinvestment?' 'We want jobs' and 'The clergy are not the workers nor political leaders — we are the masses'.

The consulate was closed yesterday, Memorial Day, a public holiday in America.

After receiving the petition, Mr Geisel said he was impressed by the protest and it showed the seriousness of the situation. 'I will not forget this day. All the American people want is what is best for all the people of South Africa.'

Objection

Mr Geisel said he was leaving for Cape Town later in the day to hand the petition to American Ambassador Mr Herman Nickle for transmission to Washington.

Presenting the 967-signature petition — part of a 10 000-signature protest against disinvestment — Mr Winnington Sabelo, a member of Inkatha's central committee, said: 'We as the elected leaders of our community wish to demonstrate to the outside world our strongest objection to disinvestment.'

'The large turn out is to highlight the hardship and suffering our people are under going because of unemployment. Blacks



Inkatha demonstrators, carrying placards, packed the garden of United States Consul-General Harry Geisel in Durban North yesterday to protest against disinvestment.

will be the first to suffer if foreign businesses are allowed to pull out.'

'We totally disagree with Bishop Desmond Tutu's stance. He is not an elected leader. We say to hell with disinvestment and to hell with

sanctions.'

Mr Sabelo said Inkatha represented 1 000 000 card-carrying members and was fully behind the sentiments expressed by its leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, during his recent visit overseas.

The petition

THE petition signed by 967 blacks called on President Reagan to reject all pressures for the withdrawal of investment from South Africa.

It said no mass meeting of black South Africans had ever approved of disinvestment as a strategy against apartheid.

No democratically elected leader of any organisation of importance had ever been given a mandate to accept disinvestment as a viable black political option.

The petition said disinvestment would minimise positive Western influences which were needed in South Africa to speed up the process of change. It would further the politics of violence and damage the politics of reason.

Disinvestment was advocated by those who could not see that economic progress gave rise to intergroup dependencies.

Massive backlogs in black housing, education, health and welfare services would not be made up if the economic foundations of South Africa were damaged in liberating it from the tyranny of racial oppression.

'Black poverty will be greatly increased if effective disinvestment campaigns lower unemployment levels.'

'The U.S., as the world's leading industrial democracy, should do everything in its power to foster the economic development of the whole of southern Africa.'

'This obligation to Africa and to the Third World will not be served by damaging not only the South African economy, but also impoverished neighbourhood economies.'

(107)

Chief's threat after P-W interview

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has threatened to pro-
rogate the Legislative Assembly and go to the people for a massive endorsement of his opposition to President Botha if the Assembly is 'pushed too far' on the question of constitutional development. NM 28/5/85

His threat follows a television interview on Sunday night in which Mr Botha said he would not accept a unitary state, even if it was a federal union.

He also said white South Africans would not share power with blacks in a sovereign Parliament.

In a statement in the KwaZulu Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said the KwaZulu Government would resist 'the dramatic' in politics as long as it was able to.

However, he might have no choice but to go back to the people for a mandate for a much clearer focus on strategies and tactics which would have to be adopted.

Supremacist

Chief Buthelezi denied Mr Botha's assertion in the television interview that the two leaders met 'frequently'. He said they had held only one discussion in four years.

'Within the framework of what Mr Botha said to millions of viewers both here and abroad, there is nothing that I can talk to him about,' Chief Buthelezi said.

Under the present circumstances, Chief Buthelezi said, he did not mind not speaking to Mr Botha.

If his going to Cape Town to see the State President was construed as active co-operation in legitimising white supremacist politics, he would in future rather stay at Ulundi and 'fold his arms'.

Chief Buthelezi said power-sharing within the framework of the present constitution was not possible.

● See also Page 6

Buthelezi gives his example of intent declaration

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has given an example in the Legislative Assembly of the kind of declaration of intent he has been talking about for many months as a basis for discussion with President Botha.

In a statement in the Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said some whites were misled about what black South Africa was demanding.

The blacks did not demand to dominate as blacks over whites but sought only to share in a way in which whites could join in.

He said the statement should call on leaders to amend the South African Constitution to make it acceptable to all groups.

He also maintained that one of the objects of the exercise should be to find an alternative political system to that which the world at large understood by the word 'apartheid' and to seek an alternative political system in which universal adult suffrage was expressed in constitutional terms acceptable to all the people of South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said the statement would have to recognise that the South African Constitution as it was now written was by force of history and reality a first step in

constitutional reform.

It urgently needed the second step to be taken of enriching the Constitution to make it as acceptable to the broad mass of African opinion as it had been made acceptable to the broad mass of white opinion.

The Chief Minister said the declaration should contain a clause expressing the determination of those concerned to stand together to defend South Africa from external onslaughts and to stand together to resist any use of violence which threatened the politics of negotiation aimed at national reconciliation.

He said he made only one thing totally non-negotiable.

'South Africa is one country, and there must be one citizenship for one nation,' Chief Buthelezi said.

'In advance'

He criticised Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, for his statement in Parliament last week that he was not prepared to talk about a federal solution.

'Whether or not we end up with a federation of one kind or another, or whether or not we end up with an alternative constitutional model, negotiations cannot even begin if the Government rules out discussions about the merits of a federal formula.'

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2 Cape Times, Tues

28/5/85

Inkatha protests to US consul

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Twenty busloads of Inkatha supporters yesterday arrived at the Durban North home of United States Consul-General Mr Harry Geisel and handed him a petition opposing the withdrawal of foreign investments from South Africa.

Mr Geisel said the protest showed the seriousness of the situation. "I will not forget this day. All the American people want is what is best for all the people of South Africa."

Presenting the 967-signature petition, Mr Winington Sabelo, a member of Inkatha's Central Committee, said: "We, as the elected leaders of our community, wish to demonstrate to the outside world our strongest objection to disinvestment.

"The large turnout is to highlight the hardship and suffering our people are undergoing because of unemployment. Blacks will be the first to suffer if foreign businesses are allowed to pull out."

He said people who were advocating disinvestment did not represent the black majority. "We say to hell with disinvestment and to hell with sanctions."

Mr Sabelo said Inkatha had 1 000 000 card-carrying members, and that there were some 146 000 without jobs in and around Durban.

Chief 'has nothing to say to PW'

(107) ~~107~~ Sowetan 28/5/85

THE CHIEF Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday that there was nothing he could talk about to the State President in the light of comments made by Mr PW Botha during a BBC interview on Sunday.

"Within the framework of what Mr Botha said to millions of viewers both here and abroad, there is nothing that I can talk to him about.

"South Africa must be told quite clearly that Mr Botha refuses to discuss the future outside the four corners of apartheid with me. The world must be told that he refuses to discuss

even the possibility of power-sharing in a unitary state.

"The world must be told that Mr Botha regards my goodwill, the goodwill of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and the goodwill of Inkatha as an expendable item which he really does not need."

Chief Buthelezi said that if his going to Cape Town to see the State President were construed as active co-operation in legitimising white supremacy politics, he would in future rather stay in Ulundi "while the Government squanders the hope which flows from the will-

ingness of the majority of blacks in this country to seek non-violent solutions."

Black South Africa's cherished ideal was to have one man, one vote in a unitary state.

"No matter how deeply I cherish this ideal, I know that at this point in the history of our country, whites will be driven to grave acts of desperation if we try to ram this solution down their throats.

"I ask simply that the South African government declare its intention of talking about an alternative to a one man, one vote unitary state with black South Africa."

KwaZulu legislation 'out of step' with law

109 NM 29/5/85

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—A four-man commission of inquiry investigating labour legislation in KwaZulu has found some it is out of step with South African law and discriminatory.

This was revealed in the Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Minister of the Interior, Dr Dennis Madide, during the second reading stage of a new 'labour package' for KwaZulu.

He was explaining the KwaZulu Machinery and

Occupational Safety Bill, the KwaZulu Wage and Basic Conditions of Employment Bill and the KwaZulu Labour Relations Bill.

Dr Madide said the KwaZulu Cabinet had decided that KwaZulu should, in future, adopt all South African labour legislation as soon as it was passed, with the exception of those laws which were discriminatory or racist.

He said the commission had found that labour legislation in the region was

far from satisfactory and many people were uncertain about which regulations applied in KwaZulu.

It appeared that, rather than providing a framework within which employers and employees could function and interact, this legislation was actually hindering them.

The KwaZulu Administration had been denigrated in the Press as falling into the spectrum of a homeland government whose legislation was out of touch with modern labour practices.

Inkatha 107

**'not Zulu,'
says
Buthelezi**

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has threatened to go to the Supreme Court for an interdict against members of the media for referring to Inkatha as a 'Zulu' movement.

In a statement in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi, who is president of Inkatha, criticised reports on the pro-investment demonstration at the home of the United States Consul-General in Durban, Mr Harry Geisel.

It was malicious to represent a demonstration by Inkatha by designating it a 'Zulu' demonstration, he maintained.

Thousands of members of the organisation in the Durban area were non-Zulu speaking people from the Transkei and other non-Zulu speaking areas, Chief Buthelezi said.

Inkatha was not just a Zulu organisation even though it was strongest in KwaZulu and Natal where it originated.

Minister raps Black Sash on support for rent refusals

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Dennis Madide, has criticised Black Sash and the Legal Resources Centre for allegedly giving moral support to 'misguided people' who refused to pay rents in KwaZulu townships.

Taking part in a debate on the policy speech of the Minister of Finance, Dr Madide said these bodies spread stories that they were protecting such people against the 'repression' of a homeland government.

The minister said that people who gave those who did not pay rent moral support lived in neat suburbs where they themselves paid rent, probably 20 times as much.

Yet they instigated people in KwaZulu not to pay rent so they continued to

live in drab surroundings.

'This is a deplorable example of racism, of keeping people down so that you can pity them,' Dr Madide said.

The minister said the people of KwaZulu wanted to lift themselves up by their own bootstraps and did not want to be objects of charity.

He said it was 'nonsense' that officials of the KwaZulu Government were 'puppets paid by Pretoria'.

'The money which Pretoria contributes is our money, not theirs,' he said.

Even if Pretoria authorities were to say that there was no more money to give the KwaZulu Government, the salaries of the employees of KwaZulu could still be paid out of the region's own resources, Dr Madide maintained.

Buthelezi

29/5/85

may close

Soweto Assembly

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has threatened to close down the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly unless the State President, Mr P W Botha indicates he is prepared to move towards power-sharing with blacks.

Chief Buthelezi was reacting to a BBC interview with the State President on Sunday, in which Mr Botha said white South Africans would accept neither a unitary state, nor power-sharing with blacks in a sovereign parliament.

Chief Buthelezi said that in the light of what Mr Botha had told millions of viewers, there was nothing he could talk to Mr Botha about. Mr Botha had ruled out giving political expression to the total inter-dependence of KwaZulu and Natal, Chief Buthelezi said.

Intent

Furthermore, Mr Botha had ruled out the possibility of the Government making a declaration of intent about power-sharing, he said.

By indicating that he refused to discuss the possibility of power-sharing with blacks in a unitary state, the State President clearly regarded the goodwill of the Zulu people as "an expendable item", Chief Buthelezi said.

"If the State President's statements in the interview reflect all that there is in him, I would rather go to the people for a massive endorsement of my opposition to him.

Pushed

"If we in this house are pushed too far, we will have no choice, but to prorogue the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and go back to the people for a mandate to return here with a very much clearer focus on the tactics and strategies we will have to adopt to nurture democratic decency in South Africa", he said.

Chief Buthelezi said he was prepared to talk about power-sharing without insisting on one man, one vote in a unitary state.

Meeting

"I ask simply that the Government declare its intention of talking about an alternative to a one man, one vote unitary state with black South Africa", Chief Buthelezi said.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Mr Botha are scheduled to have discussions in KwaZulu later this year, as was announced after their recent meeting in Cape Town.

Chief warns people who block officials block officials

Sowet NM 30/5/95

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African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—People in the Amatikulu and the Manguzi regions of KwaZulu are blocking officials of the KwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources from completing the proclamation of the important forest and game reserves in the area.

This was said in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Chief Minister of the region, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who is also Minister of Economic Affairs. He was moving the second reading of the KwaZulu Nature Conservation Amendment Bill.

Chief Buthelezi said the bureau was not going to be diverted from its responsibilities by small pressure groups which exploited any situation to cause trouble and to gain local support for their own political ends.

Act invoked

Chief Buthelezi said, in theory, the Act concerned provided for the protection of almost all indigenous plants, but in practice this was not applied.

'We are rapidly coming to the stage where sections of the Nature Conservation Act dealing with indigenous plants will have to be invoked because it is apparent that some people are under the impression that they can destroy or commercialise, willy-nilly, without any danger of prosecution,' he said.

He said he was not referring to people who used natural vegetation in order to subsist on a day-to-day basis, nor was he particularly concerned at this stage with legitimate herbalists or nyangas.

Chief Buthelezi said he was referring to people who went into a chief's ward, loaded up valuable

plants such as Neema grass and Mthombothi trees, and sold them at profit in distant cities.

'Staggering amounts of plants, roots, and bulbs are finding their way from KwaZulu into the urban areas.

'Our information is that there are groups and cartels in these urban areas which are making large sums of money from material collected from KwaZulu areas.

'We will have to get to grips with these groups,' Chief Buthelezi said.

He said the KwaZulu Administration was not prepared to write off parts of the indigenous forests in the interest of an uncaring minority to the detriment of the majority.

The proclaimed indigenous forests of KwaZulu were not negotiable and it was high time people understood this.

Big rise in KwaZulu allowance likely

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—Non-taxable allowances paid to the Zulu King, the KwaZulu Chief Minister, and members of the Cabinet will be almost doubled retrospectively from March 1 last year if a new Bill now before the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly is passed.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told the Assembly yesterday that this increase was accidentally overlooked when members of the Legislative Assembly received a general salary increase in January last year.

He said KwaZulu had requested that the non-taxable allowance paid to the Chief Minister be increased from R3 043 to R5 928 a year, for each Cabinet minister from R2 342 to R5 490 a year, and for the king from R3 195 a year to R6 224 a year.

The KwaZulu Payment and Privileges of Members of the Legislative Assembly Second Amendment Bill passed its first reading stage yesterday.

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New plant
opened in
N Meru
Isithebe

31/5/85

Finance Reporter

CHEMICAL Services' new R8m chemical factory in the Isithebe Industrial Township was officially opened by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday.

The factory is the culmination of nine months of complex planning by the 57.9 percent AECI-owned company, following a decision to move its entire Pinetown production operation to Isithebe for the advantages offered by operating out of a designated, decentralised area.

Chemicals

The 9.6 ha site, which also houses Akulu-Marchon, now includes all three ex-Pinetown operations, Chemserve Technical Products, SA Paper Chemicals and Dussek Bros.

The new operation will produce specified chemicals for the detergent and cosmetic industries, additives for the plastic industry, chemicals for the paper and leather industry, dielectric oils for the cable industry and other speciality chemicals such as biocides and emulsifiers.

The four operations will all operate independently although certain services are centralised.

TV remarks make P W 'unwelcome' in KwaZulu

African Affairs
Correspondent

LEADING members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday told the State President he would not be welcome in KwaZulu at the present time because of remarks made on British television at the weekend.

Earlier this month Mr Botha told the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, he would like to visit development projects in the region.

However, on a British television programme also seen in South Africa on Sunday night, the President said he would not accept a unitary state, even if it was a federal union. He also said white South Africans would not share power with blacks in a sovereign Parliament.

During a snap debate on the issue in the Assembly yesterday, the Minister of the Interior, Dr Dennis Madide, said members appreciated Mr Botha's gesture in wishing to see the economic development of the region.

'But before he undertakes a visit to meet our chief minister, he must sort himself out,' Dr Madide said.

'He must decide whether or not he wants reform

and whether or not he wants power-sharing'.

The minister said KwaZulu did not want a situation to be created where the followers of Inkatha believed there was some 'ganging up' between Chief Buthelezi and Mr Botha. The political enemies of the movement would take delight in this situation, he said.

'Mr Botha must somehow try to erase the effects of this interview in the minds of all the people of South Africa,' Dr Madide said.

He said the leaders of the National Party were their 'own worst enemies'.

Feelings

While the disinvestment campaign was reaching boiling point, the President effectively said no reform was taking place.

'The President must know that we strongly disapprove of all that he said in that interview. He owes us an explanation for any rapprochement to take place between him and us,' Dr Madide said.

The Chief Whip of the Assembly and member for Enseleni, Mr Simon Conco, said members were aware that the National Party Government was 'armed to the teeth', but at the same time it could not make KwaZulu dance 'like sardines in a saucepan'.

Mr Botha's visit should be postponed, he said, until the President had an agenda which would indicate how South Africa's future should be resolved.

The Member for

Nongoma, Mr M A Nzuza, said the people who had elected the representatives in the Assembly had 'seething feelings' at present.

Members of the Assembly dare not cause a gap between them and the people, he pointed out.

'We beg Mr Botha to postpone the visit or we will not know what to say to our people,' Mr Nzuza said.

Meanwhile, the 140 members of the Assembly are to be asked to consider a 2 percent cut in salary, retrospective to October 1 last year, in view of the recessionary trends in the South African economy.

A motion to this effect appeared in the Assembly order paper yesterday. It has been put forward by Mr P O Sikakane, the Member for Madadeni.

In March this year KwaZulu Cabinet ministers announced they had decided to forfeit a 36 percent salary increase as their contribution towards combating the recession.

NM 31/5/85

DA

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Police college for KwaZulu

African Affairs Correspondent

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ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Department of Police has received permission to build a training college here within the next year.

This is revealed in the first issue of *Umxoxi*, a new publication of the KwaZulu Bureau of Communications.

The acting Commissioner of Police in KwaZulu, Col S M Mathe, said the college would not be duplicating the facilities of the police college at Hammanskraal.

SWANENBURG 4/6/85 NM
He said the object of the new training course would be to give policemen opportunities to perform more advanced duties such as those of station and branch commanders.

Col Mathe said the KwaZulu training college candidates would be trained in police administration, criminology, crime investigation, criminal procedures, criminal law, English, Afrikaans and first aid.

He said the course would take two years, the first consisting of theory and academic study and the second devoted to practical work.

Inkatha's power struggle erupts

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By SIBUSISO MNGADI

THE POWER struggle within Inkatha took a violent turn this week when Inkatha "heavies" — including tribal chiefs from Ulundi — were attacked by the Youth Brigade during party elections in KwaMashu.

The meeting — held at KwaMashu C Section Hall and punctuated by heckles

and boo's — was brought to a standstill when a woman held one of the visiting officials, Prince Gideon Zulu, by his shirt-front because his delegation failed to give satisfactory answers.

Then youths started throwing stones, joining others who had been barred from entering the hall.

People inside the hall went for cover, watching helplessly as window panes were smashed.

The exchange of stones and abusive language lasted 20 minutes, when new constituency chairman W Jwara managed to call the cops — who eventually brought calm.

This week's clash follows another violent scene last month when a meeting called by KwaMashu mayor Esther Africa was disrupted by a spear and kerie-wielding faction, led by KwaZulu MP and Inkatha Central Committee member Francis Dlamini.

Mr Dlamini's controversial interim committee has since been disbanded on orders from Ulundi.

But the infighting continues.

City Press couldn't get comment from Mr Jwara.

*
SWAZI Foreign Affairs Minister Mhambi Mnisi's diplomatic boob in a TV broadcast this week has angered the country's elders and the people.

He has since apologised for introducing Nigerian millionaire Chief Antonio Fernandez as Swazi Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister and the country's new roving ambassador.

Province calls for link with KwaZulu

Pietermaritzburg Bureau (107)

THE Provincial Council voted unanimously yesterday to call on the Government to establish a statutory body to provide a link between Natal and KwaZulu to deal with matters of common concern. NM 14/6/85

A motion to this effect was moved by Natal's senior MEC Frank Martin who said the time had come for the creation of a body with teeth that could 'get on with the job of running this beautiful part of South Africa as effectively and efficiently as possible'.

Introducing the motion, described during debate as one of the most historic ever to have come before the Provincial Council, Mr Martin said such a body could only help streamline the administration of the area.

With the imminent abolition of the Provincial Council system, this would be the only logical way in which matters of common concern could be dealt with efficiently.

Mr Martin said that if his motion was passed unanimously, it would give the Minister of Constitutional Planning and Development Chris Heunis an indication of how Natal felt.

Member of the Executive Committee, Dering Stainbank, said the time had come in the history of Natal-KwaZulu to end 'the dilly-dallying and talking and to get down to some action for the benefit of everyone in this area'.

'Natal and KwaZulu are so inextricably interwoven that we have a common destiny, and the problems of the region demand innovation, solutions and co-ordinated action.'

Mr Stainbank said one of the problems which faced whites was that of domination — the fear of losing the power they had for so long!

'We have to realise that we will have to share that power with those who live among us,' he added.

'This motion is probably one of the most historical that has ever been moved in this council,' he said.

H. van der Merwe
 Boland farms 4/16/85
 Q. 601. 1667
 *18. Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:†

- (1) Whether the so-called Boland farms in the Kuruman district fall under the control of the South African Development Trust at present; if not, which Department is responsible for this; if so,
 - (2) whether any improvements were effected on the farms recently; if so, (a) what is the nature of the improvements effected on each specified farm and (b) (i) why, (ii) when and (iii) at what total cost were these improvements effected;
 - (3) whether these improvements were put to tender; if so, who were the successful tenderers;
 - (4) whether Whites are farming on the above-mentioned farms at present; if not, to which race groups do the farmers on these farms belong; if so,
 - (5) whether representations to allocate the farms to members of other race groups have been received; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto?
- The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:
- (1) Yes.
 - (2) Yes.
 - (a) Residences on the farms Kung Kung, Portion 6 of Boland and Gamahoudi were renovated by effecting repairs to roofs, ceilings and windows and the painting of walls, both inside and outside.
 - (b) (i) The condition of the houses made renovation necessary. The cost of repairs to build-

ings is a necessary expense that has to be incurred from time to time.

(ii) From 29 September 1984 to 18 January 1985. The retention period expired on 27 March 1985.

(iii) R36 897.

(3) Yes.
 Messrs. Bostrag
 P O Box 1959
 Vryburg.

(4) Yes.

(5) Yes. The Government of Bophuthatswana recently indicated that the decision of the Government of the Republic of South Africa that the Boland farms be deproclaimed is not acceptable to Bophuthatswana and requested that these farms be incorporated in Bophuthatswana.

107 H. van der Merwe Q. 601. 1668
 Natal/KwaZulu area: consolidation
 4/16/85
 *20. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether the Cabinet has considered the report of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with the consolidation of the Natal/KwaZulu area; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (2) whether any decisions have been reached regarding the consolidation of this area; if so, what is the nature of these decisions;
- (3) whether any further consultations regarding this area are to be held; if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) who will be consulted and (d) when is it anticipated that a final decision will be reached;
- (4) whether (a) Empangeni, (b) Eshowe, (c) Richards Bay, (d) Stanger, (e)

Tongaat and (f) any other specified White areas are to be incorporated into KwaZulu; if so, (i) when, and (ii) why, in each case;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) No. The report is still being considered and no decisions have been reached yet.

(3) and (4) The Government's decisions will be announced in the ordinary way.

These decisions will comprise proposals which will serve as basis for hearing evidence of interested and affected parties and bodies.

After the evidence and the inputs obtained by the Commission for Co-operation and Development have been considered and evaluated and the necessary consultations have taken place, the Commission will submit a further report to the Government and the Government will take final decisions in the matter.

(5) No.

Perishable Products Export Control Board

*21. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether any premises in Table Bay Harbour belonging to the South African

can Transport Services were occupied by the Perishable Products Export Control Board at any time; if so, (a) for what period and (b) what was the monthly or annual rental paid by this control board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether the Perishable Products Export Control Board has since vacated these premises; if so, on what date;

(3) whether these premises have subsequently been re-let; if so, (a) as from what date, (b) to whom and (c) at what monthly or annual rental?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) 47 years.

(b) No rental was paid. Up to 31 March 1972 the cost of the building was covered by the pre-cooling tariff and after that date up to 30 November 1982 included in the total pre-cooling cost recovered from the perishable Products Export Control Board on a monthly basis. From 1 December 1982 until 31 March 1984 a monthly rental of R3 600 as proposed by Transport Services but not yet accepted by the Board is due.

(2) Yes, on 31 March 1984.

(3) Yes, partially.

(a)	(b)	(c)
1 September 1984.....	Hollandse Aannemings Maatschappij	R300,00 per month
1 October 1984.....	Sun Shing Marine Development (Pty) Ltd.	R708,00 per month
1 December 1984.....	Caleb Brett SA	R344,00 per month
1 July 1985.....	Lusitania Fishing Co (Pty) Ltd.	R919,00 per month

Bombs blast new police buildings

Crime Reporter

TWO bombs, exploding about 20 minutes apart, rocked KwaZulu police buildings under construction in Umlazi last night to bring to three the number of explosions apparently connected to yesterday's Durban area anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots.

There were also sporadic incidents of stone throwing and other unrest in the black townships but there were no reports of serious injuries.

Police said the first bomb at the construction site of the new KwaZulu police offices, which are next to the main Umlazi Police Station, went off at 9 p.m. The explosion was heard kilometres away in suburbs such as the Bluff, Montclair and Wentworth.

Before bomb experts could investigate the first explosion, a second bomb went off at 9 20 p.m.

Rocked

Damage was slight. Late last night police were still at the scene searching for clues.

Earlier, a powerful explosion rocked the offices of the Natal Development Board in Lamontville near Durban.

Nobody was hurt in the blast which occurred at 4 a.m.

The bomb ripped a hole in an office roof, broke several windows and part of a wall was also damaged.

Police were on the scene within minutes and an area in the complex was cordoned off.

The board's offices in Lamontville are surrounded by a high security fence and are guarded 24 hours a day.

It was not known how entry to the complex was gained by the attackers who planted the explosive device, nor had it been established what type of device was used.

Kwa Mashu remained quiet until dusk when a mob of about 60 people stoned several Putco buses.

The attackers then moved in on the main shopping centre in the township and stoned shops including Pep Stores, Scotts and B G Stores.

After looting B G Store, the mob set it alight.

Police arrived on the scene and dispersed the crowd as the fire brigade tackled the fire which was quickly extinguished.

Police confirmed the incidents and said a number of people had been arrested.

In Soweto, police used teargas and sneeze machines to disperse more than 1 000 people after a church service, the ninth anniversary of the start of massive rioting in the township, Sapa reports.

● Picture Page 2

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8/17/88
NM 17/6/88

One nation, one citizenship

NM 17/6/85

107

WE THE UNDERSIGNED hereby declare our commitment to serve God in obedience to His divine will for our country and together recognise that:

● The history of mankind shows the need for adaptive change among all peoples and all nations.

● Nations which have managed to avoid the use of violence in the achievement of national objectives are the nations which have grown in wisdom.

● Both mistakes and lessons not yet learned led to errors of judgement in the mainstream politics in both the black and white sections of our society.

● The South African people are a family of mankind, seeking to live in harmony in the African community of nations and seeking to do so by expressing civilised ideals in the practical social, economic and political affairs of our country.

● The South African constitution as it is now written is by force of history and reality a first step in constitutional reform which urgently needs the second step to be taken of enriching the constitution to make it as acceptable to the broad mass of African opinion as it has been made acceptable to the broad mass of white opinion.

● The Westminster model of government was not ordained by God to be the only form of good government.

WE therefore accept:

1. The need to make the preamble to the South African constitution of equal value to all the groups and peoples of the country by enriching the clause to respect, to further and to protect the self-determination of population groups and peoples to include the

notion that this can best be done by sharing power. We need to share power in such a way that no one group can dictate to any other group how to express its own self-determination, and we also need to share power in a formula within which the hallowed values of good government are not compromised.

2. The need to preserve the constitutionality of the adaptive, democratic process on which we will jointly rely in being subservient to the divine will for our country.

WE will therefore together seek:

● To negotiate as leaders to amend the South African constitution to make it acceptable to all groups.

● To find an alternative political system to that which the world at large understands by the word 'apartheid' and also to seek an alternative political system in which universal adult suffrage is expressed in constitutional terms acceptable to all the peoples of South Africa.

● To give expression to the common citizenship of all South Africa's peoples without qualifying the meaning of citizenship for any group.

● To use the opportunities presented in practical politics at first, second- and third-tier levels of government to fashion national unity by deepening the democratic process, and to use the democratic process in explorations of what needs to be done to get the people to legitimise the instruments of government.

WE therefore pledge ourselves:

● To express national pride and patriotism by insisting that South Africans will decide South Africa's future in the acceptance of each other as individuals and groups and the acceptance of each other's cultural rights to be who they are.

● To start where we find ourselves in history and to move from there to build on all that is positive and valuable and to change that which is negative and undesirable.

● Each to work in our own constituencies to develop a South African pride in managing our own South African affairs in harmony with internationally accepted standards of civilised decency without being dictated to from without.

HAVING thus declared we stand together to defend our right even with our lives to take the steps and the time needed to establish consensus between groups and to win support for our joint efforts in the South African family of nations.

And furthermore to stand together to defend South Africa from external onslaughts and to stand together to resist any use of violence which threatens the politics of negotiation aimed at national reconciliation.

Mr Speaker, Sir, Honourable Members, I make only one thing totally non-negotiable: South Africa is one country, and there must be one citizenship for one nation.

Link with KwaZulu is welcomed

MM 17/6/85 Mercury Reporter

SPOKESMEN in Natal for the Labour Party, Solidarity and the Reform Party have welcomed the approval of a motion in the Natal Provincial Council this week calling on the Government to establish a statutory body to provide a link between Natal and KwaZulu to deal with matters of common concern.

Introducing the motion, Mr Frank Martin, the senior MEC, said that the establishment of such a body would help to streamline administration in the area.

The leader of the Labour Party in Natal, Mr A B Stowman, said he fully endorsed Mr Martin's sentiments in extending the political hand of friendship to the black people.

He said there would be no success in the political field in South Africa without the support of the majority, who were the black people.

The former chairman of the Natal Association of Local Affairs Committees and Solidarity MP for Stanger, Mr Yunus Moolla, said anything that brought people of colour together on a negotiating platform was to be welcomed.

He called on the State not to thwart these efforts if the people of Natal — white, black, Indian and coloured — were prepared to come together in this way.

Mr Moolla suggested that the Government should postpone implementation of the Regional Services Bill recommendations in favour of the establishment of such a statutory body.

The leader of the Reform Party, Mr Y S Chinsamy, said he backed Mr Martin's motion to the hilt. The sooner the policy was carried out, the better for all concerned.

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Slabbert 'shares' chief's commitment

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, says he shares Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's commitment to a declaration of intent on the part of the South African Government.

Addressing members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Dr Slabbert said he did not believe that those involved in such a declaration should get bogged down in fine detail.

'A declaration of intent is not a final document. It is a common point of departure,' he said.

Dr Slabbert said the report of the Buthelezi commission was an excellent exercise in the process of negotiation and the South African Government would do well to learn from it.

Explored

The minimum conditions for a declaration of intent, he maintained, would be a statement that there would be one constitution and, as a result, one citizenship for all the peoples of South Africa.

'Just as one citizenship follows one constitution, so one system of franchise based on power-

sharing is inevitable,' Dr Slabbert said.

With such a background, a whole range of constitutional arrangements which would meet the needs of the people of South Africa could be explored.

He said that if the Government was prepared to consider such a declaration it could demonstrate its good faith by stating that it would scrap influx control in its entirety.

Important

He said that misunderstandings which had arisen between the two groups in the past had been resolved as a result of meeting Chief Buthelezi and the KwaZulu Cabinet.

It was important, he said, that the two sides should avoid statements which could lead to misunderstanding or which could be abused by those people who did not share the goal of the two movements.

Replying to Dr Slabbert's speech, Chief Buthelezi challenged the PFP on whether it would be able to establish a regional base in Natal.

He said Inkatha perceived the PFP as a 'scattering of political commonsense across the

length and breadth of South Africa'.

He said it was important to establish whether the PFP could set up such a base at a time when Inkatha was engaged in forging a new endeavour between Natal and KwaZulu to bring about real change.

Chief Buthelezi said he became uneasy when people praised him for the relative quiet which had prevailed in KwaZulu and Natal during the past month of unrest.

It was a false analysis which claimed that it was his restraining hand which controlled black anger in this part of South Africa.

It was similarly not true that Zulu's were more submissive than their black brothers and sisters elsewhere.

'These people fail to understand that our quietness, if it can be called that, is the quietness of the strong.

'We understand the meaning of violence, we ourselves have been subjected to the violence of wars.

'Were we to unleash the kind of vagrant violent forces we see everywhere in South Africa, this country would never be the same again,' he said.

Union

of

on

KwaZulu move

10) NWA 20/6/85

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly has resolved to ask President Botha to amend the KwaZulu Constitution to make provision for the appointment of a deputy minister or deputy ministers to assist the Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

'Chambers should discuss changes in government with us'

107 NM 21/6/85

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said here last night there was an urgent need for commerce and industry to get together with KwaZulu and Inkatha to look at the implications of the proposed changes in second tier level of government.

Addressing the Chamber of Industries' annual banquet, Chief Buthelezi asked why the Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Natal had not pooled their resources and entered into serious negotiations with him about the future of Natal and KwaZulu.

He said the chambers needed to formulate commerce and industry's response to the hand of co-operation which he had

extended for so long.

'We need urgently to explore the merits of the Buthelezi commission recommendations as practical guidelines of that which can be done while the national debate on the constitutional future continues on its ponderous and disastrous way.'

He said it was widely recognised that in Natal, more than any other province, apartheid was totally impractical.

Chief Buthelezi said there was an urgent need for statutory and non-statutory bodies which were concerned with decision making and planning in Natal 'to come forward and match what we are doing on the ground'.

Chief 'proud' that KwaZulu is not corrupt

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says he is proud that the finances of the region are subjected to meticulous scrutiny and that there is no corruption in KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi was moving the second reading of the KwaZulu Payment and Privileges of Members of the Legislative Assembly Second Amendment Bill, which makes provision for an increase in the non-taxable allowance paid to KwaZulu Cabinet ministers.

He said this recommendation was accidentally overlooked when mem-

bers of the Legislative Assembly received a salary increase in 1984.

Chief Buthelezi said it was 'contemptible' that certain newspapers had insinuated that, although Cabinet ministers had agreed in March not to accept a 36 percent salary increase, they would make up the difference in 'perks'.

He said the non-taxable allowance paid to KwaZulu Cabinet ministers was R2 342 as against R19 000 paid to South African Cabinet ministers every year.

'If we do anything that savours of corruption, the media has a duty to expose it,' the Chief Minister said.

National Party as becom... frequent had kicked the... were non-cont...

Concern over bus fares

NM 2/10/85
African Affairs Correspondent

UNDAI—The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly has expressed its grave concern that Empangeni Transport intends to increase its fares on July 1 in the wake of a prolonged bus boycott involving that company.
A motion passed unanimously urged Empangeni Transport not to put increases into effect without a full discussion between all interested parties.

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KwaZulu TO
NM 21/6/85

to defer visit

(107)

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly resolved yesterday to ask President Botha to defer his proposed visit to the region until there were better mutual prospects of reaching a consensus about a shared future for all the people of South Africa.

Developers lose rezoning bid for complex

Mercury Reporter

THE developers of the condemned R11 million Margate Sands complex are preparing to fight the Margate Town Council after their urgent application for rezoning was turned down yesterday.

At a special meeting yesterday morning the town council turned down the application by the developers, Terblanche Broers Trust, for the property to be rezoned to cater for an excess in the floor area ratio.

'We are going to consult with our lawyers and take further legal action,' Mr. Tony Liversage, a spokesman for the developers, said.

'Because the application was turned down it means we have to demolish a portion of the building which now only requires finishing touches and that is extremely hurtful,' he said.

Town Clerk, Mr. Duncan Collocott, said yesterday detailed reasons for refusing the application would be conveyed to the developers as a matter of urgency.

Construction of the luxury time-sharing complex on the Margate beachfront was halted by the town council last week when they discovered the building exceeded the permitted floor area ratio.

A motion passed unanimously said this decision had arisen from confusion in the minds of people in Natal and KwaZulu following allegedly inconsistent statements by Mr Botha.

Introducing the motion, the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Frank Mdlalose, said the President had, with his latest statements, laid the foundations for deeper divisions between the Zulu people and the South African Government.

Previous statements on reform had been counter-balanced by negative factors such as a rejection of a unitary South Africa or one citizenship, the minister claimed.

He said that Mr Botha had, in his television broadcast from Parliament, disabused members of the Assembly of any benevolent feelings they may have had about him.

Dr Mdlalose said the President had 'kicked the United States in the teeth' when the Reagan Administration had sought, for the first time, to establish a foreign relations policy on South Africa.

Anathema

He said the South African Government had launched 'insensitive' attacks on Botswana, Angola, Lesotho and Mozambique.

These things were 'anathema' to the Western world yet Mr Botha still wanted to 'hug' Western countries and expected them to 'hug' him in return.

Supporting the motion, Mr Simon Conco, the Member for Enseleni, said that if the President were to visit KwaZulu at the present time, it would give the impression that the South African Government and the KwaZulu authorities saw eye to eye in their political thinking.

He said that before such a visit took place there should be a further meeting between President Botha and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi so that the President could clarify his recent remarks which had caused confusion.

Call for Aliwal Shoal to be declared reserve

Mercury Reporter

THE Department of Environment Affairs was expected to call 'a roundtable conference' of all interested organisations to discuss a call for the Aliwal Shoal, a reef near Scottburgh on the Natal South Coast, to be declared a reserve.

The call, made by the diving fraternity and commercial fishermen, has received the backing of the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa.

Yesterday, Mr. Keith Cooper, director of the society, said indications were that the Department of Environment Affairs would call a meeting to gauge reaction to the proposal which would prohibit exploitation of sea life on the 6 km long reef.

A keen diver, Mr. Rikki Schick of Durban, said the establishment of a re-

serve would mean divers could still visit the shoal to watch marine life.

The numbers of fish living around the reef, considered one of the best in the world, had dwindled alarmingly in recent years.

There were also fears that effluent from the nearby Saiccor pipeline was a potential threat to the reef.

When there is no current at all, the effluent spreads all over the reef, said Mr. Schick.

The Wildlife Society said a Government subsidy should be made available to aid industry in disposing of waste material.

Farmers get aid, but there is no relief from the Government in disposing of effluent without polluting the sea, he added.

KwaZulu wants PW trip off

(107) Sowetan 21/6/85

THE KwaZulu Government is to ask the State President Mr P W Botha, to cancel his forthcoming visit to KwaZulu in the light of his "confusing" presidential address on Wednesday.

A motion calling on Mr Botha to defer his

visit until there were "better prospects for him and us reaching a consensus about a shared future for all the people of South Africa" was passed unanimously in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

The mover of the motion, the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Frank Mdlalose, said: "In his recent utter-

ances, the State President has laid the foundation stone for greater division than previously existed.

"Yesterday he said in no uncertain terms that the idea of one South Africa has to be forgotten."

Dr Mdlalose said it was becoming very clear to the KwaZulu people that the government was dispensing "the same old apartheid in beautiful new dress."

Mr Botha had shown great insensitivity to the Western world by "kicking the United States in the teeth" when its government had tried to formulate a stable foreign policy towards South Africa.

"We don't see how, in the near future, we can meet and discuss with the State President," Dr Mdlalose said.

The Chief Whip of the Assembly, Mr Simon Conco (Enseleni), said Mr Botha had told the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, that he was coming up to KwaZulu to see the projects being embarked upon in the region.

"We want to talk about how the country is governed, while he only wants to inspect projects."

Mr Conco said he was worried people would conclude that the KwaZulu government backed the South African Government's destabilisation of neighbouring states.

He said the State President had caused a great deal of confusion, not only in the KwaZulu region, and should delay his visit until he had clarified what he had meant by his recent utterances.

The date on which Mr Botha was expected to visit KwaZulu has not been announced.

KwaZulu 'has right to decide'

107 22/6/85 NM

Ormande Pollok
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The KwaZulu Government had the right to decide who was welcome in its country, President Botha said yesterday in reply to a decision by the Legislative Assembly to ask him to 'defer' a planned tour of the area in November.

Mr Botha said the decision endorsed the principle of independence for the Zulu nation.

The Legislative Assembly's decision was taken after Mr Botha's 'State of the Nation' address to

Parliament on Wednesday in which he ruled out a unitary state but appeared to be paving the way for mixed government at regional level.

His speech was slated by KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who said that by ruling out the unitary state, Mr Botha had made it impossible for him to negotiate with him at present.

He expressed 'grave concern' for the future.

Mr Botha said yesterday: 'It is within the rights of the Zulu Govern-

ment to declare who are welcome in their country and who are not.

'I would like to know if this will remain valid in the times when they need assistance.

'In this way they endorse the principle of independence for the Zulu nation. This is in accord with my own viewpoint that they have the right to independence.

'My viewpoint against the principle of one-man-one-vote in a unitary state agrees with this. I definitely do not intend changing it.

'I stand by the viewpoints I expressed in three addresses I have delivered this year.'

The latest confrontation between the two leaders has come just when tensions between them appeared to be easing and hopes were rising that Chief Buthelezi might participate in Mr Botha's 'forum' which is to deal with future black political rights.

Nationalist MPs and other observers have attached great significance to Mr Botha's latest speech and hope the President's planned tour of development projects in KwaZulu will still be able to go ahead.

One commented: 'A lot of water can flow under and November.'

Buthelezi explains R1 m audit costs

107 NM 24 22/6/85

that during the special KFC Messrs Brink Roos

Zulus' right, says Botha

CAH
Tim J
22/6/85

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Political Staff

THE KwaZulu Government had the right to decide who was welcome in its country, President P W Botha said yesterday in reply to a decision by the Legislative Assembly to ask him to "defer" a planned tour of the area in November.

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Within the rights

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Buthlezi explains R1 m audit costs

African Affairs
Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu and Minister of Economic Affairs for the region, Chief Mangosuthu Buthlezi, has explained the background to the R1 000 000 cost of two years' auditing of the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation.

In a statement yesterday, Chief Buthlezi said

that during the special session of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in November last year to pass the KwaZulu Corporations Act, he had worked on the assumption that since the Act had been passed, it would be signed by the State President by the end of March this year.

He had written to the former auditors of the

KFC, Messrs Brink, Roos and Du Toit, thanking them for their work, and had then appointed Price Waterhouse as the new auditors.

'But as the Bill had not been signed, it was brought to my attention that I had no legal right to dismiss the other auditors and appoint new ones.

'This was particularly so as Messrs Brink, Roos and Du Toit had not yet completed their audit and had not been given enough notice to wind up an audit they had already started,' he said.

Chief Buthlezi said he had then written to the firm of auditors concerned to indicate that the audit for the year ending March 31, 1985, would be performed jointly by the two companies but that Price Waterhouse would be the sole auditors in respect of the audit ending March 31, 1986.

Review

'The Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, who was the sole shareholder of the South African Development Trust and whose duty it was to appoint auditors of the KFC before KwaZulu took over, agreed with me on this arrangement,' he said.

Chief Buthlezi said the audit fee charged by the current auditors had then been found to be high in comparison with that paid by other organisations of comparable size. This followed a review of all aspects of the KFC after it had been handed over to KwaZulu.

It had therefore been deemed advisable to invite a number of firms to make proposals for possible implementation in anticipation of the enabling legislation of the KwaZulu Corporations Act.

'In view of the time-lag,' Chief Buthlezi said, 'I reluctantly agreed to the suggestion to approve joint auditors for the current year only.

'My decision was taken to avoid any possible further delay in the signing of the KwaZulu Corporations Act. Naturally the cost of joint auditors will be somewhat higher.'

Chamber gives its blessing to trade talks

Pietermaritzburg
Bureau

THE Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Commerce would be 'delighted' to take part in any discussions about the future of Natal and KwaZulu in regard to trade and commerce.

The chamber was reacting to a speech made by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthlezi, to the Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Industries on Thursday.

Chief Buthlezi said the Natal chambers of commerce and industry needed to get together to formulate their response to the hand of co-operation which he had extended for so long.

Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Commerce president Keith Wimble

said the chamber endorsed Assocom's support for the need to formulate principles and guidelines to facilitate negotiations for black participation in the political system.

--The chamber, he said in a statement yesterday, stood for free enterprise and economic freedom. For many years it had been one of the driving forces behind the development of a strong and demarcated central business district and had supported the principle of free trade throughout the capital.

It also supported Assocom's views that economic freedom and private enterprise were best entrenched in a future political system embodying principles of federalism or confederalism.

Women remanded after strip act on way to court

Court Reporter

AN IMPROMPTU strip act by three women in the back of a police van while they were on their way to court yesterday morning resulted in their being remanded in absentia.

The three women, Veronica Dladla, 23, Thembi Mbhele, 23, and Thembi Mkhize, 23, were due to appear before Mr B J Brummer, charged with trespassing aboard a ship in the harbour early yesterday.

The women were arrested by Railways Police

after they had allegedly been found aboard a ship without permission.

The prosecutor, Miss P Anderson, told the Magistrate she had been informed that the three women had stripped naked in the police van on their way to Durban Magistrate's Court and had refused to dress themselves.

The Magistrate remanded them in absentia and said the women could not appear in a court in that state.

They were remanded to June 25.

PW is 'over reacting'

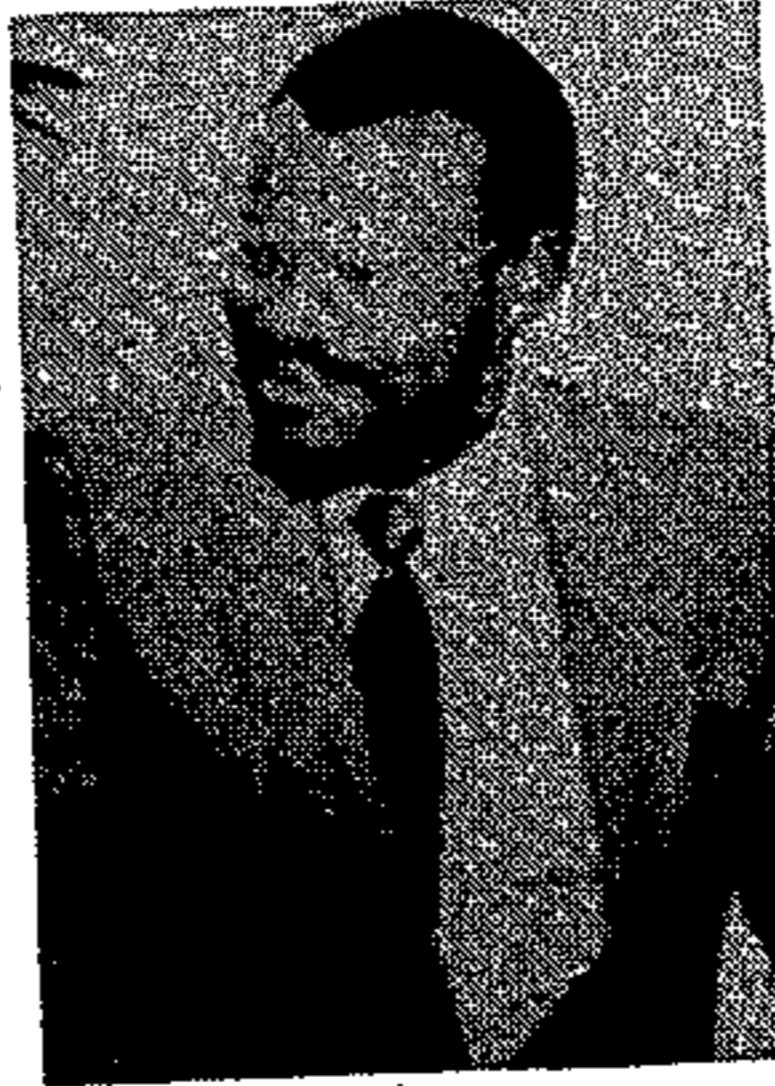
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Sowetan 25/6/85

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday accused the State President, Mr P W Botha, of over-reacting to KwaZulu's request that he postpone his projected visit to the homeland later this year.

The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly passed a motion last week calling on Mr Botha to defer his visit to KwaZulu until there were "better prospects of him and us reaching a consensus about a shared future for all".

Mr Botha reacted two days later by hinting at the possibility of the State reducing its finan-



CHIEF Buthelezi. cial assistance to KwaZulu.

Snub

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday he would no longer tell people all over the world that Mr Botha had "an enlightened attitude towards reform".

"Also, that he has

now threatened us with less funding for our education and health facilities, merely because we dared to tell him that we are not prepared to be shed out of South Africa by him, like the people of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei and shortly KwaNdebele."

Chief Buthelezi said the requested postponement was not intended as a snub to Mr Botha.

"Mr Botha's statement that the idea of one South Africa should be forgotten justifies my decision to keep out of his farcical talks."

Until Mr Botha accepted that South Africa was one country, there was "nothing for me to talk to him or his ministers about," he said.

Pointless for blacks to fight says Buthelezi

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—South Africa was not ripe for an armed struggle, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told about 1 000 Inkatha members here last night.

Addressing the national council of the Inkatha movement, the president of the organisation said Inkatha had been accused of hindering the black liberation struggle because it did not advocate sanctions or disinvestment.

The movement did not seek cheap popularity, on the other hand, by positing as being in favour of the armed struggle when it knew blacks did not have even the tools to carry it out.

'We have not said that we blacks may not be forced one day to take up arms,' Chief Buthelezi said.

'The point is that there are just no arms to take up at present. That is quite apart from our following the strategy of non-violence as a noble cause.'

'Anger'

The Inkatha president said irresponsible people who eschewed the back-breaking job of organising and mobilising people — a task carried out by his movement during the past 10 years — had taken advantage of the people's justified anger by encouraging them to fritter away this anger in the streets of black townships.

This anger had been used not only against those who oppressed blacks, but it had been used to maim and kill other blacks.

Chief Buthelezi said this anger had been used

to burn down facilities designed for black people and had been used to burn down black property.

He said Inkatha had seen enough examples of armed conflicts in southern Africa between blacks and whites to know that it was pointless to fight unless blacks were as equipped as those they were fighting against.

'We do not need to produce corpses to prove to ourselves that we are in the struggle,' Chief Buthelezi said.

A MILLION MEMBERS THIS YEAR — UNITY, DISCIPLINE IS THEIR CODE

Inkatha's bumpy ten years

by BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI

INKATHA, the national cultural liberation movement, celebrates its 10th anniversary this weekend.

Like with all other organisations in politics, it has been a bumpy 10-year ride.

Established in 1928 by King Solomon kaDinuzulu as a purely cultural club to keep the Zulus mindful of their customs and traditions, it was transformed into a pseudo-cultural political movement by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi in 1975, who together with the then secretary-general Dr Sibusiso Bengu, set out to build what has been described as the biggest black organisation in the history of the country.

Inkatha kaZulu thus became Inkatha YeNkululeko Yesizwe (National Cultural Liberation Movement). Inkatha is a Zulu word for a grass coil used by tribal women as a load support on the head. Politically it stands for oneness, especially among black people. Unity — and discipline — has been a thread running through the history of the organisation, whether it's the sjambokking of recalcitrant schoolchildren boycotting classes at Kwamashu or making overtures to the outlawed African National Congress.

Pow-wow time, then

Inkatha today obviously is not what King Solomon had in mind. It was basically chiefs and elder statesmen of some sort coming together from time to time for a pow-wow on matters traditional. It was a

February 1983
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Chief Mongosuthu Buthelezi mobbed at Durban's Louis Botha Airport on his return from one of his overseas trips.

bond between the rural folk and the detribalised urbanites who, pre-occupied with the hurly burly of township life, tended to forget their roots.

Chief Buthelezi, King Solomon's grandson, revived and streamlined the constitution to fit in with modern exigencies in 1975. Blacks over 18 can be members. At that time black consciousness was sweeping the country and young fellows did not give homeland politics a second look. But in March 1976 — the year of the Soweto uprising — membership, according to officials, stood at 40 000. It had 70 000 by the end of that year, by April 1977, 100 000, and by the end of that year it was 120 000.

Dr Bengu at that time gave two reasons for the phenomenal growth of the organisation: membership received a significant boost during the Soweto riots and unrest in 1976/77 — possibly because many people realised arson and looting was counterproductive, and the riots were characterised by lack of direction and clear leadership. Inkatha had offered both, Dr Bengu claimed.

By 1982 membership had topped the quarter-million mark, according to officials and this year as they celebrate their 10th anniversary, a million is in the bag.

Although membership is open to all, it is not

The whole thing was sorted out, though, after Ray Swart's unexpected appearance at Ujundi for peace talks. Dr Slabbert also visited Ujundi about a week ago.

Although the homeland system is a creation of the National Party, the party's hierarchy's relations with Chief Buthelezi and his Inkatha has been full of threats, acrimony, and accusations by Chief Buthelezi that the Government and its intelligence agents are trying to undermine his leadership by sowing disunity in the ranks. A clandestine party to oppose his leadership was said to have been a creation of the "system".

The Government assault wasn't confined to clandestine activities. Mr Val Volker, MP for Kiliprivier, told parliament in 1977 he had been told Inkatha was like a "Mafia". He said he was told by "a leading Zulu" that anybody who did not agree with the leadership of Inkatha was threatened.

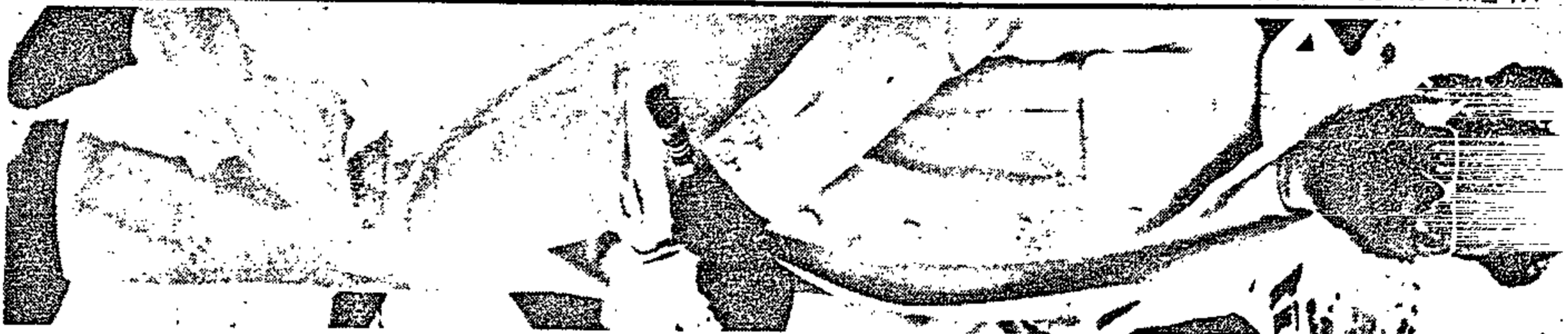
Mr Volker could not understand then how the PFP could maintain cordial relations with Inkatha.

Meeting with PW Botha

But all that seems to be changing. Chief Buthelezi met PW Botha for the first time in 1982.

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In uniform, Chief Buthelezi gives a big smile on his way to an Inkatha meeting at Ulundi in Zululand.

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Although membership is open to all irrespective of language or ethnic origin, the constitution of the organisation stipulates that the president will be the chief minister of Kwazulu, thus tying the movement down tobantustan politics.

In order to form a broader front, Inkatha aligned itself with the Indian Reform Party, and the Labour Party to form the SA Black Alliance. The Labour Party was thrown out after it decided to participate in the tricameral parliament. It is now assisting the Nationalists in governing the country.

PFP delegation there

The Progressive Federal Party has sent a high-powered delegation to this weekend's conference which may indicate a serious attempt at cementing relations with Inkatha. The two organisations have held talks since the 1978 and apart from their cooperation in campaigning for a "No" vote during the referendum, there hasn't been much coming out of them.

Early this year a serious rift developed between the two organisations after the PFP's report on the Uitenhage police shooting which found there was tremendous resentment among the locals at the fact that what they called "Gatsha's impsis" or the "Shakas" were being used against them.

The PFP report alleged the authorities had deliberately chosen Zulu-speaking policemen to help quell the unrest in Langa township, thereby exploiting "ethnic rivalries."

Chief Buthelezi said the Progs should "Eat humble pie" and apologise for insulting the Zulu people. He demanded The PFP leader Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert should come to Ulundi to patch up the rift. Chief Buthelezi had said the report contained "filthy Nationalist propaganda."

A member of the Legislative Assembly said Mr Etrol Moorcroft, PFP MP for Albany, one of the authors of the report, should be made to "Squirm like a worm." Mr Moorcroft called the attacks on him "intemperate, unjustified and offensive."

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Mr Volker could not understand then how the PFP could maintain cordial relations with Inkatha.

Meeting with PW Botha

But all that seems to be changing. Chief Buthelezi met PW Botha for the first time in two years early this year and Chief Buthelezi's uncompromising stand against the disinvestment campaign that has taken off especially in America, has endeared him even to the most sceptical Nationalist.

The National Party and its press are even having a second look at the Buthelezi Commission — which not even the new Republic Party would sign — in their search for a formula to satisfy black aspirations. Chief Buthelezi has refused to take part in the proposed black forum though, unless Mr Botha made a declaration of intent.

Not easy has been Inkatha's relations with other black organisations. In most cases it has been acrimoniously stand-offish, at best very cool. These strained relations have led to bloody clashes which have resulted in deaths especially in Natal — at the University of Zululand in 1983 where five students were killed; in Lamontville over the incorporation of the township into Kwazulu; and Hambanathi, where many residents have been forced to flee their homes after clashes with Inkatha supporters.

Chief Buthelezi says other organisations like the United Democratic Front are trying to create "no-go" areas for him in Natal.

A study undertaken by a University of Cape Town academic a few years ago found that there was respect for Chief Buthelezi among the black youth but they regret that he was working "within the system." It is the major objection of other organisations against Inkatha, that it is tied to the Government's apartheid structures.

Observers and academics have pointed out that Inkatha would be unable to fulfil its role as a liberation movement unless it discarded the contradictions inherent in its strong links with the Kwazulu Government, which forms its power base.

As one study puts it: "While using apartheid-sponsored platforms, it claims a constituency among the victims of apartheid."

Inkatha has amassed this huge membership, and how it is going to use this power within the constraints of apartheid structures still remains to be seen.

INKATHA's Umlazi branch has formed citizens' units to "combat politically motivated attacks" on residents in the township.

This is in response to Inkatha president Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's call to his followers to "stand up and defend yourselves".

Chief Buthelezi made the call after a series of bomb explosions and petrol bomb attacks on June 16.

After the attacks Chief Buthelezi blamed Lamontville people for the bomb blast.

Lamontville's Cosas branch members have come out strongly against the ac-

Inkatha forms combat units

cusations, saying they feel "insulted by these false allegations".

"On June 16 Lamontville youth attended their own commemorations locally where there was tight police security," said Cosas.

"Helicopters hovered above the township, and six Casspirs and about 20 Land Rovers with police kept watch on the township."

"How could the youth escape from such tight security?"

★ THE WIFE of Pollsmoor prisoner Andrew Mlangeni suffered a double blow this week - her daughter and grandson fell victims to the law.

In Johannesburg, June Mlangeni's daughter Sylvia Mkhize was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment for possession of ANC literature. And in Bulawayo, grandson Andrew Maseko was arrested after taking part in a demonstration.

★ THE END Conscription Campaign has denounced the detention of its Eastern Cape chairperson, Janet Cherry, and others in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

"We deplore this action by the State. The apartheid government defines it as criminal to be committed and working for justice and peace for all the people of South Africa," the ECC said in a statement.

The quiet crusade

THE UNITED States is reviewing relations with South Africa because of the SADF raid on Gaborone, US assistant secretary of state for African affairs Chester Crocker said this week.

But Dr Crocker said his administration would continue to pursue its policy of constructive engagement or quiet diplomacy with SA.

"We see a new pattern of negative decisions incompatible with our goals," he said.

Dr Crocker said it was unlikely Washington would apply economic sanctions.

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BARNEY MTHOMBOHI takes a look at the challenges facing the often controversial cultural movement as it celebrates its first decade this weekend



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The Progressive Federal Party has sent a high-powered delegation to the Inkatha conference this weekend which may indicate a serious attempt at cementing

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Early this year a serious rift developed between the two organisations after the PFP's report on the Uitenhage police shooting which found there had been tremendous resentment among the locals to the fact that what they called "Gatsha's impis" or the "Shaka's" were being used against them.

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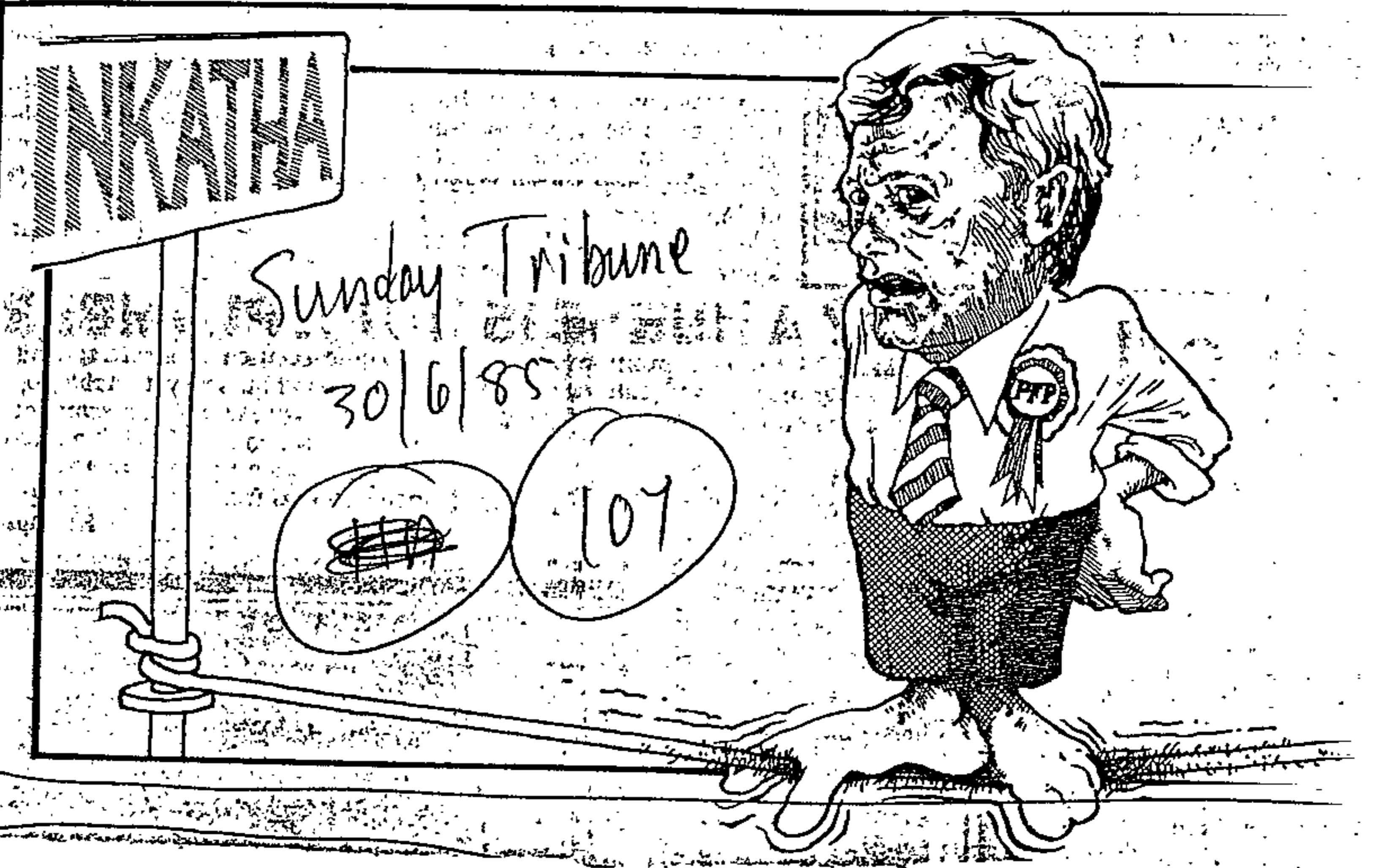
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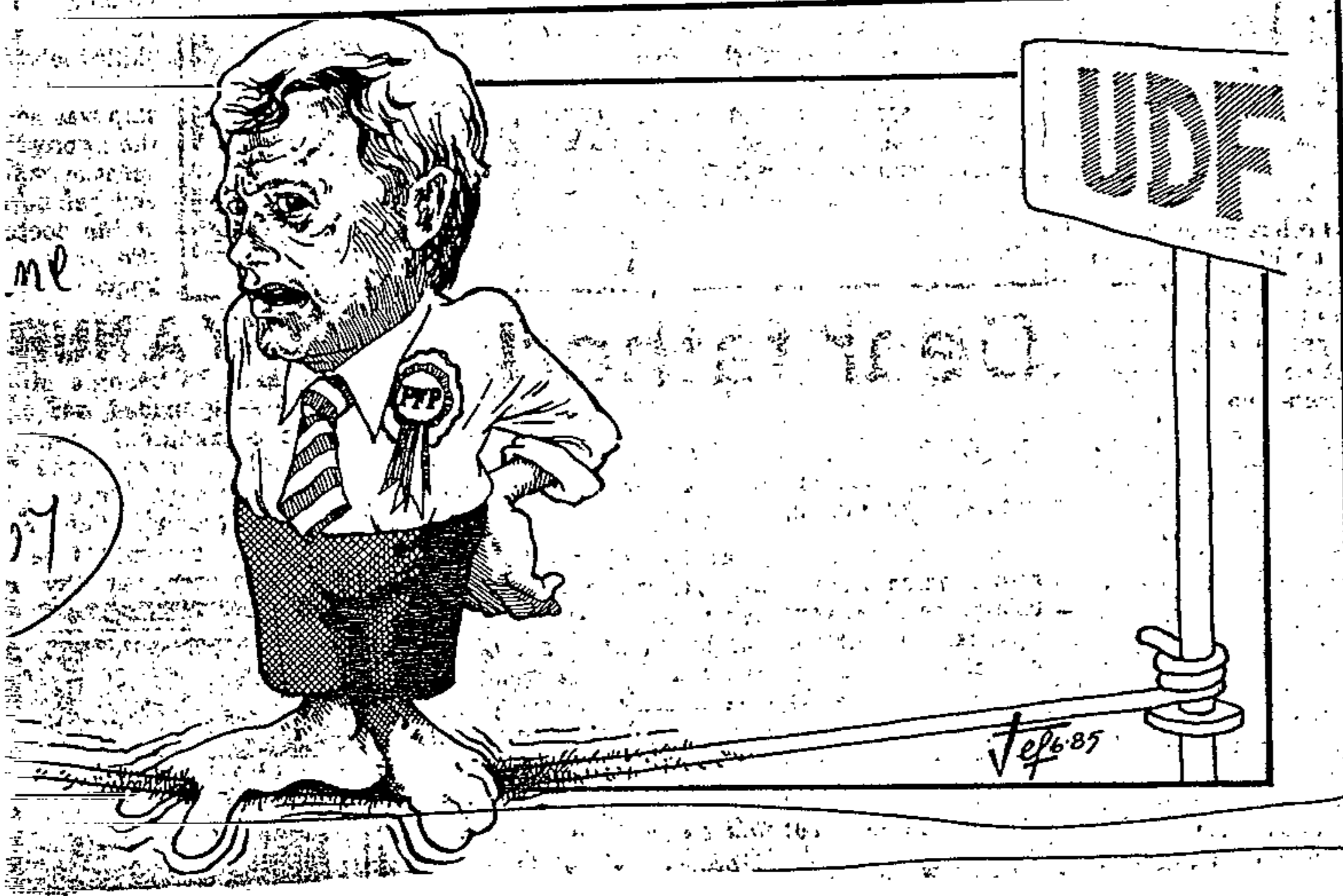
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Buthelezi:

ANC out to destroy Inkatha

107

ULUNDI — The African National Congress (ANC) was trying to destroy Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, warned yesterday at the end of Inkatha's annual congress in Ulundi.

Chief Buthelezi, who bitterly attacked the ANC on Saturday at the opening of the gathering, said yesterday: "We must be aware of the fact that the ANC mission-in-exile are now actually committed to annihilating Inkatha."

Chief Buthelezi, the president of Inkatha, said the ANC now perceived that the politics of negotiation had become a probability in South Africa and Inkatha would play a dominant role.

He suggested yesterday that Inkatha might open its doors to all races.

PURSUE

The conference also decided to pursue ties between Inkatha and the Progressive Federal Party, which announced this month it was open to all races.

An Inkatha spokesman said last night that about 12 000 members at its policy-setting conference condemned a resolution last week by the South African Council of Churches calling for a withdrawal of foreign investment from South Africa to pressure reform.

Inkatha has repeatedly taken the stance that disinvestment would worsen the plight of blacks. — Sapa-Reuters.

Inkatha's 10th annual conference

More than 1 000 000 sign up

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African Affairs Correspondent

THE membership of Inkatha has exceeded the 1 000 000 mark and now stands at 1 155 094, the secretary-general of the movement, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, revealed at Ulundi during the weekend.

Speaking during the 10th annual conference of Inkatha, Dr Dhlomo said the Inkatha Youth Brigade had the largest membership of the three wings comprising the organisation. The current membership of the youth section stood at 438 936.

He said the Inkatha Women's Brigade membership was 392 732 and the general membership was 323 426.

Applauded

A feature of the conference, attended by about 7 000 delegates and observers, was the presence of 11 MPs of the Progressive Federal Party, headed by the Natal leader of the PFP, Mr Ray Swart, and the veteran member for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman.

Chief Buthelezi said he applauded the PFP's decision to throw its doors open to all race groups. Its Parliamentary role demanded that this be done.

And he made it clear that Inkatha had no objection to admitting all races following the repeal of the Political Interference Act, but he added that the organisation did not want to 'rush into a hasty decision' in this connection.

He said that Inkatha should think deeply about the role it played and whether the movement, in fact, should do the same.

Needed

The history of the struggle for liberation had shown the difficulties which ensued when black organisations opened their doors to all races.

Chief Buthelezi maintained that the split between the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress had its roots, in part, in this issue.

'In part, the very real difficulties between the Azanian Peoples' Organisation and the United Democratic Front have roots in this issue,' he said.

The Inkatha president said that the PFP, with a new multiracial membership, might yet find that it needed black partnerships with black organisations which elected black leaders.

'My own political intuitive sense tells me that it would be foolhardy for Inkatha to rush into hasty decisions in this regard,' he said.

'I personally wish to see the scrapping of the Population Registration Act and this would really clear the decks as far as I am concerned.'

The conference passed a resolution accepting the broad principles formulated by the KwaZulu Finance Corporation to guide the drawing up of a KwaZulu Code of Employment Practice.

Delegates requested the committee drawing up the code to have wide consultations with workers in Inkatha as well as with trade union and employer organisations in South Africa, Europe and North America.



Chief Buthelezi escorts Mrs Helen Suzman out of the tent after the official opening of the 10th annual conference of Inkatha. The PFP MP for Houghton received a standing ovation from the 7 000-strong crowd.

'Declaration of war'

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says he sees recent messages to blacks in South Africa from the external mission of the ANC as a 'declaration of war' on Inkatha.

Chief Buthelezi told the Inkatha conference that the ANC-in-exile apparently failed to understand that every attack made on him was an attack made on millions of black South Africans who supported him.

He said the 'cancer' of black-on-black violence for political purposes could easily rip through the body politic and 'maim and destroy generations of progress towards liberation'.

He said President Samora Machel of Moz-

ambique was totally justified in saying bluntly to the ANC's mission-in-exile that it had achieved nothing worth achieving in the armed struggle in the past 20 years and would achieve nothing worthwhile in the next 20 years.

'We are absolutely clear that apartheid is far

more vulnerable to the politics of negotiation than it will ever be to the politics of violence,' he said.

Turning to recent exchanges between himself and President Botha, Chief Buthelezi said the people of KwaZulu could not be 'browbeaten or bullied'.

10 of the PFP's 27 MPs from waving the flag at the Inkatha agm at Ulundi last week — the largest turnout of SA parliamentarians at the conference.

Inkatha President, Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi, bestowed warm praise on the PFP, especially its initiative in opening its doors to all races. But he made it clear that Inkatha was not about to rush headlong into opening its own ranks to all.

Inkatha's central committee has been charged with the responsibility of examining the issue and will report back at the next agm.

As for an outright merger with the PFP, that seems an even fainter prospect. Secretary general of the movement, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, points out that the main obstacles are the Population Registration Act, which in effect determines who has the vote and who hasn't, and the new constitution itself.

With delicious irony he notes that under current circumstances, if blacks joined the PFP, it would "not enhance their prospects of being enfranchised" — while if whites joined Inkatha they would in effect "lose the vote."

Dhlomo, however, says Inkatha is not opposed to the concept of mixed political activity *per se*. He sees the move as "a step in the right direction" which ties broadly into Inkatha's objective of a non-racial democracy.

Inkatha and the PFP already have a joint liaison committee which meets every three months to discuss matters of common interest. "We already have an alliance," Dhlomo observes. "If they want fusion, that may take time. We are not against mixed political activity; only we have to consider the practicalities of it."

Natal party leader of the PFP Ray Swart was equally measured in his response. "There's no question of a merger or getting one organisation to join the other," he said.

However, he does not discount the possibility of a closer, if not more formalised, relationship in future. "Everybody is sizing up the new situation," he says. "To my mind if we have a closer and possibly more frequent liaison with Inkatha in future that will be a good thing."

Meanwhile the Inkatha 10th anniversary conference seemed more an occasion for resurrecting old bogeys than setting a new course for the future. Dhlomo acknowledged

as much when he said the conference theme was to look back on what had been achieved, principally in respect of the Buthelezi Commission and attempts to unite Natal and KwaZulu in some form of federation.

As for the future, he says strategy, among other things, will remain focused on non-violent liberation, coaxing government into being more conciliatory, and increasing rank and file membership. ■

FM 5/7/85
INKATHA AND THE PFP (107)

A new relationship

The signing of the 1m-plus Inkatha movement would be a powerful prize in the Progressive Federal Party's (PFP) drive for mixed membership in the wake of the scrapping of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act.

Both organisations, however, are pragmatic enough to realise that decades of racially separate political activity are not that easily wished away. While the possibility of a closer relationship might hold promise, the problems that arise in its practical implementation are legion.

That did not discourage



Buthelezi



ANC leaders on the platform at the recent consultative conference: (From left, front row) secretary-general Alfred Nzo, treasurer-general Thomas Nkobi, President Oliver Tambo, Umkhonto weSizwe political commissar Chris Hani, new executive member Mac Maharaj and Sactu president Steve Dlamini. (Second row) Ruth Mompati and Pallo Jordan.

Political comment in this issue and news-bills by P. Selwyn Smith and P. Osozoa. Headlines and sub-headings by D. Ndlovu. All of 204 Elort Extension, Johannesburg.



Gatscha Buthelezi: 'ANC are faceless n

What about Inkatha asks Chief Buthelezi

INKATHA president Gatscha Buthelezi devoted most of his 33-page presidential speech this week to criticising the African National Congress.

He kicked off by saying the ANC's recent consultative conference was not a people's conference because Inkatha was not represented.

He described it as a conference of those who "claim to be speaking on our behalf - but we don't know what they said on our behalf".

"Not only was black South Africa excluded from participating in this conference, but Inkatha - a vital instrument of the people's power - was denigrated and rejected."

He further said ANC delegates "are faceless nobodies who will not report to Inkatha because they disown it".

"Having met in secret about secret agendas they will strut around the capitals of the world puffing out their chests as though they have consulted with black South Africa."

"They will speak as if they have a God-given prerogative to speak for us without consulting us," he said.

Really got 'em fooled

THOUSANDS of delegates at Inkatha's annual general conference listened in total disbelief as Chief Gatscha Buthelezi called on the ANC to intensify the armed struggle and concentrate more on the enemy's armed forces and police.

In fact, Chief Buthelezi was reading an ANC pamphlet mocking it.

Inkatha edges closer to PFP

CALLS FOR a general conference multiracial alliance at Ulundi this week.

Chief Gatscha Buthelezi said this raised his hopes that the politics of negotiation was becoming a reality.

Notable observers at the conference were 11 Progressive Federal Party MPs and delegations from the Afrikaans Studente Bond and the Reform Party. Former coloured Labour Party members were also there.

Chief Buthelezi applauded the PFP's decision to open its doors to all races. He also pointed out that Inkatha had no objection to admitting all races but added that they did not want to "rush into a hasty decision".

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Inkatha members: Feel bad about being "denigrated and reject



RICKY NATIONAL CONGRESS NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE

What about Inkatha, asks Chief Buthelezi

INKATHA president Gatsha Buthelezi devoted most of his 33-page presidential speech this week to criticising the African National Congress.

He kicked off by saying the ANC's recent consultative conference was not a people's conference because Inkatha was not represented.

He described it as a conference of those who "claim to be speaking on our behalf - but we don't know what they said on our behalf".

"Not only was black South Africa excluded from participating in this conference, but Inkatha - a vital instrument of the people's power - was denigrated and rejected."

He further said ANC delegates "are faceless nobodies who will not report to Inkatha because they disown it".

"Having met in secret about secret agendas they will strut around the capitals of the world puffing out their chests as though they have consulted with black South Africa."

"They will speak as if they have a God-given prerogative to speak for us without consulting us," he said.

Really got 'em fooled

THOUSANDS of delegates at Inkatha's annual general conference listened in total disbelief at Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's call for the ANC to intensify the armed struggle and concentrate more on the enemy's armed forces and police.

In fact, Chief Buthelezi was reading an ANC pamphlet mocking it.



Gatsha Buthelezi: "ANC are faceless nobodies."



Inkatha members: Feel bad about being "denigrated and rejected".

Inkatha edges closer to PFP

CALLS FOR a general conference at Ujundi this week.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said this raised his hopes that the politics of negotiation was becoming a reality.

Notable observers at the conference were 11 Progressive Federal Party MPs and delegations from the Afrikaans Studente Bond and the Reform Party. Former coloured Labour Party members were also there.

Chief Buthelezi applauded the PFP's decision to open its doors to all races. He also pointed out that Inkatha had no objection to admitting all races but added that they did not want to "rush into a hasty decision".

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Ingwavuma 13 on ANC charge

THIRTEEN INGWA VUMA residents, including a 64-year-old woman, appeared in the Maritzburg Supreme Court this week to face charges in connection with the ANC.

The State claims police had to shoot their way into two caves in Ingwavuma late last year, after finding large caches of arms stored there. Two "trained terrorists" died in the shootout, the charge sheet alleges.

In the cache were machine guns, pistols, and hand grenades. The State alleges the accused were setting up ANC bases in KwaZulu.

It is also alleged that Mrs Nellie Nyawo, 64, harboured the men and kept a pistol for them. The accused will appear again on October 15.

S A dare not shelve report says Buthelezi

107
SA Mercury 8/7/85

Political Reporter

SOUTH Africa dare not shelve the Human Sciences Research Council report on intergroup relations, says the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

In comment on the HSRC report, Chief Buthelezi said: 'It may be one of the few documents which will not only be taken up by South Africa's mainstream political thinkers as worth considering, but which could also be used as a catalyst to draw the Left and the Right into dialogue with the mainstream.'

'The report clearly recognises the extent to which polarisation undermines the State President's tentative steps towards reform.'

'The process of reform must be speeded up.'

'The reforms we need can only be implemented by the people of South Africa, and the direction and pace of reform cannot be dictated by the State President and his Cabinet.'

'The report also states that the present Constitution is grossly deficient in the sphere of national reconciliation.'

Chief Buthelezi said the report's greatest merit lay in its recognition that real reform had to move in the direction of 'normalising' South African society.

It exposed the parrot cry that South Africa was unique and not subject to the same social, economic, and political principles tried and tested in the world's democracies.

'The salvation of this country lies in it becoming a normal society where democracy, the rule of law, and the principles of economic organisation return us to sanity and to international acceptance.'

Big new KwaZulu training centre

Mercury 8/7/85

Mercury Reporter

A GIANT new R1 250 000 training centre will be established in KwaZulu next year to teach basic skills to the unemployed, with the aim of equipping students in starting up small businesses or cottage industries.

Based in Illovo on the South Coast, the project — named Fundikhono, meaning 'learn a skill' in Zulu — will be backed by a large locally-based sugar company.

According to a statement released at the weekend, the scheme will start early in 1986, with the initial capacity to train 4 000 students a year, in groups of 100.

The Kwazulu Training Trust will run and staff the project, which will offer courses in cookery, sewing, knitting, tractor and car maintenance, carpentry, building and

farming.

At first students will be drawn from the neighbouring areas, but extensions in the future have been considered.

The only educational stipulation is that prospective students must have a Std 6 certificate.

According to Mr Barrie Horlock, personnel director of the company concerned, the project was undertaken because the firm wanted to do something constructive for the people of KwaZulu.

(07)

Buthelezi praises report on apartheid

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has expressed the hope that the findings of the Buthelezi Commission will be re-examined by the Government in the light of the recently-released HSRC report on Inter-group Relations.

Chief Buthelezi said in a statement that the HSRC report should be closely examined to see the extent to which its recommendations echoed those of the Buthelezi Commission.

"The Buthelezi Commission report went way out front, and the existence of another substantial body of thought which also breaks from South Africa's past political traditions will certainly put the Buthelezi report in a new perspective and demand that its recommendations be carefully considered."



Buthelezi: Chief Minister of KwaZulu

10/7/83
Chief Buthelezi praised the compilers of the HSRC report for defying the severe limitations with which apartheid had in the past "shackled creative thinking" about the nature of South African society. *Sowetan*

CAP-TIME 12/7/85
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Buthelezi's bottom line on negotiation

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE National Party appeared unwilling to negotiate on the central issue facing South Africa — power-sharing with blacks, the Kwazulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday.

"We are utterly convinced that it is futile to negotiate about anything else," he told the annual congress of the Afrikaanse Studentebond in Stellenbosch yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said that while Inkatha was prepared to take "a very large step in the direction of compromise" by shelving for the time being its "deeply cherished ideal" of one man, one vote, in a unitary state, "we are not in principle prepared to negotiate unless we can negotiate about power-sharing".

He said that after recent discussions with President P W Botha and the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, "it is not clear to us, and I would suggest that it not clear to anyone in South Africa, that the National Party is prepared to talk about power-sharing".

"The National Party may be prepared to talk about power, but we suspect that its concern is to talk about power division, not power-sharing."

The issued revolved around the difference between a federation which involved power-sharing as its central element, and a confederation which seemed to imply a division of power.

South Africa in many senses was already a confederation and it was "manifestly inadequate as a basis for peace and development".

'How the central cake must be cut'

He said power was essentially about control over resources and the major resource of the modern state, the central treasury and the budget, but so far "not one scrap of power over the central division of resources has been conceded to Africans".

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha's desire to gain a share of the power over the central resources should not be seen as an attempt "to make exorbitant and crippling demands".

"We simply say that we are entitled, as a basic and inalienable right, to representation on the bodies which decide on how the central cake must be cut.

"We are prepared to negotiate about checks and balances in a system of power-sharing. We are willing to concede reasonable safeguards to white interests.

"We would be prepared to go to considerable lengths to preserve the confidence of whites in the system of government, because we realize that if whites were to withdraw their skills and experience, we blacks would suffer very dearly."

Any attempt to play ball with Mr Botha without a prior commitment by Mr Botha that he was willing to share power would mean the loss of his own mass following and political utility, Chief Buthelezi said.

By "quite clearly" making a single South Africa something he was not prepared to talk about, Mr Botha had "slammed down a non-negotiable before me", he said.

Buthelezi spells it out to ASB congress

107 B. Day

Chief wants sharing, not dividing, of power

18/7/85

A DECLARATION of intent could serve as a first step to the ideal of a national convention in South Africa's constitution-making process, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said yesterday

Presenting his paper, "On the Future of Afrikaans Youth", at the Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) Congress at Stellenbosch, he said he was realistic in believing that a national convention could not be attained in one swift step. It was not a starting point of change, but an ultimate aim.

When he asked President P W Botha to make a declaration of intent as a basis for negotiation, he did not expect Botha to give details about the kind of proposals he would make in the process of negotiation.

"I am only asking him to indicate about the sharing of power and not about a more elaborate division of power," he said.

"All further details are properly to

be dealt with in the negotiating process. This basic understanding, however, is essential if the process of negotiation is to start."

People in prominent positions were chiding him for not taking up the President's invitation to join in with the special Cabinet Committee and for rejecting Botha's non-statutory negotiating forum.

"They simply do not understand that I have no political utility to the process of bringing about of non-violent change in this country if I shed my mass following."

He asked the ASB to accept that, without any commitment to a shared future, this was precisely what would happen if he began "to play ball" with the President.

Already his supporters were being attacked by the UDF and called "Gatsha's dogs."

The present unrest was directed at blacks who were prepared to talk to whites. There were other contribut-

ing factors besides apartheid.

"Without apartheid, black anger could not be exploited and misdirected as at present," he said.

He recommended to the congress that they should listen to the short-wave propaganda broadcasts of the ANC to get a better perspective of events.

"They interpret the riots as the liberators' struggle."

It was a liberators' struggle he would rather not have, with blacks murdering each other and destroying each other's property.

"But it is necessary for the ANC to be seen by the international community to be functioning and for that they have to have something happening in South Africa."

This secured the funds for the ANC to embark on their glossy propaganda campaign.

Inkatha was not prepared to negotiate unless it could negotiate about power-sharing, Buthelezi said. Sapa.

CONTRIBUTOR FOR

Friday, July 19, 1985

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KFC slams reports of mismanagement

107 N14 19/7/85

African Affairs Correspondent

THE chairman of the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation, Dr Alpheus Zulu, has taken strong exception to Press reports alleging that the corporation has squandered tens of millions of rands through the mismanagement of public funds.

Dr Zulu's statement follows a series of articles on the corporation in a **D u r b a n S u n d a y** newspaper.

Dr Zulu said his corporation was prepared to subject itself to public scrutiny at any time and he acknowledged that the Press had a right to in-

form the public about the activities of bodies such as the corporation.

'But I draw the line when the integrity of my board and that of the management and staff of the corporation is called into question,' Dr Zulu said.

Reports

He said it was important for members of the public to know that the corporation would give journalists access to any information they wished, provided only that they in turn were prepared to have their articles checked for accuracy.

Dr Zulu released the contents of a letter to the editor of the newspaper

concerned from the deputy chairman of the corporation, Mr Anson Lloyd.

Mr Lloyd said the reports in question had their origin in the delay in the publication of the 1983/84 financial statements of the corporation.

Publication had been delayed because the corporation was destined to take over assets of R176 million from the Corporation for Economic Development in KwaZulu on January 31, 1984. It was thus necessary to determine the basis on which these assets would be acquired.

He said merchant bankers had been appointed by the South African De-

velopment Trust to advise on the basis for take-over. This would have had to be considered by all the parties involved before agreements could be drawn up for signature.

'It follows that our corporation could not publish its financial statements for the year ending March 31, 1984, until agreement had been reached on the deal,' Mr Lloyd said.

On the allegation about the possibility of further write-offs, the corporation deputy chairman said the corporation was proud of the low level of actual write-offs.

'Operating as we do in a situation straddling both the First and the Third

Worlds, it is natural that some of our investments are at greater risk than normal,' Mr Lloyd said.

'We pride ourselves on the fact that so few of our clients fail to meet their liabilities in spite of the severe recession.

'The percentage of bad debts for corporation loans for 1984 is 1,1 percent, a figure which compares very favourably with the commercial banking sector'.

Police

With regard to alleged irregularities in the KwaZulu Development Corporation (the previous name of the corporation), he said the board had brought the matter to the attention of the South African Police very promptly.

Since the police had been unable to investigate the allegations because of staff shortages, the corporation had appointed an investigating auditor to conduct an investigation.

Two comprehensive reports had been handed to the South African Police, Mr Lloyd said.

The Attorney-General, however, had declined to institute any prosecutions and the corporation, therefore, considered the matter closed.

DRC to shed 4000

Buthelezi outlines way to break logjam in SA

107
K1 Post 20:07:55

By KIN BENTLEY

PRESIDENT P W Botha should issue a "statement of intent, release political prisoners and invite all who want to participate (in a national forum) to do so."

This is the way to break the logjam in South Africa and prevent revolution, according to Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

The moderate Chief Buthelezi is also president of the Inkatha movement and chairman of the South African Black Alliance. As such he is arguably one of this country's most powerful political leaders.

Recently, in response to a statement by President Botha, who said he would not consider an undivided South Africa and rejected one man, one vote in either a unitary or a federal state, Chief Buthelezi said he was now probably "more estranged from the State President than at any other time during his term of office".

In an exclusive interview with the Evening Post this week, he answered a wide range of questions:

● On the withdrawal of an invitation to Mr Botha to visit KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi explained that he was invited by Mr Botha on May 14 this year to an official meeting with him at Thunhays — "the first official meeting between us in 4½ years."

"During this meeting the State President suggested that he would like to come and see the economic development projects we have on the ground with the aim of being more helpful to us in promoting them. I agreed to him making the visit. He was not invited by us."

● Asked about a declaration of intent from the Government...

The envisaged declaration

THE following is Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's "rough draft" of a statement of intent which he envisages being produced as a prelude to future negotiations between the South African Government and black, coloured and Indian leaders:

We, the undersigned hereby declare our commitment to serve God in obedience to his divine will for our country and together recognise that:

- The history of mankind shows the need for adaptive change among all peoples and all nations.
- Nations which have managed to avoid the use of violence in the achievement of national objectives are the nations which have grown in wisdom.
- Both mistakes and lessons not yet learned have led to errors of judgment in the mainstream politics in both the black and white sections of our society.
- The South African people are a family of mankind, seeking to live in harmony in the African community of nations and seeking to do so by expressing civilised ideals in the practical social, economic and political affairs of our country.
- The South African constitution as it is now written is by force of history and reality a first step in constitutional reform which urgently needs the second step to be taken of enriching the constitution to make it as acceptable to the broad mass of African opinion as it has been made acceptable to the broad mass of white opinion.
- The Westminster model of government was not

ordained by God to be the only form of good government.

We therefore accept:

- The need to make the preamble to the South African constitution of equal value to all the groups and peoples of the country by enriching the clause: "to respect, to further and to protect the self-determination of population groups and peoples" to include the notion that this can best be done by sharing power. We need to share power in such a way that no one group can dictate to any other group how to express its own self-determination, and we also need to share power in a formula within which the allowed values of good government are not compromised.
- The need to preserve the constitutionality of the adaptive democratic process on which we will jointly rely in being subservient to the divine will for our country.
- We will therefore together seek:
- To negotiate as leaders to amend the South African constitution to make it acceptable to all groups.
- To find an alternative political system to that which the world at large understands by the word "apartheid" and also to seek an alternative political system in which universal adult suffrage is expressed in constitutional terms acceptable to all the people of South Africa.
- To give expression to the common citizenship of all South Africa's people without qualifying the meaning of citizenship for any group.
- To use the opportunities presented in practical poli-

tics at first-, second- and third-tier levels of government to fashion national unity by deepening the democratic process, and to use the democratic process in exploration of what needs to be done to get the people to legitimise the instruments of government.

We therefore pledge ourselves:

- To express national pride and patriotism by insisting that South Africans will decide South Africa's future in the acceptance of each other as individuals and groups and the acceptance of each other's cultural rights to be who they are.
- To start where we find ourselves in history and to move from there to build on all that is positive and valuable and to change that which is negative and undesirable.
- Each to work in our own constituencies to develop a South African pride in managing our own South African affairs in harmony with internationally accepted standards of civilised decency without being dictated to from without.
- Having thus declared we stand together to defend our right even with our lives to take the steps and the time needed to establish consensus between groups and to win support for our joint efforts in the South African family of nations.
- And furthermore to stand together to defend South Africa from external onslaughts and to stand together to resist any use of violence which threatens the politics of negotiation aimed at national reconciliation.

invited to participate as an on-going battle to promote the same state of unrest and ungovernability even here in KwaZulu.

● Were the Government to issue a declaration of intent acceptable to you, do you think it would also enable the more "radical" elements like the UDF, the ANC and Azapo to participate in negotiations with the Government? Is a solution possible without these groups?

"I cannot claim to talk for UDF, ANC and Azapo. I have no idea how they would react to the Government's declaration of intent."

"But I think I would not be happy if they were not invited to participate as an on-going battle to promote the same state of unrest and ungovernability even here in KwaZulu."

national chairman, and Dr Dennis Madida, a member of the Central Committee.

● Is a non-racial federation on the PRP's lines a possible solution to South Africa's problems?

"I believe in a geographic federation as one of the possible solutions to the problems confronting South Africa."

● What is your attitude towards the proposed regional services councils? Chief Buthelezi said available information was scant concerning the councils, but commenting on the draft Bill he said: "I will have to weigh up the implications the Bill has for our future as South Africa."

ready material for those who are trying to profit politically through making the country ungovernable.

"The external mission of the ANC has, through its broadcasts from Lusaka and Addis Ababa, been inciting blacks to kill those they regard as 'sell-outs' and thousands of rands are being poured into South Africa to publish hand-outs that are promoting the state of 'ungovernability' in the country."

"There are certain organisations which have become their surrogate. Attempts have been made by those who are promoting this unrest in certain KwaZulu townships such as Madadeni, Hambarathi, Umlazi and Kwenashu. So far this has not caught on because of Inkatha's strength in these areas. But we are very much aware that there is

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Chief GATSHA BUTHELEZI, of Kwazulu, at his most recent rally at the Jubulani Stadium in Soweto, Johannesburg, where 30 000 people turned out to welcome him.

Chief calls for freer enterprise

107 20/7/85 NM

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE backlog in black education, housing and welfare was too great for the Government to 'wipe off' alone without help from the private sector, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said at Botha's Hill yesterday.

Unveiling a foundation stone at the Nansindlela experimental farm, of the University of Natal's Institute of Natural Resources, Chief Buthelezi said sustained economic growth was vitally needed to cope with the growing population.

He complimented IBM for its R2 000 000 donation for a resource centre on the farm, and for a study of water and natural resources in areas of Natal-KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi said he could not support disinvestment when American companies in South Africa who adhered to the Sullivan principles were helping in improving the literacy of young black children and 'fostering black enterprise and legal reform'.

'We must create many points of entry for blacks to enter the free-enter-

prise system and it is quite clear that as whites alone cannot create sufficient jobs it is important that blacks create jobs for blacks,' he said.

He praised IBM, a founder signatory of the 1979 Sullivan Code, for

donating millions of rands for various community projects over the years.

'All these acts of corporate social responsibility more than justify my stand on disinvestment,' Chief Buthelezi said.

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Power-sharing is goal of black aspirations

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I believe the future prosperity and stability of our country requires that major political formations, like the National Party, Inkatha and others should resolve to work together to hammer out a political basis for peace and development. The matter is one of great urgency.

I am troubled, however, by what seems to be a great deal of vagueness and wishful thinking in speculation about an understanding between the National Party and Inkatha. What is constantly overlooked is that there are important issues which impede any possibility of a negotiated settlement.

The major issue is power and the degree to which the National Party is willing to share it with blacks. We in Inkatha recognise that an insistence on majority rule in a unitary system is not a negotiable issue at this stage.

Having conceded this, we have taken a large step towards compromise which we believe can be negotiated. But we must insist that the issue to be negotiated is power-sharing and the extent and degree of that power-sharing.

We are not in principle prepared

The major issue is power and the degree to which the National Party is willing to share it with blacks.

to negotiate unless we can negotiate about power-sharing.

It is not clear to us, and I would suggest that it is not clear to anyone in South Africa, that the National Party is prepared to talk about power-sharing. It may be prepared to talk about power, but we suspect that its concern is to talk about "power division" and not "power-sharing".

If this is so, we all have a great problem. One is really talking about the difference between a federation, which involves power-sharing as its central element, and a confederation, which seems to imply a division of power.

It is impossible for groups to go to the negotiating table when the participants have widely differing basic concepts of what they are going to negotiate about. We are not prepared to negotiate about a



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has told the Afrikaanse Studentebond that his bottom line is for negotiation with the Government. This is an edited extract of his address to the SAB.

confederation for a variety of reasons, but one reason stands out most clearly:

In many senses, South Africa today, as regards the issue of African people, is already a confederation and it is manifestly inadequate as a basis for peace and development. Bits and pieces of power have been divided among the so-called homelands. Bits and pieces of power have also been allocated, in principle if not yet in practice, to the black local authorities in the common area. No power has been shared.

Power is essentially about control over resources and the major resources of a modern state are the central fiscus and the budget. When we say we insist on power-sharing, we are really saying that African people must share in the determination of what happens to the budgetary resources, to the taxes that we all pay and to the revenue that we all help to earn.

No matter how much control one gives a particular group or particular region over its own affairs, one has not shared power unless one gives that group or region a say in determining what share of central resources it is going to get. Now you might think that our desire and aspiration is to gain a share of power over the central resources to make exorbitant and crippling demands.

This is not the case at all. We in Inkatha who have experience of government and know how a modern state functions, would not dream of making demands which would have a destructive impact on the South African state as a whole. We would not wish to undermine white interests because we know that the interests of whites and blacks are so intertwined that if you hurt one you hurt everybody.

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But we are all South Africans who work in South Africa's shops, offices and factories, pay its taxes and provide a very large part of its market for consumer goods. We help to run its railways, police force, army and its civil service. On this basis, we simply say that we are entitled, as a basic and inalienable right, to representation on the bodies which decide on how the central cake must be cut.

We are prepared to negotiate about checks and balances in a system of power sharing. We are willing to concede that if whites were to withdraw their skills and experience, we, the blacks, would suffer dearly.

We would not wish to undermine white interests because we know that the interests of blacks and whites are intertwined.

We are prepared to shelve a unitary one-person-one-vote system, although obviously it always has been, and remains, our ideal. We are concerned about making a start where a start can be made. Politics, after all, is the art of the possible. What we insist on, as our bottom line for negotiating, is that there must be some adequate degree of power-sharing in the central institutions of the State.

When I ask the State President to make a declaration of intent as a basis for negotiation, I am not expecting him to give details about the kind of proposals he would make in a process of negotiation. I am only asking him to give us an indication about a sharing of power ...

Chief Buthelezi slams ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ disinvestment lobby ⁽¹⁰⁾

Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi of kwaZulu has launched a scathing attack on advocates of disinvestment, saying they are worse than the "dictators who control our destinies in Pretoria".

He was speaking last week at a ceremony to unveil the foundation stone of a R700 000 resource centre for the Institute of Natural Resources in Natal.

The centre, funded by IBM, is to be equipped with computer technology to train black farmers.

IBM also announced that over the next five years it would give grants totalling R10 mil-

lion towards greater black participation in the economic system.

Chief Buthelezi said those who did not support disinvestment were often accused of delaying the struggle because they were trying to remain "rational and realistic about our sufferings".

"We do not do so because we abhor apartheid any less than all decent people," he said.

The Chief Minister said: "If we allow economic growth to come to a standstill through disinvestment, we can never catch up with the provision of facilities for the vast needs of an increasing population."

Buthelezi warns of 'black civil war'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The present unrest was the beginning of a black civil war, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu and Inkatha president, warned yesterday.

"What we see happening is the laying of foundations by the external mission of the African National Congress, United Democratic Front and Congress of South African Students of a black civil war situation throughout South Africa."

He said the UDF and its Cosas affiliate were "on the warpath" and being encouraged by the ANC to unleash violence against Inkatha supporters.

His supporters had "an inalienable right" to retaliate in the face of attack. But he was "extremely concerned" that if Inkatha supporters finally decided to defend themselves, and anything happened to people "on the other side", he and Inkatha would be criticised.

On the role of the police in the townships, Chief Buthelezi said blacks were in a dilemma. "What can we recommend? That the police be removed from our townships?"

Black organisations react to state of emergency

Can't negotiate like this, says Inkatha

~~107~~ African Affairs Correspondent

NM 23/7/85

INKATHA'S inner council has passed a resolution regretting the Government's decision to declare a state of emergency in certain magisterial districts.

The council says in a statement that while it understands the motivation behind the declaration, the fundamental cause of the prevailing conflict in South Africa is apartheid.

It says the violent response by certain black political organisations has given the Government the pretext of declaring the state of emergency.

The resolution says negotiations can take place neither in a state of emergency created by the Government nor in a state of anarchy perpetrated by black political organisations through black-on-black violence.

The inner council has also deplored the passing of a Bill by the United States Congress prohibiting the introduction of new investments into South Africa and the sale of Krugerrands.

Condemned

A resolution to this effect says the council understands the abhorrence which the Americans have for apartheid, but it believes legislation of the House of Representatives and the Senate was passed without any knowledge of the real needs and aspirations of black people in South Africa, the 'very victims of apartheid'.

The body says these decisions will compound rather than solve the problems which apartheid creates.

The Mercury's Political

Reporter writes that the United Democratic Front, the Azanian People's Organisation, the Black Sash, the Natal Indian Congress and the Reform Party yesterday unanimously condemned the declaration of a state of emergency.

They said the Government was sidestepping the real issue of the need to deal with black grievances and negotiate an acceptable political solution.

Release

Azapo national publicity secretary Imrann Moosa said: 'All the State President is doing is stating blatantly what the position has always been.'

'Azapo wishes to say that no state of emergency will stop the black people's onward march to liberation.'

UDF Natal publicity secretary Lechesa Tsenoli said the state of emergency would not bring a return to 'normality'.

'If the Government is interested in restoring peace, then it must release political prisoners such as Nelson Mandela, allow for the return of exiles, talk to all other leaders with tested popular support and dismantle apartheid,' he said.

Black Sash national vice-president Ethel Walt said the declaration was 'definitely a step in the wrong direction'.

'The Government needs to negotiate with recog-

nised leaders of communities in each township to stop the violence and killing.'

Natal Indian Congress spokesman Farouk Meer said the state of emergency was the clearest indication so far of the failure of the Government's policy.

'An attempt to return to the Vorster era of the 1960s won't help but will only lead to more polarisation and violence.'

Reform Party leader Y S Chinsamy said the situation would continue getting worse until black political aspirations had been met.

'Until a political solution is found, no state of emergency is going to help very much.'

Solidarity endorsed a call by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, for Parliament to be reconvened to discuss and monitor the state of emergency declared at the weekend.

The national secretary and law and order spokesman for the party, Mr Mahmoud Rajab, said: 'As public representatives we ought to be fully informed as to what is happening.'

SA Govt is out of its depth, says Buthelezi

Star 25/7/85
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There was no prospect of the Government moving towards the politics of consensus, the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday.

"The Government is, in fact, out of its depth. It is posturing strength to hide a weakness to govern," Chief Buthelezi told a gathering of businesswomen in Johannesburg.

According to Chief Buthelezi, the Government had "no plans to share with the population at large" but there were prospects of reform which had never been there before.

"There is a fluidity and never before have the conditions for the successful politics of negotiation been more propitious in South Africa. Today we have the last opportunity to make negotiation a possibility."

Chief Buthelezi reiterated his commitment to negotiation and non-violent change. He was still prepared to shelve the principle of one-man-one-vote in a unitary state to find a solution which was acceptable to all population groups in the country, he said.

"Inkatha has given white South Africa an opportunity of co-operating with constructive black anger. Whites must choose between dealing with constructive black anger or destructive black anger. But, whether they like it or not, they are going to be dealing with black anger."

The Government, on its own, would not succeed in bringing about the changes that the country needed, Chief Buthelezi said.

"It is vitally necessary for the State President to make a declaration of intent with black leaders. This will enable people like myself to mobilise vast black forces to work in partnership with whites to bring about a new future.

"The State President will simply have to make such a declaration of intent with black leaders. It is historically necessary to do so — and do so, he will," Chief Buthelezi said.

Inkatha stages city hall demonstration (107) #A

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — About 700 members of the Inkatha Youth Brigade demonstrated in front of the Durban city hall this morning.

While eight of their representatives met the mayor, the others stood on the city hall steps singing and dancing and shouting slogans, including "amandla" (power).

They held up placards, some of which read "The city of Durban belongs to all regardless of colour", "Durban has no place for separate development", "Black South Africans

are also citizens of this country", "Durban celebrates 150 years of discrimination", "All people should share", "Do it now Mr Mayor — tomorrow will be too late" and "Inkatha is the voice of reason. Heed the voice of reason or face the consequences".

The demonstrators, many of whom appeared to be schoolchildren, arrived in buses at 10.30 am. They refused to speak to the Press and said their leaders, who were talking with the mayor, would make a statement later.

Star 25/7/85

BUTHELEZI'S INTENT

Showing the need for adaptive change

WE THE undersigned hereby declare our commitment to serve God in obedience to His divine will for our country and together:

Recognise that:

- The history of mankind shows the need for adaptive change among all peoples and all nations;
- Nations which have managed to avoid the use of violence in the achievement of national objectives are the nations which have grown in wisdom;
- Both mistakes and lessons not yet learned led to errors of judgment in the mainstream politics in both the black and white sections of our society;
- The South African people are a family of mankind, seeking to live in harmony in the African community of nations and seeking to do so by expressing civilised ideals in the practical social, economic and political affairs of our country;
- The South African constitution as it is now written is by force of history and reality a first step in constitutional reform which urgently needs the second step to be taken of enriching the constitution to make it as acceptable to the broad mass of African opinion as it has been made acceptable to the broad mass of White opinion.

We therefore accept:

- The need to make the preamble to the South African constitution of equal value to all the groups and peoples of the country by enriching the clause: "To respect, to further and to protect the self-determination of population groups and peoples" to include the notion that this can best be done by sharing power;
- The need to preserve the constitutionality of the



Gatsha Buthelezi:
"We seek to negotiate as leaders to amend the South African constitution to make it acceptable to all groups."

adaptive democratic process on which we will jointly rely in being subservient to the Divine will for our country.

We will therefore together seek:

- To negotiate as leaders to amend the South African constitution to make it acceptable to all groups;
- To give expression to the common citizenship of all South Africa's peoples without qualifying the meaning of citizenship for any group;
- To use the opportunities presented in practical politics at first-, second- and third-tier levels of government to fashion national unity by deepening the democratic process, and to use the democratic process in explorations of what needs to be done to get the people to legitimise the instruments of government.

We therefore pledge ourselves:

- To express national pride and patriotism by insisting that South Africans will decide South Africa's future in the acceptance of each other as individuals and groups and the acceptance of each other's cultural rights to be who they are;
- To start where we find ourselves in history and to move from there to build on all that is positive and valuable and to change that which is negative and undesirable;
- Each to work in our own constituencies to develop a

Discussion Paper

to arrive not later than 31 May 1982.

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JOHANNESBURG

P.O. Box 964

The South African Institute of Chartered Accountants
The Technical Director

Please address all comment to:

As a first step in establishing accounting practice views are sought from the whole spectrum of paper dealing with specific matters on which presented in the discussion paper. A question welcome comment.

This discussion Committee interested of an expert accepted

Account 3

South African pride in managing our own South African affairs in harmony with internationally accepted standards of civilised decency without being dictated to from without.

Having thus declared we stand together to defend our right even with our lives to take the steps and the time needed to establish consensus between groups and to win support for our joint efforts in the South African family of nations.

And furthermore to stand together to defend South Africa from external onslaughts and to stand together to resist any use of violence which threatens the politics of negotiation aimed at national reconciliation.

'In crisis, whites will turn to gun'

African Affairs
Correspondent

WITH their aim of making South Africa ungovernable for the National Party, leaders of organisations such as the United Democratic Front, Azapo, the ANC and the PAC would make the country ungovernable for any party.

This was said by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, when he addressed a dinner in Durban attended by members of the Ford Foundation who are visiting South Africa on a fact-finding tour.

Chief Buthelezi said he believed force could only drive white South Africa

to scorched earth policies and not to the conference table.

He said that, whatever the consequences of the declaration of a state of emergency in 36 magisterial districts, it was of secondary importance to the State President.

Emergency

'When any crunch comes, white South Africa will turn to the gun regardless of the diplomatic consequences,' the KwaZulu Chief Minister said.

He said the West was impotent to stop the National Party from using brute force for political

purposes. NMM

Chief Buthelezi told a meeting of the businessmen's action committee of Operation Hunger in Johannesburg yesterday that the declaration of a state of emergency meant that President Botha was relying on police and army action. This could only be the concomitant of failing policies.

'The country at large simply does not know where the Government is leading it to, and the inability of any government to make known its medium and long-term plans is surely highly indicative of confusion and lack of consensus about what ought to be done,' he said.

Letters to the Editor

Who mandated you?

All Sowetan
 Dear Sir— Every black South African knows that Inkatha, as the largest black political organisation ever to have emerged in the history of this country, is dominated by peasants and workers. You, Sir, know that each and every year Inkatha's leaders stand accountable to the people in annual general conferences. Inkatha is a black organisation speaking with an authentic black voice. *26/7/85*

Everything Chief Buthelezi says and does is mandated by the people. I can say this unequivocally because every member of Inkatha knows full well that Chief Buthelezi only does that which the people want him to do. They know that he is accountable to the people and that as a constituency leader in a vast membership-based organisation, he derives his very considerable power from the fact that he leads the people where they want to go.

I have watched Chief Buthelezi put the question of disinvestment as a black South African strategy to Inkatha's annual general conference and ask delegates there for guidance as to what position he should adopt. Each and every year conference unanimously rejects disinvestment as a strategy which black South Africa should endorse.

For years now Chief Buthelezi has raised the question of disinvestment as a strategy blacks can support in mass meetings in Soweto. Each and every year he gets a thunderous applause for the positions he has adopted.

Absurd suggestion

No mass meeting of black South Africans, dominated by peasants and workers, has ever approved of disinvestment as a strategy. No black leader can claim to have a mandate from the people to promote disinvestment as a strategy. Chief Buthelezi certainly can claim to have a mandate to oppose disinvestment.

In your editorial in the SOWETAN on Wednesday, May 29th you said: "Inkatha has the democratic right to express its stand against disinvestment in whatever manner it chooses, but the campaign put in front of the American Consulate's office in Durban, smacks of humbug and political opportunism." And you go on to say: "To say members attending the demonstration, was mandated by the people, is to be hypocritical." Only one who is totally ignorant about the nature of democracy could make the absurd suggestion that despite the fact that Inkatha's demonstration in favour of investment was well-supported, and despite the fact that crowds in their tens of thousands applaud Chief Buthelezi's stand on disinvestment, that the demonstration in Durban was a "hum-



Dr F T MDALOSE . . . Inkatha's national chairman.

bug", that was "political opportunism" and that it was "hypocritical". When a leader reflects the views of millions of black South Africans why do you not hear his as reflecting something you should sit up and take note of?

The SOWETAN writes as though it knows better than the people about what the people themselves want, and an inkling of why you do this is given in your argument in the same editorial that "The arguments are also so complex that even the most sophisticated have problems settling the debate in their minds."

You are saying, Sir, that ordinary blacks do not understand the questions involved. You say: ". . . How can we be expected to believe that the grass root people who attended the demonstration have a clear grip of the factors involved in this very complex issue." And you go on to say: "The people are told disinvestment will mean starvation for them, and that this is presumably the beginning and end of the debate." People do not have to be told this; they know it. The thousands of black South Africans who every Monday morning line up at factory gates know it. Hundreds of thousands of unemployed know it. They know that no work means no jobs, and that no jobs means starvation.

Presumably if there was a demonstration, no matter by whom it was organised, in which people gathered to support the demand for majority rule, you would say that the constitutional issues were so complex that people could not understand and that their demand for majority rule was humbug, was hypocrisy and political opportunism.

You have a problem, you say, with the "type of demonstration by Inkatha (which) seems to have been stage-managed." "Does the SOWETAN really think that other organisations do not have to manage demonstrations?"

Are they not organised? And why is Inkatha not permitted to organise demonstrations when other black political groups in this country do this so very frequently? There would have been no stay-aways in the Transvaal last year had it not been organised and orchestrated. Every time groups gather to hold up placards, they have been organised. Was Mrs Tutu's demonstration at City Bank not organised? Did it suddenly emerge like a puff of on Inkatha's demonstration in favour of investment shames black South Africa, and should shame every journalist who is more than a lackey of Inkatha's political opponents.

Who mandated the SOWETAN to issue veiled threats in this editorial? In your editorial you say: "the times we are living in, with moves by some people to bring unity to the black cause do not need such tawdry political point scoring. This will only serve to alienate people who seem prepared to sit with Inkatha and discuss unity in the black struggle."

Demands unity

Inkatha has the kind of power which does not need to be propped up by anybody at any time. If Inkatha turns to talk about unity, then it does so from a position of massive strength. Your editorial gives readers the impression that Inkatha cringes before those as a supplicant for unity. Inkatha does not cringe for unity. It boldly demands unity because black South Africa needs unity and not because it needs unity with any other group. The struggle needs unity, and this whole editorial is a knife in the back of unity. It is written to score points off Inkatha. It is authored by base political motives and it disgusts every black democrat.

It is dirty underhand politics to suggest as you did in your editorial that the demonstration in Durban was made to salvage Chief Buthelezi's image in America.

• This letter has been shortened due to lack of space on this page.

DR. F T MDALOSE

National Chairman

WORD of GOD

Worship the Lord!

O come, let us worship and bow down: let us kneel before the Lord our maker.

Psalms 95:6



Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

Bus drivers' stoppage leaves workers stranded

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NM 27/7/85

Pietermaritzburg
Bureau

THOUSANDS of black commuters in the Pietermaritzburg area were stranded early yesterday because staff of KwaZulu Transport's Sizanani MaZulu division failed to arrive for work, apparently in protest against losing pay over last Thursday's work stayaway.

KwaZulu Transport's managing director, Mr E Marshall, said about 400 employees were involved in the work stoppage and there were no buses for just over five hours.

After discussions with

the staff concerned, the management was able to persuade them to resume work at 8 40 a.m.

Negotiations are proceeding and in the meantime the company apologises to all those inconvenienced by the stoppage. Mr Marshall said in a statement.

'As far as can be ascertained, the stoppage occurred because no payment was made the day on which staff did not work.'

There were no incidents and the company's 102 buses were running normally again, he said.

Bank closures in KwaZulu may be averted

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NM 3/8/85

African Affairs
Correspondent

THERE is a possibility that branches of Barclays Bank at Ubombo and Ingwavuma in north-east KwaZulu may now not close at the end of September, thanks to the intervention of The Natal

Mercury.

On Thursday it was reported that Barclays Bank intended to close the branches because of security factors and economic considerations.

However, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, the acting Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said yesterday that he had taken the matter up with senior officials of the bank.

He said the KwaZulu Government was looking into the possibility of making available KwaZulu policemen to overcome the security problem at the bank agencies concerned.

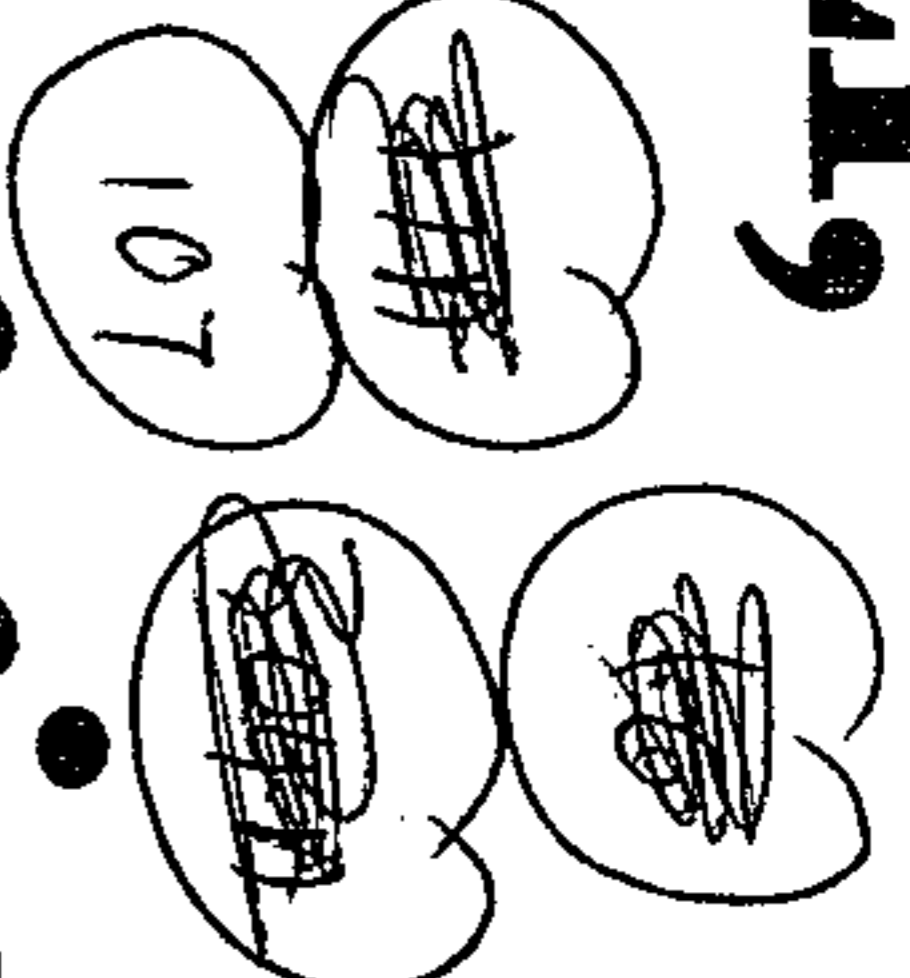
Dr Dhlomo said it appeared as if the proposed closure of the agencies would create problems for the teachers, nurses and civil servants who patronised the bank and he asked the people to be patient while an attempt was made to resolve the issue.

A Mercury team which visited Ubombo this week found that the decision to close the agency was highly unpopular with all sections of the population in the area.

The agency, which is open two days a week, is well patronised and provides the only banking service in the area.

Buthelezi, Suzman meet Maggie

3/8/85 NY



London Bureau

THE British Prime Minister met two leading South African opposition politicians yesterday in an attempt to rally support for her rejection of economic sanctions.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, met Mrs Thatcher separately at Downing Street to discuss the state of emergency and the mounting international sanctions campaign.

A Downing Street spokesman said Chief Buthelezi had thanked Mrs Thatcher for her opposition to sanctions while Mrs Suzman had urged the Prime Minister not to impose sanctions.

Pressure

Speaking after a 30-minute meeting with Mrs Thatcher, Chief Buthelezi said he had urged the Prime Minister to continue applying diplomatic pressure to prepare the ground for a national

convention.

The KwaZulu leader said diplomatic pressure on South Africa should be directed toward lifting the state of emergency, releasing Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners and supporting his declaration of intent for reform.

Chief Buthelezi said it was tragic that the African National Congress was urging the liquidation of black collaborators.

He said the ANC was capitalising on the current levels of black anger and mob violence but had not caused them.

Violence

Earlier, Chief Buthelezi had met Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe at the Foreign Office. The meeting was followed by a lunch at which the deputy Under-Secretary of State on Africa, Mr Ewen Ferguson, was the host.

Earlier in the week, Chief Buthelezi, who is an Anglican, had a lengthy meeting with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie.

Chief Buthelezi said on the steps of 10 Downing Street after the meeting that he had told Mrs Thatcher of his concern at cross-border violence and recent official threats that borders with neighbouring states like Lesotho might be sealed.

'The South African Defence Force is a rogue elephant which has trampled our people in Maseru, Botswana and Angola, and the international community does not do anything about it,' he said.

Welcomed

But he opposed economic sanctions and the withdrawal of Western ambassadors from South Africa.

He said the recall of EEC ambassadors was useful insofar as it conveyed the seriousness of the situation to white and black South Africans, but he added that they should return to South Africa after the meeting.

However, he welcomed the imminent visit by three EEC foreign ministers to urge further

changes on the Government.

On sanctions, Chief Buthelezi said he would support sanctions tomorrow if he thought they would 'topple the Government', but he was opposed to symbolic gestures which did not achieve results.

He said he had congratulated Mrs Thatcher on her 'sensible' attitude on sanctions.

A Downing Street spokesman said after the meetings that Mrs Suzman had told Mrs Thatcher it was 'quite wrong to seek to isolate South Africa through economic sanctions'.

The spokesman said Chief Buthelezi had thanked Mrs Thatcher for her stand and re-iterated that blacks would suffer most if sanctions were imposed.



London—Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, and Progressive Federal Party MP Helen Suzman with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher after their meeting at 10 Downing Street yesterday.

thelezi against talks with Botha during emergency



THELEZI

ANY leader who negotiated with State President P W Botha while the state of emergency remained in force would suffer a major blow to his credibility, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, chief minister of Kwazulu said yesterday.

He said that this did not affect a meeting between Botha and Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, as Tutu wanted to speak about the state of

Business Day Correspondent

Buthelezi, speaking at Jan Smuts Airport after his return from Britain where he met Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other senior officials, reiterated his appeal for a lifting of the state of emergency.

He again called on Botha for a declaration of intent, to release all political prisoners and to release those held since the state of emergency.

He revealed that he had met leaders of the Pan African Congress (PAC) in London. He did not meet leaders of the African National Congress.

Leaders he had met included Potlako Leballo, former president of the PAC; A B Ngobo, an executive member of the PAC under Robert Sobukwe; and Velekhaya Shange.

He described the talks as "positive". Fielding questions, Buthelezi said that he did not think a revolutionary situation was developing in the townships.

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B. Day

7/8/85



United States Congressman Stephen Solarz speaks with the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, during their meeting in Durban yesterday.

August 1988

Rising anger must be checked, chief tells Solarz

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MERCURY

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says the rising tide of black anger must be stemmed before it draws the whole country into the cauldron of a black-white racist war.

Chief Buthelezi told Congressman Stephen Solarz in Durban yesterday that any further escalation of violence would render black leadership directionless and make every black organisation run after the process of bringing about radical change.

Mr Solarz, who has introduced a Bill in the United States Congress aimed at sanctions against South Africa, was in Durban to meet various leaders, including representatives of the United Democratic Front.

Chief Buthelezi told him he was not concerned about the survival of apartheid.

'Apartheid will and must be eradicated,' he said. 'My concerns are about the nature of the society we

are going to end up with.'

He said anger was by far black South Africa's greatest asset and it was 'sheer stupidity' to squander this anger in the kind of eruptions of mob violence which were being witnessed at present.

'The only way in which black anger can be assuaged is for the State President now to make distinct moves towards power-sharing.'

Chief Buthelezi said he appreciated the rising tide of American indignation about apartheid, but this indignation should not attempt to rap Pretoria over the knuckles.

It should attempt rather to strengthen the arm of black leaders and organisations inside South Africa who were intent upon the eradication of apartheid and were prepared to bring about a negotiated settlement.

Chief Buthelezi said disinvestment was not a black South African option at present.

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Natal-KwaZulu ideas invited by Heunis

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B. Day
6/8/85

ALL parties have been invited by Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis to make recommendations on the future of Natal/KwaZulu.

He made the invitation while answering a question at a development symposium in Durban by Progressive Federal Party MP Graham McIntosh, and was asked give a clearer indication of government's attitude to political and constitutional initiatives for Natal/KwaZulu.

Inkatha secretary-general Dr Oscar Dhlomo criticised government for ignoring growing opinion about the viability of a joint constitutional future for Natal and KwaZulu.

Earlier in his speech, Heunis spoke in favour of some of the new moves being made on this issue and said certain initiatives in the institutional field, which had only just been implemented, as well as those expected from the provincial council and regional services council, would provide a much better basis for joint planning and decision making.

This would serve not only in the local context, but also in terms of the involvement of government.

Calling for joint recommendations, Heunis said it would be wrong to ignore

such moves.

He referred to the Natal Provincial Council's request for a joint statutory body to govern common matters in Natal/KwaZulu and the impending provincial and KwaZulu/Government discussions on August 14.

He said there was no doubt about the need for co-operation but solutions had to be worked out collectively. There had to be sufficient flexibility to allow for different circumstances in different provinces.

Heunis said it had been decided that those homelands which did not want to take independence had to take part in decision-making in another form at the highest level.

The type of institutions to provide for this had to be negotiated.

Dhlomo, who is also the KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture, said: "Central government has displayed remarkable insensitivity and callous disregard for a growing momentum of opinion in making its decisions on second-tier government applicable to Natal."

The symposium, at a Durban beachfront hotel, was organised by the Development Society of Southern Africa. — Sapa.

Chief: Thugs Not Black Liberators

Mercury 8/8/85

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Mercury Correspondent

ULUNDI—Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi last night lashed out at thugs who were terrorising fellow-blacks in the current wave of township violence.

He dismissed as 'hogwash' any suggestion that 'this kind of political thuggery' was the liberation struggle of the black people.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister revealed that youngsters were being transported into Kwa Mashu and Umlazi from surrounding areas to disrupt school classes, burn public buildings and intimidate businessmen.

He said information in the possession of the KwaZulu Cabinet showed that the youngsters were being moved in from Lamontville and Chesterville.

But the Cabinet had decided all schools in Kwa Mashu and Umlazi should remain open.

Chief Buthelezi said he hoped the police would take adequate steps to contain the violence in order to maintain peace and stability in the region.

Exploiting death

He expressed his deepest condolences to the children of Mrs Victoria Mxenge, civil rights attorney who was killed last week.

'I am surprised by the manner in which certain elements are exploiting Mrs Mxenge's tragic death to promote anarchy in Umlazi.

'The burning down of the KwaZulu superintendent's office was done to give a political dimension to thuggery by people who are exploiting children, the unemployed and thugs to promote themselves, using the deceased's body to do so.'

Inkatha, of which the Chief Minister is president, believed in democratic opposition to apartheid and did not coerce people into carrying out its political plans by arson, by maiming and by killing.

'It grieves me that members of a certain political organisation, plus the external mission of the ANC, through their broadcasts from Lusaka and through statements in their publication, Sechaba, are promoting this black-on-black confrontation as well as promoting a programme of self laceration in having blacks burn down their own facilities,' he said.

He was troubled about the consequences of this thuggery, particularly if the anger of the terrorised people were to express itself in action.

'We blacks have for generations resented being terrorised by those who oppress us and there is no way in which we are going to accept being terrorised by other blacks, aided and abetted by misguided children and thugs.

'It is hogwash to present this kind of political thuggery as the black liberation struggle.'

Chief Buthelezi recalled that he had just returned from overseas to find that these incidents were being fomented.

Botha 107

Towards a workable solution



There is a way out. With all SA calling for solutions to its grave and fundamental problems, one option presents itself as a realistic, low-risk starting point to a new future: it has been called the Natal/KwaZulu option.

Over the past few years, those who want Natal and KwaZulu to be allowed to develop a local political dispensation which suits the region have mounted to a powerful chorus: Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's KwaZulu government and his mass movement Inkatha; virtually the entire business and farming community; professional people; religious and community leaders; a wide variety of politicians; and some of SA's most respected academics.

Government can no longer afford to ignore the idea.

In essence the issues are simple. Independence for the 44 pieces of KwaZulu scribbled over Natal is totally impractical — and unacceptable to most whites and blacks alike. Again, there is a strong economic and geographic interdependence between the homeland and the "white" areas. A glance at the Natal/KwaZulu map shows that two separate administrations — with sometimes overlapping functions — is patent and profligate nonsense. (There are, for instance, no less than six departments administering education in the region.)

As importantly, there is an unequalled racial tolerance between blacks, whites, Indians and coloureds; and a strong sense of common destiny in the province — a province that has always been a little bit different from the rest of SA. All the people of Natal and KwaZulu want is to be able to run their province jointly.

Says KwaZulu Education Minister, Secretary-General of Inkatha and, at the time of the interview, acting Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Dr Oscar Dhlomo: "We have a rare

It's time for Natal to take off. We don't mean secession, but joint rule within the region could pave the path for national reconciliation.

commodity here in Natal, and that is stability and racial tolerance. These are rare in SA today. We must not waste it."

Joint rule is not a new idea. The Buthelezi Commission recommended something along these lines back in 1982. But the idea has grown, the atmosphere and attitudes have changed, and suddenly there is a new sense

of commerce last week: "Everyone acknowledges the need for reform. What is needed is action. That action must come from the chief executive of the country, the State President, P W Botha. And my proposition is that he starts with Natal."

In an obvious reference to the Buthelezi Commission report, Forssman added: "I believe that the research is done, the talking is done. All we need now is the doing. And President Botha must give us the chance. Test us Mr Botha . . . Natal/KwaZulu will not be found wanting."

There can be little doubt in the minds of realistic South Africans that the only viable constitutional option for SA is some form of

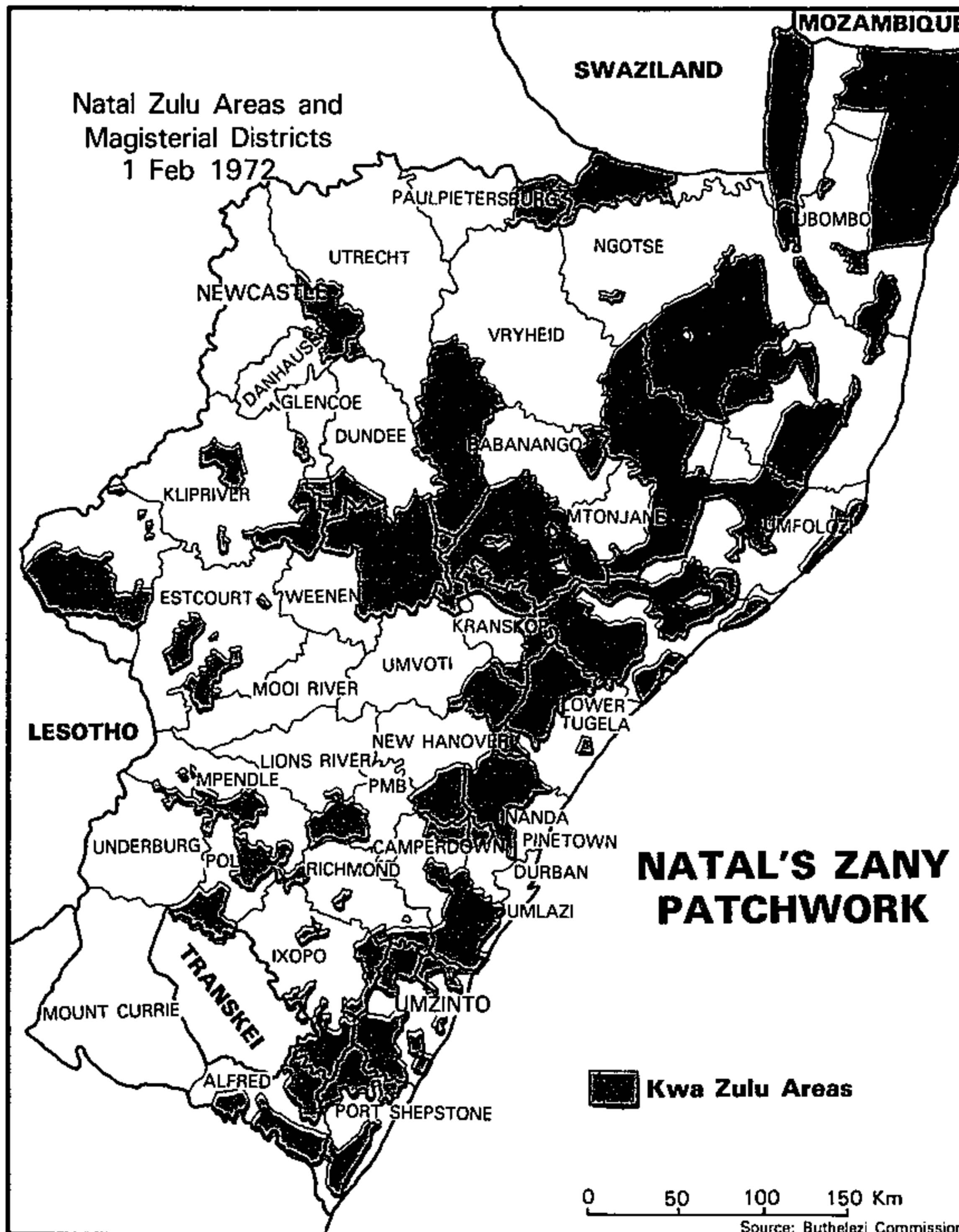
federalism. Continued white hegemony is untenable; and a simple one man, one vote system holds out dangers of group domination.

At central government level, an ethnic federation holds too many dangers of confrontation and deadlock. Yet there are several systems in the world which prove that geographical federation can work. On a regional level, where the focus is on local and practical affairs, a formula for group representation and protection seems reasonable — and can indeed form the basis for minority protection at national level.

The Natal option could provide an ideal starting point for a geographical federation in SA. Like Natal, there are other regions which have strong interdependence: the PWV, the eastern Cape, the western Cape. No doubt it will be more difficult in these areas; but once the Natal option is in place and working, it could prove to all that this is a sensible solution to our complex problems.

Let us look at the possible mechanics of a joint Natal/KwaZulu government. The Buthelezi Commission recommended in 1982 that KwaZulu and the Natal Provincial Administration should run their affairs side-by-side for a "phasing-in period," before final fusion of the two entities.

The commission further recommended



of urgency. The growing stature of Chief Buthelezi as a popular, reasonable and moderate national leader, as well as the fact that Natal has largely escaped the township unrest, have strengthened the arguments.

As Bruce Forssman, president of the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, observed in a speech to assembled captains of

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that there be parity of representation between blacks and whites on the initial regional executive, with Indians and coloureds as an additional component. Proportionality — rather than a “winner-takes-all” system with minimum group representation and a limited minority veto right — was proposed for the legislative assembly to be elected by universal adult suffrage.

The KwaZulu government, in 1985, is still prepared to use these recommendations as a basis for development. Says Buthelezi Commission secretary, Natal University's Professor Lawrence Schlemmer: “Anything less than the commission's proposals would simply offer too little to be workable, and in that sense would not assist the population minorities in protecting their interests in the medium to long term.”

The problem of the Buthelezi Commission, however, is that it gave little thought to how this system would mesh in with a larger SA. It has also been overtaken by events. It was, for example, drafted long before government's proposed regional services councils had been thought of, or the tricameral Parliament became a reality.

So some view the scrapping of the Natal provincial administration, to make way for the proposed regional services councils, as a setback for the Buthelezi Commission. In reality it could well be that the new structure would suit the proposals. The seven or so regional services councils for Natal would then ultimately be the new executive authority in the province. Their proposed boundaries overlap into parts of KwaZulu, so will of necessity be inherently multiracial in character. What's to stop government, some ask, from appointing a joint, multiracial super-council made up of representatives from KwaZulu and Natal to act as a body co-ordinating and negotiating with central government?

This proposal was first floated six months ago by Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC, and was quickly seen by all principal players as having within it the seeds of a workable compromise.

Inkatha's Dhlomo concedes that such a body could facilitate a type of joint administration while a more permanent solution is worked out. It would be tantamount to the “phasing-in period” proposed by the commission.



Chief Buthelezi

idea: “If you could have a separate state department responsible for Natal/KwaZulu, it could serve as the nucleus of a Federal Council that is different from the Cabinet, but obviously includes the Cabinet. Government has to release Nelson Mandela at some point, but can only do it when the negotiation



Inkatha's Dhlomo

forum is in place. What better idea for such a forum than this Federal Council?”

Schlemmer says that if several regions begin a process of negotiation towards an interracial accommodation within their boundaries, an obvious parallel development at central level could be a “second house” of Parliament concerned with the co-ordination, funding and facilitation of the affairs of those regions. Black representation in the central Cabinet could be drawn from this “house.”

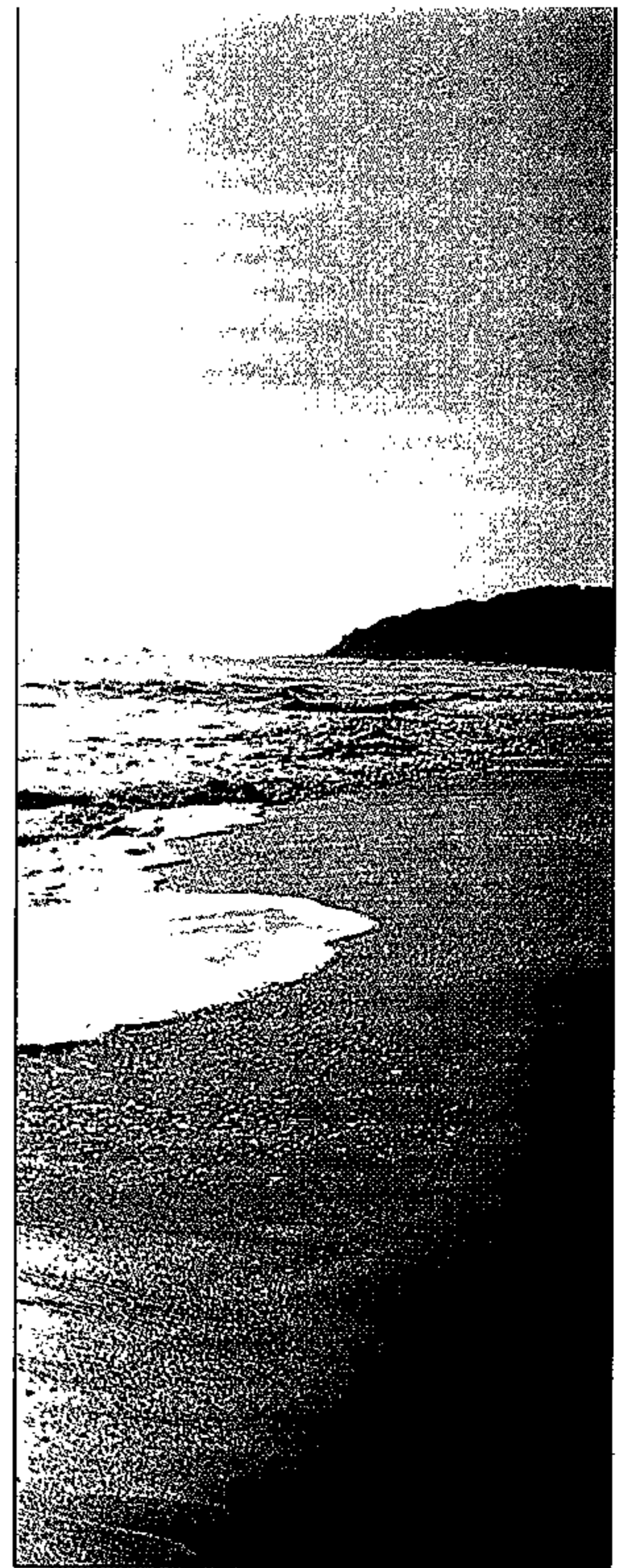
But before any alternatives to the Buthelezi Commission are considered, Dhlomo stresses, the KwaZulu government has one important prerequisite: that “government would need to spell out in a statement of intent that it is working on a mechanism for sharing power with blacks at the centre.”

He adds: “It must be clearly understood that this is merely an interim arrangement while a national convention of some sort

There would however, be certain structural hurdles to overcome. Whites, coloureds and Indians in Natal would have representation at the centre of government through the regional services councils working upwards through the tricameral Parliament. Blacks, who are not part of the tricameral arrangement, would have none.

This, suggests Dhlomo, could possibly be overcome by a form of “direct rule” from Pretoria — much like the arrangement with the Administrator-General in Namibia — which would afford blacks at least some leverage at the top.

Schlemmer likes the



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Sun International

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works out a broader formula for a future government."

None of this seems too far away from current government thinking. In late May this year President Botha told London Weekend Television: "What we are quietly working towards is to create a system of the broadening of democracy in SA; to see to it that every person has a vote as far as possible over his own interests and that structures be created through which it will be possible to have joint discussions on matters of mutual concern." When asked if that included joint decision-making, he replied: "Yes, if that is necessary."

Two weeks ago UN Ambassador Kurt von Schirnding made it even clearer when he told the UN: "My government is seeking to create structures of government which will allow participation by all without domination."



Natal's Schlemmer ... a formula that could work

In one way at least there has been real progress since the Buthelezi report. The Political Interference Act, which would have made implementation impossible, has been scrapped. Also, some forms of formal co-operation between KwaZulu and other authorities have been instituted. These include a committee co-ordinating and integrating planning for the whole region, headed jointly by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and the Administrator of Natal.

Dhlomo makes a valid point. He says if President Botha can manage to take blacks in Natal/KwaZulu into his confidence, he would tap a deep pit of goodwill, here and abroad, and he would find the large body of moderate black opinion squarely behind him. If he does not, Dhlomo warns, "all goodwill between him and black leaders prepared to compromise and pursue non-violence would be lost and Botha could find himself down the road in 10 years' time having to consider far more radical proposals than the Buthelezi Commission."

Chief Buthelezi is internationally well known and respected. Allowing Natal and KwaZulu to opt for a regional solution could just convince the West that there is the political will in SA to change fundamentally — and that could lead to a normalisation of relations with these nations. (Even *The Economist* offered as advice in a recent cover story that Botha should allow Natal/KwaZulu to "embark on a provincial experiment in multiracial government that might become the model for a future SA federation.")

Signals from Pretoria

Government, of course, ignored the Buthelezi Commission report when it came out in 1982; but recently Co-operation, Development and Training Minister Gerrit Viljoen told Parliament that certain aspects of the report are being looked at by government. More than that Pretoria does not want to say.

When Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis was cornered at the Development Society of Southern Africa's symposium on the subject in Durban this week, he was vague and said that if he was to pronounce on it, "it would be prescriptive and that is what I warn leaders against." But he added, significantly, that the future of Natal and KwaZulu is so inter-related that, in his view, they cannot but co-operate closely: "The solution may not be the same in all the provinces. We must be flexible and take local and regional conditions into consideration."

Then there is the question of whether the ruling National Party will accept such a move; or rather, whether government has much to fear from the white rightwing. The likes of Andries Treurnicht and Jaap Marais would condemn it and use it as a stick to beat government with. But it must be remembered that the Afrikaner has had a long history of recognising local solutions (several small republics). Afrikaner Weerstand-

A SOCIETY IN BALANCE

It might have something to do with the heat of the midday sun, but Natal and its people have always been regarded as slightly eccentric. The region has a very distinctive history and, in effect, its own culture.

The ritual of gin slings on the front lawn, croquet and cucumber sandwiches, is still practised with an almost religious fervour in some circles. The Union Jack still flutters incongruously outside Maritzburg's Union Club and it is not uncommon to find diehards talking in hushed tones of such heretic concepts as secession.

But the heterogenous peoples of the region seem to get on well enough — though it wasn't always so. There were some dark events in the distant past that pitted men and races against each other in the search for political power and dominance. The battle of Blood River was one, the murder of Piet Retief and his men another. In the end it was the Zulu wars which brought those cataclysmic days to a final and bloody close. More recently there were the Afro/Asian riots of 1949 which once again fanned racial passions.

Today, these events are best left forgotten.

For the majority black population the benign, despotic colonial rule of the British overlords turned into a more formalised master/servant relationship with the advent of Union. The ascension of the National Party in 1948 saw the beginnings of institutionalised apartheid — practiced in Natal as fervently as in any other region.

Blacks, because of their position in the social pecking order, have suffered harshly under apartheid. But Zulus, a proud people, have borne their burden with true

stoicism. They are SA's largest single black ethnic group (numbering some 8m) and still cling rigidly to their tribal customs and beliefs, notwithstanding their rapid urbanisation.

Even today their king remains more than just a symbolic figure. Zulus everywhere would rally instantly to his call, or that of KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi. This gives them a political unison unique in African politics. Nowhere is this more exemplified than in the 1m strong membership of the Inkatha cultural liberation movement, Buthelezi's major power base.

Natal's Indians came somewhat belatedly to the scene in the 1860s as indentured agricultural workers for the sugar industry. They did the jobs blacks of the time held in contempt, put down their roots and prospered. Among their descendants are the wealthy Indian merchant class of modern day SA. By far the majority, 0,7m, still reside in the province. Indians, it would be true to say, have few political aspirations of their own. Ironically, their first true political involvement has come via the tricameral Parliament.

As in other parts of SA, Natal's small coloured population (around 89 000) owes its existence to inter-racial miscegenation. But they differ from coloureds elsewhere in that they have adopted English as their mother tongue and follow closely its traditions.

Conflicting aspirations, even some disagreements, there may be. But blacks and their co-inhabitants of Natal have largely learnt to put aside their differences, their spears, guns and petrol bombs, and get along with each other. So much so that today they are further down the road towards joint government than anyone else can claim to be.

30/8/85 (107)

beweging leader Eugene Terre'Blanche recently told the *FM* his vision is to reinstate the Boer republics of Transvaal and the Free State, while he is happy "if P W Botha and the coloureds in the Cape and the English, the Indians and the Zulus in Natal work out something they are prepared to live with."

In Natal itself, with the possible exception of parts of northern Natal, the idea of joint administration is likely to be supported by many Afrikaners. The Afrikaanse Handels-instituut, for instance, has expressed itself against independence of KwaZulu and for closer co-operation between the KwaZulu and Natal administrations.

Surveys done in 1981 for the Buthelezi Commission indicated wide support among whites, coloureds and Indians for the commission's proposals. Schlemmer, who was in charge of these surveys, says this support has increased significantly, especially since the white referendum and the implementation of the new constitution.

Says Natal University vice-principal and Buthelezi Commission chairman Professor Deneys Schreiner: "The urgency of the SA situation requires bold action by our politicians. The public of Natal, of all race groups, cannot afford the passive acceptance by our present politicians of the subjection of local variation to a central policy totally unsuited

VOX POPULI

"The Natal/KwaZulu Option" is the talk of Natal. Seminars on the topic are being held, local newspapers write about it regularly, it is widely discussed by organised commerce and industry — and even the man on the street is talking about it. This is what some Natalians say:

□ **Richard Castle**, chairman of the Pinetown branch of the National Party and prominent Durban stockbroker: "The ordinary white in Natal will support it if he knows that the new government is not going to turn Greyville into a soccer stadium. He does not want the old colonial lifestyle of Natal to be changed. I will support it if law and order is underwritten by the central government and if the new administrator swears his loyalty to the SA State President."

□ **Grant McCallum**, a Pietermaritzburg accounts clerk: "If this is going to keep the kind of black violence we have seen on

TV away from Natal, why not? Buthelezi seems to be a moderate and responsible leader. I can follow him."

□ **Tony Ardington**, chairman of the SA Cane Growers' Association: "We in Natal still have a strong black leadership who can give credibility to new initiatives and who have the strength to look at political possibilities rather than totally uncompromising policies. I believe this to be our single greatest political asset. I believe we must act quickly to ensure the opportunity and the asset are not lost."

□ **A young Durban architect**: "The atmosphere in Natal is far more laid-back than elsewhere in SA. I grew up with the Zulus and I respect them as a nation. I have no problem with Chief Buthelezi being my provincial leader. It is in our mutual interest that we have peace and stability in Natal and that standards are not lowered."

to this area."

Indeed. There will not easily be another chance like this to start the slow process of

normalising SA society. All that is needed is courage and a leap of faith by government. Natal is waiting. ■

PLATE GLASS

Global challenger

Handwritten: 2/10/85 FM 9/8/85

Plate Glass's joint executive chairman Bertie Lubner is regarded as a more conservative man than his brother Ronnie, with whom he shares the chairmanship of Plate Glass (PG). But there is no doubt that the brothers' complementary skills have expanded PG from a local family-run timber and glass business into SA's biggest industrial multinational.

The market is impressed and has rerated upwards PG's share and that of its holding company, Placor, which is jointly controlled by the Lubner family and Liberty Life. PG

It's more than timber and glass now — the multinational operations of Plate Glass have reflected burgeoning growth in turnover, profits and share rating. Yet it's very much a tale of two brothers.

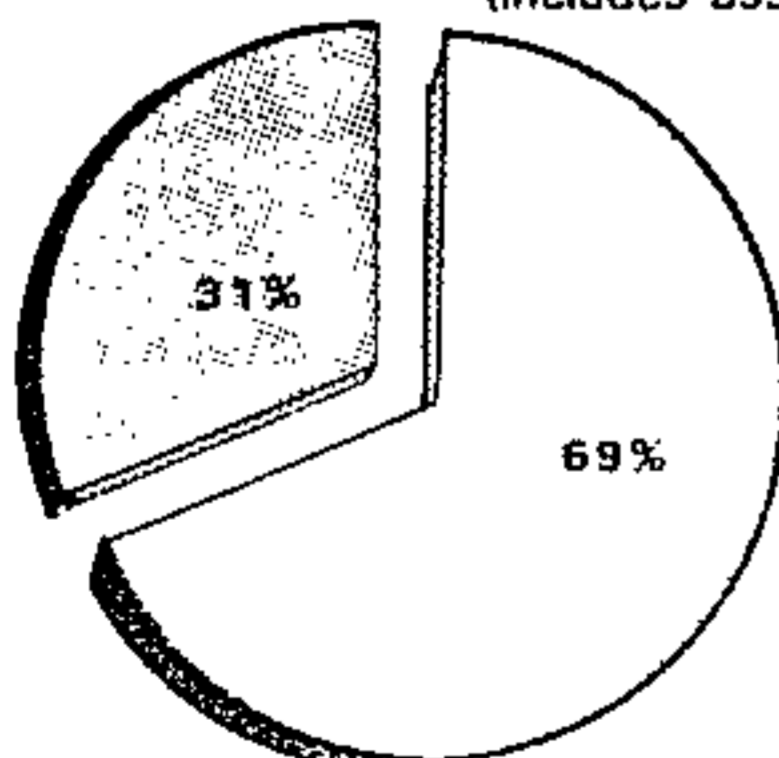
has risen from a R12,35 low in late-January to a R23,25 high in July and Placor from 500c to 800c. These rises occurred on thin volumes — barely 2% of PG's total share

capital was traded and both shares are tightly held. But PG is considered soundly run, holds dominant shares of its markets, has attractive international exposure and promises solid and sustained longer-term earnings growth.

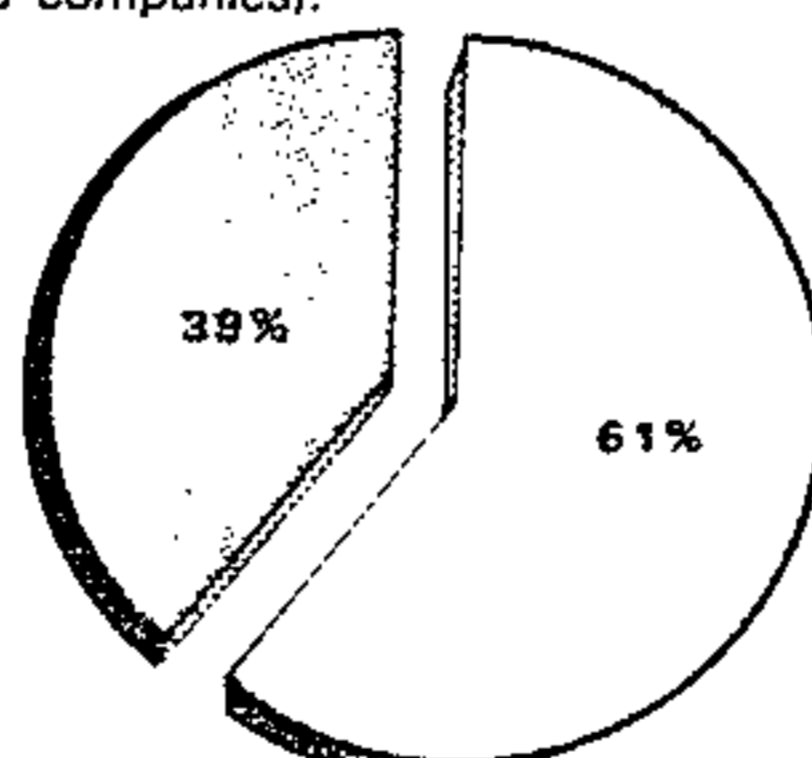
"Ronnie and I don't run the business," says Bertie, "we motivate it. We are getting a better market share because our people are motivated. There is a confidence in our executives; there's depth of management. We employ top-rate people with leadership qualities. We agree on philosophy, but the man-

DIFFERENT VENTURES ...

Divisional contribution to sales and operating profit (includes associated companies).



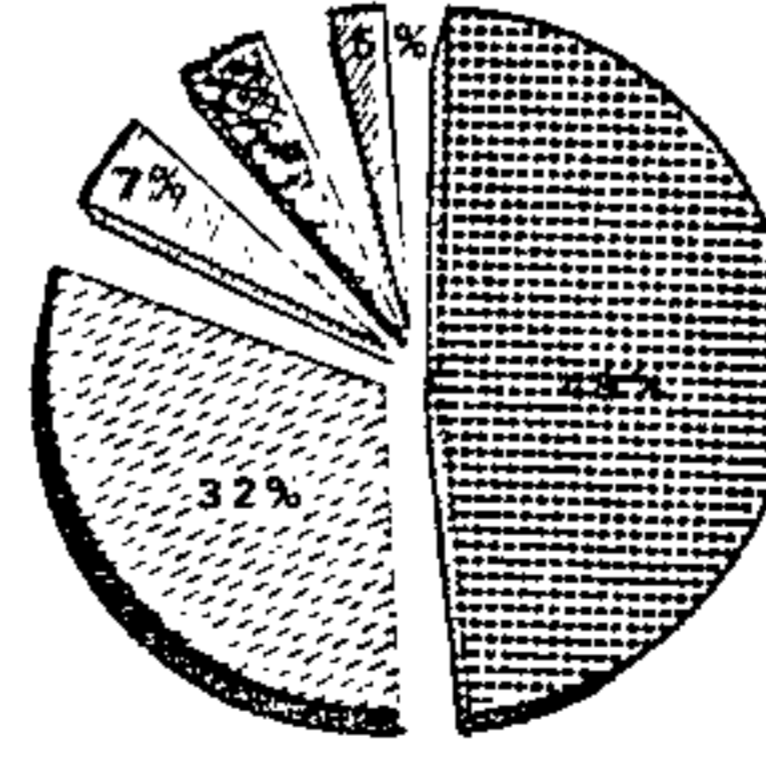
Operating profit
 Solaglas International
 P G Wood Industries



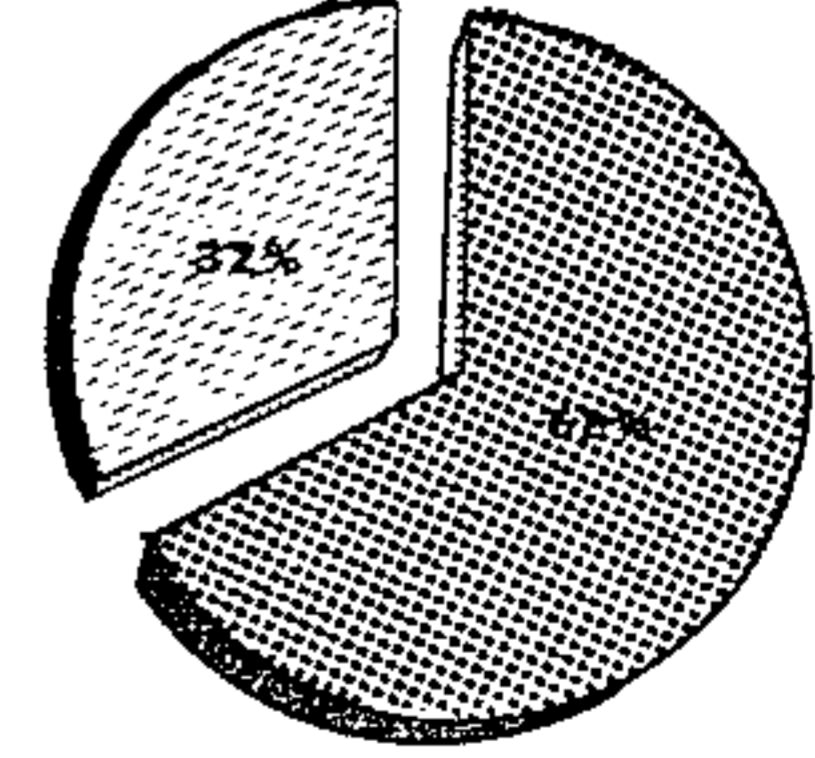
Sales
 Solaglas International
 P G Wood Industries

... LED OFF SHORE

Contribution to sales and attributable earnings by country.



South Africa
 UK/Europe
 Australia
 USA
 Central Africa



South African
 Non-South African

Buthlezi starts his 10-day visit to Israel

JERUSALEM—Prime Minister Mr Shimon Peres reaffirmed Israel's opposition to apartheid in remarks yesterday to a Cabinet meeting which coincided with the arrival in Israel of Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

MERCURY
'The Israeli Government unconditionally dissociates itself from South Africa's apartheid Government,' a Cabinet statement quoted Mr Peres as

telling ministers.

Chief Buthelezi told reporters at the start of a 10-day visit to Israel that it would be 'a miracle' if his country's Government abolished apartheid, but he said he expected some political reforms.

'I expect the President of the state to make a statement clearly and quickly regarding power-sharing in South Africa. We are 72 percent of the

population without parliamentary representation,' Chief Buthelezi said.

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He said he favoured an arms embargo against South Africa, but opposed economic sanctions as being ineffective.

Chief Buthelezi is to meet Israeli leaders, visit holy sites and inspect agricultural developments in once-barren areas. — (Sapa-Reuter)

Buthelezi plea for black clout

TEL AVIV — The international community must realise that the need was not to punish whites but to "strengthen black South Africa in its democratic, non-violent demands for change", Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres yesterday.

In a statement issued at the start of his 12-day visit to Israel, the KwaZulu Chief Minister warned against disinvestment.

He said liberation could not be won through violence and armed struggle.

"It is quite clear to me that political victories which have as

their aftermath mass poverty and which have destroyed the means of production, result in post-victory governments attempting to govern what is ultimately ungovernable.

"It is in South Africa's interests so to conduct our struggle for liberation that we do not destroy the prospects of governability," he said.

However, Chief Buthelezi said that polarisation between blacks and whites and the increase of violence would inevitably lead to confrontation "in which both sides will adopt scorched-earth policies and establish circum-

stances in which there can be no possible victors".

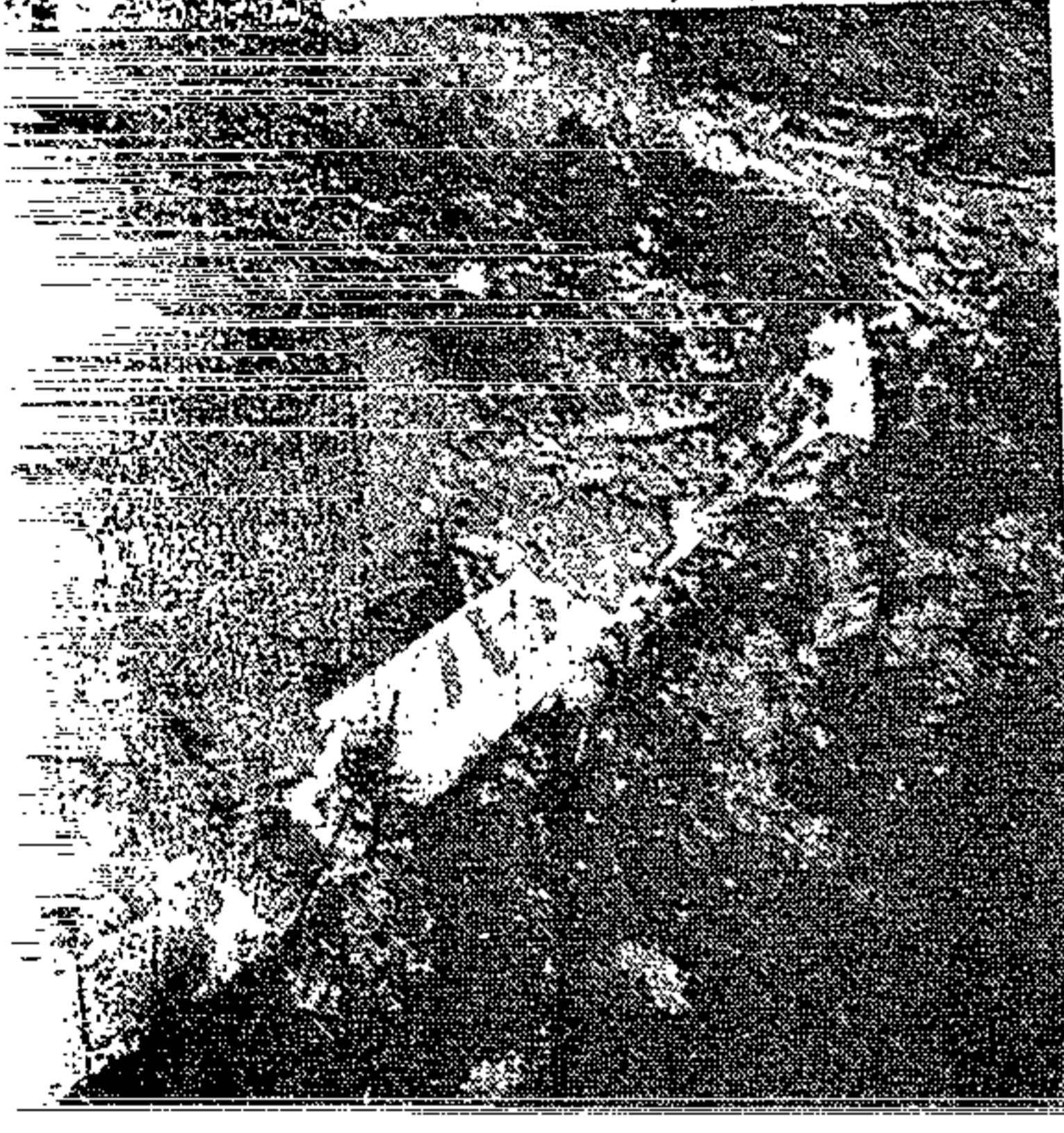
Peres, after meeting Buthelezi, pledged to use Israel's connections with the SA government to appeal against apartheid.

Peres also endorsed the non-violent approach urged by Chief Buthelezi, who urged Israel to: "Use your diplomatic clout to influence South Africa to move the people towards a negotiated future."

Warning that disinvestment would hit blacks hardest, he said a redistribution of the total wealth of SA "would only destroy any prospects of progress". — Sapa-Reuter-AP.



...confirmed that relatives of hers were
524 passengers and crew have been found alive.
to live according to hospital sources.



...ing into a mountainside. The picture was taken by
today local time. It is understood the pilot was a
the survivors were seated towards the back of the
● See Page 15

Peres pledge to Buthelezi on apartheid

JERUSALEM — ^{13/8/85} The Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, after meeting Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday pledged to use Israel's connections with the South African Government to appeal against apartheid.

Mr Peres also endorsed the non-violent approach urged by Chief Buthelezi, who called on Israel to use her diplomatic clout to influence South Africa to move the people towards a negotiated future.

107 CONVICTION

Mr Peres, speaking to reporters at Chief Buthelezi's side, said Israel's objection to apartheid "goes to the depth of our tradition, of our conviction, and we shall surely express our views in the way that is open to us with the South African authorities".

Chief Buthelezi's high-profile visit and a formal condemnation of apartheid by Mr Peres's Cabinet yesterday appeared aimed at countering Israel's reputation as a close ally of South Africa.

Mr Peres took the unusual step of escorting Chief Buthelezi to his car.

He again condemned "any degree of discrimination", either in South Africa or against Arabs in Israel. — Sapa-Associated Press.

weather... Pope attacks...

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR BOX 6663 JOHANNESBURG

Inkatha hits out

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Dear Sir—In your Editorial Comment of August 9, 1985 under the heading: "Sad state of affairs" you say that I want Natal to go "unilaterally independent." You assume that I need to be reminded that "the problems of Natal are intricately intermeshed with the problems of the rest of the country." It is quite obvious, Sir, that you or whoever drafted this Comment is politically illiterate and is prepared to write about something which you or he or she knows absolutely nothing about.

You talk about "Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and his think tank" and you talk about "various commissions." You are simply ignorant, Sir. The Buthelezi Commission bore my name because I appointed it but if ever there was a body of independent-minded thinkers, it was the Buthelezi Commission's working groups. It comprised people from all race groups, from all walks of life and it had on it representatives of the country's Chambers of Commerce and Industry and representatives from the mining industry. It also had on it

to inform but at least I must attempt to do so. The National Party opposed the Buthelezi Commission in every way possible, and the Cabinet itself attempted to confine the Commission's workings to examine KwaZulu issues only. We resisted every pressure and the Commission looked at KwaZulu/Natal in the context of South Africa. Please read the Buthelezi Commission Report for the first time.

Ignorant

The rest of the Comment suggests to me that you read just something, just anything, about politics. Anything you could read would improve your political outlook. You say that "...particularly places like Durban, is complicated with the tribal problem of great seriousness" and you cite as an example that Africans in Durban attack Indians as fellow blacks. Only today it was throngs of Zulus who stood up and physically defended Indians from attacks directed at them by hoodlums. You pretend that it is only in Natal that Indians have suffered

right-wingers. You do not tell your readers what you are referring to. Perhaps you are referring to a delegation of PFP members of parliament led by Mrs Helen Suzman who formally and officially attended Inkatha's Annual General conference? Perhaps you had in mind many of the country's university principals and professors who have now recognised that the role of Inkatha is a vital role? Or may be you are referring to bishops and hundreds of clergymen across all denominations who recognise that Inkatha is playing a reconciliatory role in the country? Or perhaps you are so ignorant that you do not understand that Inkatha has now built up a powerbase on behalf of all black South Africans which simply cannot be ignored by the Government any longer? Or, Sir, do you think that it is only by attempting to make the country ungovernable by looting, rioting, murdering and burning women alive that provides leaders with some kind of credible image?

played in keeping alive the idea of a united South Africa. You are obviously uninformed that I did more than any other black during the Referendum Campaign to oppose the introduction of the new constitution wherever it was possible to do so. You also apparently do not know that I refused to have anything to do with the Black Advisory Council which the State President — then Prime Minister — attempted to establish to give credibility to the working of the President's Council. You are ignorant of the fact that despite tremendous pressures exerted on me, I refused to sanction Inkatha's formal involvement in black local town council elections, because the Government was presenting to the world that such participation was participation in the democratic process in this country. You ignore the fact that I have adamantly refused to have anything to do with the Special Committee and that I have publicly refused to have anything to do with the informal non-statutory negotiat-



CHIEF MANGOSUTHU GATSHA BUTHELEZI
President of Inkatha.

country, governed by one government and that it has but one people who will be thrust into but a single destiny.

The writing which you present as Comment is no more than poison from a witch's cauldron prepared to further di-

Margaret Thatcher and others who seek my counsel. You are disturbed, Sir. If you cannot lead, then you must follow. But whatever else you should be doing, you most certainly should not be writing editorial cor-

affairs' you say that I want Natal to go "unilaterally independent." You assume that I need to be reminded that "the problems of Natal are intricately intermeshed with the problems of the rest of the country." It is quite obvious, Sir, that you or whoever drafted this Comment is politically illiterate and is prepared to write about something which you or he or she knows absolutely nothing about.

You talk about "Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and his think tank" and you talk about "various commissions." You are simply ignorant, Sir. The Buthelezi Commission bore my name because I appointed it but if ever there was a body of independent-minded thinkers, it was the Buthelezi Commission's working groups. It comprised people from all race groups, from all walks of life and it had on it representatives of the country's Chambers of Commerce and Industry and representatives from the mining industry. It also had on it representatives from various professional associations and political parties. How dare you, Sir, slate this body of very eminent men and women as being my think tank which has recommended that Natal go unilaterally independent and which does not see Natal as part of South Africa?

Ignorance is difficult

Comm. ss. on every way possible, and the Cabinet itself attempted to confine the Commission's workings to examine KwaZulu issues only. We resisted every pressure and the Commission looked at KwaZulu/Natal in the context of South Africa. Please read the Buthelezi Commission Report for the first time.

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You claim to be disconcerted about the fact that what you call a "respectable mantle" is placed over me by white

erring to a delegation of PFP members of parliament led by Mrs Helen Suzman who formally and officially attended Inkatha's Annual General conference? Perhaps you had in mind many of the country's university principals and professors who have now recognised that the role of Inkatha is a vital role? Or may be you are referring to bishops and hundreds of clergymen across all denominations who recognise that Inkatha is playing a reconciliatory role in the country? Or perhaps you are so ignorant that you do not understand that Inkatha has now built up a powerbase on behalf of all black South Africans which simply cannot be ignored by the Government any longer? Or, Sir, do you think that it is only by attempting to make the country ungovernable by looting, rioting, murdering and burning women alive that provides leaders with some kind of credible image?

Politics

In your Comment you give the impression that you can teach me something about the ABC of politics. In your own kind of garbled way you try to give the impression that I need to understand that South Africa is one country, with one people. Your political illiteracy makes you unaware of the leading role KwaZulu has

that I did more than any other black during the Referendum Campaign to oppose the introduction of the new constitution wherever it was possible to do so. You also apparently do not know that I refused to have anything to do with the Black Advisory Council which the State President — then Prime Minister — attempted to establish to give credibility to the working of the President's Council. You are ignorant of the fact that despite tremendous pressures exerted on me, I refused to sanction Inkatha's formal involvement in black local town council elections, because the Government was presenting to the world that such participation was participation in the democratic process in this country. You ignore the fact that I have adamantly refused to have anything to do with the Special Committee and that I have publicly refused to have anything to do with the informal non-statutory negotiating forum announced by the State President during this year's parliamentary session. You are ignorant of the fact that over a million black South Africans have become card-carrying members of Inkatha to make it the largest political movement ever to have emerged in the history of this country precisely because I insist that South Africa is one



CHIEF MANGOSUTHU GATSHA BUTHELEZI
President of Inkatha.

country, governed by one government and that it has but one people who will be thrust into but a single destiny.

The writing which you present as Comment is no more than poison from a witch's cauldron prepared to further divide black from black. Or does this thought contain too much charity? You may simply in the end be a tiny-minded little man driven to the borders of insane jealousy because my political prestige is mounting and because I am consulted not only by all leading South Africans but by international leaders such as President Reagan and Mrs

Margaret Thatcher and others who seek my counsel. You are disturbed, Sir. If you cannot lead, then you must follow. But whatever else you should be doing, you must certainly should not be writing editorial comment in a newspaper. You cheapen the very idea of what a newspaper should be.

MANGOSUTHU G BUTHELEZI

President of Inkatha
Chief Minister KwaZulu

• The Nayaio Indians have a saying which goes: He who throws mud loses ground —
Editor

... schools.

He said that as far as



Dr Gerrit Viljoen
... black commu-
nities clearly
informed.

burnt out houses and other buildings were concerned, the cost would be added to the civic costs of the relevant communities.

'Although these are very highly subsidised, the communities themselves are responsible and have to pay for this out of rates and service levies,' the minister said.

Dr Viljoen also criticised the schools boycott as 'the most self-defeating and counterproductive action imaginable'.

He said the time that had been lost, the opportunity lost and the educational progress lost, was irredeemable.

'I appeal to leaders to discourage people from this self-defeating action.' — (Sapa)

Consolidation ideas for KwaZulu to be revealed soon

107 MERCURY 16/8/85

Political Reporter

THE Government intended announcing proposals for the consolidation of KwaZulu within weeks, said the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

The proposals would be based on the report of the Commission for Co-operation and Development on the consolidation of KwaZulu.

Once the proposals had been announced, all interested parties would be able to make representations and submit evidence to the Commission for Co-operation and Development, which would then submit a second report to the Cabinet.

'After that the Government will make the final decisions, and they will be implemented as soon as they have been ratified by Parliament,' Dr Viljoen said.

Although economic restrictions had held up the buying of land to be incorporated into KwaZulu, the Government was aiming to finalise proposals for consolidation by April, 1987.

He said the Government realised the necessity for finality to be reached on the issue as soon as possible, so that uncertainty about the future of various areas could be eliminated.

But the consolidation of KwaZulu was the most difficult and complex of all the homelands and the Government wanted to publish thorough, considered, well motivated proposals for consolidation.

'Far-reaching policy investigations had to be made,' he said.

The interdependence between Natal

and KwaZulu had to be taken into account, as well as the KwaZulu Government's sensitivity towards consolidation.

'It is not just a mathematical or geometric exercise,' he said.

'It also has the political aim of determining the ultimate areas of political and constitutional jurisdiction of the national states.'

The proposals also had to make economic sense and allow for the future economic development of the region, and had to be seen in the light of the development of regional co-operation between the Natal and KwaZulu administrations.

Removals

'The Government is also seriously reviewing its previous stance on the resettlement of black communities,' Dr Viljoen said.

'The costs involved, the dislocation of community life and the unacceptability of so-called forced removals have to be considered.'

He said it had never been National Party policy that all homelands would have to become independent.

Independence would have to be the choice of the people involved, and consolidation was an important factor contributing to acceptability of independence.

Reacting to a delegate's request for an undertaking that no more land in East Griqualand would be affected by consolidation, Dr Viljoen said he could give no such undertaking.

... on residents and

Funds to get riot victims on the road

MERCURY

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17/8/85

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation has set aside more than R2 000 000 to provide bridging finance to its clients so that they can resume business without waiting for insurance payouts.

The executive director of the KFC, Dr Marius Spies, said that although the provision of the bridging could entail losses to the corporation, it felt it was imperative that businessmen be helped as soon as possible to get back on their feet.

The extent of the riot damage in Umlazi and Kwa Mashu could be gauged by the fact that a single insurance broker operating from Umlazi had already recorded insurance claims of almost R10 million.

The managing director of Aidec KwaZulu, Mr John Garnham, said more

than 80 claims had been lodged to date, the vast majority from businesses that had been looted or destroyed.

Mr Garnham said assessors had been appointed by the South African Special Risks Insurance Association (Sasria), which provided political riot coverage, and inspections of damaged premises had already begun, although they were being hampered to some extent by sporadic incidents of stone-throwing and intimidation.

One of the largest claims to date had been lodged by the owners of a shopping centre in Umlazi, which was likely to cost some R300 000 in structural repairs alone, with the replacement of stock and equipment likely to add significantly to this figure.

A nightclub gutted during the unrest would cost around R200 000 to re-

store to its previous condition, while an undertaker's premises was likely to cost even more to repair.

Dr Spies said the riots had had a depressing effect on KFC personnel, many of whom had worked in partnership with black businessmen for years. Much of this work had literally gone up in smoke, he said.

DURBAN — Inkatha, the national cultural liberation movement spearheaded by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has been much in the news lately.

As speculation mounts about a possible joint constitutional future for Natal and kwaZulu, more and more South Africans — especially Natalians — have become curious about the movement: what it is, how it started, what it does, and where it's going.

The story began in 1928 when the King of the Zulus, King Solomon ka Dinizulu, established a cultural organisation named Inkatha kaZulu as a means of maintaining and nurturing Zulu traditions and culture.

(The word "inkatha" is Zulu for the grass coil used by Zulu women as a load support on the head. Politically, it symbolises unity.)

Little was known about Inkatha kaZulu until 1975, when Chief Buthelezi, King Solomon's grandson, revived the organisation.

What had previously been a purely cultural organisation became a cultural and political organisation.

With Chief Buthelezi at the helm as president, Inkatha — more political than cultural these days — has grown into the largest black organisation in South Africa, claiming a membership of 1 150 094.

Though most members are Zulu, the leadership is constantly at pains to emphasise that it has many non-Zulu members all over the country.

The Inkatha Youth Brigade accounts for 38 percent of membership, and the Inkatha Women's Brigade for 36 percent.

The high percentage of youth membership is cited by Inkatha leaders to contradict the argument by critics that the movement is made up chiefly of older, more conservative blacks.

Chief Buthelezi was an active member of the ANC in the 1950s, but opted for non-violent strategies for change after the ANC was forced underground and adopted violence.

So it is perhaps no coincidence that Inkatha's official colours — gold/yellow, black and green — are the same as those of the ANC.

Chief Buthelezi remains steadfastly opposed to violent change and is one of the few black leaders in South Africa who says he is prepared to shelve the one man, one vote ideal if the Government recognises that there should be one citizenship for all in a unitary state, and commits itself to work towards black/white power-sharing.

The crux of Inkatha's views were summed up by Secretary-General Dr Oscar Dhlomo in an address in Durban last week: "We believe in the basic right of African people to a dispensation involving universal franchise in a single political system."

"We are, however, mindful of the fact that the white minority has deeply ingrained anxieties regarding the possibility of political domination, and therefore we are open to negotiation on this issue, possibly around a federal model."

Inkatha is still striving for change without violence

Own Correspondent

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Commerce in big bid for KwaNatal

MERCURY

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Finance Reporter

A STRONG call for the Government to accept the urgent need for negotiation with regional representative leaders emerged from the 34th annual congress of the Natal Chambers of Commerce in Durban at the weekend.

The main thrust came from the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, led by its recently elected president, Mr Bruce Forssman, who, after a failed first attempt, received the congress's support for his proposal calling on the Government to recognise the irreversible interdependence of Natal/KwaZulu on geographic, economic and social grounds.

The initial proposal was rejected by some members who wanted more time to discuss the proposal, but after minor adjustments and further debate, the proposal was carried.

It calls for the Government to:

Accept the urgent need to negotiate the establishment of a single administrative body for Natal/KwaZulu at regional level;

Basis

Use the findings of significant studies, particularly the Buthelezi Commission Report, as a basis for such negotiation so as not to cause any further delay through the establishment of additional commissions or boards of enquiry;

Include in the negotiations all interested parties who wish to participate, particularly the elected provincial and central government representatives of the communities of Natal and KwaZulu.

Four papers on the theme of Natal/KwaZulu 2000, all supporting a resolution to the Natal/KwaZulu issue, were delivered. Further strong support came from many of the delegates.

In a paper delivered by Dr Oscar Dhlomo, KwaZulu's Minister of Education and Culture, the Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said there was widespread recognition in KwaZulu and Natal that history had thrust all population groups into a position where reconciliatory politics were an urgent

necessity. 19/8/85

He said Natal people could no longer address their own regional issues but were dictated to through the central Government and the regional interests of other provinces, 'and the abolition of the Provincial Council system will magnify this problem'.

He said a telex message had been sent to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning from some of Durban's commercial organisations and the Sugar Association calling for delay of the termination of the Natal Provincial Council so that negotiations could take place for the creation of a single elected regional administrative body.

Political game

'Since 1948, National Party governments have equated the good of the State with the good of the National Party, and white Natalians have time and again found themselves

playing according to the rules of the political game drawn up by Transvaal, Orange Free State and Cape National Party interests.

'I am personally convinced that in Natal, Exco is now seriously looking at the politics of reconciliation in KwaZulu/Natal in terms of clearly defined power sharing,' Chief Buthelezi said.

Referring to the President's address in Durban on Thursday, Chief Buthelezi, said it was tragic that while 'he minced no words in hard-line political statements', reference to reform had been ambiguous and 'we still do not know where he is intending to lead the country'.

He told the congress ever-increasing demands would be made on commerce, industry and organised farming to play a vital role in supporting positive developments in their business and investment policies.

Afrikaans students attend Ulundi ^{Mercury} meeting

African Affairs
Correspondent

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20/8/85

A LARGE delegation of students from Afrikaans-speaking universities is expected at Ulundi this weekend when the Inkatha Youth Brigade holds its annual conference.

Mr Ntwe Mafole, national organiser of the brigade, said that students from the universities of Pretoria, Stellenbosch and Potchefstroom were expected, as well as a delegation from the Rand Afrikaans University.

The conference would be addressed on Sunday by Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly.

About 8 000 delegates and observers were likely to attend the conference which would be opened officially on Saturday morning by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, president of Inkatha.

There has been a flurry of contacts between the youth brigade and Afrikaans student movements in the past few months.

In July Chief Buthelezi addressed the annual conference of the Afrikaanse Studentebond at Stellenbosch and last week members of the youth brigade held talks with the Students' Representative Council at the University of Stellenbosch.

The meeting reached agreement on a single constitution based on regional power-sharing, the scrapping of influx control and the abolition of the homelands policy.

Buthelezi report endorsed

More calls for Natal, KwaZulu consolidation

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B. Day
20/8/85

NATAL chambers of commerce have added their voice to those calling for the joint administration of Natal and KwaZulu.

Assocom passed a motion to this effect at its regional congress in Durban at the weekend.

It called for negotiations between all interested parties, in particular elected representatives of provincial and central government. It also suggested that the Buthelezi Commission report could be used as a basis for the discussions.

Putting the motion, Bruce Forssman, president of the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, said he was impressed by the desire of Natalians to have the region administered as a single entity. But, he said, rather than more interminable talk, he felt that "something should now be done".

Earlier, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, in a speech read for him by KwaZulu Education Minister Oscar Dhlomo, said it was important to identify who would represent white interests in any future talks.

White Natalians are finding themselves in a position in which they cannot address their own regional issues. They are at the mercy of political decision-making at the central level which is

GRAHAM FIFORD

dictated by regional interest in the Transvaal, Orange Free State and the Cape."

Buthelezi noted Natalians were not "over-enamoured with the National Party's presiding role over their interests".

But, he said, valuable time was being lost and it was important to "stop looking over our shoulder for more than a nod from government than we have already been given".

The congress also passed resolutions calling on government to provide more black housing in the Durban area.

It also urged Escom to improve the quality of electricity supply to the Lower South Coast because frequent power dips were reported to be harming business.

Congress asked the National Transport Commission to allow freer competition in road passenger travel between Durban and Johannesburg and asked for SA Railways police to be prohibited from enforcing legislation relating to road transportation.

"It's untenable having a situation where they are policing their own opposition," said Rodney Trotter, of the Maritzburg Chamber of Commerce.

FOUR DIFFERENT scenarios are serious political possibilities for the future of Natal and KwaZulu, in the view of Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of the University of Natal, Durban.

Four scenarios must be understood

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21/8/85 Mercury

In a paper, KwaZulu/Natal 2000, delivered to the Natal Regional Congress of Chambers of Commerce last week he said that society was in such a state of potential flux that rapid changes could occur, but the most important requirement for decision-makers is to understand the implications of the possible futures and act in such a way as to influence the outcome.

The four scenarios are:

● A Kwazulu/Natal partitioned — this assumes there is a breakdown in the reform and negotiating process in the country as a whole, and current moves toward political co-operation between Natal and KwaZulu break down as well.

Rifts develop

Under international pressure and chronic internal unrest serious internal rifts develop within the Government and it is displaced by a Right-wing coalition supported by the military, leading to a garrison state with emphasis on a white 'homeland'. Likened to the Rhodesia situation, this scenario could continue to the turn of the century, but would result in a declining quality of life and extensive emigration.

● Linked parallel administration in Natal and KwaZulu — essentially the *status quo* scenario for the region but with

stronger constitutional links.

Both areas would remain racially defined incorporating group areas, but with a joint executive and its own budget. This would lead to significant improvements in upgrading black areas and an initial improvement of relations between all groups at the mass rank-and-file adult level subsidising, however, as black élites perceive themselves as racially segregated junior partners in the governmental system.

Very generally this system would encourage active comparisons between black and white circumstances and make it easier for opposition to white influence to consolidate itself into a powerful bloc of resistance, which in so doing would undermine more moderate black leadership. Whites would have to pay more taxes for government to 'buy' off black opposition to create 'separate but equal' conditions in black and white areas and facilities.

Unitary system

● A unitary system — through a combination of internal and external pressures and events, a split in central government would lead to some form of national convention out of which a Zimbabwe-type settlement emerges.

There is some constitutional protection of minority rights, but government is definitely along the lines of a majority-rule pattern with KwaZulu and Natal ceasing to feature as a regional dispensation, and with group areas and schooling falling away.

Black people would be free to find their own level in society which would lead to class differences and create social alliances between whites, blacks and other groups. As in other parts of Africa, because of their

skills whites would enjoy favoured occupational status and, although excluded from power, enjoy the best available lifestyles.

Backlash

One or more of three seriously problematic developments could occur, however, with a fairly large probability of at least one occurring. One possibility would be a white backlash, not through fear of survival or unfair treatment but through reaction of a cohesive ethnic group to exclusion from significant political power as has happened with the Basques in northern Spain and the Sikhs in India.

A similar backlash reaction could spring from a more ethnically orientated core of Zulus who also might feel deprived of the degree of self-determination which the present could allow if it were rid of its discriminatory elements.

And, thirdly, reconstruction could lead to a weakened economy with

By **Rodney Hayter**

high expectations after majority rule with a new government hard pressed to find ways to defuse a potentially restive situation.

Generally, under this kind of scenario the possibilities for growth and stability or for stagnation and internal dissent are wide open.

● Regional devolution with power-sharing — the Buthezi Commission scenario, characterised by the reconciliation of the more salient realities with Natal and KwaZulu instituting a political dispensation in advance of the rest of the country.

The danger of a strong mobilisation of black resistance is reduced by a blurring of the racial division. It assumes an increasing flexibility in group-areas regulations, the properly planned integration of all facilities and services and the right of all people to vote for a single regional legislative assembly. The stigma of 'apartheid' will be eradicated entirely, which is vital as a condition for general commitment to the system from all black people barring the most radical or the most traditional groupings.

The following compro-

mises could emerge as guarantees to whites and other minorities that their interests would be protected.

□ The territory will not be constitutionally separate from the R S A but will be a 'federal' regional enjoying considerable local autonomy.

□ A constitutional system for the region could allow for a balance or a parity of representation of all major groups on a regional cabinet or executive committee.

□ The legislative assembly, which would have a black majority, could be subject to proportional representation which avoids the winner-take-all outcome of the British system.

□ An extensive devolution of powers to local authorities would also help to build checks and balances into the system of representation.

This kind of future could be the sort of system that would emerge out of a vigorous process of negotiation about power-sharing arrangements with blacks and whites making compromises in a system of open negotiation.

Finally, under this scenario it is assumed that the black people of the region would also enjoy an acceptable form of participation in the central government.

KFC denies

'starvation wages'

allegation

Mercury Reporter

ALLEGATIONS in a Sunday newspaper that the Kwa-Zulu Finance and Investment Corporation was paying Expo site workers 'starvation wages' have been rejected by the KFC.

A spokesman for the KFC said a small proportion of the workers building the traditional bee hive hut at the Expo site were among people who were otherwise employed in Ulundi as part of an unemployment relief project.

In Ulundi the unemployment relief workers get R2,24 a day. In May they would have earned R60,48.

According to weekend reports the workers were getting R3 a day in Durban. The Mercury established the lowest paid worker was getting R13,39 per day.

'They came to Durban on June 25, worked one week for us and got paid R81,54 for that week,' the spokesman said. 'This represented the monthly salary in Ulundi plus 40 percent for one week's work,' he said.

During their stay in Durban the workers were accommodated at the Butterworth Hotel where they got free dinner.

Bed and supper Mercury

They did not get breakfast or lunch of their own choice, the spokesman said. 'They wanted to have cash to buy food during the day, so from June 25 to 30 they were given an extra R4 a day for lunch.

'For working one week in June they earned R105,54 — and this excludes their bed and supper which cost the KFC R105 a person for that week,' said the spokesman.

In July the workers were paid R84 as a basic rate, plus R4 a day for food, equalling R208. 'It cost us R465 a person for their part-board and lodging at the Butterworth for that month,' said the spokesman.

'We had 18 people staying there during July and it cost us R8 370.'

He said that in August the workers would earn R329, and that this excluded their lodging and dinner. This was made up of a double weeks' wage for the week August 5 to 9 as they had been asked to complete the initial structure by the Friday.

'They also got a R100 bonus because they were finished by Thursday afternoon,' the spokesman explained.

Another bonus 22/8/85

He said the top earner would earn R661,50 in August, made up of basic, plus the double weeks' wage, plus the R100 bonus, plus the R124 in lunch allowance. He would have earned R175,50 in Ulundi.

At the end of the month the structure would be finished and they would get another bonus, said the spokesman.

'They would have earned R181,44 for three months in Ulundi. We have paid them R642,54 for two months and one week, excluding their lodging and dinner.

He said the lodging and dinner, which included a television set in their rooms and en suite bathrooms, had cost the KFC R730 a person for a 48-day period.

'We have supplied the women with uniforms, shirts, shoes, raincoats, overalls, jerseys, tights and socks at a cost of R175,91 a woman.

'And this excludes transport, refreshments, medical aid, and full laundry — personal clothes as well. This adds up to R1 548,45 a woman for a 48-day period,' said the spokesman.

'starvation wages' allegation

Mercury Reporter

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'And this excludes transport, refreshments, medical aid, and full laundry — personal clothes as well. This adds up to R1 548,45 a woman for a 48-day period,' said the spokesman.

He said the scheme was designed to draw attention to the development needs of KwaZulu. In doing so it provided jobs for hundreds of people and in addition injected fair amounts of capital into the rural areas through the purchase of materials.

FM 23/8/85

THE NATAL OPTION

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Movement at last

The possibility of joint administration for Natal and KwaZulu is moving into sharper focus. And, after ignoring the Buthelezi Commission Report for three years, government has now undertaken to consider concrete proposals for a special deal for Natal.

Last week the Natal Provincial executive committee and the KwaZulu Cabinet resolved to work towards a joint decision-making body with full statutory powers for the region.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis told the National Party congress in Durban that he was abreast of developments. And in a subsequent TV interview, he spelled it out: "I had suggested that before government can consider any Natal option, we would like to know what that option is . . .

Working group

"What is happening in Natal, as I understand it, is that the executive of the province of Natal and members of the Cabinet of KwaZulu are in fact looking at co-operation in the administrative, executive and economic fields. They have not defined structures for such co-operation. I believe they have a working group working on the concept of co-operation.

"I think we should wait and see what the results are of these investigations, also bearing in mind that it is not only the executive of the province and the Cabinet of KwaZulu that are involved; there are also other communities in Natal that have to be consulted."

Assocom gave further momentum to the

discussions by passing a motion at its regional congress in Durban at the weekend. In Assocom's view the need to establish a single administrative body for the region was becoming an "urgent" necessity. The chambers felt that all interested parties, in particular the elected representatives of provincial and central government, should participate in negotiations and that the Buthelezi Commission Report could provide a useful basis for discussion.

Heunis's remarks drew warm praise from several sources. Acting Chief Minister of KwaZulu Oscar Dhlomo said it "showed a willingness on the part of government to allow the people of Natal to work out a dispensation to suit their own particular circumstances."

Natal senior MEC Frank Martin felt "government is unlikely to reject any firm proposals" — especially if they come from the people of Natal themselves.

However, it was Heunis's qualifying remark at congress — that government would permit Natal and KwaZulu to do their own thing only if it squared with government's broader constitutional vision for SA as a multi-ethnic, multi-national state — that raised the familiar old concerns. ■

Chief Buthelezi

'won't have people mown down'

Mercury

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24/8/85

JOHANNESBURG— There were many people in the police and defence forces 'whose fingers are itching to shoot the "kaffirs"', the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi, said yesterday.

He told reporters he could not see how unarmed blacks could take on South Africa militarily and he could not expect them to give up their lives.

'I have never criticised my brothers (in the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress) for taking up violence,' Chief Buthelezi said at a Press conference on his return from a 12-day visit to Israel.

He said he had been asked whether, because of President Botha's 'disappointing' speech in Durban last week, violence should not be used to liberate the country.

He thought it was wrong to ask this, 'as if people haven't been using violence all the time'.

'Purely on a basis of logistics, I can't see how to take on South Africa militarily.'

Neither violence nor non-violence had yet succeeded in liberating South Africa, although he believed in non-violence



Chief Buthelezi

'as a noble cause'.

'Time is on our side. I have no doubt whatsoever that this country will be liberated,' he said.

'There are many people in the police and defence forces whose fingers are itching to shoot the "kaffirs". I will not have my people mown down by the SADF and the S A P.'

He said the SADF had behaved 'like a rogue elephant' in Swaziland, Lesotho, Mozambique and Angola.

Chief Buthelezi said jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela should be released 'in spite of his talk that violence is the only alternative'.

The Government should not be afraid 'to release one unarmed man'.

'With the dynamics of the situation ... I don't see what he can do unless he goes out of the country.'

'Mandela is not a legend. He is a brother who was in the ANC with me. He's more dangerous in jail. There is more danger of violence escalating because people will say their leader is incarcerated.'

Asked about Mandela's rejection of a national convention, the Chief Minister said that eventually Mandela would have to end up at the conference table.

Oliver Tambo, Mandela and other organisations would have to be present at a national convention.

However, Chief Buthelezi said, if Mandela were released and the Government issued a clear statement of intent, he would be willing to negotiate with the Government — even if Mandela refused to.

'I'm not trying to belittle other organisations — the question is: What kind of political clout do I have? I have a mandate. I practice democratic leadership.'

Asked for his views on sanctions, Chief Buthelezi said that while they had forced the Government to introduce many reforms, he could not support them because of his concern for his people's suffering. — (Sapa)

Varsity to do KwaZulu soil erosion study

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Institute of Natural Resources at the University of Natal is to undertake a three-year study of the eroded areas of KwaZulu on behalf of the KwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources.

This was disclosed here yesterday by Mrs Mary Rose, public relations officer for the institute, at the end of a two-day Press tour of the body's projects

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in KwaZulu.

Mrs Rose said soil erosion in the region had reached alarming proportions, and warranted an exercise of this nature.

She said 400 000 tons of soil were washed out to sea in South Africa each year.

24/8/85
Mrs Rose said the causes of soil erosion in KwaZulu were over-grazing and over-crowding. The latter had been brought about largely by the Government's resettlement policies.

She said 25 percent of South Africa's soil reserves had disappeared.

People should not blame the black subsistence farmer. Many whites who use heavy machinery on fragile soils are also responsible.

She said that in KwaZulu a reduction in the number of cattle would take some of the pressure off the land.

She added that the commitment by the central Government to rural development had been woefully neglected.

Mrs Rose said both the institute and the bureau were engaged in a programme of cultivating woodlots to offset the ravages of deforestation.

She also pointed out that 70 percent of KwaZulu's indigenous forests had disappeared.

Get out of Umlazi, Sabelo tells UDF

Mercury 107
27/8/85

Mercury Reporter
KWAZULU Legislative Assembly member Winnington Sabelo warned United Democratic Front sympathisers yesterday to get out of Umlazi by the weekend or face the consequences.

Mr Sabelo gave the warning at a meeting of residents and Inkatha supporters in the township.

He also warned township residents whose cars did not bear Umlazi's NUZ registration to have them changed by the weekend.

'Vehicles without the NUZ registration will be turned away unless motorists call at the township offices before entering,' he said, adding that people from outside had been seen to be responsible for instigating trouble in the township.

PFP law and order spokesman Peter Gastrow said Mr Sabelo might be 'fuelling the flames of vio-

lence' and ought not to be allowed to go ahead with his plans.

Reacting to Mr Sabelo's statement, a police spokesman in Pretoria said police would maintain law and order and would act against anyone breaking the law.

The meeting had resolved to protect lives, homes and the property of the KwaZulu Government without consulting the president of Inkatha and KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Fed up

Mr Sabelo also said the people had planned to protect themselves, even if the police were present, because they had suffered a great deal already.

During the height of the unrest a number of NJ, ND and Transvaal-registered vehicles, some driven by UDF men, had been seen in Umlazi.

The people were fed up

with troublemakers, most of whom were known to Inkatha and the residents, and had vowed to get rid of them.

'If they refuse to get out by the weekend, then they will have to face the consequences,' he said.

Mr Sabelo also warned refugees from Lamontville and Hambanathi in Tongaat to leave the township by the weekend.

'People harbouring them should see they leave or should leave with them.'

He said the next move to prevent trouble starting in the township would be to close churches which were the nests of rival organisations.

He warned doctors and lawyers living there to be careful of their involvement with organisations such as the UDF.

Prince Gideon Zulu, Deputy Chief Whip of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, who attended the meeting with Mr Sabelo,

said troublemakers had travelled from outside Umlazi.

Mr Sabelo denied that UDF members had been injured by Inkatha supporters at a funeral of riot victims at the weekend.

Chased

Residents and Inkatha members had monitored the funerals after it had been reported that there was trouble between blacks and Indians near the cemetery.

'When UDF supporters forced mourners to sing freedom songs instead of religious songs and insulted Chief Buthelezi, they were chased,' Mr Sabelo said.

Our Pietermaritzburg Bureau reported that a crowd of about 100 stick-carrying Imbali residents marched on the Federal Theological Seminary in the township on Sunday

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Out, UDF told

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■ FROM PAGE 1

and demanded it be vacated by Friday.

The registrar of the seminary, Mr R.R. Bulman, said a member of the crowd had said Imbali residents believed the seminary had been the cause of the unrest in the township.

Mr Bulman said the seminary community had been warned by telephone on Sunday afternoon that a crowd was on its way to get Dr Khoza Mgojo, the seminary president, and the Rev Vundla, a staff member.

Mr Bulman had been delegated to approach a crowd at the seminary gates, where a leader of the crowd had told him they wanted to deliver a

message from the Imbali community to Dr Mgojo and Dr Simon Ggubule.

A man 'subsequently identified as the local member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly' expressed the residents' beliefs that the seminary was the cause of unrest in the township and mentioned specifically the consumer boycott, the stoning of buses, the distribution of pamphlets and the harbouring of troublemakers.

Mr Bulman said the seminary had been warned to vacate the buildings and leave Imbali by Friday or 'things would get worse'.

Seminary officials are to seek an interview with the mayor and councillors of Imbali.

KwaZulu's Sabelo threatens a crackdown

Get out of Umlazi or else, UDF told



● BUTHELEZI

KWAZULU Legislative Assembly member Winnington Sabelo yesterday warned United Democratic Front sympathisers to get out of the black township of Umlazi near Durban by the weekend or "face the consequences".

Sabelo gave the warning at a meeting of residents and Inkatha supporters in the township. "Vehicles without the NUZ (Umlazi) registration will be turned away unless motorists call



● SABELO

at the township offices before entering."

He added that people from "outside" had been seen to be responsible for instigating trouble in the township.

Reacting to the statement the Progressive Federal Party's law and order spokesman, Peter Gastrow, said Sabelo might be "fueling the flames of violence".

"He should not be allowed to proceed with his plans because it will amount to him taking the law into his own hands. The last thing we need in Durban after the recent unrest is a second wave of violence."

"To now try and settle political scores will slowly turn the unrest situation around Durban into an endemic one rather than an explosion as we witnessed recently," Gastrow said.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said police would maintain law and order, and would act against anyone breaking the law.

The meeting had resolved to protect residents' lives and homes, and the property of the KwaZulu government without consulting the president of Inkatha and KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Sabelo said the people had planned to protect themselves — even if the police were present — because they had already suffered a great deal.

He said that during the height of the unrest a number of NJ, ND and Transvaal-registered vehicles, some of them driven by UDF men, were seen in Umlazi.

He claimed the people of the

township were fed up with troublemakers, most of whom were known to Inkatha and the residents, and had vowed to "go it alone" to get rid of them.

"If they refuse to get out by the weekend then they will have to face the consequences."

He also warned refugees from Lamontville and Hambanathi in Tongaat to leave the township by the weekend.

"People harbouring them should see that they left or should leave with them."

Sabelo said the next move to prevent trouble starting again in the township would be to close down churches which were the nests of rival organisations. He also warned doctors and lawyers living in Umlazi to be careful of their involvement with organisations such as the UDF.

"We have not consulted Chief Buthelezi regarding the planned action," he said.

He denied UDF members had been injured by Inkatha supporters at a funeral of unrest victims at the weekend. He said residents and Inkatha members had been monitoring the funerals after it had been heard there was trouble between blacks and Indians at the border of the cemetery.

"When UDF supporters forced mourners to sing freedom songs instead of religious songs and insulted Chief Buthelezi they were chased," Sabelo said.

Prince Gideon Zulu, deputy chief whip of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly who attended the Sabelo meeting, agreed the troublemakers were from outside Umlazi. — Sapa.

KWAZULU MP'S THREAT TO UDF

KWAZULU Legislative Assembly member, Mr Winnington Sabelo, has warned United Democratic Front sympathisers to get out of the black townships of Umlazi near Durban by the weekend or "face the consequences." *Sowetan*

Mr Sabelo gave the warning at a meeting of residents and Inkatha supporters in the township. *28/8/85*

He told townships residents.

"Vehicles without the NUZ (Umlazi) registration will be turned away unless motorists call at the township offices before entering.

He added that people from "outside" had been seen to be responsible for instigating trouble in the township.

The Progressive Federal Party law and order spokesman, Mr Peter Gastrow, said Mr Sabelo might be "fuelling the flames of violence" and ought not to be allowed to go ahead with

his plans.

Reacting to Mr Sabelo's statement, a police spokesman in Pretoria said police would maintain law and order and would act against anyone breaking the law.

The meeting had resolved to protect residents' lives and homes and the property of the KwaZulu Chief Minis-

ter, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Mr Sabelo also said the people had planned to protect themselves, even if the police were present, because they had suffered a great deal already.

During the height of the unrest a number of cars without Umlazi registrations, including Transvaal-registered vehicles, some driven by UDF men, had been seen in Umlazi, the meeting heard.

"If they refuse to get out by the weekend, then they will have to face the consequences."

**Get out by
the weekend
or else . . .**

Gasa family says police were reluctant to act

Political Reporter

FAMILY and friends of Umlazi community leader David Gasa have said police appeared to be reluctant to act when his home was being burned down by a mob at the weekend.

The PFP law and order spokesman and MP for Durban Central, Mr Peter Gastrow, has undertaken to investigate and draw up a report.

The S A P public relations officer for Port Natal, Capt Winston Heunis, confirmed that a formal complaint had been lodged and the matter was under investigation.

A friend of the family, who did not want to be named for fear of retaliation by the arsonists, told the Mercury he had argued with police at the Umlazi police station before they responded to his call.

'Mr Gasa, who was in hiding, telephoned me at 4 50 p m on Saturday to

say he had been told his house was being burned down.

'He said he had telephoned the flying squad and a Sgt Pillay had assured him police would be at the scene immediately.'

There were no police when the friend arrived at the scene 20 minutes later so he went to the police station.

Knew

'I found another friend there, complaining that he had been pleading with the police since 4 50 p m to go to the Umlazi stadium where members of Inkatha were gathered.

'He told the police he knew some of the people there who had participated in the burning of the house and the looting of his property but the police did not seem interested.

'He said they had asked him about Mr Gasa's political affiliation, whether he belonged to the UDF or Inkatha.

'A W/O Jordaan said he was awaiting instructions from his superiors. I told

him he did not seem to appreciate the urgency of the matter.'

Eventually he followed police to Mr Gasa's home, where they found the house still burning.

'They told me they could not arrest the people in the stadium, which was about 2 km away, because there were about 100 people there and if they went in he feared there would be a war.'

Mr Gastrow said: 'For an as yet inexplicable reason the police appear to have been reluctant to intervene timeously.

'If this was because Mr Gasa was a supporter of the UDF then we have reached an intolerable state of affairs.

'I intend to obtain affidavits personally and draw up a report on this matter.'

A police spokesman in Pretoria said he could not react to hearsay evidence.

'Our first step is to investigate by approaching the parties concerned and only after the matter has been thoroughly looked into will punitive measures be taken.'

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CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi.

Sanctions:

Survey

could

be

wrong,

says

Buthelezi

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29/8/85

Soweto

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday said the Markinor survey, which showed that 77 per cent of blacks were in favour of economic sanctions against South Africa, could be wrong.

He said that while he respected surveys by research institutions and universities, he would rely more on the views expressed by his own constituency, which has never spoken in favour of sanctions.

"I am responsible for millions of people and I speak for ordinary black workers and ordinary peasants when I voice their rejection of sanctions. Surveys can also be wrong and I can quote many instances when wrong surveys have been published. That is why I rely on what people say rather than on what surveys say," he said.

The poll also showed that 43 per cent of blacks were in favour of violence. Chief Buthelezi says he is opposed to violence.

"I spoke to tens of thousands of people in Soweto and other townships on sanctions

By

SAM
MABE

and not once have I heard a voice among the throngs of people I address say that they want sanctions to be applied.

Doubts

"Anyone who doubts this needs to go and see the length of queues of work-seekers at the pass office in Johannesburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth and other cities to see that every black person who stands in a queue at these pass offices seeking a job is voting against sanctions with the feet as he stands in the queue looking for work.

"Salaried people who live comfortably with their families can easily advocate sanctions because this will not affect them — since they are secure with their families," said Chief Buthelezi.

Inkatha repudiates 'stay out of Umlazi' warning

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29/8/85 Mercury

Mercury Reporter

THE secretary-general of the Inkatha movement, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, has publicly criticised a leading Inkatha member for ordering United Democratic Front sympathisers to get out of Umlazi or face the consequences.

Dr Dhlomo's statement follows the intervention of PFP leader Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, who telephoned Umlazi yesterday and on Tuesday in response to threats made in the Press by Mr Winnington Sabelo that visitors to Umlazi who were known to be trouble-makers would not be allowed to enter the township.

However, Mr Sabelo said yesterday he stood by his statement that trouble-makers whose vehicles were known to the residents would not be allowed in the township.

People with N.J. ND and Transval-registered vehicles will not be allowed in Umlazi by the

weekend if they are considered to be trouble-makers or if they are known to be people behind the unrest, he said.

Mr Sabelo is a Kwazulu Legislative Assembly Member for Umlazi and a member of the central committee of Inkatha.

A senior PFP spokesman confirmed that Dr Slabbert had been approached in connection with Mr Sabelo's threats and had spoken to Dr Dhlomo twice on the telephone.

David Gasa

'They first had discussions in connection with Mr Sabelo's statement in the Press and then about a threat to the wife of Mr David Gasa, who was told to leave the township by armed men who entered her home on Tuesday night,' he said.

Dr Dhlomo said Mr Sabelo had no mandate from either the president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi,

the Kwazulu Government, the Umlazi Township Council or the local Inkatha leadership in Umlazi to issue such a statement.

He said the statement was not in line with Inkatha's conduct

throughout the period of unrest in the Durban area which was principally motivated by a desire to restore peace and to protect people and their property.

However, he added that he understood the anger

of the people who had lost their properties during the unrest and he was aware that the UDF and the NIC were reportedly implicated in the unrest.

'But we will not allow anybody to take the law into their own hands as

Mr Sabelo's statement implies,' Dr Dhlomo said.

Mr Sabelo replied that he was merely making a statement on behalf of residents and Inkatha members who had suffered great losses during the unrest.

Only weeks to go for release of KwaZulu consolidation proposals

Mercury

30/8/85

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**African Affairs
Correspondent**

THE eagerly awaited consolidation proposals for KwaZulu were expected to be released 'within weeks', the chairman of the Commission for Co-Operation and Development, Mr H Temple, said yesterday.

Mr Temple said the

commission, together with the Department of Co-operation and Development, was working according to the schedule announced two weeks ago by the minister, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, when he addressed the National Party's Natal congress.

Dr Viljoen said on that occasion that the consoli-

dation of KwaZulu was the most difficult and complex of all the homelands.

The proposals had taken longer than expected because the Government wanted well considered and thoroughly motivated practical recommendations.

Dr Viljoen said re-

settlement could not be undertaken as readily as in the past because of the costs involved, the dislocation of community life and the unacceptability of so-called forced removals.

He said consolidation had to be dealt with in such a way as to get the maximum consent and co-operation from KwaZulu.

HOMELANDS - KWA ZULU - GENERAL

1985

SEPTEMBER - DECEMBER

Buthelezi blames UDF for violence

Mercury 2/9/85

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African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has accused the United Democratic Front of unleashing violence in the Durban area after the death of Mrs Victoria Mxenge and of destroying KwaZulu Government property valued at more than R2 million.

He was responding to an attack on him and Inkatha made in Sea Point by Prof Fatima Meer, professor of sociology at the University of Durban-Westville, when she addressed a UDF meeting there.

Prof Meer blamed Inkatha for an increase in violence in Durban townships, which, she said, had resulted only after Inkatha had intervened.

Chief Buthelezi said many Indian people had openly accused the UDF of unleashing violence against them during the unrest of the past month.

'This was so even at the Mahatma Gandhi settlement and they stated this, weeping, on SABC-TV'.

He said that Inkatha had restored peace and order in the townships in broad daylight and in front of the international media.

'Mrs Meer may imagine that she is a guru whose word must be lapped up as Gospel truth every time she opens her mouth', Chief Buthelezi said.

He said it was 'extremely presumptuous' of Prof Meer to prescribe to South Africa an 'only road' towards political accommodation.

Any imposition of any solution or leader on the rest of South Africa was the road to violence.

'There is no government-in-exile waiting in the wings to impose a socialist future on the rest of the population', the Inkatha president said.

'The only way to peaceful change is via a national convention'.

Chief Buthelezi said the jailed ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, was South Africa's martyr but that did not mean that he alone had the answers..

Heunis may see KwaNatal plan soon

3/9/85
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Mercury

African Affairs Correspondent

THE KwaZulu Cabinet and the Natal Provincial Executive Committee hope to present plans for a joint administrative structure for the region to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, before the end of the year.

This emerged from a Press conference in Durban yesterday after the second meeting of the KwaZulu/Natal Strategic Policy Group.

Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC, could not say a joint delegation definitely would see Mr Heunis this year. Much depended on the progress made.

However, we would be very disappointed if we did not see him this year.

A Press statement from the group said progress had been made towards the establishment of 'appropriate statutory structures'.

Neither Mr Martin nor Dr Oscar Dhlomo, KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture and secretary-general of Inkatha, was prepared to disclose what those structures comprised.

Meetings

Dr Dhlomo said it would be discourteous to disclose details at this stage because the structures still had to be approved by the Administrator, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and Mr Heunis.

He said these structures would have to be finalised and two meetings would be held soon with this objective.

Mr Martin said there had been insufficient time yesterday to look into the details.

Asked whether the recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission had been discussed, Dr Dhlomo said the policy group did not wish to attach labels to its deliberations.

second and third-tier government for the Province, irrespective of what other options may be considered appropriate for the other provinces'.

The KwaZulu spokesman said greater co-operation in Natal and KwaZulu was to the good of the region as a whole.



Dr Oscar Dhlomo and Mr Frank Martin MEC discuss details of their deliberations yesterday.

...we are looking at what we feel will be the best administrative arrangement for Natal/KwaZulu, he said.

Pleased

He was pleased that the national congress of the Progressive Federal Party had agreed at the weekend to adopt the policy line that the Province should be administered differently from the rest of the country if necessary.

The congress agreed unanimously to a resolution introduced by Mr Ray Swart, Natal Provincial leader and chief spokesman on the homelands, that Natal and KwaZulu should be administered as one unit along the lines recommended by the Buthelezi Commission.

It called on the Government to recognise the feelings of the overwhelming majority of the people of Natal in this regard in any new constitutional plan involving

NEWS BACKGROUND

Power, liberation and the soft underbelly

Question: You have said you regret the violent aspects of some reform movements. How realistic is it to expect a reduction of violence which many regard as the only outlet for frustration?

Buthelesi: To speak as if violence is the only option now, distorts the issue. We must accept that the external mission of the ANC has been on the violent ticket for a quarter century. The truth of the matter is that neither violence nor non-violence has so far helped us bring about change.

The ANC has rejected the convention alliance you support. Has this undercut your position to any great extent? I can only judge by using as a barometer the growth of Inkatha itself. In 1976 when we had the unfortunate massacres in Soweto, Inkatha doubled its membership. It seems unfortunate each time there is violence or people talk about violence the membership of Inkatha doubles. Inkatha now numbers over a million. So I can't say my position has been undercut.

How do you feel about sanctions or disinvestment as a means for bringing about change?

In the first place disinvestment is a non-issue. I say so because it has been elevated into a principle when it is merely a tactic. Many people who support disinvestment don't realise that our brothers who have opted for it — the external mission of the ANC and other black voices — support it as part and parcel of revolutionary tactics, to bring about revolutionary change here. Because they want to make a hash of things here, they have chaos — they want the country un-

governable. They are not concerned with whether it topples government or not, because many people know it wouldn't. It couldn't topple even a small country like Ian Smith's Rhodesia. My constituency at various levels has not yet given me a mandate to support disinvestment — we need the jobs.

We think it is important to conduct our struggle in such a way that it won't destroy foundations for the future.

How do you respond to those who say your approach amounts to appeasement and working too close to the system?

As an opponent of apartheid I think my credentials are as impeccable as anyone's — as impeccable as those who are in jail, for that matter. That I am an opponent of apartheid is not debatable, it's a fact.

I believe the interdependence of black and white in the economy is the soft underbelly. It is very important for black people to make the economy even more dependent on blacks than it is now — only then can we use the strategy of using our consumer power and our worker power to force whites to come to the conference table.

You have said Nelson Mandela must be released before you will talk with government. At the same time you seem to have dropped the requirement for a one-man, one-vote system of government. How do you reconcile these stands when Mandela remains firm on the issue of one-man, one-vote in a unitary South Africa? I have not dropped anything. It is not true to say I have dropped one-man, one-vote. What I say is this should be

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelesi, leader of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, spoke with Peter Honey of Business Day and Bill Beaman of Voice of America on the current political situation in South Africa and his hopes for the future. This is an edited version of the interview.



shelved to start with, because if whites are so wild and stupid about it, one must look for ways of starting the journey with a step in that direction.

The recommendations of the Buthelesi Commission for Natal/KwaZulu suggested one-man, one-vote diluted with a minority veto. Since my (legislative) assembly and Inkatha endorsed it, this would be a beginning to me. I am a pragmatist and politician and must wrestle with the question of how to start. I believe whites, as whites, will scorch the earth rather than accept that now, but they cannot succeed indefinitely in blocking it.

I do not think people should pit me against Mandela because that only serves to create more disunity among black organisations and black leaders than we have at present. Let the gov-

ernment release him to speak for himself.

You were among the people who criticised President P W Botha for not saying enough about reform at his Durban speech on August 15. What must he do now to get you to the negotiating table?

I already told him I wanted a clear statement of intent and he told me in May he is not prepared to declare it. In his Durban speech he made it even more complex by implying that those who call for this do not want orderly government and are trying to trap him.

As far as I am concerned, there has to be a clear statement of intent — that there is going to be power-sharing at the centre of government, that South Africa is one country with one constitution and consists of one peo-

ple in one land with one destiny — those are the minimal demands I make.

Those sound like some of the demands of the Freedom Charter. Do you subscribe to any foundations of the Charter as a basis of a future South African constitution?

While I say it is a very important contribution and I have no problem with it I do not want it as a second *dompas*, as it were, to put in my back pocket. You know that even in South Africa the Black Consciousness-oriented groups don't accept it. As a former member of the ANC I have no problems with it, but we shouldn't pretend it is like the tablets that Moses brought down from Mount Sinai from God.

There was a lot of violence recently in Natal, particularly between Inkatha and the UDF. What is the basis by which you intend to control what is going on in the townships?

As far as the Natal scene is concerned, we all know that after the death of (Victoria) Mxenge there was general destruction of property and attacks on people by the UDF. But when Inkatha steps in and restores order the media says all over the world: Come and see what Inkatha is doing.

We have lost property in that area worth more than R2m because of the UDF. Inkatha regards it as its inalienable right to defend itself.

Imagine South Africa under your aegis. How would you reconcile differences between black organisations like Inkatha, UDF, Azapo? I am very concerned about it. In fact you are touching a raw nerve because

I believe if there is any factor which is the biggest obstacle to liberation in South Africa it is not so much the Nationalists — it is black disunity. If we didn't have these divisions and confrontations between blacks it would be a matter of a few weeks and months for us to launch such an attack on the system that whites would be brought to their knees. But because of these divisions we cannot do that, and the whites are laughing all the way to the political bank because we are not at each other's throats at the moment.

I lay blame for this disunity at the door of the external mission of the ANC. They regard themselves as a government-in-exile. They talk about the struggle, not as waged by the black people of South Africa, but as led by the ANC. They don't recognise or accept any other thing except the UDF who act as their internal storm-troopers.

Now all of a sudden, because I've become too powerful, I must be destroyed by being discredited, by having me lampooned as some kind of stooge which I am not.

How much longer are you prepared to wait before you join the other black political and church leaders in saying enough is enough?

I say enough is enough, but I am not a political showman. If others indulge in political showmanship let them please themselves. I don't want to speak blood and thunder when I don't have the tools to carry out my threats. To ask how much time I give government is to presume I have more power than government, when I must accept — like it or not — Pres-

ident Botha is the most powerful man on the continent of Africa.

It seems that not only do you oppose disinvestment, but you are actually looking for backing from the United States — that it should now decide who it wants to back. Is that true?

They must back up the forces for change, and the forces of change are black. We, as the victims of apartheid, must be backed up. If the United States realises that the struggle is for the people of South Africa to carry out themselves, then I believe the United States should strengthen the arm of black victims of apartheid to enable them to carry on their job of liberating this country.

President Reagan has made money available to students here to study in the US; money for black university students within South Africa. That is very important — it's what I mean by strengthening the arm.

What else must be done from abroad to strengthen the arm of blacks? Support for black people in education, in health, in agriculture. The expertise of the US has a lot to offer. If it came to applying one of my favourite strategies — consumer power — this cannot be applied if people are starving. A township like Soweto or Umhlangeni, or any other, could not last a week without cash. The question of producing food is important. I regard this as crucial to the liberation struggle. The whole of Africa is going to be a starving continent, I think. If the Americans and other Western countries want to feel good when they foist charity on to us in Africa, then they must do something about making us self-reliant to help ourselves.

Buthlezi will not visit seminary to mediate in dispute

4/9/85 MERCURY

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, will not visit the Federal Theological Seminary at Imbali near Pietermaritzburg today to mediate in a dispute between members of the Imbali community and staff and students.

Originally he had agreed to intercede after 100 armed men, led by the Mayor of Imbali, Mr P Pakkies, and the local member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr V B Ndlovu, marched on the seminary and demanded that it be closed by August 30. They alleged that the institution was responsible for unrest in the area.

A Supreme Court application was brought by the seminary president, Dr Khoza Mgojo, restraining

them from attacking the seminary.

The Chief Minister said last night that the granting of an interdict made the matter *sub judice*.

He had asked, through his legal advisers, for the interdict to be lifted, but the seminary authorities had refused to take this step.

A telex sent yesterday on behalf of the seminary council, nominating certain representatives to meet him at a 'mutually acceptable venue', had also caused problems.

Legal dispute

The Chief Minister's legal adviser explained that Chief Buthelezi was not going to be placed in a position where he represented the community.

He had been approached to visit Imbali as a mediator, in the first

place, between the community and the seminary authorities.

'It seems that the matter has been taken beyond conciliation and made into a legal dispute,' the adviser said.

Chief Buthelezi said the seminary authorities had 'painted themselves into a corner' because of the interdict and the telex.

He was prepared to reconsider the matter, however, provided the content of the telex was 'recouched'.

Mr R Bulman, registrar of the seminary, said last night that the staff of the institution were disappointed they would not be able to see him.

'These were his conditions, not ours,' he said, adding that the seminary was not ruling out a future meeting.

No one knows what will happen next, says Buthelezi

Mercury
6/9/85

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JOHANNESBURG— South Africa was 'walking through one of the darkest valleys in its history' and only fools would dare predict what would happen next, the KwaZulu leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, told a gathering of Jewish leaders here last night.

'The State President dares not tell us what he thinks will or should happen next because he himself does not know,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi, who

returned last week from a formal visit to Israel, was guest of honour at a South African Zionist Federation dinner.

He said that, in spite of the 'explosive certainty prevailing', blacks were convinced victory would be theirs and that, in the end, they would create 'a beautiful society' that would be respected in the international community.

His visit to Israel had strengthened his resolve to hold to his beliefs and to pursue his present tactics and strategies in defiance of 'the forces of oppression' which distorted minds and values and led people to opt voluntarily for killing as a political weapon.

Response

Chief Buthelezi said he had often been asked whether South Africa's 120 000 Jews were not a vulnerable minority who had to be careful about what they said and who had, in political matters, 'to avoid rocking the boat'.

His response was to recall that a former Israeli ambassador to South Africa, Mr Itzhak Unna, had often spoken forthrightly about the South African race problem.

For example, when Mr Unna reacted to the ejecting of people from the Crossroads squatter camp many Jewish South Africans had contacted him to point out he was jeopardising the position of Jews in South Africa by

saying things which displeased the Government.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister said his own response to such cautions was a sharp reminder that South African Jews had as much right to be in the country as any other South African citizen.

Sinners

Citing the National Party's wartime campaign against Jewish immigration, he said 'incipient white anti-Semitism' could not be used 'as a pretext for standing up and being counted when it comes to the big human battle for black human rights and human dignity being waged in South Africa'.

Chief Buthelezi said he had tried to make the people of Israel realise that the South African Jewish community had its saints and sinners like any other community.

Chief Buthelezi asked Jews and Zulus to draw together and strengthen each other in the common task they faced as citizens of South Africa.

'What I say of the Zulus applies equally to other African ethnic groups,' Chief Buthelezi said.

He had returned from Israel strengthened in his belief that the human spirit was unconquerable.

'I am filled with determination to continue doing what I am doing, for we will certainly overcome in South Africa as the people of Israel did.'

— (Sapa)

...leaves left

Ulundi to have R1 m rice project

African Affairs
Correspondent

A UNIQUE rice-growing project, with an initial investment of R1 260 000, will be launched at Ulundi on Tuesday as a joint venture involving the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation (KFC) and the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC).

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and the chief executive of the Development Bank, Dr Simon Brand, will be signing agreements for this pilot project which will get under way in the Ingwavuma area of north-east KwaZulu.

The Chief Minister will be signing acceptance of a grant of R756 000 from the Development Bank. The rest of the costs, totalling R504 000, will be borne on an equal basis by the KFC and the IDC.

Should the pilot project be successful, it will be expanded and could save South Africa up to R25 million every year in foreign exchange.

Mercury
7/9/85

Buthelezi tells the West he is not a 'moderate'

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has denied media descriptions of him as a 'moderate' leader and says he in fact demands radical change in South Africa.

In a memorandum handed yesterday to former Liberal Party leader and former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, and the Australian Ambassador to South Africa, Mr R N Birch, Chief Buthelezi said in any country other than South Africa a leader with a mass following who rejected the country's Constitution and demanded that it was scrapped would, by definition, be radical in every sense of the word.

He made the point that he had often said he was quite prepared to lead his people into an armed defence of their South African citizenship.

Chief Buthelezi told the Australian delegation he had pleaded for many years with the West to increase its pressure on Pretoria.

'Western embassies in South Africa should be strengthened and specifically charged to advise their governments about how the process of non-violent opposition to apartheid can be strengthened,' he said.

'They should realise the extent to which a future race-free and democratic South Africa, with a thriving economy, is fundamentally necessary for the future development of the whole sub-continent.'

Auto battery output plummets

Demand for lead falls as car sales decline

B. Ray 9/9/85

THE lead industry is sharing the fate of the motor industry as demand by car battery manufacturers for lead has plummeted with the drop in car sales.

The trend is serving to damage further the structurally weak and depressed nature of the industry, which grows at an annual rate of only 1.4% worldwide, mainly because of recycling.

Norman Henry, MD of Fry's Metals, a leading secondary smelter, said business was "terrible".

"Most of my business is related to the motor industry and volumes have fallen off due to the recession. Our forecast for 1985 is a decline of 23% based on predictions for the motor industry."

He was pessimistic about the prospects of an immediate recovery as, he said, "the car industry does not seem to have a promising future".

In 1984 the battery industry consumed 68% of the total South African lead consumption of 43 700 tons. A further 18% was used for electric cable sheathing and the remainder for pipes, sheets, alloys, chemicals and ammunition.

LINDA ENSOR

About 50% of the lead used in South Africa is imported in refined form, primarily from Tsumeb in South West Africa but also from Zambia. The remainder is recycled from batteries and electric cable sheathing.

Chris Devine, MD of Castle Lead Works (Tvl), agreed prospects for the lead industry were directly linked to those of the motor industry, but added that the battery replacement sector had been expanding.

The original equipment market was "substantially down" compared with last year, he said, while lead supplies to the building, cable and nuclear industries had suffered only a slight decline.

An exception, however, was the expanded plant of SA Smelting Works at Isithebe, Kwazulu. GM Guy Marshall said the newly-commissioned R1.5m plant, which had increased capacity four times, was operating at full capacity to satisfy the increased demands of its steady customers.

The plant included a sophisticated bag-house anti-pollution facility, a UK manufactured ro-

tary smelting furnace and an Italian fully-automated ingot caster. Annual output is expected to be 7 000 tons and Marshall hopes to pick up at least 10% of the export market for antimonial lead.

While it is to be expected that the general economic conditions would have had an adverse affect on the lead industry, its intrinsic long-term prospects are not something to get excited about.

There are few new outlets for lead apart from batteries, says Henry.

In addition, substitutes for its traditional uses are being sought because of the metal's toxicity. Overseas the lead content of petrol has been substantially reduced for this reason and its use in paint has been phased out.

Less solder is used for electronics because of the trend towards miniaturised printed circuit boards and the use of lead in printing has also declined. Research is underway overseas to discover new ways of using lead, for example, to stabilise asphalt in roads, but tests have to be done to ensure it will be safe.

The only sector indicating some improvement in the use of lead is pigments.

Don't hide behind Inkatha's skirts

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SOWETO 10/9/85

BUTHELEZI WARNS WHITES

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu and President of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said yesterday he and Inkatha could not hold revolutionary forces at bay if whites continued to remain reluctant to work towards change.

He was addressing a meeting of the joint committee of the Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, the Natal Chamber of Industries, and the Durban Sugar Association.

Chief Buthelezi said he was disturbed by suggestions that it had been his leadership which had prevented the outbreak of serious violence in the Natal/KwaZulu area.

Such remarks showed a lack of awareness about the depth of black anger in the area, he said.

Anger

"If whites think they can hide behind the skirts of Inkatha and that Inkatha is capable of stemming black anger in the face of the state president's refusal to take real steps towards power-sharing, they will be proven wrong in the end. No matter how effective my leadership is, I cannot hold revolutionary forces at bay while whites remain politically recalcitrant."

Chief Buthelezi appealed to Natal business leaders to talk seriously with white leaders in the province about the need

for joint structures with the real meaning and real powers.

"I am asking big business to strengthen the resolve of white Natalians to make bold steps forward and show the

many millions who support the politics of reconciliation... that it is not futile for blacks at this juncture in our history to hold out their hands in friendship and to take the first steps to-



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

wards compromise solutions."

In times of urgent decision-making, the resolve to work towards fundamental change had to be strengthened, Chief Buthelezi said.

Inkatha 'can't shield whites from anger'

107 ~~107~~ 10/9/85 Mercury

African Affairs Correspondent

IF WHITES think that they can 'hide behind the skirts of Inkatha' and that Inkatha is capable of stemming black anger in the face of President Botha's refusal to take real steps toward power-sharing, they will be proved wrong in the end.

This was said in Ulundi yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, when he addressed a joint committee of the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of

Commerce, the Natal Chamber of Industries and the South African Sugar Association.

He asked that big business sit down with white political leaders in Natal to talk 'quietly and seriously' about the need for joint structures with 'real meaning' and 'real powers'.

Chief Buthelezi said KwaZulu/Natal had been relatively quiet during the past year of turmoil in South Africa. People had often said to him that they appreciated his leadership which could keep the forces of violence at bay.

'Every time I heard these sentiments, I was filled with unease because the remarks showed a lack of awareness of the depth of black anger here in our midst.'

'The remarks were made as though blacks in this part of South Africa were immune to the forces which were at work in other parts of South Africa.'

He said his forebodings about the extent to which violence could sweep into KwaZulu/Natal had been proved to have substance around the Greater Durban area recently.

Whatever was said and done, there was a wide perception that Inkatha was a force to be reckoned with.

He said people outside of Natal were more 'timid' than those in the province.

Friendship

'I am asking big business to strengthen the resolve of white Natalians to take bold steps forward, and to show the many millions who pursue the politics of reconciliation I pursue in a wide range of different constituencies, that it is not futile for blacks at this juncture of history to hold out the hand in friendship and to take the first steps towards compromise solutions.'

After the meeting, the business delegates expressed support for an appeal by Chief Buthelezi to the Government for the dissolution of the Natal Provincial Council to be postponed until a suitable joint decision-making structure has been created.

In a joint statement, they said the meeting had been held as a result of an urgent need for some basis of joint decision-making to be achieved between KwaZulu and Natal as soon as possible.

'Whites, Indians and coloureds in this part of South Africa must realise that, no matter how effective my leadership is, I cannot hold the forces of revolution at bay while whites remain politically recalcitrant.'

Chief Buthelezi said that in making his request for big business to talk seriously with the Natal Provincial Administration and white political leaders in Natal, he was not saying anything pessimistic about talks already in progress between the Natal Provincial Executive Committee and the KwaZulu Cabinet.

'The talks we are having are constructive, and there is a greater prospect now than there ever has been of black and white agreeing to sharing power in this part of South Africa.'

'But it is not yet an accomplished fact, and all concerned are susceptible to national pressures.'

Buthlezi asks for freeze on Natal-KwaZulu plans

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has requested Natal Administrator Radclyffe Cadman to appeal to President Botha to declare a moratorium on political development in KwaZulu/Natal to give blacks and whites in the

region the opportunity of making their contribution to change. *107 Mercury*

Speaking at a dinner here last night in honour of the Administrator and members of the Provincial Executive Committee, Chief Buthelezi said South Africa would not fall apart if blacks and whites in KwaZulu/Natal were given the time to find each other, politi-

cally.

He said if Mr Botha was to reject such a moratorium, it would mean that the President wanted to go on imposing political and constitutional developments. *11/9/85*

Chief Buthelezi said he hoped Mr Cadman would convey to the Natal Provincial Council and to the South African Government his deep concerns

about the scrapping of the provincial council system.

He said his participation in negotiations with the new provincial authorities would appear, at this stage, to be jeopardised once the province was run by Government nominees responsible to the Government and not to the people of Natal.

'The introduction of the new provincial set-up and the establishment of regional service councils is an elaboration of the new constitution,' Chief Buthelezi said.

'Not consulted'

'While it is dangerous for a politician to talk about things not yet real. I say quite emphatically that continued dictation to blacks must cease.

'The majority of the people in KwaZulu/Natal are black. They were not consulted about the new provincial set-up.

'They were not consulted about the regional service councils and yet neither of these two developments can last any length of time without black support,' he said.

The Chief Minister expressed his concern that blacks and whites in KwaZulu/Natal would 'under-achieve' in what they were attempting.

No political or constitutional development could possibly guarantee a totally painless transition from an apartheid society to a normal society.



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**African Affairs
Correspondent**

ULUNDI—Details of a massive rice-growing scheme, which could save millions in foreign exchange and provide a quarter of South Africa's needs within five years, were revealed here yesterday.

The scheme, to be developed in the Ingwavuma area of KwaZulu, will mean the creation of a new town to house those who take up several hundred new jobs.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and the chief executive of the Development Bank, Dr Simon Brand, signed an agreement for a pilot project to be funded by the Development Bank, the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation, and the Industrial Development Corporation.

The pilot scheme will cost R1 300 000 but R70 million will ultimately be invested over a four-year period.

600 workers

Chief Buthelezi said the South African economy was under seige. The project was, therefore, exciting because it would provide local employment opportunities for 600 people and could save South Africa R25 million a year in foreign exchange.

The Chief Minister said another 800 would find seasonal employment during planting and harvesting.

South Africa depended on imports for rice, currently buying about 175 000 tons a year, mainly from the United States at an annual cost of more than R100 million.

The KwaZulu Government was concerned about the impact the scheme would have on one of South Africa's most beautiful natural areas and a considerable sum would be spent on environmental impact studies.

Mr Hannes le Roux, acting development executive of the KFC, said that 4 ha of the scheme were already under rice and the initial results were very good.

The project would ultimately involve an area of 20 000 ha.

R70 million rice project started in KwaZulu

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Mw Curry 11/9/85

12/9/85 (107)

Change must come from within, says Chief Buthelezi

African Affairs
Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says blacks must abandon the 'give me something for nothing' attitude.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Natal African Blind Society in Durban yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said this was not just a message to the blind but to all blacks.

'We must abandon all hope that our society can be salvaged from without. It must be salvaged from within.'

He said the struggle for liberation in South Africa would not be won or lost when the apartheid regime was ousted and apartheid was eradicated as the 'scourge' that it was.

The real struggle in the country was to vanquish apartheid in such a way

that it could be replaced with 'decent and wholesome things'.

Chief Buthelezi said it was not only apartheid which destroyed human relationships, and it was not the only evil system of government under which people lived.

If South Africans made a national endeavour to conquer poverty, ignorance and disease, they could do it.



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

BOTHA IS LOST - CHIEF

107

SOWETAN
12/9/85

IT WAS not surprising that the international community could no longer be optimistic about President P W Botha's ultimate good intentions as it was very likely that he himself did not know where he was going, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

SOWETAN
Correspondent

The KwaZulu Chief Minister said this in an aide memoire presented at discussions in Durban with Mr Hans H Angermueller, vice-president of America's giant Citibank.

He said reforms already undertaken paled into insignificance compared with what still needed to be done.

They could not in any way satisfy black aspirations or diffuse the present crisis.

Violence

The only way to deter escalating violence was by addressing those central issues concerning the imperative need to move towards power sharing between blacks and whites at every level of government.

Black leaders were expected to participate

in bodies like the Special Cabinet Committee in which they were expected to discuss political and constitutional developments within the framework of a constitution which blacks totally rejected.

Chief Buthelezi said that as president of Inkatha, which had more than a million card-carrying members, everything he did has to be done openly and his constituents needed to know what he was negotiating about.

"The State President makes this impossible. He is perhaps secretive about where he is leading our country, but it is far more likely that he himself does not know where he is going."

KwaZulu consolidation plans will be known soon

Mercury 13/9/85 (104) (107)
African Affairs Correspondent

THE KwaZulu consolidation proposals are expected to be released within the next week, the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr H Temple, said yesterday.

Politicians of all persuasions and leaders of organised agriculture are looking forward to the announcement with keen anticipation, especially in view of reports that the controversial 1974 consolidation proposals for the region might be scrapped.

News that the release of the long-awaited proposals was imminent was first conveyed to the Natal congress of the National Party in Durban last month by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

The Minister said that the consolidation of KwaZulu was the most difficult and complex of all the homelands.

The proposals had taken longer than expected because the Government wanted well-considered and thoroughly motivated practical recommendations.

The KwaZulu Government declined to give evidence

to the commission about the final consolidation of the region.

The KwaZulu spokesman, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said at the time that consolidation would cause misery to many people and would involve the removal of hundreds of thousands of Zulus.

He said the KwaZulu authorities would have been far happier had the Government considered alternatives to consolidation spelled out in the Buthelezi Commission report.

Spokesmen for the Progressive Federal Party have been highly critical of the delay in announcing the proposals.

Mr Ray Swart, leader of the PFP in Natal and spokesman on homeland matters, said yesterday that it was impossible to embark on a realistic plan of consolidation for KwaZulu because of the interdependence of the region.

He asked if the Government, in repeatedly delaying its consolidation proposals, had come to the same conclusion.

If this were the case, then alternative plans for Natal and KwaZulu should be spelled out.

Equality, rule of law and democracy make only worthwhile future, says chief

Mercury 14/9/85

Mercury Reporter

THE only future worth having in South Africa was one based on equality, the rule of law and a democratic government, said the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

He was addressing about 500 Natal pupils at Hilton College last night on 'The South Africa I would like to see'.

The speech, organised by the Hilton College Forum, which has been reinstated as a platform to expose pupils to political opinion, was attended by pupils from Hilton, Michaelhouse, St Anne's Diocesan College and Girls' Collegiate.

'The South Africa I would like to see will only come about if we in this country do determined battle against injustice and inequality which racism has made

inherent in our society,' said Chief Buthelezi.

He said the rule of law, which was vital in every civilisation, could be suspended in South Africa by ministerial acts and by police officers.

'The rule of law has two essential elements in it — one is a judicial process and the other is equality before the law.'

'In our country I have the highest regard for our

judiciary process. However our courts are faced with the need to make rulings within the framework of unjust laws and this violates the second essential ingredient in the true rule of law.

'In our constitution and in our law there are some laws which apply to whites and some which apply to blacks. There is gross inequality before the law in South Africa.'

Chief Buthelezi said unjust laws also contributed to making blacks the people who lived in squalid conditions and whites the people who lived in decency and luxury.

'It is unjust laws which distinguishes the quality of education which a black child gets and a white child gets, and it is unjust laws which are ultimately responsible for

the fact that the matric pass rate in black schools is usually below 20 percent,' he said.

But Chief Buthelezi said change would not be achieved through violence and bloodshed.

He said that instead of achieving a civilised democracy by wars, revolutions and killings it was necessary to negotiate and compromise.

Buthelezi call to white S A for changes

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday appealed to every white South African to urge the President to implement the dramatic changes in influx control and the pass system recommended by a President's Council committee yesterday.

In a statement, Chief

Buthelezi welcomed the fact that Mr Botha was addressing himself to the question of bringing about badly needed reform in pass and influx laws.

'The State President has shown yet again that he is facing the right direction,' he said.

If Mr Botha approved the changes in influx con-

trol proposed by Dr A Oosthuizen's committee and an identity document for all South Africans was produced by the Government, there would be 'more hope than ever before' of the reform process being meaningful, he said.

'And if the State President goes further and actually introduces legis-

lation at the soonest opportunity to implement the recommendations of Dr Oosthuizen's committee, then considerable progress will be made in de-escalating the levels of conflict now so apparent in South Africa.'

He said the President now had a chance of showing what kind of leader he was. — (Sapa)

Change stayaway date — Inkatha

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STAR

16/9/85

ULUNDI — Inkatha's central committee last night endorsed the call by church leaders for a day of prayer to end the state of crisis in South Africa, but appealed for the date — October 9 — to be postponed.

Church leaders at the National Initiative for Reconciliation conference in Maritzburg last week called for the day of prayer and a work stayaway.

The committee also endorsed the conference's demands for an end to the state of emergency, removal of the SADF and emergency police forces from townships, release of detainees and political prisoners, and immediate talks with the authentic leadership of the different population groups.

It said the discussions at the conference, on the whole, reflected the views of black Christians.

But Inkatha made it clear it considered October 9 too soon.

It said it was essential there be enough time for the people involved to understand the motivation

behind the initiative so they could endorse the proposed action.

"We are also aware," the Inkatha statement said, "that stayaways which have been organised in the past to demonstrate black abhorrence of apartheid have been spoilt by violence, when some black organisations and trade union leaders used violence to intimidate black workers into abiding by the stayaway decisions.

CONFRONTATION

"In view of this history, we fear that a day of prayer which involves stayaways, at this time, is more likely to become a forum for a black-on-black confrontation (of the kind) going on now, in our townships and between different political organisations."

● A group of 400 Christian leaders from 47 denominations placed an advertisement in a Sunday newspaper calling for, among other things, Christians to stay away from work on October 9. — Sapa.

CLERICS WARNED: Beware violence

16/9/85

NM

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ULUNDI—Inkatha last night endorsed a call by church leaders for a day of prayer to end South Africa's turmoil but expressed fears of violence arising out of their call for a stayaway from work and school.

The central committee of the organisation, backing the day of prayer, appealed for its scheduled date of October 9 to be put back.

Church leaders, including Anglican prelates Archbishop Philip Russell and Bishop Desmond Tutu, called for the day of prayer and a work stoppage at a Christian reconciliation conference in Pietermaritzburg last week.

Inkatha endorsed the churchmen's statement, which included demands for an end to the state of emergency, the removal of the South African Defence Force and emergency police forces from the townships, the release of all detainees and political prisoners and for immediate talks with authentic leaders of various population groups.

The discussions at the Pietermaritzburg conference had on the whole reflected the views of black Christians, said Inkatha in a statement yesterday.

Too soon

But Inkatha made it clear that it considered October 9 too soon for most black Christians.

It was essential that enough time be provided for people involved to understand the reasons behind the initiative so that they could endorse the proposed action.

'We are also aware,' the Inkatha statement said, 'that stayaways which have been organised in the past to demonstrate black abhorrence of apartheid have been spoilt by violence, when some black organisations and trade union leaders used violence to intimidate black workers into abiding by the stayaway decisions.'

'In view of this history we fear that a day of prayer which involves stayaways at this time is more likely to become a forum for a black-on-black confrontation of the kind going on now in our townships and between different political organisations.'

'If these kinds of conflicts were to flare up during the stayaway in observance of the day of prayer, this would be a further setback to the struggle for liberation.'

Furthermore, October 9 coincided with the end-of-year examinations and it was feared that any stayaways at this time might jeopardise the careers of thousands of black pupils, the statement added.

All this would result in large numbers of black workers losing their jobs

Condemned

In another statement, Inkatha condemned the ANC's 'now repeated' call on black South Africans to kill other black South Africans who 'did not toe the line dictated by those in exile'.

The organisation's Central Committee strongly condemned the ANC attack on Inkatha's president, SKwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and 'the seeds of civil war such attacks sow'.

Inkatha called on Chief Buthelezi to make public what the ANC's mission in exile had said about the movement so that they could make their own assessment. — (Sapa)

NRP leader in call for joint government

86/24

17/9/85 Mercury

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Political Reporter

THE Natal leader of the New Republic Party, Derrick Watterson, yesterday called for the establishment of a joint government of Natal and KwaZulu with legislative powers greater than those of the provincial councils.

Mr Watterson made a plea for politicians to transcend party differences, stop 'playing politics' and 'look after the interests of the country'.

He said the current talks between Natal's Executive Committee and the KwaZulu Government about a joint administration of the region could

only be an interim measure.

'A body that is purely administrative is inadequate. There should be some sort of overriding governing body to accommodate the needs of the region.'

Mr Watterson called for a 'genuine multiracial government for Natal and KwaZulu'. Such a body would have to have greater legislative powers than the provincial councils currently had.

'Its powers should be more like those of the KwaZulu Government than the provincial councils,' he said. And it should include

all groups, coloured and Indian as well as white and black.

'The genuine fears of the various groups and the differences between them must be taken into account. Group identity

cannot be ignored.'

If whites, Indians and coloureds were to have a future in South Africa they would have to establish a 'proper working relationship with responsible black leaders', he

said.

He said that while he could not commit the NRP, he would be willing to support the 'convention alliance' called for by PFP leader Dr F van Zyl Slabbert.

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Exco, KwaZulu talks to go step further

107 Mercury 18/9/85

Political Reporter

NATAL Executive Committee members and members of the KwaZulu Government are to hold talks about a joint governing body for the region with legislative as well as administrative powers.

Natal's Administrator-in-Executive-Committee has already held several rounds of discussions with the KwaZulu Government about a joint administration of the region.

But the Natal leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Derrick Watterson, this week called for the talks to go further than joint administration and look at a 'genuine multi-racial government for Natal and KwaZulu'.

Senior MEC Frank Martin said the Administrator-in-Executive-Committee was only legally competent to talk to the KwaZulu Government about administrative structures.

'But there is nothing to stop Exco members as politicians talking about what they like.'

He confirmed that there were moves 'to set up discussions between

politicians' to talk about joint political structures.

MEC Dering Stainbank said: 'We have been working out the details of the administrative aspect, but with all that must come the next step.'

Plans

'We have arrived at the next step. We are working on it.'

When asked about the Government's plans to abolish the provincial councils, Mr Stainbank said that whatever joint political body was formed in the future, it would have to be on the basis of elected representatives.

'But I don't believe we can ever get off the ground without putting forward proposals that will be acceptable to the Government.'

'I don't see Province or KwaZulu disappearing, but I do see the possibil-

ity of a joint council to represent the two bodies,' Mr Stainbank said.

National leader of the NRP Bill Sutton said there was no reason why an arrangement such as that envisaged by Mr Watterson could not work provided it did not detract from the NRP's goal of getting blacks into decision-making at the central level.

He said the NRP was keeping a very close eye on the concept of a national convention alliance.

Mr Brian Page, NRP MP for Umhlanga, said he had difficulties with Mr Watterson's suggestion that a new governing body should be created.

He did not believe there should be a 'special deal' for KwaZulu/Natal in particular. The primary goal should be power-sharing as a whole.

'Still a chance for non-violent change'

107 Mercury 19/9/85

African Affairs Correspondent

IF PRESIDENT Ronald Reagan had announced very damaging measures against South Africa which would have really hurt the economy, President Botha would not have been in a position to argue the merits of scrapping the pass laws and the President's Council would not have been in a position to endorse the Oosthuizen recommendations on influx control.

This was said at Ulundi yesterday by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, when he met the American Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel.

Backlash

Chief Buthelezi said he was grateful the American President had not taken the kind of steps against South Africa which would have submerged reform attempts under an over-riding white backlash.

This could easily have led to whites adopting a 'scorched earth' policy.

Chief Buthelezi said his non-violent stance and his commitment to bringing about change through negotiation and through employing democratic opposition to apartheid was not authored by a view that South Africa was not yet in an 11th hour situation.

'I again and again warn that the time may well come when every non-violent attempt to bring about radical change has failed, and the people will be historically justified in using violence as a last resort,' he said.

However, he told the ambassador that he did not believe all non-violent tactics and strategies had been exploited even though there was not much time left.

'I believe that a concerted black South African attempt made in harmony with positive forces from the international community can yet conjoin non-violence with radical changes and salvage our country from a race war,' Chief Buthelezi said.

'I remain completely convinced that black South Africans want to bring about change preferably through non-violent means and will only support the forces of violence if they are really convinced that non-violent means have failed.'

forces from the international community can yet conjoin non-violence with radical changes and salvage our country from a race war,' Chief Buthelezi said.

KwaZulu

proposals

19/9/85 (107) Mercury
'next week'

African Affairs Correspondent

THE long-awaited consolidation proposals for KwaZulu will be announced at a Press conference in Durban on Monday, a spokesman for the Département of Co-operation and Development said yesterday.

The spokesman said the Press conference would be chaired by Mr H Tempel, chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development.

Politicians of all hues and leaders of organised agriculture are awaiting the announcement with tremendous interest and there have been reports that the controversial 1974 consolidation proposals for the region might be scrapped.

The former Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told the Natal congress of the National

Party last year that there would be an announcement within a few months.

By August this year, however, nothing concrete had materialised and the present minister, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said release of the proposals had taken longer than anticipated because the Government wanted well-motivated and thoroughly considered practical recommendations.

The KwaZulu Government declined to give evidence to the Commission for Co-operation and De-

velopment about the final consolidation of the region.

The KwaZulu spokesman, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said at the time that traditional consolidation would cause misery to many people and would involve the removal of hundreds of thousands of Zulus.

He said the KwaZulu authorities would have been far happier had the Government considered alternatives to consolidation spelled out in the Buthelezi Commission report.

Condemned

The delay in announcing the proposals has been criticised by Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party and the party's spokesman on homelands.

The hold-up has also been condemned by Mr Pat Rogers, spokesman on co-operation and development matters for the New Republic Party.

The president of the Natal Agricultural Union, Mr J.J. Fourie, said that the sword of consolidation had always been hanging over Natal and the sooner people knew what was going on the better.

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19/9/85

Terror wave in Durban as 'impis' purge UDF

By WEEKLY REPORTER
Durban

AN unprecedented wave of terror is sweeping the Durban black townships of Umlazi and Kwa Mashu, where hordes of armed warriors are "purging" the townships of United Democratic Front (UDF) sympathisers.

At least three people have been abducted and brutally killed by the "impis" who roam the streets at night, forcing males to join them on their murder and destruction spree.

Last week two organisers of the National Federation of Workers, a UDF affiliate, were attacked at their Umlazi homes.

Thabo Robert Mokoena, 33, was abducted and killed, and his colleague, Mandla Ndlela, 37, had his house destroyed by about 50 men who critically assaulted him.

These are just some of the incidents that have followed a "warning" by the KwaZulu legislative assembly member for Umlazi, Mr Winnington Sabelo, that all UDF sympathisers should leave Umlazi or else they would be "dealt with".

Mr Sabelo announced this at a press conference about three weeks ago, but has since been reprimanded by Dr Oscar Dhloomo, secretary general of Inkatha who said Mr Sabelo had not been mandated by either the KwaZulu government or by Inkatha to issue the "warning".

But despite Dr Dhloomo's assurances, the UDF has borne the brunt of the impi's acts of killing, maiming and destruction.

The impi were initially vigilante groups that were formed by Inkatha at the height of the recent unrest to "restore" normality in the townships.

Mr Sabelo who was in charge of these vigilante groups claims the impi now terrorising the residents are not his people — despite several claims that he has been seen with them.

Several people are known to have left the townships in fear of their lives. Among them is Rev Wesley Mabuza, a prominent member of Diakonia, an organisation of Christian churches in the Greater Durban area. Rev Mabuza was frog-marched by the attackers who forced him to chant anti-UDF slogans.

But chants were before the present reign of terror that has seen even journalists incurring the wrath of the impi when they tried to photograph them in action.

Police are investigating.

Coloureds and Indians for KwaNatal talks

Political Reporter

INDIAN and coloured representatives are to be drawn into talks on a special constitutional arrangement for Natal-KwaZulu.

The KwaZulu Government and Natal's Executive Committee announced the major move at a Press conference yesterday.

Senior MEC Frank Martin and KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture Oscar Dhlomo said the NPA and the KwaZulu Government had reached agreement on joint administrative structures for the region.

They were now ready to proceed to the 'next step' and a series of meetings was being planned to discuss a constitutional arrangement within which the new structures would operate.

Extra-parliamentary groups and representatives would be invited to contribute to the talks as well as elected representatives in Parliament.

The move marks a significant advance on current Government thinking about the linking of Natal and KwaZulu, which it sees as being limited to the administrative and economic spheres, excluding joint legislative decision-making.

But Dr Dhlomo said Natal and KwaZulu were indi-

visible and the talks could not be limited by what was thought likely to be accepted by the Government.

Mr Martin said: 'We can only make decisions we believe to be realistic. Things are changing so fast, who can say what might or might not be acceptable?'

While no timetable has been set for the talks, the MECs are racing against time because the Government plans to disband the provincial councils early next year.

'There is a sense of urgency,' Mr Martin said. 'We would welcome any extension to our present life to help us reach finality.'

The announcement followed the latest of a series of meetings which have been jointly chaired by Mr Martin and Dr Dhlomo.

Mr Martin could not reveal details about the administrative structures that had been agreed upon until they had been ratified by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and the Administrator of Natal.

If there were aspects that required ministerial approval they would be submitted to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

But Mr Martin said he did not believe this would be necessary. He hoped they would be ratified 'within a very short time'.

Dr Dhlomo said: 'We have agreed on structures that we hope will harmonise the administration of Natal and KwaZulu and we now want to work on the constitutional context in which this will happen.'

Mr Martin said the elected representatives of the coloured and Indian communities would be invited to participate.

'But other interest groups will also be able to participate.'

Dr Dhlomo said: 'We expect representations from all groups, elected as well as extra-parliamentary.'

20/9/85 Mercury

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Mum's the word for hornbills

Buthelezi says major producers are insensitive

Pietermaritzburg
Bureau

BLACK people were being 'driven to reject the free-enterprise system' because of the Government's policy and the 'insensitivity' of South Africa's major producers, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here yesterday.

Giving the opening speech at the Organisers of Livestock Producers symposium at Natal University here, Chief Buthelezi said many of those who wanted to bring about change by using violence in townships wanted to steer South Africa toward socialism.

The visit by Mr Gavin Relly, chairman of Anglo-

American, to the leader of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, in Lusaka last week was a wild goose chase and like the Archangel Gabriel trying to convert the devil in hell,' he said.

Ovation

Chief Buthelezi, who received a standing ovation for his speech, said there was an urgent need for 'deregularisation and privatisation' in South Africa.

This would ensure a free-enterprise system in which black people could participate and feel 'they had something in it for themselves', he said.

'Black and white people do not have to love

each other but to accept they depend on each other for purely vested interests.'

He was appalled that regulations 'for the meat trade allows whites to make money out of black needs quite regardless of black consumers' views on the subject'.

He said: 'About 55 percent of all meat consumers in South Africa are black. I speak here because I represent these customers and not to show that you can tolerate a cheeky black in your midst.'

'Every black commuter knows that the regulations themselves force

blacks who have access to butcheries to buy meat and then to transport that meat home over considerable distances in conditions which are far more unhygienic than the small butcheries which the regulations make possible.'

There was something 'radically wrong' with the meat industry which had not yet found an 'effective means to distribute the approximately 37 000 tons of surplus meat at present in the country'.

Chief Buthelezi called on the meat industry to create opportunities for black people to enter the market and for black and white meat producers to work together.

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S A's death risks sparked better deal for blacks, says chief

Mercury 21/9/85

107

RA

Mercury Reporter

THE South African Government was making more and more concessions giving blacks wider recognition because the life and death stakes for the country had increased since the introduction of the new tricameral parliament, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told a South African Black Alliance meeting in Durban yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi, Kwa-Zulu's Chief Minister and chairman of Saba, said although there still was confusion in Government ranks, the National Party had now accepted that Verwoerdian apartheid had to be abandoned.

However, he said while there was real change in this context the fundamental cornerstones of apartheid were still accepted as permanent aspects of social, economic and political existence.

Abandoned

'There is no talk of the Population Registration Act, the Group Areas Act and influx control of one kind or another being scrapped,' he said, adding that these 'hideous Acts' would continue being stumbling blocks in the paths of those who sought the politics of negotiation.

He said many members of the Black Alliance had abandoned the organisation to join the National Party in the tricameral Parliament which had been shown to be unworkable.

Chief Buthelezi reiterated his commitment to negotiation but added that if the Government did not dismantle the new Parliament it was difficult to see how there could be real progress in the politics of negotiation.

He said the new Constitution had failed to be a catalyst of political progress and had actually



Chief Buthelezi ... apartheid still a stumbling block.

been an instigator of violence.

'I warned South Africa that it would be rejected and that it would polarise the country further and stimulate black anger,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi said he saw Inkatha remaining as an African organisation until the Population Registration Act, group areas and influx control regulations were scrapped.

The Chief Minister explained why he supported the call by the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, for a convention alliance.

'Dr Slabbert had stood shoulder to shoulder with me in the referendum campaign in trying to persuade whites to reject the new constitution,' he said.

He said he was satisfied that the PFP leader's rejection of the constitution

was genuine and that he saw it as disastrous,' he said.

'Unlike our Indian and coloured brothers and sisters who scrambled and scrapped with each other to creep under the net, Dr Slabbert was a victim of the new constitution and not a protagonist of it like those who moved voluntarily into its tangled network of racist policies.

'For me it is not important whether or not Dr Slabbert actually gains a massive black membership support. What is important is that he has remained true to a political stand he took before the new constitution became a reality and that he is now acting out past commitments in his own way.'

Chief Buthelezi said he also supported Dr Slabbert's call for a convention alliance and agreed that at this stage a true national convention was ruled out by prevailing political circumstances.

Police will hand me to Inkatha, ^{21/9/85} says fugitive Gasa

107
Mercury
By Stovin Hayter
Political Reporter

THE fugitive chairman of the UDF-affiliated Umlazi Residents' Association, Mr David Gasa, said this week he was willing to come out of hiding if he could be sure he would not fall into the hands of Inkatha.

In an interview with the Mercury, Mr Gasa said he had been told by friends who had infiltrated Inkatha that 'every time they meet they talk about how they are going to kill Gasa'.

Mr Gasa said he fled his home late last month after receiving death threats over the telephone for several weeks beforehand. His home was petrol bombed during the township violence in August.

One anonymous caller had said: 'You swine, you think you are clever, you're going to die, we are going to cut you into pieces', Mr Gasa said.

New hideout

'I was warned by friends that I must hide myself because they had heard I was going to be taken by the SBs (Special Branch) as though they are arresting me and then handed over to Inkatha. And Inkatha is going to cut my body so that I die by bleeding.'

The day after he left his home was burned to the ground after being petrol bombed a second time.

'The police came to my home in Harding twice but I was not there and Inkatha chase me wher-

ever I go.'

Mr Gasa said he had been forced to change hiding places three times.

He appeared briefly in Durban this week and spoke to the Mercury while on his way to a new hideout.

'I am an earthworm running from my own people,' he said.

'I am prepared to surrender myself if I can be sure the police will not hand me to Inkatha. I am not afraid. I have committed no offence.'

'But I cannot face Inkatha. I am not prepared to fight physically.'

The SAP public relations officer for Port Natal, Capt Winston Heunis, said that as far as he was aware police were not looking for Mr Gasa.

But he said he did not know whether or not the Security Police were looking for Mr Gasa.

'Ridiculous'

Asked about Mr Gasa's fear that he would be handed over to Inkatha, Capt Heunis said he was not prepared to comment on 'a ridiculous idea like that'.

The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member for Umlazi, Mr Winnington Sabelo, said: 'Inkatha

is not there to kill people.

'We stood up during the time of unrest to protect our property, houses, schools and families. We never attack people.'

Mr Sabelo said Mr Gasa had been seen with people handing out pamphlets calling on students to mourn the death of murdered lawyer Victoria Mxenge.

Those same people had then turned to looting and burning shops, Mr Sabelo said.

'And after that Gasa was nowhere to be seen in Umlazi. He owes the people of Umlazi an explanation about what took place during the unrest.'

Students win legal settlement from KwaZulu Govt

107 S. Times 22/9/85

MEDICAL students whose monthly salaries were withdrawn after they refused to sign a "solemn pledge" not to criticise Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi have won back their pay in an out-of-court settlement with the KwaZulu Government.

The settlement to resume and pay the arrear salaries of 23 Natal University medical students follows an application by one of the students, Mr Nkosinathi Magubane, to

Sunday Times Reporter

the Durban Supreme Court for an order declaring the KwaZulu Government's decision to stop the monthly payments unlawful.

But although the Government has agreed to continue the R240-a-month payments, in terms of the settlement the students will sign a document

promising to serve the KwaZulu Government diligently, faithfully, conscientiously and to the best of their ability.

Clashes

This is a far milder version of the pledge originally demanded from the students, which was to promise never to criticise or vilify Chief

Buthelezi, his Inkatha movement or the KwaZulu Government.

The controversial KwaZulu Government directive caused an uproar when holders of KwaZulu bursaries were required to sign it last year, following clashes between black university students and Inkatha members. These culminated in the violence on the Ngoya campus of the University of Zululand in October, 1983 which resulted in the death of four students.

The 23 medical students, KwaZulu bursary-holders who worked for the government in their vacations, refused to sign the pledge and had their monthly salaries suspended.

21 1983
Students
don't owe
loyalty

MORE than 20 medical students at the University of Natal have been reinstated as employees of the KwaZulu Government following a long legal battle over signing a "loyalty pledge".

The medical school students had refused to sign a "loyalty" pledge demanded by the KwaZulu Government, which had employed them during their training.

But following a Supreme Court hearing, they will be paid in full and will not suffer disciplinary action.

Revised consolidation plan is still under heavy fire

Unrest warning on new-look kwaZulu

107 STAR 23/9/85

Political Staff

Durban

New plans for the consolidation of kwaZulu have brought immediate condemnation from political and business leaders — and a stern warning that they could cause further unrest.

The new plans still involve the clearing of "black spots", with the removal of tens of thousands of people — and the reshuffle of huge tracts of land.

The overwhelming reaction was that a political solution had to be found to accommodate kwaZulu and Natal as one region.

The Government's Commission of Co-operation and Development revealed its proposals in Durban today. They have been five years in the making.

One of the first to react to the proposals was Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu.

He said he would have nothing to do with them. Plans to consolidate the so-called homelands had only political targets, he said, and he would not even discuss them.

Mr Ray Swart, leader of the Progressive Federal Party in Natal and the party's spokesman on black affairs, rejected the proposals as being "hell-bent on the apartheid road".

Political solution

He warned the Government to reject some of the proposals to prevent the fuelling of further unrest in Natal. He also called for kwaZulu and Natal to be treated as one unit and allowed to find a political solution.

Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC, also rejected the proposals out of hand. "Any consolidation based on removals is doomed to failure. People cannot be moved to suit someone's political aims. These plans will not work."

Natal's leading businessman, Tangaat-Hu.ert Group chairman Mr Chris Saunders, said the proposals were inflammatory and economically untenable.

He said Natal and kwaZulu could not hope for peace, progress and prosperity from a base which started with the ideology that ethnic separation was a cure for the problems.

Referring to removals, he said he found it unbelievable that after the publicity given to its "brutalising effect... recommendations can be tabled which involve an acceptance of an immoral principle.

"The Government and its advisers seem determined to destroy our credibility and our word."

Mr Derrick Watterson, leader in Natal of the New Republic Party, said: "The proposals are quite ridiculous. The whole concept is absolutely nonsensical. It will lead to bitterness, unhappiness and misery."

Mr Dick Ardington, chairman of the SA Cane Growers' Association, said the sugar industry rejected further consolidation.

He could see no positive aspects by further emphasising ethnic differences within the region.

In his statement, Mr Swart said he was particularly concerned about the recommendation to transfer control of Lamontville, near Durban, as this would help fuel unrest there. The situation in the township "remains volatile".

Sharp divisions

Mr Swart said there were sharp divisions with increasing violence and lawlessness in the township. "These proposals can only add to the rumours which have affected the situation for the past year."

He said kwaZulu could not accept the responsibility for the effective running of local government in Lamontville — and did not want to do so.

"It would not be at issue if the Government accepted Natal and kwaZulu as a single unit entitled to the same resources and system of local government."

Mr Swart was also concerned about the excision of Reserve 4, north of Richards Bay, from kwaZulu.

"This is nothing but criminal white piracy. This area has been owned by generations of the black community, going back at least 200 years.

"There are 20 000 people living there, and it is one of the few economically viable agricultural areas in kwaZulu. There will be serious problems if this proposal is not rejected."

The revision of the original consolidation proposals of 1975 was undertaken at the instruction of President Botha after it became clear that the cost would be impossible to meet.

The commission's proposals leave kwaZulu with four major areas, and another 11 pieces ranging from large to small.

The number of people who will have to be resettled had been reduced from about 500 000 to 42 000, said the commission.

A large section of the Transvaal between Swaziland and Northern Natal has been included in proposals to cede an extra 381 000 ha of land to kwaZulu.

42 000 people would have to be moved

slax Political Staff 23/9/85
DURBAN — The Government will have to withdraw its moratorium on removals if it accepts the proposals made for the consolidation of kwaZulu by the Commission of Co-operation and Development.

The commission envisages large-scale removals and resettlement of blacks — although on a much smaller scale than the 1974 proposals.

Estimates of the number of people who faced resettlement then ranged from 500 000 (official figure) to more than a million (Surplus Peoples Project).

The chairman of the commission, Mr Hendrik Tempel, estimates that 42 000 people will be moved in terms of his latest proposals.

A mere handful are white, coloured or Indian.

People to be moved will come from various types of areas:

● The so-called "black spots", which the Government terms badly situated areas, are to be cleared. Many of these areas, such as Matiwane's Kop and Jonos.Kop, have been the focus of international attention.

The Surplus Peoples Project said there were 189 such "black spots", most of them black-owned farms on which anything from a handful of people to hundreds could be living.

● People, including landless chiefs, living both illegally and legally on white-owned farms.

● Areas of land being cleared for conservation purposes, such as the higher altitudes of the Tugela location, or for purely political reasons to get contiguous boundaries.

ARGUS 23/9/87 107

Buthelezi, Natal slam consolidation

From BRUCE CAMERON,
Political Staff

DURBAN.— The Kwazulu consolidation plans have been condemned by Zulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and a wide spectrum of Natal leaders.

Overwhelming opinion was that a political solution had to be found to accommodate Kwazulu and Natal as one region.

Chief Buthelezi said he would have nothing to do with, and would not even discuss, plans to consolidate so-called homelands which had only political targets.

Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC, rejected the proposals out of hand.

"Doomed"

"Any consolidation based on removals is doomed to failure. People cannot be moved to suit someone's political aims. These plans will not work."

Mr Ray Swart, leader of the Progressive Federal Party in Natal, rejected the proposals as being "hell-bent on the apartheid road" and called for Kwazulu and Natal "to be treated as one unit and to be allowed to find a political solution".

The plans showed a "preoccupation with division and separation with the entrenchment of the apartheid policy".

Mr Chris Saunders, chairman of the Tongaat-Hulett group, said the proposals were inflammatory and economically untenable.

Natal and Kwazulu could not hope for peace, progress and prosperity from a base which started with the ideology that ethnic separation was a cure for the problems.

He found it astonishing that after all the publicity given to the "brutalising effect in our country that recommendations can be tabled which involve an acceptance of an immoral principle — namely removals".

"The Government and its advisers seem determined to destroy our credibility and our word."

Mr Derrick Watterson, leader of the New Republic Party in Natal, said: "The proposals are quite ridiculous. They will lead to bitterness, unhappiness and misery."

"The removal of 42 000 people is quite unacceptable and iniquitous."

Some of the major recommendations of the commission, which are based on the consolidation plan accepted by Parliament in 1975, are:

- Clearing of black spots and the removal of the majority of blacks living on white-owned farms;

- Clearing of some black areas, such as Reserve Four north of Richards Bay, for what appears to be solely for white interests;

- Ceding of the world-famous Hluhluwe and Umfolozi game reserves to Kwazulu on condition they are kept for conservation;

- Reduction of Kwazulu to 15 areas instead of the 10 in the 1975 plan;

- The entire Ingwavuma area from the Swaziland border to the coast, which was the subject of international controversy when the Government attempted to cede the area to the Swazis, is to be a major part of Kwazulu;

- Lamontville outside Durban, which has been the scene of unrest for a number of years because of opposition to inclusion in Kwazulu, is firmly labelled as Kwazulu territory;

- The white corridor from Richards Bay to Vryheid has been closed, leaving Eshowe as a "white spot".

plan
leaders

INTERNATIONAL

Heunis 'would welcome' chief's views

PRETORIA—The Government would welcome discussions with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi on the consolidation proposals for KwaZulu, announced yesterday, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said. 107

The Commission for Co-operation and Development earlier announced its full proposals, which included the transfer to KwaZulu of 381 000 ha of land and the resettlement of an estimated 42 000 people. Merany

Mr Heunis said in a statement that, unlike the consolidation suggestions for other homelands, the Government had not taken a stand on KwaZulu. 20/11

Revision

'The Government instructed the commission to announce its proposals as proposals of the commission and not of the Government, for investigation, hearing of evidence, representation and consideration,' Mr Heunis said. 24/9/85

A Government review of the proposals would be started, with a view to possible revision.

Chief Buthelezi said he and his administration would have nothing to do with the proposals, which he dismissed as 'a prescription for disaster'.

Mr Heunis said he would welcome discussions with Chief Buthelezi on any representations he would like to make about the proposed consolidation and was thankful the Chief Minister had reacted. — (Sapa)

● See also Pages 8, 9 and Editorial Opinion

The 49 recommendations

FROM PAGE 8

and adjacent to the Dumisa area, which were to be deproclaimed in terms of the 1973 and 1975 proposals, are to be retained as part of KwaZulu territory. (Marked 37 on map.)

30 IFAFA RESERVE, DISTRICT UMZINTO (Marked 38 on map) The IFAFA Reserve, in extent +/- 2 700 ha, be deproclaimed and the inhabitants of the area be resettled in the Mkwelumi area.

31 PORTION OF RESERVE 5, DISTRICT PORT SHEPSTONE (Marked 39 on map) That portion of Reserve 5, in extent +/- 4 000 ha, situated to the north of the Port Shepstone/Harding railway line, is to remain part of KwaZulu territory.

32 MARICATE CORRIDOR, DISTRICT PORT SHEPSTONE (Marked 40 on map) This area, in extent +/- 3 700 ha, consisting of the following farms and portions of farms, viz: Farms 7790, 8100, 9411, 10816, 12683, 10469, 7199, 11018, 14028, 11019, 7197, 7769, 9139, portion of 6325, 7805 and 7871 which were earmarked as compensatory land for the portion of Reserve 5, be included in KwaZulu for the purpose of linking up other KwaZulu areas and for the settlement of landless chiefs.

33 JUNCTION/NORTONS LOOP AREA, DISTRICT ALFRED (Marked 40 on map) This area, in extent +/- 2 500 ha, owned partly by black owners and the S.A.D.T. be added to the territory of KwaZulu. For the purpose of linking up other KwaZulu areas, the following properties are to be added to KwaZulu, viz: portion of Sunny Rofs 8894, A of RF 8069, B of RF 8068 and No 3 Enqabeni 9624. Furthermore, it is recommended that:

(a) Location 8, and 10 of 4866 of Mogatla, No 2 No 7020 owned by coloureds, be deproclaimed as scheduled area; and

(b) Portion of Haworden 7656 owned by the S.A.D.T. be deproclaimed and that the blacks occupying the land be resettled on the farms South Slopes 12723, Umshuwa 4951 and the Thistles 9259; and

(c) The farms Heathcote 7935 and portion A of B of Umbeline 6996, in extent +/- 50 ha, be included in KwaZulu.

34 NOMVATULI RESERVE, DISTRICT PORT SHEPSTONE (Marked 41 on map) That portion of Nomvati Reserve situated between the freeway and the sea, in extent +/- 12 ha, be excised from the area of jurisdiction of KwaZulu, and that compensatory land be provided in the Meringa Flats area.

35 MERINGA FLATS, DISTRICT PORT SHEPSTONE (Marked 42 on map) Only the northern portion of the Meringa Flats, consisting of the farms Enzausi 13059, Commission A No 9485, High View 655/81, Commission 10749, the Patch 7893, farm 17286, Riverside 10695, Edvaleni 8904 and Hanover 10599 already acquired by the S.A.D.T. in extent +/- 3 600 ha, be included in the territory of KwaZulu and the southern portions, in extent +/- 2 600 ha, remain part of the RSA.

those portions of the locations which were to be deproclaimed in terms of the 1975 consolidation proposals, be added to the territory of KwaZulu. Furthermore, that the area, in extent +/- 20 000 ha (marked 50 on map), situated between the two locations, also be added to KwaZulu for the resettlement of the occupants of the black spots in the districts of Bergville, Estcourt and Kliprivier, as also the landless chiefs. The portion of Area 98, in extent +/- 16 000 ha, situated north of the Estcourt/Bergville railway line, is to be retained as RSA territory. (Marked 51 on map.)

43 DRIEFONTEIN, DISTRICT KLIP RIVER (Marked 52 on map) The area known as the Driefontein block be retained as a black area under the jurisdiction of the RSA and not to form part of KwaZulu territory. The Pieters area, in extent +/- 12 000 ha, is to be added to KwaZulu. (Marked 60 on map.)

44 LOT 1, MSINGA (Marked 53 on map) This farm, in extent +/- 1 300 ha, be added to KwaZulu.

45 NEWCASTLE BLOCK (MADDEEN AND OSIZWENI) (Marked 54 on map) This area be retained as part of KwaZulu and the farms Wilkop 4267, Kafir Drai 9051 and Duck Ponds 6257 be proclaimed as reserved area for inclusion in KwaZulu.

46 PIET RETIEF/PAULPIET-ERSBURG AREA (Marked 55 on map) This area be added to KwaZulu and the compensatory land in the district Baomango (marked 56 on map), in extent +/- 50 000 ha, also be added to KwaZulu for the settlement of labour tenants and landless chiefs still residing in the RSA.

47 ST WENDOLIN'S RIDGE, DISTRICT PINEURON This area, in extent +/- 240 ha, be developed as a black township and linked with KwaZulu through the KwaZulu urban black township.

48 EDENDALE (PLESSISLAR AREA), DISTRICT PIETERMARITZBURG This area, situated between the municipal area of Pietermaritzburg and the Imbali Township, Klein River 3254 and Rietvallei 3285. (Marked 48 (b) on map.)

49 EXCEPT FOR THE AMENDMENTS AND ADAPTATIONS THEREOF AS SET OUT IN PARAGRAPHS 1-48 ABOVE, THE 1973 AND 1975 CONSOLIDATION PROPOSALS AS ALREADY APPROVED BY PARLIAMENT BE UPHOLD.

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Displacing 42 000 will cost 'at least' R400 m

By Patrick Leeman
African Affairs
Correspondent

THE consolidation proposals for KwaZulu/Natal would cost at least R400 million to implement and would displace 42 000 people.

The announcement was greeted with shock and disbelief by white and black political leaders in the region.

Fears have been expressed by Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party and PFP spokesman on homelands, that the figure of R400 million is a 'gross underestimate'.

The announcement is also bound to open old wounds with its suggestion that Lamontville near Durban and Hamhambani near Tongaat should be incorporated into KwaZulu.

This proposal was resisted vigorously by many residents of the two townships when it was first raised last year.

Residents of Clermont near Pinetown are also upset at the recommendation that this township, together with Kwadabeka, should ultimately be incorporated into KwaZulu.

Another controversial aspect of the preliminary recommendations is the proposal that the Hluhluwe and Umfolosi areas should be handed to KwaZulu, provided they are retained for conservation purposes. At present the two game reserves are under the control of the Natal Parks Board.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said it was tragic that the Commission for Co-operation and Development was pursuing its now outmoded mandate on constitutional proposals for KwaZulu as though South Africa was still living in the Verwoerdian era and as though President Botha was 'entirely hypo-

critical' about his commitment to reform.

Chief Buthelezi was responding to the preliminary recommendations for 'further border adjustments' and the consolidation of KwaZulu announced by the chairman of the commission, Mr Hendrik Tempel.

He also said that the commission was pursuing its work as though the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, was a 'liar' when he said at the beginning of the year that the Government would no longer seek to move blacks for political reasons.

Chief Buthelezi said the consolidation proposals were a 'prescription for disaster'.

The senior MEC in Natal, Mr Frank Martin, who represents the New Republic Party, said he could not take proposals seriously which recommended the removal of 42 000 people.

'If you add the cost of R400 million, the whole thing becomes ludicrous,' he said.

Mr Martin said he agreed with Chief Buthelezi that the South African Government was still thinking in Verwoerdian terms.

'We have enough problems as it is. Why do we look for more?' he asked.

Mr Swart said the mere announcement of these proposals at this stage was highly dangerous and could be inflammatory. It showed a complete

insensitivity on the part of the Government to the situation of turmoil and unrest around the country.

'I believe the Government should disband this commission forthwith and set about real negotiations with all interested groups in Natal designed to bring about the administration of Natal and KwaZulu as a single unit.

'The vast majority of people in this province, including organised commerce, industry, agriculture and other interest groups have expressed themselves against a programme of consolidation involving the unsettling of communities on racial lines', Mr Swart said.

'I believe Natal is sick and tired of being pushed around by Pretoria-based commissions on issues of this kind.'

He said the figure of R400 million quoted by Mr Tempel was a 'gross underestimate'.

'It must be borne in mind that this report does not touch the whole question of the removal of so-called black spots in and around Natal.'



Ray Swart... figure is a 'gross underestimate'.

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'It must be borne in mind that this report does not touch the whole question of the removal of so-called black spots in and around Natal.'

Mr Tempel said, in response to Chief Buthelezi's statement that the proposals suggested that Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation and Development, was a 'liar' when he said there would be no more forced removals, that, in the consolidation process, it was necessary to remove and resettle people.

Mr Tempel said the Government says it will only be done if it can be negotiated with a particular body, he said.

Mr Tempel said the commission was of the view that the 1975 proposals were absolutely untenable in either political or economic terms.

It would have meant the massive removal of 500 000 people.

KwaZulu consolidation proposals

'Verwoerdian' tag

African Affairs
Correspondent

THE chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Hendrik Tempel, yesterday disputed Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's assertion that the KwaZulu consolidation proposals 'pursued outmoded Verwoerdian thinking which the Government itself has rejected in numerous other fields'.

Mr Tempel said at a Press conference in Durban that he could not see how the addition of 330 000 ha of land to KwaZulu was going back to the 'Verwoerdian era'.

'Surely the Chief Minister's people are in dire need of extra land?' he asked.

Mr Tempel said that the commission was conscious of the 'weaknesses' of the plan.

'But we do not think it is fair for anyone to shoot the whole thing down as having no positive aspects', he said.

He referred in particular to three areas which the commission had recommended should be resettled as black areas

under the jurisdiction of the South African Government.

These were the Indaleni area in the Richmond district (5 000 ha), Reserve 5 in the Ixopo district (6 400 ha) and Driefontein in the Lady-smith district.

He said these three areas were densely populated. Residents lived in 'appalling squalor conditions'.

'We would like these areas to be developed and properly planned by the South African Development Trust with proper infrastructure as regional urban areas. We don't want to resettle a single black man in these areas,' Mr Tempel said.

He said that although Chief Buthelezi was on record as having said he did not want to have anything to do with the proposals, he hoped that the KwaZulu Chief Minister and his Government would still take the opportunity to produce evidence orally or in writing.

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Where to send evidence

African Affairs Correspondent

THE chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Hendrik Tempel, emphasised that the proposals released to the Press and public representatives in Durban yesterday were preliminary recommendations and served as a basis for the hearing of further evidence from interested individuals and organisations.

The address to write to is: Commission for Co-operation and Development, P O Box 384, Pretoria 0001.

Telephone inquiries should be directed to Mr Theo Kleyn at Durban (031) 371321 or Mr Kola Kruger at the commission in Pretoria (021) 265786.

Buthelezi calls for political unity for blacks and whites

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu and president of Inkatha, said yesterday that in the Kwazulu/Natal region the fate of blacks was inextricably intertwined with the fate of whites.

He was responding to the announcement about consolidation proposals for Kwazulu by the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Hendrik Tempel.

There was an organic economic and social unity, the Chief Minister maintained, which demanded political unity.

'I am deeply concerned by the fact that, while the Government speaks of reform and the need to consult with blacks about reform, they press ahead with steamroller tactics to foist on us the grand designs of apartheid,' Chief Buthelezi said.

He added that the Kwazulu Government had called for a moratorium on constitution-

al and political developments until such time as meaningful consultations between black and white had taken place, but the Government persisted in going ahead with its politics of 'divide and rule'.

In spite of the fact that the Government had called for consultation, it continued to foist on blacks constitutional and political changes which they rejected.

Without consent

Chief Buthelezi said the dismantling of the Provincial Council system, the introduction of Regional Services Councils, and the consolidation of Kwazulu were all being unilaterally imposed on black people without their consent.

'The Buthelezi Commission report has documented the rational position we adopt in Kwazulu and in Inkatha.

'It has shown beyond all doubt that Kwazulu/Natal is one region and that there should be a sharing of power between black and white at the first and second tier levels of government,' he said.

'Negotiations are now under way between Kwazulu and the Natal Provincial Council to thrash out at least the first steps towards normalising life in this part of South Africa.'

Outmoded thinking

Meanwhile, the Chief Minister said, the South African Government was pursuing outmoded and outdated Verwoerdian thinking which the Government itself was rejecting in numerous other fields.

Chief Buthelezi said that he, the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly and Inkatha would have nothing to do with the commission when it started taking evidence regarding consolidation proposals for the region with a view to making its final proposals to the Government.

'We as blacks adopt the view that the consolidation of so-called homelands is an issue we are just not prepared to discuss,' he said.

'We will not be party to the implementation of political apartheid and call on all thinking South Africans to join with us and to tell the Government that our country is

one country, with one people, and one future. We cannot segregate the deep-rooted problems we face out of existence,' Chief Buthelezi said.

Crown lands

'Political segregation is part of the problem, not part of the solution.

He said that whites who would be giving evidence to the commission would be doing no more than vying with each other for the best consolidation of white individual and group vested interests.

The Chief Minister said it was very disturbing that whites were still squabbling with each other about what should be done with land which blacks occupied.

'Whenever land is given to our people in terms of the 1936 Land and Trust Act, it should not be mixed up with the ideological myths of the National Party. We have always regarded former Crown lands as our territory and it amounts to cheating to use these tracts of land as if they are a gift from the National Party,' Chief Buthelezi said.

The 49 recommendations of the commission are as follows. They go with the map of the proposals.

1 DISTRICTS INGWAVUMA AND UBOMBO (Marked 1 on map)
The State land in the districts Ingwavuma and Ubombo situated between Reserves 14 and 16, in extent +/- 215 900 ha, be added to the territory of Kwazulu.

2 IMPHOLISI AND HLUHLWE GAME RESERVES, DISTRICTS LOWER IMPHOLISI AND HLABISA (Marked 2 and 3 on map)
These two game reserves, in extent +/- 47 000 ha, be added to Kwazulu with retention of game there.

15 DINGAANSTAT AREA, DISTRICT BABANANGO
As already decided in 1975, this area, in extent +/- 6 000 ha, be deproclaimed and the inhabitants settled on the compensation land already purchased south of Ulundi. (Marked 15 (a) on map)

16 GROUWVILLE (CHARLOTTEVILLE), DISTRICT LOWER TUGELA (Marked 19 on map)
in the white area, from the city council of Durban. The J S Smith Hostel and Technical Centre are not to be added to Kwazulu.

27 EDEN 15085 AND TILONKO RESERVE, DISTRICT RICHMOND (Marked 30 and 31 on map)
The Tilonko Reserve, in extent +/- 600 ha, (marked 31 on map) be added to Kwazulu as well as the farm Eden 15085, in extent +/- 500 ha (marked 30 on map).

28 UMAHALANGWA AREA, DISTRICT UMZINTO (Marked 34 on map)
This area, in extent +/- 6 000 ha, be retained as part of Kwazulu territory. The following properties, in extent +/- 3 800 ha, situated north of the Mpanbanyoni River, are also to be added to Kwazulu territory, viz Umbeli Belli 1288, Eltrick 10657, Glen Cliff 9250, A of Daventry 8051, B of Daventry 5869, Indudula 1400, B of Glen Ashdale 8925, A of Glen Ashdale No 2 9045 the Hollows 9084, A of 10909, farm 7194, Candale 7739 and a portion of Stonyside 5251 (Marked 35 on map). Further more, the portions of the Medal No 5472, 26 Umzinto Settlement No 5473, Ethelton No 8039, Canelands No 6799, the Ram No

6947, the Ridge No 6284, unsurveyed State land, Buxton No 13101, Lot B12 No 13010, Lot B1 No 8044, Lot B13 13011, Etangler, Bavaan Krantz No 10945, Lot FG No 8356, Jovilet No 3 (8749) No 4217, Jovilet No 2 (5115), in extent +/- 12 000 ha, not be included in Kwazulu but be retained as part of the RSA. The smaller portions of farms owned or occupied by blacks

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MORNING 24/9/85 Page 1

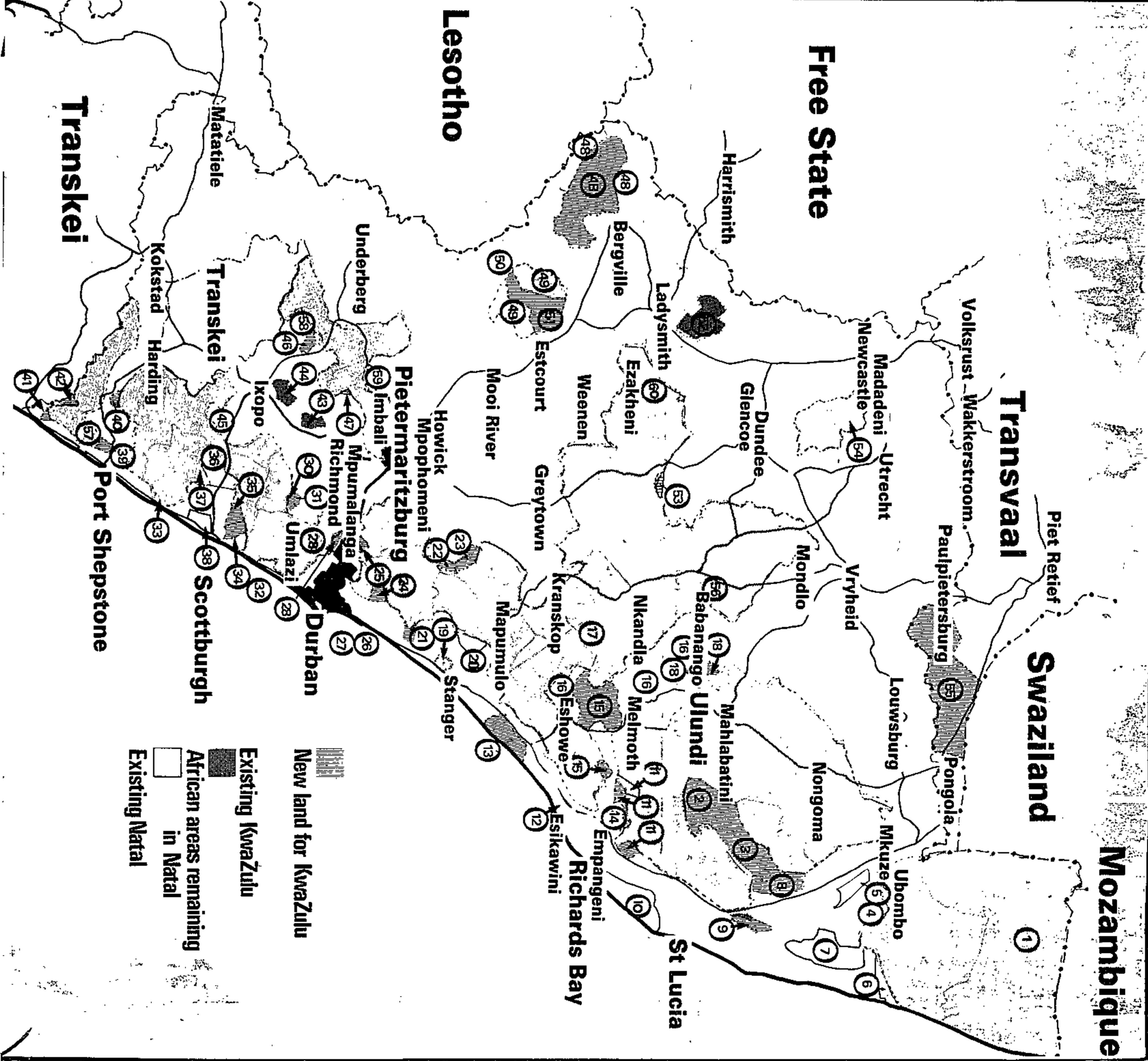
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and
 (c) on map, consisting of the following farms or portions of farms, in extent +/- 5 000 ha: viz. farm K17 12272 A, K25 12215, Matambo 12126, portion of A of K18 10168, Delville 12104, K90 13612, K19 12716, K20 12424, Meldeh 10975, K24 12472, K23 10210, Good Hope 12005, K26 12453, Iona A 12169.
 10 FARMS FORT YOLLAND 11091, AUBREY 11092 AND MUVUZANA 12500 DISTRICT ESHOWE (Marked 17 on map)
 These farms, in extent +/- 1 000 ha, be added to KwaZulu for the settlement of landless chiefs and/or other KwaZulu citizens at present still resident in the RSA.
 11 RESERVE 19, DISTRICT MTUNZINI (Marked 12 on map)
 This reserve, in extent approximately 11 000 ha, be retained as part of KwaZulu territory.
 12 RESERVES 7A, 8 AND LEADER LOCATION (AMATHELIU), DISTRICT MTUNZINI (Marked 13 on map)
 This area, in extent +/- 18 000 ha, be retained as part of KwaZulu.
 13 PORTION OF RESERVE 5, DISTRICT LOWER UMFOLOSI (Marked 14 on map)
 This area, in extent +/- 3 000 ha, be retained as part of the territory of KwaZulu.
 14 PORTIONS OF RESERVES 11 AND 17, DISTRICTS ESHOWE AND MTONJANENI (Marked 15 on map)
 The portions of Reserves 11 and 17 not be proclaimed in accordance with the 1973 consolidation proposals, but to remain part of the territory of KwaZulu. The land situated in the Gingindlovu area south of Eshowe, in extent +/- 4 000 ha, is to be added to KwaZulu on condition that the landless chiefs and/or other

thereof runs along the lower end of the escarpment.
 22 MOIWIEN AREA, DISTRICT PINEWATER (Marked 26 on map)
 This area, in extent +/- 1 600 ha, be added to the territory of KwaZulu and the farm Langefontein 5861, which already is SADR property, be de-proclaimed.
 23 INANDA LOCATION 4675, DISTRICT PINEWATER
 An access route over their properties be negotiated with the white owners of the adjacent farms to give access for the inhabitants to the Inanda residential area.
 24 CLERKONTWADABEKA AREA, DISTRICT PINEWATER (Marked 27 on map)
 As soon as the planning of the above-mentioned area has been finalised by the Development Board, this area, including portion M of Kranskloof 8671, be added to KwaZulu.
 25 NSHONGWENI AREA, DISTRICT CAMPFERDOWN (Marked 28 on map)
 The following farms, or portions of farms, in extent +/- 2 600 ha, be added to KwaZulu, viz. Westroost 8121, farm 7688, farm 7769, farm 7800, farm 7683, farm 14317, farm 7654, farm 7302, farm 7428, farm RH 8982, farm 10123, portion of farm 7226, portion of Zizzag 9064, farm 8141, farm 7258, Sterkspruit 7662, farm 7661, farm 7956, Feckenham 12166 and farm 1987. The Nelsonsweni Dam, Rainbow Chickens and other industries at Elangeni remain part of RSA territory.
 26 LAMONTVILLE DISTRICT DURBAN (Marked 29 on map)
 Lamontville be included in the area of jurisdiction of KwaZulu. The South African Development Trust will take over the vacant border strips within Lamontville adjoining the white area, as well as the vacant strips with-

tion status. The State land and the land known as the Corridor Reserve situated between the two game reserves are also to be added to KwaZulu.
 3 MKUZI GAME RESERVE, DISTRICT UBOMBHO (Marked 4 on map)
 The Mkuzi Game Reserve remains RSA territory.
 4 RESERVE 2, DISTRICT UBOMBHO (Marked 5 on map)
 Reserve 2, in extent +/- 11 000 ha, be deproclaimed and the inhabitants settled on the land known as the Makatini Plains.
 5 PORTION OF SODWANA BAY (PORTION OF RESERVE 14) (Marked 6 on map)
 An area not exceeding 15 000 ha on the boundary of the Sodwana Bay nature conservation area be excised from the area of KwaZulu.
 6 RESERVE 1, DISTRICT UBOMBHO (Marked 7 on map)
 This area, in extent +/- 30 700 ha, be deproclaimed and the inhabitants be settled on the land known as the Makatini Plains.
 7 PORTION OF RESERVE 12, DISTRICT HLABISA (Marked 8 on map)
 This area of +/- 18 000 ha be retained as part of the area of jurisdiction of KwaZulu.
 8 PORTION OF RESERVE 3, DISTRICT HLABISA (Marked 9 on map)
 This area, in extent +/- 7 600 ha, not be deproclaimed as originally planned but be retained as part of the area of jurisdiction of KwaZulu.
 9 RESERVE 4, DISTRICT LOWER UMFOLOSI (Marked 10 on map)
 The entire Reserve 4, in extent +/- 22 000 ha, be deproclaimed and the inhabitants be settled on the following compensatory land:
 The remainder of the SADR land which has already been purchased in the Ntshabana area (marked 11 (a) on map), in extent +/- 12 000 ha.
 The Heatonville area (marked 11 (b) on map), consisting of the following farms or portions of farms still to be acquired by the SADR, in extent +/- 10 000 ha, viz. Nongweya 11872, portion of farm 13168, portion of farms 283 No 12144, 264 No 13458, Glenmore 11543, farm 271, farms 272 No 12922, 278 No 14015, 283 No 13675, 284 No 13676, 290 No 13388, 291 No 13387, Areadia 11079, Handley Cross 12187, Hilltop 11745, portion of farm 11542, portion of farm 11478, portion of farm 11394, portion of farm 252 No 3313, portion of farm Needmore 11386, farm 11065, farm 244 No 10574, farm Hlangasa 10963, farm 282 No 13399 and the Pyramids 11425; +/- 3 700 ha, be retained as part of KwaZulu. The compensatory land known as the Glendale area (Marked 20 on map) will be deproclaimed.
 17 HAMBANATI: TONGAAT AREA (Marked 21 on map)
 This area, in extent +/- 2 000 ha, described as follows, be added to KwaZulu: Along the southern boundary of Sub C of Lot 82 of 1573, the southern boundary of Lot 81 of 1572 to the western boundary of Tongaat, along the western boundary of Tongaat, the southern and eastern boundary of Hambanati, the Tongaat River to the proposed new by-pass, along the by-pass north-east to a point just west of Weve Dam, then north-west along the watershed to the promontory close to the north-north-western boundary corner of Rietkui 1383 and thereafter in a straight line to join the north-western boundary of Rietkui 1383 until it reaches the Tongaat River.
 18 APPELSBOECH 1293, DISTRICT NEW HANOVER (Marked 22 on map)
 That portion of the farm already owned by the SADR, in extent +/- 1 000 ha, be added to KwaZulu and that those portions of the farm owned by a black man be deproclaimed and compensatory land be provided on the Umvoti Slopes lands.
 19 UMVOTI SLOPES AREA, DISTRICTS NEW HANOVER AND UMVOTI (Marked 23 on map)
 The following farms and portions of the farms situated east of the watershed, in extent +/- 3 000 ha, be added to the territory of KwaZulu, viz. Haye No 7542, portion of Corsiak, remainder of sub-division A of Frenchay East No 2241, remainder of Frenchay West No 2235, remainder of sub-division B, the remaining portion and sub-division Umvawe and sub-division Slopes No 2229, and sub-division E of Tweelot, and the following farms and portions of farms which already are SADR land, viz. sub-divisions A, B and C of Berlin No 6553, the farm Encemam, farm Glenroy No 3166 and portion 10, portion A of portion 9 of portion 11 of the farm Weltevreden No 1346, be deproclaimed.
 20 GROENENBERG, INANDA, BUPELSDRAAI DISTRICT INANDA (Marked 24 on map)
 The farms Groenenberg 844, Butelsdraai 829 and Inanda 818, in extent +/- 4 000 ha, be added to KwaZulu territory.
 21 KAFIRDRIFT 906, DISTRICT CAMPFERDOWN (Marked 25 on map)
 That portion of the farm, in extent +/- 750 ha, north of the escarpment, be added to KwaZulu so that the southern boundary



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REMOVALS WARNING

THE Government will have to withdraw its moratorium on removals if it accepts the proposals made for the consolidation of KwaZulu by the Commission for Co-operation and development.

The commission envisages large-scale removals and re-settlement of blacks — albeit on a much smaller scale than the 1974 proposals accepted by Parliament.

Estimates of the number of people who will be white, coloured or Indian. The people to be moved will come from various areas and include:

The chairman of the commission, Mr Hendrik Tempel, estimates that 42 000 people will be moved in terms of his latest proposals.

A handful of the people to be moved



CHIEF BUTHELEZI will be white, coloured or Indian.

The people to be moved will come from various areas and include:

• Those in the so-called "black spots", which the Government terms "badly situated areas", are to be cleared. Many of these areas such as Mati-

• Those in the so-called "black spots", which the Government terms "badly situated areas", are to be cleared. Many of these areas such as Mati-

Recipe for disaster - Chief

24/9/85
wanes Kop and Jongs Kop have been the focus of international attention. The Surplus People's Project said there were 189 such "black spots". Most of them are black-owned farms of various sizes on which anything from a handful of people to hundreds could be living;

• People, including landless chiefs, living both illegally and legally on white-owned farms; and
• Those in areas of land being cleared for conservation purposes,

such as the higher altitudes of the Tugela location, or for political reasons to get contiguous boundaries.

KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said yesterday that the Government commission examining proposals for the consolidation of KwaZulu was "finalising a prescription for disaster".

The commission yesterday started taking evidence about consolidation.

The Inkatha president called on "all thinking South Africans" to join black people in telling the Government that theirs was one country, with one people, with one future and that the deep-rooted problems being faced could not be segregated out of existence.

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death-knell

Disclosure of KwaZulu plan seen as project



● BUTHELEZI

THE Cabinet ordered the disclosure of KwaZulu consolidation proposals with the expressed purpose of killing them in public, informed sources said yesterday.

That was why the Commission for Cooperation and Development yesterday published its controversial interim proposals in Durban before completing its work.

The proposals drew howls of condemnation and outrage from political and commercial sectors.

Government sources said the Cabinet had

PETER HONEY

no intention of accepting the recommendations because policy had shifted considerably in the five years the commission had been working on the project.

It was instead giving serious attention to a "KwaNatal" plan along the lines of the Buthelezi Commission proposals.

The recommendations amount to a revision of the plan approved by Parliament in 1975. They call for the removal of thousands

of people and the transfer of large tracts of land to a KwaZulu which would still remain divided.

Informed sources say the Cabinet took the unusual step of instructing the 12-member commission to make known its proposals, and at the same time call for further public representation at a sitting in Durban from October 14 to 25.

"It is quite likely the commission's final report will be completely different from what it has now put forward once it has

heard all the additional evidence and representations," a source close to the commission said yesterday.

By bringing the issue into contention at this stage, government hopes to harness reformist support against verkramppte objections before taking the critical steps towards power-sharing in Natal, government sources said.

● See Page 5

● To Page 2

Death-knell for project

Critics wasted no time yesterday in voicing their displeasure with the proposals.

KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said he would have nothing to do with the commission nor any plans to consolidate the homelands.

Whites who gave evidence to the commission would only be vying with each other for the best consolidation of their own or group-vested interests.

It was disturbing, Buthelezi said, that whites were still squabbling with each other about what should be done with land occupied by blacks.

Natal PFP leader Ray Swart said the

proposals were "hell-bent on the apartheid road"

They disregarded the region's overwhelming preference for KwaZulu and Natal to be treated as one unit and to be allowed to find a political solution.

Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht said he could not understand government's rationale in proceeding with consolidation plans when its policies for dual citizenship and black participation at all levels were moving SA towards unitary statehood and black majority rule.

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● From Page 1

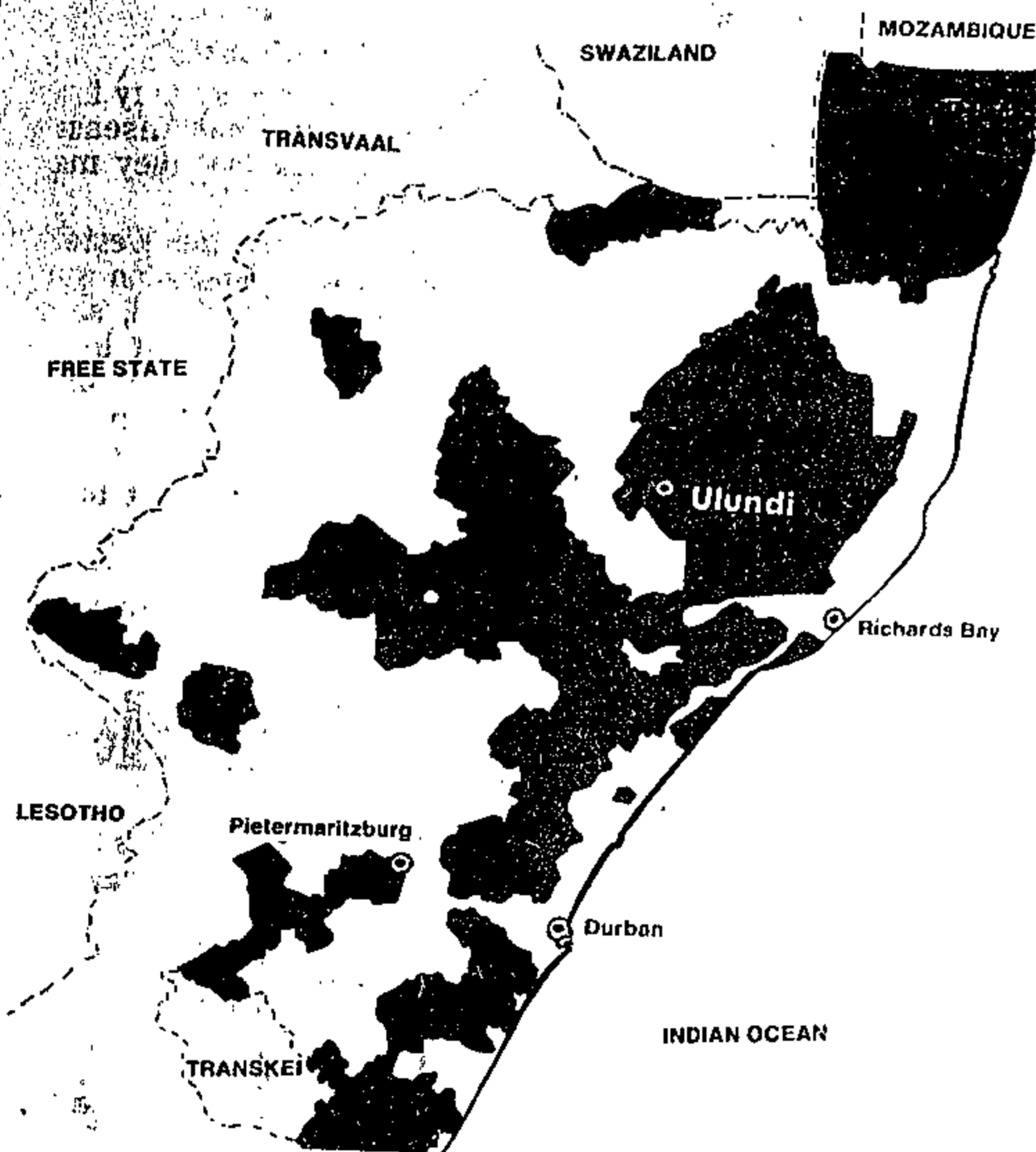


Kwazulu: '240 000 removals'

Place 24/9/85 107

From BRUCE CAMERON, Political Staff

DURBAN. — More than 240 000 people face removal in terms of the latest Kwazulu consolidation proposals — not 42 000 as estimated by the Commission for Co-operation and Development.



This patchwork of black and white shows Natal in terms of the latest proposals for the consolidation of Kwazulu, with Kwazulu areas in black.

But senior members of the Government moved quickly yesterday to dissociate themselves from the proposed resettlement plan while commission chairman, Mr Hendrik Tempel, emphasised that the consolidation proposals could be radically changed and were only a basis "for discussion and negotiation".

It is also understood that Cabinet members are unhappy with the proposals although they allowed them to go through "so people could see they were not feasible".

At a Press conference Mr Tempel said the Government policy of no forced removals remained intact.

"Resettlement without consent is out," he said.

Spell out

Removals would only take place on the basis of negotiation. He claimed many blacks had requested resettlement within Kwazulu.

He emphasised that resettlement would have to take place "if you want meaningful consolidation".

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, has demanded that President P W Botha spell out his policy on removals and on the Natal option.

He said: "President Botha has agreed to a separate arrangement for Natal but the consolidation proposals showed the Government still wants to push ahead with traditional apartheid policies."

Ms Patti Henderson of the Association for Rural Advancement, which undertook the Natal-Kwazulu part of the huge Surplus People's Project on removals, disputed the commission's removal figure of 42 000.

Ms Henderson said a conservative estimate of the number of people to be moved was 241 000.

Census

Mr Tempel later conceded that the figure he had given excluded "black spot" removals as well as the removal of tenants on white farm land.

His figures — based on the 1980 census — covered only removals from large tracts of land.

Even then, Ms Henderson said, the figures were low. Surplus People's Project had a figure of more than 80 000 for the same areas.

There were at least 160 000 blacks living in 181 black spots due for clearance in both the old and the new proposals. The number of tenants living on farms was impossible to estimate.

Mr Tempel had no figures for black spots.

According to senior National Party sources, the proposals are likely to be altered radically before they are presented to Parliament.

Kwazulu proposals have 'no chance'

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24/09/85

E. POST

By DIRK VAN ZYL
Political Correspondent

THE Kwazulu consolidation proposals announced by the Commission for Co-operation and Development yesterday had no chance of being accepted by the Government, a top Government source told the Evening Post today.

He confirmed speculation that the Cabinet had ordered the disclosure of the proposals in Durban yesterday with the express purpose of killing them in public.

"It's a nice way of showing that negotiations do prove worthwhile," the source added, and referred to a statement last night by the Minister of Constitutional Develop-

ment and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

Mr Heunis said the Government had not taken a final decision on the consolidation of Kwazulu and might review the proposals after further investigations and discussion.

The proposals yesterday drew a barrage of criticism from a wide range of political and commercial sectors.

The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said they were a recipe for disaster and his administration would have nothing to do with them.

Were they to be implemented, the proposals

would result in the removal of thousands of people and the transfer of large tracts of land to Kwazulu which would, however, still remain divided into 15 pieces.

Mr Heunis said last night that the Government had not taken a standpoint on consolidation proposals for Kwazulu, in contrast with its approach to other homelands.

"The Government instructed the commission to announce the proposals as its proposals, and not those of the Government — for investigation, hearing of evidence, representation and consideration," Mr Heunis said.

In its announcement

yesterday, the commission said it would hear further public representation at a sitting in Durban from October 14-25.

The Government source said Mr Heunis's statement could be seen as an indication that the Cabinet would not accept the proposals as made yesterday.

"We don't want a debate on how many families are to be removed, etc, and have, in effect, opened a new negotiation forum. It's a nice way of showing that negotiations do prove worthwhile," the source said.

It has also been suggested that by bringing the issue into the open at

this stage, the Government hoped to harness reformist support against verkrampte objections before taking possible important steps towards power sharing in Natal/Kwazulu.

● The Government is expected to make known its acceptance of proposals for the consolidation of homelands in the Transvaal at a Press conference in Pretoria at 10am tomorrow.

"The procedure here will be completely different to that adopted in Durban yesterday, with the Government announcing what proposals it has accepted," the source said.

● Editorial comment
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Shock over

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CAP- TIMES 24/9/85

new proposal for KwaZulu



Chief Buthelezi



Mr Ray Swart

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The announcement yesterday that the consolidation proposals for KwaZulu/Natal would cost at least R400 million to implement and displace 42 000 people has been greeted with shock by white and black political leaders in the region.

The preliminary proposals for consolidation of KwaZulu announced by the Commission of Co-operation and Development yesterday — which were five years in the making — involve the transfer of huge tracts of land, the clearing of black spots and the removal of thousands of people.

The new look at consolidation was undertaken on Mr P W Botha's instruction, when it became obvious that the financial cost of the 1975 plan would be impossible to meet. The 1975 plan involved the resettlement of about 500 000 people.

Game reserves

The commission has left KwaZulu in four major segments and another 11 smaller pieces. In the cession of an extra 381 000ha of land, including two game reserves, to KwaZulu a large piece of the Transvaal lying between Swaziland and northern Natal would be included in the territory.

The Natal leader of the PFP, Mr Ray Swart, expressed fears that the figure of R400 million was a "gross underestimate" and the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gathsa Buthelezi, said the proposal was a "prescription for disaster".

The announcement is also bound to open old wounds with the suggestion that Lamontville

near Durban and Hambanati near Tongaat should be incorporated into KwaZulu. Residents in both areas vigorously resisted the idea when it was first raised last year.

Residents of Clermont near Pinetown were also upset at the recommendation that this township, together with Kwa-Dabeka, should ultimately be incorporated into KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi said it was tragic that the commission was pursuing its outmoded mandate on constitutional proposals for KwaZulu as though South Africa was still living in the Verwoerdian era and as though President Botha was "entirely hypocritical" about his commitment to reform.

He said the commission's announcements were contrary to the statement made by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, when he said at the beginning of the year that the government would no longer seek to move blacks for political reasons.

The senior MEC in Natal, Mr Frank Martin, who represents the New Republic Party, said he could not take proposals seriously which recommended the removal of 42 000 people.

"If you add the cost of R400 million, the whole

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To page 2



P.T.O.

King Goodwill and Buthelezi speak at Shaka Day gathering

Attack on ANC 'deviants'

Mercury 25/9/85

African Affairs Correspondent

THE King of the Zulus, King Goodwill, yesterday attacked 'deviants' and 'misfits' comprising the banned African National Congress in exile.

Speaking at celebrations in Stanger to mark Shaka Day, he said Zulu national pride would not tolerate the presence of 'hyenas who stalked black communities at night' and tried to destroy the Zulu people from within.

The king was addressing a crowd of about 6 000, the largest turnout at the main Shaka Day ceremony in the past five years.

King Goodwill accused the ANC of trying to discredit the 'chosen leaders' of the Zulu people such as Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu.

He said such attempts were insults to himself and the entire Zulu nation.

'Wedges'
King Goodwill said he was not making political statements when he said these things. He symbolised the unity of the Zulu people and attacks on the unity of the people were attacks on his person.

Let me say clearly that we as Zulus will cast out from our midst any who think they can turn brother against brother here in this part of South Africa.

Any who would attempt to turn sister against sister or child against parent, or neighbour against neighbour, will be eradicated from our midst.

The ANC was bent on driving wedges between peasants and workers.

However, no force on earth would divide the Zulu people and they would stand shoulder to shoulder as 6 000 000 people joined together in a common purpose.

Addressing the gathering, Chief Buthelezi, who is also president of

Inkatha, said he would publicly dishonour any member of Inkatha if he allowed the success that the movement had achieved in bringing peace to black townships around Durban to 'go to his head' and began to use this power in 'acts of political destruction' or to 'extract vengeance'.

He did not mention anyone by name, but the remark was understood to be a veiled reference to statements by Mr Winton Sabelo, member of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly for Umlazi.

Mr Sabelo said at the end of August that sympathisers of the United Democratic Front should get out of the township or face the consequences.

The remarks were subsequently condemned by Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday that Inkatha did not use its power to destroy, but to protect and build up.

Following the destruction of lives and property in black townships last month, the movement had 'grasped the thorny nettle firmly' and commanded a situation which it would

continue to command.

Chief Buthelezi said Prof Fatima Meer, Professor of Sociology at the University of Natal and a leading figure in the UDF, was 'treading a very dangerous path' when she accused Inkatha of having fomented violence in the black townships surrounding Durban after violence broke out last month.

'I have not heard Prof Meer proclaim her loud indignation when UDF-inspired mobs continued to burn, loot, stone and kill,' he said.

'I am ever aware that we should do everything in our power to avoid the black/Indian clashes we saw in 1949.

'I have always warned against the dangers that continue to exist of such clashes re-emerging, and the recent outburst of violence in Durban gives substance to what I am saying.'

Chief Buthelezi said he was nevertheless accused of adopting a Zulu racist stand against Indians.

It was people such as Prof Meer, he said, who should be accused of fanning the flames of group hatred.

KwaZulu plan will be drastically changed,

Chief won't discuss land plans

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said yesterday he was obliged to adhere to a decision of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly not to have anything to do with plans for the consolidation of KwaZulu.

He was responding to a statement by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr. Chris Hennis, that the Government would welcome discussions with Chief Buthelezi on the preliminary consolidation proposals which were announced to the Press and public representatives in Durban on Monday.

Chief Buthelezi said he wanted to make it clear that his response should not be intended as a personal snub to Mr Hennis.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister said he could not 'soil' himself with any plan which involved the removal of large numbers of people.

If he became involved, he said, people would say he had had something to do with what 'came out of the washing'.

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that senior representatives of the administrations of KwaZulu and Natal were involved in discussions about the establishment of a structure for joint decision-making in the region.

He said Mr Hennis had already stated that he would welcome any regional initiative from KwaZulu/Natal.

'We have a democratic right to look for a peaceful solution,' Chief Buthelezi said. 'Mr Hennis should be grateful that we are trying to solve some of the problems.'

Ormande Pollok
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The latest KwaZulu consolidation proposals were doomed before they became public and more white areas are expected to be incorporated into KwaZulu to give it a stronger 'regional' character, it was learned yesterday.

Senior sources have indicated the proposals will be drastically altered because of a change in Government thinking on the future of Natal as a whole.

The concept of a joint 'KwaNatal' administration for the province has already been accepted in principle by the Government. Talks between senior representatives of the KwaZulu and Natal administrations are said to be making progress with a plan for a joint administration which they will have to submit to the Government for final approval.

It appears the Commission for Co-operation and Development's proposals were virtually complete when the Government decided on a possible new deal for Natal.

First signs that the proposals were destined to be changed came when the Government emphasized they were entirely the commission's recommendations and not what the Government was accepting.

A series of public meetings has been scheduled around Natal for the commission to hear representations about the proposals after which final recommendations will be made to the Government. It is understood that only then will the Government make its proposals which could also be open to final changes.

Opposition parties have campaigned for some time for Natal to be treated differently from the rest of the country because of the inter-dependence of the black and white areas of the province.

Proposals
The Government is still keeping its cards close to its chest and it would appear that no final plan is likely to be presented before next year's parliamentary session.

Mr Chris Hennis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, declined to comment on plans but re-emphasised that the present proposals were the commission's and not the Government's.

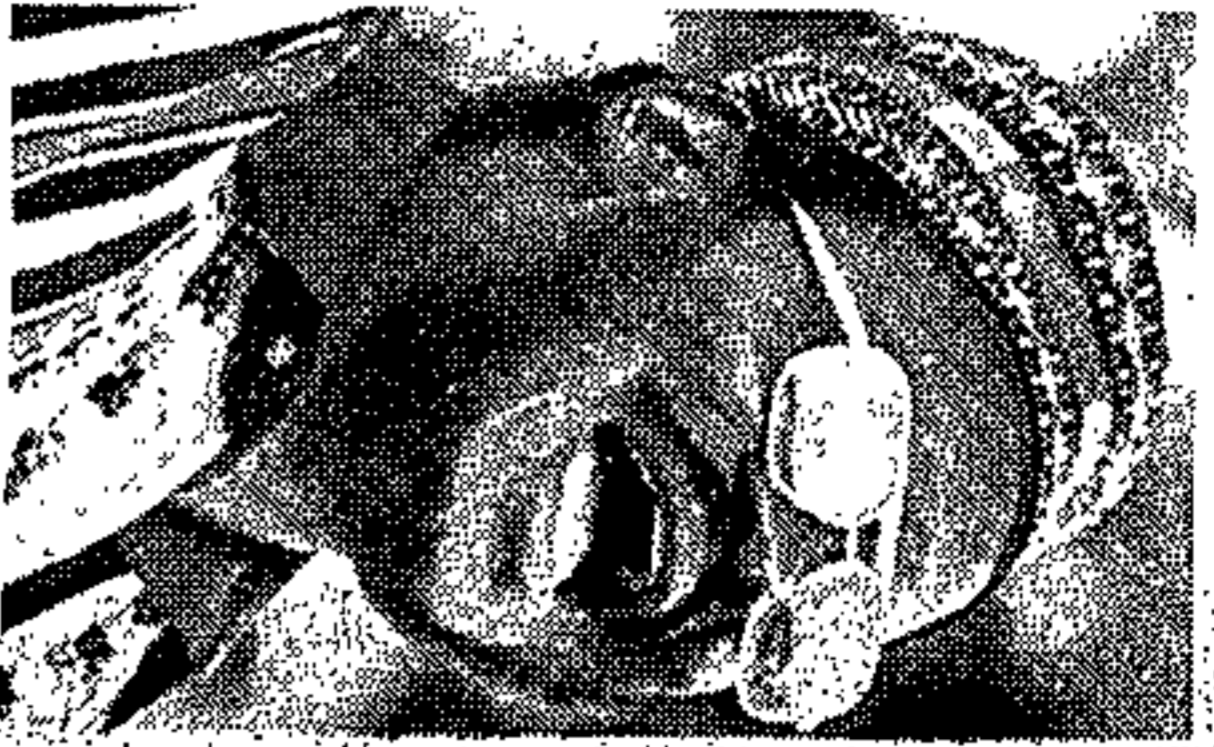
'I don't understand the need for the present hysterical reaction,' he said. 'The move to request the commission to publish its recommendations is a positive step in the Government's view to broaden the process of consultation before the Government takes a stand.'

'This fact should be appreciated. Secondly, the committees or parties giving evidence will be free to do so without being in conflict with what they think the Government is proposing.'

'I suggest that people sit down and discuss their own views with the commission.'

16T
MORNING 25/9/85

'REAL PROGRESS WILL BRING END TO VIOLENCE'



BUTHELEZI

IF real progress began emerging in South Africa through peaceful negotiation, most black people who now considered violence a viable political option would abandon it for democracy, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Stanger yesterday.

The KwaZulu Minister was speaking at a King Shaka Day ceremony attended by King

Zwelithini ka Bhekuzulu, chiefs and members of the Zulu royal household, the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and the consular corps.

Chief Buthelezi told a large crowd gathered at the place where the founder of the Zulu nation died that those who followed in Shaka's

footsteps would not cease their efforts until South Africa had been unified as one country, with one people and one government in which there was one destiny for everyone, regardless of race, sex or creed.

"Those of us who call for non-violent democratic opposition reflect the deep feelings of the vast majority of black South Africans," the chief said.

"The vast majority of black South Africans have a deeply felt need for unity first and foremost between black group and black group so that we can discharge our historic duty more efficiently to bring unity between black and

white." 107

Referring to recent unrest in the greater Durban area, Chief Buthelezi warned that outsiders who tried to divide the Zulus against each other would not succeed.

Chief Buthelezi said: "When the hyenas of the night and the jackals crept into Umlazi, Kwa-Mashu, Inanda and Lamontville, in cars with foreign number plates and filled with people who could not even understand Zulu and who set about creating the circumstances in which mob behaviour opened the doors for hoodlums to burn and loot, it was the ordinary people who needed protection."

Inkatha had "responded to the call of the people" and moved in "to end the senseless killing and strife."

Inkatha had "put an end to mass thuggery" and would continue to "command the situation," the chief said.

But he warned that if any Inkatha member used its power for acts of political destruction or as a weapon to exact vengeance, "I will step in and dishonour that person publicly." — Sapa.

A chronicle of misfires in bid to form country nobody wants

Political Staff

DURBAN — The consolidation proposals for kwaZulu revealed this week have now become part of the sorry saga of trying to create a separate country that hardly anyone really wants.

Consolidation has been an issue in elections and also sparked international rows, as happened when the Government tried to cede part of the territory to Swaziland.

Then there has been the controversy over removals. (It was the inhuman treatment of people being resettled at Limehill in Natal, and its exposure by Father Cosmos Desmond, that drew world attention to removals for the first time.)

Within hours of their publication, the latest proposals were showing signs of being just as contentious as earlier schemes.

DETERMINATION

The fact that hardly anyone, and particularly the Zulu nation, wants consolidation has seemingly not altered the Government's determination to press ahead with the plans.

Increasingly, the Government has attempted to confuse the Zulu need for extra land — in addition to that awarded in 1936 — with consolidation.

The latest attempt is the most blatant attempt to sweeten the pill of political consolidation with the addition of some 381 000 ha of land.

The problem has not only been the need to give kwaZulu extra land, but also, for political purposes, to pull together a fragmented, multitude of bits and pieces that have made up the so-called Zulu homeland.

The Zulus were spread far and wide by the British to break their power. Nobody really knows how many bits there are, but at the present count there are 42 pieces defined as tribal areas and 189 black spots.

Not even the National Party could start to pretend that the so-called Zulu homeland would ever constitute a state so, in 1955, the first attempts were made to draw parts together.

ing many of its plans in mid-stream.

A notorious example was a move by the Government to develop the Makatini flats in northern Zululand, which had always been occupied by blacks, as irrigated farm lands for whites.

However, after the completion of the multimillion-rand Josini Dam, the area was found to be unsuitable for irrigation and so the idea was dropped.

The territorial authority of kwaZulu, established in 1970, was one of the last homeland authorities to come into being and the next year the Government announced that it intended to consolidate the homeland.

In 1972, the first set of definitive proposals to reduce kwaZulu to six pieces were announced and met with immediate resistance, mainly from farmers and kwaZulu.

In June 1973, revised and final plans were approved by Parliament which would convert kwaZulu into 10 parts. Again the plan came under heavy fire, mainly from white farmers.

Another revision, this time for all the homelands, was put through Parliament in 1975. The areas were changed, but kwaZulu was still to be in 10 parts and still there was no support.

As a result of the general dissatisfaction throughout the country with consolidation, the then Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, appointed Mr Hennie van der Walt to investigate anew.

It did not take long for him to discover that the country could not afford the 1975 proposals. He said there would have to be major departures from traditional consolidation.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

He formed various sub-committees with the MP for Klip River, Mr Tino Volker, heading the eastern committee charged with looking at kwaZulu. The evidence he received was overwhelmingly opposed to consolidation for political purposes.

The sugar industry was the main motivator of a report supported by commerce and industry which stingingly reject-

107 STAR
25/9/85

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The Tomlinson Commission appointed in 1955 was the first to propose "consolidation" based on areas called heartlands, without drawing boundaries.

SEVEN REGIONS

Tomlinson's recommendations had shortcomings. He wanted to give the seven black regions he proposed far too much land as far as the Government was concerned.

Interestingly, he included Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in these proposals, suggesting that Ingwavuma should be given to Swaziland.

The then Prime Minister, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, took the basis of the Tomlinson recommendation, rejecting most of those which were of benefit to blacks, for his homeland policy of self-governing black areas.

From 1960, the Government toyed with various suggestions for consolidation of kwaZulu. But it never really came up with anything definite, chang-

authorities to come into being and the next year the Government announced that it intended to consolidate the homeland.

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The Van der Walt Commission evolved into the standing Commission for Co-operation and Development that has presented the latest proposals.

The Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, put a further spoke in the wheels of consolidation when he appointed a commission in 1981 to consider the oft-mulled-over suggestion that kwaZulu and Natal be treated as one region.

The commission on which most interest groups were represented almost unanimously agreed that kwaZulu and Natal should be one political region, already being inextricably interwoven economically.

The commission gave impetus to calls for a separate deal for Natal, which would obviate the need for political consolidation.

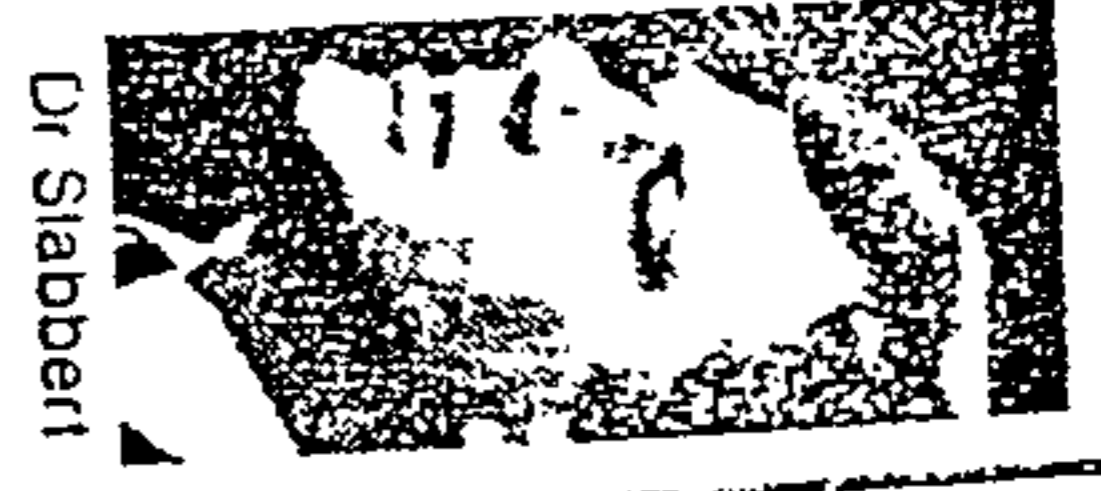
The Government has agreed to separate regional arrangements, but what it means by this has yet to be defined.

Daily News 26.8.85

Buthelezi pledges support for new countrywide convention

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Slabbert calls for national 'indaba'



Dr Slabbert

Daily News Reporter

PLANS FOR an alliance aimed at holding a national convention of anti-apartheid groups were revealed by the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday.

And the president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said he would be willing to work with the PFP to establish the alliance.

Speaking at the end of the eighth Inkatha Youth Brigade conference in Ulundi yesterday, Dr Slabbert said the time had come for the PFP to go further than just call for a national convention.

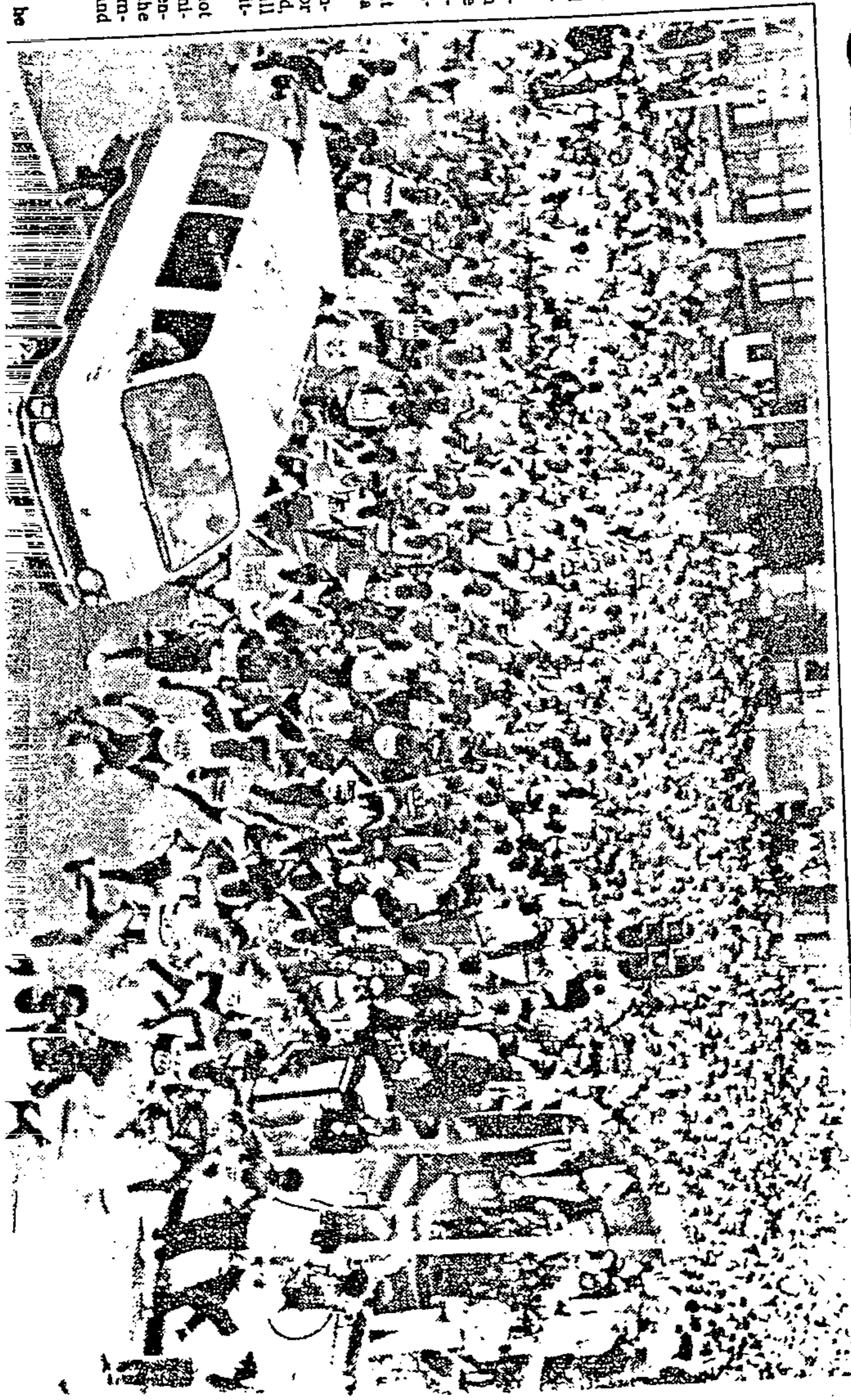
He told the crowd of about 5 000 it was time to explore the launching of a convention alliance or movement.

"Let us demonstrate to the Government and the world that an alliance for a national convention can be formed, committed to one citizenship for all South Africans, based on a common citizenship in one undivided country."

Such an alliance, he said, should not exclude any body, movement or organisation committed to a national convention, and could include Inkatha, the PFP, the UDF, the churches, commerce and industry, and student and youth movements.

Nelson Mandela

... the same as a question, he said he



was willing to talk to the ANC and any other group to persuade them to take part.

"That is why I have asked the State President to allow me to talk to Nelson Mandela — to find out exactly what he believes in."

He said he would put the idea to the PFP congress in Durban this weekend.

"If they don't like the idea, they can elect another leader. But I am confident they won't."

He said that in making the appeal, he was aware of deep differences and hostilities between various organisations and personalities.

"I believe our commitment to a convention and to our country should transcend those differences."

"A convention does not bring together those who agree with one another, but precisely those who have to talk about their differences."

"Let us demonstrate that we can do so in a convention alliance which none, especially the Government, can ignore," Dr Slabbert said.

Chief Buthelezi said he believed the time was ripe for preparatory steps towards a national convention.

"If the Government refuses to negotiate with us, we must negotiate among ourselves and show the world that we can succeed where the Government fails," he said.



Raymond beats 2 539 runners in Capital Climb

SOME of the 2 540 runners (above) in Saturday's Daily News Capital Climb through the streets of Pietermaritzburg swing from Commercial Road, in front of the city hall, into Church Street (foreground). Left: the promotions manager of The Daily News, Mr Gordon McKenzie-Kerr hands prizes to the winner, Raymond Bantom of the Bluff Athletic Club, who finished in 51 minutes 38 seconds.

Stop reinforcing the attempts to divide and rule: appeal to groups

Daily News Reporter

THE Inkatha Youth Brigade has appealed to the United Democratic Front and other organisations to stop reinforcing the Government's attempts to "divide and rule" black South Africa.

At the movement's eighth annual conference in Umtata at the weekend, a resolution was passed appealing to the UDF, as well as the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), the Azanian Students' Organisation (ASO) and the African Students' Organisation of South Africa.

Students (Cosas), to "be honourable in what they do", and to cease to reinforce apartheid's attempt to divide and rule black South Africa.

In another resolution, the Youth Brigade appealed to African National Congress leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, to stop rejecting the hand of friendship which the president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthe-

South Africans in exile.

Other resolutions were:

- "To deplore in the strongest possible terms the despicable tendency of the smaller black organisations in South Africa, and organisations remote from our motherland, to try to prove their political strength by attacking Inkatha instead of apartheid."
- "To redouble our ef-

forting presence in every township felt by every member of the community."

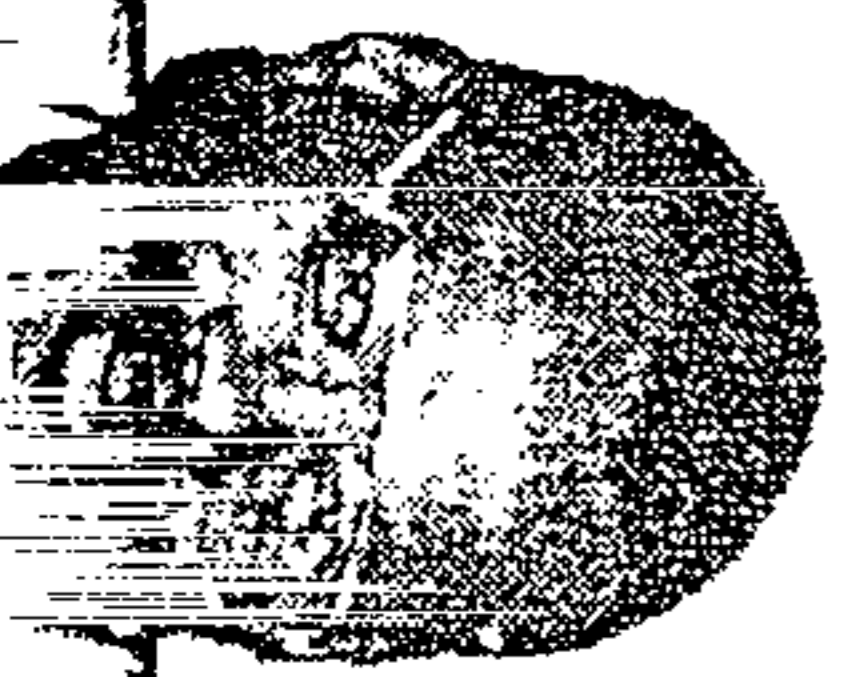
- "To endorse the participation of Inkatha's Youth Brigade in discussions with the Afrikaanse Studentebond and with student unions at Stellenbosch University, the Rand Afrikaans University, and the University of the Orange Free State."

About 8 000 delegates attended the conference on Saturday, and about

ANC and UDF hiding behind mobs: Buthelezi

Daily News Reporter

THE President of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has accused the African National Congress and the United Democratic Front of "hiding behind the mobs that had



be spent on building houses for the homeless, or providing pensions for the aged and disabled. Those who had caused the destruction were "evil force which must be routed wherever it is found and banished from our midst forever."

He attacked the rights activist Professor

... (Azapo), the Azan-
lan Students' Organisa-
gress of South African
Friendship which the
President of Inkatha,
Chief Mangosuthu Buthe-

Youth Brigade urged to combat ANC

Daily News Reporter

AN academic who has spent the past few months conducting research on ANC strategy, urged Inkatha Youth Brigade members to combat the banned organisation by mobilising as warriors under their leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Mr Michael Morris, of the Institute of Terrorism Research, was speaking at the Inkatha Youth Brigade conference in Ulundi yesterday.

Mr Morris, who said he had spent the past three months examining the ANC, told the 5 000 delegates at the conference to regard themselves as being at war.

"You must think South Africa is at war — it must be saved," he said.

lacking Inkatha instead
of apartheid?
"To redouble our ef-
About 8 000 delegates
attended the conference
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Mr Morris said that in the past year, the armed wing of the ANC, Umkhonto We Sizwe, had changed its tactics and had established two "regiments" within South Africa.

These were the workers (regiment one), and the students/scholars (regiment two).

He said the ANC was paying great attention to Inkatha because it was a strong organisation.

"The ANC regards you as a great threat," he said, adding: "You've got to go in there as warriors yourselves."

Apart from the regiments of workers and scholars, the ANC at present had 1 200 trained people who could be mobilised immediately, as well as 48 in a special operations group, Mr Morris said.

Rare Cape Wines Cape Independent Winemakers' Guild

On Saturday, 7th September, 1985 Sotheby's will sell rare Cape Wines produced by the Cape Independent Winemakers' Guild. The wines, specially selected, will all bear a special numbered label and will be offered only at this auction.

The C.I.W.G. comprises those producers of quality South African wines not linked to the major wholesaler interests. The estates concerned have shown commitment to quality and innovation.

Tastings of the wines on offer will be led by David Molynoux-Berry, Master of Wine and head of Sotheby's wine department in London, on

Wednesday, 4th September, 1985 at 5.30 pm
The Royal Hotel, Durban

Should you wish to attend please contact Sotheby's, tel: (031) 33-7204

SOTHEBYS

FOR INFORMATION

... Democratic
United
Front of hiding behind
the mobs that had
mained and killed black
South Africans in the re-
cent unrest.

At the opening of the annual Inkatha Youth Brigade conference in Ulundi at the weekend, Chief Buthelezi said an "unholy duet of violence" was being played by the Government and the ANC, which was being "aided and applauded by the UDF".

The policies of President P.W. Botha, had failed, he said. The administrative staff dealing with blacks had abdicated their responsibilities and were "hiding behind the guns of the police and the army".

On the other side, the ANC and UDF were incapable of dealing with the real political issues.

"They are hiding behind mobs descending on ordinary black South Africans to maim them and to kill them and to destroy their homes and rob them of their possessions."

The ANC was "a paper tiger with paper teeth". It had resorted to attacking black civilians because it did not have the know-how, equipment or manpower to sustain a major military attack on apartheid. Chief Buthe-



Chief Buthelezi

Both the ANC and the UDF wanted the total destruction of the economy, and to achieve this were telling workers to destroy and sabotage factories. It was a tactic aimed at making blacks suffer even more, because the ANC wanted to use impoverished black South Africans as cannon fodder.

"It is a blunt fact that the more that blacks die in South Africa, the more the ANC Mission in Exile claims they are busy in the country working for the eradication of apartheid," he said.

Chief Buthelezi told the crowd of about 8 000 Inkatha Youth Brigade delegates that the ANC expected them and their relatives to be "mangled" so that its propaganda could succeed overseas.

Turning to the recent unrest around Durban, Chief Buthelezi said the total value of all that was damaged amounted to R2 191 750.

Every rand that would have to spent in repairs was a rand that could not

evil force which must be
routed wherever it
found and banished from
our midst forever.

He attacked the
Rights activist Professor
Fatima Meer for calling
Inkatha "a quasi-police
force". He said that while
she had found herself
trouble at the Gaud
Settlement she had made
desperate appeals to the
SAP to save her, only to
criticise them later for
not being effective in
their opposition to the
looting and burning,
going on around her.

Chief Buthelezi said
was Inkatha that had
protected its Indian
brothers and sisters from
being "torn apart by
Fatiha Meer's politics
kith and kin".

"Virtually overnight
we stopped the violence
that had been spreading,
like wildfire throughout
the Greater Durban
area," he said.

On the relationship between
Inkatha and the
UDF, Chief Buthelezi
said the UDF had from
its outset planned a ven-
delta against Inkatha.

"It was the UDF which
rejected any possibility
of Inkatha joining them.
"Yet they are claiming
that I am divisive."

As long as the UDF
despised Inkatha, it
would "thrash itself to
pieces on the rocks of its
stupidity" before it suc-
ceeded in doing anything
worthwhile, he said.

w. Mail 26/9/85

Poll shows (107) Africans blame Inkatha

By ANTON HARBER

A NEW opinion survey has challenged the image of Inkatha as the force that brought the peace in the Durban area during recent unrest.

The survey, by the Institute of Black Research, showed that most Africans blamed Inkatha and the police for starting the trouble and for being the most active in it thereafter.

This was reflected in a considerable loss of support for Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the president of Inkatha, among Africans, a finding that has been supported in other recent surveys. The latest survey was released this week by Professor Fatimah Meer of the University of Natal.

Almost 500 people in the greater Durban area were questioned and the answers were broken down by race. The breakdown showed a remarkable contrast between the perceptions of the unrest by Africans, as opposed to those of coloureds and Indians.

Asked what incidents started the trouble, 56 percent of Africans blamed police instigators and 20 percent blamed Inkatha provocation. Surprisingly, only 13 percent blamed student action and 10 percent blamed the murder of Victoria Mxenge, a local lawyer and activist.

Among coloureds and Indians, the findings were strikingly different. Thirty percent of Indians did not know what sparked the trouble, while 29 percent blamed the Mxenge murder. Only 12 percent blamed either the police or Inkatha.

Among coloureds, 37 percents did not know, while 11 percent blamed hooliganism and 11 percent blamed the Mxenge murder.

Asked which groups were most active in the trouble once it started, most Africans said it was the police or Inkatha. Coloureds blamed Africans and criminals, while Indians blamed Africans.

KwaZulu proposals hit huge St Wendolin's scheme

R20 m black 'uplift' project in jeopardy

African Affairs Correspondent

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A R20-MILLION development project for St Wendolin's near Mariannhill is in jeopardy because of the recommendation that the area should be incorporated into KwaZulu.

The proposal on St Wendolin's formed part of the 49 recommendations drawn up by the Commission for Co-operation and Development and announced in Durban on Monday.

Mr Owen Jones, a former Mayor of Pinetown and the man who drew up the plans for the development of St Wendolin's, said yesterday the intervention of the Mariannhill Institute, which agreed to spend millions on developing 2 500 sites in the area, led to a Cabinet decision on April 11 last year that blacks should be allowed to remain.

He said the decision of the institute to take full responsibility for the redevelopment of St Wendolin's was made on the basis that the area would not be transferred to KwaZulu until the development was completed and that the views of the residents should be taken into account.

'This recommendation by the commission cuts across the whole devel-

opment,' Mr Jones said.

He said the redevelopment had been intended to be one of the biggest projects in South Africa involving the private sector and designed to uplift the black community.

The director of the Mariannhill Institute, Fr Dieter Gahlen, said yesterday that the recommendation by the commission was 'ridiculous'.

Postpone

He did not understand how this proposal and the Government's declared intention to scrap apartheid could go hand in hand.

The St Wendolin's Committee of Fifteen said in a statement yesterday the news had come as a shock to local residents. Incorporation into KwaZulu meant the same as forced removals for the community, the organisation said.

The committee appealed to the Government to postpone incorporation until the proposed redevelopment had been completed.

KWAZULU

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Recipe for disaster

At best it can probably be said that government has acted a little insensitively by unveiling plans for the consolidation of KwaZulu at this point. At worst, that its sense of occasion is abysmal.

With the fluidity of political developments, it may be appropriate to ask at this stage whether the eventual consolidation of KwaZulu is relevant at all.

Government's controversial consolidation proposals have been in the making for 10 years or more. It could just as easily have left them that way until a clearer picture emerges on where the country is finally headed constitutionally.

Certainly, the KwaZulu government would have preferred it that way. It has made its opposition to consolidation clear. It has refused to co-operate with the commission investigating the matter, it rejects outright any suggestion of independence for KwaZulu and is resolute in its view on Natal-KwaZulu as a single economic and political entity. This fact is borne out by the current talks between the Natal Provincial Council and the KwaZulu government on a joint administration for the region, conducted, as it happens, with government approval.

Hence, any talk of consolidation only serves to reaffirm for blacks that government is sticking doggedly to its old ideologies — no matter how much it tries to convince the world otherwise — and, on that basis, its

reform initiatives are doomed to failure before they begin.

KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, pulls no punches when he describes the proposals as a "prescription for disaster." Says Buthelezi: "I am deeply concerned that while government speaks of reform and the need to consult with blacks about reform, it presses ahead with steamroller tactics to foist on us the grand designs of apartheid."

"We have called for a moratorium on constitutional and political developments until such time as meaningful consultations between black and white have taken place, but the government persists in going ahead with its politics of divide and rule."

Chairman of the Commission of Co-operation and Development, Hendrik Tempel, tried to soften the blow by pointing out that the consolidation proposals were merely "a plan to lay on the table for discussion." They had not received government sanction and had been released without comment.

Not everything about them, he declared, was negative either. Compared with the commission's 1975 proposals, they are a marked improvement. Those proposals attempted to narrow the 44 disparate pieces of KwaZulu down to 10. More realistically, Tempel's consolidation envisages 15. In addition, the 1975 proposals envisaged the forced removal of some 500 000 people as against the removal of only 42 000 under the current plan.

How the commission has achieved this turnaround is deceptively simple. "Black spots" destined for clearance and resettlement in KwaZulu have now merely been included within its boundaries. And compensatory land bought in terms of the 1936 Land and Trust Act to accommodate the victims of resettlement, has been left untouched. So, in effect, KwaZulu has ended up with more land than it bargained for.

Some 381 000 ha is to be added to KwaZulu in terms of the proposals. The bulk of it is State land or in the ownership of the SA Development Trust. But at least 72 000 ha of it is privately-owned white farm land for which compensation estimated at R195m will have to be paid. This cost excludes the R400m which Tempel estimates the relocation of displaced persons will run to.

Tempel argues that the 1975 proposals were fatally flawed and "basically unimplementable" because they involved the movement of around 500 000 people. But the same arguments could be used against his own plan — even if the number of people affected is less. Opposition to forced removals is such that any attempt to move anything like 42 000 people is bound to be highly controversial.

Tempel himself admits as much. Government has mellowed its position on removals, he says, to such an extent that "forced removals are out." But, by the same token, "some people will have to be moved if any meaningful consolidation is to be achieved." That implies getting the co-operation of the

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people — exceedingly difficult under the circumstances.

So if the political dynamics don't once and for all confirm the irrelevancy of consolidation, the process is likely to be frustrated indefinitely by the resistance of the communities faced with removal themselves.

Whether government has any hope of seeing the boundaries of the national states firmly in place by its set date of March 1987 is a moot point. Tempel won't be drawn. He merely says: "We've got a job to do. What the future will bring is open to speculation. I don't want to commit myself to that." ■

MacLennan rejects land proposals

107 Mercury Reporter *MS*

THE Regional Development Association for the Greater Durban metropolitan area is completely opposed to the KwaZulu consolidation proposals.

Association chairman Neil MacLennan said the proposals were totally irrelevant to what was needed for the area's development.

For instance, he said, the proposed inclusion of Lamontville and Claremont into KwaZulu was irrelevant because both were part of the Durban metropolitan area and that was the only way they should be looked at.

The association would make contact with the KwaZulu Government on the development of the region in general.

'This is important because the development of the region is inextricably linked with KwaZulu interests. If we don't liaise with them then there is no point in doing anything anyway,' he said.

The association was established last year and comprises representatives of commerce, industry and local authorities in the Greater Durban area.

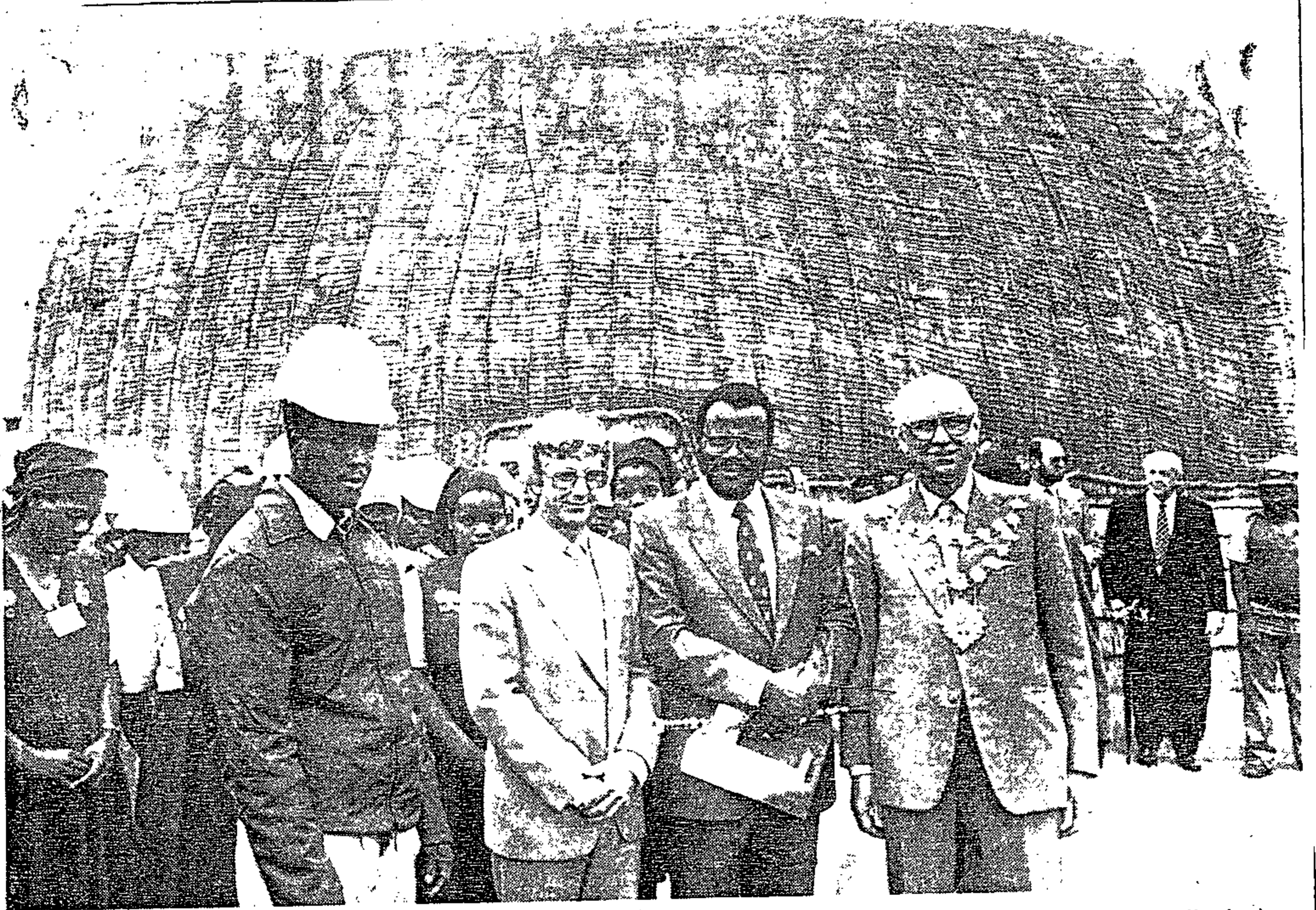
Its purpose is to make representations to relevant authorities and bodies on the devel-

opment of the area. *Mercury*

At its meeting yesterday the association also decided to contact the Government on the relocation of industry. *27/9/85*

Mr MacLennan said paying companies to close in the metropolitan area and relocate elsewhere merely exacerbated the unemployment problem, and thereby the possibility of unrest, in the greater Durban area.

Development of new industries was needed. 'Durban, Pinetown and New Germany need more industry to provide work for the people already living in the area,' he said.



The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi (second right) with (from left) indlu induna Mr A N Ncube, chairman of Expo 85 Mr Don Smith and Durban's Mayor Mr Stan Lange.

Blacks must share in the free enterprise system, says chief

Mercury 27/9/85

Mercury Reporter

GREAT pains were taken in building the KwaZulu indlu (traditional hut) at Expo 85, to emphasise that KwaZulu and Natal were totally interdependent and that the future of all the people in the region was inextricably intertwined.

This was said by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, at the official opening of the joint KwaZulu Government/KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation exhibit at Expo.

He said people had flocked to the city in search of a better life and

had made the city economically strong, but they had lived under appalling conditions on the periphery of the city.

While the KwaZulu Government had refused to apply any form of influx control on these people, and the South African Government had been powerless to stop the natural migration, the Government had harassed the people when they came in search of jobs.

'(They) generally behaved as if the hundreds of thousands of people on the edge of this city did not exist. Nothing was done to provide even the most basic of services

and people were simply left to their own devices,' Chief Buthelezi said.

He said the exhibit strove to depict the major development needs of KwaZulu and highlighted the enormous differences in development between Natal and KwaZulu, in spite of the fact that the two areas are inextricably linked together.

Chief Buthelezi said the KFC had done much to make the free enterprise system meaningful to black people, 'and this work is of particular relevance on a day like today'.

'The private sector

would do well to ponder how it too can foster the free enterprise system for black people.

'It does not need a soothsayer to predict that unless this happens, pressures for the introduction of alternative economic systems will mount and ultimately become irresistible,' said Chief Buthelezi.

He said a share of the capitalist system would mean the black people had something to lose, otherwise 'the devil they don't know would be better than the devil they do'.

The chief said nearly

R60 000 had been spent on the exhibit, but that the vast bulk of this had gone into the pockets of those who desperately needed it.

'More than 60 people, the majority of whom were brought in from really depressed rural areas like Nqutu and Nondweni, have had a job for three months while this indlu was being built.

'In addition, all the natural materials used in the construction were bought from people who are suffering grinding poverty at present,' said the chief minister.

BRAIN XUNDU

24/9/85 CP Correspondent

PLANS are underway to kick detained Natal UDF chairman Mcebisi Xundu out of his Lamontville parish - and then ban him from Natal. 107

If the plan fails, attempts will be made to cancel the church site lease agreement.

Rev Xundu, the rector of Lamontville's St. Simon's Anglican Church, has been in detention since early August and has since been transferred to Pretoria. He is also Joint Rent Action Committee vice-chairman.

A motion by councillor Mthembeni Xudu, of SJ Smith Hostel, calling for Rev Xundu's removal from Lamontville, was unanimously accepted by the pro-Inkatha Ningizimu community council this week.

According to Ningizimu community council chairperson Ella Nxasane, Mr Xundu uses the church site and buildings for political meetings addressed by him and other political activists from outside Lamontville.

"As a result, violence planned there by Xundu and others during the past two years has escalated throughout the province," said Mrs Nxasane.

She also claimed that an urgent request had been delivered by a delegation of SJ Smith Hostel dwellers to Natal's Anglican Bishop, Michael Nuttall, for the immediate removal of Mr Xundu.

If Bishop Nuttall does not respond positively to the request, the council intends cancelling the church site lease.

Bishop Nutall confirmed he had received the request, but that it could not be considered because Mr Xundu was in detention.

Umlazi leader on Inkatha hit-list

FUGITIVE Umlazi Residents' Association chairman David Sponono Gasas briefly surfaced this week - and revealed a plan by top-ranking Inkatha officials to kill him and then "cut him to pieces".

He said he would only come out of hiding when he was sure he would not fall into the hands of Inkatha's impis.

Mr Gasas told City Press he was informed by friends who had infiltrated Inkatha that he featured prominently on a hit-list of UDF supporters and sympathisers in Umlazi.

The Umlazi Residents' Association is an affiliate of the UDF. Mr Gasas fled his Umlazi B Section home last month after it was petrol-bombed twice by armed men and razed to the ground. He had also received several death threats. One anonymous caller said he was going to be "cut into pieces".

"My friends told me to go into hiding because they had heard I was going to be detained by the Security Police and then handed over to Inkatha. A hit squad would then have cut me 'to bits' until I died.

The Durban police PRO could not confirm whether a warrant of arrest had been issued for Mr Gasas, and refused to comment on "wild allegations" that police would hand Gasas over to the impis.

And Inkatha Central Committee member Peter Davidson said the allegations were "wild and laughable".

Inkatha goes on the rampage?

2/10/85
30/9/85
SOWETAN
107

AT LEAST six people died in clashes between a rampaging gang, believed to be Inkatha members, and youths in Lamontville, Durban, at the weekend.

Three people were found dead when examined at King Edward VIII Hospital. The body of a fourth man, who had been set alight, was found lying in Road 5, Lamontville. Later, a hospital spokesman said reports had been received that two more men had been killed.

At least 12 people, including a three-year-old girl, were admitted to the hospital. Two of them had bullet wounds. According to hospital sources, one of the 12 was critically injured and "might not survive the night."

The clashes occurred as Inkatha supporters headed for Umlazi for the Shaka Day rally addressed by Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the Zulu monarch, King Goodwill Zwelithini.

Late in the afternoon, a Lamontville resident said, the gang launched a second attack and two more men were killed, bringing the number of

dead to six. The attackers were again driven away.

Three quarters of the way through Chief Buthelezi's speech, three busloads of Amabutho (warriors) — among them a top Inkatha official — in tribal dress and many of them armed, left the Umlazi Stadium where the Chief Minister of KwaZulu was speaking and crossed the freeway into neighbouring Lamontville.

Police

Police at the scene said the Amabutho and township residents were involved in a skirmish. According to unconfirmed reports, an Inkatha man was killed and set alight. Several people were injured.

The body of one of the victims lay smouldering in the middle of the road almost an hour after he had been stoned to death and set alight. — Sapa.

SCA le

LEADERS of the Soweto Civic Association (SCA), which had arranged weekend meetings on the present schools crisis.

Call to
adopt

KwaZulu Mercury schools

Pietermaritzburg
Bureau

THE Government did not have enough time to correct inequalities in black education which urgently needed 'grassroot' attention such as white schools in Natal 'adopting' a KwaZulu school, Prof Peter Booysen said in Hilton on Friday. 23/9/85

Speaking at the prize-giving day at Hilton College, Prof Booysen, principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Natal, said more needed to be done for black education than the 'conventional remedy' of allocating more money to black schools.

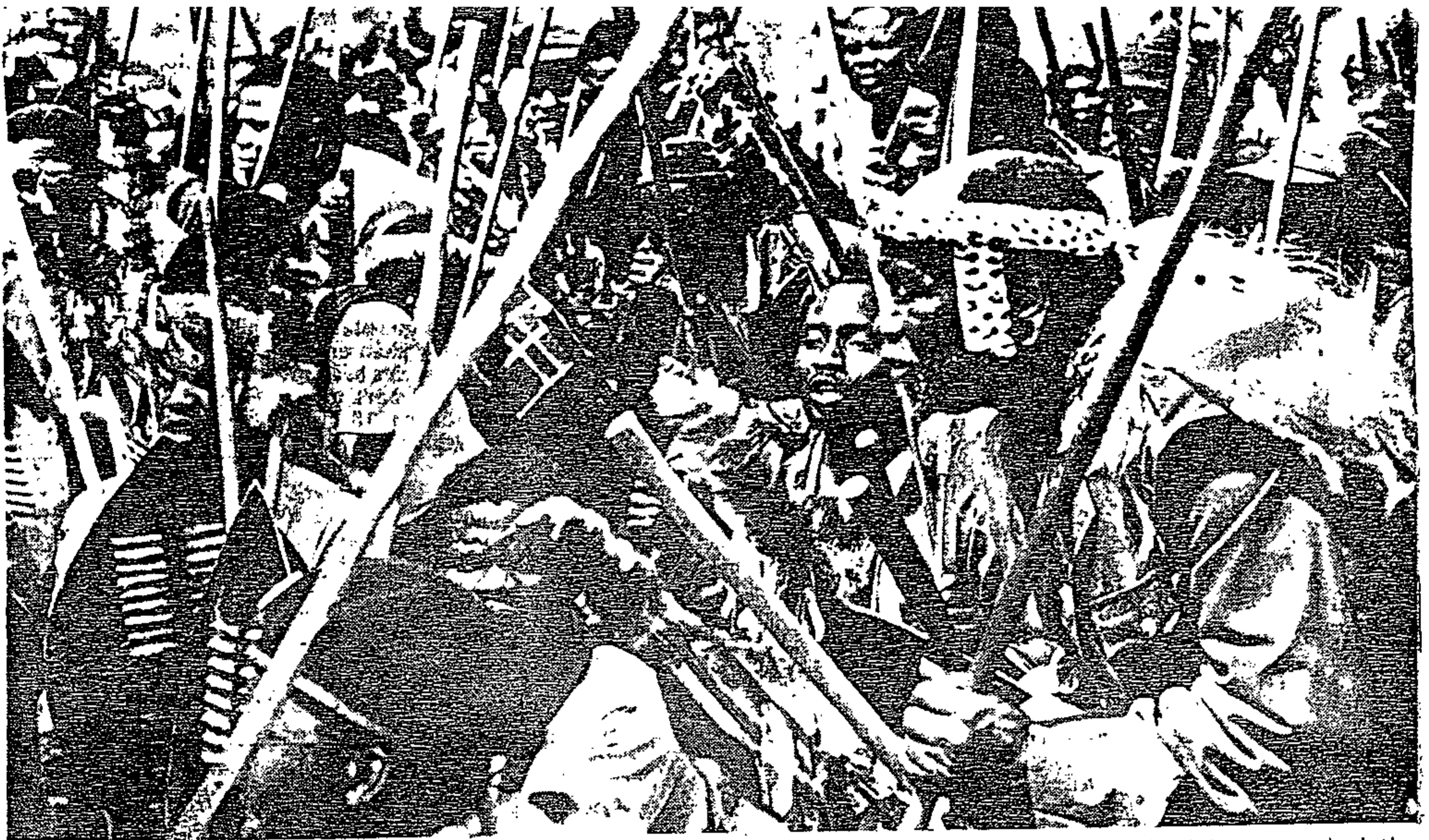
He challenged schools such as Hilton to establish a 'brother school' in KwaZulu.

'How exciting if each parental couple of a white pupil were to take some interest and to make some contribution to a school in KwaZulu,' Prof Booysen said.

He said people should 'explore avenues where the advantaged communities can bring assistance to disadvantaged communities in the field of education'.

'We at the University of Natal are seriously negotiating with the KwaZulu Department of Education for a joint initiative to establish a limited number of prestige schools.'

'These schools will have good staff, good pupils and good equipment and will provide a nucleus from which good teaching and learning can spread to other schools in KwaZulu,' said Prof Booysen.



Hundreds of members of regiments armed with assegais and sticks attended the Shaka Day celebrations at Umlazi.

Zulu King and Chief Buthelezi slam ANC for 'betraying blacks'

African Affairs Correspondent

BOTH Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, and King Goodwill Zwelankhe, King of the Zulus, delivered all-out attacks on the banned African National Congress when they spoke at a major Shaka Day rally at Umlazi, Durban, at the weekend.

King Goodwill referred to the United Democratic Front as 'nyena'.

He told a crowd of about 10 000 that the Zulu people knew beyond any doubt that elements in the United Democratic Front (UDF) were in cahoots with the ANC mission in exile, which was attempting to stir up brother against brother.

Those who are in control of the mission have been out of the country for long and have forgotten what kind of a people

we are,' he said. 'Let me tell them as King of the Zulus that if they came here today, the people would hiss and they would be driven out of this place,' King Goodwill said.

'They are unwanted and unrecognised because they have now turned to betraying the trust that our forefathers placed in their predecessors.'

The king said it was a matter of deep regret that Mr. Oliver Tambo, leader of the ANC in exile, rejected the wisdom of the Zulu people and despised the people who had wisdom.

Poison
'Our people know a hyena when they see one and call it a hyena, and we know the UDF when we see it and call it the UDF.'

King Goodwill said that if the UDF had set

itself the task of destroying the Zulus as a people and subjugating them to the will of people in distant places, who were not chosen by the black people and who did not represent them, they would fail.

'The people will rise as one and reject alien forces which are bent on our destruction,' he said.

The king said only Zulus knew how to spit out those who attempted to poison their society.

Chief Buthelezi said that no black political organisation had been as unchangingly steadfast and consistent in its policy over a period of 10 years as Inkatha.

Violence

The ANC in exile, however, had now openly declared war on Inkatha and had, in fact, ordered his assassination.

It is now, in fact, bent on a strategy of attempting to woo Inkatha's mem-

bers away from Inkatha's leadership and the people must now decide whether their attitude is the president of the movement said.

Chief Buthelezi said the fundamental difference in approach between the Inkatha movement and the ANC in exile revolved around the use of violence.

The armed struggle had been a dismal failure for 25 years, he maintained, and it was senseless to go on repeating that dismal failure for the next 25 years.

He said the ANC was becoming even more suicidal in their advice. They are urging black South Africans to leave their townships to go into white areas where, as we know, the police and army have got complete freedom of movement and where the majority of white households are, in fact, armed by the white living in them.



Mr Dennis Lehmann, president of the Institute of Personnel Management, with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Prof Jill Nattress, a University of Natal academic, at the opening of the IPM's conference in Durban yesterday.

Constitutional reform is 'only the first step'

Labour Reporter
 KWAZULU'S Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said yesterday that even if there was immediate constitutional reform which met black political aspirations, real reform would still have to come in the hearts and minds of people.

Addressing the Institute of Personnel Management's three-day conference in Durban, he said constitutional changes which black politics strived for would be the first steps in reform.

'If mining, commerce, industry and banking are to maximise the production of wealth by maximising productivity, per-

sonnel managers now will have to start thinking very much more urgently about the idiom of management in a post-liberated South Africa.

Demanding

'The reform process will be a long and demanding one and unless the period after radical constitutional changes is characterised by continued achievement-orientated reform, we could possibly end up in a vicious cycle of changing constitutional models which will be symptomatic of the inability of South African society to adapt and succeed.'

Chief Buthelezi said la-

bour and management had to face the future together.

Hitting out at the banned African National Congress, the Chief Minister and Inkatha president said the violence which erupted in the townships was not authorised by the ANC mission in exile.

Bandwagon

'They are simply jumping on a bandwagon of death and claiming an eminence on lost lives of children and black corpses. The ANC mission in exile threatens to do that which they could not do and yet people trot off to Lusaka to give it an im-

portance it does not have,' he said.

Violence was not going to author radical change in South Africa. 'It will escalate without helping to rid us of the status quo.'

'Whereas the armed struggle is further from succeeding than it has ever been before, the politics of negotiation is nearer succeeding than has ever been the case before.'

'I do not believe that the Government is destroying one holy Verwoerdian cow after the other because it has been intimidated into doing so by violence,' he added.

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 Mercury
 2/10/85

Violence ^{SOWETO} no key to ¹⁰⁷ reform — ^{2/10/85} Buthelezi

REFORM resulted from the pressure of economic progress rather than violence, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, told delegates to the International Institute of Personnel Management convention in Durban yesterday.

He said it was not the politics of violence and confrontation which were bringing about changes and the abandonment of Verwoerdian apartheid.

"Reform is the inevitable consequence of economic progress in our country," he said.

He said it was now recognised that regional economic development must defy the boundaries of apartheid.

"In KwaZulu/Natal there is now a very widespread perception that black and white are inextricably interwoven in interest and in destiny.

"However, the South African Government twists and turns, they face very active pressure to move towards power-sharing between black and white."

Chief Buthelezi said that if fundamental reforms were introduced, personnel managers would face a formidable

SA PRESS ASSOCIATION

task in taking part in a social revolution which few had thought about in any depth.

He said they must address the issue of developing black supervisors and managers who would not have to abandon their communities on the ladder to success.

Commerce and industry would have to become increasingly in-

involved in neighbourhood betterment schemes.

Chief Buthelezi said supervisors and managers would have to be drawn from people recruited from lower ranks.

"We are simply going to have to have rapid industrial growth if we are going to establish an orderly society."

'Millions behind Inkatha'

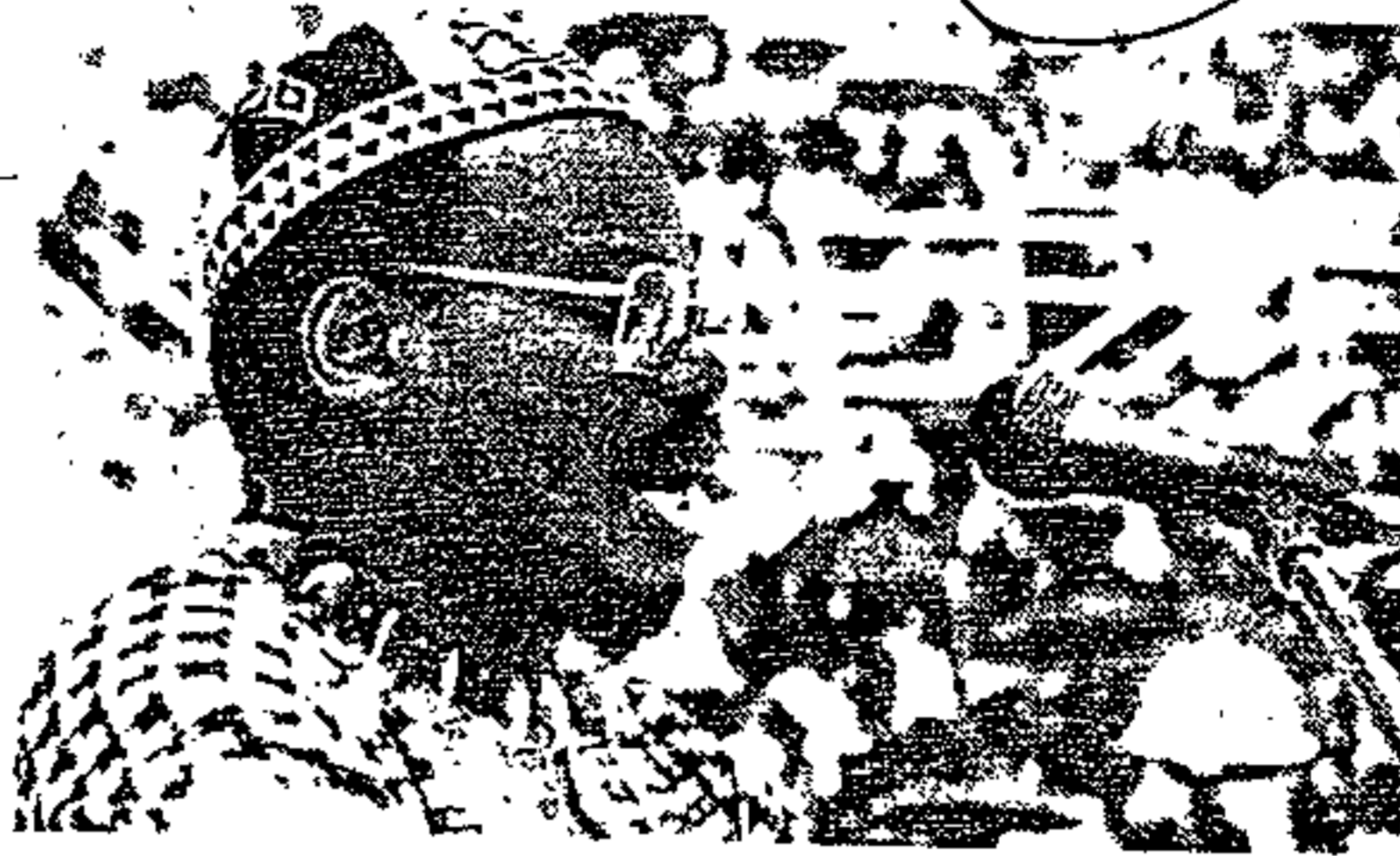
CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi said at Ulundi yesterday that Inkatha was the largest black political organisation in South Africa's history.

Behind its more than a million paid-up and card-carrying members there were very substantial numbers of supporters and sympathisers.

Therefore, millions of black South Africans stood "foursquare" behind him when he put forward the conditions under which real negotiations could get under way.

In addition, there was a great number of people, now embroiled in the politics of violence, who would abandon violence if there were any signs that the politics of negotiation would begin bearing fruit.

He made it clear that



CHIEF BUTHELEZI.

he was referring to real steps of reform, aimed at power-sharing between blacks and whites.

"Black South Africa is ready to support real reform," Chief Buthelezi said. "But black South Africans will die rather than live under the yoke of the new constitution

and grant, to whites, final decision-making powers in 87 percent of the country — over all its wealth and over its internal and external policies."

Chief Buthelezi said that big business had already told the Government that apartheid must be buried and it was now beginning to tell the Government that the country must move towards power sharing.

"The voice of the international business community must add to the weight of the arguments of South African businessmen, and I believe that a group like Unilever should do just this," he said.

MANUFACTURERS OF
MEN'S AND LADIES'
GENUINE LEATHER AND
SUEDE GARMENTS

TROUSERS AND SKIRTS
MADE TO MEASURE
R199 - R220

Buthelezi lashes out at the media

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi, this week expressed concern about what he called the frightening degree of journalistic "ANC mania" causing certain of the news media to elevate the importance of the ANC mission in exile unrealistically.

He told the International Convention of Personnel Management here that this was symptomatic of the same underlying misconception which made people like leading industrialists Mr Gavin Relly and Mr Tony Bloom "trot off to Lusaka to sip tea with the mission in exile."

Chief Buthelezi said the mission in exile had declared an armed struggle in the mid sixties and now, 20 years later, were further away from an armed victory than ever. That was not a political statement but one of fact.

The long-continuing violence in the townships was seen by some as creating the demand that the ANC mission in exile should be taken more seriously than hitherto. The media had this year been characterised by speculative writing about negotiation with them.

Violence

"Churchmen have been running off to knock on their door, and President Kaunda judged the climate very nicely when he mooted the invitation which could not be refused to South African businessmen to meet informally with the ANC mission in exile."

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3/10/85
S. V. O. J. W.

Chief Buthelezi made it clear that he approved of the recent meeting in Zambia. What he found objectionable was a certain kind of comment and *journalese* relating to the meeting. Freelance journalist Alastair Sparks had written, for instance, that there could be no doubt about it that the ANC had the minds and hearts of the politically awakened people in the townships and that there "can be no viable deal that excludes it."

The Chief Minister said the violence in the townships was not authored by the ANC mission in exile: They were simply "jumping on a bandwagon of death and claiming eminence from the lost lives of children and black corpses."

They had lost face because President Samora Machel was not prepared to pay the high price of continued backing of their failure to win a war against South Africa. "They are now seeking to regain that face and to be acclaimed for the violence taking place in our country."

Only one doctor for 12 000 in kwaZulu

By Sue Dobson

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There is only one doctor for every 12 000 people in kwaZulu as a result of the inequality of medical services in South Africa, Dr Garth Brink said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Dr Brink is Natal regional director of the vocational training scheme of the South African Academy of Family Practice/Primary Health Care. He said the critical health situation, and a growing awareness that medical practice went beyond the production and marketing of medicines, had encouraged ways of examining the improvement of total health care standards in the country.

The academy has been working on projects relating to the "underdoctored areas" in South Africa.

STAR

UPLIFTMENT

Dr Brink said it believed that by training general practitioners and exposing them to rural practice, there would be a greater influx of well-trained doctors into these areas.

Many of the academy's programmes were concerned with the upliftment of education and medicine among blacks.

The aims for training for general practice/primary care were to produce a practitioner who thought and behaved in terms of health and disease, and in terms of the family and community as well as the individual sick patient.

White, Indian farmers to fight consolidation

~~7/10/85~~ Mercury Reporter 107
MORE than 300 Indian and white sugar farmers met in Inanda, near Verulam, yesterday and vowed to fight the KwaZulu consolidation proposals in their present form.

The meeting condemned the proposals and decided to send a memorandum to the commission, which sits on October 18, and to the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi, calling on him to reject the proposals.

According to the proposals, more than 4 000 ha of Indian-owned land and four white-owned farms near Verulam would be affected in the Inanda area by the consolidation.

Mr Pat Bodasingh, president of the Natal Indian Canegrowers' Association, and his vice-chairman, Mr Yellan Chinsamy, told affected farmers they could not see the proposals implemented.

They promised to help farmers to fight to the bitter end because the livelihood of more than 300 farmers and several hundred workers would be affected.

Mr Chinsamy said there were more than 6 000 Indians in Inanda and the land was worth more than R20 million.

The meeting also lashed out at the Natal Agricultural Union for welcoming the new proposals.

'This white union which does not accept Indian membership has welcomed the proposals without knowing how it will affect Indians,' said Mr Chinsamy.

He told farmers he had had talks with Chief Buthelezi and had assured him he was against any consolidation.

Buthelezi tells

Mercury 8/12/85

ILO of black

SA's 'struggle'

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, told a top official of the International Labour Organisation in Geneva yesterday that black South Africans strongly supported trade unions which had a vital role in bringing about radical change in the country.

Speaking to the ILO deputy-director general, the Chief said their role, however, must be as trade unions.

The danger was that, as soon as unions were used as

adjuncts of political parties or as tools of ideology, they lost the inherent strength of the contribution they should be making.

Chief Buthelezi said it was understandable that the ILO, as a member of the United Nations family, had called for sanctions against South Africa.

He also understood why the ILO had called on all governments to give material and moral support to what it regarded as liberation movements, genuine trade union movements and popular movements.

'The call for the impossible is understandable when that call is thought to be morally justified,' he said, adding that every analyst in the ILO knew that the hope of getting the Western industrial world to make a comprehensive range of sanctions mandatory was forlorn.

He said it had not happened during the past 37 years of National Party rule and it would not happen in the next 37 years.

But, as serious analysts also knew, black opposition to apartheid had intensified over the years to its present heights and that the real struggle was, in fact, taking place on South African ground and by blacks in the country.

Chief Buthelezi made it clear to the ILO that he was the elected leader of Inkatha, and that he was also the democratically elected Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

'It is my plea that trade unionism in South Africa should be supported, but this support should be designed to help their efficacy as trade unions and not to make them surrogates of the ANC mission in exile or any other party political group.'

Buthelezi pins hopes on citizens to stave off revolution

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STAR
8/10/85

GENEVA — South Africa was being saved from bloody revolution by a concerted effort by blacks and whites, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told top international financiers and industrialists here yesterday.

He said there was already "considerable pressure" on the Government and this had forced President Botha to commit himself and his party to change.

"Tough political battles will still have to be waged about what the real meaning of change is and pressure on the Government will have to be increased," Chief Buthelezi said.

EXECUTING

"But I have no doubt that the propensity for change in South Africa is such that wise counsel, and cool heads executing determined strategies, can succeed in normalising my country."

He had frequently found abroad that Western observers believed radical change could be brought about in South Africa only by violent revolution.

That was the goal of the African National Congress' mission-in-exile and others who were not concerned with keeping the country's institutional life and its social and economic systems intact. They wanted to abolish those, along with free enterprise.

The alternative was to bring about change by negotiation in which the necessary compromises would be made to protect vital continuity in economic practice.

That was clear to many, but not so clear was the relative importance of roles in bringing about change through democratic and non-violent means.

Chief Buthelezi said protest against apartheid must take place and that pressures inside the country must be built up. It was good that this was happening.

"If, however, we do not have more than protest and confront-

tation and adopt non-negotiable stances, protest politics can only increase the revolutionary climate in the country," he said.

"Black protest politics, which alienates itself from other courses of change, fragments the broad front along which the struggle for liberation should be fought and makes the co-ordination of the forces working for change impossible."

He said that unless such forces were co-ordinated and directed, the South African Government would still be able to play off one force against the other.

It would be able to outmanoeuvre the fragmented forces for change with a highly co-ordinated State response. "This is precisely what has been happening," Chief Buthelezi said.

Black protest political groups were confrontationalist not only towards the Government but towards every political force which did not further their protest aims and objectives.

Predictably, there was intimidation of blacks by blacks. Protest activists who chose confrontation as a political weapon faced a situation in which they had to coerce the majority of blacks to support strikes, stayaways and boycotts.

The Western media did not see the extent to which protest political groups divided the forces of change in South Africa. Protest activists were applauded as "the heroes of the struggle".

CLAIMED

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha, with more than a million card-carrying members, was by far the largest political body in the country, had never claimed to be the sole liberator of South Africa and had always stressed the need for combined action to bring about real change.

No black group was equipped to carry the total burden of the struggle. — Sapa.

Seven Inkatha

supporters get

jail sentences

Mercury 9/10/85

Court Reporter

INKATHA supporters who burned and stoned property belonging to members and supporters of the United Democratic Front affiliated Joint Rent Action Committee, had no right to take the law into their own hands, a Durban magistrate said yesterday.

Mr H W Weitz was handing down jail sentences to seven Inkatha supporters convicted in the Durban Regional Court of arson and malicious injury to property.

The seven had been among the large crowd which had burned down the garage of Mr Ben Sithole, burnt a car belonging to Mr Elias Hadebe and stoned the house of Mr Richard Gumede, chairman of the joint committee, on August 21 last year in Hambanati township near Tongaat.

Attacks

Nora Dlamini, 54, chairman of the Inkatha Women's Brigade, her daughter Nomthandazo Dlamini, 32, Andrietta Ngema, 45, and Jonathan Mthembu, 31 were all sentenced to three years' imprisonment, half of which was suspended for five years.

Meshack Dlamini, 22, who was convicted of only one count of malicious injury to property, was sentenced to 18 months, nine of which were also suspended for five years.

Two youths were sentenced to 18 months, wholly suspended for five years. They were also sentenced to five cuts each.

The Court heard that the complainants had left the township after the attacks and that violence had then stopped.

Passing sentence, Mr Weitz said that at the time feelings were running high between the two groups.

Evidence before the

Court showed that the first manifestations of violence in Hambanati had been attacks by rent committee members on homes of Inkatha members.

A meeting had been called to discuss this and while it was in progress it was heard that Nomthandazo Dlamini's house had been attacked. The meeting had stopped immediately and that was when the offences had been committed.

Mr Weitz said the Court took into account that there had been serious provocation, but nobody had the right to take the law into their own hands.

The Court was of the opinion that there was no comparison between the violence in Hambanati in 1984 and the present unrest.

The problems were only between two opposing factions — a problem which was well known in Natal, Mr Weitz said.

The seven people were granted bail pending an appeal against conviction and sentence.

Mr CJ van Collier appeared for the State and Mr G O van Niekerk for the seven accused.

Troops camp out in ¹⁰⁷ civil-war' Lamontville

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

SECURITY Forces moved into Durban's Lamontville township this week and set up a semi-permanent camp in the middle of the town following the clashes at the weekend between residents and invading Inkatha warriors that left 10 people dead.

The trouble broke out on Saturday morning, the day of the King Shaka Day commemoration rally addressed by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthezi, at the Umhlanga Stadium.

A crowd of men armed with sticks, assegais and spears marched into Lamontville and were confronted near the entrance by youths who stoned them.

At about mid-day, senior Inkatha member and deputy chief whip in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Prince Gideon Zuma, left the stadium during Buthezi's speech with three platoons of armed supporters and travelled to Lamontville.

One group attacked a house, breaking the windows and the front door and smashed a car in front of it.

A crowd of stone-throwing residents counter-attacked and scattered the group.

Eye-witnesses said youths caught one Inkatha supporter, killed him and placed a burning tyre on his body in the road.

Police and army units arrived in tanks and armoured vehicles and fired tear-gas.

They briefly dispersed the crowd of residents with teargas and cornered the Inkatha supporters, who dispersed upon request.

Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Inkatha secretary general, said the contingent of Inkatha supporters had gone into Lamontville to fetch members to attend the Shaka Day celebrations.

Meanwhile, the new army camp this week provoked protests from residents, the Progressive Federal



Inkatha dancers at Umhlanga Stadium. Later, violence broke out.

Picture: WENDY SCHWEGMANN Reuters

party and the End Conscription Campaign, who have called for it to be dismantled.

One resident, who asked not to be named, said, "They are enforcing a virtual curfew on the township. Anybody out on the streets at night is stopped and questioned".

He said there were also house to house patrols by police and army personnel wearing balaclavas.

Members of the Lamontville Coordinating Committee, representing various community organisations, including the Joint Rent Action Committee, the Natal Organisation of Women and the Lamontville Housing

Action Committee said they did not trust the police and army to defend them.

A spokesman accused the police and the local development board police of aiding Inkatha warriors who came into the township on two occasions.

When residents gathered to rebuff the attack, the spokesman claimed, they were teargassed and dispersed. Police just laughed and joked with the Inkatha warriors, he claimed.

The spokesman said he believed it was the development board's strategy to divert the community's grievances against high rents, bad administration and unrepresentative councillors into

intra-black conflict.

He said the community in the township had a mass meeting last week and had decided that they were going to ensure their own safety, protect their homes and property.

A spokesman for the SAP said the police would move into unrest areas when and where they wanted to and would only leave when the killings and burnings in the townships stopped.

Possibility of race war cannot be ruled out

Chief warns Red Cross of disaster threat to S A

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, yesterday warned the International Committee of the Red Cross that situations were emerging which foretold of disaster in South Africa.

The Kwazulu Chief Minister told a meeting of the committee in Geneva that a combination of frustration and anger, with poverty and suffering, had created the circumstances in which mob behaviour was erupting to express itself in violence ever more frequently.

He called on organisations such as the Red Cross to deepen their acquaintance with the circumstances, which could worsen, and begin strategic planning to meet such circumstances.

'It is perhaps not nice to prophesy disaster,' he said, 'but I can envisage situations emerging in South Africa in which the terrible destitution now borne as a great burden because of apartheid will be immeasurably increased in our strife-torn country.'

He said South Africa's 22 million blacks had suffered racial oppression, leading to social and economic deprivation. 'Black South Africa has also been subjected to police brutality and the application of Draconian laws which have embittered vast throngs of people.'

'Black South Africa's angry population is now being thrust into a deep and prolonged recession. Unemployment is on the increase, and everywhere there is a desperate shortage of money with which to acquire the necessities of life in circumstances where there is a dramatic rise in costs of goods.'

In these circumstances, Chief Buthelezi said, the ANC's Mission in Exile was exhorting black South Africans to use violence in every effort to make the country ungovernable. 'They are exhorting our children to defy all authority, to burn and loot and to kill those blacks in their midst whom the ANC Mission in Exile, and those who work with them, denigrate as being part of the apartheid system.'

The Inkatha president warned that the level of violence needed to topple the Government was high enough to lead whites to adopt a scorched earth policy and that the possibility of a race war between black and white could not be ruled out. He believed that change could be brought about in South Africa which would defuse the situation enough to enable negotiation to succeed where violence had so far failed. But, he said, 'it would be rank foolishness on anybody's part to anticipate that the process of change will not be accompanied at least by continued outbreaks of sporadic violence.'

Every preparation should be made for all eventualities, and the International Committee of the Red Cross had his deep appreciation for its foresight in establishing a delegation in Pretoria and an infrastructure in South Africa which — together with the diplomatic immunity and State recognition it had received — placed it in a unique position to help us prepare for impending disaster.'

Chief Buthelezi paid tribute to the humanitarian role the Red Cross played when Cyclone Demoina struck in 1984.

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The Zebra option

While much is said and written about deregulation, very little has been done — except in the Ciskei, where the government has done away with virtually all restrictive legislation.

Another exception is Natal-KwaZulu, where a new developmental concept — Zero Based Regulation Areas (Zebra) — is being investigated to speed along deregulation.

Zebra is designed to create areas where a minimum of regulations apply. It is the result of ongoing discussions between the Natal Provincial Administration's Town and Regional Planning Division (TRPD) and the KwaZulu government.

Representatives of the two initiating institutions, as well as other public and private sector bodies, last week held a top-level meeting in Maritzburg to take the initial concept, first devised last November, a step further.

Describing the meeting as "very successful," a TRPD spokesman told the *FM* the joint Natal-KwaZulu work group was briefed to "go ahead as soon as possible with the implementation of the first Zebra area". The work group will hold a follow-up meeting on October 14.

Representatives from the Trade Unions Council of SA, the Small Business Development Corporation, the Free Market Foundation, the KwaZulu Department of Economic Affairs, the regional development council of region E, the Urban Foundation and the Natal chambers of commerce and industry attended the meeting.

Local authorities were notably absent, although they were invited, said the spokesman.

"SA in general, and Natal-KwaZulu in particular, are burdened with a huge and growing unemployment problem," he noted. "The great need is to create more job opportunities, and one of the ways to achieve this is

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FM

to cut meaningless and unproductive red tape."

Deregulation would provide easier and cheaper access to the productive system of the economy, he said, and the removal of unnecessary red tape "will hopefully provide a cheaper cost structure by reducing the cost of entry and of running a business".

"The basic Zebra concept is to wipe the slate clean of all rules and regulations in specific target areas, and then to build it up again from this base. In other words, we first scrap all regulations and then see which are, in fact, essential. These will then be applied in the area," he said.

The Zebra concept was derived from the zero-based budgeting system, which operated on the same principle.

"The concept is now being pursued at the highest levels of our two regional governments," the spokesman said. "If successful, it could be implemented countrywide — depending on central government. We are also looking seriously at Ciskei's deregulation experiment, although we are not tied to any particular approach at this stage."

Administrative and Economic Advisory Services Minister Eli Louw recently announced that government accepted, in principle, that the establishment and development of small businesses "should be facilitated by means of deregulation and other appropriate methods".

The State President has asked Louw and the economic committee of the President's Council to make proposals before Parlia-

ment is reopened, on "how the matter should be expedited".

A spokesman for Louw's office said he strongly favoured the Zebra concept, as this implied the deregulation of the informal sector specifically.

Small Business Development Corporation spokesman Francois Baird said he hoped the successful implementation of the Zebra concept would be an inspiration to local government bodies.

"Central government is publicly in favour of deregulation, and this concept must now be put into practice at the municipal level. In fact, it is far easier to implement at this level because it only means the cancellation of municipal by-laws and regulations," he said.

financial fervour that partly accounts for SA's difficulties with these institutions. There are of course other factors.

The extreme unction of the Third World at the "immorality" of the flow of assets in recent years from poor to rich nations doesn't wash in Washington or, for that matter, in London or Bonn any longer, if it ever did.

American impatience — maybe even anxiety — has moved the US at this year's IMF meeting to put forward a Third World debt policy that is only partly conciliatory. Consequently, it has found favour neither with other Group of Five members nor with the Third World.

The essence of the plan is covertly to beef up the World Bank and its aid agencies to take over as much of the financing of the indigent economies as reasonably possible. For the rest, it wants greater surveillance, will offer some help in attracting private fixed investment by guaranteeing certain risks, and will encourage the private banks to finance more of the adjustment programmes.

In return, US Treasury Secretary Jim Baker wants commitments from debtor nations to sensible economic policies, private banks to commit another US\$20 billion for the next three years, and the World Bank and its agencies to increase loans to the Third World by 50% from current levels of about \$5,9 billion.

He would not pledge the US to any overt

commitment to increase the capital of the World Bank — although that is on the cards — because it would reduce the incentive for private banks to invest.

Far from winning much Third World support, Baker's plan has led to accusations of sinister similarities to German reparations after World War I which laid the foundation for future conflict.

It is a view entirely rejected by IMF chairman Jacques de Larosiere. He has emphasised repeatedly here in Seoul that a prerequisite for economic growth in any country is fiscal discipline and stable prices, leading to rising savings and investment.

"To avoid crowding out, (investors) have to look at domestic strategy. If you want to attract foreign capital, these preconditions provide the right signals and inducements. They are not contrary to growth, they are a condition of growth," says De Larosiere.

The Third World austerity programmes are working, he says. "There are about 20 programmes in existence and there are a number of cases of growth stemming from the adjustment process."

What these countries were seeking, he explains, is not a reversal of these policies and a return to aid, but assurances that the flow of funds necessary for their continuance will be there.

In 1984 output in non-oil Third World countries grew by 5,25%, the best perform-

ance in a decade. The combined current account deficit of these countries fell to US\$38 billion which is about 6% of exports of goods and services and is the lowest ratio in two decades.

But De Larosiere makes the telling point that it is essentially to a continuation of growth in the Group of Five nations that the Third World must look for the spin-off growth necessary to earn sufficient from exports to repay their debts. Growth in the Group of Five nations of only 3% pumps up Third World growth to 5%, he estimates.

Those are the rates of growth likely to be achieved this year. It is their maintenance in the years ahead that presents the Group of Five nations at this year's IMF meeting with their policy problem.

De Larosiere's solution sounds deceptively straightforward. It requires: the will among Group of Five nations to revamp their tax structures that discourage work, savings and investment; the loosening of rigid labour practices that inhibit market-determined wages and geographic mobility; and cuts in subsidies to obsolete industries.

Coming on top of trade liberalisation, that is a tall and radical order even for such determined leaders as Reagan and Thatcher. A great deal hangs upon their not only accepting the general direction, but embarking vigorously on what has become known as growth-orientated adjustments.

GOVERNMENT THINKING

Edging towards federalism

Where is Pretoria taking us? On its own, State President P W Botha's recent declaration of government's commitment to "the principle of a united South Africa, one citizenship and a universal franchise," is the strongest indication yet of the demise of territorial Grand Apartheid. Yet it raises the question: what then of the 10 homelands, the backbone of that policy?

Well, in his speech to the Cape National Party (NP) congress last week, Botha added that the principle of a united SA "includes the reality and desirability of territorial and

Government does have a few ideas about how to lead SA out of its predicament. It remains remarkably coy, however, about its long-term plans — and perhaps doesn't really have any.

border divisions within South Africa." He gave as examples "provincial borders for the purposes of provincial government, an own territory for each of the self-governing

states, and jurisdiction areas for systems of local and regional authorities."

The independent homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, it seems, are *faits accomplis*. However, the non-independent ones will not be forced to take "independence." Government has, instead, begun emphasising regional "multilateral co-operation" between the homelands and Pretoria.

Yet, again, while this seems on the face of it to be a retreat from the old policy, compulsion (to take independence) is a relative



Ciskei's Sebe



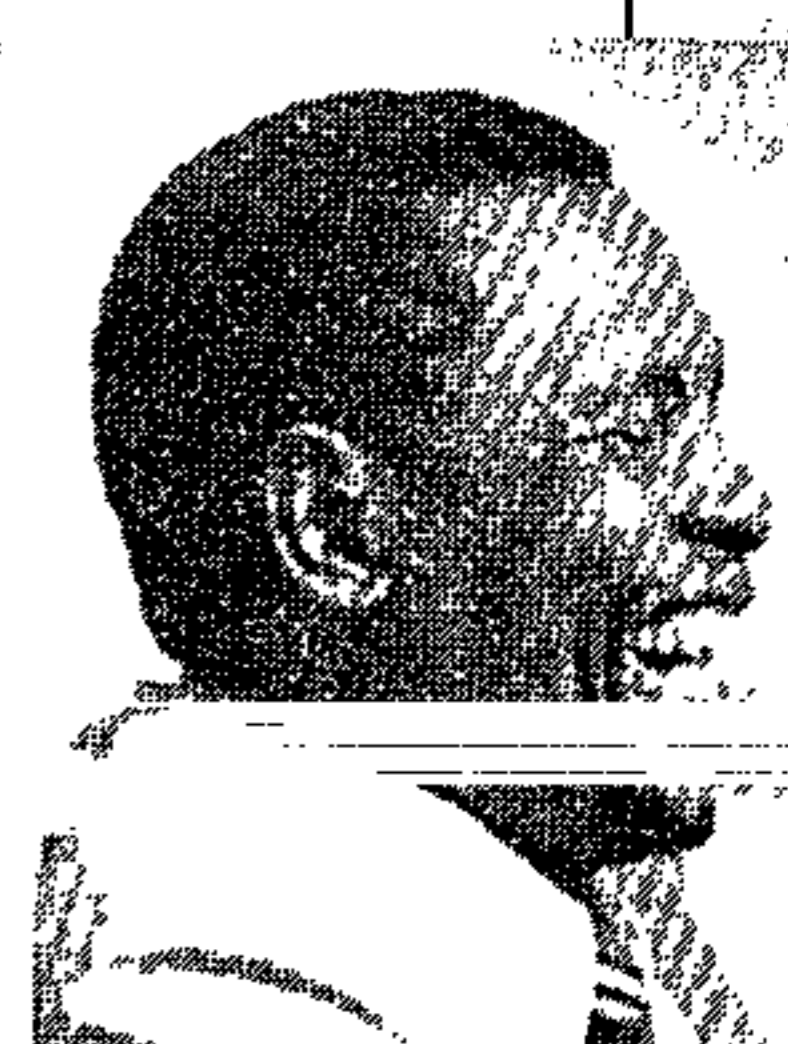
Venda's Mphahlele



Transkei's Matanzima



Bophuthatswana's Mangope



Kwa Ndebele's Skosana

term. Bophuthatswana, for example, was not "forced" into independence; and it is still entirely possible that the economic bait dangled before some homeland leaders could indeed push their vested interests in that direction — to Pretoria's delight.

What of land consolidation? Although proposals for Lebowa, Gazankulu and KwaNdebele (see map) were announced recently, homeland consolidation now seems to have been scaled down substantially, compared with the 1975 plans. Then, according to former Deputy Minister of Land Affairs Hennie van der Walt, it was estimated that it would cost R6 billion over 10 years to add some 3m hectares to the "national states." Now it appears that only bits and pieces are involved — essentially with the aim of "ethnic consolidation," which, of course, remains a government guiding principle. But one gets the impression that there is no longer the same commitment to the whole zany exercise.

These days, government is thinking in terms of *regionalism*. The homelands are seen as part of regional entities and are, in the medium term at any rate, here to stay. But they are no longer the political entities envisaged by Verwoerdian ideology, explains a well-placed observer. Government's approach is, rather, more *laissez-faire* — allow each region to work out its own *modus vivendi*, KwaZulu/Natal being the foremost example. But this is to be done within the framework of three broad "non-negotiable" principles. These are "group realities," the universal right to "participation" at the highest level over matters affecting the individual's and group's life, and "no domination" of any one group over others.

This view of a new regional thrust is supported when one considers the incongruity of the 10 homeland territories and the original eight — now nine — *development regions* into which geographic SA has been divided. These would seem to be the "build-

ing blocks of an undivided South Africa — albeit on a decentralised basis," according to an NP insider. Once installed as going concerns, so to speak, with the homelands — independent or self-governing — very much part of the process, the regions would be difficult to untangle. Naturally, regions under primarily white control would be components of an emerging new "regionalist" constitution.

Certainly, looking at SA's long-term political future, which must take into account the inexorable rise of full black participation, this sounds feasible as a strategy to retain white influence — and, some must hope, dominance.

For one thing, what will have been built up in terms of regional authorities will remain useful to *any* future government. Each region could have its own "demonstration effect." So, for example, KwaZulu/Natal is likely to forge an arrangement peculiar to that region's make-up. And the development of strong (multiracial) regional institutions

would make the climate less propitious for revolution.

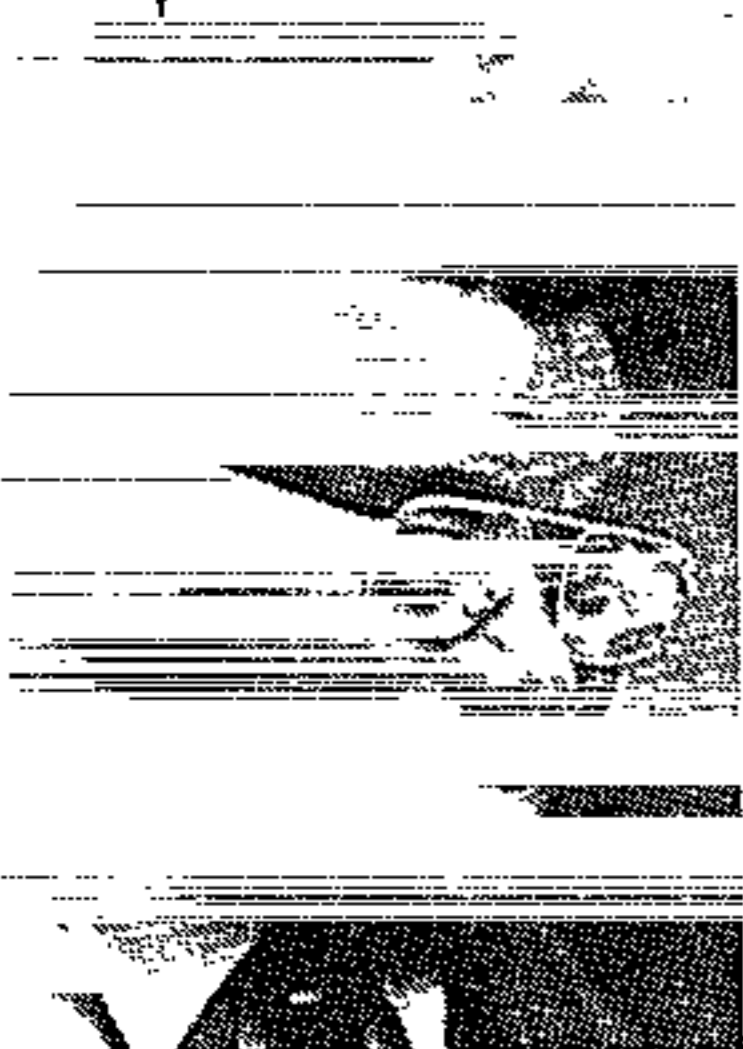
Perhaps only the African National Congress (ANC), if it ever came to power, would want to completely unravel these structures-in-the-making. Most other political parties, like the Progressive Federal Party and the Labour Party, would like to retain some aspects of regionalism. Just how important the nine development regions will become remains to be seen; but it seems they are intended to inexorably supplant the old provincial system.

Regionalisation could lead ultimately to *federalism* — even though it is unlikely government will use the term, simply because it has become part of the opposition's political lexicon.

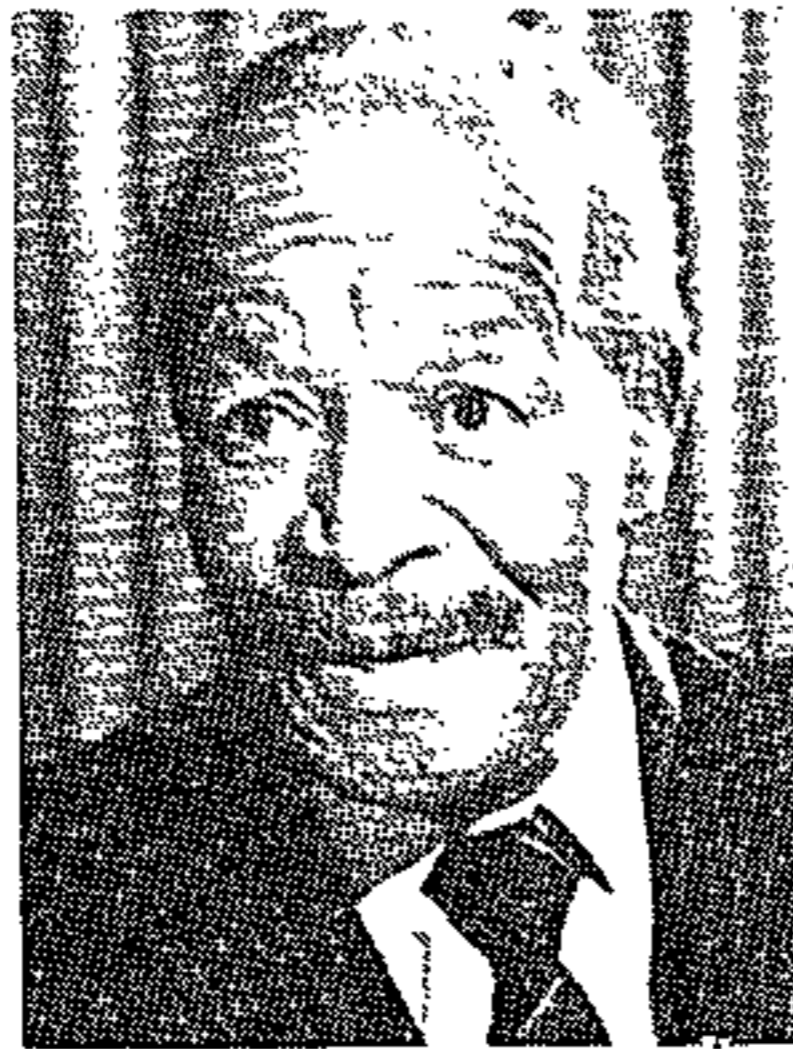
At this stage, of course, the final shape of the new constitution that will, inevitably, include blacks, is shrouded in darkness. Its structures, Botha said, must be chosen by South Africans and would not be those "prescribed from abroad or that are perhaps



Leaders Botha, Vorster and Verwoerd (inset) . . . times do change



KwaZulu's
Buthelezi



Lebowa's
Phatudi



Gazankulu's
Ntsantwisi



KaNgwane's
Mabuza



QwaQwa's
Mopeli

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successful elsewhere in the world." That remark could well have been meant to spike recent speculation that we are in fact embarked on a course leading to some kind of federal constitution.

Over the past year, significant new foundations for third- and second-tier government on a "multilateral" basis have been laid. A notable facet of this restructuring

process is the Regional Services Council (RSC) network. Under the control of Chris Heunis's ubiquitous Department of Constitutional Development and Planning (DCDP), lines of control have spread across the equally ubiquitous — but now less sacrosanct — homeland boundaries. As far back as 1983, the Buthelezi Commission stated: "Through its new approach to regional de-

velopment, the government is taking the economic route to power-sharing rather than the political one which is unacceptable to its constituency." The question of the ultimate destiny of the homelands will remain as the new, "undivided" SA emerges.

To date, government has, of course, reiterated that the homelands' existence and sovereignty are beyond doubt, and that they will

HOW TO TRIGGER TRIBAL TRAVAILS

Pretoria's obsession with grouping people ethnically has left neighbours in the northern Transvaal at daggers drawn.

Whatever failures the homeland policy has suffered, it has been extraordinarily successful as a divide-and-rule tactic. The announcement that thousands of people in Lebowa and Gazankulu are being relieved from resettlement will not alter the damage done by the years of setting them apart.

Historically, Sotho and Shangaan people lived next to each other in the northern Transvaal. In the Forties, these two language groups shared an administration office. Today the map of the two homelands is a complicated one. Borders which weave in and out of small villages create multiple friction points.

Over the past year, violence erupted in both the Acornhoek and Tzaneen areas. At the time, these fights were dismissed as traditional faction fights. But a look at a couple of the incidents that led to the battles shows that homeland consolidation plans were at the root of some of the differences.

The separation of the women at the marketplace in Acornhoek is one incident. Acornhoek is in the Mapulaneng district of Lebowa. It borders on Cottendale, an area in the Mhala district of Gazankulu. The boundary between these two areas is a railway line. For many years, Shangaan and Sotho women sold fruit and vegetables at a marketplace near the Acornhoek taxi rank.

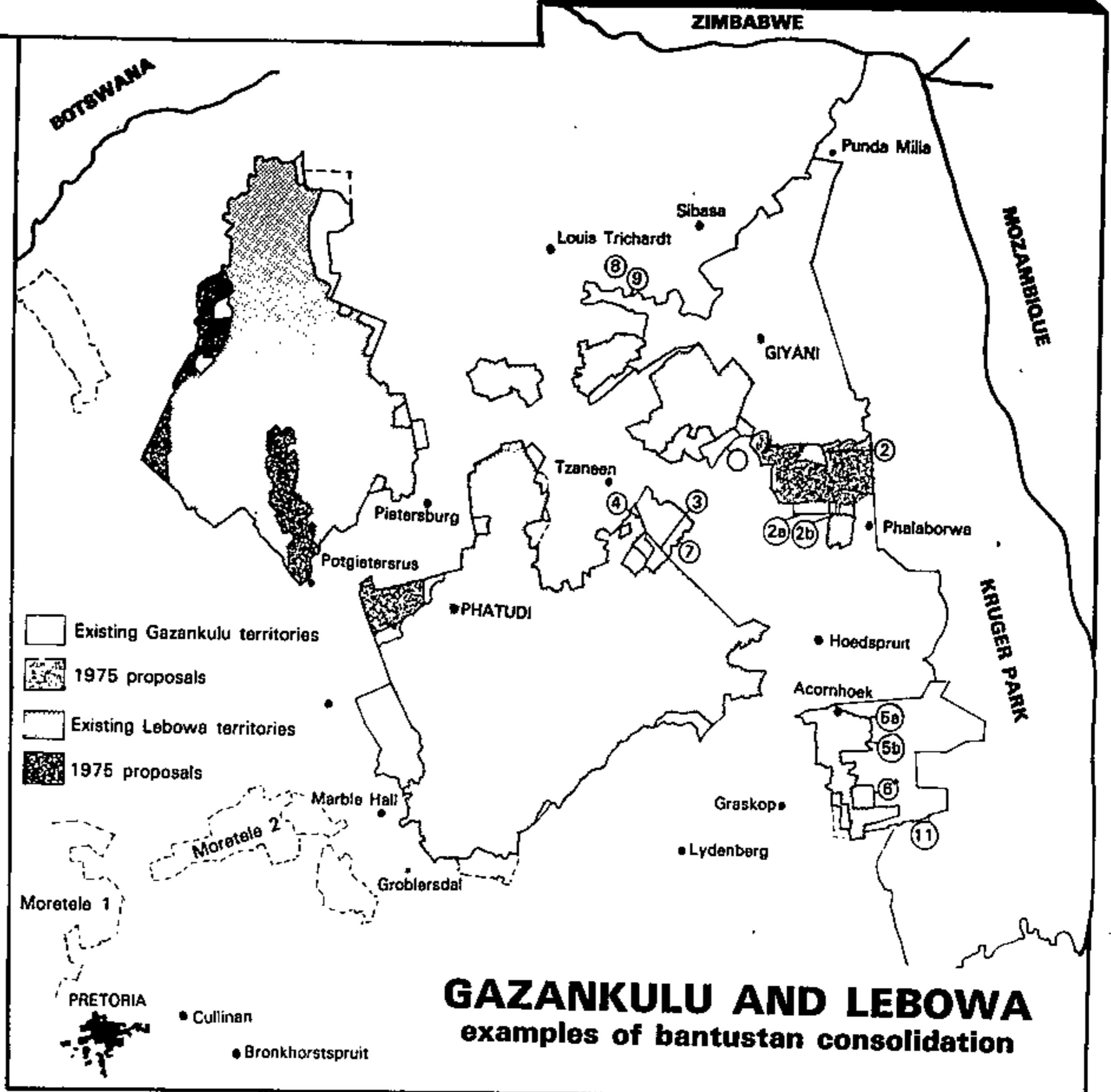
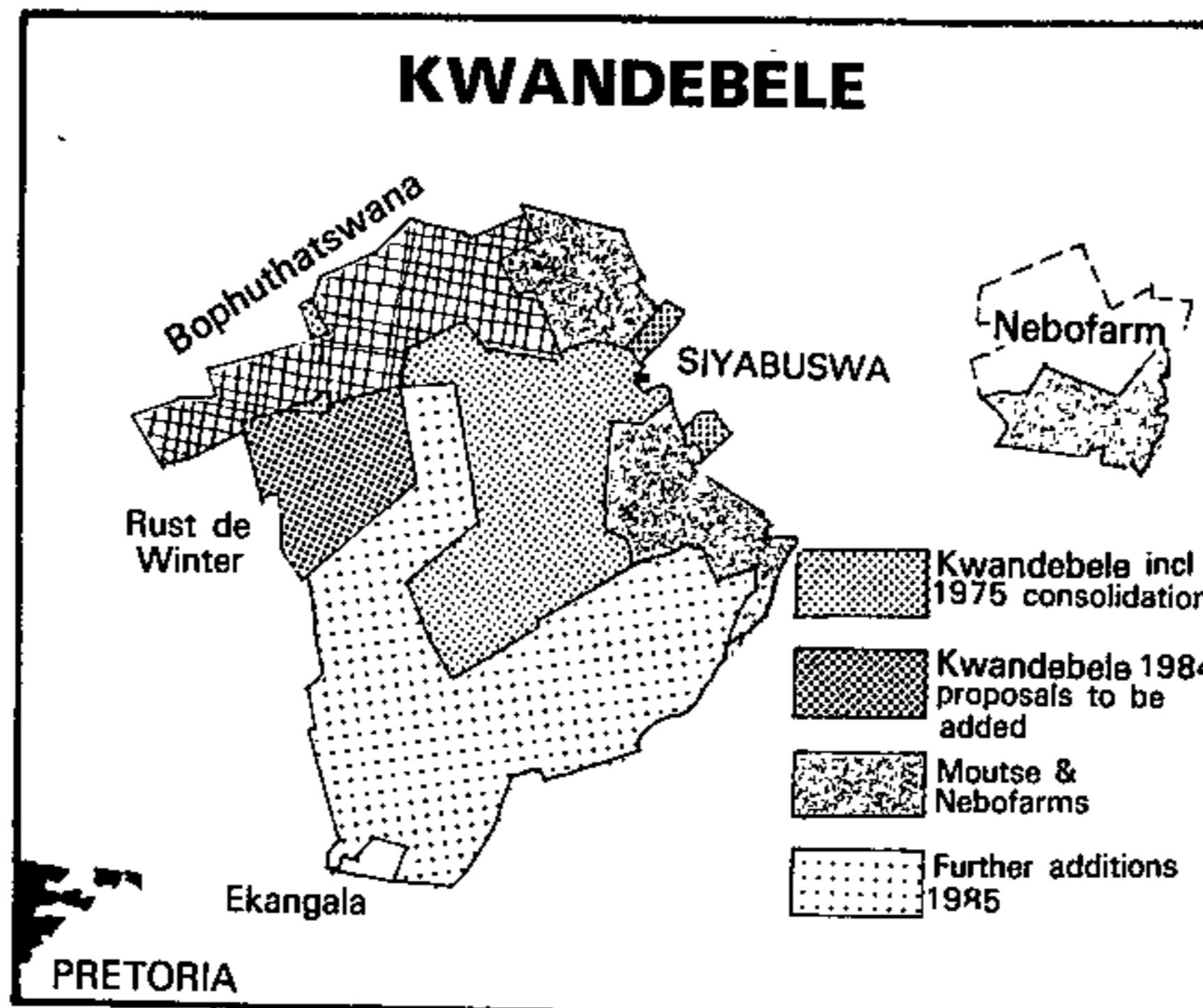
During 1984, the Lebowa government began to build brick market stalls at the roadsides all over Lebowa. One was built at Acornhoek and, when it was completed, only women who had proof of Lebowa citizenship were allowed to sell there. The Shangaan women were forced to move into Gazankulu on the other side of the railway line. As less people travel that

way, it was a much less profitable site and previously friendly neighbours have been left at loggerheads.

Another incident that fuelled the fight-

ing was discrimination against Shangaan taxi drivers. Previously they had always travelled along a tar road between Acornhoek and Cottendale to drop off passengers at the Acornhoek shopping centre, as well as at the nearby hospital. Then the Lebowa authorities began to restrict this access. Shangaan taxi drivers using the main road were stopped and fined. The reason given was that they had to have a licence from Lebowa to be able to travel that route. Again, gratuitous ideology was made to interfere with the normal business of people's lives.

Each petty incident compounds the tribal friction and often results in retaliation. Today Sotho children living in a Shangaan area are scared to go to their local school and vice versa. Shangaans who used to hire tractors for ploughing from their Sotho neighbours no longer do



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form part of any future constitution. But doubts have arisen precisely because of fundamental departures from orthodox apartheid policy — including the prospect of black South African citizenship and its corollary, provision for black political expression at the centre.

Perhaps the boldest view of SA's new reform strategy has been put forward by a

group of Wits University academics (Cobbett, Glaser, Hindson, and Swilling). In a finely argued study, they say government's new approach to regional development is "to provide the basis for the future political and economic map of South Africa whether defined in federal or confederal terms."

Observing that government itself probably has no final blueprint (a point KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi recently made strongly when he doubted whether Botha knew "where he is going") the researchers acknowledge that not all facets of the plan are clear. But implicit in their analysis is the view that the homelands are eventually, for all practical purposes, to be unscrambled.

Identifying the "major contours" of government's emerging reform strategy since 1984, they maintain that it goes beyond the packages associated with Riekert (which has been abandoned as an influx-control strategy); the unlamented Koornhof Bills; the "new" constitution; the mooted confederation of ethnic states; and the "Total Strategy" of the Seventies. In contrast, the academics reckon, the new track "is based on abandonment of the political and territorial premises of apartheid — though not necessarily of race and ethnicity." The new reform strategy "envisages the eventual incorporation of the bantustans into a single national South African state," they aver.

There is evidence for this shift. It includes common citizenship; a moratorium on resettlement; black freehold rights; a rational urbanisation policy; a new focus on industrial development points not located deep in the homelands but catering for their labour catchment areas near (white) growth points; and the acceptance of the permanence of new black settlements like Khayelitsha in "white" SA. In tandem with the new approach to labour mobility and regional development are the reforms of local and second-tier government which correspond to the new constitution.

The academics write: "Central to the new reform strategy is the conception that the present provinces and bantustans will be superseded by metropolitan and regionally based administrative structures through a process of merging, absorption and cross-cutting of present geographical boundaries." Whereas government's planning proposals in 1975 divided SA into 44 "functional" regions, with homelands very much in mind, by 1981 Botha had unveiled a plan that divides the country into eight (now nine) development regions which ignore homeland borders. The establishment of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, Regional Develop-

ment Advisory Committees and similar forums underpins this thrust.

The major snag in the black third-tier level — composed of local authorities dealing with "own affairs" — is that the black local authority system has virtually died on the vine in the past year's township rebellions. Will there be greater success at the second tier?



Chris Heunis

In May this year, the announced scrapping of provincial councils cleared the way for a system of new second-tier authorities, based on the nine regions, to replace them. The Wits academics suggest that the second-tier authorities, which fall under Heunis's aegis, could in the long run be transferred to multiracial regional authorities. In the short term, however, they are likely to be purely bu-

reaucratic institutions.

Such bodies would thus include black participation, demonstrate what government likes to call "co-operative co-existence," and could well be the forerunner of a federal system in SA. The transfer of the most important functions of the old Department of Co-operation and Development — Development Boards, consolidation, homeland liaison — to Heunis's DCDP again suggests the declining importance of the homelands.

Because the institutional pillars of apartheid, the homelands, could not succeed economically or politically, the academics contend, "their re-integration into a common economic and political framework was increasingly seen as inevitable, despite the independence of some homelands."

Further, the acceptance of black urbanisation and citizenship implies that sections of the black population must somehow be accommodated in central State institutions.

So, despite government's affirmation of homelands' continued existence, the view that, in the longer term, they could be re-integrated into SA gains credence. Especially if one makes allowance for government's reform-by-stealth approach, and repeated back-tracking from previously "inviolable" policies. The lesson from this is not to dismiss the federal idea too quickly.

The furthest government has gone in acknowledging that a wholly new dispensation is on the way is to explain, as Heunis has frequently done, that no one system (such as federalism) is the answer. Government stiffly maintains that to identify a particular model would be "prescribing" to those to be negotiated with.

It remains questionable whether Pretoria itself has a final constitutional blueprint — even though it has tenaciously been laying the foundations of what seems to be one, and a federal one at that.

so. People's cattle are impounded if they cross a border fence and heavy fines are levied.

The absurdity of it all is demonstrated by the bus service in the Tzaneen area: all the buses are owned by one company, but the buses for Gazankulu people are painted blue, while those for Lebowa residents are painted orange.

While the rest of Africa laments tribal friction, we seem to be have been busy recreating it.

PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF GAZANKULU 1985

- Total area of additional land for Gazankulu is about 16 720 hectares
- About 2 000 ha which would have been excised according to the 1973-1975 proposals remain part of Gazankulu
- About 5 000 people who would have been resettled will no longer be moved
- The erection of Boundary Fences will now be embarked upon
- Parliament has yet to take the final decision

KEY:

- 1 Constantia area, district Letaba
- 2 Silwanes township, district Namagale 2 (retained as part of Lebowa)
- 2a The farms Landraad, Brook, Breakfast, Ziek and Ben (added to Gazankulu to compensate for Silwanes)
- 2b The farm Celhard (Droëbult) is added to Lebowa to serve as extension of Namagale area already part of Lebowa
- 3 Silwane Hospital (on the farm Sedan), districts Ritavi 2 and Naphuno 1
- 4 Mohlabas township (west of Tzaneen-Strydom Tunnel road remains part of Gazankulu)
- 5a Boundary line between Lebowa and Gazankulu on the farm Buffelshoek follows the new railway line
- 5b Boundary line over farms Dingleyvale, Orinoko, New Forest altered so that the northern bank of the canal forms the boundary between Lebowa and Gazankulu
- 6 The farms Lothian and Excelsior are equally divided between Lebowa and Gazankulu (as proposed by the Uys commission)
- 7 Dusseldorp farm, district Letaba, added to Gazankulu
- 8 Klipfontein (Valdezia), district Soutpansberg will not be resettled, is retained as part of Gazankulu
- 9 Ongedacht farm, Soutpansberg district is retained as part of Gazankulu
- 11 Lisbon farm, Pilgrim's Rest district property of SA Development Trust is added to Gazankulu

Buthelezi hasn't got majority urban Zulu support, shows poll

INKATHA supremo Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, 57, is a tough-minded, shrewd politician of enormous energy and matching ambition who should never be underestimated, but, as the situation in South Africa deteriorates, there is a tendency in some quarters to exaggerate his power.

The Sunday Times did so recently when it headlined a report on a scathing attack on the African National Congress by Buthelezi: "Zulus line up against ANC."

Beeld followed suit shortly afterwards when it published a cartoon showing heavily-armed ANC guerrillas shivering in fear as Zulu warriors approached on the horizon.

But Buthelezi does not command the support of all Zulus or even, according to a recent survey conducted by sociologist Mark Orkin and the Institute of Black Research, a majority of urban Zulus. Those findings were demonstrated empirically on the same day as Buthelezi's verbal assault on the ANC.

On that day an Inkatha impi armed with spears and kerries left Umlazi — where Buthelezi and King Goodwill Zwelithini were speaking at a King Shaka commemoration meeting — for the neighbouring township of Lamontville, where it was attacked by pro-United Democratic Front youth. Six people died in fighting, which vividly illustrated that even within the heart of Zulu-dominated KwaZulu-Natal Buthelezi's political sovereignty is challenged.

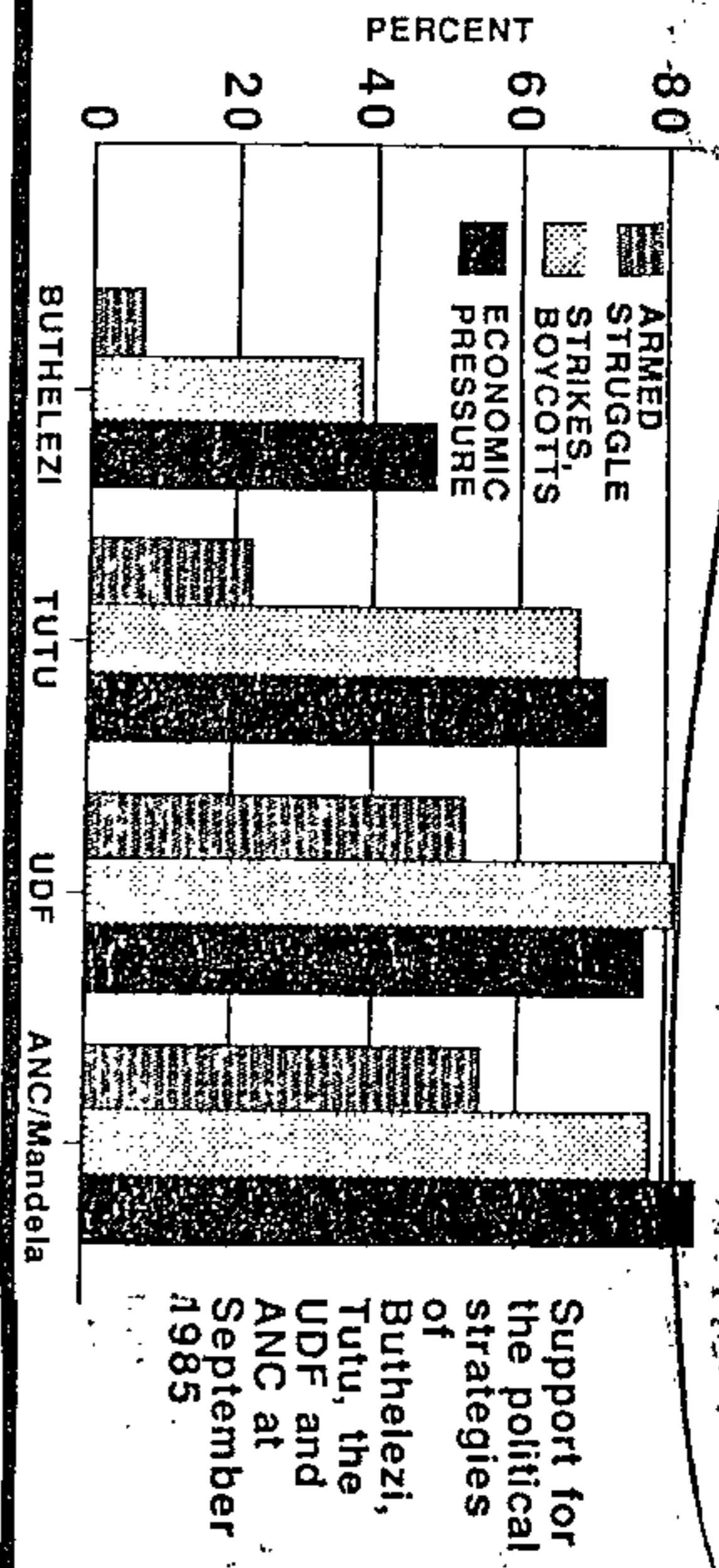
Orkin's survey of 800 urban blacks in 10 key metropolitan areas shows that in Natal-KwaZulu Buthelezi does not command majority support among urban blacks.

Buthelezi and Inkatha drew support from 34 percent of the respondents against 19 percent for the ANC, 8 percent for Bishop Desmond Tutu and 10 percent for the United Democratic Front and movements which see eye to eye with it on key issues of the day such as strikes, disinvestment and "armed struggle."

Noting that the anti-Buthelezi camp drew a combined total of 37 percent, Orkin commented of urban blacks in Natal-KwaZulu: "Even here, Buthelezi can only deliver a minority. Even in his own territory Buthelezi represents a minority."

Orkin's appraisal does not, of course, take account of rural Zulus who almost certainly incline strongly toward Buthelezi and Inkatha. But his survey does establish that it is facile to equate Buthelezi and Inkatha with "the Zulus."

Outside of Natal-KwaZulu Buthelezi's support among urban Zulu-speakers is markedly less, Orkin found. In the critically important PWV area, Buthelezi won support from 11 percent of the respondents, against 29 percent for the ANC, 13 percent for Tutu and 13 percent for



BY PATRICK LAURENCE

the UDF and black consciousness radicals who shared the UDF stand on key issues without endorsing its specific ideological stance.

Zulus living outside the core Zulu territory of Natal-KwaZulu constitute a numerically important sector of the six million-strong Zulu people. The majority of people in Soweto are Zulus.

Orkin's findings indicate that Buthelezi's support among urban blacks is almost exclusively confined to Zulus.

Among the small proportion of non-Zulus in Natal it is 14 percent. Elsewhere it is only 3 percent.

Summarising his findings in a sentence, Orkin said: "Buthelezi delivers a minority of Zulus in Natal."

a smaller minority of Zulus elsewhere and a negligible proportion of non-Zulus."

Extrapolating from these results, he concluded: "If Buthelezi gets power it means black civil war."

There is, of course, a concrete reason why conservative whites, whether in the business community or in the ranks of the National Party, tend to exaggerate Buthelezi's power and to magnify the number of supporters he will "deliver" in the event of an internal settlement.

It is manifest, Orkin contended, in the "moderate" political profile of Buthelezi loyalists. Inkatha members are less inclined to

favour socialism than ANC-Tutu-UDF (70 percent against 77 percent), markedly less disposed to endorse strike action (40 percent against 80 percent) and economic pressure including disinvestment (barely over 40 percent to nearly 70 percent) and are significantly less prone to approve of "armed struggle" (less than 10 percent against a national average of more than 70 percent for the ANC and UDF).

These traits strongly commend Buthelezi to white businessmen and politicians casting about anxiously for a leader with whom to make a deal, as the spectre of continuing violence and insurrection haunts them.

Buthelezi has moved sharply toward the capitalist camp as his relations

with his erstwhile colleagues, the ANC, have become increasingly acrimonious.

In a significant recent speech Buthelezi clearly pinned Inkatha's colours to the capitalist mast.

"I think many black people are influenced to think that the best way to establish an El Dorado here is through a socialist future," he declared.

"I have myself come to the conclusion that despite its faults the free enterprise capitalist system is the best economic system which man has ever devised."

An interesting, and perhaps even significant feature, noted by Orkin is that Buthelezi, judging from these remarks, is markedly more pro-capitalist than even his followers.

Commission on KwaZulu rapped by PFP

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Ray Swart, says the continued operation of the Commission of Co-operation and Development investigating the consolidation of KwaZulu in the present time of unrest and uncertainty merely contributes to unsettled conditions.

Commenting yesterday on an announcement by Mr Hendrik Tempel, chairman of the commission, that the body intended to press ahead with its proposals for the consolidation of the region in spite of overwhelming opposition, Mr Swart said the final report of the commission had yet to be approved by the Cabinet.

It was to be hoped that saner counsels would prevail in the hope of peaceful co-existence in Natal and KwaZulu.

'The views of the overwhelming majority of the people in this province are clearly that KwaZulu/Natal be treated as one unit,' he said.

'The PFP will continue to press for that situation to be recognised'.

Mr Tempel said in an interview, however, that there would be changes to his proposals.

Meanwhile, Mr Valentino Volker, MP for Klip River and chairman of the Eastern Consolidation Committee which previously investigated the consolidation of KwaZulu, has submitted a memorandum to the commission differing from certain of its recommendations.

Inkatha members jailed for attacks on UDF supporters

SEVEN Inkatha members — including women's brigade central committee member Nora Dlamini — were this week found guilty of burning down the homes of UDF supporters in Hambanathi.

Magistrate HW Weitz warned that they had no right to take the law into their own hands.

The group were convicted of arson and malicious dam-

age to property after burning down a garage, setting a car alight and stoning Joint Rent Action Committee chairman Richard Gumede's home last August.

★ Dlamini, her daughter Nomthandazo Dlamini, 32, Andrietta Ngema, 45, and Jonathan Mthembu, 31 were jailed for three years, with half the sentence suspended for five years.

★ Dlamini's son Meshack, 22, was jailed for 18 months, half suspended — for malicious damage to property.

★ Two youths were given an 18-month suspended sentence, and five cuts each.

The seven are out on bail pending an appeal.

There are several other charges pending against Hambanathi Inkatha members arising from clashes last year.

Democracy possible now, says Buthelezi

~~107~~ (107) Mercury 14/10/85

GENEVA—President Botha could even now establish a very powerful, fully democratic government in South Africa which would triumph over all adversity, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Geneva at the weekend.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president was speaking at a meeting with executives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (Operations), specialists in federalism.

He said this democratic

triumph could happen tomorrow if the President were to abandon his Right wing in favour of a national government of reconciliation in which he worked with non-Afrikaners of all colours.

Perhaps President Botha's real limitation, he said, was that he worked within his unstated total commitment to lead South Africa as an Afrikaner and 'his adamant unwillingness to think about future governments in which the Afrikaner does not hold

the whip hand'.

Perhaps Mr Botha found it impossible to do what was necessary and would rather risk the whole country in his continued attempt to keep Afrikaners 'in the national driving seat'.

Earlier, at a meeting of prominent Swiss citizens, Chief Buthelezi announced that he would continue to reject the country's new constitution even if a fourth chamber for blacks was created.

He said that, without

meaningful negotiations as a matter of extreme urgency, the upward spiral of political violence would continue.

The ANC's armed struggle had failed.

It had failed to establish springboards in neighbouring states and to develop the internal infrastructure making the movements of arms and men possible.

It had therefore to intensify its attempts to keep revolution alive by instigating mob violence inside South Africa and by turning all those who were not with the revolutionary movement into targets for attack.

Chief Buthelezi said he was committed to non-violence not only for moral reasons but because he believed that, in the end, negotiation would prove more powerful than violence.

'But I say this knowing that we have already

passed the point in history beyond which escalating violence is inevitable. The closer South Africa moves towards a negotiated settlement between black and white, the more frantically those committed to overthrowing the Government by revolution, and replacing the National Party Government by an ANC military government, will act.'

Chief Buthelezi said that Inkatha, with its paid-up membership of more than a million, must now necessarily be centrally involved in any negotiated settlement. — (Sapa)

Meeting on

takeover

of Indian

farmlands

16/10/85

Mercury Reporter

THE proposed incorporation of Indian farmlands into KwaZulu will be discussed by the Natal Indian Agricultural Union at an emergency meeting of its working committee in Durban today.

Mr Robin Mohan, secretary of the association, said yesterday that more than 300 Indian farmers and about 500 families in Emona, outside Tongaat, faced being uprooted.

'We are putting up a strong fight against the proposals. We may consider taking legal action if necessary,' said Mr Mohan.

Mr Nabantuk Duma, House of Delegates MP for the North Coast, addressed the meeting and also pledged his full support to the farmers.

A five-man action committee was elected to monitor and co-ordinate the opposition.

Today's meeting will be held at the Clairwood Bulk Sales Market at 3.30 p.m.

Chief says reform ^{Mercury} will outweigh revolt

16/10/85

Mercury Correspondent

WOLFSBERG—There were a great many more potent forces pushing the South African Government toward reform than those working toward violent revolution, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told a meeting of European VIPs here yesterday.

He was speaking at the Conference of Wolfsberg, a key event opened by Swiss President Kurt Furgler, to which leading Swiss bankers, entrepreneurs and industrialists invite their international counterparts and politicians to discussions and to hear addresses by international decision makers.

The KwaZulu Chief

Minister and Inkatha president said the alternatives for South Africa's future were either escalating violence leading to the Government's overthrow within the foreseeable future or political reform meaningful enough to satisfy black aspirations.

The ANC's mission in exile, 'together with whoever works with them inside South Africa', were probably stretched to the limits of what they could do.

On the other hand, the Government was quite capable of containing black violence to its present levels, maintaining the 'equilibrium of violence', Chief Buthelezi said.

The mission in exile did not have the power to mount a fully fledged revolution.

It would take major groups such as Inkatha, with its card-carrying membership of more than 1 000 000 to join with the ANC before full revolution became a reality.

Big business

'The scales must be tipped to one side or the other for the equilibrium to be broken. And every indication is that the scales will be tipped against a violent revolution capable of overthrowing the Government. It is not in South Africa's interests that this happens.'

There were many forces working in opposition to the ANC mission in exile, quite beyond those working for the status quo, he said.

Apartheid could not survive into the modern world. South African big business perceived this to be the case. So did the Government and so did white South Africa.

'For many decades, big business was intimidated by the South African Government and worked hand in hand with it to enforce apartheid in practice.

'This has now stopped. And big business is now far more intimidated by the prospect of the violent equilibrium I am

talking about than by Government pressure.'

Apartheid is now a threat to big business interests. The scales are being tipped away from violence by the weight of big business, and the South African Government is under immense pressure to deepen its commitment to reform and towards power sharing.'

Chief Buthelezi said the final remedy for black suffering in South Africa would not be found in humanitarian reform.

'It will be found only in the kind of political reform which the State President has so far refused to put on his agenda.'

FIVE of Natal's leading business organisations yesterday condemned the latest consolidation proposals for KwaZulu.

Four of them branded the proposals 'unacceptable and inappropriate in the evolving constitutional framework in Natal'.

In a joint announcement the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, the Natal Chamber of Industries, the Durbanse Afrikaanse Sakekamer and the South African Sugar Association, made it clear they would take no part in the first meeting in Durban today of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, which will be hearing evidence on the consolidation plans.

The proposals involve the transfer of huge tracts of land, the clearing of 'black spots' and the removal of thousands of people.

The fifth body, the Zululand Chamber of Commerce and Industries, reiterating its opposition to the proposals, also dissociated itself from submissions it believed the Zululand Regional Development Association had made to the commission.

The joint statement said: 'The four organisations reaffirm their view that KwaZulu and Natal are an integrated economic unit and that further consolidation would be inimical to the objective of achieving, as soon as possible, a local political structure which will provide for joint decision making among whites, coloureds, Indians and blacks and at the same time ensure the protection of the rights of all communities.'

Jeopardise

'Progress is being made by the Provincial Administration and the KwaZulu Government in this context, and the four organisations are committed to assisting to the full in this development.'

The Zululand Chamber of Commerce and Industries, which represents 584 members from Richards Bay, Empangeni, Eshowe, Stanger, Mtubatuba and Melmoth, said it could not support the proposals 'as no long-term benefit to society as a whole can be seen from the social, economic or political points of view'.

The chamber had already pointed out that consolidation would seriously jeopardise the economic viability of the two regions which were economically indivisible.

Mercury Reporters

Furthermore KwaZulu was economically unviable as a separate entity and the remaining part of Natal would have to support it from an eroded economic base.

The cost of further land transfer would be out of proportion to the resources of the country and at the expense of the central economy while there was no guarantee

that the end product would be acceptable to all race groups.

No proposals should be put forward, the chamber declared, until consultations had taken place with all groups and acceptable solutions jointly determined.

The consolidation proposals have also been op-

• TURN TO PAGE 2

BULLBERRIES IN THE KWAZULU-NATAL BUSHINESS STUBS

Mercury

18/10/85

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Specialists in this field

Mr Harding said strong public feelings about apartheid in the Caribbean could force governments in the region to harden their present stance against sportsmen with South African links.

Guyanese officials said they doubted whether any other Commonwealth Caribbean state would follow them at this stage in imposing a life ban on all foreign sportsmen who have played in South Africa.

This stance led to the country's exclusion from next year's England tour and the previous one four years ago.

Caribbean countries impose a life ban on their own nationals who play in South Africa. — (Sapa-Reuter)

● See also Page 11

KwaZulu

● FROM PAGE 1

posed by the Regional Development Association for the greater Durban metropolitan area, the Natal Indian Cane Growers' Association, the New Republic Party's Natal leader, Mr Derrick Watterson, the party's MP for Mooi River, Mr Ralph Hardingham, the Natal Indian Agricultural Union, black residents of Reserve Four, near Richards Bay, and residents of Lamontville, Hambanati in Tongaat and Clermont, near Pinetown.

The commission, under the chairmanship of Mr Hendrik Tempel, sits at the Four Seasons Hotel in Durban at 8 a.m. today.

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ations and creating jobs that is what we are really striving for."

The need for better, more productive farming techniques is real. Research conducted by the INR has revealed that only 5% of rural Zulu household cash income is derived from agricultural activities. By far the bulk comes from migrant labour remittances.

Erskine does not see the INR's efforts as ultimately putting an end to urbanisation. Rather, he sees them as complementary to decentralisation in arresting the flow of people to the cities. Indeed, he says, more intensive farming implies that inevitably some people will have to move.

"You've got to have some level of urbanisation to allow the people to move off the land if they want to," he says. "We're doing in the rural areas what government should be doing in the urban areas as well, that is creating opportunities so that people don't have to rely on handouts and massive levels of aid."

The results achieved by the INR at Biyela are impressive. One Biyela egg producer, Walter Nyanda, has 500 chickens which produce, at the height of their laying cycle, 35 dozen eggs a day which he sells at the farm gate for R1,40/doz. As a result, Nyanda's income is around R2 000/year — phenomenally high by rural Zulu standards — and employment opportunities are created for his immediate family and neighbours, too.

Better yields

Nyanda is so heartened by his success that he wants to start a second egg production unit. Each unit costs around R7 000 to set up for which soft loans are available to approved applicants through the KwaZulu Finance Corporation.

Erskine, however, says the intention is to spread income generating activities to as many people as possible. Once they see the success enjoyed by Nyanda and others, he says, "there's no shortage of candidates."

Similar successes have been enjoyed by market gardeners who farm vegetables under irrigation in the Biyela lowlands and sell their surpluses into the market. Researcher, Paul Colvin, is also experimenting with cheap feeding schemes for Zulu cattle. The intention is to fatten up the animals so that better yields are obtainable on the market. Colvin says cattle ranching could easily be more integrated with other Zulu agricultural activities like sugar cane growing where the cattle could be fed on cane tops.

Community woodlots, too, are being viewed both as a source of energy and revenue. It is estimated that in KwaZulu alone up to 150m working hours/year are spent on

gathering firewood. In some cases, women are spending up to nine hours a day collecting 40 kg headloads of wood, which is enough to last a typical family three days. Community woodlots obviate the need for women to walk miles in search of firewood and, in addition, the timber can be used for building purposes and furniture making.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Upliftment route

South Africa, it is said, is urbanising at a rate comparable to one of the most populous cities in the world, Mexico City. Statistics vary, but, according to some experts, 75% of the population will be fully urbanised by the

(107) (ZFB)
year 2000.

Government's answer to the problem has been simple, if not entirely salutary: it has spent millions developing an industrial-decentralisation strategy designed to disperse industry away from the metropolises and into the hinterland. The objective — to take the jobs to the people and in the process stem the tide of urban drift.

But critics of the scheme argue that the decentralisation effort is too thinly spread to be really effective, that the cost of job creation is excessively high and, more tellingly, that the modern phenomenon of urbanisation is an irreversible process anyway.

Like it or not, it seems that SA is lumped with urbanisation — decentralisation notwithstanding.

There is, however, another route — the one postulated by the Institute of Natural Resources (INR). That is, rather than squander scarce resources on duplicating infrastructures, government's energies should be directed more at uplifting the quality of life of the rural population itself.

Disarming logic

The INR thesis is disarmingly logical. It holds that rural blacks don't drift to cities out of choice; they do so because their own lives are so impoverished that even the vague promise of life in the city must offer an improvement. It follows that if life for rural blacks could be improved *in situ*, fewer of them would head for the towns.

The INR is a small, private sector-funded research organisation attached to the University of Natal in Maritzburg. As such, its message is unlikely to carry much clout among the country's premier policymakers. But for all that, the work it is doing in rural KwaZulu is attracting both national and international attention.

On the Nansindlela research and demonstration farm outside Maritzburg, experiments are being conducted in the use of modern intensive farming methods to increase the productivity of Zulu agriculture, while at the same time preserving natural resources.

The farm is a mix of self-sufficient production units ranging from a dairy, milch goats, egg and broiler poultry to vegetables, crops, an orchard, woodlot and a fish farm.

The experiments at Nansindlela are being applied under field conditions in the Biyela project area, a 23 000 ha region typical of rural KwaZulu near Eshowe that currently sustains a rural population of some 30 000 people.

Five egg and broiler production units have already been established in Biyela, along with numerous woodlots, vegetable gardens and market stalls. The project is still in its infancy and will move more fully towards implementation in its next phase.

Says the institute's acting director, John Erskine: "Most rural Zulus do have fruit trees, chickens, goats and cattle but it is approached only as subsistence farming. It's making money out of their farming oper-

Commission hears plan for KwaZulu slamméd

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu consolidation proposals were rejected out of hand by representatives of a number of organisations which appeared before the Commission for Co-operation and Development at a closed-door hearing in Durban yesterday.

The 12-member commission, under the chairmanship of Mr Hendrik Tempel, heard representations from more than 30 groups, representing a wide range of communities, farmers' organisations, church leaders and business concerns.

The Tongaat Hulett group, which was represented by a three-man delegation headed by Mr M E Emmanuel, a director of Tongaat Hulett Properties, also opposed the plans.

After presenting his delegation's case, Mr Emmanuel said: 'The chairman of the Tongaat Hulett Group, Mr Chris Saunders, is on record as saying that the group is wholly opposed to further piecemeal consolidation of KwaZulu.

Opposed

'It was said to the commission, however, the group does recognise its social responsibility to make land available for development of all peoples of KwaZulu when needed.

'The group sees KwaZulu/Natal as one economic and political entity,' he said.

The North Coast Regional Development Advisory Association also opposed the proposals, Mr D G Clarkson, chairman of the association's economic affairs committee, said afterwards.

The Anti-Consolidation Action Committee, representing the residents of Clermont, Klaarwater, St Wendolin's, Lamontville and Hambanati, blasted the proposals as 'a further entrenchment of apartheid and the homelands system which divided South Africa along racial and tribal lines.'

In a statement after presenting its case to the

commission, the association said: 'The people of this country, with the exception of a small minority, unequivocally reject the fragmentation of the land according to racial and ethnic lines.'

The policy of forced removals would continue and thousands of people would be affected.

The Natal Indian Cane Growers' Association, represented by its president, Mr Pat Bodasing, and deputy president, Mr Y S Chinsamy, said more than 3 000 ha of prime Indian farmland would be lost.

It would disrupt a settled Indian community of more than 5 000, including 350 farmers actively engaged in sugar farming and market gardening.

'The contribution of the Indian farmer to the agricultural productivity of the province will be seriously impaired and 1 200 families dependent on the land for their livelihood will be economically ruined,' Mr Chinsamy said later.

Violence

Mr Paddy Kearney, a director of Diakonia, in a statement said: 'We are aware that the issue of consolidation has plagued the communities of Hambanathi and Lamontville into a serious state of unrest in the past which continues right up to the present.

'To proceed with the proposed plans would, we believe, result in a considerable escalation of violence, destruction and loss of life. A Government which goes against the views of the people who will be most affected by its proposals is courting disaster,' he warned.

Two House of Delegates MPs, Mr Narantuk Jamuna and Mr C N Moodliar, also voiced opposition to the proposals.

Mercury

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19/10/85



'The ANC, UDF and City Press are the REAL villains'

By MONO BADELA

THE African National Congress is out to assassinate Chief Gatsha Buthezi, the UDF is the ANC's "terror wing" - and City Press is in the pay of the Nats.

So said a bitter Chief Gatsha Buthezi as he returned to SA this week.

He had just landed at Jan Smuts Airport after nine days in Switzerland.

Chief Buthezi also

slammed the SA Council of Churches and Durban Diakonia church group - which he blamed for the refusal of Swiss church leaders to see him on his trip.

He said the ANC wanted to assassinate him to win the support of "the Zulu people". And he accused the ANC's "external wing" of a vicious "character assassination" of him.

Chief Buthezi said the ANC was using its "media

advantage" to "scandalise the international" - and he showed reporters a number of European media articles critical of Inkatha, including a French magazine containing a cartoon of President PW Botha riding a donkey with the feet of Chief Buthezi.

On last weekend's DFM ANC talks in Lusaka he said "Although we have nothing against people committed to liberation talking to each other, I am not a

political beggar." He would never run up, down and across Africa, he said, chasing after ANC president Oliver Tambo.

"I am prepared to meet Mr Tambo from a position of strength. I realize that we are not going to achieve anything if we remain divided."

Chief Buthezi also launched a scathing attack on South African newspapers and in particular City Press, saying "This paper

is playing into the hands of the ANC and the UDF. If City Press has launched the most vicious attacks against me - but ironically their work for the government."

"They think they will be purged for being on the payroll of the National Party by the anti-Buthezi campaign."

He said there was no doubt the UDF was a "terror wing of the ANC".

R3 m available
to help reduce
housing backlog

107 T23
MERCURY

African Affairs Correspondent

THE KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation has made an extra R3 100 000 available for black housing during the current financial year ending next April to help reduce the backlog of applications.

In a statement yesterday, the executive director of the corporation, Dr Marius Spies, said the original budget for housing had been spent quickly and the board had decided to make extra finance available.

Dr Spies said the funds would provide homes for about 300 families and would be channelled through the KwaZulu Housing Company (KHC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the KFC. MERCURY

He appealed to the private sector to follow the example of the KFC by providing funds to help alleviate the increasing shortage of housing for black people.

The KFC's decision to provide additional funds for housing should not be seen as a deviation from its policy to shift responsibility increasingly for the financing of housing to the private sector.

It was totally unrealistic, Dr Spies declared, to expect the KFC to remain the major provider of loan finance for housing in KwaZulu.

**Freedom to
Mercury
negotiate
essential,
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says chief**

Mercury Reporter

THERE would be no worthwhile solutions in South Africa unless they were negotiated ones in which blacks as negotiating partners were given the freedom to say 'yes' or 'no', Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in a message to the NRP's Natal congress.

Negotiations undertaken thus far by President Botha had unfortunately taken place within the four corners of National Party thinking, said the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president.

Inkatha had declared its willingness to seek compromise solutions with whites and the goodwill behind this offer should not be trampled upon, he said.

Combined voice

KwaZulu/Natal had all the ingredients for successful negotiation. The interdependence between whites and blacks in the region had long resisted Verwoerdian blueprints that had dominated the rest of the country.

Chief Buthelezi said he believed a combined voice from blacks and whites in Natal/KwaZulu calling for compromise solutions in mutually acceptable forms of first and second tier government would be heeded by Pretoria.

Faced with the continued escalation of black violence, it was time for everybody to stop looking to the Government for approval. The Government did not know what to approve.

The KwaZulu Government was represented at the congress by the Minister of the Interior, Dr D R B Madide, and the Minister of Education and Culture and secretary-general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

'Black front being destroyed'

Buthelezi

blames ANC for violence

21/10/87

B. Day



● BUTHELEZI

Business Day Reporter

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi says the ANC vilifies him more than it does State President P W Botha, and that the banned organisation has indicated he is the only person it will not deal with.

In a hard-hitting Press release, issued yesterday, Buthelezi attacks both the ANC and the UDF, saying they are causing black-on-black violence and diminishing the chances of creating an effective negotiating front.

He says the delegations of businessmen and the PFP which have recently returned from Lusaka were told by the ANC that it would not hold discussions with Buthelezi.

The number of deaths, and the destruction of property of Inkatha members and of the KwaZulu government during the violence which took place in the Durban area, has been quickly swept under the carpet and forgotten, says Buthelezi.

He says Inkatha is being accused of unleashing violence against members of the UDF in the townships, and he alleges these accusations are orchestrated by "white liberal organisations" such as the Black Sash, Women for Peace, Diakonia and certain clerics in the Durban area.

"I am often surprised that, when I and

members of Inkatha are vilified internationally, more than any other politician or group in South Africa, white or black, by the external mission of the ANC and the UDF and also by their friends in the Anti-Apartheid movement, I am the one who is accused by the media of attacking the UDF and/or ANC, when all I do is respond to their attacks on me," Buthelezi says.

He claims the UDF attacks anybody who, in its judgment, it terms collaborators, or anybody it regards as "working within the system". In this the UDF is encouraged by the ANC mission in exile.

"Black-on-black violence is instigated by them in their official policies. They actually desire to attack blacks who do not agree with them. This is their official policy."

On the other hand, Inkatha's official policy is non-violence, he says, adding that for him black unity is essential for effective negotiation politics.

"Unless there can be unity among blacks on the basis of accepting the need for a multi-strategy approach, the black front is destroyed and black negotiating powers are minimised."

'Unrealistic' proposals for KwaZulu are criticised

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22/10/85

Mercury Reporter *M. M. M.*

THE proposals for the incorporation of parts of Natal into KwaZulu were criticised by community leaders yesterday as the Commission for Co-operation and Development continued to hear evidence.

The 12-member commission under the chairmanship of Mr Hendrik Temple sat in the Margate Town Council Chamber and continues its hearing behind closed doors today.

Mr Peter Miller, New Republic Party MPC for the South Coast, who was to give evidence on the effect consolidation would have on two farms in the Harding area, accused the commission of drawing lines on a map and not carrying out proper investigations before making decisions.

He said sections of the farms which were to be excised contained their infrastructure. The farms would be useless without the infrastructure and the infrastructure would be useless without the farms.

In another attack on the proposals last night, the NRP MP for Mooi River, Mr Ralph Hardingham, addressing a public meeting in Kokstad, said he failed to see what the Government hoped to achieve by pressing ahead with the proposals which were 'completely unrealistic in today's political climate'.

Taxpayers' money

Reiterating his call for the scrapping of the proposals, he said: 'The exercise involved in arriving at the present proposals have taken years of work by the commission and have also cost the taxpayer an enormous amount of money.'

'It is clear for all to see that the Government is faced with a dilemma in that it has not got the money to underwrite the recommendations of the commission, nor has it a hope of moving the many thousands of people envisaged by the commission.'

'The Government should have the courage to scrap the proposals forthwith before further unnecessary spending of taxpayers' money is incurred. I am satisfied that direct negotiations with the KwaZulu Government will be able to solve any problems relating to the undesirable settlement of people in sensitive areas.'

'While attention is presently being focused on proposals for the consolidation of KwaZulu, one must not lose sight of the fact that lurking in the background, and tucked away neatly for the time being, are the commission's proposals for the further consolidation of Transkei.'

Affected people

'The people of East Griqualand who could be materially affected by such proposals have the right to know what the Government has in mind for this part of Natal and I therefore call on the Government to come clean and to make public immediately their intentions.'

Mr Temple said the findings were not expected until next year at least.

It might also be necessary to hold further hearings and inspections-in-loco, he said, adding that the commission understood the need to have the matter finalised as soon as possible because of the uncertainty it had created for the future of the affected people.

The commission moves to Pietermaritzburg tomorrow. The hearing will be held in the supper room in the Town Hall.

A two-day hearing has been set down for Ladysmith, starting on Thursday at 2 p.m.

Land plan opposed

Pietermaritzburg

Bureau

Moynihan 107

THE Natal Agricultural Union has expressed 'moderate general opposition' to the KwaZulu consolidation proposals in a memorandum submitted to the Commission for Co-operation and Development which sat here yesterday.

The Lions River Division Agricultural Society

said the principle behind the consolidation of land in Natal and the concomitant forced removal of people was 'in direct conflict with the basic Christian principles on which South Africa was founded'.

The Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Commerce said it was opposed to any further proposals for the geographical consolidation of KwaZulu. 24/10/85

4, 1985

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Dhlomo

hits out 107
24/10/85
at attack
MERCURY
on offices

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

THE secretary-general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, says the 'cowardly attack' by the African National Congress on the Amsterdam offices of the organisation means that the battle lines have now been drawn by the ANC and not by Inkatha.

Referring to the wrecking of the offices earlier this week, Dr Dhlomo said those Western countries which still allowed the ANC to establish 'so-called information centres' in their countries should now be aware that the 'so-called struggle of the ANC' was against the victims and not the perpetrators of apartheid.

'We trust that all those individuals and organisations who profess support for peaceful political change in South Africa ... will come to the assistance of Inkatha now that it has been so openly on the receiving end of ANC violence,' he said.

'Unspeakable ANC brutality' slammed

Buthelezi calls for end to violence in SA

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Violence in South Africa must stop, says Chief Mangosothu Buthelezi, who last night launched a ferocious attack on the African National Congress and the United Democratic Front.

Speaking at a banquet of the South Africa Club in the Savoy Hotel, Chief Buthelezi was being guarded by security men after the offices and home of his European representative, Dr Reina Steenwijk, had been firebombed by a "commando" allegedly from the ANC.

He said: "If the forces of violence end up overthrowing the South African Government, they will do so only after the whole of white South Africa has resorted to scorched earth policies in response to the scorched earth policies of the forces of violence.

"Any such victory will be horribly empty in a destitute South Africa."

STATE CONTROL

Chief Buthelezi accused the media of telling lies by presenting blacks as being united, and prepared to use violence and die for democratic ideals.

The ANC, he said, wanted "a socialist-marxist military government which will nationalise South Africa's industries and exercise total State control over the economy".

He added: "It is only political propaganda that blacks are drawing closer together to use violence constructively and make the country ungovernable.

"The truth is that blacks employing violence are using it against other blacks more than against apartheid. Stayaways flop unless there is substantial intimidation.

"This intimidation is ugly. People are stoned, beaten and hacked to death with bush knives and axes.

"Violence is dividing black South Africa."

He said the ANC was exhorting people to acts of unspeakable brutality. Elements in the UDF were

frontline actors in this ANC "butchery" of those who opposed them, he claimed.

"This butchery is glorified by the media. The repugnance of all this burns fiercely in my very soul," Chief Buthelezi said.

The South African Government had used only a fraction of its potential lethal power against perpetrators of mob violence.

"The killing capabilities which the South African Government can unleash are awesome and too horrible to contemplate. The ANC is driving towards a position in which this white retaliation could become a reality.

"My soul revolts against a South Africa destroyed by South Africans brutally killing South Africans," Chief Buthelezi said.

"Black strikes are not held unless there is black on black violence to support them. Millions of black South Africans go to work every day because they need their jobs.

"If intimidation stopped tomorrow, the boycott of white-owned businesses in Port Elizabeth, East London, Queenstown and elsewhere would come to an immediate end.

"On no single occasion has a genuine, open, mass meeting of black South Africans endorsed disinvestment as a strategy that blacks accept."

Chief Buthelezi said never before had South Africa been nearer to a situation in which negotiation could bring about change. He occupied the middle ground between the government and the ANC.

Mr P W Botha was tragically underachieving in bringing meaningful reform, although he had been bolder than any previous South African Prime Minister.

He was pandering to the lunatic fringe and had to be carried, struggling and kicking, into real change.

Political bargaining was inevitable, and the international community should not be stampeded into precipitous action, Chief Buthelezi said, expressing his support for Mrs Thatcher.

Commenting on the Amsterdam bombing, Dr Steenwijk, who is with Chief Buthelezi, said: "Our office was badly damaged. We are all well aware of the threat from the ANC."

R570 pension back-pay for widow ordered

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Government and its district pension officer at Umlazi were ordered in the Supreme Court, Durban, yesterday to pay a widow R570 in pension arrears.

In a handed-down judgment, Mr Justice Thirion said if the department dealing with pensions had adopted Mrs Florence Sibiya's pension application according to the normal procedure, there would not have been a delay in her pension payment.

He said Mrs Sibiya of Umlazi had applied for a pension in November 1983, but payments had started only in September 1984. He ordered that she be paid the arrear pension for the months of November 1983 to August 1984.

Mrs Sibiya said in papers she had applied for a pension in April 1983 without submitting proof that she had turned 60.

In August that year she had been told that ac-

ording to her record she had been born in 1922, but verification of her fingerprints had established that she had been born in 1925.

No steps had been taken to check the report until Mrs Sibiya had produced her marriage certificate reflecting her birth date as November 1923.

Although the date had been accepted, no pension payment had been made to her until September 1984 because the KwaZulu Government had not had any funds.

Payments had started in September 1984, she said.

Mrs Sibiya said the delay in establishing her age had not been her fault and although she had produced a certificate in November 1983, she had started to receive payments only in September 1984.

She said the delay had been as a result of the KwaZulu Government's and the pension officer's ulterior purposes.

OSCAR DHLOMO

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Right-hand man

Education Minister Dr Oscar Dhlomo is emerging as a key figure in the KwaZulu government hierarchy.

As secretary general of Inkatha, he assumes the mantle of leadership when President of the movement and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, is away. At the same time, almost unnoticed, he takes on the job of acting Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

Zulu custom dictates that the question of succession is never discussed directly. But in this ritualistic dance, it is more often that which is unspoken which carries most weight.

Dhlomo fields questions on the issue with discernible reticence. He merely says the Inkatha constitution clearly states the secretary general will act as the movement's principal officer in the president's absence.

But this says nothing of his simultaneous elevation to acting Chief Minister of KwaZulu, a post he has held at Buthelezi's behest for the past two years or more. Even if protocol makes such an admission difficult, he is clearly the Chief's right-hand man.

"I suppose you could say I'm his lieutenant, as he likes to call me," Dhlomo concedes.

At 41, he would be viewed by Zulu traditionalists as very young for this type of leadership role. Nevertheless, he has been a senior minister in the KwaZulu government for the past eight years.

Urbane and articulate, he is highly regarded in the political circles within which he moves.

Dhlomo describes himself, unabashedly, as a "Buthelezi man." How he came to enter politics probably best describes his attitude towards his leader.

"I was a lecturer at the University of Zululand when the Chief Minister asked me to come and help him in government. Because I had always admired his political philosophies and the type of future he propounded for SA, I did not hesitate."

The passage of years has apparently not altered his conviction. He still fervently believes that Buthelezi's vision for SA — as a non-racial unitary state, with one, negotiated constitution and built-in protections for minorities — is "the only alternative that will save the country."

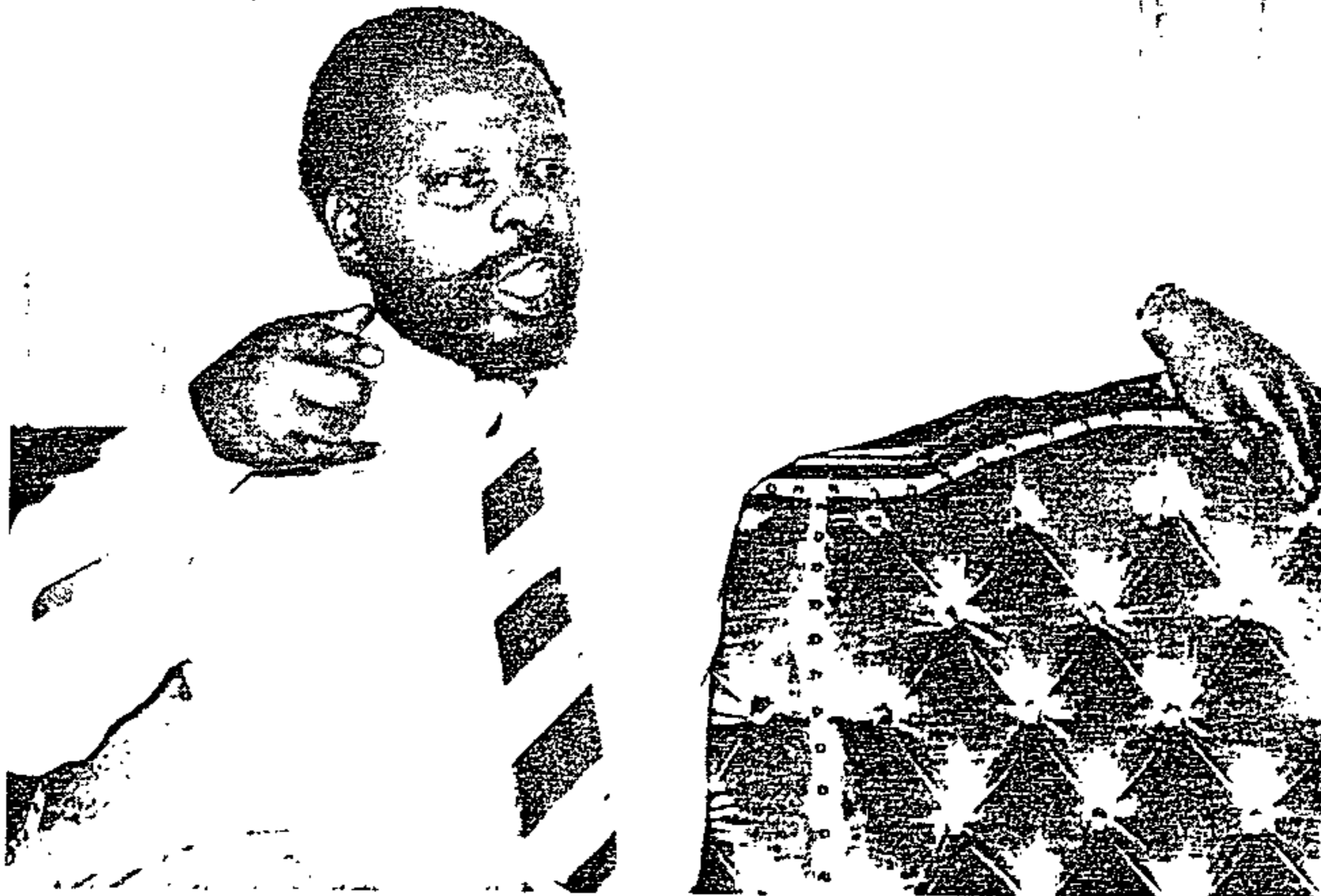
So committed is he to this ideology that he has taken upon himself the task of "selling the Chief Minister's philosophies to see that they find root and grow." Above all else, his own personal political aspirations included, he says, "I'm here with that mission." And once it has been achieved, "I will probably quit politics."

But how much influence does he have in shaping the policies he peddles, given the Chief Minister's own legendary strong personality? "The Chief Minister is very democratic," he avers. "The more you work with him, the more you come to realise it. He's fond of putting his ideas on the table so that all his colleagues, not only me, may have an input."

Buthelezi's opinion of the African National Congress (ANC) is well known. And Dhlomo, although still a schoolboy at Amanzimtoti when the ANC was banned, takes a similar stand on issues like the armed struggle.

"If I was asked to make a choice between the ANC or Inkatha, Mandela or Buthelezi," he says, "there is only one choice to make. I'm convinced that the strategy of violence will not solve our problems."

Nevertheless, he supports the release of Mandela — if only for one reason: "So that he can enunciate his policies and attempt to sell them to me as the Chief Minister has



Dhlomo ... 'the strategy of violence will not solve our problems'

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done."

Dhlomo claims he's more of an academic than a politician. But, he notes, his formal training as an anthropologist, historian and educationist "was not all that removed from theoretical politics." He holds a number of degrees, a BA anthropology, BA (Hons) history, B Ed, M Ed and a doctorate in education.

In addition to his other duties, Dhlomo is the leader of the KwaZulu delegation on the committee investigating joint administration between Natal and KwaZulu — a role which has been occupying much of his time of late.

No clear strategy

Dhlomo sees signs that blacks and whites in SA are edging towards some form of accommodation for individual rights. Government's belated recognition of citizenship rights for black South Africans is indicative. However, he contends government shows "no clear, defined strategy for activating some of its pronouncements."

This, he says, is precisely why KwaZulu

leaders are calling for a statement of intent: "Piecemeal answers to the problems are not good enough. We are not going to get involved in any discussions with government without a clear understanding of what the agenda will be." ■

Invest more in SA, chief tells West

26/10/85 STAR

LONDON — The surest way of ending apartheid was for the West to invest more in South Africa, not less, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said at a meeting in London on Thursday.

He told top international executives of Nestlé that economic progress would lead to negotiated peace while disinvestment opened the way to more violence, deaths and Marxist revolution.

Black South Africans valued immensely the building up of world pressure to destroy apartheid. But the last thing they wanted in their "11th hour" was inept Western diplomacy and ill-conceived punitive measures.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, whose earlier speech to the South Africa Club received a standing ovation from an audience of nearly 500, said economic progress would strengthen black bargaining power.

The world had no longer to be told that institutionalised apartheid was a "hideous form of racial injustice."

It needed to know, however, that the vast majority of black South Africans wanted the kind of moral, diplomatic

and material aid that would strengthen the forces of reconciliation.

In spite of the pro-violence ANC mission-in-exile's efforts to escalate support for violent revolution (after which it intended to establish military rule) by distorting facts, his black compatriots overwhelmingly favoured the politics of peaceful negotiation.

"It is sheer madness," he said, "to think that disinvestment and the economic isolation of South Africa will favour the circumstances in which an open, free and democratic society can emerge."

He pointed out that, according to Wits University research, the ANC's worldwide membership was 11 000, of which only 2 000 were in South Africa.

By contrast Inkatha, the biggest black political movement in the country's history, had over one million paid-up members.

Inkatha was a mass movement dominated by peasants and workers, and what he said as its democratically elected leader reflected the black people's rejection of violent solutions. — Sapa.

ANC 'can't win without Zulus'

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Mercury

28/10/85

OBUKA—The ANC could not hope to win an armed struggle without the Zulus, and they would never join the banned organisation while it insisted on violence to bring about change, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

It was 'sheer stupidity' for the ANC president Oliver Tambo to think his organisation could possibly win an armed struggle without the might of the Zulu people behind it.

The chief told a King Shaka commemoration meeting it was tragic the ANC was not allowed to propagate its views openly because, if it were, Zulus would reject its politics of violence.

The Zulus were the only blacks whom the Government had had to force into its homelands system.

Where was Oliver Tambo when, beginning with Transkei, one homeland after another 'fell into the apartheid trap' and began accepting 'the ridiculous kind of quasi-independence' Pretoria was offering? asked Chief Buthelezi.

He pointed out that when it had tried to do the same to the Zulus he had stopped the Government in its tracks, thus ensuring they remained South Africans.

'I did not flee to leave you at the mercy of Pretoria and now I am being sworn at for doing this thing for you.'

'Because I have re-

mained here to struggle with you, the ANC mission in exile is calling me a stooge, a sell-out and a puppet of Pretoria.'

Mr Tambo had not learned the lessons of history.

'He continues in the sheer stupidity of thinking that the ANC could possibly win an armed struggle without the might of the Zulu people behind them.'

Chief Buthelezi said his people would struggle to make brothers of their enemies and to make whites fellow citizens.

'I strive for equality between black and white, which will give every one of your children, and their children after them, the right to be, who they are and to walk, work and live where they will.'

Freedom

Inkatha's struggle was for a future race-free South Africa in which blacks and whites could live in freedom with each other.

The country needed the great strength and harmony which could come from the complete unity of these groups.

The ANC, and the UDF in part, had abandoned the noble ideals of the black struggle. Like the old ANC, Inkatha was an organisation formed and led by blacks and cherishing the same ideals.

'King Shaka taught us how to be black. He taught us how to struggle together and, in this part of his domain, we have a great deal of work ahead of us.'

'Those who try to enter into our midst to stir up black internecine strife must be sought out, and the hornets nest from which they operate must be eradicated. — (Sapa)

Buthelezi says ANC armed struggle is futile without Zulu support

(107) R. Day 28/10/25

HIEP Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday said it was sheer stupidity for ANC Mission Exile leader Oliver Tambo to think his organisation could possibly win an armed struggle without the might of the Zulu people behind it.

He told a big King Shaka commemoration meeting in Obuka, Zululand, it was tragic that the Mission in Exile was not allowed to propagate its views openly because, if it were, the Zulu people would reject its policies of violence.

The Kwazulu Chief Minister and Inkatha

president quoted extensively from ANC broadcasts as evidence of the organisation's aim of making South Africa ungovernable by encouraging blacks to kill, burn and maim their own people.

He said: "When so-called leaders attempt to make black people fall on one another like a pack of rabid dogs, to bite and tear each other apart, then all sanity demands that we, the ordinary people, say 'enough is enough — no more'."

He asked where Tambo was when one so-

called homeland after another fell into the apartheid trap and began accepting the ridiculous kind of quasi-independence Pretoria was offering.

He said that when Pretoria had tried to do the same thing on Zululand he had stopped the government in its tracks.

Tambo had not learnt the lessons of history, he said.

After 25 years there was not one base in a neighbouring state from which the exiled organisation's military wing could spring

attacks against apartheid, nor was there one "liberated zone" in South Africa from which it could do this.

Buthelezi said his people would struggle to make brothers of their enemies and to make whites fellow citizens.

"I strive for equality between black and white which will give every one of your children, and their children after them, the right to be who they are and to walk, work and live where they will."

The country needed the strength and harmony of unity, said Buthelezi. — Sapa.



MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI

Holland 'lending to S A strife'

Mercury Correspondent

ULUNDI—Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi accused the Dutch Government yesterday of participation in South African blacks' strife-torn situation by directly and indirectly funding organisations bent on violence and destruction.

In a face-to-face meeting here with the Netherlands Ambassador to South Africa, Mr H C Carsten, the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president charged Holland with practising double standards.

He also accused Holland of being insensitive to suffering black South Africa by rejecting anti-violence Inkatha, the country's largest black political organisation.

He demanded to know how the Dutch Government reconciled its stated rejection of violent solutions with its assistance to an ANC mission-in-exile which was calling on blacks to murder fellow blacks.

Chief Buthelezi told the

ambassador he had learned that his Government's policy of assisting black opposition to apartheid could not be applied to Inkatha because Holland saw it as part of the homelands system.

He said any serious analysis of what Inkatha was doing would show it was bent on the eradication of apartheid and was totally determined to make the South African Government's homeland policy unworkable.

'How dare the Dutch Government tell Inkatha's more than 1 000 000 members that they are part of the system of oppression and that they are incapable of playing a meaningful role in the liberation of this country?

'This attitude, Mr Ambassador, is insulting towards ordinary black South Africans.'

He said it was not only Inkatha members who were insulted. Besides them, the organisation had many more supporters and sympathisers.

30/10/85

Wounded youth fought his dad's killers with axe

30/10/85 (107)



Mrs Bonita Dlamini, wife of the slain KwaZulu MP, who managed to escape unhurt.

Mercury Reporter Mercury

HE teenage son of a KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member who was gunned down outside his home near Durban has described how he used an axe to fight his way past his father's killers while nursing a bullet wound in the back.

Mr Francis Dlamini, the Legislative Assembly member for Ntuzuma, who was also an Inkatha official, was shot dead by an armed gang which had petrol-bombed his home.

His son, Sibusiso, 17, said yesterday that the family, including his mother, Mrs Bonita Dlamini, had been inside when they had heard bullets and petrol bombs breaking windows of the house.

The house caught alight and the family tried to flee to a neighbour's home in Section J 104.

'But the attackers were at every corner of our house, throwing bombs and firing bullets,' said Sibusiso.

They had been armed with guns, spears and sticks.

'Before we could get to the neighbour's house, one of the attackers demanded: "Who is this?" referring to my father.

'My brother, Phakamani, fearing they were out to kill my father, told

them my father was our neighbour,' said Sibusiso.

The gunman fired at his father but missed.

'He then fired at me, hitting me in the back.

'I had managed to grab an axe as we fled our house, and I used it to drive the gunman away and then we just ran.'

His father tried to hide under the neighbour's car, but one of the attackers saw him and yelled: 'Here is this dog.'

'The gunman shot my father several times,' said Sibusiso.

Bullets also hit the walls of the neighbour's house.

Neighbours said a group of people had been seen getting into a Putco bus after Mr Dlamini had been killed.

He is survived by his wife and six children.

Police are investigating but have made no arrests so far.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said last night it was difficult not to con-

Youth fought

FROM PAGE 1

clude that Mr Dlamini had been killed for political purposes, although he was unable to pinpoint a motive.

Chief Buthelezi said the leadership of Mr Dlamini, who had been a member of Inkatha's Central Committee, had been very important to the movement.

His political association with Mr Dlamini dated back more than 30 years. The two had been members of the Youth League of the African National Congress before it had been banned.

TURN TO PAGE 2

Black visitors can't get drinks at KwaZulu hotel

Mercury Reporter

A WHITE-OWNED hotel in the heart of KwaZulu will not serve liquor to blacks, coloureds or Indians, unless they are resident guests of the hotel.

This was the policy spelled out yesterday by the manageress of the

New Nongoma Hotel, Mrs Maria Potgieter, after an Indian cattle buyer, accompanied by his white partner, Mr Stuart Knight, of Umfolosi had been ordered out of the hotel.

'Rules are rules no matter if the person is the

king,' said Mrs Potgieter.

Mr Knight said yesterday he and his partner from Ladysmith had gone to the hotel to have a drink after attending a stockowner's auction in Nongoma.

He said King Goodwill Zwelithini had planned

to join them but had changed his mind.

Mrs Potgieter said Mr Knight and his Indian friend had been refused service because of the conditions of their licence.

'If they were residents

Drinks restriction

● FROM PAGE 1

at the hotel then they would have been served.

'Rules are rules no matter if the person is a king,' Mrs Potgieter said, adding that Indians, coloureds or blacks would not be served even if they were accompanied by whites.

Her husband, Mr Tas Potgieter, said the hotel had a one-star rating and had a concession to accommodate non-whites and serve them drinks.

He said if the King of the Zulus or Chief Buthelezi arrived at the hotel then special arrangements would have to be made with the Liquor Board in Pretoria to serve them.

Chief Buthelezi said last night he was shocked to hear of the incident and would deal with it as soon as possible.

'Even though the hotel still belongs to South Africa, it is in KwaZulu territory. These things should not happen,' he said.

Locals worried about illegal Mozambicans

3 000 refugees have fled into KwaZulu, says Govt



Mercury Reporter

31/10/85

AT LEAST 3 000 illegal Mozambican immigrants have fled into north eastern KwaZulu near where the Swaziland, Mozambique and Natal borders meet, according to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The KwaZulu refugees are part of the 60 000 illegal Mozambican immigrants who have fled into South Africa so far.

Relief workers estimate that up to 1 000 refugees are entering the country every week.

According to a Foreign Affairs spokesman, 37 000 registered 'illegal Mozambican immigrants' had fled into the homeland of Gazankulu, 20 000 into KaNgwane, and 3 000 each into KwaZulu and Lebowa.

Mr Johan Pretorius, chief director of migration in the Department of Home Affairs, said at least 1 500 Mozambican refugees were being deported back to Mozambique every month.

Entering

Mr Stuart Knight, a cattle rancher from Zululand, said he had visited the north east section of KwaZulu and the locals there were worried about the refugees.

He said hundreds of immigrants from Mozambique were entering KwaZulu and were living in Ingwavuma.

Lt-Gen Bert Wandrag, Senior Deputy Commissioner of the S A Police's division of counter-insurgency and riot control, said police were not arresting the illegal immigrants but were taking them to the nearest magistrate or offices of the Department of Home Affairs.

A total of 10 700 pockets of potatoes and 1 900 bags of milk powder have been distributed among refugees in Gazankulu and KaNgwane, according to the Department of Development Aid. Further aid is scheduled to be handed out in KwaNdebele later in the week.

Between 500 and 1 000 illegal immigrants are entering South Africa from Mozambique every week, relief workers estimate.

Mr Phillippe Comtesse, head of the local branch of the International Committee of the Red Cross, said the ICRC had helped 10 000 of the refugees in the past four months.

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Kwazulu told
it can't block
pension pay

W. Munt 31/10/85
WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

THE Natal Supreme Court has overruled a KwaZulu cabinet decision in terms of which the government had allowed only a limited number of new pensioners in 1983.

The case testing the decision was brought by Durban's Legal Resources Centre on behalf of Florence Sibiya, a KwaZulu citizen living in Umlazi.

KwaZulu refused to pay her pension from the date she made her application on the grounds it had no funds to do so. But Justice Thirion ordered them to pay Sibiya R570 — the amount owed her for nine months' arrears.

Dr Daryl Hackland, KwaZulu Secretary for Health and Welfare, testified there was a shortage of funds to pay pensions. Therefore the cabinet had decided in July, 1983 that they would not approve pensions beyond a five percent on the previous year's numbers and that new pensions would be paid only from the date of final approval by the health and welfare department in Ulundi.

At the beginning of the next financial year when they considered new pension applications, there was already a backlog of 18 000 aspirant pensioners.

Sibiya's lawyers argued that the cabinet should have gone to the South African government for more funds when it was found there was not enough money.

Justice Thirion said parliament had not intended that an aged person's right to a pension could be frustrated in this way, or that approval of a pension application could be delayed due to insufficiency of funds which had been appropriated for pension payments.

The ruling makes KwaZulu's decision unlawful, clearing the way for others who were refused back pay to demand payment of their arrears.



• BUTHELEZ

Business naive to trust ANC

BUSINESSMEN who met the African National Congress mission-in-exile in Lusaka had given the force of violence undeserved recognition. KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelez said yesterday.

It was naive of them to believe the ANC had any other intention than to intensify violence and return to form a revolutionary government that would nationalise big business, he told the annual meeting of the South African Chamber of Commerce in Johannesburg.

"I am amazed they simply do not believe (the ANC) when they say the only negotiations they are interested in would be negotiations in which power is handed to what they euphemistically call black SA," he said.

It was also dangerous to think of government as being on the run and black leaders propagating this view were highly irresponsible.

"Virtually every black dormitory township is so located that it could be cordoned off by the police and army and its inhabitants could be placed under what would amount to real martial law."

Buthelez said government could use much more force to deal with unrest.

"When one black is thrashed by a policeman; when teargas chokes one crowd; when one black is arbitrarily thrust into jail or when one black is shot dead by the police, it becomes meaningless for any black in that crowd to talk about government not using all the powers at its disposal."

Government had, for the first time since 1948, recognised that the economy was not a tool which to entrench National Party political advantages. It now knew government action had wounded the economy and recovery depended largely on the extent to which a partnership between business and government could be formed, he said. — Sapa

Fleeing Dlamini shot

107 2/11/85

C-Prem
3/11/85

A MEMBER of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly was gunned down by a hit squad as he and his son fled their blazing house in KwaMashu this week.

Francis Dlamini and his son, Sibusiso Dlamini, 17, were trapped in their home in J Section after the family was awoken by gunshots through the windows at about 1.30am.

The house was then set alight by petrol bombs.

According to police, Mr Dlamini and his son were hit by bullets as they fled from the burning home.

Mr Dlamini was hit several times in the back and collapsed and died on the road, but his son managed to escape with a bullet wound in the shoulder.

Mr Dlamini, a member for KwaMashu, joined the Assembly in 1983. He was also a member of Inkatha's Central Committee.

Police are investigating. KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi in a statement on Mr Dlamini's death said his political association with Mr Dlamini dated back over 30 years.

Chief Buthelezi said at that time they were both members of the ANC Youth League (under the provincial leadership of Natal) when the ANC was led by the late Chief Albert Luthuli.

Mr Dlamini's death "has been a big wrench because of his long, almost lifelong, association in politics," Chief Buthelezi said.

"His death is a great loss to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and Inkatha."

Chief Buthelezi said in the current climate "where killings for political purposes seem to have come to stay", it was "not difficult to conclude he was killed for political purposes".

Mr Dlamini's teenage son has described how he used an axe to fight his way past his father's killers while nursing a bullet wound in the back.

Sibusiso, 17, said the family, including his mother, Bonita Dlamini, were inside when they heard bullets and petrol bombs breaking through their windows.

The house caught alight and the rest of the family fled to a neighbour's home.

"But the attackers were at every corner of our house, throwing bombs and firing bullets," said Sibusiso.

His father hid under a neighbour's car, but was shot.

The attackers were armed with guns, spears and sticks.

R108 million housing plan hangs in balance

Rive delivers his ultimatum

~~Star~~
5/11/85 Star
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By Michael Chester

Housing supremo Mr Louis Rive has threatened to quit as chief of the kwaZulu/Natal Planning Council if an initial R108 million package of recommendations is spiked.

Mr Rive, former Postmaster-General and chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council, was made head of the Natal council by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Development and Co-operation, and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, in mid-1984.

He delivered the ultimatum in

Johannesburg last night after he had been presented with the Allied Building Society special "Visionary of the Year" award for his work on black housing programmes.

He said a total of 70 priority projects had been listed in an interim report that had been approved by the kwaZulu Government but now depended on a final decision.

"It would be a pity if, because of financial or other reasons, problems should be encountered with the implementation of this first instalment of recommendations aimed at enhancing the quality of life of some two million blacks," he said.

"Tragically, we can no longer look for assistance from overseas.

"If only I could lay hands on the money now being unavoidably but unproductively spent on efforts to maintain law and order!

"If we are unable to implement the recommendations then there will be no sense in completing the total planning package envisaged by my council and which will obviously require much more capital.

"It would be unwise to pursue a course by which false hopes and expectations are raised — and I will not be party to it".

● See Page 13.

Puzzling scoreboard

The acrimony never far beneath the surface between Inkatha Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the African National Congress (ANC) has reached a disturbing pitch of intensity. Buthelezi's antipathy towards the Black nationalist movement with which he readily indentified when it was led by a tribal kinsman, Chief Albert Luthuli, comes at a time of sharpened political competition and great flux in traditional patterns of popular support. So much so that at least one leading opinion pollster does not think a reliable survey of political attitudes can be made at present, even in KwaZulu, Buthelezi's home base. This, at the very least, suggests shifting political sands. This may well explain why the KwaZulu Chief Minister, upon whom moderate hopes — both black and white — are pinned, has taken up the cudgels by publicly denouncing the ANC with increasing vituperation.



Buthelezi

The ANC, which may not be quoted in SA, prefers to ignore Buthelezi, whose offensive would appear to be a bid to claw back what some see as Inkatha's diminishing support as events overtake moderates and seem to favour the ANC. This is perhaps inevitable in an atmosphere of anarchy; moderate thinking is perceived as weakness, or, at bottom, compliance with the "system."

Buthelezi, if he is to be judged by his recent speeches and pronouncements, appears to be labouring under real or imagined apprehension of isolation and rejection. In his latest press statement, he says he is often surprised that, when he and Inkatha members are "vilified internationally more than any other politician or group in SA, white or black," by the ANC, the United Democratic Front (UDF) and their friends in the Anti-Apartheid Movement, "I am the one who is accused by the media of attacking (them), when all I do is respond to their attacks on me and their vilification of me and Inkatha." It is, of course, true that Buthelezi occupies a special place in ANC demonology, because of his potential power as leader of the largest ethnic group in the country — and the only so-called homeland leader who has come remotely close to looking like an acceptable (to whites, certainly) national leader.

Last week Buthelezi again lashed out at the ANC, saying it was "sheer stupidity" for the ANC's Oliver Tambo to believe that his organisation could win an armed struggle without the might of the Zulu people behind it. The Zulus would in any case reject the politics of violence, he said, calling for national unity and equality. Black inter-group rivalry and the deepening

of racial conflict in SA has sharpened the differences between Inkatha and its alternatives. (Although both groups are significant, recent surveys show that the ANC/Mandela has more popular support than Inkatha/Buthelezi.)

Inkatha, in order to maintain a high profile, has shifted to the international diplomatic front, with Buthelezi following a heavy schedule of foreign engagements to campaign against the threat of economic sanctions against SA and, by implication, the ANC's support of them. Both he and Tambo have been invited to address a British all-party commission on the situation in SA.

It may not have been easy for the professed free marketeer Buthelezi to witness popular capitalist groups, such as one led by Anglo's Gavin Relly, beating a path to the ANC's headquarters in Lusaka, nor, for that matter, the wish of blue-blood Afrikaner students and clerics — and at least one bantustan leader (see People) — to do the same. This may irk Buthelezi, to whom the pejorative tag of "SA's Muzorewa," has been attached by his detractors.

Although he feels snubbed by important pressure groups in the West, he says: "I seek Western allies in our struggle . . . but then the role that the West plays should be a constructive role, not a role which heightens internecine black on black conflict."

Buthelezi's problem could well be that, although he abhors both communism and apartheid, he is unable to sell a policy that gratifies the aspirations of hard-line black nationalism and at the same time assuages the fears of non-black minorities. This, and the evident unwillingness of many to accept his bona fides or his "multi-strategy approach," as well as the ANC's readiness to talk to anyone but Buthelezi ("I am vilified more than P W Botha is by them") seems to irritate him.

Said Buthelezi: "The ANC mission-in-exile has committed itself to the armed struggle and the UDF has committed itself to making the country ungovernable. We all know that the UDF cannot do so outside the use of intimidation and violence. It is the name of their game. We also know that the UDF attack anybody who, in their own judgment, they term collaborators, or anybody they regard as 'working within the system.' In this they are encouraged by the ANC mission-in-exile. . . . On the other hand, Inkatha's official policy is non-violence. . . . And yet it is I who is accused in the media of being responsible for violence." The accusations of Inkatha violence, he said, were "or-

chestrated by certain white liberal organisations such as the Black Sash, Women for Peace, Diakonia and certain clerics. . . ."

Last week, after the "bombing and looting" of Inkatha's Amsterdam office, Inkatha Secretary General Oscar Dhlomo said his organisation was "not surprised that the ANC claimed responsibility" for the attack. (From Lusaka, the ANC has, in fact, denied responsibility or knowledge of the attack.

Said Dhlomo: "The battle lines have now been defined by the ANC and not by us," adding that his group has for some time had "irrefutable information that the ANC is planning to destroy Inkatha and assassinate its leader." From Amsterdam, Dhlomo this week revealed that Inkatha is to embark on a major public relations campaign in Europe.

For its part, the ANC accuses Buthelezi of not hesitating to use violence against his political opponents, and describes him as a hypersensitive megalomaniac, particularly when denying Inkatha allegations that the ANC is out to assassinate him. The UDF has, of course, directed blame for "black on black" violence — as at Inanda — to Inkatha's door. But nobody can accurately apportion the blame. According to the ANC, Buthelezi is merely a small cog in the apartheid wheel — who will be jettisoned once they get rid of that system.

However, Buthelezi (57) cannot be simply dismissed. He is the astute, able and ambitious leader of a significant constituency of mainly Zulus, who are easily the largest ethnic group in SA.

Inkatha claims to have over a million signed-up members, buoyed perhaps by the allegation that Inkatha membership is a virtual requirement for civil service postings (teachers, nurses) in the homeland.

However, there is no gainsaying that the UDF has significant support in certain Natal/KwaZulu towns: up to 60%, according to a leading Natal industrialist; far more, according to the Institute of Black Research (IBR) which has polled places like Lamontville, Claremont, Inanda and KwaMashu.

A recent opinion survey of urban black attitudes found that in Natal/KwaZulu city areas Buthelezi/Inkatha had the support of only 34% of the respondents, compared to 19% for the ANC, 8% for Bishop Desmond Tutu and 10% for the UDF and organisations which support its stance. Combined, the latter three categories add up to more than Buthelezi's support, although in rural KwaZulu Buthelezi's showing is higher.

Sociologist Mark Orkin, of the IBR, who conducted the survey of 800 black urbanites in 10 major metropolitan areas, concludes: "Even in his own territory, Buthelezi represents a minority." Orkin further finds that in areas outside Natal/KwaZulu, support for Buthelezi is much lower.

Rive says he'll quit ¹⁰⁷ if jobs plan ^{few} is stalled

by 9/11/85
Michael Chester

At least 10 000 new jobs could be jeopardised if first moves with a master plan for black advancement in Natal and kwaZulu ran into a barrier of red tape and political bickering, the kwaZulu/Natal Planning Council supremo said in Johannesburg earlier this week.

And Mr Louis Rive said he would quit if the R108 million employment programme got bogged down.

Mr Rive, the former Postmaster General, delivered his ultimatum to business leaders at the *Sunday Star*/Allied Building Society banquet.

He said that if initial recommendations were not implemented "it will be unwise to pursue a course by which false hopes and expectations are raised, and I will not be party to it".

The full details of the proposals have yet to be revealed but it is known they include at least 70 major projects in areas that spread from Greater Durban along the Indian Ocean coastline and deep into inland Natal.

PREPARED

Mr Rive appears reasonably content about the outcome of the masterplans he prepared for Soweto, which have given a R400 million spurt to electrification and housing programmes, and the Eastern Cape, where he recommended a R396 million development scheme around Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

But in the kwaZulu/Natal assignment, insiders fear he has run into a possible bureaucratic knot.

Mr Rive has ignored administrative and political boundaries and instead concentrated on a masterplan for black advancement in the region as a whole.

He estimates about two million blacks will benefit from community projects that are added to housing and jobs programmes, new bus services and so on.

The Natal plan now has to find a way through a complex web of boundaries and bureaucracy. Each element in the interim plan has been interwoven in a way that will demand a rubber stamp of approval from each of the authorities. A Government spokesman said yesterday: "The Department of Development Aid and the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning are giving urgent attention to the recommendations." Mr Rive said yesterday that he preferred to add no comment at the moment but would make a decision on his role by the year's end — all depending on whether the first recommendations had been bogged down in "indecision or had managed to break through the red tape."

C. Press 10/11/85
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So who killed Dlamini?

By SIBUSISO MNGADI

SLAIN Inkatha leader Francis Dlamini may have been killed by Inkatha supporters while acting as peacemaker in a dispute over access to a water tank.

Speculation over his death mounted in Durban this week when about 2 000 Inkatha supporters at Mr Dlamini's funeral were told he was killed after Inkatha president Gatsha Buthelezi mandated him to intervene in a dispute between Lindelani and Richmond squatters.

Mr Dlamini's death is believed to have embarrassed the Inkatha leadership.

Chief Buthelezi and senior Inkatha members did not attend the funeral - but a message of condolence was sent by the organisation.

Already the dispute has cost the lives of eight people in clashes between the two communities.

The dispute apparently started a month ago when alleged Inkatha "general" Mandla Shabalala of Lindelani locked a huge water tank - the only water source in Richmond. Mr Shabalala allegedly accused local residents of misusing water.

Mr Dlamini allied himself with Mr Shabalala as "leaders" of the impis in KwaMashu, but when clashes over the water tank broke out he attempted to play "mediator".

Mr Dlamini's son Sibusiso told City Press the family's home was petrol-bombed and shot at by gun-toting mobs - allegedly the same impi of which his father and Mr Shabalala had been "leaders".

READERS' VIEWS

Inkatha's role: the real truth ^(12/11/87) 107 *Stew*

I refer to the letter "Inkatha role — a mystifying anomaly" (*The Star* November 5) these remarks confirm yet again that there is an orchestrated campaign in the news media especially in the Transvaal, to discredit and smear Inkatha, its membership and its leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. I regret to say that this campaign appears to be aided and abetted by the staff of the news media concerned, judging by their inexplicable attitude of simply publishing any poison about Inkatha without first checking it with the Inkatha leadership as they normally do with other organisations.

Purportedly written by Sealole Mitji of Mphahlele, the letter attempts to link the murder of Mrs Victoria Mxenge with the outbreak of violence in Durban. The fact of the matter is that these two events were not connected. Violence in Natal was planned long before the murder of Mrs Mxenge, by organisations that wanted to "explode the myth" that Natal was quiet because of the stabilising influence of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Inkatha.

We are also aware that at the funeral of Mrs Mxenge, Inkatha was vilified by speakers and accused of having murdered her. It is, however, amazing that those who claimed that Inkatha was responsible have not reported the matter to the police.

Mr Mitji further implies that the memorial service for Mrs Mxenge which was held at the Umlazi Cinema was disrupted by Inkatha supporters whom he describes as "armed impis".

Perhaps Mr Mitji is not aware that the owner of Umlazi Cinema, Mr J Dlamini, who is close to the Mxenge family and was present at the memorial service, broadcast a radio statement categorically denying that Inkatha was responsible for disrupting the service.

Some mourners like Professor Fatima Meer who were trapped in this disruption were actually rescued and ferried out of Umlazi by Inkatha members who were patrolling the nearby streets because of the unrest.

I am told Professor Meer is now denying that she was so assisted by Inkatha because Inkatha must be made to appear as beastly as possible.

Why would Mr Dlamini, who suf-

fered thousand of rands of damage to his cinema, and who is not even a supporter of Inkatha wish to absolve Inkatha?

To allege that Chief Buthelezi met Mr Louis le Grange during the Natal unrest, is a lie. The reason the Inkatha leadership decided to intervene and protect the people and their property was that the residents of Umlazi and Kwamashu complained that for four days the police had failed to protect them.

We agree with Mr Mitji that the violence had nothing to do with the so-called Indo-Zulu clash of 1949. In fact, that is what I personally told an Inkatha rally in Inanda attended by about 10 000 people, including hundreds of Indian residents of Inanda and Phoenix.

At that meeting many Indians named the organisations that were responsible for the violence. They also did so on SABC-TV.

They also mentioned the fact that the people who plundered their homes and looted their shops drove around in Transvaal and Cape Province-registered cars and could not speak Zulu. In the light of this wealth of information that is available, anybody who still claims to be ignorant of the causes of the violence in Natal as well as the organisations which perpetrated it, is naive in the extreme.

No one was forced to take part in patrolling the streets during the unrest. This was a spontaneous reaction from the community that was exposed to the violence.

It is interesting to note that the word "democracy" features in Mr Mitji's vocabulary: would he care to comment on the apparent lack of "democracy" in the townships and funerals where people are burned alive, murdered and terrorised for holding differing political views?

I sincerely appeal to *The Star* and other newspapers to stop assisting this smear campaign, based on untruths, against Inkatha. The least we request is that newspapers insist on checking their facts before publication.

We believe this to be a clear case of "If you can't beat them smear them".

Durban **Dr O D Dhlomo,**
Inkatha Secretary General

SEE LETTERS
Page 14

New Mariannahill plan in jeopardy

(107) W. Hunt 14/11/85
A MULTI-MILLION RAND project to upgrade and redevelop the St Mendolin's Ridge area outside Pinetown is in jeopardy because the area is earmarked for incorporation into KwaZulu.

The area was originally designated a "black spot" by the government and the people who lived there were told they would be removed. After a lengthy campaign, residents of the hundred-year-old village were given a reprieve and the removal plans were scrapped.

The Mariannahill Institute, whose monks originally founded the village, were promised millions of rands from overseas church sources, on condition the area was not incorporated into KwaZulu.

With the latest consolidation plans for KwaZulu, the whole scheme is in jeopardy.

The local Mariannahill farmers say they are not prepared to "prop up apartheid" by developing the area and then handing it over to KwaZulu, and the monastic order's overseas funders have endorsed this stand.

'ANC nest in the King's parlour!'

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C. P. M.
24/11/85

KING Goodwill Zwelithini, his former chauffeur and his chief induna live in two different worlds politically.

While King Zwelithini this week attacked the African National Congress for "rejecting the Zulus" in the liberation struggle, an Eshowe magistrate jailed his chauffeur Mzamo Cornelius Zulu for nine years for ANC activities. Four years of the sentence were suspended for five years.

King Zwelithini made his attack at the prolonged Shaka Day celebrations at Zawe outside Eshowe.

Zulu is a State witness against Chief Induna Shaulza Malinga Zondo and co-accused Khathazile Maphumulo, all of Nongoma - the king's headquarters.

They pleaded not guilty to various charges under the Internal Security Act, including harbouring and assisting ANC guerrillas.

Zulu told the court he was "fired" by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi after "a misunderstanding" while working as King Zwelithini's chauffeur from 1976 to 1979.

The king then arranged for him to work in Swaziland, where he met ANC members who asked him join them and recruit members in SA for training.

"I found myself unable to accept the offer for a long time, but later agreed to find accommodation for ANC members in Nongoma," he said.

Zulu said he was not an ANC member, but he became an ANC sympathiser after he

**By SIBUSISO
MNGADI**

learned about forced removals, and when he read about Saul Mkhize's killing in Driefontein.

The court also heard he transported armed ANC guerrillas Themba Zondi, Mpumelo Mbatha and another alleged ANC member Albert Zondi, who all died in a shootout with security cops at Mrs Maphumulo's kraal on January 14. A security cop was also killed at the scene.

The case against Mr Zondo and Mrs Maphumulo continues.

Meanwhile, King Zwelithini said at the celebration the ANC would be made irrelevant by history if "they think they can liberate South Africa without the Zulus".

He said the ANC mission in exile thought it could strip them of their "Zuluness" and strength to make them surrogates in the pursuit of the ANC's political ambitions.

Don't misjudge ANC stand, says Buthelezi

107
S for
23/11/85

ULUNDI — Whites will find themselves at the receiving end of Black-majority anger in a one-party Marxist state unless South Africa moves now towards real power-sharing, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday.

He warned the president of the Afrikaanse Handel-sinstituit, Mr D Masson, at a luncheon meeting here that people should beware of misjudging the true intentions of the African National Congress mission-in-exile.

There are those who are now beginning to see it as an organisation simply posturing in radicalism but which would settle for less than it now demanded, given the opportunity.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha President said that, as a black leader with deep roots in the struggle, he had to say that such hopes could be founded only on wishful thinking.

The ANC mission-in-exile, and elements in the United Democratic Front working with it, had every intention of establishing a one-party state run on socialist principles.

This would be the natural outcome of a revolutionary process if it eclipsed democratic opposition.

What was needed now was the politics of compromise, and this demanded that "we talk about power-sharing in the near future".

He said, "I can enter no negotiations in compromise politics if the Government not only rejects majority rule in a one-man-one-vote unitary state but also rejects every other form in which there is political equality between black and white." — Sapa.

Building bosses tell chief of fears of chaos

28/11/85 (107) Mercury

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—A delegation of building and engineering executives yesterday sought Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's aid in demanding the immediate scrapping of all apartheid and a 'definite' Government commitment to fundamental reform.

The delegation, from the S A Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors and the Master Builders' Association, told the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president they feared total chaos 'if current events are allowed to continue'.

They expressed commitment to the establishment of a KwaZulu-Natal regional political power-sharing structure and called for the immediate representation of black leaders at central Government level.

The delegates presented Chief Buthelezi with a nine-point outline of their industries' schedule of concerns

about South Africa's present crisis as a basis for their discussions and asked to share views with him on how they, as a business group, could make a meaningful contribution.

Chief Buthelezi warned that the Government might yet prove so recalcitrant that the goodwill which still existed in so many places might become a lost asset.

'The State President's inability to move away from his narrow Afrikaner base into a broad South Africanism is, for me, far more threatening than all the calls for violence put together,' he said.

The building and engineering representatives were: Mr O Bornheimer, chairman of the S A Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, Mr I MacGregor, a member of the executive committee of the federation, Mr M Durand, vice chairman of the Natal branch, Mr N Scott, managing director of Highway Construction, and Mr F Hamilton, president of the Durban Master Builders' Association.

Mr Durand said the 'construction fraternity' in Natal had met the Chief Minister as they regarded him as having an important part to play in the future of the province as well as the whole country.

The meeting was also relevant to their position as a large employer of black labour.

Bulhelezi in

plea on ANC
 Propaganda
 Soweto Correspondent

DURBAN — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has appealed to business leaders to take newspaper proprietors to task over the way in which they allowed reporters and sub-editors to determine the content of newspapers, thus turning them, he claimed, into vehicles for African National Congress propaganda.

He also slammed the media for their "appalling lack of recognition" of the real progress being made in South Africa.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister was addressing the South African Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors in Durban.

He said he fervently believed in freedom of the Press, but there was a section of the Press where "journalists were no more than propagandists for the ANC and UDF."

"As a South African, I am appalled by the lack of perception in the media which does not see the real progress that South Africans are making."

Proof of this was the way in which many organisations were united in their opposition to apartheid.

Everywhere there was evidence of South Africans longing for a normalised country. He appealed to big business to do more to help Inkathla.

APRIL 1977

Money for more houses

A MAJOR building society is to invest R20-million in housing in KwaZulu without any government guarantee.

Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said this week the decision by the SA Permanent Building Society to finance home building in KwaZulu was an historic development which would have far-reaching consequences.

He disclosed Perm managing director Bob Tucker had promised his building society would make up to R20-million available immediately for lending in KwaZulu and would probably be able to lend two to three million rands a month.

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Tucker had told him the critical housing shortage in KwaZulu is more important than guarantees by the Government.

"The Perm is therefore prepared to lend against the security of KwaZulu property mortgages."

The KwaZulu housing crisis had reached unmanageable proportions because of years of neglect, Chief Buthelezi said, but he hoped the Perm's decision to dispense with red tape would start "a new era in which meaningful housing development could take place".

Since the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation has been virtually the only institution financing housing in KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi has offered its expertise relating to loans and the registration of securities to the Perm. - Sapa

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(107)

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Buthelezi praise for defence force hospital help

ARGUS
5/12/85
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Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Kwazulu Chief Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi praised the South African Defence Force for sending conscripted doctors to Kwazulu hospitals.

He was speaking at the opening ceremony for a R100 000 outpatients clinic at Nkonjeni Hospital, in the Mahlabathini district of Kwazulu near Ulundi.

SITE OFFICE

The clinic has been donated by Murray and Roberts Construction Ltd. It was formerly used as the site office during the construction of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly.

Chief Buthelezi congratulated the contractors for building the hospital.

He also thanked the young doctors who were prepared to move away from the glitter of city lights to serve their people in rural areas such as Mahlabathini.

"We are also grateful to the SADF for allowing some of the doctors to come to serve here in



Chief Buthelezi

our hospitals instead of going to the borders."

However, while Kwazulu had a single doctor for every 90 000 people, there was still a long way to go, Chief Buthelezi said.

Free flights for servicemen

Staff Reporter



KwaNatal proposals sent for Govt approval

NM 6/12/85
African Affairs Correspondent

PROPOSALS for co-operation in hospital services, roads, traffic control and the training of school inspectors as well as an eventual joint legislature for KwaNatal have been submitted for approval to the Government.

This follows a meeting in Durban between representatives of the KwaZulu Cabinet and the Provincial Executive Committee of Natal.

A document setting out intentions for future joint rule was produced by

members of the policy group and this will now be sent to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

At a Press conference after the meeting, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, KwaZulu's Minister of Education and Culture, and Mr Frank Martin, the senior MEC in Exco, explained that negotiations conducted over the past year had resulted in a desire to establish joint legislative structures for the region.

They emphasised that the first, informal phase of this co-operation had

been successful, with heads of departments from both administrations meeting on a regular basis and monthly meetings of a strategic policy group.

Dr Dhlomo said it would be necessary for the South African Government to pass legislation to permit the start of phase two of the operation — the creation of the administrative structures.

He said that, subject to approval by the South African Cabinet, the two ad-

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KwaNatal plans

■ FROM PAGE 1

ministrations could then move into phase three of the operation.

This phase, he emphasised, would be a single legislative authority for the people of KwaZulu/Natal, including Indians and coloureds.

Green light

Mr Martin said that Mr Heunis had virtually given the 'green light' to the two administrations continuing their discussions along these lines when he spoke at the Natal congress of the National Party in Durban in August.

He said he would be

seeing the Minister in Cape Town next week.

Mr Martin said discussions conducted so far had incorporated a high percentage of the recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission.

Dr Dhlomo explained that the key to the whole operation was consensus.

When the go-ahead for phase two was received, the strategic policy group would invite all groups in Natal to contribute ideas.

This could include the ANC, UDF, NIC, HNP and the Conservative Party.

He said there had already been informal co-operation between the two administrations.

It was now intended to start working together on a more formal footing, starting with hospital services. Practical arrangements in this regard were to be put into effect as from February 1 next year.

Uniformity

Dr Dhlomo said this was the type of co-operation which should have existed a long time ago. The two authorities could have worked together and effected savings and greater efficiency.

'We are talking, too, about the training of traffic officers. It is intended that the Natal Provincial Administration will train Zulu officers with a view to bringing about uniformity in the traffic laws.'

'There could be co-operation as well in the

training of educational administrators such as inspectors and heads of departments.

'We are looking at ways and means of co-ordinating the training of teachers in order to give them professional mobility.

'We could co-ordinate the maintenance of roads, for example.'

Major test

The two spokesmen emphasised that Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the Administrator of Natal, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, had been involved in the negotiations in an advisory capacity and were regarded as the final arbiters in the case of dispute.

It was the intention that this arrangement should continue and that there should be joint executive authority in phase two on matters of common concern, with a rotating chairmanship and a common secretariat.

Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, head of the Centre for Applied Sciences at the University of Natal, said joint administrative and legislative structures in Natal and KwaZulu could form a model for constitutional thinking.

The KwaNatal issue would constitute the first major test of the Government's ability and willingness to move away from racially-based government and Prof Schlemmer did not believe the proposals could be turned down.

Man of the Year
title for Buthelezi

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has been chosen Man of the Year by the Financial Mail.

A profile of the Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister in the latest issue of Financial Mail says he "occupies what remains of the middle ground in South Africa", and is "an eloquent spokesman for the aspirations of moderate blacks".

It calls him "a key player in any move to create a democratic, broadly-based national government in South Africa".

"Increasingly, in a land where there is much to despair about and little that gives rise to hope, Buthelezi and his million-odd followers in Inkatha hold out the prospect of an accommodation eventually being struck between South Africa's different race groups," the article says.

"In enunciating the politics of compromise, he carried with him the hopes of much of white South Africa and certainly that of a sizeable group of moderate blacks and other people of colour."

MAN OF THE YEAR

Buthelezi at the centre



South Africa, it is frequently said, is at the crossroads. There are, essentially, two choices before it. Either it presses boldly ahead and forms a government of national reconcilia-

tion with popular support; or, courage failing, it remains transfixed, like a mouse before a snake, and allows the forces of violence to tip the country into anarchy, chaos and, finally, perhaps, full-blown revolution.

The outcome of such a scenario would be, at best, a dreary socialism and, at worst, a crushing, killing communism. It was Nelson

Mangosuthu Buthelezi has enemies to both Left and Right. That alone shows that he occupies what remains of the middle ground in SA. This makes Buthelezi a key player in any move to create a democratic, broadly-based national government in South Africa.

Mandela who wrote: "We Communist Party members are the most advanced revolutionaries in modern history... the enemy must be completely crushed and wiped from the face of the earth before a Communist world can be realised."

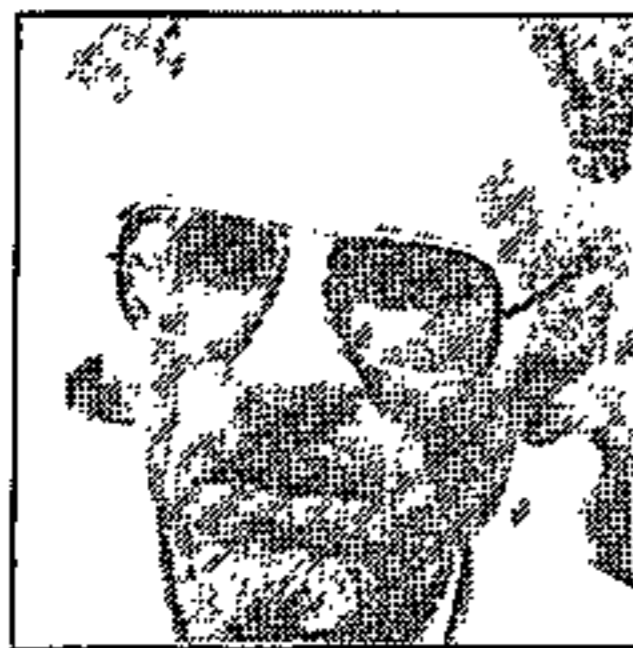
There are, of course, permutations which

fall somewhere in between. Interventionist military action in a last-ditch attempt to retain the status quo, for one, has not been entirely discounted in some quarters.

Just which would be the worst-case scenario — a dictatorship of the Left or one of the Right — is open to conjecture.

Few, however, who have any insight into the ideological drift of the African National Congress's Freedom Charter and its talk of nationalisation have any serious doubts on that score. Anything would be preferable to seeing SA's economy decimated by such crude attempts at "wealth redistribution" implicit in the doctrine of the charter. (The fact that the ANC was keen to talk to leading South African businessmen suggests

TOWARDS ORCHESTRATED LIBERATION



This profile of Chief Buthelezi appeared in the *SA Foundation News* and is by Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director, Centre for Applied Social Sciences,

University of Natal. It is reprinted with permission.

SA is a society of contrast and diversity par excellence. Perhaps more than any other society in the world today it is the arena and the melting pot of the traditional and the modern, of different races and languages and of diverse political views and economic ideologies. All too frequently, however, its various political leaders live and work within their own political cultures, asserting particular values to the neglect or exclusion of other perceptions. Among the exceptions is Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of the self-governing but non-independent territory of KwaZulu, and President of Inkatha yeNkululeko yeSizwe.

Few politicians have the capacity of Chief Buthelezi to operate across a spectrum from traditional politics in the huge industrial townships of Durban-Pinetown, the Witwatersrand and elsewhere, forums of white industrialists, to international affairs. A member of the Zulu royal family and chief of the Buthelezi tribe, he has conferred with the Pope, President Reagan and numerous heads of state in the West, in Africa and elsewhere, on the problems of the future of SA.

Chief Buthelezi's background equips

him well for these diverse roles. A graduate in History and African Administration of the University of Fort Hare, and once a member of the ANC Youth League and young lieutenant of Chief Albert Luthuli, president of the ANC, Buthelezi is a lover of classical music and a lifelong student of history. Yet he readily dons traditional dress to lead Zulu warriors in ceremonial dance. This often makes many anxious urban blacks and whites nervous, but it reflects a capacity to encompass the diverse social and cultural reality of his people.

The political-cultural liberation movement, Inkatha, is Chief Buthelezi's major political base. Originally established in 1928 by King Solomon kaDinuzulu as the Zulu National Congress, but also known as Inkatha ka Zulu, it was revived in 1973 by Chief Buthelezi. In 1975, under his guidance, it achieved full stature as a modern mobilising movement. Today it has a claimed membership of over 1m in more than 2 000 branches. Although its functions are centred in KwaZulu, it has branches and membership all over Natal, the urban Transvaal, Free State and even in the western Cape.

The keynote features of Chief Buthelezi's politics are strategic adaptation to reality, systematic mobilisation and the establishment of linkages to gain greater leverage in South African politics. His conviction that the black political struggle will for a long while yet lose a head-on confrontation with the South African state has gained him both respect and enmity.

His decision to stand for election in KwaZulu politics and gain control of the KwaZulu legislature has meant that he is

vulnerable to accusations of working within and lending credibility to the apartheid system. His preference for alliance politics as reflected in his leadership of the South African Black Alliance (with chief Enos Mabuza of kaNgwane, the Indian Reform Party of SA and, until 1983, the Labour Party) and his participation in the newly-established Convention Alliance, wins him both praise and scorn as what is termed a "moderate" politician.

Chief Buthelezi's opposition to the politics of separate development has been one of the most challenging aspects of his leadership. In the early years after his election to the leadership of Inkatha and KwaZulu he faced and defeated opposition from apparently government-aligned parties like the Zulu National Party and Umkhonto ka Shaka. His own appointment as head of the Buthelezi clan was not confirmed by the South African government for several years due to his opposition to separate development and "bantustan politics." In 1982, when the South African government attempted to cede Ingwavuma in the north of KwaZulu and Natal as part of a major regional manoeuvre, it was Inkatha's campaign in the Supreme Court which blocked the process. Above all, however, Buthelezi and Inkatha have most certainly provided separate development with its single greatest impediment in refusing to take the largest single "ethnic group" to independence. This has been a symbol of resistance to other regions like kaNgwane, Gazankulu and Lebowa. His campaign against the government's constitutional proposals for coloureds and Indians is a further hallmark of his politi-

place.

So, leaving aside military coups, the first option is the only workable one; at least to democrats who want desperately to see a broadly-based government of the centre in place in SA.

History, however, is made by individuals. And the question is: who can deliver SA to a new era of conciliation and relative harmony? (We use the adjective "relative" advisedly; it would be naive to believe that anything short of a smoking ruin would satisfy many of those now fomenting violence. They will have to be put down.) The question is not academic. In SA's increasingly polarised political atmosphere, the political middle ground is being steadily cut away by attrition to both the Left and the Right. Some say that unless decisive action is taken soon, there won't be any political "middle ground" left in SA to speak of.

One name comes easily to mind, certainly as an eloquent spokesman for the aspirations of moderate blacks, and it is that of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and leader of Inkatha, a politi-

It is for this reason that the *FM* has this year nominated him "Man of the Year."

It was, in the final analysis, a difficult choice to make. There were many candidates worthy of consideration: the incarcerated Nelson Mandela, the flamboyant, if enigmatic, Oliver Tambo, P W Botha himself. Or, perhaps even more appropriately, the feral township kids.

In the end, it came back to Buthelezi. Nelson Mandela would no doubt be a key player in any around-the-table negotiations with government should he be released from prison. The State President, the *FM*'s Man of the Year in 1979 is no less a figure, constrained as he is by the National Party straitjacket. P W Botha has been a man of history; he split his party and his folk in what he perceived to be the broader interests of the nation. He may yet make even greater history by rescuing us from the racial quagmire in which his party's policies have landed us. We fervently hope that he proves the *FM* to have been wrong in urging him to vacate his office for a man better suited to modern consensus politics.

But in terms of *realpolitik* in SA, if there is anybody in the position to break the logjam and get dialogue moving, it is Buthelezi.

Perhaps more than any other black politician, Buthelezi understands the insecurities under which white South Africans labour. He has consistently and patiently assuaged their fears of the bogy of black domination which haunts their vision of the future. That's a difficult task to accomplish while holding out the promise of a

brighter day for blacks — particularly given the documented warfare between Inkatha and the United Democratic Front (UDF) in Natal. Indeed, his talk of negotiation has stirred the militant Left into a froth-foaming frenzy and earned for him the perjorative sobriquet of SA's "Muzorewa." This speaks eloquently of the tricky path he treads.

For a black man, and a leader of national importance to boot, to hold the kind of views he espouses takes courage. Real courage.

But, if he's anything, Buthelezi is a political pragmatist. He has long recognised that "white political stomachs are too fragile for the medicine of one-man-one-vote in a unitary state." Hence a solution to the country's problems has to be found in a political compromise of sorts.

The Buthelezi Commission report he sponsored several years ago marked him undeniably as a man of compromise. To the surprise of many, including some in government, it came out in favour of consociational government above a winner-takes-all one-man-one-vote system. That outcome showed that he

was more than prepared to meet whites half-way.

Latterly, he has entrenched himself even further into the political middle ground. Unfailingly, he eschews violence — especially that directed by blacks against other blacks. Whether some of his followers have been so consistent does not detract from the fact that this standpoint has earned him high praise both at home and abroad where he has met both Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher, who will not meet the ANC's Oliver Tambo.

He has spoken out consistently and volubly, here and abroad, against disinvestment. He is against consumer boycotts, especially the ill-defined sort which are mounted with no specific objectives in mind or hope of broad support. And he says he will resist forcefully all attempts to weaken the South African economy and, in the process, deprive South African blacks of jobs.

Above all else, he is an unabashed free marketeer. He believes that a system of free enterprise, in which there are no artificial barriers to entry to the market, no discrimination and minimal government, will best serve the interests of the broad mass of South Africans.

(Even Robert Magube has tacitly admitted that Zimbabwe can't "afford" socialism and must wait until the market has created sufficient wealth to make collectivism possible. Some recommendation.)

For supporting a system of free enterprise, which is the antithesis of apartheid, Buthelezi is accused by the ANC as "going soft on Pretoria." He is subjected to vilification and repeated threats of assassination. This is the price he pays for pragmatism, moderation and a steadfast refusal to conform to hard-line, militant, black political thinking.

He has also been consistent in his refusal to accept "independence" for KwaZulu. In his role as a homeland leader he has been effective both in SA and internationally as a South African voice of reason and conciliation. He has played a skilful political game which has infuriated the ANC.

His critics on the Left choose to ignore his implacable opposition to apartheid. His clashes with Botha and his predecessor, John Vorster, over matters of principle are well known — but earn him no kudos from the militants who sit on the sidelines jeering or resorting to violence against their own in the townships, often slaughtering the innocent.

Buthelezi bitterly opposed the new constitution in the run-up to the referendum and warned at the time that SA was courting disaster by following it through. It is difficult today for those who supported a "yes" vote — such as the *FM* — to quarrel with his predictions, although it is clearly impossible to quantify the contribution of the referendum outcome to our present plight.

When government asked him to join in constitutional discussions through the offices of the special Cabinet Committee, he turned them down flat. He remains implacably opposed to the tricameral system and sees no



Inkatha rally ... foundation for KwaNatal

cal-cultural organisation mainly, though not exclusively, based on Zulu membership.

Buthelezi is the leader of some 6m ethnic Zulus (the largest single population group in SA). As such he has consistently made it clear, in a manner which even Pretoria's muddled thinkers should have been able to grasp, that he is prepared to join in a government of national reconciliation on other than a one-man-one-vote basis. His bottom line, however, is that there should be no sham reform and there *must* be black participation at the centre. These are hardly requirements which would be difficult to meet if normal democratic standards are applied.

Increasingly, in a land where there is much to despair about and little that gives rise to hope, Buthelezi and his million-odd followers in Inkatha hold out the prospect of an accommodation eventually being struck between SA's different race groups. In enunciating the politics of compromise, he carries with him the hopes of much of white SA and certainly that of a sizeable group of moderate blacks and other people of colour.

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role for blacks within any of its structures. Some might ask that if Buthelezi really has the wherewithal to bring together moderate blacks, including perhaps the leaders of the "independent" homelands, in discussions with government over the country's constitutional future, why then does he not act instead of playing footsie-footsie with the moderate cause?

The short answer is that government has yet to spell out unambiguously what role it has in mind for blacks in government. To Buthelezi, the requisite signal would be what he calls a "statement of intent." It need not be specific, he says; but merely lay the broad framework for participation by blacks in real power-sharing.

He is adamant that he "will not become involved in negotiations to create bizarre parliamentary structures and pseudo forms of democracy."

While stasis exists in the ranks of government, Buthelezi is perhaps hoping that the

Convention Alliance movement, to which he is a party, could force a showdown. It is axiomatic that talks within government, or without, would have a common objective.

In effect, it's a Catch 22 situation. Buthelezi and his fellow moderates seem willing to talk, even anxious. But before they do, they need a clear signal that there will be something in it for them — a commitment which government seems either reluctant or, at this stage, unable to make.

It is in this procrastination that the greatest danger lies. Moderates of all persuasion hold that there is an enormous reservoir of goodwill on all sides waiting to be unleashed by some positive initiative. But the lack of anything tangible to deliver to their constituencies merely serves to weaken the position of Buthelezi and his ilk. Time is fast running out: there are forces at work bent on making any form of negotiation unthinkable.

There is talk that government is now toying with some federal constitutional formula

for SA. Ironically, it might well have been the Buthelezi Commission report and the progress that has been made towards the "Natal option" that planted the seed.

The suggestion is that these thoughts could be given clearer form in the State President's opening address to Parliament in January.

Buthelezi once remarked that the current stalemate has arisen because Botha and his National Party persist in judging what is good for SA by the standard of what is good for the party and Afrikanerdom. To break with this partisanship and take, rather, the national view requires great courage and a deep vision of history.

Buthelezi has demonstrated that he has these qualities. Botha has shown that he, too, possesses them. Perhaps now is the time for him to hold out to Buthelezi and other moderates the hand of conciliation and partnership. There is still a little scope to hope that this option will not be spurned. ■

NAMPAK

A package of strength

New MD Don McCartan, who took the top spot two months ago, is a ruminative man, given to puffing away on his pipe. This is a suitable image for SA's leading packaging group — R1,4 billion turnover in the year to end-September, and some 50% of the total market. It personifies the group's qualities of solidity, lack of drama, and strength.

Unlike rival Kohler, Nampak has avoided massive losses. Neither has it been as visible this year as Consol, which, to diversify out of glass packaging, has staged a number of well-publicised acquisitions. But Nampak has quietly positioned itself to capitalise on economic upswing and secure its position as market leader in the South African packaging industry, which has sales of about R2,6 billion a year.

Nampak is represented in every branch of packaging. In the past three years it has committed itself to capital expenditure of R340m, including R169m last year alone, and R94m for four major projects: the second glass furnace, the tissue wadding factory, the two-piece can line, and the diapers manufacturing plant. Record interest rates meant capex was financed at the cost of pressure on cash flow, with interest cover dipping from seven to four times, and under-performance on earnings and liquidity targets.

However, as the replacement cost of plant continues to rise, so potential value on plant installed becomes greater. McCartan notes that the tissue wadding machine in Belville, completed at a cost of

Any upturn in economic activity benefits packaging, for which there is then increased demand. Nampak has positioned itself well to take advantage of a better business climate — but it also has plans which should please investors should the recovery be a long time coming.

R33,5m earlier this year, would today cost nearly R60m. Returns on this may not be long delayed.

Packaging is normally among the first sectors to benefit from economic recovery, as

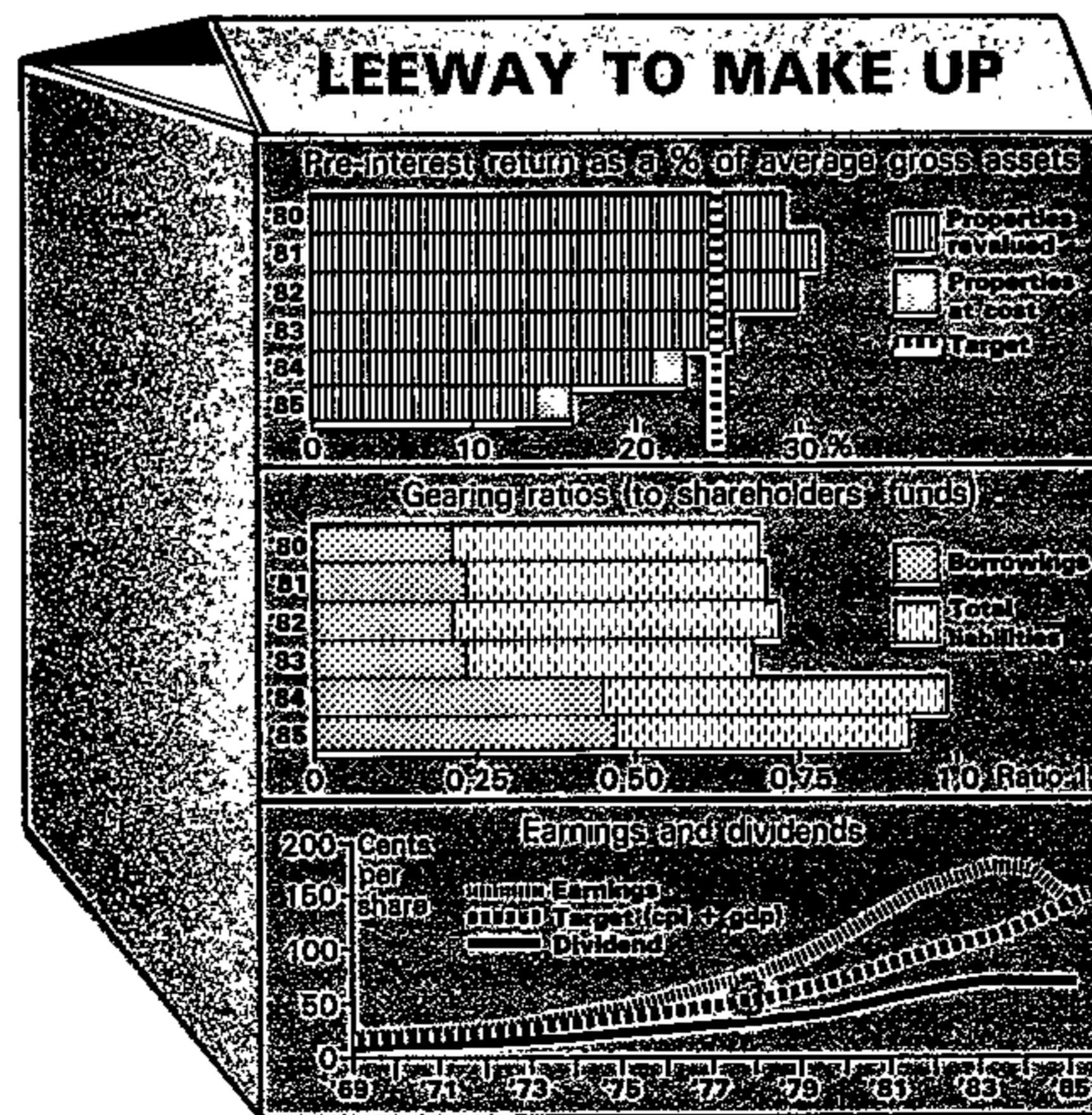
higher commercial activity immediately leads to increased demand for packaging.

Nampak has the lowest debt:equity ratio of the three major packaging groups, is well managed and, in McCartan, has a chief executive with more than 20 years' packaging experience. (McCartan ran Kohler's corrugated operation before switching to Nampak in 1979.)

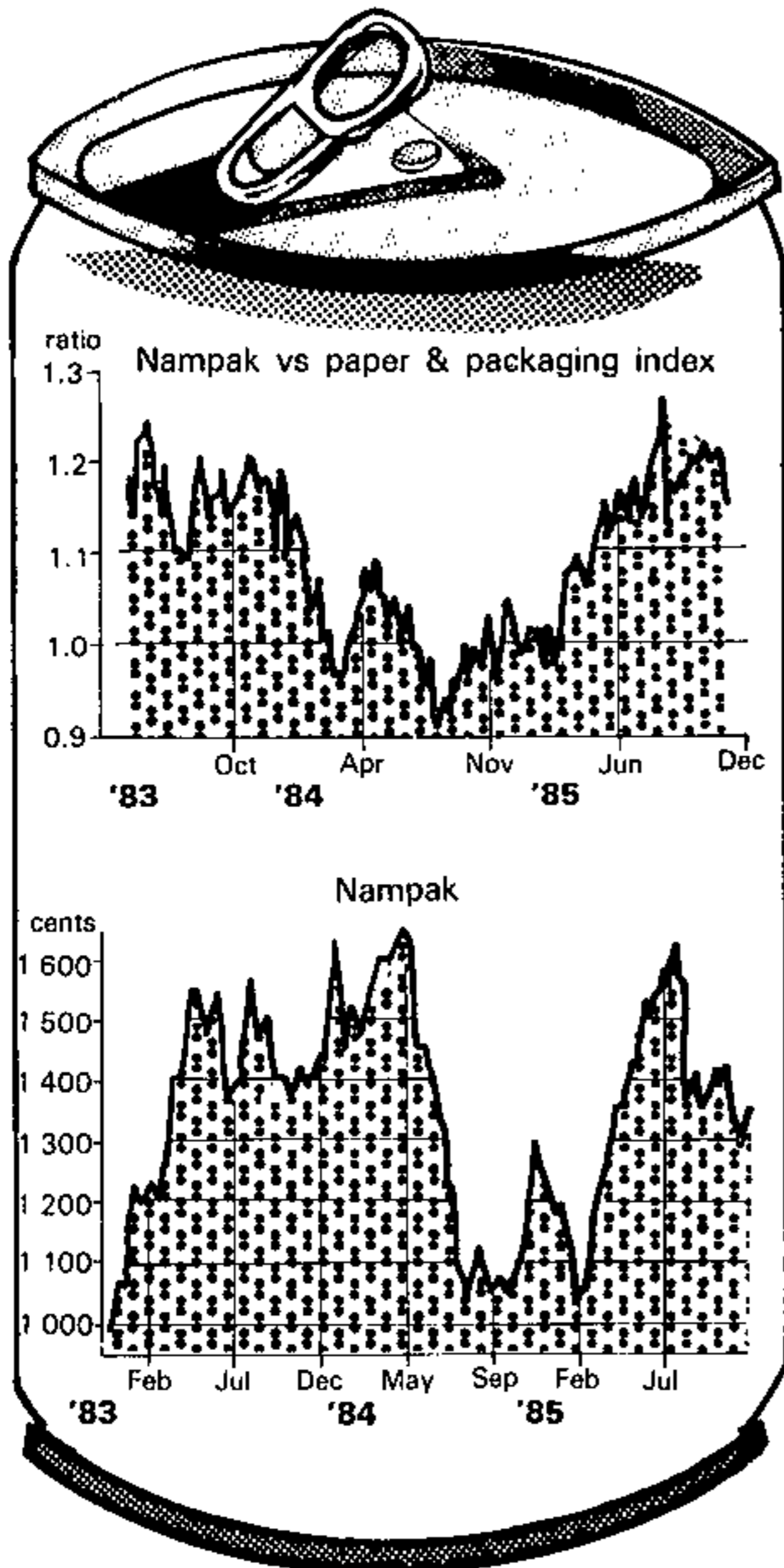
Chairman David Brown expects maintained earnings in the financial year to September 1986. But even if earnings fall in the face of a higher tax bill (and the effect of an earnings dip for the third successive year on the blue-chip rating remains to be seen), medium-term potential looks formidable.

McCartan says priority this year is to consolidate operations and boost cash flow. With earnings a share down 18% to 143c in the year to September, and the net interest bill up 65% at R39,3m, the need to cut debt has become pressing. Consolidation of operations would also be in line with policy in Barlow Rand. Warren Clewlow, Barlow's new deputy chairman and chief executive, recently told the FM that "an increase in the dividend is now the number one priority," so pressure will be on Nampak to do its bit.

The central worry is that a volume-intensive business such as packaging (McCartan says raw materials alone account on average for 66% of the total selling price) relies on volume growth for profits. This of course depends on econom-



STRENGTH AHEAD?



ic growth — and on present trends, economic recovery might be weak and of limited duration.

Moreover, capex tax credits have been almost fully used. Unless the Budget provides relief, this year's effective tax rate will rise from 25% to nearly 50%. Had tax been at an effective 50% in the past year, an extra R25m, or 40c a share after tax attributable to minorities, would have been due to the taxman. So the group will have to run hard at trading level this year just to maintain earnings.

On the trading front, McCartan points to gains from rationalisation and working capital savings. The corrugated containers division, the biggest in Nampak Products and a market crucial to Nampak's dominance of South African packaging, saw margins slashed last year to protect market share — mainly at the expense of independent producers.

Low capital needs in the form of second-hand machinery made the corrugated business attractive to small producers, and McCartan suggests that the entry of small producers was encouraged by knock-down prices on corrugated machinery during Europe's sharp recession in the early Eighties. Absorption into Consol of SA Bias-owned Marathon Packaging, which had been a thorn in Nampak's side, was however beneficial. Competition between majors is more orderly, as they don't usually go for market share at any price.

"We had to show that it was not that easy

to buy second-hand machinery and start up business," says McCartan. "The additional capacity meant that total capacity utilisation fell from 54% to 36%. No one can make money at that level and there had to be casualties. It was a costly exercise, but margins will now improve."

The carton and print division has also been heavily rationalised. McCartan says it will "definitely" produce better profits this year. Profit in the paper division tends to follow that of corrugated, and McCartan thinks this year's outlook is too uncertain to say. Much will depend on the fillip to earnings over the festive season; McCartan notes that, on the evidence of the past three weeks, spending this Christmas could show a real upswing on last year. But the second half of 1985 as a whole will show a fall in real income in the packaging industry of 10%-11% compared with 1984. The first half of 1985 showed a real slide of "only" 7%.

At 54%-owned Metal Box, which holds Nampak's primary packaging interests, prospects are also difficult to read. Brown (who chairs Metal Box too) writes that sales growth could lead to a small increase in pre-tax profit, but "this expectation could well be reversed by events over which the company has little control."

The core food and beverage canning business was hit last year by adverse weather, which reduced the fruit harvest available for canning. At the Divpac division, one of the largest in Metal Box, sales volumes fell and margins were hit by competition. The plastics division operates in most competitive conditions, and the timing of any return to acceptable profit is cloudy.

Commissioning of the second glass furnace at Roodekop has raised market share in glass (through Metal Box) from 10% to 18%. Metal Box has still to make a profit on glass, but McCartan says profitability will be "ahead of budget." This division could be in the black by the 1986-1987 financial year.

But, as McCartan points out, much future growth in glass lies in the extent to which plastic

price rises encourage producers to switch. "Shifts in packaging production hinge around raw materials and their relative costs," he observes. "This determines, for example, whether milk goes into a carton, glass or plastic bottle." Assessment of the relative price merits of raw materials will form the basis of new product plans at the annual strategic planning conference, held at the end of January.

Because Nampak has so much business in paper, raw material costs are particularly important. Brown, in the annual report, appealed to paper producers to exercise restraint in pricing. Now that Mondi has brought in a vast amount of extra kraft capacity, this may present the chance to play Mondi off against Sappi.

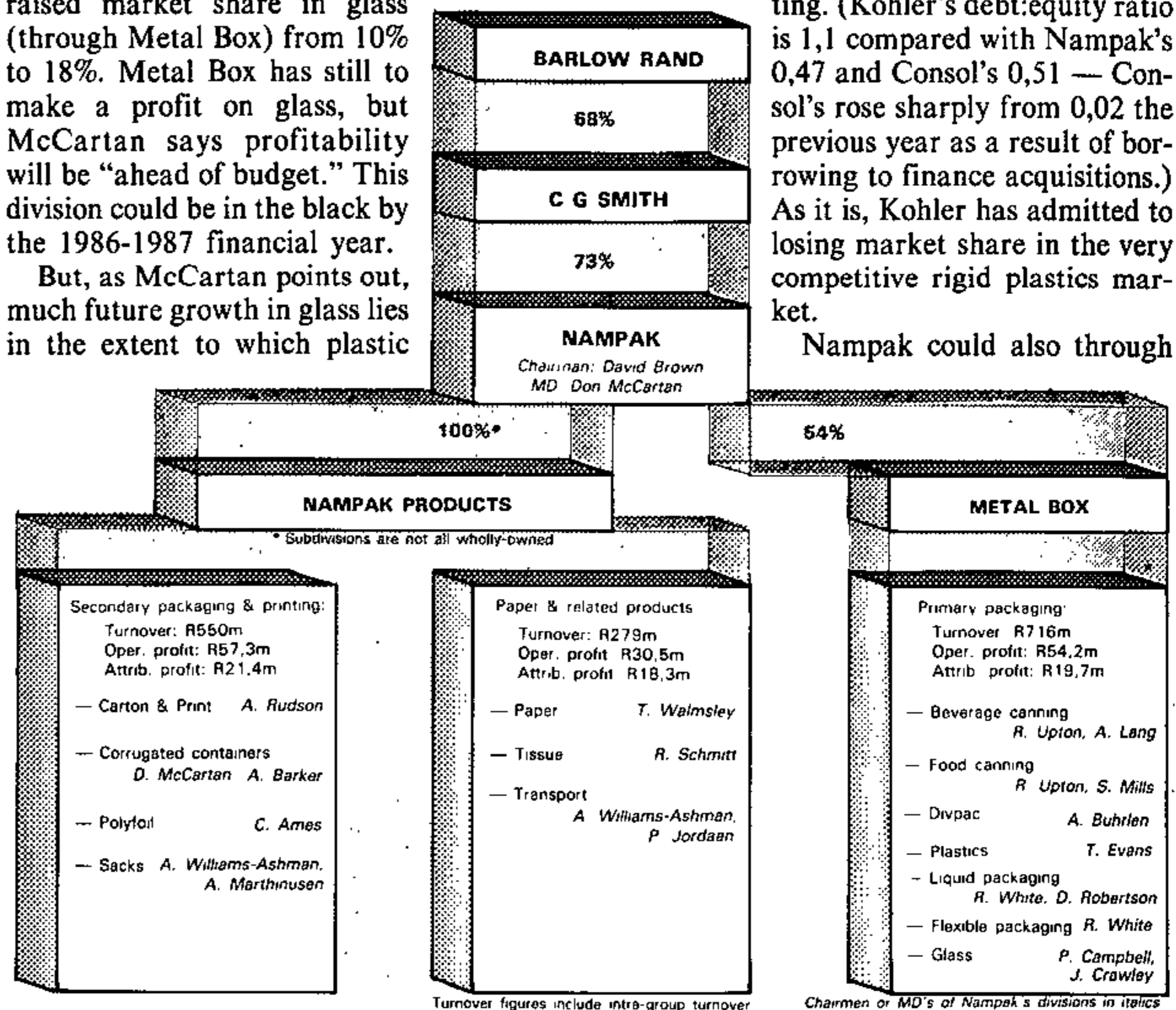
Next year's strategic conference is also likely to take a close look at possible sales of non-strategic businesses. McCartan won't say what measures, if any, will be taken. To me, it appears that two candidates for divestment are the non-strategic transport business and the carton and print division's loss-making Tension Envelopes.

But the central challenge is to plan for future sales and profit growth, which raises the question of how far Nampak may cut prices to win market share from Gencor-controlled Kohler and Anglovaal-owned Consol. Nampak set the market share ball rolling with its decision in the early Eighties to move into Consol's preserve of glass packaging. This spurred Consol to use its strong cash flow from glass to diversify into plastics, corrugated and liquid carton packaging.

Kohler's weakened financial position, which stems largely from its 1983 acquisition of DRG and Xactics, makes it vulnerable to price cutting. (Kohler's debt:equity ratio is 1,1 compared with Nampak's 0,47 and Consol's 0,51 — Consol's rose sharply from 0,02 the previous year as a result of borrowing to finance acquisitions.) As it is, Kohler has admitted to losing market share in the very competitive rigid plastics market.

Nampak could also through

HOW IT FITS



Joint rule move by Natal and kwaZulu

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Significant new moves towards joint control of Natal and kwaZulu have been announced by representatives of the Provincial Executive and the kwaZulu Cabinet.

The central Government will be asked to approve the establishment of a joint executive authority for the two regions, to deal with matters of common interest at an executive level.

And next year talks will take place on the proposal for a single, elected legislative authority for the two regions.

All shades of political opinion — including the ANC — will be invited to "make an input".

Yesterday's announcement — by Natal's senior MEC, Mr Frank Martin, and kwaZulu's Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo — is the latest development in lengthy talks which have been taking place between the province and kwaZulu.

Mr Martin and Dr Dhlomo said there was already informal co-operation between the two regions, with heads of departments meeting and discussing matters of common concern and reporting to a strategic policy group consisting of kwaZulu Ministers and Natal MECs.

They said considerable savings in taxpayers' money as well as greater efficiency would result from this co-operation.

No time would be wasted in pushing ahead with the latest proposals, they indicated.

Disagreement

Dr Dhlomo said the proposed joint executive authority would have representation from Natal and kwaZulu, and decisions would be by consensus.

The Administrator of Natal and the kwaZulu Chief Minister would not be part of it but would act as final arbiters in cases of disagreement.

The central Government would have to pass legislation enabling the proposed structure to be created.

"That is the reason we will be going to the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Heunis ... to tell him this is the type of structure we want," said Dr Dhlomo.

Regarding the proposed elect-

Even ANC welcome to make input, says Martin

ed legislative body, he said:

"This must be tackled by all groups, political and otherwise. We will have to work out a mechanism whereby they will be involved.

"Some people have speculated on an indaba as one of the possible mechanisms."

He said this matter would have to get under way as soon as possible, with definite progress being made by April next year.

Mr Martin said the Natal Indian Congress, the United Democratic Front and the African National Congress would be welcome to "make an input" on this issue.

On the matter of the joint executive authority, he said he hoped a meeting could be arranged with Mr Heunis before Christmas to set out the proposal.

After Mr Martin had given examples of how co-operation between Natal and kwaZulu would effect considerable savings and improved efficiency, Dr Dhlomo said this illustrated that such co-operation should have existed long ago.

He said there were many departments where co-operation was taking place or was being planned.

POLITICAL and commercial groups in Natal will again stay away from government meetings in January to hear evidence on consolidation proposals for KwaZulu.



● SWART

Organised commerce and industry, Inkatha and the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) did not give evidence when the Commission for Co-operation and Development sat in October and signs are their stance has not changed.

Commission chairman Hendrik Tempel said last week the

Natalians dig in heels over consolidation proposals

PETER WALLINGTON

commission would re-convene in January "to hear further evidence and representations from persons affected by the most recently announced consolidation proposals for KwaZulu".

However the PFP leader in Natal, Ray Swart, described the proposals as unrealistic and irresponsible and said the PFP

would not give evidence.

He said it was not realistic to talk about consolidation in Natal.

The executive director of the Natal Chamber of Industries (NCI), Roland Freakes, said commerce and industry had made it clear some years ago they regarded the Natal/KwaZulu area as one economic unit and were opposed to any further

geographical consolidation.

When the commission took evidence in October, the NCI, the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, the Sugar Association and the Durbanse Afrikaanse Sakekamer slammed the proposals and said they would have nothing to do with the hearing.

They said the proposals, involving the transfer of huge tracts of land, the clearing of black spots and the removal of 42 000 people, would be inimical to a political structure providing for joint decision-making among all races.

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kwaZulu girl (15) saves father from gunman's attack

STAR
9/12/85

(107)

DURBAN — A 15-year-old girl saved her father, a member of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, at the weekend when she leaped on to the back of a gunman, about to open fire with a Russian-made rifle, at their Natal South Coast home.

Her actions spoilt the aim of the would-be assassin and gave her father enough time to hit the gunman in the face with a pawpaw.

Mr Registon Roy Mbongwe, of Adam's Mission, escaped unhurt thanks to the brave action of his daughter Sylvia.

"The young man entered my house at about

9 pm. He went into the lounge and told my daughters to keep quiet, but my girls shouted to me that there was a man in the house with a gun," Mr Mbongwe said.

"Just as the man was about to shoot, Sylvia jumped on his back and hit him on the head. I grabbed a pawpaw and hit him in the face with it."

He then fled out of the kitchen door.

After running from the house the man fired a number of shots at the home with a semi-automatic rifle. The attack was over in 15 minutes.

Police later found car-

tridges for an AK-47 rifle in the garden.

A police spokesman said they also found an unexploded hand-grenade. No arrests have been made.

Mr Mbongwe said he was sure robbery was not the motive.

"I suspect it was a member of an organisation which is opposed to Inkatha," he said.

In another incident, a hand-grenade was thrown at the Chesterville home of a policeman.

A police spokesman said the grenade had been hurled against a bedroom window but fell to the ground without exploding. — Sapa.

Businessmen in KwaZulu put in claim for R7m

Finance Editor

KWAZULU businessmen have put in 120 claims for R7 000 000, following the disturbances earlier this year — but according to the Inkatha Finance and Economic Affairs sub-committee, no claims in the KwaMashu and Umlazi have been paid.

The committee made four requests to Mr Kent Durr, Deputy Minister of Finance, last week. They were:

- A plea to investigate the delays in settling claims and find a way of speeding their settlement;
- That insurance companies accept police reports on the time that damage occurred;
- Attention to given to a clear definition of a 'riotous situation' to speed insurance company decisions;
- A request for an interest-free loan, or grant, of R12m for those who are totally uninsured and to be available to the KwaZulu Finance Corporation and Small Business Development Corporation.

Riots

The committee says the Durban riots have almost obliterated black business in the affected areas, which is a matter of concern: it employs people and is a stabilising factor.

It is also a 'host' for the informal sector which buys its supplies from these bigger stores and employs more people.

Estimates are that 30 percent of retail sales in the Durban area are

made by township dwellers and the shutdown of business means that the State is losing revenue.

The committee expects that a number of Umlazi and KwaMashu businessmen will go bankrupt even though they were insured for political riots.

Mr Durr was told by the committee of the problem areas in insurance.

The bombing of the Umlazi Bakery on July 31 and of the Executive Hotel in Umlazi had not yet been decided, by SASRIA (which handles all riot cover), whether they were a 'political riot' or otherwise.

The long delays between lodging an insurance claim and its settlement led to 'extreme financial exposure' and possible bankruptcy for the businessmen concerned.

Records

Unsophisticated businessmen dealing on a cash basis have great difficulty substantiating claims, specially stock claims, while others kept customer records for only seven days.

The demand from SASRIA for the exact time of damage was 'not possible in a riot or siege situation.'

Dairy cows, hens, woodlots and vegetable gardens transform the land

In country noted for athletic-looking scrub cattle and sour ngongoni veld, it is a surprise to see four sleek dairy cows tucking into a lush fenced pasture. In adjacent paddocks are last year's young — three heifers — and this year's tiny calves.

The daily milk yield from kwaZulu's scrub cows is rarely more than two litres. Properly managed, Mr Gideon Biyela's four Jersey cows each produce 20 litres a day.

He sells the rich milk for 80c a litre — half the price of packaged milk in local shops. He has no distribution costs because neighbours buy the milk "at the farm gate".

Once costs for pasture grass seeding, fertiliser, winter fodder and regular spraying of cows against ticks are deducted, Mr Biyela's three-hectare dairy unit generates an annual income of about R2 000.

Scarlet hibiscus flowers flank the footpath leading down from the Melmoth-Eshowe Road to a corrugated iron-roofed building. From in-

kwaZulu farming project looks most promising

Star 12/1/85 107

side comes a steady conversation of mellow clucks.

A sign at the roadside proclaims, "Egg Production Unit — Institute of Natural Resources". In the shed are 500 brown laying hens, producing up to 34 dozen eggs a day.

It is an "all in/all out" system. After 72 weeks the hens have passed their egg-laying peak and go to market. There are 10 days for a clean-up and then 500 new hens come in.

Managing the egg production unit takes about an hour a day of Mr Walter Myandu's time — distributing feed, spread-

ing clean sawdust under the cages and pumping the day's water supply to a roof tank.

The eggs are sold at R1.40 a dozen. After costs of hens and feed, the annual income for Mr Myandu is about R2 000.

PUZZLE

These are two pieces of a jigsaw puzzle called the Biyela Multi-Facet Rural Development Project. A 23 000-ha area selected by the kwaZulu Government and the Institute of Natural Resources for a pilot venture in "integrated land management planning", it is already showing the benefits.

Phase I involved a survey of resources and constraints on development, the drafting of a preliminary regional plan and the establishment of demonstration units like those described.

Phase II involves a more detailed study of land rights and marketing systems to ensure that further development meshes with local traditions and needs.

There are five egg and broiler chicken units in Biyela as well as numerous woodlots, vegetable gardens and market stalls. As people begin to enquire about starting their own, the institute provides expertise and co-ordination.

The Biyela plan shows about 70 percent of the area to be suitable only for low-density grazing done on a rotational basis; 20 percent (the steeper slopes) is appropriate for forestry; and small areas of level land with higher rainfall or access to river water are suitable for dairy pastures, village sites and communal gardens.

Community woodlots are the most visible of



From the doorway of Mr Walter Myandu's egg production unit Prince Gideon Zulu welcomes corporate visitors inspecting the results of their donations.

Biyela's demonstration units. Paper companies donated the young trees and villagers formed work parties to prepare and fence sites of about four hectares, to plant the trees and keep them watered for their initial critical first few months.

On a three-year-old woodlot, pines are the size of Christmas trees. The wood will be used for building and furniture. Gum trees, already much larger, are also a cash crop, grown for pulp and mining timber.

And wattles, seven metres tall at less than three years old, are grown primarily for building lumber because the poles do not need treatment. Fuel wood is a byproduct of trimming trees for poles.

The institute, the government and individuals putting their efforts into project will not turn kwaZulu into the Garden of Eden. But they are transforming subsistence or below-subsistence lands to productive purpose on a sustainable basis.

'The people can't eat politics'

With the traditional dignity of royalty, Prince Gideon Zulu was quiet. Others did most of the talking during a recent tour for representatives of corporations sponsoring rural development projects in kwaZulu.

When he spoke it was to sum things up: "People can't eat politics," he said.

The combined problems of poverty, unemployment and overcrowding meant serious environmental degradation which worsened existing problems and compounded the downward spiral, he said.

Thanking corporate Johannesburg sponsors for their support, he pointed out that whatever the future of South Africa held, people would need to eat.

kwaZulu had a stable government, said Prince Gideon, a member of the Legislative Assembly. It made sense to contribute to development where there were no riots or bombings.

"People are unemployed and projects like those the Institute of Natural Resources is building up with the kwaZulu authorities create earnings," he said.

CAP 7/13 20/12/88
Buthelezi's

UDF warning

DURBAN. — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday warned that he would dismiss KwaZulu civil servants who worked with the United Democratic Front.

He told employees at an end-of-year function that his administration could not employ people who undermined it.

He said certain very senior civil servants worked closely with the UDF, and added that he would not bother about the UDF if it were just a political organization.

However, he said, the UDF had declared war on him, Inkatha and the KwaZulu Government, and this could be seen in the damage to clinics, schools, offices and other amenities. — Sapa

Buthelezi's UDF warning to staff

20/12/85 ~~107~~ 107 Mercury

Labour Reporter

KWAZULU civil servants were threatened with dismissal yesterday if they 'worked in cahoots' with the United Democratic Front to undermine Inkatha and the KwaZulu Government.

The stern warning was issued by KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha

president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, in an address to his employees at an end-of-year function in Ulundi.

The KwaZulu Government could not have in its employ people who undermined it and who 'worked in cahoots' with an organisation which destroyed so much of its

property and petrol-bombed homes of its employees in greater Durban, he said.

There were certain very senior civil servants in some departments who were working closely with the UDF, he said.

If the UDF was just a political organisation with views differing from Inkatha's, he would not bother about civil servants joining it, the chief minister said. But, he added, the UDF had declared war on him, Inkatha and the KwaZulu Government.

Anyone doubting this could be shown a list of damages to clinics, schools, offices and other amenities destroyed during what he described as UDF-sponsored violence in Durban townships in August.

Chief Buthelezi said loyalty to him or Inkatha was not demanded in the civil service. He did not know which employees stood with him and Inkatha, and promotions were determined on merit alone by the Public Service Commission.

KwaZulu's civil service was run on the lines of Britain's, in which its members did not necessarily support the government in power.

He could not recall even once having vetoed the appointment of anyone whose recommendation for promotion had been passed to the Cabinet for confirmation.

He said contrary to all the lies spread here and

abroad, pressure had never been exerted on any civil servant to join Inkatha.

The UDF, he said, was committed to making the country ungovernable through violence and by attacking, maiming and killing those whom it denigrated as 'collaborators' for not operating under its chosen strategy.

He accused the UDF of having had a hand in the launching of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, Cosatu, whose president, Mr Elijah Birayi, had attacked him in his maiden speech.

Twisted

'Can I be expected to keep in the KwaZulu civil service, civil servants who have anything to do with people who have declared us fair game?' he asked.

The chief minister said he knew that his remarks would be twisted, distorted and deliberately misrepresented, but what he was saying was quite straight forward — honesty was wanted among the civil servants.

Inkatha had decided to achieve freedom and justice for blacks through democratic opposition to apartheid. It had never condemned the external mission of the ANC or the PAC for opting for violence but had simply disagreed that liberation could be obtained by violent means without destroying the foundations for the future.

Kwazulu officials warned on UDF links

Albani
20/12/86
107

DURBAN. — The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has warned that he will dismiss Kwazulu civil servants who work with the United Democratic Front.

He told staff at an end-of-year function that the Kwazulu government could not employ people who undermined it and who worked with an organisation which destroyed government property and petrol-bombed homes of government employees.

There were senior civil servants who worked closely with the UDF, he said.

DAMAGE

The UDF had declared war on him, Inkatha and the Kwazulu government, and this could be seen in the damage to clinics, schools, offices and other amenities during "UDF-sponsored violence" in Durban townships in August.

The UDF was committed to making the country ungovernable through violence and to attacking, maiming and killing those it denigrated as "collaborators".

The UDF had not confined its violence to Inkatha members — its Eastern Cape supporters had killed several members of the Azanian People's Organisation, merely because that organisation had a different strategy. — Sapa

ANC literature
107 N. Mail
by courtesy
26/12/85
of Buthelezi

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi, president of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, is circulating photostat copies of "Sechaba", the banned official organ of the African National Congress.

A representative of his office said yesterday Buthelezi had not asked for permission to distribute the banned document.

The photostat copies accompany a letter sent by Buthelezi to all newspaper editors in South Africa. The letter contains an appeal to newspapers "to give a balanced view to its readers of the internecine Black strife which is so tragically characterising current South Africa".

The "Sechaba", dated September 1984 and stamped "Confidential", is intended to show that the offensive in the ANC-Inkatha conflict comes from the ANC rather than Inkatha.

Buthelezi's representative said yesterday one could view his action as "an act of civil disobedience."

"He certainly has not asked if he can send it out — not for the sake of being disobedient, but because of the seriousness of the situation."

Asked what would happen if police raided newspaper offices and found the banned magazine, the representative said: "Tell them the Chief sent it to you — that will make it interesting".

58 killed in faction fighting in Natal

CAPE TIMES

27/12/85

107

DURBAN. — More than 58 people have died in two days of fighting in the troubled Umbumbulu squatter settlement on the Natal South Coast.

The final death toll could be much higher, police said, because the battles had taken place over a wide, rugged area. More bodies could be found once they started to search a nearby forest where many of the injured tried to escape from the fierce battles.

A spokesman for King Edward VIII Hospital said they had treated about 45 injured people, 17 of whom were admitted with stab wounds.

Police, who maintained a strong presence at the scene yesterday, reported that a tense calm had returned to the area after hundreds of people, mainly women and children, had left to seek shelter nearer Durban.

However, more than 300 angry Pondos armed with home-made guns and bush-knives were mobilizing at Umbogintwini's Number Five Shack township yesterday afternoon.

Rivalry for land and jobs

Police said the cause of the battle was still unclear last night, but academics said the fighting in shack settlements around Durban had its roots in intense rivalry for land, water and jobs as Pondos streamed into the area.

Long-standing animosity between the Pondos and Zulus came to a head late on Tuesday resulting in a bloody battle between more than 5 000 warriors armed with home-made weapons, knobkerries and bush-knives.

A member of the Pondo faction said the fight was the continuation of the Malagazi fight between the two groups which claimed eight lives in mid-November.

A woman who witnessed people being hacked and stabbed said she had "never seen something as horrible" in her life.

'Dead bodies all over'

"Dead bodies were scattered all over the place and I do not think all the bodies have been discovered," said Mrs Nonsikelelo Vikushu.

More than 500 people had fled their homes yesterday. At Red Cross Hall in Durban more than 500 people were housed and 500 more took refuge at the nearest Charles James Santa Centre, near KwaMakhutha township.

The refugees were mainly Zulus,

but there were some Pondos and Xhosas among them.

According to Mrs Colleen Gwala, the fighting started on Christmas Eve when Zulus from Malagazi assembled along the Umbogintwini River, singing and calling Pondos out to fight.

'Fighting non-stop'

"They then crossed the river and since Tuesday both tribes have been fighting non-stop. They are armed with shotguns, knobkerries and other home-made weapons," she said.

Mr Johannes Mngonyama, another one of the few refugees willing to speak to the press, told of hundreds fleeing the strife-torn areas.

"I was nearly caught," he added. "I was trying to help people cross the road to get to a local hospital. They came just after I got through the fence."

He said the fighting began in earnest about 8.30am on Christmas morning and seemed to have had its roots in faction fighting in Malagazi some weeks ago.

● Academics yesterday said the fighting in shack settlements at Malagazi and Umbogintwini had its roots in rivalry for land, water and jobs as Pondos streamed into the area at a rate which caused their population to rise by more than 16 percent a year.

'A Zulu hobby'

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Applied Social Studies at Natal University in Durban, said: "With the economy in the state it is, it would be a miracle if there wasn't conflict."

Migration to areas like Umbogintwini and Malagazi had been increasing because rural families were finding it more difficult to eke out a living on the land as migrant breadwinners were squeezed out of their jobs by the recession, he said.

Professor John Argyll, professor of social anthropology at Natal University, said faction fighting was usually over resources.

The conventional view sometimes expressed by officials and police that fighting was "a Zulu hobby" was off the mark, he said. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

Police, SADF admit joint operation

CAP. Times 28/12/85
107

PRETORIA. — Defence Force headquarters here issued a firm denial yesterday that South African troops had crossed into Swaziland this week and threatened residents.

However, a later joint statement with the South African Police said that the police, supported by the SADF, had carried out a joint operation in the Ingwavuma area the day before Christmas but there had been no incursions into Swaziland itself.

The statement said the operation was a result of a "previous incident" when an ANC presence had been detected in the area. Weapons' caches had also been found.

"The Swaziland police were notified in advance of this action and there was by no means any incursion into Swaziland territory," the statement said.

The denials followed reports from the Swazi capital that South African troops had crossed the border in the sparsely-populated Lavumisa area, near the northern Natal border, and threatened to attack local residents if they gave shelter to guerillas.

Lavumisa residents said the South African border patrols — which

usually number eight to 10 men — crossed into Swaziland four or five times on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day and warned people they would attack them if they sheltered members of the ANC.

One villager told reporters the soldiers said: "If we see any suspected member of the ANC crossing from Swaziland into South Africa we will shoot that person and attack the area from which he came." Villagers also said they overheard the troops talk of raiding a refugee camp named Ndzevane.

Fled homes

Residents said a number of people had fled their homes since this week's incidents, saying they feared for their lives.

The Times of Swaziland yesterday quoted a Swazi Defence Force official as saying: "We have stepped up our security efforts following the incursion over Christmas by the South Africans.

"I don't know why South Africa would want to attack us, because to the best of our knowledge there are no ANC members in the country." — Sapa-Reuter

Zulu chief orders

Pondos to leave

CAPE TIMES 28/12/85

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DURBAN — Thousands of "illegal" residents in the Umbumbulu squatter settlement where clashes between Pondos and Zulus have claimed the lives of at least 63 people, were yesterday ordered by the tribal chief of the area to leave.

After a five-hour meeting involving representatives of the warring parties broke down, the head of Umbumbulu reserve in KwaZulu, Chief Bhekizitha Makhanya, said all the people occupying the area were there illegally, and should vacate the place immediately to avoid further clashes.

It was not known how the residents would react to the chief's order, which according to a Reuter report must be obeyed by today.

The chief did not say what steps he would take if the Pondos ignored his ultimatum.

The chief's decision will affect thousands of people who had left their homes in Transkei, Ciskei and Kwazulu to stay near the Durban industrial area in the hope of finding jobs.

Chief Makhanya told a Pondo delegation that they had undermined his authority by appointing their own chief. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

'This session may be whites' last chance'

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Buthelezi calls for bold steps in 1986

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30/12/85

107

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ULUNDI — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday warned whites that South Africa's desperate economic plight would become endemic and violence would increase unless they prevailed on the Government to take bold steps forward during the coming Parliamentary session.

The 1986 session of Parliament could be a make or break affair — possibly the last whites would have in which to do something meaningful, the kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha President said in an end-of-year message.

He called on the State

President, the Government and white South Africans to recognise that only bold moves towards establishing a just society would salvage the country from the terrible effects which the "upward spiralling of violence for political purposes" was having.

Chief Buthelezi said violence was at its most hideous when used for party political purposes and this was the kind of violence used to enforce apartheid.

SACRIFICED

Tragically, a great deal of violence by blacks was also used for party politi-

cal purposes. The good of the State and of the people had been sacrificed by those who used violence to maim, kill and destroy, he said.

Violence was wreaking havoc with all decency and was reducing the prospects of a just, democratic solution to the country's problems.

REINFORCE STEPS

Talk of reform was no substitute for the real thing, and South Africans and the world were disillusioned. The great democratic nations were at one with black South Africa in demanding an end to political verbosity

and the beginning of real political action which would normalise the country as an industrialised, democratic state.

Chief Buthelezi said black South Africa must combine its vast reserves of decency with its enormous power in order to reinforce every step in the direction of creating a just, open and democratic society.

"I call on every black South African to deny apartheid its final victory of dehumanising blacks," he said. "If we dehumanise ourselves in the way in which we conduct our struggle for liberation, apartheid will have had its final victory."

He urged blacks to walk tall as people committed to tactics and strategies which preserved the very decency "on which the God-given right to demand justice and freedom" rested. Decent objectives could not be achieved through hideous behaviour.

PREREQUISITE

Decency was as vital to whites (who needed it in order to survive) as to blacks, he said.

Chief Buthelezi urged black leaders and organisations to recognise that black unity in a multi-strategy approach was a prerequisite not only for defeating apartheid but for doing so in a way that would avoid the tragedy of exchanging a white oppressor for a black one.

He called on black South Africans to resist intimidators and to insist on the same democratic rights in black politics as those being demanded from the white political establishment.

"We now must put our house in order," Chief Buthelezi said. "It is ordinary people on whom the burden to do so rests so heavily."

"You, the ordinary people, are the people for whom we are struggling. It is your life and your future we seek to secure. It is your freedom and I call on your decency to uphold the things our heroes and martyrs suffered for." Sapa.

R107.6-m boost for kwaZulu and Natal

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A mammoth R107.6 million development package that will improve the lot of about two million people in Natal and kwaZulu has been given the go-ahead by central Government.

The decision was announced in a joint statement last night by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The statement said the South African and kwaZulu Cabinets had approved the upgrading proposals for black areas contained in the preliminary report of the Natal kwaZulu Planning Council, compiled under the chairmanship of Dr Louis Rive.

Areas which will benefit are: Greater Inanda (15 projects), Greater Umazi (12 projects),

Greater Edendale (13 projects), Bruntville (Mooi River), Inkanyezi (Colenso), Thembalihle (Glencoe), Sibongile (Dundee), Bhekuzulu (Vryheid), Chesterville (Cato Manor), Enhlalakahle (Greytown), Bhongweni (Kokstad), Steadville (Ladysmith), Matatiele, and Shakaville (Stanger).

JOINT COMMITTEE

The package will also involve the upgrading of 19 hostels.

It is estimated that the total of 70 projects involved will create jobs for about 10 000 people.

A joint co-ordinating committee will be set up under the chairmanship of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning. This is to be made up of representatives of the kwaZulu Administration, the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, the Department of Development Aid, the Natal Provincial Administration and the Treasury.

10 000 new jobs on the way for Natal

WORK for 10 000 people will be created as a result of the Government giving the green light for 70 projects costing a total of R107,6 million.

They had been recommended by the Natal-KwaZulu Planning Council to upgrade living conditions of black people in the region.

The work is likely to affect millions of people in Natal and KwaZulu.

It includes the upgrading of vast squatter settlements in the Inanda area as well as projects in the greater Umhlanga and Edenburg areas and 11 other townships around the province.

Improvements are also to be made to 19 migrant worker hostels.

Prompt

The projects were recommended by the Natal-KwaZulu Planning Council, headed by Dr Louis Rive, in its interim report to the Government this year.

Last month Dr Rive described the package as a first instalment and said that unless the recommendations won prompt Government approval he could see no point in his council continuing its work.

A joint statement by Constitutional Development Minister Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen and the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said approval had been granted for the proposals to be accepted in principle as basic guidelines for the implementation of initial development.

The proposals include 15 projects in the greater Inanda area, 12 in greater Umhlanga, 13 in greater Edenburg and 11 Natal

Mercury Reporter

townships — Brunville (Moor River), Inkanyezi (Colenso), Tembahlile (Glencoe), Sibongile (Dundee), Bhekuzulu (Vryheid), Chesterville (Cato Manor), Ehlahalake (Greytown), Bhongweni (Kokstad), Steadville (Dadysmith), Matatiele, Shakaville (Stanger) — as well as 19 hostels in various centres.

A joint co-ordinating and project committee has been set up to implement projects. It would be chaired by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning and would include representatives of the KwaZulu Government, the Natal Provincial Administration and the Department of Finance.

One of its first tasks would be to work out where the money would come from.

Upgrading

Meanwhile the Natal Development Board revealed yesterday that it would spend R4 600 000 during the current financial year upgrading facilities in the 18 townships under its control.

A spokesman for the board said that 1 400 people were to be employed in jobs specially created and another 2 159 were to be trained for other jobs.

The spokesman said the upgrading included repairs to homes, water drainage improvements and increased maintenance of sports fields and sports stadiums.

He said that R382 000 was to be spent on the upgrading of hostels administered by the board.

H. G. G. G.
Boland farms
16/6/85

18 Mr H H HOON asked the Minister of Education, Development and Education:

(1) Whether the so-called Boland farms in the Kuruman district fall under the control of the South African Development Trust at present; if not, which Department is responsible for this; if so,

(2) whether any improvements were effected on the farms recently; if so, (a) what is the nature of the improvements effected on each specified farm and (b) (i) why, (ii) when and (iii) at what total cost were these improvements effected;

(3) whether these improvements were put to tender; if so, who were the successful tenderers;

(4) whether Whites are farming on the above-mentioned farms at present; if not, to which race groups do the farmers on these farms belong; if so,

(5) whether representations to allocate the farms to members of other race groups have been received; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes

(2) Yes

(a) Residences on the farms Kung Kung, Portion 6 of Boland and Gamahoudi were renovated by effecting repairs to roofs, ceilings and windows and the painting of walls, both inside and outside.

(b) (i) The condition of the houses made renovation necessary. The cost of repairs to build-

ings is a necessary expense that has to be incurred from time to time.

(ii) From 29 September 1984 to 18 January 1985. The re-ten- tion period expired on 27 March 1985.

(iii) R36 897.

(3) Yes. Messrs. Boskrag P O Box 1959 Vryburg.

(4) Yes.

(5) Yes. The Government of Bophuthatswana recently indicated that the decision of the Government of the Republic of South Africa that the Boland farms be deproclaimed is not acceptable to Bophuthatswana and requested that these farms be incorporated in Bophuthatswana.

(107) H. G. G. G. 1/6/85
Natal/KwaZulu area: consolidation

*20. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether the Cabinet has considered the report of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with the consolidation of the Natal/KwaZulu area; if not, why not; if so, when;

(2) whether any decisions have been reached regarding the consolidation of this area; if so, what is the nature of these decisions;

(3) whether any further consultations regarding this area are to be held; if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) who will be consulted and (d) when is it anticipated that a final decision will be reached;

(4) whether (a) Empangeni, (b) Eshowe, (c) Richards Bay, (d) Stanger, (e)

Tongaat and (f) any other specified White areas are to be incorporated into KwaZulu; if so, (i) when, and (ii) why, in each case;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

can Transport Services were occupied by the Perishable Products Export Control Board at any time; if so, (a) for what period and (b) what was the monthly or annual rental paid by this control board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) No. The report is still being considered and no decisions have been reached yet.

(3) and (4) The Government's decisions will be announced in the ordinary way.

These decisions will comprise proposals which will serve as basis for hearing evidence of interested and affected parties and bodies.

After the evidence and the inputs obtained by the Commission for Co-operation and Development have been considered and evaluated and the necessary consultations have taken place, the Commission will submit a further report to the Government and the Government will take final decisions in the matter.

(5) No.

Perishable Products Export Control Board

*21. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether any premises in Table Bay Harbour belonging to the South African

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) 47 years.

(b) No rental was paid. Up to 31 March 1972 the cost of the building was covered by the pre-cooling tariff and after that date up to 30 November 1982 included in the total pre-cooling cost recovered from the perishable Products Export Control Board on a monthly basis. From 1 December 1982 until 31 March 1984 a monthly rental of R3 600 as proposed by Transport Services but not yet accepted by the Board is due.

(2) Yes, on 31 March 1984.

(3) Yes, partially.

(a)	(b)	(c)
1 September 1984	Hollandsche Aannemings Maatschappij	R300,00 per month
1 October 1984	Sun Shing Marine Development (Pty) Ltd.	R708,00 per month
1 December 1984	Caleb Brett SA	R344,00 per month
1 July 1985	Lusitania Fishing Co (Pty) Ltd.	R919,00 per month

HOMELANDS

KWAZULU GENERAL

JAN

~~Feb~~ - July 86

Natal 'single state' plan for Cabinet

By BRIAN POTTINGER
and SHAUN HARRIS

PROPOSALS for a single KwaZulu-Natal state are to be put to the South African Cabinet early in the parliamentary session.

The plan — a combined regional authority presiding over the country's most ethnically diverse province — is well advanced in discussions between the Natal Provincial Executive Committee and the KwaZulu Government.

Some form of Natal "indaba" is expected soon and a revamped Buthezi Commission option — once rejected out of hand by Pretoria — now looms.

A senior government source confirmed this week that concrete proposals were expected from the region's leaders soon.

The same source claimed flexibility would be Pretoria's watchword when dealing with the proposals.

The first vital step in the direction of a unified Natal-KwaZulu — widely known as the Natal option — was taken this week when the South African and KwaZulu governments approved a R107-million series of projects to upgrade rural and urban areas in the region.

Entity

The most important element — sources insist — is that the plan takes no account of existing boundaries and is based on the assumption that the whole of the Natal region must be taken as one economic whole.

The idea of treating Natal as one economic entity has long been accepted by government development planners but the ambitious scheme unveiled this week will force movement on the next crucial stage — a political integration of the province.

Seventy preliminary projects proposed by Dr Louis Rive's Natal-KwaZulu Planning Council were approved this week in a joint statement by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development Aid, and KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthezi.

Senior MEC for local government Mr Frank Martin said the acceptance of the Rive plan was a "good sign" for the joint future of Natal and KwaZulu.

Spirit

"It's well known that we plan to get our joint administrative and political proposals before the Cabinet as soon as possible."

Mr Martin said the current proposals being drafted by the Executive Committee and KwaZulu were different in some respects from the recommendations made in the Buthezi Commission report, but these differences were of a technical nature.

"Our proposals are in the same spirit as the Buthezi Commission — but we have added an essential element of consociation missing from the original report," he said.

But PFP Natal leader and black affairs spokesman Mr Ray Swart said there was no evidence at this stage that the joint Natal KwaZulu proposals went beyond an administrative accord between the two authorities.

The pace of negotiations has increased considerably in the last few weeks.

BACK NEXT SUP

Argus 6/1/86
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6 dead, many hurt in Kwazulu clash

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Six people were killed and many are feared injured in faction fighting at Ukhukho, near Mahlabathini in Kwazulu.

The deputy-commissioner of Kwazulu police, Colonel Siphon Mathe, said security forces had arrested two men in possession of hand-grenades.

The clash between the Mbatha and Ngqulunga began at 11am yesterday and lasted about an hour. The factions fled into the mountains and bush as the Kwazulu police arrived.

Colonel Mathe said the fight was the result of an old feud.

They were fighting, among other things, over mealie fields and women.

He said trackers had to give up the chase last night.

Both clans had been removed from Msinga after faction-fighting there and resettled at Ukhukho in the district of Mahlabathini.

Colonel Mathe said the clash took the police by surprise as they had been expecting trouble before Christmas. They had relaxed their presence in the area on Saturday.

The area was quiet late last night.

CAF TMS
1/2/86

Black rights 'top of agenda'

107

ULUNDI. — The government has given the issue of black political rights "the highest of national priorities", says Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu and president of Inkatha.

Commenting on the address of the State President, Mr P W Botha, at the opening of Parliament yesterday, Chief Buthelezi paid tribute to Mr Botha's courage at moving into "the hottest chair of all in political and constitutional development".

"The fact that the State President has elected to chair the national statutory advisory council he has now proposed encourages me to believe that the government has given the question of black political rights the highest of national priorities.

"The State President has created for himself the circumstances in which he must now either be seen to be a statesman or seen to be an Afrikaner politician incapable of rising to meet the demands of history."

If there was any prospect of Mr Botha bringing about meaningful change, the chief would "certainly not be the one who undermines what he is doing".

But the chief withheld his backing for the proposed advisory council until he had "assessed the prospects of this council succeeding".

"If the council's deliberations are going to be behind closed doors and if it is the intention to persuade blacks to indulge in political horse-trading behind the scenes, out of sight of the black masses, then I would predict a sterile

end to the council as I quite rightly predicted would be the case with the special cabinet committee and with the non-statutory negotiating forum."

The chief urged the scrapping of the new Constitution introduced in 1983 as "the most intricate system of white domination yet devised in this country".

In this hour of crisis whites could not prescribe to blacks about how South Africa should be governed.

Spiralling violence and the economic crisis could lead to a holocaust, he warned.

"South Africa stands at the crossroads of having to decide now to take the kind of steps which will lead to a stable and prosperous future, or to tolerate the ineptitude of a government which talks of reform but which forces continued white social, political and economic oppression on blacks."

The chief said he was encouraged by the State President's commitment to improve the quality of life for blacks and welcomed his "courageous" rejection of apartheid as outdated.

But he said Mr Botha would have to give content to his commitment to joint decision-making to "harness black goodwill".

"If the State President's national statutory advisory council is to be used as a vehicle to normalize our country as a modern, democratic, industrialized state, then I believe black leaders would find it possible to participate fully in it."

He said he was "deeply disappointed" that Mr Botha did not announce the release of Mr Nelson Mandela, jailed ANC leader.

"He could quite easily have done so on humanitarian grounds.

"It is my opinion that the work of the proposed national statutory advisory council, if it ever really gets off the ground, will be marred by criticisms of whatever it does on the grounds that Mr Nelson Mandela was not given the opportunity of making his point."

5, February 2nd, 1986

THE cry "Ayithelwa" (we won't pay) has become a popular slogan for residents of Sibongile outside Dundee, who this week entered their tenth month of a rent boycott.

Now Sibongile, in the heart of KwaZulu, has come to be regarded as the "liberated zone of the north" by neighbouring black communities.

Despite a recent court ruling - asked for by landlords Natalia Development Board - in favour of rent payment, defiant residents are determined to go ahead with the boycott.

The rent increase by NDB from R23 to R28 last April sparked off what became the first unrest incident in Natal.

The unrest in Sibongile shocked many observers, who thought Natal would not be affected by unrest because of the "strong leadership" of Inkatha's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Sibongile residents have demanded proper services in the township, and have said their houses are not fit for people to live in.

They also claim that despite undertakings by the township authorities, no taps have been installed in the houses. And the only communal tap in each street is shared by more than 20 families.

By SIBUSISO MNGADI

The township still uses the toilet bucket system.

Sibongile Civic Association vice-chairman Torrolo Khanyende said the SCA has sent a memorandum to Constitutional Planning Minister Chris Heunis, asking him to attend to resi-

dents' grievances.

Khanyende said his executive committee had suffered "severe harassment" by security police, who have detained them several times since the SCA's formation last year.

The commission of inquiry held in December issued a "warrant of execution" authorising the NDB to recover the rent arrears - leaving many people in fear

of what could happen to their property while they were at work.

The commission also found that the NDB had followed all suitable channels when increasing rentals - the April increase was therefore valid.

Local chief Alex Sithole, 51, supported the residents' boycott action and condemned the living conditions. He has also not paid

his rent, despite being subjected to threats of eviction.

Chief Sithole has vowed he would never betray his people. "I am prepared to die for their cause," he said.

He accused the board of by-passing him.

He said because of his outspoken views against injustice, the authorities preferred to talk to "unpopular and unrepresentative" councillors.

Other residents told City Press that since the beginning of the rent boycott, the conditions in the township have become "more deplorable"

★ **CONTROVERSIAL** Buterworth mayor De Villiers Qunda has resigned after a dispute with residents. Qunda was accused of favouring people in the allocation of houses.

'Ayithelwa' is their cry

2/2/86
107
CITY P.

Mine's consumer boycott to end

By HERMAN LETSIE

THE consumer boycott on three concession stores on the Libanon Gold mine near Westonaria will be lifted on March 1.

The Libanon branch of

the National Union of Mineworkers called the boycott in December because of the "gross exploitation" of workers.

The boycott followed complaints that:

- Prices were high com-

pared to those of Westonaria shops;

- GST was charged on all goods at the concession stores;

- Food sold to workers was not fresh, and;

- Workers were treated disrespectfully by store owners.

Several meetings between NUM's executive committee and management ended in deadlock, said NUM branch chairman Aubrey Muntwana.

PRICE

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PRICE

BUY

LAY-BYE'S EASILY ARRANGED TO SUIT YOU!

STAR 3/2/86

'No hope for ANC armed struggle'

ULUNDI — The continued imprisonment of Nelson Mandela and the banning of the African National Congress had given the ANC's mission in exile an illusory popularity, the kwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, told visiting American dignitaries at the weekend.

He told the US Assistant Secretary of State, Mr James Kelly, and other officials that there was no hope of the ANC's armed struggle succeeding in the foreseeable future.

The conditions necessary for revolution did not exist, he said.

There would be no defection of the army and civil service, and there were no places which could be turned into "no-go areas" for the army and police.

Chief Buthelezi said sympathy for the ANC resulted from the "vibrant anger" over the terrible suffering which apartheid had caused and the draconian powers used to crush opposition to it.

DIVISIVE

With the armed struggle having failed against insurmountable odds, the ANC had switched tactics and was now trying to ride on the back of mob violence, he said.

About one in three blacks who had died violently in 1985 had died at the hands of fellow blacks. Violence was divisive, and if it continued, would delay liberation.

Chief Buthelezi said that the people who shouted the loudest for change through bloody revolution were also the most vociferous in urging the economic isolation of South Africa.

Appeals for economic sanctions envisaged the destruction of the economy, the eradication of capitalism together with apartheid, and the establishment of a one-party dictatorship, he said.

Sapa.

'Doublespeak' on Natal-KwaZulu 'must be sorted out'

Fears that Buthelezi will not participate

107 Mercury 6/2/86

Political Reporter

NATIONAL Party MP Con Botha's rejection of the Natal-KwaZulu proposals has raised fears of a refusal by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to participate in a national statutory council proposed by President Botha at the opening of Parliament last week.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister said this week that he would consider participating in the council.

The PFP's Natal leader, Mr Ray Swart, welcomed Chief Buthelezi's statement but said the KwaZulu Chief Minister's participation could be jeopardised by an official Government rejection of the plan for a joint government of Natal and KwaZulu.

Mr Con Botha said in the no-confidence debate in Parliament that the Government would have to come to the rescue if the plan failed, and it should also be rejected because it proposed that some of the powers of Parliament should be handed over to a joint Natal-KwaZulu government.

Architects

Natal's senior MEC, Mr Frank Martin, who said he was 'delighted' at Chief Buthelezi's reaction to the proposed council, said the Government's 'doublespeak' on the Natal-KwaZulu proposals would have to be 'sorted out very quickly'.

Mr Martin said Mr Con Botha's statement ran

counter to other statements by the Government and he said he would wait for someone 'more authoritative' than Mr Botha to speak on the issue.

The KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture Dr Oscar Dhlomo, one of the chief architects of the 'KwaNatal' plan, said Mr Botha's remarks were probably a personal opinion and should not be taken seriously.

Sceptical

'The political future of Natal and KwaZulu will be decided by all the people of the region,' Dr Dhlomo said.

This was understood to be the view of Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis.

'I would be worried if Mr Heunis or at least a Cabinet Minister said what Mr Botha said,' added Dr Dhlomo.

But the remarks did contribute towards the destruction of mutual trust between the negotiating parties.

He was not prepared to comment on the possibility of Chief Buthelezi refusing to participate in a

national statutory council. Chief Buthelezi could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Conservative Party leader Dr Andreis Treurnicht was sceptical that Chief Buthelezi would co-operate with the Government for long.

'Quite recently Chief Buthelezi said he would not accept a divided Parliament.

'His aim is a one-man-one-vote system and either the Government will capitulate or there will be a parting of the roads.

'But it seems to me that the Government is very eager to have his co-operation. It would mean a tremendous amount to them if he would join the club.'

● See also Page 12

CAPE TOWN 6/2/86
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KwaNatal plan 'still on cards'

Political Staff

TOP-LEVEL co-operation between Natal and KwaZulu is still on the cards at executive and administrative levels, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said yesterday.

He had been asked to comment on interpretations that the "KwaNatal option" had been sunk by Mr Con Botha, Nationalist MP for Umlazi, who said that a joint legislature was not acceptable.

Mr Botha, entering the no-confidence debate in place of his provincial leader, Mr Stoffel Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, who is in hospital, said a special political dispensation for Natal was not acceptable.

Mr Heunis said that the original motion by the Natal Provincial Council — which started the KwaNatal negotiations — made no mention of a legislative body.

He confirmed that this was all Mr Botha was restating and that he was still prepared to consider proposals for co-operation between the two administrations. He said the motion "calls upon the government as a matter of priority to establish a statutory body to provide a link between the Natal and KwaZulu administrations".

No objection

Mr Heunis announced last year that the government had no objection to the negotiations. However, he said yesterday that up to now he had received no official proposals from either administration.

He pointed out that other communities would be affected by the recommendations, which meant there would have to be further consultations with other parties.

kwaZulu man gets home loan

By Frank Jeans

A South African building society has made a breakthrough in home loans for blacks in the homelands.

The Natal Building Society has granted a home loan to a kwaZulu resident whose bond has been registered at the kwaZulu Deeds Office in Ulundi.

Mr John Bennett, managing director the NBS, welcomed a recent Government statement saying that regulations restricting ownership of property by black people in non-independent homelands had been amended.

He said the Association of Building Societies was still awaiting a guarantee from the Government in respect of this area of lending.

7/2/86 (107)
"Negotiations for this guarantee have been in progress for several years. Lending on a meaningful scale will, therefore, only be practicable once we have that guarantee."

Mr Bennett believes such loans will be mainly to residents of townships close to major centres such as Umlazi and kwaMashu.

He said his society was committed to making a "positive contribution to the housing needs of kwaZulu families in the middle income range and above", while the provision of loans for sub-economic housing remained the responsibility of the Government.

The society claims to have been the first to register a bond for a 99-year leasehold property.

Chief spells out options

343 DAY 7/2/86

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HUMAN rights would remain endangered for as long as racial divisions were fundamental to the Constitution, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Ulundi yesterday.

He told a delegation from the International Society for Human Rights: "We either trust in democracy or we do not. And if we trust in democracy, we trust in it because it is equally applicable as a basis for government for all population groups."

Buthelezi said he believed that the way in which liberation was achieved would determine the kind of future South Africans would have.

He added that in looking at the struggle for liberation it was wise to ask where in Africa, and elsewhere in the Third World, had violent transition produced a dramatic improvement in human rights.

He said revolution would not wipe the slate clean for the writing of a glorious new future. Rather, a successful revolution would bring about a race war, scorched-earth policies and the destruction of the economy and institutional life. — Sapa.

in Parliament

Most Natalians want joint rule, Govt told

107 Mercury 7/2/88

Ormande Pollok
Political
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—There would have to be joint legislation and administration between Natal and KwaZulu if the Natal option was to succeed, Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party and MP for Berea, said yesterday.

Reacting in the no-confidence debate to Nationalist statements that a joint legislature would not be acceptable, he said that if the State President was prepared to allow freedom of choice, this was what the overwhelm-

ing majority of Natalians would choose.

The Government was well aware of the widespread belief in Natal and KwaZulu that the two areas should be treated as one region and governed and administered as one entity, not merely on the basis of an administrative accord but on the basis of power sharing at legislative level.

Intentions

There had been encouraging rhetoric in the President's speech but what were the Government's intentions?

He had referred to the fact that there would be legislation for 'the restructuring of the sys-

tem of provincial government to involve all communities'.

Mr Swart asked: 'What will be the basis of such restructuring. Will it be on an ethnic or group basis?'

'Will it be on a basis determined and decreed by the Nationalist caucus or will it be on the basis of freedom of choice of the people of the provinces? What consideration will be given to the views of the people of the province?'

Outdated

Mr Botha had also said that South Africa had outgrown the old colonial system of paternalism and the outdated concept

of apartheid.

'The present Natal/KwaZulu situation and division is a classical example of both,' said Mr Swart.

Not enough

The President had spoken of involving all communities in restructured systems of provincial government, sharing of power between all communities and devolution of power as far as possible.

'Then, I plead for a federal system of government in which Natal will be given the highest level of autonomy to enable Natal/KwaZulu to be treated as a single entity

in which the people of the region will be able to legislate for their joint regional needs and provide the administrative structures required on the basis of real power sharing,' said Mr Swart.

The present negotiations between the two administrations were to be welcomed but administrative accords were not enough.

This was not what was meant by the Natal option or what the people wanted.

'There must be unification and legislative power sharing if the Natal/KwaZulu region is to become a politically and economically viable proposition,' said Mr Swart.



Home-made revolver tucked in his belt, a Pondo leader waits for his Zulu foe to return.

WEEKLY N. 10/1/86.

Picture: BILLY PADDOCK

Grenades in faction war

By CARMEL RICKARD

KWAZULU police confiscated two hand grenades in arrests after faction fighting which left at least six dead at the weekend.

Deputy Commissioner of Police for KwaZulu, Colonel Sipho Mathe, said the discovery of the grenades — rusty and full of sand — in the pockets of two men during follow-up operations after the fight was "a very worrying development".

Fighting between the Mbatha and Qulunga clans in the remote Okhukhu area of Mahlabatini district in northern KwaZulu broke out on Sunday morning and lasted about an hour. Mathe, who is heading investigations into the fighting, said tension had been simmering between the groups since both were moved from Msinga and resettled in Okhukhu. He believed the fighting was over "land issues".

Police had been warned of a possible outbreak of fighting scheduled for Christmas or New Year's Day, but after reinforcements were brought in, nothing happened.

"Then, when we no longer expected any trouble, they began to fight," he said. The proximity of the fighting to Ulundi and the high death toll were also causes for alarm.

The bodies all had bullet or knife wounds and none of the dead found so far had been killed by grenades.

Most of the "warriors" had fled into the hills or left for their workplaces in Johannesburg or other centres, Mathe said, but 100 police were tracking down those still in the area; a helicopter was used to search the mountains near Okhukhu. By mid-week 20 people from the Mbatha clan had been arrested.

Mathe said he hoped to initiate "peace talks" involving the local indunas, the chief and the magistrate as soon as police had completed their investigations.

Brenda in the

SIPHO MABUSE, Brenda and the Big Dudes, Tribe After Tribe and Steve Kekana are among the 10-hour "Concert In The Park" line-up at Ellis Park tomorrow.

Not to be confused with last year's "Concert In The Park", the proceeds of which went to Operation Hunger coffers, "Concert In The Park" 1986 style has become a (Pty) Ltd company fronted by Martin Locke.

Congressmen warned

BUD DAY

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

10/1/86

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THE six visiting US congressmen were told bluntly at a meeting in Cape Town yesterday not to take sides in SA's black-on-black violence.

KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi told them there were some who were "appealing to the international community to tip the black South African political scales in one way or another".

After the meeting the congressmen met UDF patron and World Alliance of Reform Churches president Allan Boesak. No details of the discussions were released.

The delegation met other community leaders in the afternoon and visited the Crossroads squatter camp near Cape Town, which Congressman William Gray described as a situation of "extreme poverty and squalor". He pledged to press the US government to increase financial aid to the camp's Empilisweni Sacla clinic.

Guns still

out in Section Five

CITY P
10/1/86

107
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VSP



AIMING over the barrel of a home-made gun, a Pondo man guards an entrance to KwaMakutha between Pondos and Zulus.

THE Christmas war between Pondos and Zulus in the Umbogintwini area is still smouldering.

While KwaZulu and Transkei representatives clash over attempts to restore the peace, 59 people have already died.

The fighting began on Christmas Eve.

Many victims died in a bloody battle on Christmas Day between over 5 000 Zulus and Pondos.

The next day heavily armed Pondo men patrolled Section Five of KwaMakutha, the heart of the battle-zone.

Split into three units, the men - armed with sticks, pangas, assegais and crudely-made firearms - guarded the entrances to the shack settlement.

Others waited on lookout in trees while one man stood on the highest hill in the settlement scouring the surrounding areas with a pair of powerful binoculars.

One group stopped taxis passing on the road from Isipingo to KwaMakutha.

They accused taxi drivers of abducting their womenfolk and of siding with the Zulus.

When one taxi refused to stop, they fired on it.

But there were no other reported incidents of violence that day.

The next morning talks to bring an end to the fighting began at the instigation of KwaZulu MP for Um-lazi, Winnington Sabelo.

But the talks broke down when Zulu Chief Bheki-

CP Correspondent
Durban

zetha Makhanya demanded that all Pondos living in Section Five without his permission leave immediately.

Sabelo said most of the Pondos in the area were refugees from earlier fighting in Malakazi.

Zulus from Malakazi had followed the people to Section Five, where the trouble erupted.

Sabelo said Chief Makhanya maintained the Pondos had come into his territory without his permission.

"They pushed themselves into his area by force

and created their own Chief and Indunas in the area.

"Under these circumstances he wanted them to leave immediately," Sabelo said.

There was no direct threat of more trouble if the Pondos did not leave but Sabelo said: "If they don't move, Zulus will re-

Grenades found after KwaZulu

CP Correspondent

KWAZULU police have found two grenades during arrests after fighting in the Okhukhu area left six dead at the weekend.

Colonel Sipho Mathe said the discovery of the rusty, sand-filled

turn from their holidays to find their people have been killed here - and there will definitely be more bloodshed."

He also said: "We don't want them to come to Um-lazi or KwaMakutha. They must go elsewhere."

To date Pondos have steadfastly refused to leave Section Five - they say

grenades was "a very worrying development".

Col Mathe said his men had been warned about the possibility of fighting between the Mbatha and Qulunga clans. They had been "tipped off" that Christmas or

many of them are employed in the greater Durban industrial complex and have nowhere else to go.

Transkei's Consul in Durban, BB Sekeleni backs their refusal to move.

Sekeleni, who attended the unsuccessful peace talks, believes Chief Makhanya is being unreasonable.

New Year were the likely times. They brought in reinforcements over the holiday season - but nothing happened.

"Then, when we thought the danger was over, fighting suddenly started on Sunday at about

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"We were high death of the Col Mathe.



Armed Pondo warriors on patrol in Section Five, KwaMakutha - the heart of the battle zone.



After the fighting broke out on Christmas Eve, children sought refuge at an Umbogintwini clinic.



AIMING over the barrel of a home-made gun, a Pondo man guards an entrance to KwaMakutha, the scene of a bloody Christmas war between Pondos and Zulus.



Armed Pondo warriors on patrol in Section Five, KwaMakutha... the heart of the battle zone.



After the fighting broke out on Christmas Eve, women and children sought refuge at an Umbogintwini clinic.



A group of Pondos stopped all taxis passing the shantytown KwaMakutha - accusing the drivers of abducting their women and siding with the Zulus.

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turn from their holidays to find their people have been killed here - and there will definitely be more bloodshed." He also said: "We don't want them to come to Umlazi or KwaMakutha. They must go elsewhere." To date Pondos have steadfastly refused to leave Section Five - they say

many of them are employed in the greater Durban industrial complex and have nowhere else to go. Transkei's Consul in Durban, BB Sekeleni backs their refusal to move. Sekeleni, who attended the unsuccessful peace talks, believes Chief Makhanya is being unreasonable.

He said there were "deep-rooted socio-economic causes" for the fighting and the arbitrary demand that Pondos leave the area was not justified. "We attended the talks because we hoped we could bring about peace. We still hope we can do so. "But there is no way we can be seen to be in agree-

ment with Chief Makhanya," said Sekeleni. Since the talks collapsed cops have maintained a strong presence in the area. Scores of Zulus living close to Section Five have left, taking their belongings. Many women and children still spend nights at a nearby sanatorium.

Grenades found after KwaZulu clan fights

CP Correspondent
KWAZULU police have found two grenades during arrests after fighting in the Okhukhu area left six dead at the weekend. Colonel Sipho Mathe said the discovery of the rusty, sand-filled

grenades was "a very worrying development". Col Mathe said his men had been warned about the possibility of fighting between the Mbatha and Qulunga clans. They had been "tipped off" that Christmas or

New Year were the likely times. They brought in reinforcements over the holiday season - but nothing happened. "Then, when we thought the danger was over, fighting suddenly started on Sunday at about

noon," he said. The grenades were discovered in police follow-up operations. "We were also worried by the high death toll and the closeness of the fighting to Ulundi," said Col Mathe.

He didn't believe there would be more fighting, as most "warriors" had left for their workplaces. He said he wanted to start "peace talks" between the local chief, indunas and the magistrate as soon as police had completed their investigations.

More talks on joint rule for Natal, KwaZulu

107
12/2/83
Mazany

African Affairs Correspondent

THE next meeting in a series designed to bring about linked administration of Natal and KwaZulu will be held at a Durban hotel tomorrow.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in Parliament last week that top-level co-operation between Natal and KwaZulu was still on the cards at executive and administrative levels.

The proposals aroused controversy when Mr Con Botha, National Party MP for Umlazi, said a joint legislature was not acceptable.

Mr Heunis announced last year that the Government had no objection to negotiations going ahead between the two administrations. He added he would consider any proposals and then put them to the Cabinet.

Mr Heunis said last week he had as yet not received any official proposals from either administration. He would be happy to discuss the proposals with the Administrator of Natal, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, and with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

The president of the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, Mr Bruce Forssman, said at the beginning of the month that putting the Natal/KwaZulu option into effect was seen by many British observers as a major ray of hope for a future stable South Africa.

Informal phase

The spokesmen at the meetings which have been going on for more than a year are Mr Frank Martin, senior MEC in Natal, and Dr Oscar Dhlomo, the KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture and also secretary-general of Inkatha.

At their last Press conference the two politicians said negotiations conducted during this period had resulted in a desire to establish joint legislative structures.

The first informal phase of this co-operation had been successful, with heads of departments from both administrations meeting on a regular basis and monthly meetings of a strategic policy group.

Dr Dhlomo said it would be necessary for the South African Government to pass legislation to permit the start of phase two of the operation — the creation of the administrative structures.

Buthelezi turns his back on council

BUS DAY
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3/1/87

PETER WALLINGTON

JUST 12 days after President P W Botha told Parliament of his plans to create a national statutory council, the most sought-after participant — KwaZulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi — has effectively ruled himself out, at least for the time being.

Buthelezi charged that Botha's public repudiation of Foreign Minister Pik Botha, over whether it was possible for SA to have a black president, led him to believe that P W Botha had not told SA where he was leading the country. If he had, Buthelezi said, it would be unacceptable to the blacks.

The Pik Botha affair, coupled with the dramatic resignation of Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert from parliamentary politics, will make it increasingly difficult for black leaders to justify participation at present.

Buthelezi initially lauded P W Botha for his courage in "grasping the nettle of constitutional change so boldly with his own hands" and said that the fact Botha would chair the council put it at the top of government's priorities. But this week Buthelezi said the President's attack on Pik Botha had turned the clock back to last year's disastrous Rubicon speech, and had left blacks aghast.

Slabbert's criticisms of Parliament were blunt: he said it was ineffective, that government did not understand the principle of negotiation and had no intention of implementing fundamental changes and that there would be no peace until negotiations with the banned ANC took place.

It would appear from Buthelezi's comments this week that he has positioned himself along much the same lines. He all but agreed Parliament was ineffective, he has always said he cannot negotiate while ANC and other black leaders are in prison and has set certain preconditions that would commit the NP to the total abolition of apartheid.

However, he told *Business Day* that Slabbert's move would not affect his decision in any way. "While respecting Slabbert's position, I will not be influenced by his stand, but by what my people want me to do," he said. Buthelezi did say, however, that Slabbert must be respected for finally coming to the conclusion that Parliament was ineffective, although it had taken him 10 years to do so.

Buthelezi said that unless certain ingredients were added to the council he would not take part in it. "I doubt if the State President will add the ingredients, and whether he will give it a

defined agenda is another question".

He and black SA would expect Botha to commit himself to scrapping the Population Registration Act and the Group Areas Act, and Buthelezi said that all parties, including Nelson Mandela and other jailed leaders, must "be at large and free to decide whether they want to participate or not". These issues, he said, seemed far from being resolved by Botha in the immediate future.

These preconditions are known to trouble many within the NP who are anxious for negotiation forums to get off the ground. A source said yesterday that the more preconditions that

were set, the less likely it was that negotiations would start. However, he said things were still at the "pre-negotiation" stage, and government was talking to a number of people in an effort to get the structures going. Yet the divisions within the NP between those who adhere to group identity as opposed to those who favour freedom of association make it unclear at present just how

far the NP is prepared to move. It therefore seems unlikely that Buthelezi would seriously consider participation in a statutory council until some, if not all, his preconditions have been met and government's commitment to reform firms up. To do otherwise would surely amount to political suicide.

Botha's repudiation of Pik Botha, and his siding with the more conservative F W de Klerk, tend to justify Slabbert's claim that the NP is not interested in proper reform and negotiation.

Buthelezi's credibility would lie in tatters if he were to ignore this, but it seems unlikely that he will. He told the Vryburg Chamber of Commerce this week that if a statutory council was to be used as a "co-optation mechanism" to recruit those prepared to carry P W Botha's political bags for him, then he would have to be counted out.

Thus it would appear that the statutory council will be still-born.

But Buthelezi appears to have left the door open. He said when Slabbert participated in the tricameral parliament he did not criticise him as some had. "Has his participation in the tricameral parliament, in which 72% of the population was excluded, brought into question his own credibility?"



□ BUTHELEZI

Media award for chief

MAFIKENG — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, has been chosen as Newsmaker of the Year by the Pretoria Press Club.

He was chosen for his consistent campaigning against violence and disinvestment, and for his work towards constitutional change, especially in Natal.

The runners-up are Bishop Desmond Tutu and Springbok rugby player Naas Botha. The awards will be presented on March 21. — Sapa.

Mondi wants more forests

BU DAY 13/11/86
107 Industrial Staff 107

MONDI PAPER wants to launch a joint venture with KwaZulu, involving afforestation of large areas for future supplies to Mondri's Richards Bay mill.

MD Reg Donner has made a formal proposal on the venture to KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

He said availability of wood for the R850m pulp and linerboard mill was the most important consideration.

At full production, the mill consumed up to 6 000-tons of raw timber a day.

The costs of transporting wood to the mill were escalating and an alternative supply closer to the mill was needed, said Donner.

Timber comes from Mondri forests in Sabi in the Eastern Transvaal, from holdings around the mill and through agreements with suppliers in the KwaZulu area.

Donner said research had shown vast areas around the Richards Bay mill were suitable for afforestation.

The operation could provide jobs for thousands of people.

Mondri had already laid out the infrastructure to double the present output of pulp and to add up to six paper machines to the complex, he said.

Inkatha calls for meaningful reform to halt violence

19/12/82
Mercury
107

Mercury Correspondent

ULUNDI—Inkatha's central committee yesterday charged the Government with prime responsibility for 'the tragic events' sweeping South Africa and called for an immediate programme of meaningful reform as the only means of halting violence.

The central committee also resolved to:

Inform black South Africa that the language used by the ANC Mission in Exile in denigrating its president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, was an open declaration of war on every member of Inkatha;

Inform the civilised world of the 'hideous' tactics — including the murder of opponents and indiscriminate violence — which the external ANC was urging upon South African blacks;

Mobilise Inkatha members to defend their democratic right to pursue the policies of negotiation through non-violent means;

Deplored

Ascertain from constituent members of the S A Council of Churches whether statements made by the SACC and its spokesmen on the questions of sanctions and violence carried their approval.

In a preamble to the resolutions, the Inkatha central committee deplored the violence with which, it said, the State had forced apartheid on the majority of the people and the extent to which it tried to crush the democratic process by banning and jailing black leaders and by using a wide range of intimidatory measures in attempts to manipulate black politics.

It called on all black political groupings to recognise that black unity was a prerequisite to meaningful change in the foreseeable future and that such unity was possible only through the acceptance of a multi-strategy approach.

Buthlezi's counter to Cosatu

13/11/86

Mercury



Mercury Correspondent
ULUNDI—Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned Inkatha at the weekend to be prepared to mobilise workers in response to what he called a 'simple declaration of war' on it by the new Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

He raised the possibility of the more than million-strong black liberation movement formally entering the labour movement by establishing Inkatha branches in every factory and training special organisers.

In his presidential address to the Inkatha Central Committee, the KwaZulu Chief Minister suggested the formation of a strong and active sub-committee to decide on the best way of achieving this if it became necessary.

It seemed prudent to anticipate what Inkatha might have to do and to be prepared for appropriate action, he said. It was no use waiting until calamity struck and then finding itself unprepared.

Chief Buthelezi asked the black liberation movement's central committee to consider establishing an Inkatha branch in every factory, opening a labour office and training organisers to deal with workers if and when the need arose.

He said he was aware that this would be a

major development needing funding. 'We are talking about a very complex situation, and it may well be that a sub-committee of this central committee should set itself the task of chartering a course which we may yet have to follow.'

Chief wants invitation from Botha

STAR
13/2/86 Pretoria Bureau (107) [initials]
kwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday said he was waiting for an official invitation to talks with the State President.

Chief Buthelezi was commenting on a statement by Mr P W Botha who, responding to criticism by the homeland leader of his handling of the "Pik Botha Affair", said the chief was free to discuss with him any issues on which he wanted clarity, including the proposed national statutory council.

Mr Botha has said he is prepared to meet Chief Buthelezi to hold personal discussions instead of using public platforms and that Chief Buthelezi knows from experience his door is always open.

The future of the planned National Statutory Council is in the balance over the President's attack on Mr Pik Botha for his statement that it was possible there would be a black President in South Africa in the future.

ARCS 14/2/86



Draft Bill on joint Natal/Kwazulu rule submitted

107

Political Staff

SWEEPING powers have been recommended for a joint Natal/Kwazulu executive which would enable the region to be governed as one unit.

A draft Bill has already been drawn up during the negotiations between Kwazulu and Natal and submitted to the Government.

Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC and Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary general of Inkatha, announced yesterday that negotiations on the second phase, which included the agreement on a joint administration, had been completed.

This would now be followed by a conference to negotiate political structures.

It is understood however that the Bill, which has been submitted to the Ministry of Constitutional Development, is unlikely to go before Parliament in its current form but could be included in legislation establishing a new provincial system.

The Bill is still under wraps.

However, The Argus can reveal that it would give the administrations of Kwazulu and Natal the power to establish a joint executive authority and administration.

The State President would be empowered to establish the executive, its powers and members.

Not only would the new authority be able to take over tasks at the moment administered individually by Natal and Kwazulu, but it is also anticipated that further duties and powers could be delegated by the central government.

However, the power that the Chief Minister of Kwazulu and the Administrator of Natal have to issue proclamations or make regulations would be retained.

It is clear from this measure that this would ensure no step would be taken without the agreement of both administrations.

The two senior executives would be empowered to make joint regulations.

The Act encompasses details on the appointment of staff and their general duties and functions.

The Bill constitutes empowering legislation to get the executive off the ground and does not deal in specifics.

NR663 14/2/86

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Cosatu's Naidoo ... 'Inkatha will be countered'

Inkatha after its meeting seems low-key. It deals with policy differences between the two organisations, particularly Inkatha attacks on its attitude towards free enterprise and disinvestment.

Cosatu's stand on free enterprise is that blacks in SA have not received a fair return on their labour and that the system has been based on the denial of their political rights. In addition, it holds that the free enterprise system cannot solve the present economic crisis.

Cosatu leaders this week accused Inkatha of making "cheap propaganda" out of its support for disinvestment. The union federation argues that it is government's economic and political policies which lie at the heart of SA's mounting unemployment problem — not the disinvestment campaign. Cosatu says government's actions have been strongly influenced by disinvestment pressures because of SA's reliance on foreign loans.

Not a front

Cosatu has also vigorously denied Buthelezi's allegations that it is a "front" for the African National Congress (ANC). It maintains that all its decisions are based on democratic mandates received from members. But it has defended its right to involve itself in politics, and to demand the unbanning of political organisations.

At a press conference after the meeting, Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo announced that the organisation's Natal branches plan to counter Inkatha's union organising campaign. But despite the obvious antagonism between the two organisations, Cosatu appears anxious that the tenor of public statements should be toned down. Its statement says "violent language" should be avoided as this only benefits government. Cosatu alleges the rhetoric has already led to the homes of two of its unionists being burnt

down, while others have received death threats. Nevertheless, Cosatu makes it plain that it will defend itself against violence. (For its part, Inkatha has denied responsibility for any violent action carried out against Cosatu officials.)

Among the other issues discussed by Cosatu at the weekend were the mass dismissals of 20 000 Impala Platinum employees last month for striking. Naidoo says Cosatu affiliates will pressurise Gencor for the reinstatement of the workers, but declined to detail how this will be done.

The CEC meeting also committed Cosatu to establishing unions for farm, construction and unemployed workers, and endorsed a resolution that its members should boycott the Johannesburg centenary celebrations. Feasibility committees have been established in various sectors to oversee the merger of its affiliates into single industrial unions.

While it has not yet formulated a detailed response to State President P W Botha's opening address to Parliament, the CEC said that Botha "cannot be entrusted with the task of dismantling a system of national oppression and economic exploitation."

The meeting also discussed a number of resolutions carried over from its inaugural conference. It resolved that Cosatu would not affiliate itself to any political organisation so that it can maintain an independent political position. It also decided that Cosatu would not link up with any of the three international trade union centres — the pro-Western International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the communist World Federation of Trade Unions or the Catholic World Confederation of Labour.

The CEC condemned SA's "aggression" against neighbouring states and called for paid public holidays on May 1 and June 16.

On the economic front, Cosatu has resolved, in conflict with convention, to

fight against plans to deregulate small business. It argues that small businesses "can never get rid of unemployment in SA" and that some large corporations are using the campaign to "take away all the protection of minimum wages and working conditions from many workers." ■

REFORM

Turning off Buthelezi

KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's initial enthusiasm about the proposed National Statutory Council (NSC) appears to have been considerably dampened. This follows the dressing down Foreign Minister Pik Botha received from President P W Botha for his positive comments about the prospects of SA one day having a black President.

Last week it looked as though government was on the brink of scoring a significant political victory when the Inkatha leader said the fact that President Botha would chair the NSC was a positive sign which meant that participation in the NSC had to be seriously considered.

Of course, Buthelezi did lay down some provisos. He said he wanted to know what the NSC's agenda would be; insisted that its deliberations would have to be conducted in public; called for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners; and stated that he would have to receive a mandate from his followers before he could make any commitments about participating. But it was generally accepted that the Inkatha leader was prepared to swallow Botha's bait.

Blacks 'aghast'

Now that situation has changed. This week Natal newspapers were quoting Buthelezi as saying the President's attack on Pik Botha had left blacks "aghast" and it made it much harder for black leaders to consider participating in the NSC. Buthelezi added that at this stage he would not even try to seek a mandate from blacks to take part.

A statement released from the KwaZulu capital Ulundi this week quotes Buthelezi as saying: "I have not decided to participate in the NSC and have said I would not unless certain ingredients were added to it, and if this was the wish of my constituencies. I doubt if the State President will add the ingredients which I think his NSC needs, and whether he gives it a defined agenda is another question ... These issues seem far from being resolved by the State President in the immediate future."

Whether Buthelezi's new stance merely amounts to political posturing is a moot point. But clearly the President's hopes of gaining international credibility for his reform programme will be seriously damaged if he decided against participation.

□ How the anticipated release of Nelson Mandela will affect Buthelezi's position remains to be seen. ■

NELSON MANDELA

'A question of days'

The release of Nelson Mandela could occur "within days," according to a source with high-level diplomatic contacts in Israel (see page 41). The release will follow that of Anatoly Shcharansky from Russia, and the probable release from SA of Convicted spy Commodore Dieter Gerhardt and his wife Ruth.

The Israeli government, it would appear, has been a leading agent in the complex international bargainings that have taken place over Shcharansky, Mandela, and the Gerhardts.

The *FM* understands that Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres has, in recent months, been in touch with President P W Botha over Mandela. At least another senior Israeli politician has had contact with Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

The "linkage" of Mandela's release to a John le Carré-style spy swap arose out of President Botha's concern to find a way out of the corner he painted himself into last year, when he stated that Mandela would have to forswear violence if he was to be released.

Peres's intervention triggered what many at the time thought of as the odd offer, tagged onto the end of Rubicon 2, that Mandela could be released were Shcharansky and Andrei Sakharov, as well as Angolan captive Captain Wynand du Toit, to be freed. Indeed, it is believed that the South African ambassador in Israel showed a copy of Botha's speech to Peres before it was delivered on Friday, January 31.

Substantial elements of this US-Soviet-Israeli-South African package were in the process of being implemented as the *FM* went to press. ■

PE TOWNSHIPS

An official nightmare

Fears that the Port Elizabeth region is heading for an unparalleled economic and social disaster have been fuelled by details of the virtual collapse of civil administration in local black townships. The situation is causing officials of the Eastern Cape Development Board (ECDB) to throw up their arms in despair, according to Andrew Savage, Progressive Federal Party MP for PE's Walmer constituency.

In Parliament last week, Savage described a shocking state of affairs in the townships under the ECDB's jurisdiction. Details were supplied to him by senior ECDB officials at a recent briefing. "They spoke with the competence and conviction which comes from traumatic first-hand experience," he says.

"Their message was that the system to which they had devoted their lives lay in wreckage. It was a dramatic meeting. The people in the audience, which included public representatives and officials, were probably over 90% Nationalist and they were staring at the fruits of apartheid — the evidence that for a generation their leaders had misled them."

Savage blames the situation on government's unwillingness to negotiate acceptable administrative structures with popular black leaders. Despite township administration falling under Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis, he says ECDB officials have been instructed by Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange and Defence Minister Magnus Malan not to talk to black leaders such as the consumer boycott committee.

Savage says development boards have asked Heunis to phase them out quickly — in less than a year if possible — and says officials apparently see no point in carrying

BEHIND PFP CRISIS

Frederik van Zyl Slabbert's dramatic resignation last Friday (see page 36) followed an unsuccessful attempt last month to win caucus support for the withdrawal of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) from Parliament.

It seems that if the caucus had agreed to the strategy, Slabbert would have stayed on as PFP leader.

According to reliable PFP sources, Slabbert consulted with some members of the parliamentary caucus last month and suggested the party's MPs resign their seats and fight them again on the basis that if they won, they would not go back into Parliament.

It seems Slabbert wanted to get a mandate from PFP supporters to tell government that the tri-cameral system was so unacceptable that it was not worth participating in.

The *FM*'s sources say Slabbert's suggestion was overwhelmingly rejected by the caucus members he spoke to.

Slabbert confirms that he was considering the strategy and did consult with some PFP caucus members on the issue. He says it was not canvassed widely as there was not much support for it. He stressed, however, that lack of support for the strategy was not the reason for his resignation.

on a system that has manifestly collapsed.

There is no indication of what will replace the development boards or who will staff the new structures. Blacks have, over the years, rejected the system of imposed government and not come forward to be trained in administrative posts, so none are available to take over the administration, Savage says.

The financial situation of the local townships is chaotic. Savage's information is that:

Rental and service charges are R12m in arrears;

There is no machinery for collecting rents;

Accumulated debts at the beginning of 1986 were estimated to be R19,7m;

Black staffers can only operate indoors because they are at risk from township residents;

White staffers are exhausted from trying to implement "the impossible policies of foolish politicians;"

Only 17 of the 45 community councils are still functioning;

Two of the four black local authorities have ceased to function, while in another only 10 of the 21 councillors participate in council affairs;

Board officials have had to dip into the capital development fund to keep the black authorities functioning. Transfers from the fund have increased over the last five years from R2,4m to R23,2m;

Profits from liquor sales, which have largely financed the running of the townships, has dropped dramatically. In the 1981-1982 financial year profits were R2,5m. In 1984-1985 this dropped to R400 000. ■

COSATU

Response to Inkatha

The growing confrontation between the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement is emerging as one of the newly-formed organisation's major concerns. Discussion about Inkatha was a key item on the agenda last weekend when Cosatu held its first Central Executive Committee (CEC) meeting since its launch last November.

Inkatha has already served notice that it intends to establish a new grouping of unions — based in Natal — to counter Cosatu hostility towards its leader (*Current Affairs* January 24). In the last few months there has been a high level of invective between officials of both organisations.

The press statement Cosatu released on

KwaZulu and Natal to seek ANC's views

Dispatch Correspondent

DURBAN — The KwaZulu authorities and Natal's Provincial Executive Committee have decided to call a constitutional conference to discuss the political future of the region.

All interest groups, including the banned African National Congress, are to be invited to the indaba.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, will be informed about the decision on March 11.

This was said in Durban yesterday by Dr Oscar Dhlomo, the Minister of Education and Culture of KwaZulu, when he, and Mr Frank Martin, senior MEC in Natal, addressed a press conference after another round of meetings on linked government for the region.

These included parliamentary and extra-parliamentary groupings, including the African National Congress, representatives of commerce and industry, of city councils, of agriculture and labour interests as well as representatives from the KwaZulu administration and the Provincial Administration in Natal.

Those interested would be expected to present their views on what a single legislative authority for KwaZulu Natal would look like, he said.

"We will ensure that

the indaba is convened after we have seen the minister on the question of phase two of the current negotiations — a joint executive authority for Natal and KwaZulu," Dr Dhlomo said.

"This second move will require enabling legislation to be passed in Parliament.

"We are not able to provide details at present of the mechanics of the indaba but we have agreed that phase three — joint administration of the region — must accommodate the idea of an indaba."

The minister emphasised that the present talks should not be seen as ruling out the aspirations of black people to be represented at the central level of government.

Mr Martin said he and his colleagues in the New Republic Party agreed that whatever was achieved at regional level should not detract from such black aspirations.

Asked how the ANC, which is a banned organisation, would be expected to put in their recommendations, Mr Martin said their representatives could be seen outside the country. Dr Dhlomo said it would be possible for them to submit a memorandum outlining their views.

"Anyone who is not there will have excluded himself," Dr Dhlomo said.

"We will issue specific invitations."

DISPATCH



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14/2/86

Buthelezi receives warm letter from Mandela

A LETTER from imprisoned ANC father-figure Nelson Mandela, extending warm greetings to Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi and his family, has surprised several political observers attuned to the simmering feud between the ANC and Inkatha.

Mandela's message, posted from Pollsmoor Prison before Christmas, expressed warm appreciation for good wishes received during his recent illness. It said Buthelezi's goodwill

PETER HONEY

and support had contributed to his speedy and complete recovery and had given him "much strength and joy".

The letter added: "I shake your hands very warmly", and was signed in Mandela's clan name, "Madiba".

A Prisons Service spokesman said yesterday he would not comment on the letter because such matters were regarded as private.

According to their classification, prisoners were allowed to receive visits from relatives and write and receive letters from relatives and friends, he said.

News of the letter surfaced at the weekend when an Inkatha central committee meeting adopted a resolution expressing appreciation for Mandela's continued friendship with Buthelezi.

Inkatha general secretary Oscar Dhlomo said yesterday Mandela and Buthelezi had

exchanged several letters during the ANC leader's imprisonment on Robben Island in the 1970s.

Dhlomo said the friendship developed during the 1950s and early '60s when Mandela acted as lawyer for Buthelezi's royal in-laws, and both had been members of the ANC.

"He (Mandela) has the integrity not to sell his friendship because of temporary animosity between Inkatha and the ANC," Dhlomo said.



● BUTHELEZI

107 ~~SA~~ BUS DAY 12/1/86
Peace a step away, says Buthelezi

STRASBOURG

The SA government was only a relatively small step away from earning the applause of the world and most blacks, Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Strasbourg yesterday.



● BUTHELEZI

He told an open meeting of European parliamentarians that Pretoria needed only to announce its commitment to power-sharing with black leaders to bring this about.

The Inkatha president said he was not demanding a timetable — simply a commitment to this final goal.

Europe should give all-out support to the forces for non-violent change and reconciliation found in Inkatha, and should not hamper or play down politics of negotiation.

There was a vast reservoir of goodwill among South Africans, Buthelezi said.

Inkatha had more than a million members, and a poll by the Afrikaans newspaper *Rapport* had indicated that 75,5% of whites agreed with him and the Inkatha leadership.

Whites were ready for real dialogue and the movement towards a negotiating process would not be stopped by the stubborn attitude of government.

Buthelezi said threats of sanctions and escalating violence had already proved beneficial.

However, to actually employ disinvestment and enough vio-

lence to force government to its knees would be disastrous for generations to come — not only for SA but for the whole sub-continent.

He appealed to foreign ministers to guard against Europe and America overplaying their hands.

Addressing a Strasbourg luncheon of the European Democratic Group of the European Economic Community, he said President P W Botha had isolated himself from the major forces for peaceful change by refusing to provide a declaration of intent about meaningful future power-

sharing.

Buthelezi said he had met Botha once in the past four years, and that was to tell him he could not enter negotiations with government within the framework of the new constitution.

He had long called on Botha to sign a declaration of intent which would clearly state that SA was one country with one people and should be governed by one sovereign parliament, ensuring equality before the law and one constitution for all.

"The State President refuses to accept the need for such a document and he is consequently

isolated from the major forces in the country which could be utilised to bring about a government of national reconciliation capable of governing SA through a transitional period," Buthelezi said.

Reiterating his opposition to violence in bringing about radical change, he said such change would have a destructive effect on SA and its people.

History taught that parliamentary democracies capable of running a radically industrialising society could not be produced at the barrel of a gun, Buthelezi said. — Sapa.

... as Tutu warns of violence

DETROIT

Apartheid would end tomorrow if US President Ronald Reagan were to apply the same pressures against Pretoria



● TUTU

as his administration had enforced against Nicaragua, the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev Desmond Tutu, said in Detroit on Wednesday night.

Tutu told reporters the time could soon come when SA churches would decide conditions were such that they justified the use of violence to overthrow the SA government, which he termed "a monstrosity".

Tutu, on a fund-raising tour of the US, was flanked by political and religious leaders as well as Rosa Parks, a key figure in a US bus boycott 30 years ago which

contributed to the rise of assassinated civil rights leader Dr Martin Luther King, Jnr.

Tutu said Parks' name would be "embossed in letters of gold when the history of freedom is written".

The Anglican bishop, who was given a heavy police guard on his arrival at Detroit airport, said Washington's policy towards Pretoria could be of critical importance in pressing for an end to apartheid.

"If President Reagan were to treat SA like he treats Nicaragua, apartheid would end tomorrow," he said.

Regarding sanctions, Tutu said the imposition of economic measures by Washington was more important for its psychological than its financial effect.

Heavy security was again in force when Tutu addressed a

Detroit inter-faith meeting.

Police helicopters circled overhead, dozens of officers were deployed and worshippers had to walk through metal detectors.

The extraordinary security measures were ordered by Mayor Coleman Young, host for Tutu's two-day visit to Detroit.

Later, in a television interview, Tutu said he would call for punitive sanctions against SA by the end of March unless Pretoria took steps to improve SA's black education system.

He said young blacks in SA were becoming increasingly committed to using violence despite his calls for peaceful action.

"If I were younger, I would have rejected Bishop Tutu a long time ago," he said. — Sapa-Reuter.

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INKATHA v COSATU

Shaping up for battle

FEATURE

Labour relations in Natal this year are likely to be marked by an intensification of the battle for the hearts and minds of the province's black workers. The protagonists are Kwazulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu). And, it seems, the battle is poised to move from sniping from public platforms into the factories themselves.

Until late last year, the dominant union force in Natal — the now-dissolved Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) — and Inkatha operated without coming into open conflict, even though the unofficial truce between them was sometimes uneasy.

However, when Cosatu's inaugural conference attack on the homeland system specifically included KwaZulu and Inkatha, Buthelezi lost no time in responding angrily. That was not unexpected. But recent developments suggest that the conflict is hotting up.

Last Wednesday, when Buthelezi visited the Mondi plant at Richards Bay — a stronghold of the Cosatu-affiliated Paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union — he launched an attack on Cosatu, warning that Inkatha will respond to its "insults" by entering the labour relations field.

Then, at its central committee meeting last weekend, Inkatha established a sub-committee led by its finance committee chairman Simon Conco to consider further action in the labour field. Inkatha, said Buthelezi, must be prepared to mobilise workers to respond to Cosatu's "declaration of war." One option he suggested was the formation of Inkatha branches in every factory.

Inkatha secretary general Oscar Dhlomo tells the *FM* that feedback from Inkatha members who belong to Cosatu unions shows that they are "discontented and confused" by their unions' support for disinvestment and socialism, and their hostility toward Inkatha itself. He says the sub-committee will

be considering three main alternatives for action:

- The creation of new unions for workers who are unhappy with their present unions' affiliation to Cosatu;
- The expansion of the only union affiliated to Inkatha — the National Union of Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employees (NUSMRE) — to accommodate workers in other industries; or
- Attempting to find common ground with the existing unions.

Dhlomo says the committee will be guided by members' wishes. He intimates, though, that the NUSMRE option is less likely than the creation of new unions. (This is a wise move on Inkatha's part as NUSMRE is not held in high esteem by many, including some leading Natal industrialists and labour relations consultants.) Dhlomo is also extremely doubtful that peace talks with other unions would have any chance of success.

Meanwhile, there are signs which show that Inkatha's work on the ground has already begun. Rumours abound in northern Natal of groups of disenchanted workers planning to break away from Cosatu unions. And it appears that Inkatha will be approaching companies to discuss labour issues. The *FM* understands that Inkatha has similar plans in Maritzburg. Further, a mass meeting called by Inkatha supporters is to be held in Eskaweni near Richards Bay on Sunday. Dhlomo says it is not an official Inkatha meeting, although it has been organised by its supporters, including some disenchanted ex-officials of Cosatu unions. Workers from all over Natal have been invited.

According to Dhlomo, the meeting has been called to allow workers to voice their dilemma over dual Inkatha/Cosatu union membership. He predicts that a decision will be taken to form a committee mandated to "ensure workers' aspirations are realised on the factory floor." A questionnaire canvassing workers' views on issues such as disinvestment and free enterprise has been circulated by the same Eskaweni group.

Cosatu general secretary, Jay Naidoo, has declined to comment at this stage. He says these developments are being discussed and will be considered at a national executive committee meeting next month.

But there is consensus among labour observers in Natal that an Inkatha initiative to draw members away from Cosatu unions could have serious consequences for the new federation — in northern Natal and in the short-term at least. Inkatha, they say, has particularly been able to make capital out of Cosatu's perceived unconditional support for disinvestment.

The long-term consequences of such a struggle are, however, more difficult to predict. Despite Buthelezi's accusation that Cosatu unions have sacrificed economic priorities in favour of political ones, most of them have won significant material rewards for members. Whether Inkatha-initiated unions can provide the same quality of leadership is also questioned. One Natal-based union source (who asked not to be named) reckons: "Any loss of membership to pro-Inkatha unions will eventually be reversed when workers realise Cosatu unions are better able to deliver financial benefits."

Another problem new Inkatha unions could face is that their strength would largely be confined to one region of the country, Natal. Cosatu is likely to maintain substantial strength in the metropolitan areas of the province, and would continue to have a presence in northern Natal, although somewhat weaker.

Employers in the region certainly do not relish the prospect of a disruptive inter-union war erupting in their plants. Despite Cosatu's militant political stance, many employers have come to appreciate the advantages of dealing with its disciplined and professionally-run affiliates on day-to-day industrial relations matters. But barring the negotiation of a new truce, which appears increasingly unlikely, a scarring conflict for both Inkatha and Cosatu — and employers — seems inevitable.

'TEACHERS PREFER ZULU'

NEARLY 87 percent of KwaZulu teachers polled in a study said they opted to teach in their mother tongue instead of English, which is the official medium of instruction in the homeland.

Dr M Odendaal, who conducted the survey,

said this led to less English being used and she had found that standard 3 pupils could not answer simple questions in English or read elementary English books.

Dr Odendaal said she believed that this "gap in understanding" was one of the major deter-

mining factors when it came to the ineffectiveness of education in black schools.

"And it is made worse by the fact that English is also a second language for the teachers." **SO-WETAN Correspondent.**

18/2/86 SOKIETAN



RSCs 'sabotage' KwaNatal plans

CAPE TOWN—The imposition of regional services councils would be the death knell of a negotiated joint administration for Natal and KwaZulu, Mr Peter Gastrow (PFP Durban Central) said yesterday.

He appealed to the Government to withhold the implementation of the Act giving effect to the new regional authorities until the Natal/KwaZulu negotiations had been completed.

In the debate on a private member's motion

supporting Government policy on RSCs, he said the PFP opposed it, not because the party was against third-tier government but because it was being forced on those involved without prior negotiation, it was based on forced group membership and the method of its financing was unacceptable.

Another flaw was its application in practice when its foundation, third-tier government, was collapsing.

'If ever there was a time

when third-tier government has, or is about to collapse, it is now.

'One of the main factors in the 1985 unrest has been the collapse of black local government,' Mr Gastrow said.

Only five councils were still functioning fully and 240 councillors, including 27 mayors, had resigned from black local authorities.

His party did not deny the legitimacy of group fears and agreed that white fears had to be accommodated without confrontation.

'There is no better example of this than Natal-KwaZulu (negotiations), but this Government just

decides and imposes.'

Apart from the 2 000 000 blacks formally settled around Durban, a further 1 300 000 to 1 500 000 were settled there informally.

'The Act does not provide for the latter. How will it deal with them?' Mr Gastrow wanted to know from the Minister of Constitutional development, Mr Chris Heunis.

'If he wishes to proceed with its implementation, that is the surest way of sabotaging the negotiation attempt of Natal and KwaZulu for a joint administration.

'It will be absolutely fatal if implemented before negotiations are completed,' he said. — (Sapa)

Feb. 1986

Door is always open to Buthelezi, says PW

PARLIAMENT — President P W Botha has virtually invited Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, for talks about the black statutory council he is planning to set up.

He said in a statement yesterday that his door was "always open" if Buthelezi wanted to discuss any matter on which he wanted clarification or to express an opinion.

Botha was reacting to press reports that Buthelezi was reconsi-

ORMANDE POLLOK

dering his initial receptive attitude towards the council, which is being seen as an interim measure to give blacks some say in the legislative process while a new constitution is being worked out.

Buthelezi is regarded as a key figure in setting up the council as his participation would give it much needed credibility.

Buthelezi has said the President's slapping down of Foreign Minister Pik Botha last week and his explanation of his speech to Parliament had made him reconsider.

President Botha said in a statement yesterday that he did not know if Buthelezi had been correctly reported.

However, Buthelezi knew from experience that his door was always open to him.

'Buthelezi, ANC in deadly contest'

STML 19/2/86 107

By Bruce Cameron,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi would not talk to the Government because he was locked in a deadly contest with the African National Congress, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert has told President P W Botha.

The explanation was given after Mr Botha expressed concern about why Chief Buthelezi would not speak to him.

Dr Slabbert said the problem could be overcome by locking him into the initiative.

"I have a very strong feeling that we are on the verge of an initiative into which he can be drawn," he said.

Dr Slabbert said the ANC was busy with a strong anti-Buthelezi campaign for exactly the same reason given by the President.

"The ANC wants to be the only bull in the kraal and Buthelezi wants to be the only bull in the kraal.

"I have told them both that there were more bulls in the kraal than they were aware of."

Earlier in the conversation,

President Botha said nothing prevented Chief Buthelezi from talking to him. The problem was that he always wanted to talk alone and not with other blacks.

Mr Botha said he had told Chief Buthelezi political rights were not a priority requirement for the Zulus.

What was firstly required was that the Tugela basin be developed and Richards Bay used to make provision for the Zulus.

Dr Slabbert said he was sure Chief Buthelezi would agree. But Mr Botha asked why the chief would not talk about it.

A big problem for Chief Buthelezi was that if ANC leader Nelson Mandela died in prison, the chief would become the "Muzorewa of South Africa" and he was aware of this, Dr Slabbert replied.

He said he had told the ANC they were doing the wrong thing by encouraging the "education after liberation" campaign while Chief Buthelezi was keeping children in school.

In 10 years the Zulu children would be educated while others would be unemployable.

'Cosatu shares ANC policy'

Buthelezi

accuses Cosatu of poaching

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Feb. 1986

Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has launched another attack on the newly formed Confederation of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu).

In a statement from Ulundi yesterday he accused Cosatu of "political poaching".

Tension between the two organisations has been mounting in Natal in recent months, with fears that their rivalry could worsen.

"Inkatha takes strong exception to its members in the trade unions being carried on Mr Elijah Barayi's back for handing over to Sactu (the South African Council of Trade Unions) and automatically to the external mission of the ANC," said the statement.

"This is undemocratic, and our members have come to us to complain about this. It is political poaching."

Mr Barayi is the first president of the 500 000-strong Cosatu, which was launched in Durban in December. Cosatu's members are drawn from throughout the country.

Chief Buthelezi claimed that what Mr Barayi declared was the policy of Cosatu "is the policy of the external mission of ANC".

On the subject of advocating disinvestment, Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha found it "callous and insensitive for people who are working in factories to advocate a policy which will result in our people suffering more joblessness than they are already suffering because of the downturn in the economy".

Mismanagement

Chief Buthelezi said he was "unaware of any violence against members of Cosatu and we take strong exception to the suggestion by Cosatu that we are involved in any violence against Cosatu members."

"We agree with Cosatu that the South African Government had a hand in the mismanagement of the economy in South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said.

Hit-and-run: jogger almost decapitated

Pretoria Correspondent

A 21-year-old jogger was almost decapitated when apparently struck by the side of a vehicle in a hit-and-run accident of Pretoria at the weekend.

He was Mr Peter Bauthier, of Ploofsig Hills. The accident happened on Pretoria/Kyalami road, about 5 km south of Monavoni Circle, at about 6 am on Monday.

Mr Bauthier was running with a group of joggers, but was left behind. When other members of the group returned to the road, they found his body next to the road.

Police found remains of a vehicle's side mirror at the scene and believe the jogger could have been killed by a mini-delivery vehicle.

● Mr Johan van der Walt (21), of Ploofsig Street, Kloofsig, was killed when his car crashed into a road sign on a road between Lyttelton and the Monavoni Circle at about 3.40 pm yesterday.

His left leg was ripped from his body. It is believed Mr van der Walt was driving behind him, was first of two to be killed. A two-year-old girl, Elizabeth M. van der Walt, was killed when knocked down by a car on Pretoria/Hartbeespoort Dam road yesterday.

Anti-apartheid
action thwarts
Pick 'n Pay plans

An anti-apartheid union has not only forced Pick 'n Pay to abandon its plans to build a R560 million hypermarket in Melbourne, but, as a result, the group has lost the general manager of its Brisbane store.

"The general manager of the Brisbane store had been earmarked for the Melbourne store. He had organised schools for his family and was determined to move to Melbourne," said Mr Raymond Ackerman, joint MD of Pick 'n Pay.

Mr Peter Rice, director of Boksburg Hypermarket, is to move to Australia to take over the reins of the Brisbane store.

"He is going over to run the store for us. He leaves on Thursday. It will only be for a year or two, so he will not be lost to Pick 'n Pay South Africa."

Mr Ackerman has just returned from Australia after an unsuccessful bid to persuade the Plumbers and Gasfitters Union to lift its ban on construction work on the planned hypermarket.

Start talks with black
leaders, chief urges

The Star's Foreign News Service

BONN — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl believe the South African Government must begin a comprehensive dialogue with black leaders.

The two men discussed South Africa during a meeting in Mr Kohl's office on the second day of Chief Buthelezi's week-long visit to West Germany.

The Chief Minister of kwaZulu arrived in Bonn on Monday and yesterday met both Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. On Friday he meets President Richard von Weizsaecker.

Chief Buthelezi is in West Germany as the guest of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, a political education organisation owned by Mr Kohl's Christian Democratic Union.

Mr Kohl's Press spokesman said Chief Buthelezi had "underlined the necessity of early substantial progress in the participation, as promised by the Government, of all population groups in the formation of a political consensus and in the introduction of a social order acceptable to all sectors of the population."

"Chief Buthelezi emphasised the need for an early beginning to the dialogue which must include all recognised leaders of the non-white population, including also those who, as political prisoners, currently have no chance to participate in the fashioning of a future South Africa."

"Peaceful change in South Africa can be imagined only if all of the country's political forces are drawn into a negotiated solution."

Tomorrow Chief Buthelezi will take part in a round-table discussion with political and business leaders.

Buthelezi to speak before UK committee

BUS DAY 20/1/88 (107)



● BUTHELEZI

LONDON — KwaZulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi is to give evidence to the House of Commons select committee on foreign affairs today.

He was invited to the Tory-dominated committee last year after a row within the Conservative Party over the appearance of African National Congress president Oliver Tambo.

When Tambo gave evidence, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the House of Commons the views of black moderates should also be heard.

JOHN BATTERSBY

After she intervened, committee chairman Sir Anthony Kershaw invited Buthelezi to testify.

Since Tambo's appearance before the committee, Progressive Federal Party leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert and members of the House of Representatives and the Chamber of Deputies have appeared before the committee.

Last month Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe testified on Britain's foreign policy towards SA.

Buthelezi, a guest of the SA

Foundation, met members of the European Parliament in Strasbourg last week, and on Friday held a Press conference in Paris.

During his stay in London, he will meet Tory and Labour MPs and British businessmen.

Earlier last year Buthelezi met Thatcher at her Downing Street residence, where he strongly criticised the international sanctions campaign and supported British foreign policy towards SA.

In Paris on Friday, Buthelezi again hit out at sanctions.

'Vast outlay on schools, housing, welfare needed'

End to apartheid won't stabilise SA — Buthelezi

107 STAR 20/1/86

LONDON — South Africa would not achieve stability unless it overcame vast backlogs in housing, education and health and welfare services, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in London last night.

An electorate of starving millions who had gained nothing from political victories in eradicating apartheid would present unmanageable political problems, he warned.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president was speaking at a dinner in his honour hosted by Mr David Willers, director of the South Africa Foundation, and attended by leading journalists and a party of visiting Natal businessmen led by Mr A Hamilton, president of the Natal Chamber of Industries.

His theme was the danger of using violence to bring about or to resist meaningful political and social change in the country.

Chief Buthelezi said apartheid survived only because it was maintained by state violence. It would have ceased long ago if the Government had not used Draconian powers to combat popular opposition.

However harsh economic, demographic, political and diplomatic realities were combining to militate against the perpetuation of a system based on what

he called Afrikaner racist ideologies.

There was now a realisation that apartheid could not be supported by the country's economy and big business had, for the first time, defined a political role for itself and was insistently urging the need for real reform.

It was only those who rejected capitalism and the free enterprise system who did not welcome big business's shift towards the political arena. These were the people who advocated violence as the means of change.

Chief Buthelezi warned that, in the South African context, violence could not be eliminated by violence. More state violence to deal with counter-violence simply produced an upward spiral which, as South Africa was now finding to its cost, was becoming unmanageable on both sides.

A violent victory by either the State or its opponents would spell doom for South Africa and would come only after both sides had destroyed everything its people valued.

The destruction of the economy in the process of liberating the country would present future governments with an impossible situation, he said.

— Sapa.

sday, February 20, 1986

Chief warns on P W's attitude to joint plan

Mercury 20/2/86

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BONN—Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned here last night that President Botha might oppose the KwaZulu/Natal joint authority plan if he (Chief Buthelezi) would not take part in the proposed national statutory council.

He also announced that

KwaZulu and the Province had agreed that the KwaZulu/Natal authority's chairmanship would alternate between him and the Administrator and that they would jointly decide on matters where consensus could not be reached among the constituent parties.

Proposals to implement this, the second phase of the plan, go before Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis next month.

Now, Chief Buthelezi told German VIPs at a dinner hosted by Adenauer Foundation chairman Dr Bruno Heck, work was

to begin on the politically dramatic third phase of the KwaZulu/Natal proposals.

In this phase, he said, the task was to find a unified political system with an integrated legislative authority along the lines of the Buthelezi commission recommendations.

Blacks and whites involved in the negotiations were convinced that what he called the political logjam in the region could be broken, in spite of many difficulties and the prospect of tough negotiations.

The Buthelezi commission report was proving a practical guide in the striving for consensus politics, not just for the KwaZulu/Natal region but for the whole of South Africa.

Crossed

Further developments now depended on the extent to which the central Government would delay sanctioning them, which it could do only because of statutory requirements, the chief said.

He said whether or not the President would take umbrage over his reservations about participating in the national statutory council remained to be seen. — (Sapa)

Buthelezi asks Britain to act as 'an honest broker'

The Star Bureau
 LONDON, ANC violence d
 not have "a snowball's hope
 hell" of bringing South Afr
 to its knees, Chief Mangos
 Buthelezi has told the Hous
 Commons Select Committee
 Foreign Affairs.

Making a plea for Britain
 act as "an honest broker"
 South Africa and opposing s
 tions, Chief Buthelezi sp
 nearly two hours answer
 questions from MPs on the
 party committee.

He said he had not give
 hope of a non-violent sol
 even though President
 Botha "just hasn't got the
 ness" to become the states
 to save South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said he
 no hostility to the ANC. He had
 written to Nelson Mandela wish-
 ing him well over his recent ill-

ness and had received a warm
 reply.
 He had also written to Presi-
 dent Botha last year asking him
 to release Mandela.

If the people of South Africa
 elected Nelson Mandela as their
 leader, he would be happy to
 serve under him.

He accepted that Mr Oliver
 Tambo was not a Marxist or a
 Communist, but there were
 members of the South African
 Communist Party on his execu-
 tive.

He differed with the ANC
 over violence. "Logistically —
 leaving aside any philosophical
 considerations — it is not pos-
 sible to overthrow South Africa
 by violence.

"We have not seen a fraction
 of the lethal power whites can
 unleash. If whites are pushed to
 the wall they'll scorch the
 earth," Chief Buthelezi said.

"The impression is being
 given that the Government is
 on the run and that P.W. Botha
 has lost the will to rule. Noth-
 ing of the sort has happened."

The impression that the rev-
 olution had started and was un-
 stoppable was also false. "How
 many whites have been killed?"
 Chief Buthelezi asked.

"Blacks appear to be good,
 soft targets. Their houses are
 attacked with AK rifles and
 with limpet mines, but nobody
 has attacked Libertas where
 P.W. Botha lives."

He had never stopped anyone
 joining the ANC. "There is noth-
 ing to stop anyone crossing the
 borders and going into exile.

"I have told people, and the
 Government didn't like it, that
 they can cross the borders into
 Lesotho, Botswana and Swazi-
 land. The fence is not guarded
 all the way.

"But I don't see tens of thou-
 sands of young blacks doing it.

"We haven't exhausted the
 non-violent possibilities," Chief
 Buthelezi said.

He added: "My experience of
 mankind is that human beings
 resort to violence only when
 there is nothing more left to do.

"I am a constituency politi-
 cian. As such, if my people feel
 the time has come to take up
 arms, I will lead them.

"I have told the youth that if
 I feel the time has come, I will
 give them guns."

Chief Buthelezi said he had
 written a letter to President
 Botha when Mandela went into
 hospital last year. He pleaded
 with him to use the opportunity
 to release Mandela.

Chief Buthelezi said he had
 always respected Mandela's pa-
 triotism and political reality.

He would serve under him if
 he was the peoples' choice. "But
 as much warmth as I feel for
 him, I would reject him being
 imposed on us.

"The ANC want to march on
 Pretoria by force of arms to
 seize power. They see a socia-
 list future for us. It would be
 imposed without a choice."

Chief Buthelezi said his main
 strategy was to develop a high-
 ly cohesive organisation and
 then use it to wield worker and
 consumer power.

But he criticised present con-
 sumer boycotts saying they had
 been imposed through violence

South Africa were under the age
 of 15. They needed education
 and jobs or "they can be used by
 anyone."

He said it was "simply not
 true" that tens of thousands of
 blacks supported sanctions and
 alleged that bodies such as the
 World Council of Churches and
 the International Congress of
 Free Trade Unions made their
 financial support of South Afri-
 can bodies dependent on them
 supporting sanctions.

Chief Buthelezi said propos-
 als for a joint kwazulu-Natal
 administration were not dead.
 Proposals would soon be sub-
 mitted to the Government on a
 joint administration in Natal
 which could prove a model for
 the rest of the country.

He praised the Progressive
 Federal Party for acting as the
 conscience of the whites.

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Buthlezi 'betrayed' in talks

BONN. — The release of the taped discussion between Mr PW Botha and Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert has angered Chief Gatsha Buthlezi, currently on a European trip.

Chief Buthlezi, Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister and President of Inkatha, said in a statement last night: "I can only regretfully conclude — after studying the text of the taped conversation relating to myself — that Mr Botha and Dr Slabbert were acting like two whites pontificating about an uppity, difficult kaffir."

He said the two men had done a "veritable hatchet job" on him.

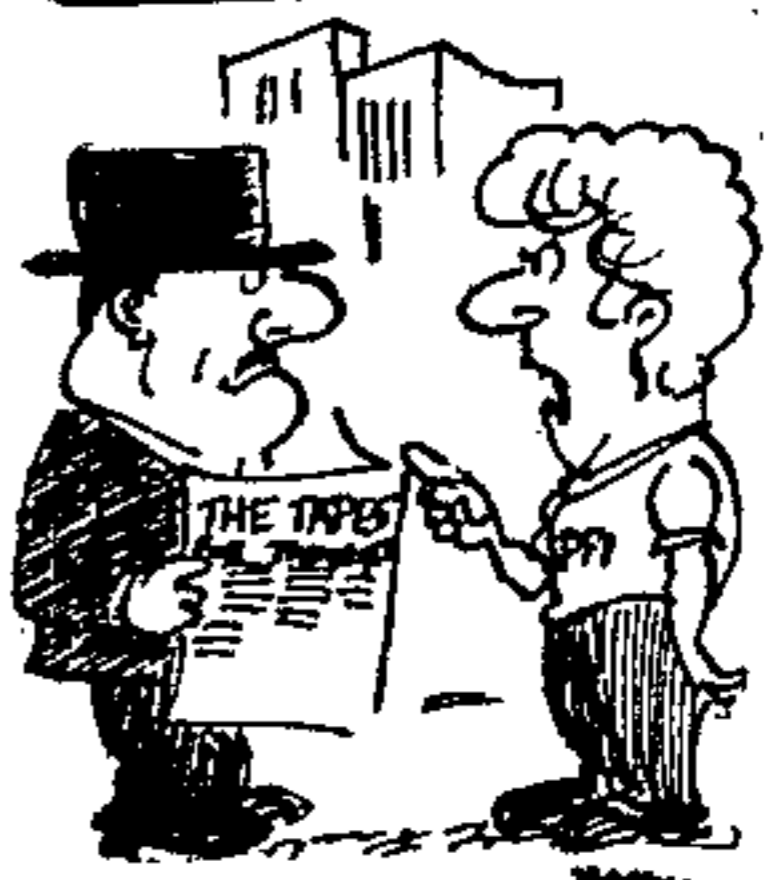
The statement added: "This is a matter of deep concern to me. Not only on a personal level but because the widespread publicity given to the transcript of the tape will alienate a great many blacks — including of course my own supporters."

The "utterances" of the two men could not have come at a worse time, the chief said.

"I have no illusions about the world of politics and — in particular — politics in South Africa. But this time I am feeling betrayal as never before."

The taped conversation referred to the chief as wanting to be "...the only bull in the kraal". — Sapa

crack of dawn



"It's all a vicious plot. Van Zyl was taped out of context!"

While playing SAU side Australians this ● Full report, page

All the runners tomorrow Penin... Marat... PAGE

Pic



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Firm told to support ANC — Buthelezi

STAR 21/2/80 (107)

Chief hits at Tutu over R25-m grant

BONN — Bishop Desmond Tutu has rejected a Coca-Cola International offer of a R25-million trust fund for black education in South Africa unless Coca-Cola publicly supports talks with the ANC, threatens disinvestment and excludes Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's involvement.

This was said in Bonn yesterday by Chief Buthelezi in an address on the role of donor agencies in South Africa.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president was illustrating the manner in which, he claimed, international donor agencies could, sometimes unwittingly, be manipulated for political ends.

He produced a copy of a

memorandum sent to senior Coca-Cola executive Mr David Schneider and signed jointly by Bishop Tutu, his SACC colleague the Reverend Allan Boesak and by Professor Jakes Gerwel, rector-designate of the University of the Western Cape.

In it, they stipulate that "the involvement of any homeland functionaries or people connected to organisations with official homelands links would preclude our participation".

And they urge Coca-Cola to threaten to consider pulling out of South Africa unless the Government takes significant steps towards change "within a prescribed time".

They stipulate that such steps must "at least" include the lifting of the state of emergency, the abolition of pass laws and influx control, the release of all political prisoners, the repeal of all discriminating legislation, the establishing of one single ministry for education and the official end of the homeland policy.

Non-violent

The group said in the memorandum that while the donation is intended as support for progressive initiatives seeking non-violent change in South Africa, such support needs to address the "political environment" of their efforts to effect non-violent change.

And, they say, "a crucial element in that environment is the recognition of the African National Congress as an important participant in the political pro-

cess".

"Our decision to participate in the proposed trust would therefore be greatly facilitated by Coca-Cola adding its voice to the growing public call for the SA government to start talking to the ANC."

In his address in Bonn, Chief Buthelezi pointed out that Coca-Cola, one of the world's largest companies, had been persuaded that they should as foreign investors make the very substantial contribution of about R25-million towards the process of change in South Africa by way of black education.

Misrepresentation

He accused Bishop Tutu, Dr Boesak and Professor Gerwel of trying to use the proposed educational scheme as a political stick with which to beat him.

● Professor Gerwel said this morning it was a "misrepresentation" that Bishop Desmond Tutu and other black leaders demanded that Coca-Cola International associated itself with the ANC before the company's offer of R25 million for black education will be accepted.

Professor Gerwel told *The Star*: "Negotiations between us and Coca-Cola are in any event still continuing."

"Because of the confidential nature of our discussions I cannot go into detail. But the allegation that we demanded that Coke should associate itself with the ANC is misrepresentation."

Bishop Tutu and Coca-Cola were not available for comment this morning.

Taped conversation of Botha and Slabbert disturbs, says Buthelezi

BONN — The release of the taped discussion between the State President and Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, the former Opposition leader, has angered Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, currently in Europe. Chief Buthelezi, KwaZulu Chief Minister and president of Inkatha, yesterday issued a statement reacting to references made about him in the conversation.

"I can only regretfully conclude — after studying the text of the taped conversation relating to myself — that Mr P W Botha and Dr Slabbert were acting like two whites pontificating about an upity, difficult kaffir.

"I must, at the outset, assume that the information conveyed to me here in Germany is correct. If it is, then I find it most distasteful and extremely disturbing. While I am working day and night to implore Western leaders and others to help South Africa work towards a negotiated future in which

there will be power-sharing, peaceful change and national reconciliation, I learn to my distress that back home I am being stabbed in the back," the statement added.

"This is a matter of deep concern to me. Not only on a personal level but because the widespread publicity given to the transcript of the tape will alienate a great many blacks — including of course my own supporters."

"If whites are seeking blacks with whom they can negotiate and share power, this then is an object lesson on how not to go about it."

The taped conversation referred to the chief as wanting to be "...the only bull in the kraal."

"They accuse me of wanting to talk alone and of not wanting to talk with other black people," Chief Buthelezi's statement said.

He refuted the image, saying: "This amazes me." — Sapa.

Doctor to
challenge
kwaZulu

A Soweto medical doctor has laid charges with the South African Medical and Dental Council (SAMDC) against the kwaZulu Department of Health for alleged unfair dismissal and alleged defamation of character.

Dr M P Chuene, an epidemiologist and inspector of health, said she was forced to take early retirement after being "falsely accused of fraud, irresponsibility and gross lack of integrity".

She said that when she told the authorities she was prepared to challenge the allegations in court, they were dropped. Dr Chuene has now taken the matter to the council, whose medical committee of preliminary inquiry will hear the case on Friday.

Industrial development is 'key to SA crisis'

22/1/86 BUS DAY (107)
LONDON — Political victories over apartheid would be helpful to ordinary people only if accompanied by industrial development, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

The chief minister of KwaZulu told bankers in London that SA's crisis was caused by "exploitive businessmen" who had in the past been more interested in profit than social justice.

That was why the ANC saw capitalism, and transnational corporations in particular, as the root of the problem.

"They and the organisations doing their fetching and carrying for them argue very fiercely that the country's economy must be destroyed and brought under the control of a future government by nationalising major undertakings."

But, said Buthelezi, the free enterprise system was the most efficient system mankind had devised.

Economic development was needed to cope with unemployment, under-employment, hunger, disease and ignorance, he said.

This development would depend on the free inflow of capital, managerial skills and technology.

"If South Africa abandons the free enterprise system, that inflow will be drastically reduced and there will be an unmanageable spread of the poverty and deprivation, which apartheid has anchored, for the majority of the people."

"My message to the international business community is that if they perceive what I am saying to be true, then they must follow the lead given by South African businessmen." — Sapa.

Cosatu hits out at homeland leaders

EAST LONDON — A strong attack was made on homeland leaders at a Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) rally here last night.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, was singled out for attack by the Cosatu president, Mr Elijah Barayi, who said the Inkatha leader was referred to as "mntwana" (child) in Natal. He said he was called that because he was out of step with reality.

"He will go the way he came," he told the nearly 4 000-strong crowd which packed the city hall and spilled over into the quadrangle, passages and streets.

Mr Barayi said Chief Buthelezi wanted to form his own trade union federation to oppose Cosatu but had to apply to Pretoria first.

"Bantustans were created by the boers to retard our progress and we must oppose their authority," he told the fist-waving, chanting crowd.

Mr Barayi said Chief Buthelezi had accused Cosatu of being a front for the African National Congress. The federation's reply was that it would co-operate with all progressive organisations.

He said homeland leaders were selling the black people to the mines for a fee.

"Let us, as black people, forget our differences and fight the enemy. The enemy comes in many forms — even in black faces."

He said Cosatu's aim was to bring together more than 500 000 workers and to create a strong platform to protect them.

"We want the right of free movement and the right to sell our labour

where we want to. We do not want to be treated like animals any longer. We are sick and tired of being contract workers who, at the end of the day, have to return to homelands which were created to keep the black man in bondage."

A Cosatu executive member, Mr Makhulu Ledwaba, said in reply to a question about Cosatu operating in the homelands that the federation had adopted a programme of action against the homelands.

"We will do everything in our power to undermine bantustans. We don't know where they came from."

He said companies would try to flee to homelands where unions were banned but Cosatu "will reach them wherever they go".

The general secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo, said white employers had free rein to exploit workers in the homelands.

He said liberals wanted Cosatu to place its politics in the hands of politicians but the federation would not do that as it had proved the undoing of workers' struggles throughout the world.

"We do not want cult heroes," he said, and explained the devolution of power to grassroots level in the structure of Cosatu as a worker organisation where the leaders merely carried out the mandate given by the workers.

Mr Naidoo sketched a brief history of black trade unionism since 1919 and the emergence of the militant progressive unions.

"It took us four painstaking years of discussion to form Cosatu and now that we have been born, we have as our aim to free our people from the chains

of poverty and racism.

"While we recognise ourselves as a trade union and not as a political organisation, we cannot separate industrial issues from the broader struggle for freedom. Cosatu is part and parcel of the struggle for liberation."

"We are going to intensify our involvement in the struggle in the townships and we are going to break the chains of oppression," he said, and "saluted the youth in their struggle in the townships."

● Police and soldiers were prominent around the city hall last night.

It was announced from the stage that several cars parked outside had tyres punctured.

Buses were organised in Buffalo Street to take the people home and the master of ceremonies, Mr Robert Gqweta, appealed to the crowd to proceed quietly home and not to react to any provocation.

"We don't want to lose a single one of you," he told the crowd which danced and sang as they filed out of the city hall.



Mr Elijah Barayi, the president of Cosatu, addresses the rally yesterday.



Part of the crowd which squeezed into the city hall for the Cosatu rally yesterday.

DISPATCH 22/11/82

(107)



Contents of tapes angers Buthelezi

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — President Botha's negotiation process is in the balance following Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's rage over the contents of "the Botha tapes".

The kwaZulu Chief Minister said in a statement from Europe: "I can only regretfully conclude — after studying the text of the taped conversation relating to myself — that Mr P W Botha and Dr Slabbert were acting like two whites pontificating about an uppity, difficult kaffir."

"The two men had done a "veritable hatchet job" on him, he said, adding that a great many blacks, including his own supporters, would be alienated by the publicity given to the tapes.

"I have no illusions about the world of politics and — in particular — politics in South Africa. But this time I am feeling betrayal as never before."

NEGOTIATION SETBACK

President Botha was not immediately available for comment yesterday. However, Progressive Federal Party leader Mr Colin Eglin said the release of the transcript of the conversation between Mr Botha and Dr Slabbert last November 25 had set back the whole negotiation process with black leaders.

Political sources, even those close to the President, have expressed amazement at what they say is Mr Botha's naivete, first in publishing the fact that he secretly tapes his conversations and then in releasing a potentially damaging transcript.

Observers have pointed out that black leaders in particular would be nervous about talking with Mr Botha about highly sensitive constitutional matters.

107 BUS DAY 23/1/86

Buthelezi talks to Danes

LONDON — The KwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, arrived in Denmark yesterday for talks with senior members of the Danish government.

His three-day visit takes place against the recent decision by the government to cut its substantial coal imports from South Africa.

The government decision has become an intensely debated domestic political issue because it has led to a 12% increase in electricity rates for consumers.

Buthelezi is due to meet members of the lobby opposed to the government

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JOHN BATTERSBY

boycott of SA coal as well as meeting other leading Danish politicians.

He is due to return to SA tomorrow.

On the eve of his departure from London on Tuesday Buthelezi addressed a closed gathering of London bankers and businessmen on the role of business in SA.

He endorsed the strategy of creditors setting political demands for the rescheduling of short-term loans but warned that they should not overplay their hand.

● See Comment Page 6

Cape Times 23/1/86

University blamed for deaths

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The main cause of the tragedy on the campus of the University of Zululand on October 29, 1983, in which six people died in disturbances, appeared to be the failure of the university authorities to confine the crowd to the immediate vicinity of the Bhekuzulu Hall on the campus.

This is the finding of Professor A J Middleton, head of Criminal Law at the University of South Africa, whose one-man commission investigated the deaths.

His report says evidence suggested that acts since 1980 by radical students, backed by certain staff members, were aimed at demonstrating that "in the heartland of KwaZulu", Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of the homeland, was rejected by a university of which he is the chancellor.

"The ceremony commemorating the centenary of the death of King Cetswayo appears to have been regarded by these students as a further opportunity to denigrate Chief Buthelezi and the Inkatha movement and to stage a demonstration of their views."

Disruptive of academic activities

Professor Middleton said there had been no conclusive evidence of a clash between supporters of Inkatha and the United Democratic Front.

The commission recommended:

- The expulsion of students guilty of "wrongful conduct which is disruptive of the academic activities of the university and infringes the rights of others on the campus".

- That public gatherings be confined to the immediate vicinity of the Bhekuzulu Hall and that the university's chief security officer be charged with taking the necessary steps.

- That students and staff be prevented from making "irresponsible statements to the media concerning the official affairs of the university".

- Election of a "responsible Students' Representative Council".

Boycott closes down hotel

CITY P
107

23/2/86

By SIBUSISO MNGADI

UMLAZI'S boycott-stricken Executive Hotel is to close on March 31.

This was announced in Umlazi this week in a joint statement by KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation executive director Marius Spies and Ulundi Trading Company chairman SJ Mhlungu.

The closing of the hotel and the Speak-easy night club - once the most popular Durban night-spot - comes after a successful boycott called after Victoria Mxenge's murder.

It was claimed last August that co-owner and manager Peter Davidson, an Inkatha central committee member, had allowed impis to use the hotel as a "nest".

It was claimed the impis who killed 19 mourners during Mxenge's memorial service at the nearby Umlazi cinema had met at the hotel.

Davidson denied the allegations - but within two weeks the hotel was totally deserted.

The boycott was intensified by the bomb blast which rocked the hotel on September 19 - a day after the impi raid on Lamontville. The raid resulted in the killing of six impis by defending residents.

Spies and Mhlungu said the R1-million 50-room hotel was built by the now-defunct Bantu Investment Corporation in 1974. It was leased to UTC during 1981.

The statement said that although the KFC was prepared to sell the building, the lessors did not want to buy it because of "unfavourable trading conditions".

THOUSANDS OF PUPILS MARCHED TO GET BACK SCHOOL FEES

(107)

Back school fees

THE crisis in black education has now shifted to books and school fees

A long simmering row over this exploded in Durban this week.

Thousands of students from KwaMashu and Umlazi marched to the KwaZulu Education offices, demanding a refund of their school fees - and free books.

Several principals' homes and offices were attacked and damaged extensively.

These incidents are part of students' anger countrywide over textbooks and school fees.

The Transvaal and the Cape have been most affected, while KwaZulu and other parts of the country have been quiet.

In Johannesburg, Mudiini Maivha reports, about 350 people attending a People's Education Committee meeting in Lenasia's Patidar hall walked out in protest against police presence on Wednesday night.

A contingent of cops in uniform and plain clothes arrived long before the meeting started.

Over 10 plain clothes cops armed with revolvers went into the hall - where they took pictures and filmed the proceedings. Other cops milled around outside and in the street.

The meeting was chaired by Azanian People's Organisation Health Secretary Dr Abubaker Asvat.

Scheduled to speak



Thousands of KwaMashu pupils bearing posters marched to the local circuit inspector's office this week to demand free books and a refund of school fees.

were Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee executive Reverend Molefe Tsele, the UDF's Reverend Frank Chikane and the SPCC's Lenasia branch members.

Meanwhile, an educational conference aimed at solving the education crisis will be held in Johannesburg on July 3-5 under the auspices of the Montessori Society of SA.

The conference hopes to attract a wide spectrum of parents' and students' organisations such as the SPCC and similar bodies.

The conference is an attempt to get together all people involved in education to exchange views and to find ways and means of providing equal education opportunities for all students.

During the KwaMashu riots this week over 5 000 students, led by KwaMashu Education Crisis Committee chairman and Mayor Yusumuzi Mbambo, took to the streets with posters and placards.

They demanded free books and a refund of school fees.

Other demands were the abolishing of Inkatha as a subject at schools and the dismantling of "dummy" school committees to be replaced by democratic Students Representative Councils.

A report-back meeting of students was disrupted by cops who fired teargas and birdshot at them.

As the students scattered, they stoned and burned vehicles. A KwaZulu government car and

a bakery van were set alight.

Thousands of students at Umlazi went on the rampage demanding a refund of school fees and instant recognition by KwaZulu education authorities of the Umlazi Education Crisis Committee so they can negoti-

ate directly with the homeland government.

A police vehicle was stoned and a private car burnt. Cops fired teargas and birdshot and a man was wounded and arrested.

Offices of the school of which Umlazi Mayor and Inkatha regional chair-

man Siphon Mfeka is principal were petrolbombed, causing about R3 000 damage.

At East London deputy circuit inspector DD Makawula accused teachers of being the "stumbling block" preventing students from attending schools.

INKATHA

Going into labour

A meeting of Inkatha supporters held at Esikhawini near Richard Bay last Sunday has resolved to establish a new federation of trade unions loyal to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement.

The move is a direct challenge to the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu). Future developments are likely to go a long way towards resolving the hotly-disputed question of the extent of Inkatha support in various regions of Natal and other parts of the country.

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THE NATAL OPTION

Coming closer

Firm proposals for the joint administration of Natal and KwaZulu, soon to be put on the table, could provide the first true test of

government's willingness to consider some sort of federal future for SA.

Last year the working committee examining the issue finalised plans for the formation of a joint executive, composed of members of the Natal Provincial Administration and the KwaZulu government, which would oversee matters of common interest in fields such as hospital services, traffic control, roads and education.

Informal co-operation already exists between the two administrations. The new body would bring that co-operation to a much more formal level. But it needs government approval to become a reality.

Natal's senior MEC, Frank Martin, says the proposal will be laid before Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis shortly. No major difficulties are anticipated, he says, as government has already given the working group something of an open mandate.

The moves have the firm support of established business and industry and there is a pervasive feeling in the province that Natal should be given the right to pursue its own regional option within the wider constitutional framework. "We will be telling government that this is what we want," says Martin.

If Martin is able to convince government that a new, joint executive will streamline administration in the region and ultimately save taxpayers money, enabling legislation should follow fairly swiftly. But he could well run into problems with the implementation of the next phase of the proposals: establishing a joint legislative body for the region.

Heunis is already on record as saying that a joint executive could have its uses. But he stopped short of giving his blessing to a joint legislature. At this stage, government is still firmly wedded to the concept of "own affairs" administration — even down to the regional level. A combined legislative body, with cross-racial inputs, is far removed from its present constitutional thinking.

Provincial government sources, however, are of the opinion that a joint legislature is the only sensible vehicle through which the racially intertwined population of Natal and KwaZulu may be governed. It squares with the concept of allowing for local options and could open the door to further power sharing, perhaps within the framework of a federation. They hint that they will press ahead with their plans — whether or not government approves.

Says KwaZulu's representative on the committee, Minister of Education and Culture, Oscar Dhlomo: "By opting for a single legislature we are not abdicating our rights

to full participation at the centre. We see this merely as a first step."

Dhlomo says this year the working group will be hosting a conference of all interested parties to examine ways in which a joint legislature could be structured. He says the Buthelezi Commission report would be "put on the table" but it is "up to other groups to bring their proposals."

He claims it is "in the interest of all the people of Natal to participate," and says the widest possible spectrum of political opinion would be canvassed.

OPEN CBDs

Red tape red herring?

Nearly two years after government agreed to allow all races to trade in central business districts (CBDs), they are still exclusively white because of seemingly endless bureaucratic procedures.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis this week blamed red tape for the delay. But he promised a new, streamlined procedure which could lead to

CBDs in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban being opened to all races "any day now."

This week's excuse is the latest in a series that followed the March 1984 announcement by the then Community Development Minister, Pen Kotze, that government had agreed to allow all races to trade freely in CBDs. But instead of acting swiftly to make the most of what was hailed as a significant reform, government hesitated, back-tracked and stumbled into a bureaucratic morass from which it appears unable to emerge. One

FREDERIK VAN ZYL SLABBERT

Waiting for Botha



Progressive Federal Party leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert talks to the *FM* about prospects for the forthcoming parliamentary session.

FM: What, in your opinion, is the state of nation?

Van Zyl Slabbert: In the face of political and economic deterioration we are in a state of anticipation, waiting to see what President Botha says at the opening of Parliament on January 31. Foreign visitors have added to the anticipation that something is going to be announced that could relieve some pressure. But, at the same time, if you think about what is needed and what is being said, I'm not quite sure government is going to deliver the goods.

What is the minimum you would like Botha to say?

I would like him to spell out what he means when he says he doesn't agree with apartheid. He has to declare apartheid dead and demonstrate it by telling us what he is prepared to do. He must say what laws he is going to scrap, and not only scrap, but not substitute with new laws that pursue the same goal. In my mind there is a clear distinction between dismantling apartheid and negotiating an alternative. You can't start with the one before you've done the other. It's futile for Mr Botha to call for negotiations before he's dismantled apartheid, and nobody but government can do that. Negotiation is not about dismantling apartheid, it is about an alternative political system. I think there is genuine confusion about this both in and outside government. Foreigners who talk to Mr Botha seem to confuse negotiating a non-racial democracy with the dismantling of apartheid. You ask them what they mean by getting rid of apartheid and they say majority rule. But majority rule is another matter. We can negotiate an alternative. Getting rid of apartheid is not

that, it is scrapping laws. This confusion lets government off the hook every time.

You say you believe there is confusion on this issue in government circles.

Yes, I pick it up, but there is also sometimes a deliberate wilfulness. I think this year is going to see government pinned down more and more on what it really means to get rid of apartheid.

What is the state of reform?

It's rather eclectic. It takes place on different levels. I don't think one should underestimate the degree of change government is prepared to make in the economy... deregulation, the informal sector, allowing people to move (for economic reasons). I think there will be substantial reforms in these areas as well as important shifts in influx control, which will be meaningful to people affected by those laws. But the dilemma with the process of reform is that changes simply highlight the need for more reform. They don't manage to contain pressure, they generate more.

What could government do to set up successful negotiations with extra-parliamentary groups?

It's the old theory of the giant step to get ahead of the game. Government has to take a step that is so imaginative that the unwillingness of people to come forward and negotiate will appear extremely unreasonable against the goals that they've set. But at the moment, even though government may believe it's done a lot, people who don't come forward can justify it in terms of what still has to be done. The step government must take needs to be of such symbolic significance that to carry on with violence and the armed struggle would be quite unreasonable. We need a declaration of intent to get rid of apartheid, restore freedom of choice, allow people the freedom to organise peacefully and legitimately. Government must legitimise all peaceful organisations that people want to belong to. That would be a gesture to grab attention. If you release political prisoners against this background you can justifiably claim to be trying. Then, if the armed struggle continues, it loses justification in the eyes

of the world and in the eyes of many of its potential followers.

Do you believe government really accepts that "power-sharing" means losing the power it now has?

Government is trapped in its own rhetoric. I think Mr Botha will say on January 31 that he doesn't want white domination. If he says that, he is also saying that whites are going to lose the power they now have. Either he doesn't mean what he says, or if he means it, he has to find out from others how he can achieve this as congenially as possible. But equally, what does it mean if the African National Congress (ANC) or any other group says the only remaining problem is how to transfer power to the people? Power is localised in individuals, in groups of individuals. When the ANC starts talking about the masses, the people, the struggle, they're talking about their struggle and control by them. If they simply define the situation as a transfer of power from the white government to themselves, I don't see it happening.

You have been critical of some of the activities of the security forces in recent months. How out of tune with the reform initiative do you believe police and military leaders are?

If you argue that stability is needed to implement reform, then the manner in which you maintain stability is crucial to the success of the reform process. If police and military action alienates the people who are supposed to be the beneficiaries of reform, then it becomes a self-defeating process. Reports from townships suggest that government should sit down with its security chiefs, assess what it hopes to achieve, and see what kind of co-operation it can get from the other side. It was quite clear to me after speaking to people in Port Elizabeth and Natal and elsewhere that the average township dweller's experience was one of repression rather than reform. So somewhere the reform message is just drifting away. I firmly believe that those people who have to understand what real reform is all about are those who have to maintain stability in order for it to succeed, if they don't, we're just wasting our time.

FACE
TO
FACE

INKATHA

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Going into labour FM

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THE NATAL OPTION

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KwaZulu to debate plans for future

African Affairs
Correspondent

THE fourth session of the fourth KwaZulu Legislative Assembly will open at Ulundi on March 19.

This comes in the wake of intensive discussions between KwaZulu and Natal on joint power-sharing in the region.

Dr Oscar Dhlomo, the acting Chief Minister of the region, said it was likely the question of multiracial local and regional government would be discussed by the Assembly if the subject was included in the policy speech of the Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi is in Europe at present and has referred to the proposals in several of his speeches.

Last month it was decided by representatives of the KwaZulu Cabinet and the Provincial Executive Committee of Natal that a document setting out intentions for future joint rule was to be sent to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

Dr Dhlomo said yesterday that it was hoped the document would be ready for submission by the end

of the month.

After the meeting in December, Dr Dhlomo and Mr Frank Martin, senior MEC in the Executive Committee, explained that negotiations conducted over the past year had resulted in a desire to establish joint legislative structures for the region.

They emphasised that the first informal phase of this co-operation had been successful, with heads of departments from both administrations meeting on a regular basis and monthly meetings of a strategic policy group.

Phase three

Dr Dhlomo said at the time that it would be necessary for the South African Government to pass legislation to permit the start of phase two of the operation — the creation of the administrative structures.

He said that subject to approval by the South African Cabinet, the two administrations could then move into phase three of the operation.

This phase, he emphasised, would be a single legislative authority for the people of KwaZulu-Natal, including Indians and coloureds.

The case for Inkatha

It is not surprising that there is a great deal of confusion in some quarters about the national cultural liberation movement, Inkatha, led by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Recently, for instance, *The Star* in one issue (January 31) published a Page 8 denial by Inkatha of any involvement in so-called "vigilante" groups in Leandra. On Page 12, however, journalist Jo-Anne Collinge wrote with some authority about "so-called 'Inkatha' gangs" in Leandra and "pitched battles between gun-toting 'Inkatha' members and ... supporters".

Ms Collinge did not make it clear that the reason she put the name "Inkatha" in quotes was because there was no proof that the real Inkatha movement was involved. In short, what she should have said, but didn't, was that there were allegations that a gun-toting gang calling itself "Inkatha" was running amok in the Leandra area. Inkatha officials had, however, denied that any Inkatha members were implicated in any way.

Ms Collinge had not, in fact, contacted Inkatha to hear its side of the story — hence this lengthy explanation of Inkatha's views and its rebuttal of allegations which, to put it mildly, somewhat smear the good name of the movement.

To be fair, Ms Collinge was not the only one who made the same "mistake". Another newspaper went further and said that not only had an "Inkatha" gang murdered Chief Ampie Mayisa in Leandra but that the "vigilante" group was paid R10 000 to do so.

So ready were some to believe this libel that even the Anglican Bishop Suffragan of Johannesburg, Bishop Simeon Nkoane, was quoted in the press as telling US Assistant Secretary of State Dr Chester Crocker that "... Mayisa's attackers were members of Inkatha, the powerful and politically conservative organisation led by Chief Buthelezi".

So now Inkatha stands accused not only of having "vigilantes" but, even worse, of being involved in "death squads".

The facts of the matter are that Inkatha does not have a branch in Leandra or anywhere near it. Furthermore, the poor unfortunate man who

By Dr
Oscar
Dhlomo
(right),
secretary
general of
Inkatha



was hacked to death in Leandra for being an "Inkatha" member was not a member of Inkatha.

In short, Inkatha denies any involvement in the tragic murders and mayhem in Leandra. Inkatha does not have "vigilante" groups, nor does it support these so-called "extra-legal agencies".

So why, readers may well ask, was Inkatha's name dragged into the issue in the first place? And why are some people only too willing to perpetuate this slander? To explain this one must move away for a moment from the sordid subject of "vigilantes" into the bloodier arena of politics in South Africa today.

Inkatha has a total membership of 1 155 094. No other political organisation in the country, black or white, can prove so many paid-up supporters. And here lies the rub. Inkatha's strength is feared in many quarters. Respected, of course, in others.

The main protagonists in a well-organised campaign to erode Inkatha's power base are the ANC in mission in exile and the United Democratic Front. This is a simple statement of fact.

The UDF and its leaders and patrons, including prominent churchmen who openly call for support for the ANC, leave no stone unturned in their attempts to denounce Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha.

Strategies differ

Numerous documents and verbatim statements in possession of Inkatha indicate that as far as Inkatha and Chief Buthelezi are concerned, these men of the cloth definitely do not "love thy brother". Working in tandem, supporters of the ANC and the UDF have mounted a highly sophisticated campaign of denigration and vilification against Inkatha. The reason is really quite simple. Strategies differ.

Where the use of violence is concerned the UDF has, since its inception, set about to make the country ungovernable and the ANC has been waging a so-called "armed struggle" for decades. Inkatha is committed to non-violence and the politics of negotiation.

The UDF does not espouse the free enterprise capitalist system, nor does the ANC. Inkatha does. The UDF supports sanctions against South Africa

and so does the ANC. Inkatha is resolutely against the disinvestment campaign.

So, clearly, we have two organisations whose political agendas differ quite radically from Inkatha's. I won't complicate this scenario by bringing in other organisations, such as Azapo, which don't agree with Inkatha or the UDF.

The ANC and the UDF have, quite correctly, perceived Inkatha to be a threat to their ultimate aim of becoming South Africa's de facto "post-liberation government" — as the political pundits put it. (Political commentators seem to be all agreed that the leaders of the UDF would readily allow themselves to be absorbed into the ANC if that organisation were unbanned.)

On no occasion has the ANC ever committed itself to a multi-party democracy. It sees itself as a government in a future one-party state. And on no occasion has the UDF ever challenged this interpretation of democracy.

Inkatha, meanwhile, has set itself on the road to peaceful black negotiations with whites, coloureds and Indians and the ultimate expression of this would be free and fair elections in a multi-party unitary State.

Inkatha and its leaders in kwaZulu (no matter that they have blocked so-called independence for the region) have become a focus of political enmity by the ANC and the UDF. On their side, the level of animosity is very deep indeed.

Smear campaign

There is not doubt that the ANC and the UDF appeal to a considerable number of people who have "high visibility" (as they say in media jargon) in their various fields.

And when it gets down to the dirty tricks department, there's nothing like a good smear campaign to sow dissension and confusion among the ranks of the "enemy" and elsewhere. One just has grudgingly to admit that the ANC and the UDF are doing a magnificent job on their respective propaganda fronts.

Inkatha is literally under siege as it tries to fend off reports claiming, for example, that Inkatha members "swoop on houses with heavily armed policemen", that Inkatha "impis" terrorise whole townships and so on and so on. The movement gets blamed even for tribal faction fights. And the latest is gun-toting vigilantes called "Inkatha" running amok in a township.

One would like to be able to ignore these attempts to discredit Inkatha but the campaign of vilification has become very serious indeed.

The cruel world of South African black politics is such that fair play has flown out the window and, as a result, actions and reactions and abuses are perpetrated by all.

The facts of the matter are that all is not well in the black struggle for liberation and often things are not what they are purported to be.

Politics in this country have entered a crucial phase of transition. It would, therefore, be naive for concerned citizens who read newspapers to take everything at face value.

The struggles for power are under way in all quarters. Some have already taken off their gloves and are baring their bloodied knuckles.

The Sunday Star JAN 19

"To my astonishment, he told me my would-be assailants had been at the police office and had just left and that the police were aware that "Inkatha" (the name given to the vigilantes, although their standing with the national Inkatha movement has not been established) wanted to burn down my house and kill me.

The Star JAN 20

He stated that he and the chief had had a week's warning that the vigilantes, commonly known as "Inkatha", (but NOT the official Inkatha movement) were out to kill them.

Previous references to the Leandra vigilantes which appeared in articles written by Jo-Anne Collinge. The above items make it clear that *The Star* does not link them to the national Inkatha movement.

KwaZulu gets R2,5m for small industries

BUS DAY 24/2/86 (107)
Economics Reporter

MORE than R2,5m has been made available to promote the development of small industry in KwaZulu.

The move, initiated by the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation (KFC) through the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), is seen as an important method of promoting black entrepreneurship and creating vital job opportunities in KwaZulu.

The KFC hopes to generate a further R5,6m to finance small industrial development during 1986/7.

The programme consists of: the construction of 11 industrial and service complexes; two community complexes; obtaining land; the provision of loans to small industrialists; training and counselling costs; and investment of working capital.

Eight of the 13 planned projects in areas such as Ulundi, Ngwelezana, Inanda, Nquthu and Wembezi have already been initiated at an overall cost of R833 052. Three others are in the process of being implemented at a total cost of R1 076 000.

Two other projects, the Inanda Newton market stalls and the Osizweni factory units — together worth R652 948 — are at present in the planning stages.

The loan agreements were signed by Development Bank CE Simon Brand and KFC chairman Bishop Apheus Zulu in Sandton yesterday.

Black SA politics must be normalised, says Buthelezi

The Star Bureau

LONDON — kwazulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi returned to South Africa yesterday after addressing the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee here this week on problems facing South Africa and Britain's role in helping bring about change.

Here are some extracts from his written submission to the committee:

"It is true to say that the fate of not only South Africa but also of the whole of Southern Africa will be profoundly affected by what will be taking place in South Africa in the foreseeable future.

"What Great Britain and her allies do during

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this crucial period in our history could well be of cardinal significance.

"Whatever the National Party says and does, white South Africa recognises that apartheid has failed and that South Africa must move towards meaningful reform in which black South Africans are integrated into a central political system.

"I campaign for the release of political prisoners and for the unbanning of organisations and people. The democratic process in South Africa is deeply impaired because blacks cannot demonstrate their political choices by electing the leaders whom they think ought to be in the forefront of politics.

"It is in the circumstances of jailing, banings and detention without trial that black politics becomes confounded by celebrity leaders and self-

appointed spokesmen.

"The outside world has an urgent task to perform, and that is to mount every endeavour to persuade the South African Government to normalise black South African politics.

"There are some who now call for a Lancaster House-type conference and there are others calling for a national convention. Such endeavours must one day be made, but unless we now prepare for them by normalising politics, there will not be dialogue between black and white and between black and black.

"I am aware of the fact that you cannot schedule politics in logical sequences, but it would be illogical to bring the African National Congress mission in exile to the conference table while they have not yet the opportunity of putting their case

to the South African people and then going to that conference with a mandate from the people.

"I call for the immediate unbanning of the ANC and for the release of Nelson Mandela so that the South African population can judge for themselves the who's who of their politics. I have the deepest regard for Mr Mandela and I regard him as a brother in the struggle for liberation.

"My attitude to the disinvestment question has to be tempered by the realities of the South African situation. The West should realise that as soon as sanctions begin to bite, it is Black South Africa which will bear the brunt of the burden.

"The West should also realise that the South African Government is quite capable of taking retaliatory measures of the most despicable kind."

Buthelezi talks of debt threat

Buthelezi

107 25/2/86

PETER WALLINGTON

RECENT agreement on SA's foreign debt crisis would give South Africans time to think, Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport after his arrival from West Germany, Buthelezi said the issue of rescheduling debts could be used to push Pretoria towards reform, but only up to a point.

"The threat cannot be overplayed," he said. Buthelezi also commented on his statement in Bonn that the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev Desmond Tutu, had rejected Coca-Cola's R25m offer for the advancement of SA blacks unless the company met certain conditions.

He said German church leaders were shocked at the way donor funds were selectively used, and that the release of the document had sparked off a lively debate on the issue.

He added that German politicians were concerned about the prospect of a peaceful resolution to SA's problems, and that they had encouraged him to continue his strategy of non-violence.

Buthelezi said that his high-profile acceptance by leaders in West Germany, and before that in the US and Britain, had indicated a belief that the strategy of non-violence was correct.



Picture by Susan Flood

BUTHELEZI ... threat on foreign debt cannot be overplayed

The threat, if carried out, by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement to enter the trade union field is likely to intensify inter-union competition and introduce an added political dimension to labour relations in Natal.

Since the formation of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) in Durban last month, Chief Buthelezi has repeatedly made the threat, saying Inkatha's entry into the labour field would be in response to Cosatu's "declaration of war" on his organisation.

And when addressing Inkatha's central committee recently, Chief Buthelezi hinted at the possibility of the organisation forming committees in factories and training special organisers to counter Cosatu's "denigration" of Inkatha.

Although Inkatha has not clarified the kind of labour organisation it has in mind, the threat is not being taken lightly in labour circles. Sources believe that the organisation has, in fact, already started organising workers with political affiliation to Inkatha.

Options open to Inkatha include the rejuvenation and expansion of its only union affiliate, the National Union of Sugar Manufacturing and Refining

The factory floors of firms in Natal are likely to turn into political battle grounds if the kwaZulu homeland leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, carries out his threat to form his own trade union group to counter the influence of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu). This report by MIKE SILUMA.

Employees, or the formation of new unions which would then affiliate to the organisation.

The conflict between Inkatha and Cosatu comes as no surprise, given Inkatha's participation in homeland politics and Cosatu's fierce rejection of the homeland system.

From the time of its inception, Cosatu has come out strongly against what it contemptuously referred to as the "Bantustan system" and those who participated in it, declaring its commitment to a unitary, non-racial South Africa.

In addition, a resolution at the Cosatu inaugural conference made it clear the organisation would not hesitate to organise in factories in the homelands, even though most homeland authorities were averse to the presence in their territories of nationally based unions such as those belonging to Cosatu.

And the same resolution, pledging support for people resisting incorporation into homelands, specifically expressed support for the Durban communities which resisted incorporation into Chief Buthelezi's kwaZulu.

Another point of friction between Inkatha and Cosatu is disinvestment.

DIFFERENCES

Cosatu believes that in the face of what it sees as the Government's intransigence, disinvestment should be used to pressurise the authorities to dismantle apartheid. On the other hand, Inkatha rejects this, arguing that black people stand to be the worst affected by such a move.

So the upshot of an Inkatha presence, or that of Inkatha-inspired unions, on the shopfloor could be to highlight the existing differences, wi-

dening the cleavage between the two groups and placing an added strain on industrial relations.

Further, the establishment of Inkatha unions, assuming these were able to gain the experience already enjoyed by the older Cosatu unions, would force workers to choose between two politically opposed union blocks.

This would have the effect of undermining the unity achieved through the formation of Cosatu, say observers.

The emergence of a strong Inkatha-leaning union presence in Natal would also affect the political direction Cosatu might want to follow nationally because it would be forced to treat Natal as a special case.

But just as Inkatha's influence is concentrated in Natal, an Inkatha-affiliated union body is likely to be similarly limited in its scope of operation.

Inkatha and the labour field

27/1/86

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STVAK

THIS IS A... **Mono** PUMP

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27/2/86
Mercury

It goes on pumping

Just instal this borehole pump, go away, and it will carry on pumping more than 1 200 ℓ of water an hour as long as the sun is in the sky. Even under cloudy skies yesterday, it delivered a steady stream. Developed in South Africa by Stan Payne of Mono Pumps, the solar-powered pump — which doesn't use batteries — is believed to be the first of its kind. Needing hardly any maintenance, it is ideal for use in rural areas and the KwaZulu Government is interested in acquiring several. Seen here on test near Mfolweni south of Durban, a prototype powered by a 90-volt, 0,37-kilowatt motor is examined by Mono Pumps agricultural representative Nigel Eady and KwaZulu's Chief Superintendent of Works, Mr E G Carson.



Outpacing the NP

If government's thinking on future constitutional development at regional level in Natal is not yet clear, that of the joint Natal-KwaZulu working group certainly is.

The group wants to press ahead with a round-table constitutional conference, or "indaba," to which all interest groups — including the African National Congress (ANC) — will be invited to express their views (*Current Affairs* January 24).

Government's reservations on the matter are well known. The inescapable conclusion is that the group, initially charged with the responsibility for examining ways of forging closer co-operation between the Natal and KwaZulu administrations, is running well ahead of government policy.

Already the two administrations have established a loose working arrangement to adjudicate on matters of common interest. On March 11 a delegation will lay the outline of a proposed joint executive authority which will formalise the contacts between them before Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis.

The outcome of the meeting could be decisive. The delegation will be relying on government's co-operation to see its plans come to fruition as enabling legislation is required before the proposed joint executive can come



KwaZulu's Dhlomo ... give the Natal Option a chance

into being. But as the body would be purely administrative, with no legislative authority that would require a re-write of the constitution, the draft Bill should have a smooth passage.

It is the next phase of the proposals which

gives government its greatest cause for concern — that of a single, elected legislative authority for the region.

KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture Oscar Dhlomo has announced that the working group intends to press ahead with its plans to canvass views on the structure and functions of the proposed legislative body immediately after the meeting with Heunis. It is not necessary, he notes, to seek government's approval for this. Government will merely be "notified as a courtesy."

Experiment

Natal's senior MEC, Frank Martin, is of the opinion that such a body would fit in well with a federal constitution allowing for the exercise of a "local option" at the regional level. The idea, however, remains anathema to many Nationalists.

Dhlomo concedes the Natal-KwaZulu working group may well be out-pacing government, but he says: "We are asking government to give this experiment a chance, to postpone as far as possible any constitutional development in the region until the people of Natal have had their constitutional inputs."

Dhlomo's reading of the situation is that government is prepared to look at all constitutional proposals — provided they represent the combined view of all groups.

The Natal-KwaZulu working group does not expect its proposals to be the last word in regional constitution-making either. As

Dhlomo says: "If government comes up with its own constitutional proposals in the interim, we will weigh them up against ours. That is how the process of negotiation begins." ■

A medical scheme

Race classification must go, says chief

Meram

30/1/80

African Affairs Correspondent

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THERE could be no real meaningful political change until the race classification laws were scrapped, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, told the former United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Don McHenry, at Ulundi yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi, who was addressing Mr McHenry and a party of businessmen, said President Botha had the historic opportunity of breaking racial barriers in politics and of leading South Africa with a massive mandate from every section of the population.

Instead of this, however, he had thus far pitted himself and his party against the majority of South Africans. Since 1948, the Government and the National Party had treated black South Africans as the 'enemy of the State'.

The very considerable growth in violence used by the State to maintain apartheid, Chief Buthelezi said, had produced counter-violence and there had been an upward spiralling of violence which now needed to be broken.

This would happen only when the South African Government started negotiating with the majority of the people to arrive at a solution acceptable to all reasonable men and women in both black and white society.

While President Botha refused to lead the country into these negotiations the responsibility fell on black shoulders to keep the prospects of negotiation open, Chief Buthelezi said.

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Sharp concern as Rive resigns

STAR 31/1/86 (107)

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The resignation of Dr Louis Rive as chairman of the kwaZulu/Natal Planning Council has brought sharp reaction and concern from political parties.

Although Dr Rive has refused to give reasons for his sudden resignation, it is understood that it was the result of what he saw as Government tardiness in implementing development plans he had recommended.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, expressed his concern and hoped the Government would now implement the first phase of the

plan prepared by Dr Rive. He said if the plan were implemented it would be a monument to a great South African.

Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC, said there must have been a very valid reason for his resignation. It is very worrying that this should have happened.

'Serious setback'

Mr Peter Gastrow, Natal chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, said: "It is a serious setback and probably reflects his utter frustration at the lack of action and the failure by the Government to appreciate the seriousness of the problem.

"Dr Rive tried his best to

fight his way through a bureaucratic and ideological cobweb which makes it difficult to get to the root of so many of our problems."

He said the recent kwaZulu consolidation proposals alone would have caused Dr Rive to throw up his hands in despair at the waste of time and money.

Mr Ralph Hardingham, New Republic Party spokesman, said South Africa could ill afford to lose the services of a man of Dr Rive's calibre. "It is hoped that his decision was not prompted by a lack of response on the part of the Government to his recommendations. The fruits of the investigations so far must not be put aside."

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Rive quits planning council

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Dr Louis Rive, chairman of the KwaZulu/Natal Planning Council, resigned because he feared the government did not "seriously intend to implement expeditiously the recommendations of the council".

This was said by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, in a statement reacting to Dr Rive's resignation which was announced yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said

he had received a message from the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, stating the reasons for the resignation.

Dr Rive declined to comment yesterday.

In a statement yesterday, Dr Viljoen said Dr Rive had indicated that "he no longer sees his way clear to continue as chairman".

He named Dr A H Zulu, the vice-chairman, as his successor.

Dr Viljoen said he, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, and Chief Buthelezi deeply regretted Dr Rive's decision.

Dr Viljoen expressed appreciation and gratitude for Dr Rive's work as chairman.

**HAMILTON
RUSSELL
VINEYARDS**

In search of
great wine

Despite these criticisms, Vitus says the report is a useful working document, particularly where it addresses itself to the provision of services at grassroots level. He agrees there is a need to rationalise services at a local level, where there is often duplication among small organisations. ■

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Solidly stymied

Solidarity MPs hoping to take up seats with their coalition partners in the House of Delegates on Friday are likely to be disappointed. A court order has effectively unscrambled a unity agreement the opposition party signed with the ruling National People's Party (NPP) led by Indian Ministers' Council chairman, Amichand Rajbansi.

The order, issued by Mr Justice Law in the Durban Supreme Court, restrains the Solidarity leadership from implementing its "Declaration of Unity of Purpose" agreement, or from purporting to form a merger or coalition with the NPP.

The action, brought by Solidarity loyalists Pat Poovalingham, Mahmoud Rajab, Ramcharitar Mohangi and John Iyman, argued that the party leader, Jayaram Reddy, had no authority to conclude the agreement on behalf of the party. Further, that it contradicted the spirit as well as the letter of a resolution taken at the party's congress in October specifically ruling out suggestions of a merger, coalition or working arrangement with the NPP.

Just how, in the light of the court's judgment, Solidarity will proceed once Parliament convenes is open to conjecture. Reddy has undertaken not to implement the agreement until the matter is argued finally on March 10. But since Solidarity enters Parliament as the official opposition, he is bound by parliamentary tradition to move a motion of no-confidence in the Minister's Council and the government. Reddy has thus far given no indication of what action he will take. But party sources confirm there has been little caucusing prior to the no-confidence debate.

Poovalingham merely says he will wait and see what transpires. If Solidarity fails to act he says he will move a no-confidence motion of his own. He has already given notice to this effect and expects two motions to appear on the order paper on Monday. ■

US-ANGOLAN AFFAIRS

Investing in Savimbi

If numbers speak louder than words, then Jonas Savimbi is about to come into a great deal of American money and guns.

That is the most direct way of interpreting the literally US\$1m build-up of publicity being invested by the Ronald Reagan administration in Savimbi's image as an in-



Unita's Savimbi ... a big hit in Washington

dependent, pro-Western, anti-communist Angolan freedom fighter — who is also, most important of all, a winner.

In a drum-roll of advance publicity that eclipsed anything seen in jaded Washington since Britain's Prince Charles and Princess Diana toured the capital last autumn, Savimbi has been making a pilgrimage to the major political and press shrines to urge support for his cause.

With the help of a \$600 000 contract to a top public relations firm, Unita's leader has been feted at such conservative bastions as the Heritage Foundation and the American Conservative Union. But he has also been a featured interview subject on every single one of the major television interview shows — an unprecedented amount of exposure given the jealous exclusivity of the networks which rules that appearance on a show like ABC's "Nightline" precludes being asked onto CBS's "60 minutes."

Even that Doubting Thomas of all Reagan administration policies, *The Washington Post*, described Savimbi as "a burly, bearded guerrilla chieftain of considerable charm."

So then, exactly how much is the Reagan administration investing in the Savimbi cause? Probably Jonas Savimbi himself does not know. For the Reagan administration is pursuing a delicately tilted strategy on Angola and southern Africa, and to actually hand over real guns and real dollar bills in public to a man roundly denounced in the region as a stooge of Pretoria is definitely not what Reagan had in mind.

Why the build-up then? For one thing, the White House does not want conservatives in Congress to legislate a real counter-revolutionary movement, with appropriated funds and the mandate of law on behalf of Savimbi — or anyone else for that matter. Nor does the White House want to appear lukewarm in its endorsement of the latest darling of the moment.

But, most of all, the Reagan administration still has faith in the much-maligned

Chester Crocker, the Under-Secretary of State for Southern Africa, and for his even more maligned policy mix, which has come to be known as "Constructive Engagement — Part 2."

Crocker has returned from southern Africa in the past 10 days with fresh hopes that a negotiated withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola can still be worked out. He has also convinced the White House that the P W Botha government will produce enough credible movement towards the dismantling of apartheid, while still maintaining stability inside the country, to be worthy of American support.

To that end, the new friendship with Savimbi makes sense. Direct American aid — tangible injections of arms, funds and even some privately arranged military advisers — would help ease the South African burden in the region. By keeping that aid in the open, but not quite specifically acknowledged, the Americans can still keep talking with Luanda.

Savimbi played his part well, keeping to the combat fatigues and beret costume most often associated with leftist guerrilla leaders, but speaking the good party line of freedom and independence which assured his welcome all along Pennsylvania Avenue. ■

STATE OF EMERGENCY

The toll mounts

With 69 unrest-related deaths reported in the first three weeks of January, the level of political conflict in SA shows little sign of abating.

This is despite the continued application of the State of Emergency and the ban on visual media reporting of political violence which was introduced late last year to prevent the "fuelling of unrest" by the cameras.

Continued violence, such as the deaths of two policemen at the hands of a mob of miners at Bekkersdal recently, has probably quashed hopes of an early lifting of the emergency. The emergency and the presence of troops in the townships are, however, likely to be hotly debated in the new parliamentary session.

There are still 30 magisterial districts (less than 14% of the total but including the most densely populated ones) under the State of Emergency and the shooting, stone-throwing, arson, petrol-bombing and other forms of violence which have become a daily reality in many parts of SA continue. These are condensed into bland and brief daily police reports, which tend to include deaths not directly related to political violence.

The SA Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) recently released a statement saying that in August, the month after the declaration of emergency in SA, unrest claimed 163 lives. This was the highest of any month in 1985, with November the second worst (101 deaths) followed by July (96) and December (92).

The institute said last year's death toll averaged 2,41 a day, or a total of 879 with the Cape Province accounting for 52% of all unrest-related fatalities, the Transvaal for 32%, and Natal for 13%.

The proportion of deaths accounted for by security forces dropped from 55% to 47% since the State of Emergency was introduced last July, while the proportion accounted for by residents killing other residents rose from 28% to 33%.

Township reports suggest the second category of deaths is on the increase as vigilante groups enter the fray. This was highlighted recently with the killing of Chief Ampie Mayisa of Leandra, a United Democratic Front stronghold.

Some Leandra community members applied to the Pretoria Supreme Court for a temporary order restraining 23 vigilantes from assaulting or threatening them. This was granted.

The number of people detained under the emergency regulations has dropped since the beginning of the year, with 341 still in custody two weeks into January as against 949 being held at the beginning of December, according to police figures.

There has been much scepticism about the continued existence of the emergency, despite government reassurances that it has been successful. Could we be going the way of Zimbabwe — which has just moved into its 21st year under a state of emergency? ■

FACTION FIGHTS

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Behind the feuds

Violent clashes between Pondo and Zulu residents at Umbogintwini, a shack settlement on the border of the greater Durban area, have left more than 100 people dead and thousands of people homeless.

Fighting broke out during the Christmas season and erupted again last week. At the time of going to press, the situation in the area was still confused. A large part of the settlement has been burnt down — by whom is still not clear — and thousands of Pundos are said to be returning to the Transkei. An unconfirmed report says that official talks will take place between the governments of Transkei and KwaZulu in the hope of finding a solution to the simmering tension.

Because Umbogintwini residents are grouped together along tribal lines it is perhaps easy to dismiss the conflict as part of the traditional way of tribal life. However, Pundos and Zulus have lived together in Umbogintwini for years.

Closer examination reveals that the cause of the bloody feuding is largely socio-economic competition. The first outbreaks of fighting at Umbogintwini were between long-settled residents and more recent (mainly Pondo) arrivals who were not integrated into the community and who are, of course, easily identifiable as foreigners. The original tensions were between these two

groups and did not at first follow ethnic cleavages. But after the fighting began, it seems, people rallied round tribal loyalties.

The two groups have gravitated together for a common reason: flight from rural pov-



Faction fighting ... new migrants victimised

erty. Over the past few years people from the impoverished areas of KwaZulu — as well as thousands of predominantly Pondo people from the Transkei — have migrated to these squatter settlements to be closer to Durban's industrial conurbation and employment opportunities.

Natal-Kwazulu's peculiar geography has led to a phenomenal growth of shanty towns, as Inkatha Institute researcher Clarissa Fourie notes in a study published in *Indicator*, which is produced by Natal University's Lawrence Schlemmer. Says Fourie: "Throughout the region of Natal, wherever KwaZulu lies close to a city or town, people reside along the border and commute to work. This has led to the growth of a densely populated belt of shanties in the areas of KwaZulu adjacent to towns in Natal." And, because the shanty towns fall within KwaZulu, the inhabitants can evade influx control laws which still apply in Natal.

Durban is no exception to this pattern and is the only major city almost completely surrounded by a homeland. It is in the area of KwaZulu that abuts on to the Durban townships where these shanty towns have burgeoned. An Inkatha Institute-Natal University study in 1983 discovered a hidden population of 1,26m squatters living in this squatter belt, virtually unacknowledged by the authorities.

Inkatha Secretary General Oscar Dhlomo tells the *FM* that KwaZulu citizenship is open to anyone and because of this they have no objections, in principle, to the Pundos moving in. It is also policy not to knock squatter shacks down.

Umbogintwini is evidently a settlement popular with Pundos. Some 40 000 were settled there, as well as 40 000 Zulus who have drifted into the area over the last few years. Animosity between the two groups has its

roots in rivalry for accommodation, jobs and water. Residents were vying for permission to settle near the main transport routes for better access to city jobs. Land is allocated informally and residents were disgruntled about the way local, powerful figures allocate rights to land and the way councillors controlled and possibly manipulated water supplies.

A R205m development programme for Pondoland, which would create work in the area and possibly stem the migration towards Durban, is under consideration. But in the meantime, jobs are scarce in Pondoland.

As more Pundos have arrived in KwaZulu they have become identified as a group and tend to become targets of Zulu resentment for encroaching on scarce job opportunities. Violence erupts because squatters do not have legal access to housing and jobs, nor official repre-

sentation through which to air any grievances.

The adoption of the Louis Rive development programme for KwaZulu-Natal, which includes the upgrading of some shack settlements and their possible incorporation into formal townships, goes some way towards improving services. When implemented, the scheme could alleviate some of the tensions. ■

SADCC IN HARARE

Outlook glum

"SADCC's general economic performance has been unsatisfactory and prospects for the foreseeable future look unpromising." It is with these words from the overview document for this week's Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference summit in Harare ringing in their ears that leaders of the nine member states (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) will assess policies for the region's second five years.

The overview argues that SADCC's long-term goals of self-sufficiency, regional integration and reduced reliance on SA are sound, but that in the light of the severe disappointments of the region's first five years, strategies to achieve greater "concrete gains" must be developed.

The policy document is a curious mix of largely meaningless political platitudes and a soberly realistic economic appraisal of the region's strengths and weaknesses. Unfortunately, though, in its policy pronouncements it seldom gets beyond vague and broad generalisations.

Thus, the secretariat states: "Sectoral

Buthelezi laments as Rive quits



● RIVE

man of the KwaZulu/Natal Planning Council.

Rive was chairman of the council from its inception in 1984. His resignation was announced by Education and De-

KWAZULU
leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday he was shocked and saddened by Dr Louis Rive's resignation as chair-

BUSINESS DAY
31/1/86
Business Day Reporter and Sapa

velopment Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen in a statement yesterday.

Rive apparently resigned because he feared government would not implement the council's recommendations.

Viljoen said Rive had indicated that he "no longer sees his way clear to continue as chairman of the council".

Buthelezi said: "It is tragic that he felt compelled to ten-

der his resignation. I am saddened by Rive's fears that the SA government does not seriously intend to implement expeditiously the recommendations of the council.

"... However unjustified his fears may be, it is still tragic from our point of view that he did not get the chance to implement his recommendations, as happened in Soweto and the Eastern Cape."

Present vice-chairman Dr A H Zulu is to be appointed his successor.

Chief tells why Rive resigned

Mercury
31/1/85

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Mercury Reporter

DR LOUIS Rive, chairman of the Kwa-Zulu/Natal Planning Council, resigned because he feared the South African Government would take time to implement the recommendations of the council.

This was said by the Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, in a statement reacting to Dr Rive's sudden resignation announced yesterday.

'I have now had a message from the Minister of Education and Development Aid stating the reasons for Dr Rive's resignation,' Chief Buthelezi said.

'I feel even more saddened by Dr Rive's fears that the South African Government does not seriously intend to implement expeditiously the recommendations of the council.'

In a surprise statement yesterday Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development Aid, said Dr Rive had indicated 'he no longer sees his way clear to continue as chairman'.

He named Dr A.H. Zulu, the vice-chairman, as his successor.

Approved

Dr Viljoen said he, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, as well as Chief Buthelezi deeply regretted Dr Rive's decision.

'However, the task of the council is not yet completed and it is essential that it must proceed with the preparation of its final report.'

He said the State President had approved Dr Zulu's appointment as the new chairman of the council and Prof J.L.W. de Clercq of the University of Zululand as the new vice-chairman.

In his statement Chief Buthelezi said he would have attempted to persuade Dr Rive to continue if his resignation had not been a 'fait accompli'.

'Dr Rive did something concrete for Soweto and the Eastern Cape because he was not encumbered by bureaucratic red tape,'

said Chief Buthelezi.

'However unjustified his fears may be it is still tragic from our point of view that he did not get the chance to implement his recommendations as happened in Soweto and the Eastern Cape.'

Chief Buthelezi said while he had no objection to the appointment of Dr Zulu as chairman he was still 'extremely unhappy because of the track record of Dr Rive and of his closeness to the Government and I regret that we have lost his talents and experience in this KwaZulu/Natal exercise'.

Dr Viljoen recalled the Planning Council had been established on July 15, 1984 under the chairmanship of Dr Rive.

Its terms of reference were to investigate and submit recommendations to the governments of South Africa and Kwa-Zulu on ways and means of improving the quality of life of black people in KwaZulu and Natal, particularly in the greater Durban area.

Monument

The council's first report had been accepted in principle by the Government at the end of last year.

Chief Buthelezi said he was 'grateful for the assurances in black and white' from the Minister of Education and Development Aid that the Government was fully committed to implementing together with the Kwa-Zulu Government the recommendations of the Planning Council 'which we jointly accepted'.

'If this happens it will stand as a great monument to a great South African, Louis Rive,' he said.

Dr Rive said yesterday he had not, in fact, resigned but had merely 'terminated his involvement' in the project. His position had been 'ad hoc' in any case, he said.

Three killed in township clashes

Mercury Reporter

THREE people were killed and three seriously injured in clashes in KwaNdengezi township yesterday.

The injured were admitted to hospital, one under police guard.

A police spokesman said a man was killed when shots were fired at a gang of about 10 people who were terrorising residents.

He added that two more people were injured later on when a group of more than 40 armed men entered KwaNdengezi from Zwelibombu and attacked several houses.

The apparent reason for

the attack was the belief that some of the people living in KwaNdengezi had left Zwelibombu to escape faction fighting in the troubled area.

Meanwhile one man was killed in renewed clashes between the Makhanyas and Embos in Umbumbulu on Wednesday night.

Police said the man was stabbed to death when about 50 Makhanyas invaded the Embo district.

An unidentified black woman was found dead with rope around her neck in the same township. Police have opened a murder docket.

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3 killed in township clashes

1/3/86

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Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Three people were killed and three others seriously injured in violent clashes in KwaNdengezi township yesterday.

The injured were admitted to hospital, one under police guard, for treatment.

A police spokesman said shots were fired at a mob of about ten people who had allegedly terrorized residents in the township, and a man was killed.

He added that two more people were injured later on when a group of more than 40 armed people entered KwaNdengezi, from Zwelibombu, and attacked several houses.

Witnesses said the apparent reason for the attack by Zwelibombu residents was the belief that some of the people living in KwaNdengezi had left Zwelibombu to escape faction fighting in the troubled area.

Meanwhile, one man was killed in renewed clashes between the Makhanyas and Embos in Umbumbulu on Wednesday night.

Police said about 50 Makhanyas had invaded the Embo district and stabbed a man to death.

An unidentified black woman was found dead with rope around her neck in the same township.

Police have opened a murder docket.

Farmer can't throw out Chief — court

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER,
Durban

March

1986

A WHITE farmer in Northern Natal has been temporarily barred from evicting a KwaZulu chief and his tribe of 20 families.

Walter Brook, owner of Hlaza farms, had been empowered to throw the people off his newly-bought farm in terms of a ruling made by Eshowe magistrate and commissioner P M van Zyl.

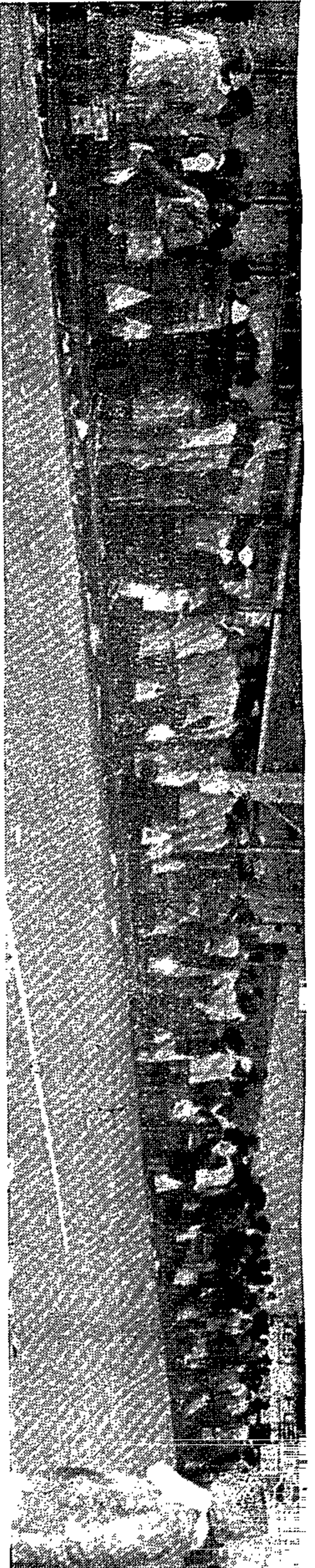
Van Zyl had conducted a hearing into whether the people of Chief Nkanyiso Biyela had the right "of confirmed residence" on the farm.

Chief Biyela, a member of the KwaZulu legislative assembly, appeared before the inquiry, but he is now contesting its validity on several grounds.

According to the magistrate's order, all Biyela's people were ordered off the farm before the end of last month.

Biyela decided to take Supreme Court action to prevent the evictions which seemed likely to take place on March 1. In his statement he said that there had been a boundary dispute over the exact area of land he was entitled to, and that which was privately owned by Brook.

As a result of his urgent application, the eviction of the people has been halted until the matter is settled in the Supreme Court on March 17.



The 1983 boycott: Enormous queues for taxis in East London. Will it happen again this year?

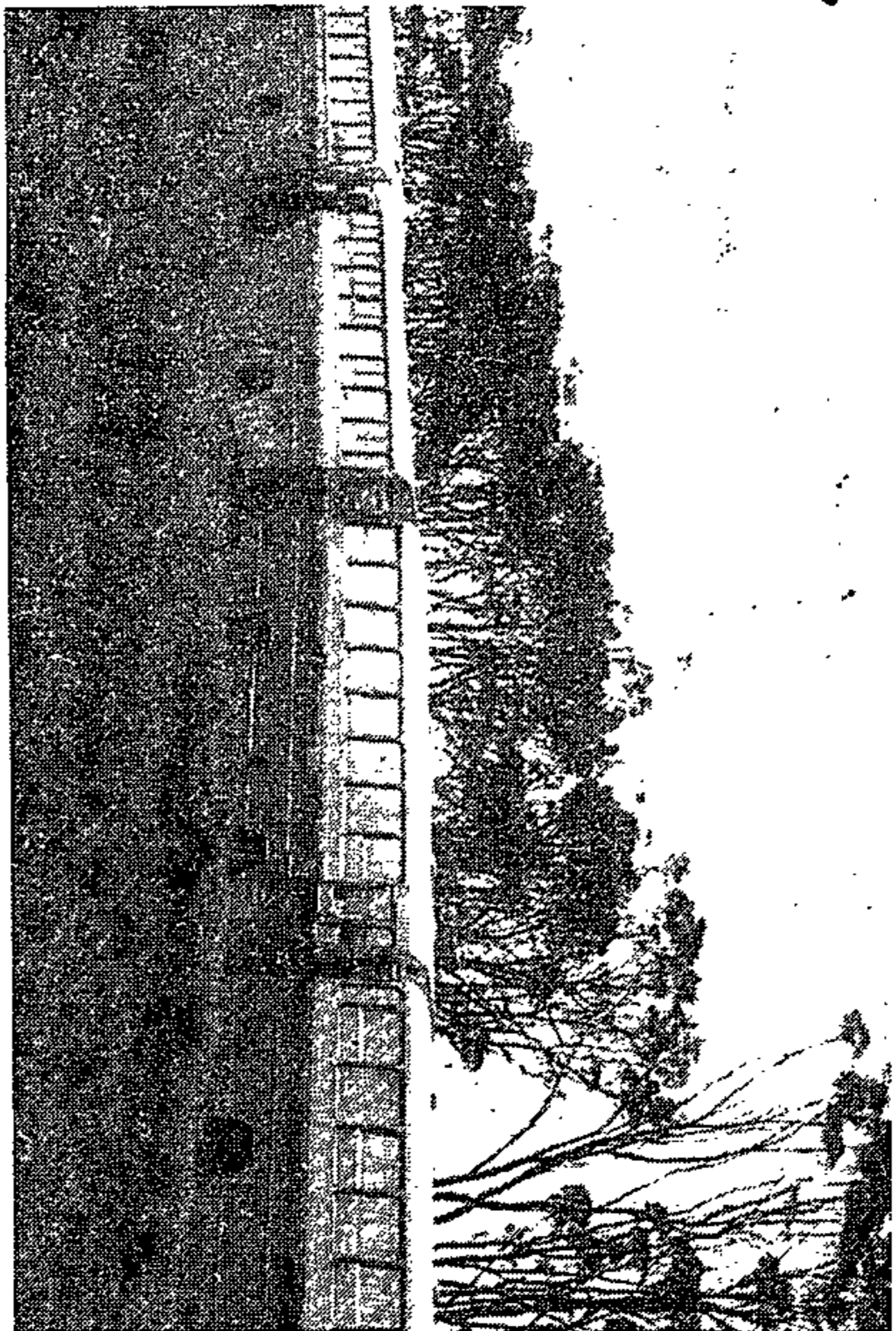
2nd bus boycott in Ciskei?

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ANOTHER major bus boycott — similar to the one which began in July 1983 — is on the cards if the Ciskei Transport Corporation bus company implements new fare increases tomorrow. The previous fare hikes in 1983 sparked off widespread protests from Mdantsane commuters, resulting in a successful 20-month boycott. CTC managing director Hans Kaiser said the increase was necessary to "save the company from collapse", as it had incurred considerable debt recently. The increase is expected to range from 50c to 80c for weekly tickets, and between 5c and 15c a ride on cash fares — depending on the distance travelled — he said. Kaiser said the failure to

increase the fares could result in large cutbacks of buses and personnel. The only reason the company was still operating was because it's shareholders and bankers have continued to finance it, he said.

By BENITO PHILLIPS



The 1983 boycott: Buses stand idle at Reeston bus depot near East London.

The CTC has lost almost R10-million during the past two financial years and the projected loss for this year is R3.5-m," said Kaiser. The intended increase has met with fierce resistance from commuters, who say it is ill-timed because it will coincide with increases in food prices and rail tariffs. Several commuters said the increased fares should be postponed to a later date. One, Mzwamadoda Mpehla of Mdantsane, accused the company of being short-sighted and said the timing was "absurd" because of a possible consumer boycott which may soon be launched in the area. (See story below) He said increases should not be lumped on the people simultaneously unless the company and authorities wanted to create "a

Ciskei holds inquest into boycott shootings

By BENITO PHILLIPS

CISKEI has finally decided to hold an inquest into the 1983 Mount Ruth railway station shootings. The homeland is, however, only investigating the deaths of four people — despite the cops' admission that at least six people died, and Mdantsane residents' claims that up to 90 commuters had been killed. The shootings took place at the height of the massive Ciskei bus boycott, when cops and soldiers opened fire on Mdantsane commuters who opted to travel by train rather than use the bus. Ciskei attorney-general WF Jurgens confirmed the inquest will be held "soon" and Mdantsane senior public prosecutor TM Maru said he was waiting for the police to return the dockets before he decides on the inquest date. Maru said the dockets had been handed to the police three months ago for "further particulars".

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the hon member for Langlaagte entitled to call another hon member in this House a quitter?

†Mr S P BARNARD: That I did say, yes. [Interjections.]

†An HON MEMBER: Yes, but you also said something else.

†Mr S P BARNARD: I said he is a quitter. [Interjections.]

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! I do not think the word "quitter" is unparliamentary.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising further out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him whether the Army, in view of the fact that they have in the past called farmers off their farms and have done so on more than one occasion in the area to which I am referring—although I do appreciate that they are not going to make a habit of doing so—will in future make arrangements for the protection of the wives? Either the wives should be allowed to come into the central community where they can be protected, or some alternative arrangement should be made for them to enjoy protection on their farms. After all, it is desperately worrying for men who are doing their national service away from their homes at night to know that their wives and children are unprotected on their farms.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, we in the Defence Force have sympathy with those inhabitants and with the families who remain on the farms. However, I cannot give the hon member the assurance that something like that will not happen again. We are busy implementing a system in terms of which we will have a "blanket protection" of members of commando's across the country. I do, however, want to give the hon member the assurance that the system is applied with great caution because we are concerned about the safety of the women and children on the farms.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister and in view of the fact that it was he who personally answered the last question I raised on this subject in this

Hon

House, may I ask him whether, in respect of the cases in Queenstown to which I have referred, he considers the reasons for calling up the farmers for their commando service under these particular circumstances, to have been justified?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: We will not call up anybody if we do not need him. I would like to make that clear to the hon member.

†Mr R F VAN HEERDEN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I would like to ask him whether he is aware of the fact that at the end of last year farmers from as far away as Petrusville had to stand guard in the Black location at De Aar at night.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am aware that farmers from the hon member's constituency were indeed called up and that they indeed had to render service in the township of De Aar. We are aware of that. Because it is not in line with the general policy, we are already busy taking steps. [Interjections.]

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! I now want to tell the hon member for Turfontein that when the hon the Deputy Minister is busy replying to a question, other hon members will remain silent. The hon the Deputy Minister may continue.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I will start again. We are aware of that. We are busy rectifying it because, as I have said, it is not the general policy. At this stage, however, we do not yet have a general blanket protection of commando members in the towns and cities as well as in the platteland. We nevertheless hope to rectify the situation as soon as possible so that it does not happen again.

†An HON MEMBER: Mr Speaker, arising out...

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! I will not allow any further questions. We have now had enough questions in this regard.

X

HANS *4 3 786* *107* *107*
KwaZulu consultation
Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether the farms (a) Groenenberg 844, (b) Buffelsdraai 829 and (c) Inanda 818 in the magisterial district of Inanda are to be excised in terms of the consolidation proposals for KwaZulu; if so, when in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

(a), (b) and (c) No. According to the consolidation proposals for KwaZulu made by the Commission for Co-operation and Development, it is proposed that the farms Groenenberg 844, Buffelsdraai 829 and Inanda 818 are to be incorporated in KwaZulu, pending the final decision of the RSA Government.

HANS *4 3 786*
Corn soya milk
*18. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether a portion of a consignment of American corn soya milk intended for famine relief in Third World countries was (a) off-loaded in and/or (b) transported to the Republic; if so, when;

(2) whether permission was granted for this to be done; if so, on whose authority; if not,

(3) whether any action has been or is to be taken in this regard; if so, what action?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

(1), (2) and (3) Large consignments of corn soya milk powder intended for Third World countries were transhipped in South African harbours and conveyed by rail to the countries concerned. A quantity of the milk powder was left behind in the

Hon

trucks returning from foreign lines. As claims in this respect were paid out to the World Food Programme, some 240 bags were auctioned to defray expenses.

The disposal of any further quantities will be negotiated with representatives of the World Food Programme.

Maj R SIVE: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to know whether permission was obtained from the hon the Minister of Agricultural Economics to import such powder into South Africa.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not the Minister concerned with this matter but to me it sounds like a totally irrelevant question.

Corn soya milk

*19. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

(1) Whether a portion of a consignment of American corn soya milk intended for famine relief in Third World countries has been sold in the Republic; if so,

(2) whether permission was granted for this product to be sold in the Republic; if so, on whose authority; if not,

(3) whether any action has been or is to be taken in this regard; if so, what action?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

(1) I am only aware of the press reports in this connection.

(2) No, not as far as my Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing is concerned; in fact, it would appear that such imports may be effected without a permit from the Department.

(3) Falls away.

Maj R SIVE: Mr Speaker, arising from

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the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask him whether he is going to take legal action against the people who perpetrated the sale of this particular product.

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, that is not possible because it is not the responsibility of my department to issue that specific permit.

Mai R SIVE: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, does it not fall within the ambit of the Dairy Industries Control Board?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member himself is not sure about the position. These are not primary products involved here, but processed products. That means that my Department does not necessarily have to issue a permit therefor.

Mr R W HARDINGHAM: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask him whether his department intends taking any action to ensure that the sale of these products does not take place in the future. Is he going to take any action in regard to this particular matter?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, should it fall under the jurisdiction of my Department and should it involve a threat to existing agricultural products in South Africa, then we can obviously take steps under the various schemes and we shall also do so in this case.

HANS: Q. COL. 287
4/3/86
Klaas de Jonge
*20. Mr P J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 9 on 11 February 1986, what, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, were the travelling and subsistence expenses of officials who negotiated with representatives of the Dutch Government in connection with the Klaas de Jonge case;
- (2) whether any progress had been made in connection with this matter since

his reply to the above-mentioned question; if so, what progress?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) R14 903.

(2) The Netherlands Government has been informed that a charge sheet will be furnished to Mr de Jonge through the normal diplomatic channels which has been done in the meantime.

KwaDengezi, Pinetown
HANS: Q. COL. 288
4/3/86
*21. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:
(1) Whether any incident involving members of the public and members of the South African Police took place at KwaDengezi, Pinetown, on or about 9 February 1986; if so, what (a) was the nature of and (b) were the circumstances surrounding the incident;

(2) whether any persons were killed or injured in the incident; if so, (a) how many in each case and (b) what are their names;

(3) whether an investigation has been instituted into the incident; if not, why not; if so, (a) who is in charge of the investigation and (b) when is it anticipated that a report will be submitted?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.

(a) and (b) Allegedly a police patrol on 9 February 1986 fired at six (6) Black youths, who threw stones at them.

- (2) Yes.

(a)	(b)
Killed 1	Mbhongeni Mgedezi
Injured 1	Delani Sithole

- (3) Yes.

- (a) A commissioned police officer.
- (b) As soon as the investigation is completed the matter will be referred to the Attorney-General for a decision.

HANS: Q. COL. 289
4/3/86
*22. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:
(1) Whether any incident involving members of the public and members of the South African Police took place at Chesterville, Westville, on or about 16 February 1986; if so, what (a) was the nature of and (b) were the circumstances surrounding the incident;

(2) whether any persons were killed or injured in the incident; if so, (a) how many in each case and (b) what are their names;

(3) whether an investigation has been instituted into the incident; if not, why not; if so, (a) who is in charge of the investigation and (b) when is it anticipated that a report will be submitted?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.

(a) and (b) During the night of 16 to 17 February 1986, petrol bombs were thrown at two private houses and a private vehicle in Chesterville. At about 03h20 on 17 February 1986, a police patrol came across about 20 Blacks where they were busy making petrol bombs. They ignored a police command to stand still, hurled a knife at the police and ran away. The patrol then fired at the fugitives with shotguns.

- (2) Yes.

(a)	(b)
Killed 1	Zaba Basic Mazibuko
Injured 1	Livingstone Diadla

(3) Yes.
(a) A member of the Criminal Investigation branch of the South African Police.
(b) As soon as the investigation is completed, the matter will be referred to the Attorney-General for a decision.

Lebowa: Commissioner-General
HANS: Q. COL. 290
4/3/86
*23. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any steps were taken in respect of the Commissioner-General of Lebowa recently; if so, (a) what steps, (b) when, (c) on whose instruction and (d) why;

(2) Whether he or his Department has received any representations requesting that such steps be taken; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the response thereto;

(3) whether any action is to be taken in connection with these representations; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.

(a) It was decided that there will be no contact between the Lebowa Government and the Commissioner-General. This decision will be reviewed on request of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

(b) 14 February 1986.

Natal meeting ^{APC 1985} 'blazes ^{6/3/86} trail' ^(10/2)

DURBAN. — A meeting to discuss the possible joint administration of Natal and KwaZulu in April was a trail-blazing exercise which might be an important step in the establishment of a non-racial, democratic South Africa, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, said yesterday.

But both the African National Congress and the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo) have rejected participation in the meeting.

The first KwaZulu-Natal meeting will be in Durban City Hall on April 3.

Mr Eglin said that "we do not see the Natal-KwaZulu plan as a substitute for the struggle for power at the centre. Whatever happens at local level can also happen at the top. We believe this example should be followed at the highest level".

Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC, and Dr Oscar Dhlomo, KwaZulu cabinet minister, have organized the meetings.

Meanwhile, the Natal National Party leader and Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said the Provincial Council is not authorized to conduct negotiations on legislative functions.

The New Republic Party MPC for Durban Berea, Mr Peter McKenzie, said he hoped the NP would not close the door on the talks. — Sapa

Response to meeting on joint legislature

107 Mercury 6/3/86

Mercury Reporter

THE Reform Party and the Islamic Council of South Africa yesterday announced that they had accepted an invitation to the Natal/KwaZulu talks scheduled for Durban next month.

Two found guilty of stealing hi-fi set

Court Reporter

YEAR-OLD man and a year-old youth were found guilty in the Durban District Court yesterday of stealing a hi-fi system from Barclays Bank in Durban.

Julliffe, 30, and the other entered the bank on March 1 last year and stole a hi-fi system worth R1,000.

There they attacked Mr Mkveba Hlongwa, who was holding him on the ground with a bottle.

After they had left Mr Hlongwa called the police and the two thieves were later arrested.

Mr X Odendaal sentenced the youth to six cuts with a light cane.

He said the Court was satisfied he had been influenced by Julliffe and being a juvenile would be treated as such.

Julliffe will remain in custody pending sentence on March 17.

Mr W Ward appeared for the State.

Reform Party leader, Mr Yellan Chinsamy, said his party would definitely attend the meeting on April 3.

'We are very interested in finding a solution to the political problems in this country and hope that our participation will help towards finding a peaceful solution,' he said.

Mr Ibrahim Bawa, executive director of the Islamic Council of South Africa, which is among the 37 organisations invited to the talks, said that anything to do with the future constitutional concern to all and the ICSA would naturally want to make its contribution.

'The purpose of the meeting appears to be the establishment of a legislative authority for Natal including KwaZulu on a non-racial basis and this of course appeals to us as it is a move in the right direction.'

'It could set a precedent for other bigger provinces and could create a model to be followed and thereby resolve our complex constitutional situation to the satisfaction of all,' he added.

However, the Azanian People's Organisation rejected the invitation for talks saying that Azapo would not attend any 'divisive gathering that earnestly seeks to further fragment our already-bantustanised country.'

'The organisers have a check to use our name in their attempt to gain credibility. We shall not sit at the same table with our oppressors.'

A spokesman for the Congress of South African Trade Unions, Cosatu, said they only received the invitation yesterday, but it would be referred to the executive for a decision.

Two Durban tugs to be sold to Mozambique

Shipping Reporter

TWO of Durban's tugs are about to be sold to Mozambique's harbour authorities, it was learned yesterday.

The expected sale has become the talk of the harbour's Shop 24 where the Danie du Plessis and the Willem Heckroodt tugs are being serviced and painted. However, South African Transport Services have declined to confirm that a sale is being negotiated.

Both vessels have had their white markings and names painted over in black.

Although it is not known when the vessels are to leave for Maputo, preparations appear to be well under way for the journey.

It is believed the negotiations are being handled by both SATS and the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The British-made Danie du Plessis has had uninterrupted service in Durban harbour, apart from six weeks in 1979 when both propulsion units burned out, a mishap that resulted in a departmental inquiry.

The Port Elizabeth-registered Willem Heckroodt was long regarded as jinxed after ramming and indirectly sinking Durban's floating dock in 1978. Earlier that year she suffered from recurring malfunctions with her port propulsion units and was laid up for six months.

While very little is known about Maputo's tug fleet, it is believed to be in a sorry state, with a number of tugs out of commission because of the lack of expertise needed to do the repairs.

In 1979 Mozambique's top tug, the Maputo, sank after colliding with the Durban-registered coaster Indoda.

Stamp fair

PRETORIA—The postal administrations of South Africa, South West Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei are to take part in the Essen 86 International Stamp Fair in Essen, West Germany, next month. —(Sapa)

Today's motion roll

SUPREME COURT MOTION ROLL FOR TODAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1986

DEFAULT JUDGMENT:

1 Barclays National Bank Ltd	v B R Sommerville	6568/85
2 Fagersta Steels (Pty) Limited	v B E S Agencies	7310/85
3 Barclays National Bank Ltd	v P G Thompson	6358/85
4 Shire (Pty) Ltd v/a Shire Construction	v DE Claassen (Pty) Ltd	8167/85
5 Couture Fabric Printers (Pty) Ltd v/a Barrows	v Seagift Clothing CC	92/86
6 Muthu Wadesteel (Natal) (Pty) Ltd	v D Moodley	263/86
7 Wadesteel (Natal) (Pty) Ltd	v B I N Engineering	8151/85
8 W S Mitchell (Natal) (Pty) Ltd	v La Vantage (Pty) Ltd	830/86
9 Assarimal & Co	v Men Clothing Manuf	

'Tragic' if kwaZulu's Natal link is blocked

DURBAN — The joint kwaZulu/Natal Provincial initiative had shown the rest of South Africa that it was still possible for blacks and whites to draw together in pursuit of common objectives, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said last night.

It would be tragic if the gains made in this regard were reversed by the Government, he told the SA Institute of Mechanical and Electrical Engineers' annual dinner here.

Those involved were convinced they could not only administer together but legislate together as well.

Whereas the Government could previously have claimed white support for resisting change, it now faced a situation in which white demand for change exceeded the ability of the State President and the Cabinet to produce it.

There was recognition by blacks and whites that apartheid in this part of the country was detrimental to everyone's well-being and that it militated against rational planning for the future.

"We see the need to depend on each other in the economic sphere," Chief Buthelezi said, "and we see the need to translate economic interdependence into social and political interdependence."

The two bodies wanted to eliminate wasteful duplication and recognised that their interests, as with the destinies of blacks and whites, were indivisible.

"We are convinced that the negotiations we have started can go on to produce a power-sharing formula for black and white in this region," Chief Buthelezi said.

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Top-level talks attempt to end school boycott

Sunday Times Reporter

TOP-LEVEL discussions between the Government and the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee reportedly took place this weekend.

Top of the agenda was the progress made by the authorities towards meeting six demands set by the SPCC late last year with an end of March deadline.

Among those understood to have attended the talks were the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen; his deputy Mr Sam de Beer, and the Director-General of Education and Training, Dr A B Fourie.

The talks followed the lifting of the state of emergency

on Friday and the release of hundreds of detainees, coupled with the Government's promise to steadily withdraw troops from the townships.

Those were among the chief demands of thousands of boycotting schoolchildren, via the SPCC, as a prerequisite for a return to classes.

The pupils warned they would start the school boycott again this month if their demands were not met.

The SPCC claimed pupils had demonstrated their part of the bargain by returning to school.

It said the pupils had placed the ball in the Govern-

ment's court.

The demands seem to have been largely met by the lifting of the state of emergency and yesterday's talks were believed to have been aimed at solidifying the truce between the SPCC and the Department of Education and Training.

Caning for teacher policy

By DENYSE ARMOUR

Investigate allowing white teachers into black schools.

"Thousands of white matriculants who want to take up teaching as a career have been denied the career of their choice because we have an excess of white teachers.

"Meanwhile, black classrooms are devoid of qualified teachers," he said.

Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and Inkatha president, called on educationalists to honour their calling and pressure the Gov-

ernment into allowing places like Edgewood to be opened to blacks soon.

It was such segregationist practices — as with excluding blacks from decision-making and the running of the country — which combined to create a climate of revolution, he said.

"It is suicidal for South Africa to continue excluding blacks from the best educational institutions," Chief Buthelezi said.

Blacks should also be involved in the development of education and not only its teaching, he said.

Chief Buthelezi said it was "worse than criminal" that there were white schools and teacher-training colleges with under-utilised facilities and unemployed teachers.

Chief Buthelezi said the KwaZulu Government had struggled to provide the educational services its people needed. But it had been impossible because there simply was not the money to build enough classrooms, buy books and pay enough teachers.

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the rector of a white teachers' training college yesterday joined forces to condemn the gross over-supply of white teachers while black schools face an acute shortage of teachers.

Speaking at the graduation ceremony of the Edgewood College of Education in Pinetown, near Durban, the rector, Professor André le Roux, told students they would be teaching black pupils sooner than they thought and non-racial classes before they retired.

Professor le Roux called on the Government to inves-

WEATHER AND TIDES

TRANSVAAL: Fine to partly cloudy and warm to hot with scattered thundershowers.

FREE STATE: Partly cloudy and hot with scattered thundershowers.

CAPE: Partly cloudy and mild with occasional rain, clearing later today.

NATAL: Partly cloudy and warm to hot with occasional

thundershowers in the interior; somewhat cooler with isolated thundershowers along the South Coast.

	High/Low	High/Low
Cape Town	0903/0252	2115/1508
Mossel Bay	0919/0311	2133/1526
Knysna	0933/0334	2148/1548
Port Elizabeth	0926/0321	2140/1535
East London	0919/0315	2133/1525
Durban	0930/0326	2144/1537
Walvis Bay	0846/0244	2102/1508

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Natal Indaba's failure 'could mean catastrophe'

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Political Staff

DURBAN — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has asked people to answer history's call by supporting the Natal Indaba and warned that its failure could accelerate "the headlong rush towards catastrophe".

In a speech prepared for delivery to a Round Table dinner in Melmoth yesterday, he answered critics and spelled out the aims of the conference, due to start in Durban on April 3.

He said there was no intention to split the region from the rest of the country. He saw it as "a potential stepping stone towards uniting the whole of South Africa and its people under a just system of government".

He added: "What kwaZulu has in mind is the preservation of national identity through a federal relationship

between kwaZulu/Natal and the rest of South Africa, not essentially different from the type of federalism practised in West Germany and the United States ... a state which is fully part of South Africa and subject to the exercise of certain central powers."

He said the Indaba, to which a wide range of bodies and organisations has been invited, would try to negotiate the creation of a single legislative body to govern the region and he hoped this would set an example to the rest of the country and the Government.

"If the Indaba fails to generate the necessary goodwill, far-sightedness and wisdom it will be a terrible and quite likely terminal setback to attempts to solve our problems and find solutions through sanity and reason rather than bloodshed and war."

INVITED

He said those invited to attend were the New Republic Party, National Party, PFP, Natal Indian Congress, National People's Party, Solidarity, Reform Party, HNP, Labour Party, ANC, People's Congress Party, National Council of African Women, Durban Chamber of Commerce, Natal Chamber of Industries, Durban Afrikaanse Sakekamer, Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Inyanda Chamber of Commerce, COSATU, CUSA, TUCSA, Black Allied Workers Union, the Durban and Maritzburg city councils, Natal Municipal Association, Natal Association of Local Affairs Committees, Islamic Council of SA, Natal Provincial Council and the kwaZulu Government.

Each organisation would be entitled to one representative and five advisers and each would have one equal vote.

The ANC has rejected the Indaba, as has Azapo — which was not invited anyway.

The National Party has indicated it is not willing to take part in the talks but the Government is considering a Bill drawn up by representatives of Natal's Exco and the kwaZulu Government which will lead to power-sharing.

Rightwingers unite to fight kwaNatal plan

NEWCASTLE — Action White Natal, a newly-formed organisation opposed to the amalgamation of kwaZulu and Natal proposed by senior members of the Provincial Council, yesterday claimed its aim was to "work towards the goal of uniting right-wing parties".

Executive secretary of the organisation, Mr Philip Schutte, said from Newcastle that following a meeting of 40 delegates from "all over Natal" yesterday, it had been decided to oppose moves by Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC, and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, to amalgamate Natal and kwaZulu.

"The vast majority of whites in Natal do not support this action and we will do everything to oppose it," Mr Schutte said.

"We don't want to talk politics, but our aim is to work towards the eventual goal of uniting the right-wing parties," he said. — Sapa.

Natal, kwazulu move closer to shared rule

11/3/86 SMR

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By Bruce Cameron, Political Staff

Cape Town

The Government appears set to accept a joint administration and executive for Natal and kwazulu, but was still shying away today from a single legislature for the region.

A joint kwazulu/Natal delegation led by kwazulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Natal Administrator Mr Radclyffe Cadman met Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Chris Heunis today to hand over an agreement on a joint executive and administration.

The talks between kwazulu, Natal and the Government are the centre of international interest, with the Government's response being seen as having vital bearing on the commitment to reform.

But Chief Buthelezi made it clear today that this was only the first phase. The second phase was far more important — a common legislature.

The Government has already indicated indirectly that it will accept the first phase, but has so far avoided giving any hint of its intentions on the second phase.

Chief Buthelezi said that at this stage it was difficult to say whether he was hopeful or unhelpful about the Government response.

But he said that even if the National Party did not participate in the kwazulu/Natal indaba in the Durban City Hall on April 3, the meeting would go ahead.

The Government will officially receive a draft Bill today which will have to be approved by Parliament to set up the joint executive, which will operate on a confederal basis with both parties having veto powers on most measures.

Invitations have been sent to 37 political and other interest groups — ranging from the ANC to the National Party — to participate in the indaba.

Precedent

The ANC, Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party have already turned down invitations.

It is understood the National Party has still not decided whether or not to take part.

The problem faced by the National Party is that it would rather not take part, as a precedent could be set which could prove embarrassing at any central level constitutional negotiations.

But it is aware that a refusal would result in a slamming of the door by Chief Buthelezi on any constitutional talks.

In a speech on at the weekend, Chief Buthelezi warned of serious consequences if the National party did not take part, or did not accept the main thrust of any recommendations that resulted from the indaba.

Chief: Reject Your 'boos'

CAPE TOWN—Rejection of KwaNatal proposals would confirm the views of those who felt that fighting was the only thing left in South Africa, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned yesterday.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and the Natal Administrator, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, had just presented plans for the joint running of the region to Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

He said at a Press conference he had gained the impression that 'both sides' had realised the seriousness of the situation and the effect the Government's decision would have on the political situation throughout the country.

'These proposals represent a beginning to negotiations between blacks and whites. They promise more such negotiations and they promise greater achievement.'

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

Millions

Mr Heunis was not prepared to comment on the KwaNatal indaba to be held in Durban on April 3 to start negotiations between a variety of organisations towards a joint legislature for the region.

Mr Stoffel Botha, leader of the National Party in Natal, confirmed yesterday that he was still considering whether he would be attending.

Mr Cadman expressed the view, in a memorandum

accompanying the KwaNatal proposals, that Natal and KwaZulu could save millions of rands a year through joint administration.

'For example, we believe that annual savings of between R2 000 000 and R4 000 000 are possible should both KwaZulu and ourselves purchase pharmaceutical requirements jointly,' he said.

Essential

'We have identified 14 other fields of co-operation such as road traffic, education, libraries, computers, planning, nature conservation and recreation, roads and the creation of employment opportunities.'

It was essential that the existing informal co-operation be expanded and formalised as virtually every decision taken by one authority impacted on the inhabitants of the other.

The proposals and draft Bill handed to Mr Heunis entailed the establishment of a joint executive authority for the areas of jurisdiction of the KwaZulu Cabinet and the Natal Executive Committee to deal with matters of joint or mutual interest and importance.

'The body we have in mind would, dependent on the nature of the function concerned, have to account to Parliament, the Legislative Assembly of KwaZulu, the Natal Exco or the KwaZulu Cabinet as the case may be.

'Equal representation would be afforded to both Natal and KwaZulu, the chairmanship will alternate on a mutually agreed basis, and decisions will be by consensus.

Welfare

'In the event of a disagreement, the matter will be referred to the Administrator of Natal and the Chief Minister of KwaZulu jointly for determination.'

A secretariat would be necessary and the powers, duties and functions of the authority would be performed either jointly or on an agency basis by those able to provide the best service.

Mr Cadman said provision could be made for joint occasional and standing committees of the proposed authority and the creation of statutory bodies similar in concept to the Natal Parks Board, Game and Fish Preservation Board and the Natal Town and Regional Planning Commission.

'I believe the welfare of the people we represent can be greatly improved were the Government to accept our proposals. I hope in due course you will find it possible to make a favourable recommendation to the Cabinet,' Mr Cadman said in his memorandum to the minister.

Chief Buthelezi said he had been reviled because he was prepared to negotiate and because he saw the need for compromise.

The proposals would be ridiculed from Left and Right but the chief was convinced he could persuade his supporters to accept them and whites, coloureds and Indians in Natal would support them too.

'Black rejection of the constitution is so total that it is not possible for any credible leader to negotiate about further constitutional developments within its framework,' said Chief Buthelezi.

'This is one of the reasons why I attach so much importance to the State President turning a national statutory council into a vehicle of negotiation which blacks could join.'

The new constitution and plans for regional services councils had been 'rammed' down black throats and there was a need to break the vicious cycle of prescription and rejection.

He hoped his statements would not be seen as 'drum beating' or threats.

Partnership

'I pursue my political leadership within the politics of non-violence, surrounded as it is by the circumstances of violence.

'My people are angry and violence beckons them as much as it beckons anybody else.

'I am simply saying we need a black and white partnership in the defusing of violence.

'We have produced such a partnership in our region.'

The partnership plan was already catered for in legislation the Government has been working on for some time which Nationalist sources suggested yesterday would provide for close co-operation on a regional basis and would probably satisfy the needs of KwaNatal.

Mr Heunis said the KwaNatal proposals would be submitted to the Cabinet and as far as he was concerned there was no reason why the Government could not deal with it 'as expeditiously as possible'.

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Heunis gets JEA proposals



● BUTHELEZI

CAPE TOWN — Proposals for the establishment of a Joint Executive Authority (JEA) for Natal and KwaZulu were yesterday handed to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Chris Heunis, by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the Administrator of Natal, Radclyffe Cadman.

During the hour-long meeting in his offices in the HF Verwoerd Building in Cape Town, Heunis was also informed "as a matter of courtesy" of the "Indaba" called for April 3 to discuss a joint legislative authority for the two territories.

The Minister told reporters afterwards that he would now submit the JEA proposals to government "for its consideration and decision".

The principle of co-operation between KwaZulu and Natal was, he said, a "natural manifestation of their interdependence in many fields".

Heunis declined, however, to comment on the proposed Indaba.

Asked whether a draft Bill to bring the JEA into effect, which was also handed to him at the meeting, was regarded as urgent, Heunis said he understood that Buthelezi and Cadman wanted a final decision from

government as soon as possible.

Both Cadman and Buthelezi said the meeting had been "cordial".

Buthelezi said he did not get the impression that Heunis was against the proposals but both sides realised that "it's not going to be an easy thing".

In a memorandum presented to Heunis and released after the meeting, Buthelezi said that in terms of the present statutory situation, KwaZulu and Natal could do "very little more than we have done" to eliminate unnecessary duplication of services.

"I see the endeavours we have made in KwaZulu and Natal as a region of SA as being capable of making a very important breakaway from the politics of prescription and rejection."

Although the actual proposals were not released, Cadman indicated in a memorandum presented to the Minister that the JEA would cover areas such as roads, education, traffic, libraries, nature conservation and recreation.

It would afford equal representation to Natal and KwaZulu, and would be financed from a joint account.

— Sapa.

207/107

Parliament and Politics

KwaNatal plan may suit govt

Political Staff

THE KwaNatal plan for closer co-operation at executive and administrative level between Natal and KwaZulu is already provided for in legislation the government has been working on for some time.

It appears that the proposals put to the government in Cape Town yesterday by the Natal Administrator, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Margosuthu Buthelezi, will fit neatly into plans for future provincial tier government.

Cabinet

Nationalist sources suggested yesterday it will provide for close co-operation on a regional basis and would probably satisfy the needs of Natal/KwaZulu as put to Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Planning and Devel-

opment, yesterday.

Mr Heunis said at a press conference after yesterday's talks that the proposals would be submitted to the cabinet.

If, as is thought, the proposals fit into current government thinking, the KwaNatal plan could start operating by the middle of the year.

Chief Buthelezi said that he and Mr Frank Martin had formally informed Mr Heunis that their ultimate goal was a joint legislature.

Rejection of the KwaNatal proposals would confirm the views of people who said there was no future in a negotiated settlement and that fighting was the only thing left, the chief said at the press conference.

Savings

Natal and KwaZulu could save millions of rand a year through proposals for joint administration of the two regions, Mr Cadman said yesterday in a memorandum.

"For example, we believe that annual savings of between R2 million and R4 million are possible should both KwaZulu and ourselves purchase pharmaceutical requirements jointly," he said.

"This is only one example and I can assure you there are many others.

"In fact, we have identified 14 other fields of co-operation such as road traffic, education,

libraries, computers, planning, nature conservation and recreation, roads and the creation of employment opportunities ...

"The body we have in mind would, dependent on the nature of the function concerned, have to account to Parliament, the Legislative Assembly of KwaZulu, the Natal Exco or the KwaZulu Cabinet as the case may be.

"Equal representation would be afforded to both Natal and KwaZulu, the chairmanship will alternate on a mutually agreed basis, and decisions will be by consensus.

Disagreement

"In the event of a disagreement, the matter will be referred to the Administrator of Natal and the Chief Minister of KwaZulu jointly for determination."

Mr Cadman said provision could be made for joint occasional and standing committees of the JEA and the creation of statutory bodies similar in concept to the Natal Parks, Game and Fish Preservation Board, the Natal Town and Regional Planning Commission and others which would be responsible to the JEA.

He said the meeting was of historic significance "because I believe the welfare of the people we represent can be greatly improved were the government to accept our proposals".

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More 'bulls' in the kraal for BBC



●BUTHELEZI

LONDON — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has presented the BBC's World Service with an unexpected problem — what to do about his increasingly frequent use of the expletive "bull..."

Buthelezi, whose reputation for short-temperedness has spread from South Africa to Britain, punctuates some of his radio interviews these days with the word "bull..."

In an interview recently with

STANLEY UYS

the World Service programme "Focus on Africa", he used the word several times.

The telephone line to Buthelezi's headquarters at Ulundi in Natal often crackles, but BBC interviewers are beginning to recognise "bull..." as the Minister's call sign.

Interviewed by the programme

"Twenty-four Hours" yesterday, Buthelezi was asked whether he expected a backlash from the ANC over his participation in the Natal-KwaZulu power-sharing experiment.

He replied, characteristically: "What backlash can they have?"

Interviewer: "Well, they would see it as an attempt to co-operate with the government."

Chief Buthelezi: "It's a lot of bull..."

D.C. 1

KwaNatal indaba to be held in secret

13/3/86 Mercury 107

Mercury Reporter

THE public and Press will be barred from attending sessions of the KwaZulu/Natal indaba, which opens in the Durban City Hall on April

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the organising committee who said that only the official opening at 10 a m would be open to the public.

Durban's Mayor, Mr Stan Lange, has been invited to officially open the indaba.

After the opening, the meeting will adjourn to the council chamber where all further sittings will be held in camera.

The spokesman said the decision to exclude the public and Press was to enable the participants to have 'free and frank' discussions on possible joint rule for KwaZulu and Natal at the second-tier level of government.

Sessions of the indaba, to which 37 organisations have been invited, will be held twice a week, possibly on Thursdays and Fridays from 9 a m to 4 p m.

The spokesman said no timetable had been laid down.

'It could take anything up to three months or longer, depending on how soon consensus is reached,' he said.

The deliberations will be chaired by Judge S Miller with Prof Desmond Clarence, former principal of the University of Natal, as deputy chairman.

The indaba is being organised jointly by Natal's senior MEC, Mr Frank Martin, and Dr Oscar Dhlomo, KwaZulu Cabinet minister and secretary-general of Inkatha.

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi is offering an enticing constitutional carrot to the government in joining with the Natal Exco in proposals for administrative links between Natal and KwaZulu.

It is no secret that the government is dead keen to get talking to him about the State President's long-gestating statutory constitutional council.

And with the Natal/KwaZulu option a step closer to acceptance, the chief is obviously keeping his own options open about joining the council — but has made it clear that they can't have one without the other.

If the cabinet gives the green light to proposals made in talks in Cape Town this week, the likelihood of his joining the council increases. If it doesn't, it's back to square one.

As it happens, the proposals seem to lock naturally into the provincial-tier level in the federal-pattern jigsaw the government is slowly constructing.

This became apparent after talks this week between Minister of Constitutional Planning and Development Chris Heunis, Natal Administrator Radclyffe Cadman, Senior Exco member Frank Martin and Chief Buthelezi.

The proposals have drawn comment in government circles that they are in fact pretty close to draft legislation now being prepared for debate in parliament, probably after the Easter recess.

There is, of course, one important difference between the current proposals and the recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission, which suggested a joint legislature — the plan now known as the Natal/KwaZulu option.

But Chief Buthelezi has made it known that he is prepared to work in phases towards a joint legislature, and is supported in this by Martin.

Moreover, the government is unlikely to consider anything of the kind without drawing the Asians and coloureds of Natal into the discussions.

This should not be too difficult, as both cabinet ministers involved — the Rev Allan Hendrickse and Amichand Rajbansi — have given their support to this week's discussions.

In the talks, the Natal/KwaZulu delegation proposed a Natal/KwaZulu Joint Executive Authority (JEA) for the areas of jurisdiction of both the KwaZulu cabinet and the Natal Provincial Executive.

The proposed JEA will be answerable to whichever of four bodies passed the legislation or made the decision with which it is dealing — parliament, the legislative assembly of KwaZulu, the Natal executive committee or the KwaZulu cabinet.

There will be equal representation for Natal and KwaZulu in the JEA, decisions will be by consensus — magic word — and deadlocks will be referred to the administrator and the Chief Minister for joint decision.

As to the nuts and bolts, there will be a secretariat, duties may be performed on an agency basis, the JEA will be funded by an account contributed on an agreed basis, and there may be joint or standing committees and joint statutory bodies comparable to the Natal Parks Board and the Natal Planning Commission.

Heunis has been characteristically oblique in fending off questions as to whether the government sees the JEA as a dummy run for its future plans.

But he may be prepared to give it a go. If nobody goes to sleep on the job, the JEA may actually be functioning by the end of the session.

By JEAN LE MAY,
Cape Town

Nats dead-keen to talk away Natal

Breakthrough near

Government is expected to respond before next month's KwaNatal indaba in Durban to the latest proposals for a joint executive structure between KwaZulu and Natal.

Talks in Cape Town this week between Constitutional Affairs Minister Chris Heunis, KwaZulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the senior MEC in Natal, Frank Martin, and the Administrator of Natal, Radclyffe Cadman, set the scene for a major breakthrough in the long negotiations towards a common government for KwaZulu-Natal, sometimes called "the Natal option."

Observers believed government would have little difficulty accepting the joint executive proposed by KwaZulu and the New Republic Party-controlled Natal provincial administration, but was likely to stop short, at this stage, of agreeing to a common legislature.

Acceptance by government of the Kwa-Natal plan is regarded as crucial if Buthelezi is to be drawn into government's own plans for constitutional change.

The KwaNatal delegation in Cape Town presented Heunis with a draft Bill to implement the joint executive plan.

There is presently a non-statutory forum for co-operation between Natal and KwaZulu which has identified 15 areas where administration can be rationalised and money saved.

The proposed statutory forum would be accountable to Parliament. Joint services would be financed by contributions to a fund by both KwaZulu and Natal on an agreed basis, and by direct funding from Parliament.

Heunis said the KwaNatal delegation indicated they wanted a decision from government as soon as possible.

A major indaba in Durban next month will discuss the issue further. The National Party has been invited to attend, but has not yet decided whether to do so.

In Parliament this week a Nationalist

MP, Jurie Mentz of Vryheid, said Buthelezi was striving for peace in South Africa and had a key role to play in seeking solutions to the country's problems. He described Buthelezi as "a fellow South African and a Christian" who was prepared to share power with whites. ■

Don't wreck emerging spirit of negotiation, Buthelezi tells Govt

Own Correspondent

15/3/76

negotiating tables where alternatives to apartheid could be explored.

DURBAN — If the South African Government wrecked the spirit of negotiation which was emerging in Natal it would be helping those who were committed to violent revolution, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said at the Prayer Breakfast in Durban yesterday.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister said the KwaZulu/Natal *indaba* which was to begin next month should be supported by all because it was a step towards reconciliation.

It was wrong to oppose attempts by ordinary people to move away from apartheid.

People were trying to establish ne-

"If the South African Government wrecks the spirit of negotiation which is emerging in this region of South Africa, it will assist those who are opposing reconciliation to pull the rug from beneath my feet because they are committed to violent revolution," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said when the ordinary people of KwaZulu/Natal were ready to support the kind of presentation which he and the Administrator of Natal made to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning this week, then he believed the time to talk about a just war had not arrived.

Buthelezi seeks Indaba aid

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi has sought top-level US state support for pressure



● BUTHELEZI

aimed at persuading President P W Botha of the vital national importance of the KwaZulu/Natal proposals put before government last week.

In a reference to the coming KwaZulu/Natal Indaba he warned that, if Botha inhibited further such inter-racial negotiations, he would be "fanning the flames of violence".

Buthelezi was speaking at a meeting during his annual pray-

er breakfast in Durban last week to Congressman John Dellenback, a member of the committee advising US Secretary of State George Schultz on policy towards SA.

Buthelezi said the proposals, which he and Natal Administrator Radclyffe Cadman had put before Constitutional Affairs Minister Chris Heunis, were aimed at reconciliatory politics in this region.

Dellenback would do SA a great service if he could mobilise every pressure on Pretoria which would work towards making Botha see the seriousness of the situation he would face if he rejected the proposals now tabled, Buthelezi said. — Sapa.

FW can't afford a damp squib, says Chief

Council won't work (107) Mercury 21/3/86. 'without KwaZulu'

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

ULUNDI—The exponents of non-violence in South Africa remained far more potent as forces for change than violent forces were now or had ever been in the past.

This was said yesterday by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, when he delivered his policy speech in the Legislative Assembly.

Chief Buthelezi warned,

however, that decade after decade of National Party rule had continually eroded black political options.

The final outcome of this process of erosion would be one in which black South Africans had no option but to resort to violence to bring about change, he said.

Chief Buthelezi said that, while many blacks felt this position had already been reached, members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and of Inkatha knew that this was not the case.

He said the envisaged national statutory council proposed by President Botha could not work without KwaZulu and Inkatha participation.

While Mr Botha regarded him as a little, regional political black boy, who ought to be pottering around with regional issues, there was no hope for any meaningful negotiations between the State President and himself.

The Chief Minister maintained that, if it was properly handled, the statutory council could be a mean-

ingful development.

However, he did not need the council for his political existence.

Mr Botha, on the other hand, could not afford yet another damp squib in reply to bursting bombs.

'I am, however, not the State President's hireling,' Chief Buthelezi said.

'I'm not here to carry his political bags.

'He either accepts me as a man, a leader and an indispensable force in the politics of change or he sinks on his own.'

Ulundi tells of changes at last minute

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

ULUNDI—Arrangements about who was to open the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly this week were changed by the South African Government at the last minute.

An official of the Department of the Chief Minister of KwaZulu yesterday said the department had originally been advised at the end of February that Dr Piet Koornhof, Chairman of the President's Council, would perform the ceremony.

However, a message had been received at 10 a.m. on Monday that Dr Koornhof would not be present.

The department was told on the same day that Mr Justice Milne, Judge-President of Natal would undertake the task.

The official said that the department had then been told at 6.30 p.m. on Monday that Mr Justice Milne would not be available and that Mr Johan Greeff, Speaker of the House of Assembly, would perform the official opening.

On Wednesday the Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, took exception to the fact that his department was only advised at the last minute.

There was a vast diplomatic distinction between a Cabinet minister and the Speaker of one of the three Houses of Parliament and that President Botha had turned that distinction into a political statement by sending Mr Greeff to Ulundi.

DURBAN. — The life's work of Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, a controversial top social architect went up in smoke when his study and his offices were gutted by fires, possibly caused by petrol bombs.

The fires last night at the University of Natal caused damage estimated at R1-million.

Professor Schlemmer, head of the Centre for Applied Social Studies at the university, said his study at home, and all the records he kept there, had been destroyed, but his house was saved on Thursday afternoon by an alert neighbour.

His entire university department was destroyed.

Members of the departments of political science, history and social work also lost irreplaceable records in the two Rag-night fires.

"No indaba"

The offices of Professor F M M Clifford-Vaughan, Mr Raphael de Kadt, Mr Alexander Johnston, and Professor Philip Warhurst were reduced to ashes.

One of the few clues to the motive for the fires are two words "No indaba" spray-painted outside Professor Schlemmer's devastated office.

He was one of the brains behind the KwaNatal indaba, due to begin in Durban on April 3.

The indaba, organised jointly by the KwaZulu Government and the Natal Provincial Council, has moderate support, but has opponents at the extreme right and left of the political spectrum.

Professor Schlemmer is distraught at losing 30 years' work, literature and documents.

"Every damn thing I have written has gone," he said, angry and hurt, as he surveyed the shell that was his study.

Simultaneous

Police are investigating a charge of arson. They suspect petrol bombs were used at the university.

The fires broke out simultaneously at 10.44 pm in the Centre for Applied Social Studies and the Department of Political Science, suggesting that they were not accidental. In addition, it appeared that the fire-fighting equipment in the Memorial Tower Building, which houses Professor Schlemmer's department, had been sabotaged.

The fires disrupted the revelry of thousands of students who were preparing floats for today's Rag procession.

Durban's chief fire officer, Steve Smith, said four tenders and 28 men fought to contain the blaze, but had difficulty finding the booster connection.

Motives

Several motives for arson have been suggested.

Those responsible for the fires, it is thought, are political extremists either on the right or the left.

One possibility is that they are extremists opposed to the KwaNatal indaba.



The remains of Professor Lawrence Schlemmer's office after the fire.

Varsity fire 'a tragedy'

Weekend Argus Correspondent

ACADEMICS have flocked to support their colleagues whose offices were destroyed by fire, saying they deplore attempts to meet intellectual debate with violence.

The principal of Natal University, Professor Pieter Booysen, said the loss of research work, irreplaceable libraries and documentation was "a tragedy of immense proportions".

"When you burn an academic's office you burn a lifetime of academic research."

He said he hoped he would

be able to persuade Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, head of the Centre for Applied Social Studies at Natal University, to stay at the university.

Professor Booysen said it was clear there were political undertones to the attacks.

The president of the Association for Sociology in Southern Africa, Mr Jeff Lever, said he deplored the attacks.

Professor Fatima Meer of the Sociology Department at Natal University, said: "I am horrified."

Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party leader of Natal, said it was a tragedy.

Another is that right-wingers used the fires as a "dirty trick" to swing student opinion. The timing suggests this, since the student body meets tomorrow to decide whether the National Union of Students of South Africa should talk to the African National Congress.

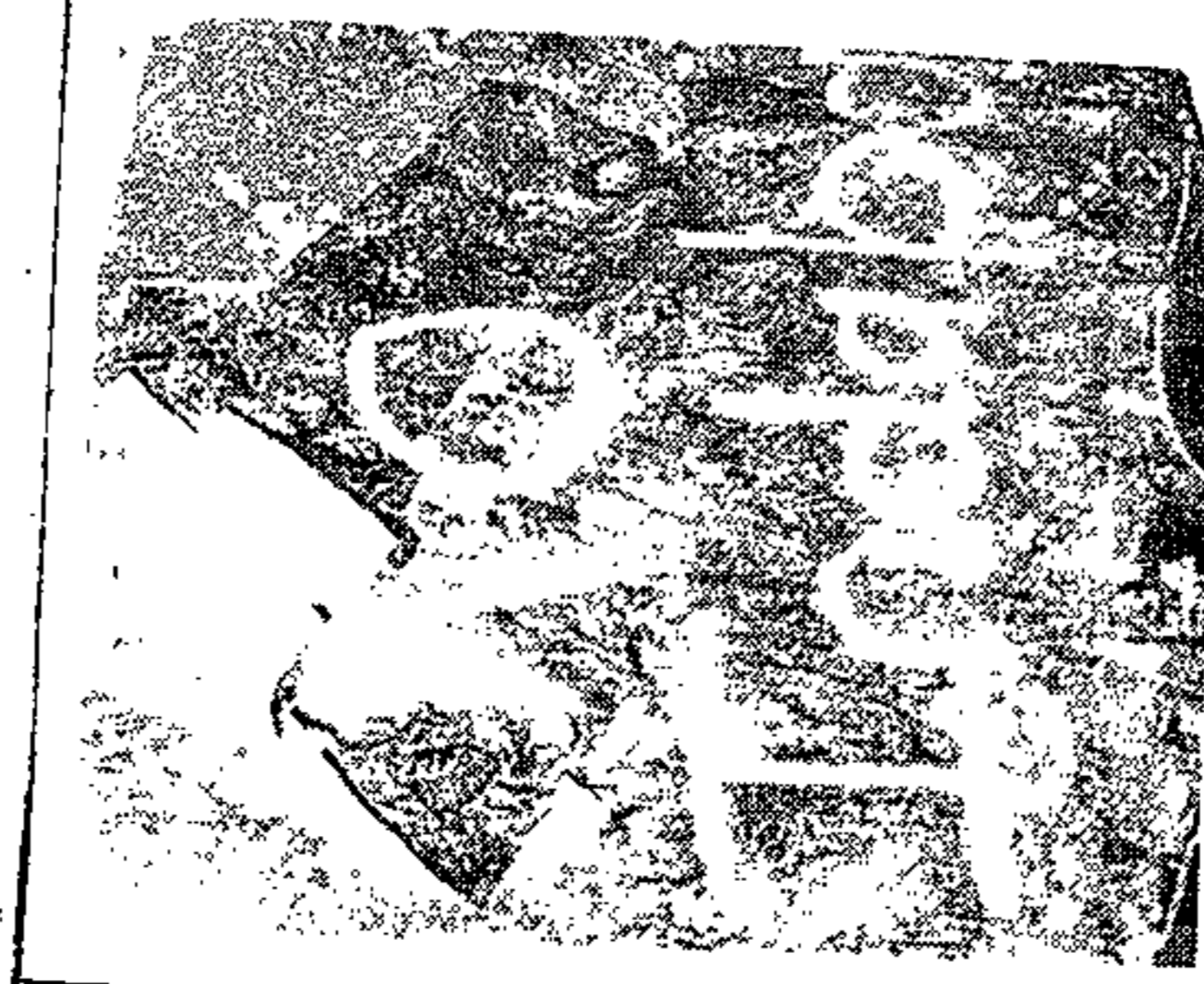
Yet another is that the incidents may be linked to the commemoration of Sharpeville and Uitenhage.

Professor Schlemmer said: "It's immaterial whether it comes from the far left or the far right. Both are equally pointless."

"I'm not sure that anyone wants the Centre for Applied Social Studies to carry on anymore. Neither the right nor the left want it to carry on."

Police said yesterday that possible arson was not being investigated at the professor's home because "a geyser had exploded".

However, an electrician has ascertained that the geyser was not responsible.



"No indaba" spray-painted outside the office.

Life Work Bount

Petrol attack suspected on professor's home, office

v/c Argus 22/3/86

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 PRC 945
 22/3/86

23/3/86 CITY P 109

Impresario killed as mob stops *Asinamali*

By SIPHO JACOBS
THE cast of Mbongeni Ngema's award-winning stage play *Asinamali* escaped death narrowly on Tuesday night when a mob stormed Hammersdale's Glazer Hall - killing popular Durban socialite Jeff Shongwe.
Ngema said he received the news of the attack from

Shongwe's younger brother, Buti Shongwe, who escaped through a heavily-armed gauntlet of people.
Cars with KwaZulu Government ZG number-plates were seen outside the hall. The cast were accused of sowing confusion in Durban with *Asinamali*.
"Cast members were told the show was not needed by

the people of KwaZulu and that impresario Jeff Shongwe, Buti Shongwe and stage manager Brains Mofokeng should not stage it," said Ngema, writer and director of *Asinamali*.
Several patrons who witnessed the brutal attack are said to have scattered when the mob stormed the hall at the end of the show - looking for Ngema.

"I'm told they came into the hall, went backstage and before assaulting everybody asked if I was in the hall," said Ngema.
"They warned Jeff and Brains to stop the show and take them to me."
Shongwe, a former DJ at Umlazi's now defunct Star Point Five night-club, is survived by his wife, Dudu Mokoena, and three chil-

dren - S'bongile, 11, Vuma, 8, and nine-month-old Gugu.
The *Asinamali* cast have postponed their planned departure to the US on March 30 until after Shongwe's funeral, which is still to be finalised.
● Maritzburg police confirmed they are investigating Shongwe's murder. No arrests have been made.

Two KwaZulu cops and a passenger shot dead in ambush

TWO KwaZulu policemen and a bus passenger were shot dead during an ambush on a bus in the Mahlabathini district on Thursday night, the SABC reported on Friday.

The policemen were Constables H T Zulu and R B Zwane, both stationed at Okhukho.

The dead passenger has not yet been identified.

The incident was reported by Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

He said the policemen were escorting the bus through the Okhukho area, which has been troubled by continuous faction fighting lately.

He said the bus was attacked by an unknown group of armed men. The police answered the fire of the assailants but were overpowered and shot dead. Their bodies were mutilated.

The KwaZulu police are investigating the incident, according to the report. — Sapa.

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24/3/88

Indaba: NIC will hold on

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Natal Indian Congress has resolved not to participate in the Natal/KwaZulu indaba until the communities and democratic organizations likely to be affected by the decision have been consulted.

In a statement after a meeting yesterday, the NIC said representatives of 37 organizations had attended the "Kwa-Natal Consultative Conference" to consider an invitation to participate in the indaba on April 3.

The conference considered the many facets of the Natal-KwaZulu option, including the economic inter-dependence of Natal-KwaZulu and the possibility that the region could act as a model for the rest of the country.

The meeting called for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela, lifting of banings on organizations and the creation of a climate for democratic political activity.

CAF - Times 24/3/86 (107)

Bomb attacks 'unlikely' to affect talks

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The firebomb attacks on the University of Natal and the home of a Durban academic are unlikely to influence the decisions of any of the parties already committed to attend the Natal/KwaZulu indaba.

The police have opened an arson docket after four separate fires broke out on Friday night in two different wings of the university's buildings — destroying years of academic research and causing at least R1-million damage to the campus.

Police are also investigating the possibility that some of the university's fire-fighting equipment had been sabotaged.

The firebomb attacks appear to be in protest at the proposed "KwaNatal" meeting on a new

dispensation for the province, as the attackers painted the words "No Indaba".

An academic specially hard hit by the fire was sociologist Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, who has been closely associated with the Buthelezi Commission which was studying constitutional options for Natal.

Professor Schlemmer lost more than 30 years' work when his office at the university was burnt, and when a fire swept through his study at his Durban home on Thursday night.

"My entire professional collection has been destroyed. All the work done by my department and I might as well not have existed," he said.

Professor Schlemmer said the work he was doing on a combined KwaZulu-Natal legislature might have been the reason for the attacks.

Yesterday, staff and students helped with clearing-up operations in an attempt to get the affected departments back in gear for the continuation of classes today.

Police last night said they were still investigating the fires at the university and Professor Schlemmer's home. No arrests had been made.

Meanwhile, spokesmen for the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party, both of whom have decided to take part in the talks, said that if the action was intended to deter people from taking part, it was unlikely to have any effect.

The president of the United Democratic Front, Mr Archie Gumede, said: "The attacks were unfortunate because the slogan-painting creates unease and suspicion."

At the height of the blaze



Flames and sparks pour from offices at the rear of the University of Natal's Memorial Tower building at the height of the blaze. Picture by IAN COLCLOUGH

24/3/86 Mercury Page 1



Flames 'won't stop the indaba'

Mercury Reporter

THE firebomb attacks on the Durban home and Natal University offices of Prof Lawrence Schlemmer are unlikely to influence the decisions of any of the parties already committed to attend the Natal/KwaZulu indaba.

This became apparent yesterday as spokesmen for organisations at both ends of the political spectrum responded to reports of the incident.

Spokesmen for the New Republic and Progressive Federal parties, both of which have decided to take part in the talks, said if the action was intended to deter people from taking part, it was unlikely to have any effect.

The PFP's Natal leader and delegate to the indaba, Mr Ray Swart, said the attack would not affect his party's decision to participate.

'It is up to groups on the Left and Right of the political spectrum to decide whether or not they should participate.'

'I don't think the threats and damage done to Prof Schlemmer and his work will influence any responsible organisation's decision to participate or not. It certainly will not affect our decision to participate,' he said.

Determined

Mr Bill Sutton, leader of the NRP, said acts of violence would not deter his party from participating in what he felt was an important step for the region.

'This action will not put us off. In fact, when people behave in this manner, it makes us all the more determined to participate.'

'The Natal/KwaZulu indaba is the most important political development for a long time,' said Mr Sutton.

He said it was difficult to comment on the likelihood of further attacks on moderate academics or others who supported the indaba until it had been established who was responsible for this attack.

'This attack could be the

actions of lunatics on either the Left or Right.

The president of the United Democratic Front, Mr Archie Gumede, said the attacks were an unfortunate occurrence.

'Unease'

'The attacks were unfortunate because the slogan painting creates unease and suspicion about those groups which have decided not to take part in the talks.'

Mr Gumede said responsible people seldom resorted to painting slogans.

'One cannot rule out the possibility of elements within an organisation acting in their own specific interests.'

'It's anybody's guess who was responsible for the attacks, but it was definitely not authorised by either the UDF or the Natal Indian Congress.'

He said the UDF had not decided whether to take part in the indaba.

Police said last night that they were still investigating the fires at the university and Prof Schlemmer's home. No arrests had been made.

Yesterday, staff and students helped with clearing up in an attempt to get the affected departments, which include Prof Schlemmer's Centre for Applied Social Studies, back in gear for the continuation of classes today.

One of the few clues left by the arsonists were the words 'No indaba', which were sprayed outside Prof Schlemmer's office.

The attack on Prof Schlemmer's house was on Thursday afternoon. The university fires were on Friday night.

Prof Schlemmer is one of the main designers of the Natal/KwaZulu indaba.

● See Editorial Opinion

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Mercury

in the heat of battle

BY BRUCE CAMERON, Political Staff

Nats, UDF also turn down invitation to Natal indaba

News 25/3/86
NO 2
BDF

IN a serious blow to the Natal/Kwazulu indaba the National Party, the Natal Indian Congress and the United Democratic Front today turned down an invitation to participate.

The National Party has agreed, however, to send representatives as observers.

But indications today were that the non-participation of the groups will not stop the conference going ahead.

Other groups which have refused to participate are the African National Congress, the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

"Not appropriate"

However, most of the other 31 organisations invited have agreed to attend the indaba, which opens in Durban City Hall on Thursday next week.

In a letter the Natal leader of the National Party, Mr Stoffel Botha, said today the party "is directly involved in the central Government and consequently it would not be appropriate to participate in the indaba on the suggested basis".

The NP would, however, "in a spirit of goodwill and as further evidence to our commitment to negotiation" send a delegation to attend as observers.

Mr Botha said the party had serious reservations about the invitations being sent to some organisations whose "declared intentions and activities are at variance with the norms of a civilised order and democratic process."

Mr Botha also referred to President P W Botha's opening of Parliament speech in which he referred to a negotiated future and the establishment of a national statutory council.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned in a recent speech that if the National Party did not take part in the indaba it would be a "betrayal of their supporters, the people of Natal and Kwazulu and of their own Cabinet Ministers, who invited the people of Natal and Kwazulu to come forward with a plan."

Full mandate

Dr Farook Meer, spokesman for the NIC and UDF said today that the NIC had decided that it would not attend the opening of the indaba next week but would still be consulting community organisations to get a full mandate for its opposition to the indaba.

The UDF position was unqualified rejection. One of the main reasons being that it could have nothing to do with apartheid structures.

There is "no chance" of the Congress of South African Trade Unions joining the indaba, assistant secretary of Cosatu, Mr Sydney Mufamadi, said in Johannesburg today.

The general secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo, could not be contacted to confirm this. Previously he said Cosatu would have to canvass the views of members before coming to a decision.

We'll go ahead with meeting — Natal MEC

Political Staff

THE Natal/Kwazulu indaba would go ahead despite the refusal of a number of major political bodies, including the National Party, Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC, said today.

Mr Martin said he was disappointed but he emphasised that the important issue would be what happened to any recommendations made by the indaba.

Mr Martin, who is a joint sponsor, was however pleased the NP would attend as observers.

"PALE SHADOW"

"I cannot understand the party's apprehension about participating as the indaba is designed to deal with only the second tier of Government."

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said the presence of observers would be a "pale shadow of an active delegation".

"One would have thought that as a party which has representation in the Natal Provincial Council and holds Parliamentary seats in the province the NP would have felt it their duty to attend."

Mr Swart said the refusal to participate seem to endorse the opinion that the Government was only interested in negotiations which it initiated and on its own terms.

KwaZulu asks State to help Newcastle

N.M 25/3/86

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JOHANNESBURG—Kwazulu has applied to the Government for industrial decentralisation incentives at Madadeni and Newcastle to be equalised so that industry can be attracted to Newcastle.

This was announced in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who said people in the Madadeni/Osizweni area desperately needed employment.

Newcastle had ample serviced industrial land available and there was little point in spending public money developing the infrastructure at Madadeni simply because the incentives to industrialists were higher there.

Dr Marius Spies, executive director of the Kwazulu Finance and Investment Corporation, which administers the Madadeni industrial estate, said the application had been made in collaboration with the Newcastle Town Council.

Newcastle had 122,3 ha of proclaimed industrial land available, while further expansion at Madadeni would require additional investment in infrastructure and the relocation of several individuals holding title to the demarcated land — which would take time.

He said the present differential between incentives at Madadeni and Newcastle meant that a small factory establishing itself at Madadeni and employing 150 people, would be better off by R1m over a seven-year period.— (Sapa)

Kwazulu wants to buy beer industry

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Kwazulu Government has formally asked the South African Government to sell the sorghum beer interest of the Natalia Development Board to the Kwazulu Finance and Investment Corporation.

This was announced in the Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Chief Minister of the region, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, when he tabled the 1985 annual report of the corporation.

Chief Buthelezi, who is also Minister of Economic Affairs of Kwazulu, said since black people were the largest consumers of sorghum beer it would clearly not be equitable to place the large sorghum beer industry, owned by the Natalia Development Board, in the hands of white-owned companies which were determined to control large portions of the industry.

If this was allowed to happen as a result of Government moves to privatise and rationalise the sorghum beer industry, black people would be denied the right to acquire an interest in the products they consumed and traded in.

Incentives

Chief Buthelezi also said Kwazulu had applied to the Government for industrial decentralisation in centres at Madadeni and Newcastle to be equalised so that industry could be attracted to Newcastle.

Newcastle had ample serviced industrial land available and there was little money in spending public infrastructure at Madadeni simply because the incentives to industrialists were higher there.

He said that industry in the region had created nearly 30 000 jobs by the end of January this year. Chief Buthelezi said investment in industry in the region materially affected the livelihood of more than 200 000 people.

The Chief Minister said 8 700 people had jobs in 22 foreign-owned companies in Kwazulu and he invited the advocates of disinvestment to 'persuade these people that it was in their interest that they should lose their jobs in the interests of the struggle'.

Chief Buthelezi said investment in industry in Kwazulu had now reached a total of R545 million.

25/3/86 STAR

NP says: 'We will send observers'

Serious blow for kwaZulu indaba

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — In a serious blow to the Natal/kwaZulu indaba, the National Party, Natal Indian Congress and United Democratic Front today turned down invitations to participate.

But, significantly, the NP has agreed to send observers.

Indications are that the non-participation of the two extra-parliamentary groups will not stop the conference going ahead.

Other groups which have refused to participate are the African National Congress, the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

But most of the 31 other organisations invited have agreed to attend the indaba, which opens in the Durban City hall next Thursday.

The Natal leader of the NP, Mr Stoffel Botha, said in a letter that the party "is directly involved in the Central

Government and consequently it would not be appropriate to participate in the indaba on the suggested basis".

But the NP would "in a spirit of goodwill, and as further evidence to our commitment to negotiation" send a delegation to attend as observers.

The delegation would be led by Natal NP chairman Mr Tino Volker and would include vice-chairman Mr Jurie Mentz and provincial secretary Mr Renier Schoeman.

Mr Botha said the party had serious reservations about the invitations being sent to some organisations whose "declared intentions and activities are at variance with the norms of a civilised order and democratic process".

He also referred to President Botha's opening of Parliament speech, in which he referred to a negotiated future and the establishment of a National Statutory Council.

The Chief Minister of

kwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, warned in a recent speech that if the NP did not take part in the indaba it would be a "betrayal of their supporters; the people of Natal and kwaZulu; and of their own Cabinet Ministers, who invited the people of Natal and kwaZulu to come forward with a plan".

He warned that he could not be expected to participate in any forum the Government may devise at a national level if they refused to participate in the indaba.

Dr Farook Meer, spokesman for the NIC and UDF, said the NIC had decided that it would not attend the indaba but would still consult community organisations to get a full mandate for its opposition to the talks.

The UDF position was unqualified rejection. The main reasons included the view that the organisations could have nothing to do with apartheid structures.

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National Party keeps door open on indaba

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The National Party is keeping the door open on the KwaZulu/Natal indaba in Durban next week and is to send a senior delegation of three MPs as observers, which the official Opposition said was better than boycotting it.

This was revealed yesterday in a letter to the organisers which was released by the Nationalists' Natal leader, Mr Stoffel Botha, Minister of Home Affairs.

He said that as the indaba's proposals were to be submitted to the Government and as the Natal National Party was part of the central Government, it would not be 'appropriate' for it to participate on the suggested basis.

'However, in a spirit of goodwill and as further evidence of our commitment to negotiation as a method to further constitutional development, we propose to send a delegation to attend as observers,' he said.

Leading the team would be Mr Val Volker, provincial chairman and MP for Klip River, accompanied by Mr Jurie Mentz, MP for Vryheid and deputy provincial chairman, and Mr Renier Schoeman, a nominated MP who is provincial secretary.

Mr Ray Swart, chief Opposition spokesman on black affairs and provincial leader of the Progressive Federal Party, described the NP decision as a 'luke warm approach but better than the boycott attitude it has adopted to similar discussions in the past.'

Consensus

Representing Natal seats in both Parliament and the Provincial Council the NP could have made a valuable input to the indaba.

'There would have been nothing to stop them submitting a minority report to the Government if the indaba's proposals were contrary to Government policy,' he said.

The organisers, Dr Oscar Dhlomo of the KwaZulu Government, and Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC, have said the main aim of the indaba is to reach consensus as far as possible on the creation of a single legislative body to govern the combined area of Natal and KwaZulu.

This did not imply the separation of the combined areas from the rest of South Africa and referred only to second tier government.

In his letter to the organisers, Mr Botha said constitutional reform was an ongoing process of negotiation.

The Special Cabinet Committee had played an important part in many of the reforms which had already taken place and President Botha had committed the Government and

the National Party to negotiations as an instrument to achieve further constitutional development.

'We appreciate Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's frequently expressed support for the principles of self determination and non-violence,' said Mr Botha.

'Therefore, we have serious reservations about the inclusion in your list of invited participants of some organisations whose declared intentions and activities are at variance with the norms of a civilised order and democratic process.'

Mr Volker defended the NP's decision to send observers and said a great deal of the discussions would be on an informal basis.

'Sending observers

means we will be there and will be able to participate in informal discussions and be there to answer questions,' he said.

'As the proposals are to be sent to the Government we will not participate in officially formulating proposals.'

Final negotiations would have to take place between people who could accept responsibility for what was decided.

As part of the National Party's power base in the Government the Natal NP's participation in the indaba, which was not a national convention, had to be seen in a different light from the participation of other bodies.

'We do not want to stand aloof from negotiations however,' he said.

● See Editorial Opinion

NP observers welcomed

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, last night welcomed the presence of a National Party delegation as observers at the KwaZulu/Natal indaba.

Chief Buthelezi said he was not worried about the label Mr Botha gave to his 'observers' as long as they were there.

Responding to the unqualified rejection of the invitation by the Natal Indian Congress, the Chief Minister said this was 'quite predictable'.

The moment that the external mission of the African National Congress

sneezed, the NIC and the United Democratic Front caught a cold, he said.

The UDF has also rejected the invitation.

Chief Buthelezi welcomed the fact that some Indian parties such as Solidarity and the Reform Party had agreed to attend.

Twenty-six of the 38 organisations invited to take part in the indaba have agreed to participate, according to the organisers.

The African National Congress, the Azanian People's Organisation, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party have said no.

Some will move says Heunis

Political Correspondent

MR CHRIS Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, has confirmed that some people will have to be moved from the land they now occupy in the Greater Mariannhill area.

However, he told Mr Roger Burrows, PFP MP for Pinetown, in a letter yesterday that 'it is intended that such relocation within the Greater Mariannhill area should take place in a spirit of co-operation and with as little disruption as possible'.

'In recognising the permanence of blacks living in the area, you will appreciate that as the area is developed, such development will have to take place on a planned basis,' said Mr Heunis.

'Whether or not this development is for industrial or residential purposes, it obviously means that certain people need to move from land they now occupy.'

Local affairs body to take part in indaba

25/1/86 107 Mercury

Mercury Reporter

THE president of the Natal Association of Local Affairs Committees, Mr Albie Stowman, said yesterday that the association would participate in the Natal-KwaZulu indaba starting on April 3 in spite of threats he received at the weekend.

Mr Stowman, a Wentworth schoolmaster, told the Mercury that he received anonymous telephone calls at his home warning him against attending the talks.

'The caller appeared to be a black man. He said there will be trouble if we

participated in the indaba.

'But, we are not deterred by the threats and moves to instil fear in us. We are going because we believe in dialogue to help resolve the problems in our country.'

Mr Stowman said he did not report the matter to the police but if he received more threats or was intimidated in any way he would have no option but to report to the police.

He said the association discussed the threats at its annual congress in Dannhauser at the weekend.

A six-man delegation, headed by Mr Stowman,

was appointed to represent the association at the indaba. The others are Mr Hassim Cassim, vice-president of the association, Mr Kamal Panday, Mr Moosa Bhighee, Mr L S Moodley and Mr Desmond Bond.

Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC and one of the co-convenors of the indaba, said yesterday he was very pleased with the association's decision to attend.

'But it does not surprise me to hear that they have been threatened. I think if more people stood up, it would make it a lot tougher for the intimidators to succeed,' he said.

Parliament and Politics

NP observers at Natal indaba

By ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Staff

THE National Party is keeping the door open on the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba in Durban next week and is to send a senior delegation of three MPs as observers.

This was revealed yesterday in a letter to the organizers, released by NP provincial leader and Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha.

He said that as the indaba's proposals were to be submitted to the government and as the Natal NP was part of the

central government, it would not be "appropriate" for it to participate on the suggested basis.

"However, in a spirit of goodwill and as further evidence of our commitment to negotiation as a method to further constitutional development, we propose to send a delegation to attend as observers."

Leading the team would be Mr Val Volker, provincial chairman and MP for Klip River. He would be accompanied by Mr Jurie Mentz, MP for Vryheid and deputy provincial chairman, and Mr Renier Schoeman, a nominated MP who is provincial secretary.

Mr Ray Swart, provincial leader of the PFP, described the NP decision as a "lukewarm approach but better than the boycott attitude it has adopted to similar discussions in the past".

'Non-violence'

The organizers, Dr Oscar Dhlomo of the KwaZulu Government and Mr Frank Martin, Natal MEC, have said the main aim of the indaba is to reach consensus on the "creation of a single legislative body to govern the combined area of Natal and KwaZulu".

In his letter to the organizers Mr Botha said: "We appreciate Chief Minister Mangosuthu

Buthelezi's frequently expressed support for the principles of self-determination and non-violence.

"Therefore, we have serious reservations about the inclusion in your list of invited participants of some organizations whose declared intentions and activities are at variance with the norms of a civilized order and democratic process."

Buthelezi

● The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, last night welcomed the presence of a National Party delegation as observers at the indaba.

He said in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that if whites took any political steps, however faltering, he would "lead them by the hand and encourage them to take the next one".

He described as predictable the rejection of the invitation by Dr Farook Meer of the Natal Indian Congress.

The moment that the external mission of the African National Congress sneezed, the NIC and the United Democratic Front normally caught a cold, he said.

The African National Congress and the Azanian Peoples' Organization have also rejected participation.

Thousands now for pensioners

WEEKLY MAIL
By CARMEL RICKARD

27/3/86 Durban

A NOTICE in the KwaZulu official gazette this week will mean thousands of rands more to pensioners.

Last year Durban's Legal Resources Centre made a Supreme Court application for Umlazi pensioner Florence Sibiyi.

She was referred to the LRC by the Black Sash who had tried for several months to get her pension approved by the KwaZulu government, and her money paid out.

The KwaZulu cabinet revealed in court papers that, as a cost-saving stratagem, they had decided to allow only a five percent increase each year in the number of new pensioners approved. They would also pay a pensioner only from the date the pension was approved, not from the date of application.

LRC argued both points, saying it was illegal for the KwaZulu government to impose the five percent limit.

Judge Piet Thirion upheld this argument. He did not make a ruling on the question of when the pension payments should start — although he ordered Sibiyi to be paid arrears back to the time of her application.

This week's KwaZulu gazette promulgates a change in the pension rules, stating that pensioners must be paid from the date of application, not approval.

Indaba under fire

Forces apparently bent on derailing initiatives towards a joint government for Natal and KwaZulu have struck in advance of the region's first constitutional conference, or indaba.

The fire bombings of the home and office of Natal University social scientist Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, who used to head the Inkatha research institute, reveal the depth of political tensions.

Although no one has yet claimed responsibility, the attacks were clearly a political statement of opposition. The words "no indaba" were scrawled on the walls outside Schlemmer's fire-blackened offices.

Given the political passions aroused by the proposed indaba, the sabotage could have been motivated by elements on either the Left or the Right. Both extremes of the political spectrum view the mooted KwaNatal merger as a threat.

Schlemmer, a former secretary of the Buthelezi Commission, is one of the chief proponents of power-sharing in the region. He recently told an influential Durban audience that, as a strategy away from the basic premise of apartheid, the move "could not be faulted." He insisted, too, that research conducted both before and after the Buthelezi Commission report indicated that the proposals had the support of the majority of the people of the region.

Invitations to the indaba, which gets under way in the Durban City Hall on April 3, have already been posted. The response has been encouraging. The New Republic Party, the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), official parties of both ethnic houses of Parliament and a number of other interest groups have indicated a willingness to attend.

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Predictably, political groups on both the extreme Left and Right, most notably the banned African National Congress and South African Communist Party, have rejected the talks. The United Democratic Front and the Natal Indian Congress have reserved their judgments until there has been "wider discussions on the possible ramifications."

Government, which is clearly wary of the developments, but is nonetheless allowing them to proceed, has remained noncommittal. An invitation was pointedly addressed to the National Party (NP) but, thus far, the NP has yet to say whether it will be sending an official delegate.

Just why government is being so coy is not clear — unless it has proposals of its own for regional government which run contrary to the sentiments implicit in the indaba. But, while proposals for a joint executive are acceptable to the ruling party, the sticking point would seem to be its opposition to a joint legislature. This could undermine the NP's fundamental commitment to ethnic or "own" local government structures.

Natal PFP leader Ray Swart says government would lose little political capital by attending the talks. He points out that it is a regional initiative with an open agenda and any organisation attending would be entitled to make any proposals it wished. "In the interests of Natal and all its people, let us go to these indaba discussions openly and enthusiastically, free of political posturing, free of preconceived prejudices and free of personality hang ups," declared Swart.

Although government's presence at the discussions would be significant, organisers have let it be known that they will press on — with or without the NP. "We shall carry on regardless," says Natal's senior MEC Frank Martin, who is the principal backer of the indaba. ■

BLOW TO NATAL-KWAZULU INDABA

28/3/88

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SOWETAN

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SOWETAN Correspondent

Party.

However, most of the other 31 organisations invited have agreed to attend the indaba which opens in the Durban City Hall on Thursday next week.

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NIC and UDF won't attend

party "is directly involved in the Central Government and consequently it would not be appropriate to participate in the indaba on the suggested basis."

The NP would however "in a spirit of goodwill and as further evidence to our commitment to negotiation" send a delegation to at-

tend as observers.

The delegation would be led by Natal NP chairman, Mr Tino Vorker, and would include the vice-chairman, Mr Jurie Mentz and provincial secretary, Mr Renier Schoeman.

Mr Botha said the party had serious reservations about the invitations being sent to some

organisations whose "declared intentions and activities are at variance with the norms of a civilised order and democratic process."

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned in a recent speech that if the National Party did not take part in the indaba, it would be a "betrayal of their supporters, the people of Natal and KwaZulu and of their own Cabinet Ministers, who invited the people of Natal and KwaZulu to come forward with a plan."

body lotion
staying

x blue
x black

black like pink
pink like mine
natural with multi-colored threads
burgundy & white check
blue & white check
khaki
blue & white spots

Indaba 107 guest list 28/3/86

DURBAN — The organizers of next week's KwaZulu/Natal "indaba" said yesterday that 29 out of 40 organizations invited to take part had so far accepted.

In addition, the National Party and Tucsá are sending observers.

A definite "no" has come from the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Natal Indian Congress.

Seven organizations have not responded officially although some have indicated in press reports that they will not participate.

These are the African National Congress, the Azanian People's Organization, the Conservative Party, Council of Unions of SA, Congress of SA Trade Unions, the Pan African Congress and the United Democratic Front.

The list of acceptances include: The Afrikaanse Sakekamer, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, the Black Allied Workers Union, Coloured Ad Hoc Committee, Durban City Council, Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, Labour Party, Natal Agricultural Union, Natal Chamber of Industries, Natal Municipal Association, Natal Provincial Council, National Peoples Party, New Republic Party, Peoples Congress Party, Progressive Federal Party, Maritzburg City Council, Reform Party, Solidarity.

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Campaign against indaba launched

CAPL Times 3/4/36

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A campaign to oppose the Kwa-Zulu/Natal indaba was launched in a hotel here last night by an alliance of rightwing groups under the umbrella of the recently-formed Action White Natal.

The campaign will begin today when three protest documents are presented to the chairman of the indaba, Professor Desmond Clarence, at its public opening session at 10am in the City Hall.

The documents will be presented by the chairman of Action White Natal, Mr Barry Wolmarans; the chairman of South Africa First, Mr Arthur Morris, and two prominent Natal Herstigste Nasionale Party (HNP) members, Mr Oscar Hattingh and Mr Kossie Erasmus.

The Durban representative on the HNP national executive, Mr Martin Louw, said the campaign would include a Natal petition. An anti-indaba meeting would be held on May 19.

He said that after today's indaba meeting, 40 delegates from the groups at last night's meeting would form an ad-hoc committee to coordinate the campaign.

The HNP and Conservative Party refused to take part in the indaba.

The HNP's reasons were, among other things, that the organizers had not been given a mandate by whites to hold the indaba; that the Anglo American Corporation and "a small group of rich people" were behind it; that the indaba would lead to the disintegration of borders between races.

The Natal/KwaZulu indaba

Feeling of hope for unification talks

Mercury 3/4/86
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Mercury Reporter

THIRTY-ONE delegates from a wide range of political, business and union organisations will attend the first meeting of the historic KwaZulu/Natal indaba in the Durban City Hall today.

The only certainty about the indaba is that it intends to formulate proposals to submit to the Government on the creation of a single legislative body for the area.

The organisers have been careful not to dictate the running of the indaba to the delegates and have invited them to decide virtually every aspect of the discussions.

Today's public opening session will start at 10 a.m. with an opening address by the Durban Mayor, Mr Stan Lange.

This will be followed by speeches by the chairman, former University of Natal principal Prof Desmond Clarence, co-convenor and senior Natal MEC Mr Frank Martin and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

After the opening session the Press and 720 people who have obtained the free tickets will leave the building while the delegates and advisors take their places in the council chamber.

Mr Martin said last night he was feeling hopeful about the indaba.

He said the fact that 31 out of 40 groups invited were participating in the discussions was, 'a pretty good record'.

'It is the first time that a meeting has featured the two regional governments, all sorts of political parties and all races,' Mr Martin said.

Mr Neil MacLennan, former Durban mayor and management committee chairman, said he was quite happy that the city council had chosen him as their representative at the indaba.

Details

'The council has said time and again that KwaZulu and Natal are one and should be governed as such. I look forward to help working out some way this can be done.'

'We will have to play it by ear as far as the details are concerned. We have not been asked to come to the meeting with any specific proposals,' Mr MacLennan said.

He said some previous discussions, particularly those between co-convenors, Mr Martin and Kwa-

Zulu Cabinet minister Dr Oscar Dhlomo, would have some bearing on the indaba.

Mr Roland V Freakes, executive director of the Natal Chamber of Industries said in participating in the indaba the chamber supported the concept of the joint administration of KwaZulu and Natal and the investigation of power sharing between the areas.

'This is a formidable task, yet one so important to our future that the chamber accepts, without hesitation, the opportunity to contribute to its execution,' Mr Freakes said.

'The decision of the National Party to appoint a delegation of observers is most welcome and a clear signal that Government sees in the indaba seeds from which important new constitutional proposals affecting the whole country may develop.'

'Positive attitudes conduce to success: that these are now becoming increasingly evident in the run-up to the indaba augers well for real achievement through the indaba project,' Mr Freakes said.

Group likely to express its opposition

Mercury Reporter

A RIGHT-WING group is expected to publicly express its opposition to the KwaZulu/Natal indaba.

Sources close to the recently-formed Action White Natal said the group was holding a meeting to discuss what strategy should be adopted in opposing the indaba.

It is believed that the group is considering delivering a petition to the indaba chairman, Prof Desmond Clarence.

Both the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party refused invitations to participate in the indaba.

In a document signed by the HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais, the party's national executive has stated six reasons for its rejection of the discussions.

The first reason is that the organisers have not been given a mandate by whites to hold the indaba.

Secondly the HNP believes that the Anglo-American Corporation and, 'a small group of rich people who are becoming richer', are behind the indaba.

The HNP also cites the fact that Northern Natal is rich in Afrikaner history and says it would be 'highly insensitive to even suggest' that Afrikaners would be taken into account in a joint KwaZulu/Natal legislature.

Fourthly, the HNP believes that the indaba will lead to the centralisation of power in the country and the disintegration of the borders between the different races.

The HNP objects to the fact that, in a multiracially governed Natal, whites would have 10 percent of the political power but 80 percent to 90 percent of the financial responsibility.

Lastly the HNP states that there is no reason why Natal should have a different constitution from the rest of the country.

RUSDAF

2/1/85

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Indaba could be bridge to span political void

THE indaba — convened by Natal senior MEC Frank Martin and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi — aims to formulate a constitutional framework for a single legislative assembly for a united KwaZulu/Natal.

At least 29 of the 40 organisations invited have indicated they would attend although non-participation of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and Natal Indian Congress (NIC) is undoubtedly a blow to the status of the meeting.

Attendance of National Party representatives, however, if only as observers, has been welcomed.

Second tier

According to Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre of Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal and former organising secretary of the Buthelezi Commission, the plans would involve a second tier of government, presumably with additional powers, with a defined relationship to Parliament and Cabinet.

Schlemmer, who has maintained interest in the Natal option with help and advice to planners of the indaba, believes it could have two significant features.

Firstly, it could provide a constitutional model for bridging political thinking — on the one hand a commitment to protecting minority

THE KwaZulu/Natal indaba begins in Durban today. There is considerable hope in some quarters that it will point the way to bridging the gulf between those committed to majority rule on the one hand and group self-determination on the other, writes PETER WALLINGTON.

rights through racially-defined structures by some white organisations, and, on the other, black rejection of proposals based on group representation.

The indaba will have to resolve this conflict through consensus.

The second significant factor lies in the fact that it is a regional initiative. "Some parts of the country, whether they are provinces, parts of provinces or cities, are more ready for meaningful structural change in politics than others.

"The principle of local or regional options can provide a society with flexibility to cope with political strains that can tear a fully-centralised government apart," Schlemmer said recently.

Cape Town University political science head Professor David Welsh says the regional option, such as the indaba, was "possibly a promising way of approaching a national accommodation".

He points out that if a national solution is impossible at present, then the possibilities of a "non-racial regionalism ought to be pursued". Welsh stresses, however, that spon-

sors of regional options should not delude themselves "that it is in any way a long-term substitute for national accommodation".

A drawback for the indaba is the absence of some important black organisations.

The UDF said it wants nothing to do with apartheid structures. The outlawed African National Congress rejected the indaba because "it aimed to split up SA".

As Schlemmer pointed out, there is a reluctance to negotiate with government because of a fear that it would limit talks to how and to what extent groups would share power.

Welsh agrees that the credibility of the indaba would have been enhanced had organisations such as the UDF attended. "One hopes, however, that the successful operation of a KwaZulu-Natal authority might induce them at a later stage to change their minds".

On the positive side, the NP observers have been welcomed.

NP Natal leader Stoffel Botha has said the NP would do nothing to distract from the status of the indaba and that its findings would be referred to government.

While it is believed there was opposition within the party to participation, the decision to attend was probably influenced by the effect non-participation would have had on international opinion and on future negotiations with KwaZulu.

Indeed, Buthelezi has fought publicly against disinvestment and violence as a means of solving the political crisis — which has made him unpopular with other black groups.

For all his efforts he has had little in the way of concrete change to bring home to his constituents, and the indaba proposals would present government with an opportunity to reward him for his political stand.

The indaba has received wide support within Natal from organised commerce.

CME Tent
3/4/66 (107)

Indaba over future of Natal starts today

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Thirty-one delegates from a wide range of political, business and labour organizations will attend the first meeting of the historic KwaZulu/Natal indaba in the City Hall here today.

The only certainty about the indaba is that it intends to formulate proposals to submit to the government on the creation of a single legislative body for the area.

The organizers have been careful not to dictate the running of the indaba to the delegates and have invited them to decide virtually every aspect of the discussions.

Today's public opening will start at 10am with an address by the Mayor of Durban, Mr Stan Lange.

This will be followed by speeches by the chairman, former University of Natal principal Professor Desmond Clarence, co-convenor and senior Natal MEC Mr Frank Martin and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

After the opening session the press and public will leave and the delegates and advisers, will take their

places in the council chamber.

Mr Martin said last night he was feeling hopeful about the indaba.

He said the fact that 31 out of 40 groups invited were participating in the discussions was "a pretty good record".

"It is the first time that a meeting has featured the two regional governments, all sorts of political parties and all races," Mr Martin said.

Mr Neil MacLennan, former Durban mayor and management committee chairman, said he was quite happy that the city council had chosen him as their representative at the indaba.

"The council has said time and again that KwaZulu and Natal are one and should be governed as such. I look forward to help working out some way this can be done."

Mr Roland Freakes, executive director of the Natal Chamber of Industries, said that by participating in the indaba the chamber supported the concept of the joint administration of KwaZulu and Natal and the investigation of power-sharing between the areas.

4/4/80 (107)

CBS IRKS BUTHELEZI

FIN MAIL
American television viewers may soon have first-hand experience of the legendary wrath of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha. A serious altercation between Buthelezi and Ed Bradley, correspondent for CBS Television's prime-time programme *60 Minutes* has been captured live on film.

The incident occurred last week in the chief minister's office during a face-to-face interview. Bradley apparently suggested that Buthelezi had revealed his closeness to the South African government by helping the TV team obtain visas to visit the country.

The CBS team had originally been refused visas. Buthelezi, a personal friend of CBS President Tom Wyman, was asked to use his influence to get the ruling changed. An approach to government via the offices of the Commissioner General for the Zulu People, Nico Hansmeyer, was, apparently, successful.

But Bradley alleged the visa incident was evidence that Buthelezi was being "promoted" by the South African government.

A clearly irritated Buthelezi said: "I was very annoyed that he should throw a kindness like this back in my face." The rest of the interview was described by the chief minister as a "disaster."

CBS spokesmen in the US declined to comment.

KwaZulu/Natal talks get down to real business

Mercury Reporter

THE historic KwaZulu/Natal indaba enters its second day today with the delegates getting down to the business of debating the details of a single legislative body for the region.

Yesterday the representatives of 34 political parties, business, professional and trade union groups, spent the first session of the indaba deciding on basic organisational pro-

cedure.

The indaba will sit from 9 a m to 4 p m on Thursdays and Fridays.

Prof Desmond Clarence, a former University of Natal principal and chairman of the indaba, said no time limit had been set for the discussions but he hoped they would finish 'within several months'.

Intention

Prof Clarence said the indaba decided that each group would have one representative and a maximum of five advisers. The representatives would be the main spokesmen, but the advisers could be invited to speak.

He said the intention was to achieve consensus on all substantial issues.

'There may be occasions when there is disagreement and there has to be a vote — we have to have some practical cut-off point (to

the discussions).

'I would interpret a close vote as meaning the issue needed more debate and would so decide.

'This is likely to take longer than a straightforward majority vote way of doing things, but the strength lies in achieving a broader base for decisions,' Prof Clarence said.

He said it was unanimously decided that the two observer groups — the National Party and the Trade Union Council of South Africa — would have speaking but not voting rights.

Prof Clarence said the meetings would continue to be held in private, but he would issue Press statements as often as possible.

'The proceedings have so far taken place in an excellent and co-operative spirit and I am hopeful and optimistic about today's meeting,' he said.

Mercury
107
4/4/86

Conference calls on youth and parents to take up grassroots struggle for a 'people's education'

Cosas not banned in the eyes of the people — student spokesman

By Susan Fleming

People in the townships did not consider Cosas (the Congress of South African Students) to be a banned organisation, Witwatersrand University Black Students Society (BSA) secretary, Ms Thandi Gqabule, said yesterday.

Ms Gqabule was addressing a report-back meeting on campus on the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) conference held in Durban over the Easter weekend.

Resolutions taken at the conference, including the return to school call and the unbanning of Cosas, were binding, she said.

She urged students to organise at grassroots level, adding that Wits was not immune from taking the struggle seriously.

She said: "Our organisations are a shield and a spear — they protect, but they also allow us to advance on the enemy."

The struggle for a "people's education" no longer belonged to the children only. It was the responsibility of the whole community.

She said: "Older people are now taking the initiative and becoming organised. The link between youth and the community needs to be strengthened. We must go forward with the protection of our parents."

The NECC conference in Durban was held to review progress made on the demands placed on the Government at a similar conference held in Johannesburg last year. The Government was given three months to meet these demands.

Ms Gqabule said most of the demands had not been met. Many people were still in detention, Cosas was still not unbanned and the dismissal and harassment of progressive teachers had not stopped.



Black Students' Society secretary Ms Thandi Gqabule (right) and a Wits Student Representative Council member, Mr Etienne Mordal, singing the African "national anthem" at Wits yesterday. Picture by Rebecca Hearfield.

Buthelezi under fire from NECC for attack on delegates

By Susan Fleming

KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha leader Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi, has been attacked by the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) for denying he ordered his Durban meeting at the weekend to be disrupted.

NECC delegates, registering at the Pioneer Hall in Congella, were attacked by armed impi who arrived in two buses at the hall. Two Inkatha members died after the attack and scores of delegates were injured.

Chief Buthelezi this week denied his involvement in the attack on delegates.

In Johannesburg yesterday, NECC spokesman the Rev Molete Tsele said it was "self-evident" the chief had been involved in the attack. The Putco Bus company had confirmed the Inkatha

movement had hired the buses to take the impi to the hall.

"We carried no weapons and had no intention of fighting anyone. The aggressors were Inkatha who attacked us from the first day of registration," he said.

The NECC said it was considering laying charges to claim compensation for injuries and properties damaged.

Mr Tsele expressed the NECC's "sincere condolences" to the families of Inkatha members who had died following the attack.

The chief was strongly criticised for saying the NECC conference had not been concerned with education.

"We wish to reiterate the purpose of the conference was to resolve the education crisis," Mr Tsele said.

CAT Times 4/4/86

Historic KwaNatal 'indaba' starts

CAT Times 107
4/4/86

DURBAN. — Representatives of 31 organizations taking part in the Natal/KwaZulu "indaba" began deliberations here yesterday under tight security for the first day of what could be six months of deliberations on the future governing of the two regions.

But nine major extra-parliamentary groupings, including the African National Congress, the United Democratic Front, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the Natal Indian Congress, the Pan African Congress and the Azanian Peoples' Organization, have refused to participate in the talks.

But nine major extra-parliamentary groupings, including the African National Congress, the United Democratic Front, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the Natal Indian Congress, the Pan African Congress and the Azanian Peoples' Organization, have refused to participate in the talks.

main forces behind it are KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and Natal's senior MEC, Mr Frank Martin. Yesterday's opening session marked the start of the second negotiation phase between KwaZulu and Natal.

The one clear goal of the conference is the formation of a joint governing body for Natal and KwaZulu which would represent a historic first in South African constitutional development.

Security
On the ground floor were 420 delegates, advisers and invited guests who met under the strictest security measures following the attack two weeks ago on the University of Natal offices of one of the architects of the indaba, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer.

The first phase produced an agreement between Natal and KwaZulu to administer the region jointly. The proposals for the first phase have been submitted to the government.

The ruling National Party and the moderate Trade Union Congress of South Africa, Tucsas, are present at the "indaba" as observers and it was decided yesterday they

The chairman of the indaba is former University of Natal principal Professor Desmond Clarence and the two

Speaking at the opening session, Chief Buthelezi warned that the participating organizations could be subjected to intimidation including violence to prevent success.

The indaba was not a national voice which was representative of all the people of the country "but the time is ripening for that voice to emerge".

'Timely'

"None of us believe that apartheid can last. Everyone of us knows that change is in the very air we breathe. This 'indaba' is poignantly timely."

He said there was a strong lobby that said the time for reconciliation and negotiation was past.

"They believe that the only thing that is left to do is to maim, burn and kill in order to bring about change in this country."

"We say such a moment has not come as yet."

Professor Clarence said the target, a single legislative assembly for Natal and KwaZulu, would permanently defuse the ongoing unrest and high tension between groups in South Africa. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

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Capitalist now unionist

By Mike Siluma

5/4/86
STAR
107

The man behind moves to form a new trade union allied to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha is an avowed capitalist — an attitude rare among most leaders of the emergent union movement.

He is Mr Simon Conco (59), a businessman who has taken part in kwaZulu politics for a decade.

The United Workers' Union of South Africa (Uwusa) is to be launched formally on May 1 to cater for workers dissatisfied with the emergent union movement's opposition to Chief Buthelezi and the homeland system.

The decision to launch Uwusa was announced after Inkatha had repeatedly warned it would enter the labour field to counter the influence of, in particular, the 500 000-strong Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

Mr Conco, who has several business interests in Natal, is chairman of Inkatha's finance and labour committees. A former president and vice-president of

the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, he admits to lacking union experience.

But he quickly adds: "We have obtained the services of people who have the know-how to train both our members and leadership."

Mr Conco says it is "irresponsible" of emergent unionists to use strikes to achieve their goals. Strikes for political ends are "ill-conceived", he adds.

"If you destroy the economy — as you do through strikes — it will be difficult to rebuild it when you are liberated," he warns.

Rejecting socialism, Mr Conco says the reason blacks have not benefitted from free enterprise is that the system is "in the wrong hands at the moment".

Asked if it was not odd that a businessman should be at the forefront of moves to form a workers' organisation, Mr Conco replied: "No. Here we are concerned with the economy of the country on which everybody, including workers and businessmen, is dependent."



Mr Simon Conco: an avowed advocate of capitalism.

What NECC says about Inkatha

What Inkatha says about NECC

City Press 6/14/86

THE invasion of the second National Education Committee Conference in Durban by alleged armed Inkatha impis - leaving two dead - has left thousands of South Africans asking: "Why?"

"Why did Inkatha attack innocent delegates?" many asked.

And angry delegates to the conference have responded by describing Inkatha as an enemy of the people which supports the Nationalist Government.

Delegates, angered by the unprovoked attacks on their persons and property by the impis, resolved to "expose, isolate and fight against the fascist organisation". They also condemned Putco "for aiding the criminal activities of Inkatha".

Even foreign diplomats attending the conference were reported to have said the incident served as an "eye-opener" to their governments, who have been giving Inkatha leader Gatsha Buthelezi red-carpet treatment.

After widespread publicity given to the attacks on delegates, Buthelezi said the violence at the conference was "the expression of angry men and women in the street".

He said: "It is an expression from the black youth".

Putco PRO Pat Rogers said a prominent Inkatha leader - who he refused to identify - hired the buses. But he said, Putco was not aware of the intention of the passengers.

He said Putco drivers refused to pick up Inkatha reinforcements and to return to the scene of the fighting when requested. Putco management in Durban has begun an inquiry into the matter.

Only hours before the violence began, the offices of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union - a Cosatu affiliate - were burnt by what the union said was "a gang of thugs".

A Cosatu spokesman said the union would not be silenced by cowardly acts against the people".

KWAZULU Chief Minister and Inkatha leader Chief MG Buthelezi has criticised the motives of the National Education Crisis Committee and denied he ordered the disruption of its Durban meeting.

"The NECC did not assemble in Durban to concern itself with matters of education," he said.

"It suits political organisations aiming to make South Africa ungovernable to have pupils back at school where they can be better mobilised than if they were in small groups scattered throughout our black townships."

He said the meeting in Durban was meant to divide black people.

"The NECC arranged to meet in Durban to strengthen their claim that they are an authentic black South African organisation.

"They chose Durban because they wanted to mobilise black pupils to do their political work for them."

"The conference was aimed at giving evidence that it was possible to attack me from bases very near to my home," he said.

He also denied that the disruption at the meeting was caused by Inkatha.

"The events which took place were not orchestrated by Inkatha."

"I did not order the action which took place. No central committee member organised it either," he said.

"If Inkatha youths with Inkatha uniforms were involved in the eruption of anger, why must I be blamed for their behaviour?"

"The NECC itself came here to court that anger."

He also said he was "appalled" by reports that the cops attributed the disruption of the meeting to Inkatha.

"I call on the Minister of Police to publicly repudiate this statement."

"I am the president and I know what Inkatha is instructed to do," he said.

Buthelezi said he would welcome an inquiry into the truth of the statement that his organisation was behind the violence. - Sapa.

KWAZULU-NATAL INDABA

By DENYSE ARMOUR
and SHAUN HARRIS

THE KWAZULU-Natal Indaba opened on a wave of optimism and hope this week in a packed Durban City Hall.

But when the 33 delegates emerged at the end of the week, after the first two days of closed discussion to find common ground, there were rumblings that the tone of the indaba was "too conservative" and was dominated by "big business" interests and Inkatha.

Sources within the Indaba, closed to the Press and public after the opening session on Thursday, also complained that the gathering, to hammer out a single legislative authority for a combined KwaZulu and Natal, was not representative of all the people in the region.

A long road ahead

6/4/86 SUN

Clearly the absence of some parties who declined to attend — including the ANC, UDF and white rightwing parties — was being felt.

And some delegates — who cannot be named because of an undertaking given at the indaba not to leak the contents of closed sessions — said the reasons for those groups refusing to attend should have been considered in the opening sessions.

Others said the lack of del-

egates from either the extreme right or left would make it easier for the indaba to reach consensus.

No significant decisions were taken this week. Instead, the delegates began to form the "ground rules" along which the indaba would run in the months to come.

Professor Desmond Clarence, chairman of the indaba, warned that the indaba's intention was to reach consensus and this would take longer than mere majority voting.

The indaba has settled its future procedures. Each representative to the indaba would be allowed up to five advisors who could speak on issues when invited.

Observers would be allowed speaking rights but not voting rights.

Invest in the future

6/4/86 (107)

THE KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation and the Development Bank of Southern Africa have combined to invest more than R2,5-million in the promotion of small businesses in KwaZulu.

The KFC hopes to generate a further R5,6-million to finance small industrial development in 1986-7.

The overall program consists of the construction of 11 industrial and service complexes, two community complexes providing loans to small industrialists, providing money for training and the investment of working capital.

Eight projects have already been started at a cost of R833 000.

KWAZULU GOVT DISMISSES 7 DOCTORS

107
SOWETAN
21/4/88

Call to fill 12 vacant wards

THE Lekoa Town Council is inviting candidates to stand for by-elections in 12 wards where councillors resigned or died during the unrest in the Vaal Triangle.

In a statement, the electoral officer said nominations were open as from April 3 to April 18 at the office of the Department of Internal Affairs (Commissioner).

The nominations will be for wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 12, 14, 20, 23, 31, 34, 35 and 39, covering the townships of Sharpeville, Sebokeng, Zamdela and Bophelong.

A deposit of R200 is payable by or on behalf of each candidate at the time of nomination, the officer said.

Elections in these wards will take place on May 21 at the following polling stations:

Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 12 and 14 at Mphatlalatsane hall, Ward 20 at Residensia hall, Ward 23 at Sharpeville hall, Ward 31 at Bophelong hall, and Wards 34, 35 and 39 at the Zamdela hall.

React

Meanwhile opposition groups in the Vaal have reacted strongly to the announcement that the council was intending to go ahead with the by-elections after councillors have been called on to resign.

The Vaal Association said:

"These people are only interested in getting into the council to get businesses for themselves. Councillors have allocated themselves bottle-stores."

The Sharpeville Civic Association said it would be interesting to see who were still keen to join the council after calls for councillors to resign.

Anger

A spokesman for the Vaal Parents Committee condemned the council for the decision and said that they would only serve to anger more residents.

Four councillors were killed while several others resigned during the unrest in the Vaal complex which started in September, 1984.

SEVEN black doctors have been dismissed without explanation by the KwaZulu Department of Health and Welfare, despite a shortage of qualified medical staff.

Four of the doctors claim the "purge" is politically motivated because students had refused to sign a controversial pledge that they would not "criticise or denigrate" the KwaZulu government and its Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The KwaZulu government originally tried to force the men to sign the pledge in 1984 by withdrawing their KwaZulu bursaries, but they took legal action to fight the move.

Before the case could come up in court last year, KwaZulu dropped the pledge and the bursaries were reinstated.

All seven, from four hospitals in KwaZulu, were told about the dismissals through a uniform note sent to them a week ago.

The carefully worded note reads: "Your application has been reconsidered and regretfully was unsuccessful," despite claims by the doctors that they had already been told their applications had been approved.

Formal

All seven doctors had occupied their posts in KwaZulu hospitals for some months before they were dismissed. The applications are normally regarded as a formality.

Six of the doctors — Thami Mngoma, Thami Madlala, Dodds Ndwandwe, Vusi Ngubane, George Langa and SA Thula — are former KwaZulu bursary holders.

The seventh is former president of the Azanian Student Organisation, Joe Paahla, who held a Lebowa government bursary but had done his internship at the Edendale Hospital — also under KwaZulu administration — in Maritzburg.

Mngoma, Ngubane and Ndwandwe — who were all working at Edendale hospital — say the decision was made by the KwaZulu cabinet, but no reasons were given.

The sackings come only a few weeks after a visit by Health Minister Dr Frank Mdlalose. They claim he thanked them for working at the hospital while there was an acute shortage of doctors.

SOWETAN
Reporter



NGUBANE



NDWANDWE



MNGOMA



PAAHLA

It could not be confirmed if the decision was taken by the KwaZulu cabinet. A spokesman at the minister's office said that only the minister himself and Dr Darryl Hackland (departmental secretary) could comment. Both were not available.

107 (307) (307) (307)

Spectrum

Natal

Natal indaba hits first snags

By BRUCE CAMERON
Political Staff

THE Kwazulu/Natal indaba has hit its first snags and the next meeting has been put off for a week for delegates to prepare position papers.

There have been differences of opinion over the modus operandi, the scope of the indaba and decision-making powers of the delegates.

However delegates say the difficulties were not unexpected although some expressed surprise they had cropped up so soon.

And Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday distanced himself from the indaba, but delegates interpreted this today as a move in case the indaba went sour.

The first division occurred after Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, moved that the indaba petition the Government to declare a moratorium on the the proposed scrapping of the Natal Provincial Council and the Regional Services Council.

Delegates agreed that President P W Botha should be asked for the moratorium on the provincial councils but agreement was not reached on the RSCs.

The issue was debated at some length and this included an explanation of the RSCs by National Party observer Mr V A Volker.

The indaba chairman, Professor Desmond Clarence, declined to confirm this in an interview but said the RSCs were third tier government and the indaba was dealing with the second tier.

He also objected to the Press being given information about was being debated behind closed doors.

The issue of Press coverage has also been raised with some delegates, particularly the New Republic Party delegation insisting on almostvir-

tually complete secrecy about debates.

It is understood delegates agreed that only the chairman should make statements.

I'll drop indaba drive Buthelezi



KWAZULU leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has threatened to stop trying to prop up the KwaZulu/Natal indaba if whites, blacks, Indians and coloureds do not want it.

● BUTHELEZI The Chief Minister said in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday that the indaba would have to be seen by whites as a challenge to themselves.

Responding to negative reaction to the indaba, which was officially opened last Thursday, Buthelezi said that if the indaba's opportunities were no more than

Own Correspondent

"pearls cast before swine", then it would be rank foolishness for him to campaign for it.

He said "nonsense" had been written about the outcome of the indaba being prejudiced because the United Democratic Front (UDF), the African National Congress (ANC), and the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) were not participants.

The indaba would not be catastrophic because the forces in violent politics did not support it.

The KwaZulu/Natal indaba will only be catastrophic if those who are committed to democracy and decency are shown

not to have the guts to succeed in the face of hostility," he said.

If white South Africans spurned him as he suffered for them, and if they did not want him to strive for them as much he strove for black SA, then they should say so simply.

Buthelezi criticised remarks about him attributed to State President P W Botha in a recent interview with *The Washington Times*.

He said that, by mentioning the leaders of the so-called homelands in the same breath as himself, the State President had "tared him with the same brush" as those leaders who had sold their "birthright" by accepting so-called independence.

Chit Times 8/4/86

Indaba a 'challenge' to whites

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The KwaZulu-Natal indaba would have to be seen by whites as a challenge to themselves, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Responding to negative reaction to the indaba, which was officially opened last Thursday, Chief Buthelezi said he had come to the conclusion that, if whites, blacks, Indians and coloureds did not want the indaba, and its opportunities were no more than "pearls cast before swine", then it would be rank foolishness for him to campaign for it and attempt to prop it up.

He would now have to regard the endeavour as something launched to fend for itself.

Catastrophic

Chief Buthelezi said "nonsense" had been written about the outcome of the indaba being prejudiced because the UDF, the ANC, and the Azanian People's Organization were not participants.

The indaba would not be catastrophic because the forces in violent politics did not support it.

"The KwaZulu/Natal indaba will only be catastrophic if those who are committed to democracy and decency are shown not to have the guts to succeed in the face of hostility," he said.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister said that if people such as certain white liberals in the SA Council of Churches and the UDF, as well as the Black Sash and Nusas who were opposed to him, were powerful enough to destroy the initiative, then he would just watch them do it.

He said he was getting very tired of blazing new trails and fighting one "horrendous" political battle after another for the sake of his fellow white, Indian and coloured South Africans.

Chief Buthelezi criticised remarks about him attributed to the State President, Mr P W Botha, in an interview with The Washington Times.

Venture

He said that, by mentioning the leaders of the so-called homelands in the same breath as himself, the State President had "tarred him with the same brush" as these leaders who had sold their "birthright" by accepting so-called independence.

Mr Botha believed that he had no significant role to play in politics, the KwaZulu Chief Minister claimed.

"It is now going to become increasingly problematic for me to continue telling the world that there is hope," he said.

Whites were doing nothing effective to halt Mr Botha's "blundering into a political abyss".

Zulu King attacks Cosatu calls for sanctions

By Sheryl Raine

King Goodwill Zwelithini, King of the Zulus, yesterday accused the Congress of SA Trade Unions of advocating suffering for black people by echoing the calls for sanctions against South Africa which were being made by organisations outside the country.

In a rare incursion into politics, the King called on all who opposed disinvestment to gather at Durban's Kings Park Stadium on May 1 for the inau-

guration of Uwusa - the United Workers' Union of SA.

Uwusa, which has the backing of Inkatha, is pro-capitalist and anti-disinvestment.

In a statement at the opening of a community centre named after him at Bhekuzulu Township, near Vryheid, Natal, the King said it was imperative for people who disagreed with the "wild suggestions that are being made to destroy the economy" to be at Kings Park and to make their voices heard

beyond the borders of South Africa.

Already there were not enough jobs for black school-leavers. It would be suicidal to create an atmosphere in which there would be even fewer jobs.

Nearly a million citizens of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi and Mozambique were in South Africa, not because they were impressed with apartheid, but because their countries could not create jobs

for them. This applied also to the so-called independent TRCV states.

King Goodwill said the president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, had fought for years to persuade the South African Government to allow his people to take part in the trade union movement and this had finally materialised.

He regretted that, instead of being the expected unifying factor, trade unionism was being used by some trade unionists and organisers to create

chasms between people.

"Our land was taken away from us after our conquest," he said. "And the land we now occupy is not enough to support us. This has made job creation a priority."

"And yet we now have organisations such as the Congress of SA Trade Unions which have declared themselves against multinational corporations continuing to operate here and who have stated that they want no further investment in South Africa."

Have guts, says Chief Buthelezi



CHIEF Buthelezi.

THE Natal-KwaZulu Indaba would only fail if those who were committed to democracy and decency did not have the guts to succeed in the face of hostility, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said at Ulundi yesterday.

He said it was "political hogwash" to say the indaba would be preju-

diced because the UDF, the ANC and Azapo were not participants.

"The indaba will not be catastrophic because the forces in violent politics do not support it. The KwaZulu-Natal Indaba will only be catastrophic if those who are committed to democracy and decency are shown not to have the

guts to succeed in the face of hostility," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said that if South Africans did not want the indaba, and its opportunities were "no more than pearls cast before the feet of swine", then "it would be rank foolishness for me to campaign for it and attempt to prop it up. I must now

regard it as something launched to fend for itself".

He said if white liberals in organisations such as the Black Sash, Nussas, the South African Council of Churches and the UDF were powerful enough to destroy the Natal-KwaZulu Indaba, then he was going to fold his arms and watch them do so.

SOWETAN 8/4/86

BUSDAY 8/4/86

107 20/11/86



● BUTHELEZI

Buthelezi slams PW

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has strongly criticised State President P W Botha and accused him of burying his head in the sand.

At the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly at Ulundi yesterday, Buthelezi quoted Botha from a *Washington Times* article where he said (about apartheid): "The monotonous way it is used as a trigger word by the international community to unleash a torrent of abuse against SA really makes me smile."

The chief said: "Here the State President is denying that apartheid is the root cause of the levels of violence which are now busy becoming endemic in South Africa. In his opening address to Parliament the State President said that apartheid is outdated." — Sapa.

Buthelezi launches bitter attack on clerics

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has attacked the Anglican Archbishop-elect Bishop Desmond Tutu, World Alliance of Reformed Churches



chairman Allan Boesak and SA Council of Churches general secretary Beyers Naude for signing a document of the Dutch Council of Churches that is critical of Inkatha.

He was delivering his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Buthelezi said the document, entitled "The Hour of Truth", stated that Inkatha preached non-violent resistance against white domination but, in fact,

Own Correspondent

served the "white master" because it fitted into the "divide and rule" policy which had led to the formation of the homelands system.

The document said Inkatha did not hesitate to use violence against other blacks and darkened the prospect of liberation by dividing blacks while it emphasised white superiority excessively.

Buthelezi said the document, although issued by the Dutch Council of Churches, expressed views which emerged during consultations with the SACC in which it had "quite brazenly and blatantly" identified with the African National Congress, the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions.

POLICE said a KwaZulu government vehicle was set alight in Umlazi yesterday and two buses stoned in Lamontville.

Both townships are near Durban.

KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member for Umlazi Wilmington Sabelo said yesterday a number of buses had been stoned and KwaZulu government trucks burnt in a clash between Igagasi High School pupils and an impi guarding the school.

He announced a plan for joint action by the mayor and Umlazi councillors to stamp out "unruly elements" in the township.

"On behalf of the community of Umlazi, we are prepared to fight tooth and nail for the education of our children.

"Schoolchildren have actually been paid to disrupt our schools. We are not prepared to tolerate that."

He said he would also call on the circuit inspector of education to have

Vehicles set alight as pupils and impi clash

Business Day
Reporter and Sapa

all music competitions and sports events at Umlazi schools cancelled.

Sabelo added that a planned attack on his home in Umlazi by a mob of about 200 was foiled after he confronted the youths in the street as they approached his home.

"The mob, some of whom were armed with knives and sticks, were being led by hooligans. However, we managed to get hold of a few who told us how they had been forced into joining the hooligans."

A pupil who refused to take part in the stoning of buses was stabbed at

Glebelands soccer stadium. He is being treated at a hospital.

In New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, a policeman's home and offices of the development board were petrol-bombed.

In Kwazakhele, near Port Elizabeth, the SAP fired shots when a fire engine was stoned. There were no reports of injuries.

There was further unrest at Ika-geng near Potchefstroom and Khuma near Stilfontein.

In GaRankuwa, Bophuthatswana, a truck and a car were set alight after youths had turned pupils away from schools.



Pass burning during a fifties show of defiance

June '61: The ANC turns to violence

Nelson Mandela becomes leader of the ANC. The last in our series of extracts from 'Nelson Mandela', a new book by MARY BENSON. The book, widely acclaimed abroad, is unlikely to be released in South Africa

proposed republic the government "already notorious the world over for its obnoxious policies, would continue to make even more savage attacks on the rights and living conditions of the African people". A dangerous situation could be averted only by the calling of a "sovereign National Convention".

He gave notice of the intended demonstrations. "We have no illusions about the counter-measures your government might take," he went on. The demonstrations were to take the form of a three-day stay-at-home from May 29. Late in the month, the police made large-scale raids and arrests, again failing to trap Mandela. They arrested not only leaders and organisers but 10 000 Africans under the pass laws. Prime Minister Verwoerd himself issued stern warnings. Even liberal English-language newspapers swung from objective reporting to warnings against responding to Mandela's call.

The Rand Daily Mail published a "secret plan" inciting non-whites to invade cities, doubtless conveyed by agents provocateurs, while ignoring Mandela's absolute repudiation of any such plan.

On Monday, 29 May 1961, hundreds of thousands of Africans risked jobs and homes to respond to Mandela's call. In Durban they were joined by Indians and in Cape Town for the first time by coloureds.

There was no doubt, however, that the overall response was disappointing and on the second day Mandela called the strike off. That morning journalists from London met him in a sparsely furnished flat in a white suburb of Johannesburg. Wearing a striped sports shirt, he was not looking in the least bit conspiratorial and his welcoming laughter boomed. Did he concede, one correspondent asked, that the strike had been a failure?

"In the light of the steps taken by the government to suppress it," he replied, "it was a tremendous success." He described the courage it had taken for workers to defy police and army and also employers. Soberly, he added: "If the government reaction is to crush by naked force our non-violent struggle, we will have to reconsider our tactics. In our mind, we are closing a chapter on this question of a non-violent policy."

On 26 June, the annual Freedom Day, he issued a statement from underground forecasting new methods of struggle. He would continue to operate from underground. A new epoch in South Africa's history was about to begin.

After discussion in the outlawed ANC, a small group led by Mandela was given the task

of forming Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation). The decision to turn to violence had not been easily arrived at: some had reservations about efficacy or timing and Mandela himself, though firmly advocating the need for this change in policy, was distressed that the long struggle — his own experience of 20 years of disciplined non-violence — had been to no avail. The ANC as a mass political organisation with an express policy of non-violence would not engage in acts of violence but would no longer disapprove of such acts if "properly controlled". Sisulu would remain with the ANC and Mandela would lead Umkhonto (MK).

Through the winter and into the spring the planning went ahead. Mandela missed Winnie and his daughters badly and, to his comrades' consternation, slipped out of his various hiding-places to meet his wife. She worked for Johannesburg's Child Welfare Society, visiting children in townships and suburbs and attending children's courts. His disguises, as window-cleaner, errand "boy", chauffeur, were improbable but effective. Once when Winnie's car was giving trouble, she received a message telling her to drive to a particular corner; there a tall man in blue overalls got into the car, telling her to move over from the driver's seat; he drove her back to the centre of the city, stopped, said goodbye, got out and disappeared into a crowd.

At first, she had not recognised him. When he stayed for a while in a flat in a middle-class white area, his host, Wolfie Kodesh, found him deep in study of books on war: Mao Tse-tung, Che Guevara, Liddell-Hart, Reitz's "Commando", above all Clausewitz.

A problem arose: how to explain to the Zulu cleaner employed by the landlords, the presence of a black man staying as a guest in this apartment block, a black man who never went out by day? They agreed Kodesh should tell the cleaner that "David" was a student preparing to go overseas, and studying in the flat until all the arrangements had been made. Kodesh set off for work and when he returned at lunchtime, found Mandela and the Zulu chatting and laughing.

Disconcerting though, Kodesh found, to wake at 5am and find your clandestine guest in a track-suit, running on the spot.

After October, the Mandelas had a semblance of family life. A small farm had been rented for Umkhonto; named Lilliesleaf, it was in Rivonia, a rural suburb of Johannesburg, and among the outhouses was an apartment ideal for an outlaw. Winnie, with Zeni and Zindzi,

was brought there by a sequence of cars and for the first time in many months she could cook meals for Nelson and he could take the children for walks in the wooded garden — Zindzi in her pram, Zeni a toddler. Zeni came away with a dream that this rambling house, where her Daddy lived, was her home.

Meanwhile, Mandela's survival underground was having an inspiring effect on his people as the wide-flung police net still failed to capture him. But the risks he continually took were little short of foolhardy. During November, after touring Natal and the Cape, he had a narrow escape: wearing chauffeur's coat and cap, he was waiting on a street corner in Johannesburg and the car due to pick him up failed to appear; he saw one of the black security police approaching and, as the man looked into his eyes, recognising him, he thought, "it's all up"; but the man went by and, as he did so, winked and gave the ANC thumbs-up salute.

That December in 1961 marked an end and a beginning. The ANC's long history of non-violence was acclaimed as Chief Albert Lutuli was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace. Less than a week later, on 16 December — the Day of Heroes on which the ANC had traditionally held its annual conference — Umkhonto we Sizwe struck. Saboteurs exploded bombs at symbolic targets in Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth and Durban. One saboteur was killed in the explosions.

Early in January 1962, Mandela was smuggled out of the country. His flight to Ethiopia, where Emperor Haile Selassie was hosting a Pan-African Freedom Conference, was the first event in a thrilling experience; for the first time in his life he was a free man.

In Addis Ababa he met Oliver Tambo, who had arranged for him to address the conference. Accompanied for much of the time by Oliver Tambo, Mandela went on to tour a number of states in North and West Africa to arrange for the military training of recruits, as well as scholarships for future administrators and technicians.

He flew to London where he met Hugh Gaitskell and Jo Grimond, leaders of the Labour and Liberal parties. Then it was back to Africa, to Algeria, where he took a course in demolition, weaponry and mortar firing.

Returning to East Africa, he met Julius Nyerere, future President of Tanzania, Kenneth Kaunda, future President of Zambia, and Ogiga Odinga, opposition leader in Kenya.

It was time to return. But before flying south he met the first batch of recruits who had slipped out of South Africa for military training in Ethiopia. He made the perilous border crossing without incident and was home again.

In Johannesburg he reported on his tour to the National High Command of Umkhonto. He went to Natal to report to the regional command in Durban. Cecil Williams, a theatre director, had placed a car at his disposal and they drove down, Mandela the chauffeur and Williams the boss.

After the meeting with Umkhonto, Mandela contacted M B Yengwa, an old friend and one of Natal's ANC leaders, who was astounded and delighted when the tall chauffeur calling himself "David" asked to be taken to see "Chief", as Lutuli was known. Mandela's comrades in Johannesburg had had grave misgivings at his insistence that he must see Lutuli, but had given way in face of his stubborn determination: "I promised Chief before I left. I must go." Lutuli raised a question which had troubled him: Umkhonto's announcement in December 1961 that the policy of non-violence had ended. Lutuli criticised the failure to consult himself and the ANC "grassroots". Although apologetic, Mandela said he thought that tactically, the action had been correct. Besides, they had wanted to protect Lutuli and the ANC from involvement in the drastic change in policy.

On their drive back to Johannesburg, Williams and Mandela were stopped by hundreds of police near the Howick Farm. Williams said afterwards that the police seemed to know precisely who they were looking for. So it was that Mandela was captured on August 5, 1962. He had been underground for months.

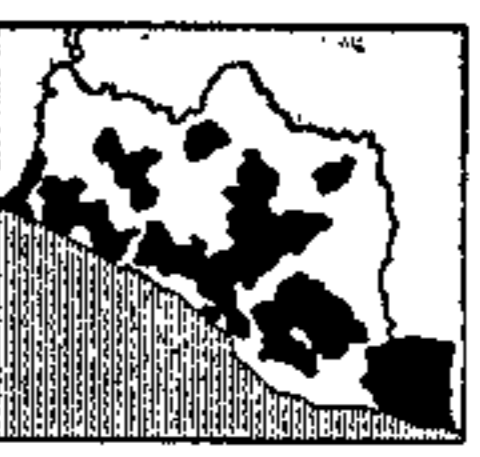
The following morning Winnie was leaving the Child Welfare Office when one of her husband's comrades appeared, looking dishevelled and strained. Mandela was imprisoned in the Johannesburg Fort, he told her. He would probably be appearing in court within a day or two.

● NELSON MANDELA by Mary Benson. First published by Penguin Books, Middlesex, England, 1986. © Mary Benson, 1986.

11/4/86

THE NATAL INDABA Sense and sensitivities

F/N - M/ML



SA is indeed a country of paradoxes. While the security forces and township youths are daily involved in violence and death, in another part of the land, Natal-KwaZulu, people of different race groups are slowly groping towards a political accommodation of sorts. Precisely what the nature of the beast will be remains to be seen. But it is a most welcome development at this stage of our sorry history — people talking instead of warring.

In the Durban City Hall last week, representatives of a vast array of interest groups and divergent political opinions sat solemnly around the table to confer over the constitutional future of their region.

The meeting has been dubbed the Natal "Indaba". It seeks, quite simply, to legitimise a situation which many already accept as a reality — that Natal and KwaZulu are inextricably intertwined and, for all practical purposes, should be treated as a single administrative and legislative entity.

Most people should have no difficulty with that. The facts — economic and political — speak for themselves. But given the mindset of "own affairs" politics that characterises the thinking in the ruling hierarchy, such notions verge on heresy.

Equally, the possibility that something good, no matter how remote, might flow from the Indaba discussions is viewed with misgiving by elements on the far Left and far Right. The words "political accommodation" just do not form part of their lexicon. They will do anything, including firebombing the homes and offices of university academics, to ensure it does not take place.

It comes as little surprise, therefore, that organisations like the African National Congress (ANC), Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), the United Democratic Front (UDF), and the Natal Indian Congress (NIC) — or, for that matter, the Conservative Party and the Heritage Nationale Party — will not be among the delegates. They were invited,

While it is too soon to know whether the "Indaba" on the fusion of Natal and KwaZulu will produce concrete results, the fact that it is taking place at all is welcome. It could influence wider-ranging talks at a higher level.

Their non-presence is a pity. If anything worthwhile is to emerge from the Indaba it is important that its participants consult as widely as possible. Never enshrined with the Indaba proposal in the first place, government, ruefully, finds itself in the position of the reluctant debater. It does not want to be seen to be actively obstructing what is, in effect, an attempt at "genuine power-sharing at the regional level." That cliché has been used too often in Rubicon speeches of the past; and Pretoria's credibility could be seriously impaired if it continues to pay it no more than lip-service.

At the same time, government's distaste for home-grown constitutional initiatives that by-pass the constitutional workshops of parliament, the Special Cabinet Committee, and the President's Council, is well known, even understandable.

Government no doubt has its own vision of what second-tier government should look like under the new constitution — though it has yet to spell out precisely what that is. Perhaps the federal congress of the National Party (NP) in Durban in August will provide a suitable occasion for it to elaborate? Talk in parliamentary circles is that the NP is

considering multiracial legislatures of some kind which will have the option of including national or homeland states. Quite conceivably, though, its proposals will bear little resemblance to the Indaba proponents' ideal of a multiracial legislature presiding over a unified KwaNatal.

For government to have resorted to a compromise to escape its dilemma might seem ironic — given that that is what the KwaNatal discussions appear to be all about. It has decided to allow three Natal Nationalist MPs, Val Volker, Jurie Meentz and Renier Schoeman, to sit in on the talks as non-voting "observers."

In the circumstances, it is not hard to sympathise with Natal NP leader Stoffel Botha's view that government could hardly participate officially in the discussions, the upshot of which is quite likely to be recommendations contrary to current government policy.

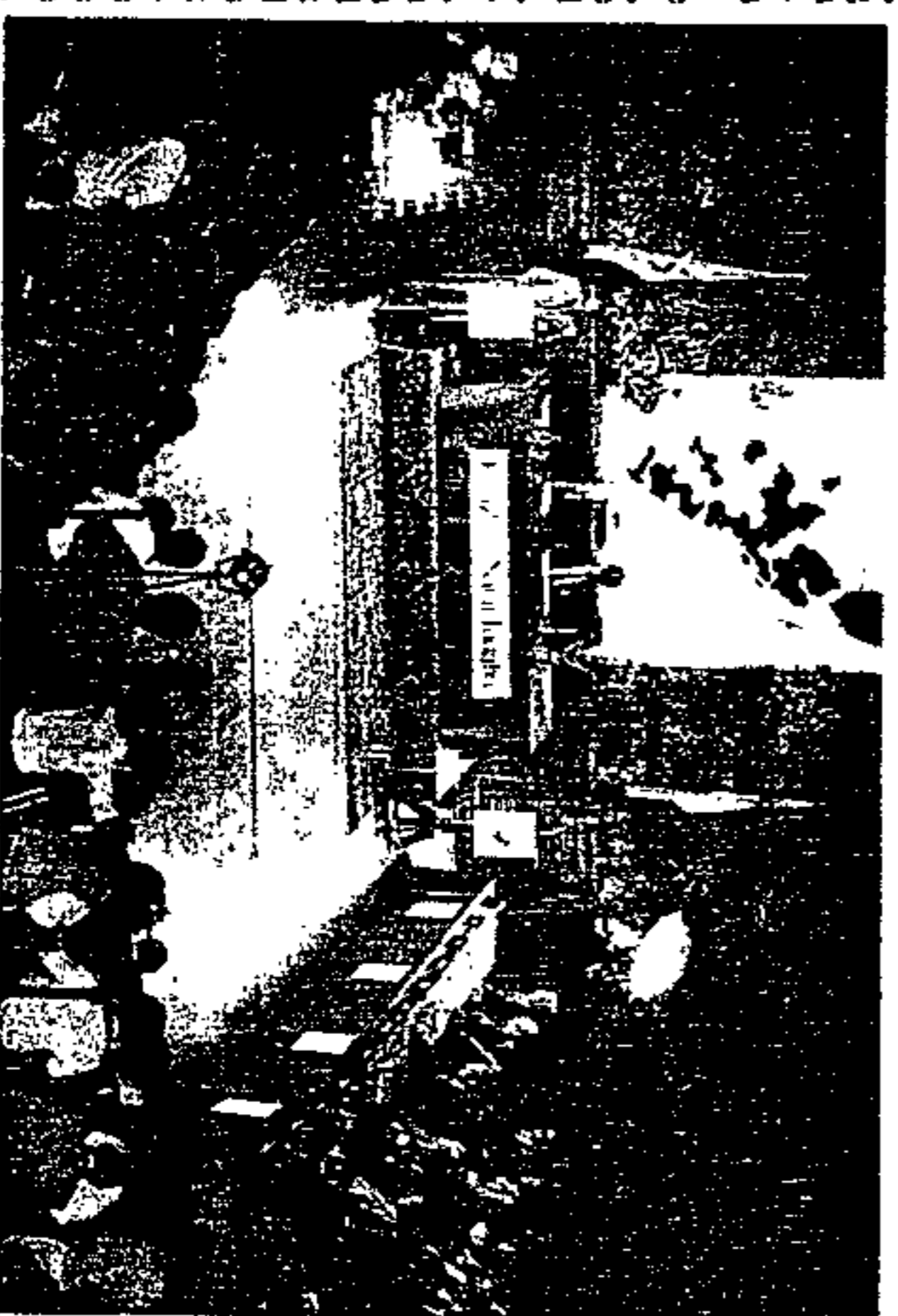
To Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and main proponent of the Indaba, the NP's actual status seems not to matter. The important thing, he stresses, is that "they are there."

Of course, there was always the threat that Buthelezi might refuse to participate in government's own National Statutory Council discussions, should Pretoria snub his Indaba. That, too, might have been a coercive element in ensuring some form of government presence.

"Observers" or "delegates," call them what you will, what is important is that there will be NP members present — to offer inputs if necessary, and carry reports of progress back to government. That, in itself, is something of a breakthrough.

All this should be seen against the background of government's rejection of the report of the Buthelezi Commission, only a few years ago. The report advocated a form of "consociational" government for Natal and KwaZulu; and, indeed, right up to the present has not lost its relevance. It is likely to form the basis of the Indaba delegation's submission to the Indaba.

Now that the political posturing is over and the delegates have taken their seats around the conference



The Indaba opens . . . people are talking there

Financial Mail April 11 1986

ECHOES OF HISTORY

It is, perhaps, more than mere coincidence that the Durban City Hall has been chosen as the venue for the historic Natal "Indaba."

Across the street, the old Post Office building, then the City Hall, performed a similar function some 78 years ago in October 1908, when heads of state gathered for the National Union Convention.

Their deliberations were fruitful indeed and culminated in the country being led into Union two years later and more firmly into the bosom of the Commonwealth. The significance of that earlier political milestone was not lost on Durban's mayor, Stan Lange. Quoting from the opening address of his counterpart of the time, he noted how he hoped from their deliberations "a South African constitution will be evolved that will prove acceptable to every colony, and that will materially hasten development and prosperity of the whole sub-continent."

No doubt there are those who cherish similar hopes for the Indaba today. With a historic precedent of that status, it is understandable that a conscious air of expectancy should surround this latest convention initiative. Though essentially dealing with regional issues, it could well have an impact beyond Natal's borders.

As the delegates gathered, however, the scene outside the City Hall did not quite reflect the importance of the occasion. The brigades of Inkatha youth that one has come to expect at these events



Buthelezi . . . a long process

were absent, along with their banners and sloganeering. The Hall itself stood proud and serene, now that the traffic has been banished from Church Street and the approaches to the building paved. Inside, the atmosphere was different. The mood of the curious onlookers seemed to contrast with the sombre, almost leaden presence of the delegates seated around the horseshoe table. It was as if they seemed to sense destiny calling.

Light from the stained glass windows of the baroque building streamed down as Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi took his place at the podium to explain Inkatha's and the KwaZulu government's involvement. Behind him the crazy patchwork map of homeland KwaZulu in white Natal, like the splashes on a painter's palette, was a graphic reminder of the pressing need for unification.

A difficult road lay ahead, the chief minister told his audience. The Indaba, should it be successful, was only the beginning of a long process towards the normalisation of South African society along democratic principles. There was a strong body of opinion, he noted, which believed the time for dialogue, reconciliation and negotiation had passed and that the only political options open were violent ones.

But: "We say such a moment has not yet come." More than anything else, Inkatha's presence at the negotiating table underscored that.

ever, is that this co-operation should eventually lead to a total fusion of the two administrations into a single, multiracial, administrative and legislative body. And this is where they part company with the NP. It cannot be said that the central government is oblivious to the practical advantages of shared administration in Natal-KwaZulu in areas of overlapping interests, such as roads, traffic, hospitals and game conservation. The cost savings alone will probably be enormous. The facilitating Bill is therefore likely to pass unhindered.

But with ethnicity still very much at the table, what can we expect this regional initiative towards power-sharing to yield? The answer, no doubt, will be revealed only once the talking is over and formal recommendations emerge. On a more immediate level, government has already recognised the need for some form of shared administrative responsibility for Natal and KwaZulu. There is a loose working arrangement between the two administrations, and a Bill, which will formalise that into a statutory joint executive, is currently before parliament. What the Indaba backers envisage, how-

Financial Mail April 11 1986

Setting the scene.



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centre of its constitutional master plan, and reform initiatives launched from this basic premise, talk of multiracial legislatures is a little too much for Pretoria to swallow — at present.

The Indaba, however, is not talking of secession for Natal — or of blacks in Natal-KwaZulu giving up any aspirations they may have to participation at the centre. Natal would still be very much a part of SA and, as such, any proposals emanating from the Indaba would have to fit, constitutionally speaking, with the rest of the country.

It does imply, perhaps, that the constitution might have to be redrawn to make it fit. That's not the worst thing that can happen. For many, the tricameral parliament has always been regarded as a temporary measure or ruse. In future, even government might consider a federal constitution, which makes "local options" like KwaNatal less unthinkable.

Initial reports from the Indaba indicate it has already run into an early obstacle. The problem is that the principal negotiators — the elected, but soon to be phased out Natal

Provincial Council, and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly — face an odd deadline. If government presses ahead and replaces the Natal exco with a nominated exco, with the coming of the regional services councils in June, it could damage the credibility of the discussions. Consequently, government is being asked to delay the implementation of its own constitutional package until the talks are concluded.

This could prove a shrewd move on government's part — if acceded to. After all, government could well consider incorporating elements of the Indaba's recommendations into its own plans for second-tier government.

And certainly, if the Indaba comes up with proposals that at least seem workable, government would have great difficulty in rejecting them out of hand. In the highly charged political atmosphere of the day, there is a need to reward moderate initiatives — of which the Indaba is clearly one. Also, the eyes of the Western world will be on Pretoria. The "Natal option" appears to have much support abroad; and if govern-

ment throws it out it could well expose its reformist intentions as a sham. It can't afford that.

Of course, it is entirely possible the Indaba will come up with diffuse proposals. A common litany among blacks is that there are no credible forums where they can negotiate their constitutional future with dignity.

If the Natal Indaba retains some credibility — with government participation — it could well provide a safety valve for black political frustrations and take some of the impetus out of the vicious cycle of violence and repression we appear to be caught up in.

Moreover, it could be good for the cause of negotiation in general. Having sat around the table together and tested what could be achieved mutually, the participants may well have paved the way for further negotiations at a higher level.

By implication, if it succeeds in turning the proposed National Statutory Council discussions into a full-blown Indaba on a national scale, where there are no non-negotiables, then its achievements will not have been wasted. ■

HIGHVELD

The margins narrow

After faltering badly in 1983, Highveld Steel and Vanadium's profits took on a white-hot glow in 1985. And the key to its recovery over the past two years was the strength of export markets. In the year to end-December exports reached a new high of R372,5m (R219m) and boosted group turnover to R662,1m (R450,2m), also a record. Despite the weakness of the local steel market, earnings a share improved to 58c (38,9c), which allowed a 7c increase in the year's total dividend to 24c.

A worrying factor, though, is the lower contribution of the local market, which has traditionally been more profitable than exports. While overall sales have improved, the operating profit margin has narrowed. Even with the higher rand contribution from exports, the operating profit margin has dropped to only 11,2%, compared to 20,5% in 1982.

What's happened is that local inflation has climbed so rapidly that the profitability of the domestic market is being eroded. Most

On the face of it, with fat profits, Highveld's share price has definite upside potential. But until the local market recovers, the company will remain heavily dependent on exports and will therefore be extremely vulnerable to sanctions.

sure. The effects might even ripple into the export market. Chairman Leslie Boyd notes, with concern, that if the disparity between the South African inflation rate and that of its major trading partners continues, it "will soon negate the temporary export advantages arising from the weak rand, and will result in South African products being uncompetitive overseas."

World steel production and consumption in 1985 was marginally higher than the year before. In the US, though, production dropped by 4% while its consumption remained little changed, with imports making up the difference. However, the pressure of steel imports reached levels which prompted US steelmakers into attempts to limit imports. This resulted in voluntary restraint agreements (VRA) with SA and other major steel exporting countries. As most bilateral trade agreements were finalised by end-1985, a more stable US steel industry is foreseen.

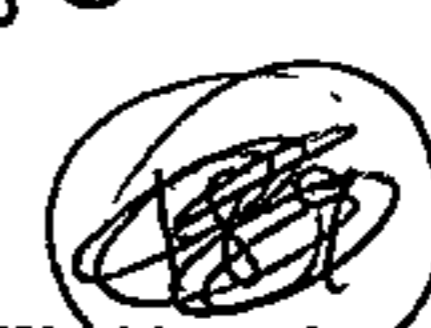
But Highveld's US market potential will be restrained, since the VRA system was determined according to imports into the US during the 1981-1983 period. Nonetheless, the US remains Highveld's most important foreign market.

In any steel operation there are three phases: mining, steel making, and finishing. Traditionally the US has been strong in all three. One analyst notes, however, that with the emergence of cheaper producers like



F/N RMC 11/4/85

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Buthelezi calls for bold action

305 DAY (107)
11/4/85

VIOLENCE in South Africa would only be stemmed when President P. W. Botha "sentenced the tricameral Parliament to death" and announced his willingness to scrap the Population Registration Act as a preparatory step to the restructuring of SA's constitution.

This was said by KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi when he met former KwaZulu/Natal Planning Council chairman Dr Louis Rive at Ulundi yesterday.

Buthelezi said it was becoming increasingly clear to him that Botha's inability to act boldly in addressing kernel

Own Correspondent

issues which generated the politics of violence — was costing SA dearly.

He said he could not believe his ears when he heard the President was talking about a time-span of a whole generation within which his ideas could be worked out.

South Africa did not have that kind of time, Buthelezi said.

He invited Rive to serve on the KwaZulu Planning Committee and Advisory Council.

Chief slams the 'super liberals'

107 14/4/82

Mercury Reporter

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi has warned of plans to stage violent confrontations in KwaZulu/Natal before June 16 ('Soweto day'), with Inkatha as the main target for enemies of negotiated peace in South Africa.

He called on all who rejected disinvestment to turn out at Durban's Kings Park Stadium on May 1 for the launching of the United Workers' Union of S.A.

In his presidential address to Inkatha's central committee at the weekend, Chief Buthelezi blamed President Botha's intransigence and inability to face real reform for the emergence of Cosatu, the pro-disinvestment Congress of S.A Trade Unions.

But he strongly criticised 'fashionable white super liberals' and those white-owned newspapers who castigated Inkatha for defending itself against attacks instigated by anti-democratic forces and who helped create a climate of 'ANC euphoria'.

They were behaving like mobs which egged people on to commit suicide by jumping off tall buildings.

Chief Buthelezi said there was no outcry when the UDF and Azapo killed each other and when the ANC Mission in Exile ordered blacks to kill fellow blacks. But whenever ordinary black people resisted the politics of violence and intimidation, Inkatha was blamed.

'We are not only subjected to political violence and the atrocities committed by those who want to bring about the downfall of the Government by violence, but we are also subjected to the atrocities of double standards of churches and liberal organisations ...

'We are expected to behave in a way that does not contradict white liberal traditions, whereas those same white liberal traditions lead to our castigation by some of the clergy, the Black Sash, Nusas, the SACC, Diakonia, university groups and the like.'

● See also Page 2

"Now they have the illusion education."

PE toll road running at loss — Malcomess

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — The tolls on the N2 highway, near Port Elizabeth, are costing more than they earn, says Mr John Malcomess, Opposition spokesman on transport.

From June 1984 to February 1986, the concessionaires who operated the tolls were paid R716 000, he said in the debate on the Transport vote.

EXCESSIVE

"First, that seems excessive. Second, the remaining income of R640 000 would not cover the in-

terest on the cost of erecting the toll-collecting facilities."

In the year ended March 1985, this interest was R874 000, representing a loss of R358 000.

For the second successive year, the National Road Fund had spent less than it had collected through levies on petrol.

And yet we keep increasing the levy on petrol. The income last year was R258 million and we spent only R162 million, while everyone complains that there is no money to maintain the national roads, let alone build new ones."

Linking up on Indaba

15/4/86 Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — The National People's Party and Solidarity are to form a joint committee to discuss issues arising from the Natal/kwaZulu Indaba.

The NPP is the majority party in the House of Delegates and Solidarity is the Official Opposition.

Leaders of the two parties held a meeting in Cape Town last night to discuss the establishment of the committee.

NPP leader Mr Amichand Rajbansi said the move signified the adoption of a common approach between the parties.

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New third parties: Govt accused of

LATE TIMES 17/4/86 (107)
500 asked to leave campus

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — More than 500 students of Umlazi's Mangosuthu Technikon College were yesterday asked to leave the campus after they refused to return to classrooms following a 36-hour boycott.

The rector, Professor

Alan Shakespeare, said students boycotted classes after demanding that he sack the registrar, Mr S D Hibbett.

He said after a meeting with student representatives that he had told them he could not sack a staff member without investigating the complaints against him.

Indaba takes stand against racist laws

107
MERCURY 12/1/66

Political Reporter

A JOINT legislature for KwaZulu and Natal would review legislation considered to be racially offensive, Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC, said yesterday.

He was commenting on a statement issued after the third meeting of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba at the Durban City Hall.

The statement listed six points of departure unanimously agreed by delegates from 34 political, business and trade-union groups.

This included the statement that legislation based on racial discrimination had to be abolished.

Mr Martin said this meant a new second-tier government for the region would not pass legislation offensive to any group, and would review such legislation.

The Indaba agreed that

all people in the region should have a right to full political participation and effective representation.

'Society in Natal/KwaZulu must be founded upon a free economic system and the provision of equal opportunities for all people.

'Provision must also be made for the protection of the rights of individuals and groups,' the statement read.

The Indaba also agreed that, while there should be a single second-tier government for the region, the intention was not to be sovereignly independent of the rest of South Africa.

The fourth Indaba meeting will be held today, with the delegates debating papers presented by the KwaZulu Government, the Natal Provincial Council, the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party.

Natal-KwaZulu get Govt go-head for joint administration

Ormande Pollok
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—A joint KwaZulu/Natal administration has been accepted in principle by the Government and other similar bodies could be established elsewhere.

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'Parliamentary legislation is in any case necessary to implement such proposals if they are acceptable and this would only be possible during the 1987 session.'

The Government had therefore decided it could no longer delay urgent reform measures at provincial level any longer.

Dealing with the proposals for a joint administration which were handed to the Government recently, Mr Botha said the Cabinet supported the principle.

'The parties proposed a body which will be able to harness the existing resources of the two administrations,' he said.

Areas of co-operation could include health, roads, traffic control, physical planning and nature conservation. Similar areas in which a rationalised combined effort made good practical sense at the operational level could also be considered.

Equal representation would be afforded to both Natal and KwaZulu in the joint Executive Authority and the chairmanship would alternate on an agreed basis.

'Decisions will necessarily have to be by consensus,' said Mr Botha.

'In the event of a disagreement, the matter in issue would be referred to the Administrator of Natal and the Chief Minister of

KwaZulu jointly for determination.'

The way ahead would be to submit special draft legislation to Parliament which, if approved, would enable such a joint executive authority to be created.

Variation

'Because of the infinite variation of detail and circumstances to be dealt with, it was recommended by the two parties that the necessary legislation should take the form of an empowering enactment,' said Mr Botha.

This meant the joint body could be established by proclamation.

'The KwaZulu/Natal Joint Executive Authority may not be the last of its sort,' said Mr Botha.

Provision would be made in legislation concerning the self-governing areas and provincial government for such bodies. This would be done because the needs which led to the co-operation in Natal could apply in other parts of the country.

Sport on TV

SPORT 86 this afternoon features Standard Bank Cup ten-

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Govt go-head for joint administration

Ormande Pollok
Political Correspondent

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Govt go-ahead for KwaNatal

By ORMANDE POLLAK
 Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
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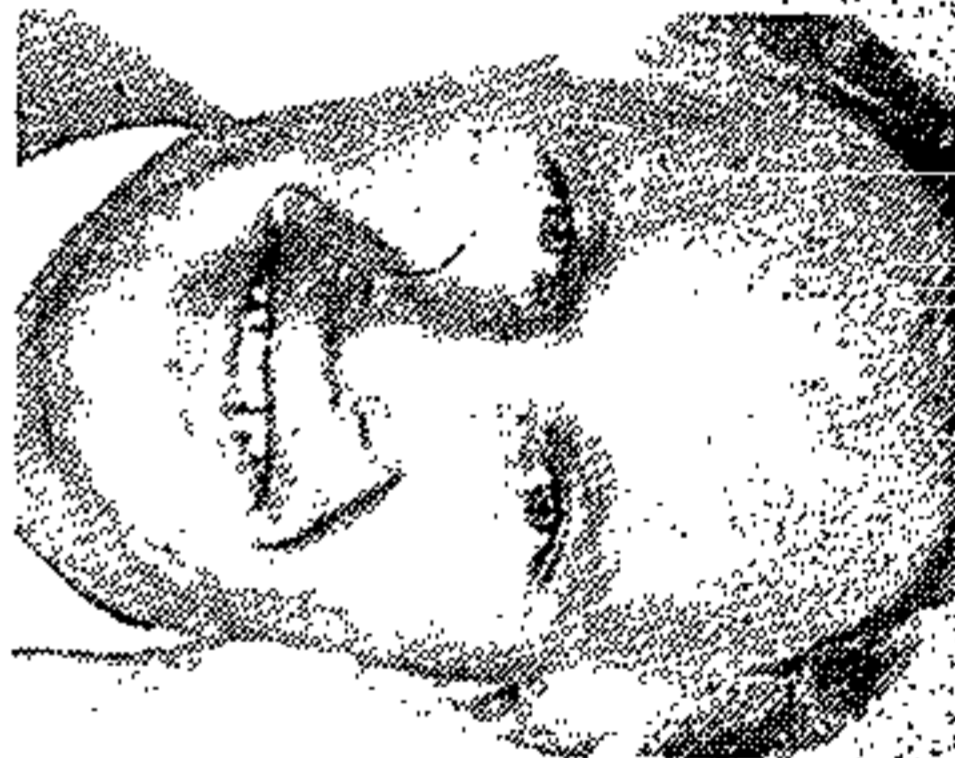
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Health

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Equal representation would be afforded to both Natal and KwaZulu



Mr Pat Rogers
 Political Staff
 and Sapa

MRS HELEN SUZMAN, the veteran MP who has fought the controversial influx control measures for more than 30 years, said yesterday she was "obviously elated" that the pass laws would be abolished as announced by President P W Botha yesterday.

"I can only hope that the white paper due next week on planned urbanization will in no way suggest any form of substitution for restrictions on mobility which have been a major cause of racial friction over so many years," she said in an interview yesterday.

"I hope, too, this means that all other offences, linked to influx control and pass laws, like curfew regulations, are also on their way out."

Eglin

"Tackling genuine grievances about discriminatory and oppressive laws is clearly a better means and more permanent manner of dealing with unrest in the black townships," Mrs Suzman said.

The PFP leader, Mr Colin Eglin, said during the debate in Parliament yesterday if the



Mrs Helen Suzman



Mr Frank le Roux

Suzman hails pass-law move

proposed National Council was going to contribute to the success of negotiation, the people who took part in its deliberations would have to be the genuine leaders of the communities they were supposed to represent.

Mr P W Botha had to "make it clear his government is not locked into the concept that constitutional development can only take place within the framework of racially based structures founded on statutory race classification and compulsory group membership."

This also implied willingness to abandon "the costly and divisive constitutional monstrosity known as own affairs."

At local-government level the introduction of Regional Services Councils based on separate racial authorities was meeting massive resistance from blacks and increasing resistance from coloureds and Indians, who wanted full participation on a non-racial basis.

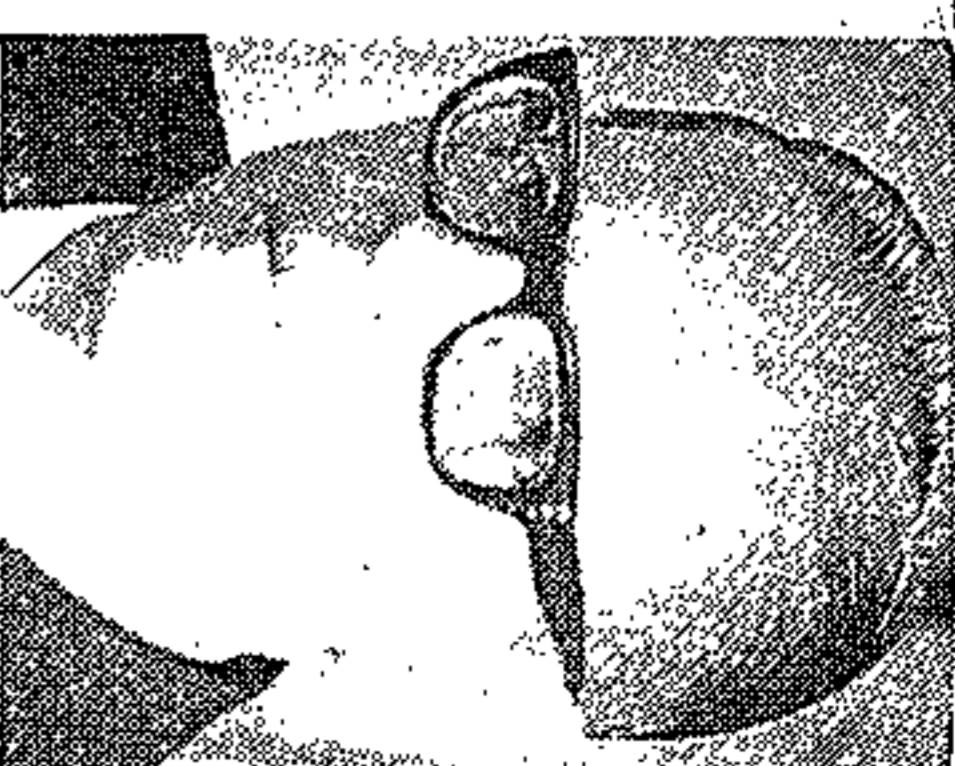
The delay in calling a general election was legal and constitutional but not honourable or democratic, Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia) said yesterday during the Budget vote of the State President.

He called on Mr Botha to call an election this year.

In the 76 years since Union in 1910 there had been an average of four years and two months between each of the 18 elections.

The provision in the previous constitution was that every Parliament should continue for five years "and no longer."

According to that constitution the State President would have had to call a general election before July 31 this year. But in terms of the 1983 Constitution the State President was permitted to allow Parliament to



Mr Daan van der Merwe

continue until September 4, 1989.

"It is absolutely unprecedented for South Africa, even in wartime, not to hold a general election within the constitutional five year period."

Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP Rissik) said Mr Botha had been reported as saying that he found the past system to be repugnant.

"Mr Botha is the only member who has sat in this House since 1948 and implemented the laws of separation. For him to say he found this system repugnant was the same as saying his whole political career was repugnant."

The CP supported the bombing of Libya by United States jets, Mr Frank le Roux (CP Brakpan) said yesterday during the debate.

He hoped, however, that the US also understood South African military action in Angola.

Mr Pat Rogers (NRP King Williams' Town) said his party backed a confederation of Southern African states whose national anthem could be N'kosi Sikelele i'Afrika, which was reversed throughout Africa.

By MONO BADELA

THE Congress of SA Trade Unions says it could never become involved in the "KwaNatal indaba" being held in Durban - because the meeting is "undemocratic".

"Cosatu is committed to a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa," the 500,000-strong federation said in a statement this week.

"That's why we have not attended the indaba."

General secretary Jay Naidoo said the Cosatu central executive committee met in Soweto at the weekend to discuss this and other issues - and had flatly rejected an invitation to attend the talks in Durban.

"The future of a so-called KwaNatal can not be separated from the future of South Africa," Naidoo said.

"Cosatu has committed itself to fundamental change in South Africa, and this requires that we start with the unbanning of political organisations, the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles."

"The KwaNatal indaba is being held at a time when the conditions for negotiations are bad. Violent attacks are being made on organisations - Cosatu is under attack, and employers and Inkatha are combining in support of the United Workers' Union of SA as opposition to Cosatu."

Cosatu felt the structure of KwaNatal was "undemocratic" and would not allow for a free and open discussion - one that would allow Cosatu members to participate fully.

Cosatu believes the people of Natal had not been committed to this initiative - and Cosatu was given only two weeks notice of the talks.

Naidoo added that the CEC will continue to discuss the matter, and it will be considered "throughout Cosatu's ranks".

"We will publicise our views on this, despite the Press campaign to suppress all criticism of the KwaNatal proposal," he said.

● The Cosatu CEC also criticised the pending formation of Uwusa, which it said was a "deliberate attempt by employers and Inkatha to divide and weaken the trade union movement in Natal".

"After decades of struggle by Natal workers to build their union, the formation of Uwusa should be condemned as a reactionary and tragic step," Naidoo said.

He said the federation also felt Uwusa's formation was carefully planned - over a long period - and that the Cosatu launch last year was used as a pretext to set these plans in action.

"Cosatu believes the full machinery of the Inkatha and the KwaZulu government - and to some extent the South African Government - has been thrown behind Uwusa."

"Cosatu has information

Why Cosatu says no to 'KwaNatal'



Cosatu's NAIDOO

CITY P. 20 4/86
that Inkatha representatives have addressed employer bodies, attacking Cosatu - and urging support for Uwusa.

"It also has information - which it can furnish and document - that certain employers are actively supporting Uwusa. In addition to this, the Natal Chamber

of Industries has refused to meet Cosatu to discuss the deteriorating situation in Natal - including the formation of Uwusa."

● Cosatu decided to establish anti-pass committees in preparation for a coordinated anti-pass campaign. It also called for the release of all political prisoners and the unbanning of banned organisations, and pledged support for student rights.

'Remarkable' feat in decentralisation

Finance Reporter

NATAL, KwaZulu and the northern section of the Transkei, which comprise Region E of the decentralisation areas, have achieved more than the other eight regions put together in terms of applications for development since the decentralised scheme was introduced, Mr Tony Erskine, chairman of the Regional Development Advisory Committee, said in Durban at the weekend.

Speaking at the Natal Chamber of Industries first congress of the regional division of the chamber, on decentralisation and deregulation, Mr Erskine said although Region E was only second to the Eastern Cape in terms of decentralisation priority, it had created more than half of the jobs since decentralisation was created in this area.

'This is remarkable considering more than 80

percent of the region's workforce and two thirds of its population live in Durban, Pinetown and Pietermaritzburg.'

Mr Erskine said the bulk port of Richards Bay had proved very successful in terms of employment by creating about 30 000 jobs in the area, mainly through Alusaf.

He said region E comprised only 1,5 percent of South Africa's population which dissected into 9 percent European, 11 percent Indian and about 78 percent African.

Indians, Mr Erskine said, although comprising only 15 percent of the region's workforce, had made a large contribution in turning the region into the success story it had become.

Region E has 20 percent of the South African manufacturing revenue, with food, after agriculture, being the region's biggest single employer of labour. Food, footwear and clothing industries employ 45 percent of the region's workforce.

Turning to deregulation, Mr Erskine said a Bill offering deregulation as presently being piloted through Parliament which offered enormous powers for change on a localised specific area basis.

The Bill, he said, was in the hands of Mr Eli Louw, and anyone supplying sufficient motivation for the removal of a regulation could have that regulation removed.

The Bill, the 'Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Bill' has a time limit until March 31, 1989 and this could be extended further by an Act of Parliament, he said.

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of the University of Natal told the congress that decentralisation mainly attracted the more established worker and not the unemployed, because the city offered an element of choice and more resources to survive.

On urbanisation, he estimated that city peripherals presently accommodated about 10-12 million people

and this would mushroom to around 20 million by the turn of the century.

Looking at the Durban metropolitan area, the professor said he expected the present two million urbanised blacks to more than double to about five million by 2000.

He said this would impose enormous stresses on cities through overcrowding, unless the system of allocating land for urbanisation was made available immediately.

'At present, I believe it requires the approval of eight different Government departments before land can be developed, and unless we speed it up we will fail in phasing in urbanisation.

He said the private sector also had a major role to play in making urbanisation work, by putting its full weight of capital, entrepreneurship, skills and expertise behind the development.

'If you don't,' he warned, 'we will sink deeper into a revolutionary phase.'

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BAWU BRACED FOR BIG INDABA

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THE Black Allied Workers' Union is to hold its annual congress in Durban this weekend.

Delegates will converge on the coastal town in the wake of rumours of a breakaway from the group by affiliates in the Natal region.

There has been specu-

lation that some Bawu unions would soon be joining the United Workers' union of South Africa (Uwusa), a new union formed by Inkatha.

The two-day meeting, which takes place at

the Durban's YMCA, will also elect a new Bawu national executive council.

- Uwusa is to be launched at Kings Park Stadium, Durban on May Day.

The union is on record for saying that affiliates from existing groupings have expressed intention of joining it.

Uwusa officials have declined to name the breakaway unions, saying there will be "surprise faces" at the Kings Park launch.

The meeting will be addressed by the Inkatha president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The Council of Unions of South Africa and the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions will meet in Johannesburg on Sunday to discuss various issues, including the possibility of a merger. The meeting starts at Lekoton House at 10 am.

FIN MAIL 25/4/86

KWANATAL INDABA

Getting there

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State President P W Botha's announcement that government is prepared to embrace the idea of a joint *executive* authority for Natal and KwaZulu has increased the stature of the Indaba discussions in Durban.

That does not mean Pretoria wants a *legislative* entity for the region — which, in fact, is the primary aim of the Indaba. Still, the acceptance is seen as a significant first step, if nothing more. It also amounts to recognition by Pretoria of the need for formalised co-operation between the two administrations — an arrangement that could fit in

with any regional-cum-race federation of SA that government might have in mind.

KwaZulu's Education Minister, Oscar Dhlomo, who leads the KwaZulu delegation at the Indaba, said after Botha's belated and limited endorsement: "We trust the State President will adopt a similar attitude when we return to him to negotiate on a single legislative authority for the region."

That is a view which could best be described as sanguine. In announcing the concession, the president pointedly drew the distinction between sanctioning a joint executive authority — something, he said, that may well be extended to co-operation between other administrations — and a joint legislature. The ruling National Party is, at this stage, obsessively wedded to the idea of keeping so-called "own affairs" racially separate.

Dhlomo refused to be discouraged. He said it was indicative of a new "open minded" approach by Pretoria, cautioning, however, that it remains to be seen whether government's response covered all the areas of common interest put forward in the Natal-KwaZulu draft document.

Dhlomo commented: "It is our intention to start serious negotiations with government on the question of a single legislature. We expect at least to be taken seriously. It is not necessary that government accept our recommendations, only that it demonstrates a willingness to negotiate with us in a spirit of

give and take. Possibly government's plans for provincial government could be meshed with ours."

Meanwhile, the first sign of consensus has emerged from the Indaba debates. The delegates have agreed on a six-point package that will form the basis for discussion. Broadly, it is that Natal and KwaZulu are a single administrative and legislative entity; and that there should be full political participation for all in a free-market system in which the normal democratic principles of non-racialism, freedom, equality, justice and the rule of law are adhered to. X ■

THE looming confrontation between rival trade unions this week could possibly cause a split in the already turbulent arena of black politics.

Trade unionism and black politics have always been intimately intertwined, with many blacks regarding their labour as their only legal platform to flex political muscle. A confrontation in this volatile conflict zone could have violent repercussions.

Fears have been expressed that this could prove true tomorrow when the Inkatha-backed United Workers' Union of SA holds its inaugural launch at Durban's King's Park Stadium the same day as the Congress of South African Trade Unions — the country's largest union federation — stages a May Day rally at nearby Currie's Fountain.

Relations between Cosatu and Inkatha have been hostile even before Inkatha decided to enter trade unionism through Uwusa.

Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has been the subject of stinging verbal attacks as a "homeland leader" from most Cosatu officials.

In retaliation, Chief Buthelezi has charged that Cosatu is a front for the African National Congress and United Democratic Front who have "declared war on Inkatha", and warned that the township violence manifesting itself between UDF and Inkatha supporters could spill over into the workplace.

Last week both organisations signed an agreement with Durban's Chief Magistrate, Mr J Pienaar, affirming they will control their members, avoid incitement and not allow either rival meeting to be disrupted.

The rallies are important for both organisations as they no doubt will be used as a rough measure of the support each can pull. However, Cosatu says any such conclusion would be unfair as they have meetings throughout the country, whereas Uwusa is concentrating on one venue.

"It is a workers' celebration and we are not attempting to make political capital of it, like Inkatha is doing," said Mr Thami Moholami, Cosatu's Natal regional secretary.

May Day poser for unions

FOCUS

SOWETAN Correspondent

Obviously a poor turnout could have serious credibility repercussions for Inkatha. Rumours are that the organisation is bussing

in supporters from around the country.

Chief Buthelezi, who will address the Uwusa May Day rally, has already warned of possible bloodshed if Cosatu attempts to disrupt it and says Cosatu is deliberately staging a rival rally to provoke Inkatha.

Cosatu has denied this, pointing out May Day is traditionally a workers' celebration throughout the world, and has also warned that any attacks on its members would be "defended". They have appointed marshals to patrol the grounds during the rally to ensure their people "feel secure".

Intimidation

Cosatu has further accused Uwusa of intimidation in the townships, citing a pamphlet distributed this week in which Uwusa has allegedly threatened to send buses to Currie's Fountain to take Inkatha members attending the Cosatu rally to the Uwusa launch. Cosatu says that the presence of Inkatha buses at their rally will be "provocative" and contrary to the magisterial agreement.

Inkatha has denied the intimidation



CHIEF Buthelezi.

charges. Chief Buthelezi said recently that with a paid-up membership of 1 155 000, Inkatha had no need to resort to coercion.

Apart from the inter-necine strife that has riven black politics to the core, Uwusa and Cosatu have fundamental ideological differences. Uwusa, whose campaign slogan is "vote for jobs, not hunger", says it is pro-free enterprise, against disinvestment, and plans to establish alliances with other moderate unions. The crux of Uwusa's manifesto is opposition to Cosatu's socialist orientation, as well as safeguarding jobs for workers in the face of the present recession.

Cosatu, however, advocates a radical restructuring of the South African economy to give the workers "more power", and supports disinvestment. Its leaders dispute blacks will suffer most from disinvestment, arguing that apartheid is already crippling the country economically and politically, and in the long run will do far more damage than if the system is scrapped through pressure from stringent disinvestment.

According to Chief Buthelezi, Uwusa was formed by Inkatha due to demands from the workers themselves, and is a groundswell of massive counter-reaction

against the "militant" leadership of Cosatu.

Cosatu in return has accused Inkatha and by implication Uwusa of "tribalism and racialism" and of dividing the workers with homeland unions that "are not really unions at all". They have also accused employers of favouring Uwusa because of its more reconciliatory stance.

However, Cosatu denies that to date Uwusa has made any inroads into their (Cosatu's) membership, although some of the officials — such as their rising star Philemon Gumede — are disaffected members of Cosatu's Paper Wood and Allied Workers' Union.

Rhetoric

The rhetoric that has been flying between the two unions is certainly likely to provide kindling for a future fiery confrontation unless leaders of both organisations find some way of agreeing to differ amicably.

Employers no doubt are watching this show of muscle in the workplace with more than just cursory interest. Obviously as entrepreneurs they favour the Uwusa anti-disinvestment stance, but are aware a bitter trade union war will hardly benefit the economy, even if the moderation of Uwusa does act as a buffer against some of the demands of the more militant unions.

As far as the May Day rallies are concerned, employers are almost unanimously following the Chamber of Commerce recommendation of "no work no pay", but tempering their stance with calls upon the Government to recognise May Day as a legitimate public holiday.

"They'll have to do it soon anyway, so it may as well be now," says Pick 'n Pay chairman, Mr Raymond Ackerman.



Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Matlhaku. All of 61 Com-mando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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Rally's massive 'no' to sanctions

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Workers' rallies

★ FROM PAGE 1

the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference.

About 10 30 a m a helicopter bearing the letters 'Uwusa' suddenly appeared over the stands and the crowd stood and cheered wildly.

Chief Buthelezi and his wife, Princess Irene, were surrounded by enthusiastic supporters and walked along a red carpet lined by youth camp trainees.

The Mercury's Johannesburg correspondent reports that almost 75 percent of black workers in major urban centres participated in the work stay-away.

More than 200 000 people attended May Day rallies across the country.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) which have 23 000 employer members said 70 percent to 100 percent of their black work force had stayed away, with the exception of the Free State and Natal where absenteeism had been low.

Transport

There was virtually no transport available in the Witwatersrand area for those wishing to work, because of 100-percent absenteeism by Putco drivers, disrupted railway services and support for the stay-away by black taxi drivers.

The Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seifsa) said members had experienced an almost total stay-away on the Reef, while about 50 percent had been at work in Natal.

Chamber of Mines Industrial Relations Adviser Johan Liebenberg said more than 80 percent of the black labour force had reported for duty on 26 gold mines and 35 collieries.

Operations had proceeded normally.

A Mercury Reporter writes that in Durban's Umlazi township, youths were reported to have stoned a train and two Putco buses.

Police used tear-gas at one point to disperse youths in Section B.

Sticks

Fears of possible violence caused some Checkers employees at Game City, Umgeni Road, to leave their posts when faced by a group of about 40 stick-carrying people, who entered and left peacefully after buying refreshments for the union meeting at Kings Park.

Spokesmen for most hospitals said they had worked with reduced staff after officials had offered employees a day's leave.

African Affairs Correspondent

MORE than 70 000 people demonstrated their opposition to sanctions against South Africa at a rally held at Kings Park yesterday to launch the United Workers' Union of South Africa (Uwusa), a new trade union linked to Inkatha.

The crowd roared 'No' when it was asked by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha: 'Is it your wish that disinvestment and sanctions should now be imposed on South Africa?'

There was another roar of 'No' when Chief Buthelezi asked: 'Shall I tell them that you are now ready to suffer even more deprivations than you are suffering already, if these are worsened by any imposition of disinvestment and sanctions?'

When this section of the Inkatha president's speech was interpreted into Zulu, the interpreter, Mr Zakhele Khumalo, asked those opposed to sanctions to stand. They all stood up.

Chief Buthelezi said he was certain that if disinvestment and sanctions could result in the downfall of the present Government, blacks would support their imposition.

Rhodesia

But blacks knew that not even disinvestment and sanctions could topple the Government and they had, therefore, not yet supported these strategies.

Judging from what had happened in Rhodesia under Ian Smith, sanctions would not topple the present 'oppressive regime'.

Disinvestment and sanctions would cause the economy to nosedive, but the Government would not be thrown out.

Friends of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) in the local and international media had tagged Uwusa as a 'capitalist union'.

This was a lot of 'balderdash', Chief Buthelezi said. He had stated many times that the free-enterprise capitalist system as it operated in South Africa had thrived on the exploitation of black labour.

Unless blacks were given entry to the free-enterprise system, it could have no future in a liberated South Africa.

But in spite of its handicaps, he knew of no other economic system which could create jobs in the way the free-enterprise system did.

He appealed for common sense and wisdom whenever workers felt they should use their prerogative to go on strike.

Chief Buthelezi said that whoever ruled South Africa in another decade or two would need the wealth which could be created only by a stable economy.

Crowds started arriving at the stadium more than two hours before the scheduled 10 a m start, and many of the groups paraded around the field in traditional style before moving into the stands.

Other people moved directly into the stands and joined the singing and dancing.

The crowds were controlled by the brown-uniformed KwaZulu police, many of whom carried rifles.

Mock coffin

One group of Uwusa supporters carried a mock coffin with the words: 'Cosatu is dead', much to the amusement of the crowd.

Most of the people wore T-shirts, which ranged from a simple shirt with the slogan, 'Uwusa — jobs, not hunger', to more elaborate shirts.

Along with the first crowd of 'amabutho', who were armed with spears, sticks, axes and shields, marched young trainees from the Emandleni-Mantleng Youth Camp, dressed in khaki overalls, caps and brown boots and looking like extras from a James Bond film.

Many of the T-shirted young people carried traditional Inkatha banners with slogans such as: 'Buthelezi — the people's leader. Buthelezi — the man of the people.'

Other banners were obviously specifically made for the day and had slogans such as: 'U S, Britain, France, Canada, Germany and all — invest for the struggle's sake,' and 'Bishop Tutu, give us bread — our children did not eat last night.'

The visitors included senior members of the Right-wing National Student Front who sported Uwusa T-shirts.

Also present were members of the church group Society for the Defence of Tradition, Family and Private Property, who read out a message of support and collected names for an anti-disinvestment petition which is to be delivered to

★ TURN TO PAGE 2

Crowd backs new union

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Own Correspondent
DURBAN. — A crowd of nearly 70 000 demonstrated opposition to disinvestment and sanctions at a rally at King's Park yesterday to launch the United Workers' Union of South Africa (UWUSA), a new trade union linked to Inkatha.

The crowd roared "no" when they were asked by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha: "Is it your wish that disinvestment and sanctions should now be imposed on South Africa?"

He said he did not want to say to heads of state in the West that his followers were against disinvestment and sanctions if they were, in fact, in favour of them.

There was another roar of disapproval when Chief Buthelezi asked: "Shall I tell them that you are now ready to suffer even more deprivations than you are suffering already, if these are worsened by any imposition of disinvestment and sanctions?"

Chief Buthelezi said friends of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) in the local and international media had tagged UWUSA as a "capitalist union".

'Balderdash'

This was a lot of "balderdash". He had stated many times that the free-enterprise capitalist system as it operated in South Africa had thrived on the exploitation of black labour.

Chief Buthelezi said that, unless blacks were given entry into the free-enterprise system, it could have no future in a liberated South Africa. In spite of its handicaps, however, he knew of no other economic system which could create jobs in the way in which the free-enterprise system created them.

He appealed for common sense and wisdom if strikes were called. Chief Buthelezi said that whoever ruled South Africa in another decade or two would need the wealth which could be created only by a stable economy.

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FIN MAIL 2/5/86

DESMOND CLARENCE

(107) (264)
Tending the future

The chairman of the Natal Indaba, Prof Desmond Clarence, left the sanctuary of his fruit farm in Umlaas Road to occupy one of the most controversial political positions in the country. He did it, he says, because he's a concerned South African with an unflinching belief in the ability of communities to solve their own problems through dialogue.

It's a job that will test to the utmost both his patience and heart-felt humanity. Already, embarrassing news leaks from the *in camera* discussions and his grilling at the hands of the international media may have given him cause to reflect on the wisdom of his decision.

A typically retiring academic with a kindly demeanour, Clarence clearly is not as adept at parrying probing questions as the pin-striped pros in the US State Department. Nevertheless, he says he will learn as he goes along.

He sees his role as critical to political developments in SA and will endure, if he has to, the unseemly side of it. "I can spit back if I have to," he says.

He believes he was chosen for the job primarily because of his natural talent as a conciliator and, secondly, because of his ability "to get people working together, even if they have a natural tendency not to."

Indeed, a bridge-builder is what is needed — given the complexity of the various parties which should meet at the discussions and agree on principles of regional power sharing.

On politics, Clarence keeps an open mind. He is not, he stresses, "a flag-waving politician" in the party political sense. His own credo, and he insists it's a personal view, is that SA should move towards a society where race plays no part and everyone has equal opportunity to participate and make a contribution.

It is a philosophy he tried to put into practice in the seven years he was principal of Natal University. By the time he left, there were more than 2 000 students of other race groups — an achievement of which he is justifiably proud.

A physicist, who spent much of his academic career studying the esoteric science of "in space physics," Clarence admits a deep knowledge of political philosophy is not his bag.



Clarence . . . committed to dialogue

But then, he observes, "one doesn't have to be a political scientist to be interested or concerned about the wellbeing of your country."

He was educated at Maritzburg College, received his initial degree in physics and maths at Natal University in Maritzburg, and went to Cambridge on an Elsie Ballot scholarship. On his return, he became head of the department, vice-principal and finally principal.

He has high hopes of a positive outcome for the Indaba. Ideally, he visualises a "bare bones structure of a non-apartheid society" which has the blessing and support of all the people of the region. Giving rise to optimism, he claims, is the demonstration by senior government officials that they are at least "prepared to listen and look at other models."

The Indaba would do well to conclude as soon as possible, he believes — in time for government to take note of any recommendations when it lays down final plans for provincial government under the new constitution.

The problems ahead of the Indaba, he knows, are daunting. But then farmers are generally optimists.

In fact, the analogy is not entirely inappropriate, for perhaps this is just farming of another kind. Like his trees at Umlaas Road, Clarence hopes the Indaba discussions will also bear fruit. ■

F.W.A.I.C. 2/5/89 (107)

KWANATAL INDABA

KwaZulu abolished

Deliberations of the Natal Indaba appear to be very much on track.

In his presidential address to the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce this

A NEW KING



Picture by Arnold Pronto

Africa's youngest monarch ... Swaziland's King Mswati III who was crowned amid much jubilation last week.

Pollsmoor Prison was pivotal to his decision. Buti's contact with Mandela does not appear, so far, to have brought reconciliation between him and the township militants any closer. The action committee spokesman is, in fact, suspicious at the sight of "a collaborator meeting our leader" and asks whether the authorities allowed it in order to hurt Mandela's reputation. He was quick to add that it would not have that effect.

The boycott against shops owned by black "collaborators" and certain white shopkeepers who are perceived to have been "hostile" towards the community appears to be extremely successful. And as in the eastern Cape it, together with the situation generally, has spawned a group of concerned businessmen who have appealed to community leaders to come forward for talks.

activists last Tuesday night. A feature of the unrest has been the wounding of a number of policemen by rifle fire.

The events coincide with the resignation of Sam Buti and the remaining members of the black local authority, under mysterious circumstances, and the launch of a selective consumer boycott of shops in Alexandra and surrounding white suburbs. The exact death toll is unclear, but seems to be at least 13.

A spokesman for the SAP public relations directorate will only say that the widespread allegations of a police attack are being investigated. Alexandra residents say that a large group of blue-uniformed men arrived outside the house where the local "people's court" sits at about 8 pm last Tuesday.

They destroyed it, and a number of other homes of township activists, with hand grenades and petrol bombs and also used axes to chop down doors. Individuals, including young children, were also allegedly attacked.

A member of the Alexandra Action Committee says that three people died and 69 were injured, 12 critically, in that incident alone.

The residents say that a police hippo arrived during the attack but failed to intervene or arrest the perpetrators, fuelling the generally-held belief that the attackers were members of the SAP. One resident claims to have seen about 300 policemen emerging from the local barracks just before 8 pm singing "freedom" songs while apparently pretending to be "comrades."

Sam Buti, meanwhile, has confirmed reports that he met Nelson Mandela shortly before he resigned last week. Buti declines to elaborate on the contents of his discussions with Mandela. But given the absence of any other clear explanation for the resignations, one can only surmise that Buti's visit to

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Footnotes

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Buthelezi: 'Free Mandela' 107

SPM
By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

2/5/86

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government is under heavy pressure to release Nelson Mandela and unban the ANC if it is serious about peaceful constitutional negotiations with all the country's leaders.

KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosutho Buthelezi warned yesterday President Botha's proposed National Statutory Council would not work unless Mandela were released and black political organisations unbanned.

His remarks have been interpreted by observers to mean Chief Buthelezi is now most unlikely to take part in the council unless Mandela is released.

Without Chief Buthelezi, even the Government privately admits the NSC would struggle to make an impact on black negotiations.

Next week the Commonwealth's Eminent Persons Group visits South Africa for the third time to try to give the final impetus needed for a breakthrough in some sort of agreement between the ANC and the Government.

FIN MAIL 2/5/86 107

KWANATAL INDABA

KwaZulu abolished

Deliberations of the Natal Indaba appear to be very much on track.

In his presidential address to the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce this

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week, Bruce Forssman was positively ebullient about President P W Botha's acceptance of a joint executive authority (JEA) for Natal. "I make bold to say that our Indaba could well be the next step on the road to a new South Africa," he enthused.

Delegates have agreed that the Natal-KwaZulu region should in future be referred to as "the Province of Natal," scrapping the name "KwaZulu." The word KwaZulu has always been used by the Zulus to describe the region in which they live, but has become politically loaded by Pretoria's homelands policy and its emphasis on ethnicity.

The Indaba wants the province to be under the titular authority of a "governor" responsible to central government — which points unmistakably to federalism and a loosening of at least some of the ties between Natal and the rest of the country.

But the hard bargaining will begin in earnest when the Indaba calls for a second-tier legislative authority to wield the real power beneath the titular governor.

Indications are that while conservative white Natalians are swinging round to acceptance of the Buthelezi Commission proposals for an ethnic basis to the proposed legislative assembly, with a minority veto, this might no longer be acceptable to the Zulus. Events are moving so fast that the options are narrowing. For black politicians to accept such a system could well earn them the fatal epithets "stooge" and "sell-out."

It seems likely that black delegates will argue hard for a minority veto on legislation — but for an electoral system based on *free association*, not ethnicity. This could, of course, amount to much the same thing in practice; but the white delegates might need some convincing.

Meanwhile, government has accepted the principle of regional joint rule (the JEA). And — although P W Botha was careful to distance himself from the Indaba and its aim of a joint legislature without actually knocking it down — for the first time a region of SA is to have a form of multiracial rule, even if the executive is elected only indirectly.

It is understood that the JEA will have its own bureaucracy and its own budget, will make decisions by consensus, and will refer matters in contention to the Administrator of Natal and the Chief Minister of KwaZulu for joint arbitration. It is likely that the State President will be empowered to delegate greater functions to the JEA by proclamation, amending South African statute to suit Natal's particular needs. It could be an excellent practice-run for the sort of system being thrashed out by the Indaba. ■

Launch of new union: Buthelezi takes a stand

have come to plead with you to state for my own guidance, whether you support disinvestment and sanctions against South Africa. This would also serve to guide the United Workers' Union of South Africa which is being inaugurated here today.

Church and political organisations have spoken in your name in favour of disinvestment and sanctions. Shall I tell Western heads of state that you now want disinvestment and sanctions imposed on South Africa? Shall I tell them that you are now ready to offer even more deprivations than you are offering already, if these are worsened by any imposition of these?

The crowd responded with an overwhelming "no".

The union we have come here to inaugurate is a workers' union. It is not a tool of Inkatha. Uwusa consists of black people who labor apartheid for the scourge that it is, as such as any other opponents of apartheid.

angry members

While members believe in negotiations on the factory floor and also in a negotiated future, they are as impatient, and as angry as anyone of us, as a result of the continuing existence of apartheid and oppressive rule in South Africa.

Many pairs of the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) in the local and international media have tagged Uwusa a "capitalist union". This is, of course, a lot of balderdash. They have aligned me with Uwusa and described me in the same derogatory terms.

I have stated many times to captains of industry, that the free enterprise capitalist system as it operates in South Africa has thrived on the exploitation of black labour. This has been more the case in the past than the case at present.

Unless blacks are given entry into the free enterprise system it can have no future in a

The United Workers' Union of South Africa (Uwusa) was launched at a rally attended by more than 70 000 supporters in Durban on May 1. Backed by Inkatha, the union's launch is likely to have significant impact on the labour movement. In contrast to the major emergent union groupings, Uwusa is against disinvestment and sanctions to force reform. Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, was the guest speaker at Uwusa's launch. This is an edited version of his address.



Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi

liberated South Africa. Despite the handicaps it has, I know of no other economic system devised by man which can create as many jobs as it can.

I have expressed concern that with the birthrate of three percent per annum among blacks, we have vast needs for the black population — half of which consists of people who are only 15 and younger.

Cosatu lambasted me with haste for daring to say that they were fronting for our brothers in the external mission of the ANC, and yet, on March 5 and 6 they had a consultation in Lusaka with the leadership of the ANC.

Uwusa has been accused of being "divisive" by its mere formation. Yet within this country there is the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) which has not been ac-

cused of being divisive by having its separate existence outside of Cosatu.

There are also United Democratic Front and Azanian People's Organisation-supported unions — they are not accused of being "divisive".

No black worker in South Africa can say that I am a newcomer to the area of labour relations. In this province it will be recalled how I and my Ministers were involved in the successful strikes by black workers in 1973. I stood by the workers to the bitter end. I will always do so.

I accept that the strike weapon is one thing which workers have to use when negotiations between labour and management break down. The right to strike is the workers' prerogative. The strikes in 1973 were described as "wild cat strikes", because black workers

at the time had no machinery for negotiations with management.

There have been wild allegations that Uwusa will not strike. That was a deliberate distortion of Mr S Conco's statement when he warned against striking at the drop of a hat for things that do not serve the interests of workers. There are people who want to abuse workers by using them to further destabilise the economy.

The economy of South Africa belongs to all her people. It is grossly irresponsible to do things that will ruin it. There are organisations which are promoting anarchy in our townships in the hope that they will succeed in making South Africa "ungovernable".

We in Inkatha do not believe in creating chaos in South Africa where negotiations then become impossible. We feel this way because once the economy is ruined, it is almost impossible to restore it to its normal state in a generation or two.

Negotiation channels

Workers have now got machinery for negotiations with management right up to Industrial Courts. There is no reason today why workers should go on strike before they have exhausted all the channels that are now available for negotiations.

That is not to say that workers will not go on strike if and when this is warranted. But workers must guard against being used by people who want to carry out their own political programmes, by standing on their backs. We will support workers when they use their right to strike. We are prepared to do anything that is in the interests of workers.

There are people who want to ruin the economy because they believe in setting up a socialist state. I acknowledge that it is the prerogative of the people of South Africa to decide the question of which economic system they decide to follow after liberation. But, at present, I warn that it is not wise to

do what the English describe as "cutting off our noses to spite our faces". It is not possible to negotiate in South Africa in the midst of chaos and bloodshed.

It is easier to promote anarchy and bloodshed if the country is destabilised and if the economy is in ruins. I, therefore, appeal for commonsense and wisdom whenever workers feel that they should use their prerogative to go on strike.

Whoever rules South Africa in another decade or two will need the wealth which can only be created through a stable economy. Let us not destroy the future of our children and of their children's children.

Inkatha realises how important it is for black organisations to be united. Inkatha knows that there can be no solution to South Africa's problems without that unity. I feel sure Uwusa will follow the same policy.

At the moment Uwusa is a young trade union. It still has a long way to go to consolidate its position. It needs to concentrate on this aspect rather than be preoccupied with political one-upmanship games which have cost so many black lives at this time.

I am saddened by the fact that I am speaking to you at the time when more than 500 black people have died at the hands of other blacks. This is both tragic and sad. It does not augur well for the future of this country.

Inkatha will pursue its policy of non-violence and negotiation. Inkatha believes that we can join hands as black organisations in the interests of our struggle without uniformity as a price for such united action.

I have no intention of interfering in Uwusa's affairs now that they are standing on their feet. I have made sure that this is the case by ensuring that members of Uwusa who hold office in Inkatha resign their positions with Inkatha. I do not want Inkatha to be accused of breathing down the necks of Uwusa's leadership.

TUESDAY, 6 MAY 1986

TUESDAY, 6 MAY 1986

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residential areas in, *inter alia*, Johannesburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town; if so,

†Indicates translated version.
For oral reply:

General Affairs:

State President:

HANS VANDER MERWE asked the State President:†

(1) Whether a committee or commission has been appointed to investigate the possibility of having Zulu declared a third official language in the Republic; if so, (a) when and (b) who are the members of the committee or commission; if not,

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-AL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(2) Unknown.

(3) No.

(4) No, because action against violators of the law does not vest with my Department.

(5) Yes. In a joint statement issued on 20 November 1984 by myself and Ministers B J du Plessis, A Venter, L A P A Munnik, B Dookie, A Raibansi and D M G Curry, it was announced that 1 100 flats will be erected in Fordsburg for Indians and 500 flats will be erected for Coloureds in Newclare to accommodate disqualified persons who at that stage occupied in Johannesburg's White areas and who have registered for housing with the Departments concerned. Persons who entered the said areas illegally after that date can be prosecuted.

(1) Whether his Department (a) has received any representations and/or complaints about and/or (b) has been informed of non-Whites settling temporarily or permanently in White

*1. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

HANS VANDER MERWE 6/5/86
Minister's Office
Non-Whites in White residential areas

TUESDAY, 6 MAY 1986

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a television interview on 7 March 1986 in which I warned against the confusion and uncertainty caused by such decisions and announcements. I made it clear that local authorities do not have the right or authority to make statements regarding group areas matters. At the same time I spelled out the provisions of the Group Areas Act relating to the different areas established in terms of the Act so as to enable the public to be aware of their rights and obligations under the Act.

I have also inspected a number of the areas in respect of which complaints were received and I wish to announce that attention is being given to the matter to ensure that effective steps can be implemented to rectify the situation.

As soon as finality in this respect has been reached, further public statements will be made thereon.

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Whether he has been informed that Mr Klaas de Jonge's diary on his experiences in South Africa, or parts of the diary, are being read on the Dutch radio service; if so,

(2) whether he or his Department has instituted an investigation into the manner in which the diary found its way to the Netherlands; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;

(3) whether the South African Government and the Dutch Government have reached an understanding on matters of this nature; if so, what is the purport thereof;

(4) whether the readings from the above-mentioned diary are in conflict with this understanding;

(5) whether the South African Government (a) has objected to these readings and (b) has taken or will take

other steps in this connection; if not, why not; if so, (i) for what reasons has objection been made and (ii) what other steps have been or will be taken;

(6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes. It appears that Mr De Jonge sent the diary to his brother in the Netherlands either by ordinary mail or through a visitor.

(3) Yes. That Mr De Jonge would not be allowed to use the premises as a political platform for propaganda purposes.

(4) Yes.

(5) (a) Yes.

(b) The Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs indicated in answer to questions in the Dutch Parliament that measures will be considered to prevent conduct of this nature by Mr De Jonge. The Department of Foreign Affairs in a diplomatic Note to the Netherlands Embassy has enquired whether the measures have been taken.

(i) Because Mr De Jonge's conduct is in breach of accepted principles of international law.

(ii) Falls away.

(6) No, at least not at the present time.

*3. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Finance:†

(1) Whether there have been any large

BUS DAY 8/5/86

Stanger votes to open town to all races

Own Correspondent

THE all-white Stanger Town Council last night unanimously resolved to open its doors to all race groups and become the first fully multi-racial local authority in South Africa.

Town Clerk Bill Byrnes said last night the decision would be conveyed to the Administrator in Executive Committee as a matter of urgency.

'We will also request the province to grant us authority for a four-man deputation comprising the Mayor, Councillor T I Brown and his deputy, who is still to be appointed, R A Moodley, chairman of the LAC and his deputy, Yunus Moolla, to meet the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Chris Heunis, to discuss the proposal.'

An informal meeting between the council, the LAC and representatives of Stanger's black and coloured communities will be held on June 12 to discuss the matter further.

Welcoming the move last night Moodley said it was a step in the right direction. The LAC had been striving towards a multi-racial council for many years.

'Whites, Indians, coloureds and blacks have been living in Stanger for a number of years without any problems. It was time that members of all race groups should have an equal say in the town's administration,' he said.

No hope if black politics not free

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Chief asks P W to unban ANC

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi has told State President P W Botha that unless Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners are freed and the African National Congress (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and other black organisations are unbanned, Botha's proposed National Statutory Council will not work.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president said this yesterday at the Business International Conference in Cape Town.



He said it was politically unrealistic to expect the ANC mission in exile to declare a moratorium on violence while Mandela was in jail and the ANC was banned in SA.

He longed for the day when Mandela and others could stand on the same platform as him and present the people with alternatives.

There could be no national reconciliation while black politics

remained fettered and shackled to apartheid restrictions, he said.

And there was no hope of a peaceful, negotiated future for SA unless the Population Registration Act and the tricameral Parliament were scrapped.

Buthelezi said that if change in SA were to come about in a way in which the West recognised as true democracy, all race groups and the National Party would have to be involved in bringing about that change.

The politics of violence and confrontation, the armed struggle and civil war militated against national reconciliation and, therefore, against future democracy.

The 1984 Constitution was a "political thunderbolt" which struck at the heart of reconciliation, deepened black anger and further polarised the country. Inkatha and black SA rejected it, he said.

The challenge now facing SA was to move government away from its insistence on race classification as a cornerstone for constitutional developments, Buthelezi said. — Sapa.

BUS DAY

...should have to be passed so

REPORTERS JOIN, UNION CLAIMS

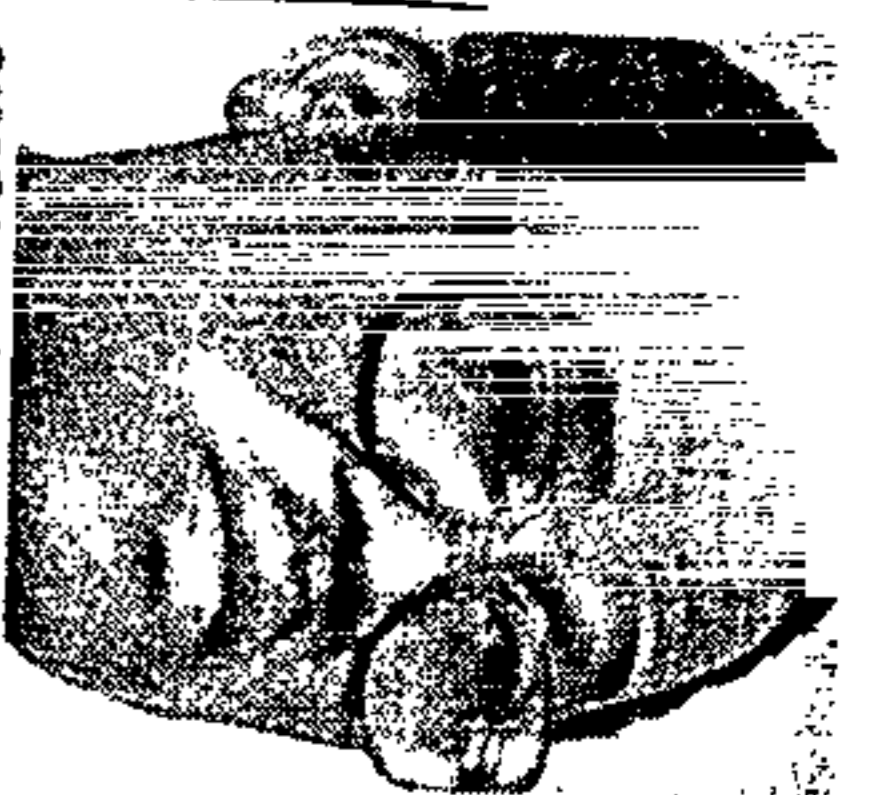
Other unions also in queue, says Uwusa

THE Inkatha-backed United Workers' Union of SA was being flooded with inquiries from thousands of people as well as trade unions wishing to join the newly-formed union, according to an official.

Uwusa president Mr Petros Ndlovu, said this at a Press conference in Johannesburg this week. He, however, declined to name the unions concerned saying "they have asked us not to reveal their identity yet."

Uwusa was committed to a non-violent and negotiated freedom in South Africa, Mr Ndlovu said. The anti-disinvestment union also believed that a healthy economy held the key to freedom and liberation, he said.

Said Mr Ndlovu: "The membership drive and the request for Uwusa membership since May Day has been overwhelming. The response has been so great throughout Natal and the Transvaal that our resources are being stretched to the limit."



SIMON Conco . . .
Uwusa general-secretary.

The Uwusa president said there was concern among workers and employers that the union's formation and recruitment of workers would be marked by violence. Contrary to this belief, Uwusa was formed in a rally attended by about 80 000 in Durban on May Day, "without a single incident," Mr Ndlovu said.

Among other things, Uwusa's standpoints were that political issues should be resolved through negotiation rather than violence; there should be the unconditional release of all political prisoners as well as the unbanning of all political organisations, Mr Ndlovu said.

Also holding key positions in the Uwusa executive committee are Mr Simon Conco (general secretary) and Mr Peter Davidson.

Questioned on their business background, Mr Conco and Mr Davidson said they had long cut their business ties. "However, I cannot distinguish between a worker and a businessman — because they are both workers," Mr Da-

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2/5/86
POWERMAN

2/14/13/5/86 (initials) (107)

New plan a blow to joint legislature prospects

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

IT APPEARS the Government has effectively pre-empted any decision the Kwazulu/Natal Indaba could make about a joint legislature for Natal and Kwazulu.

New plans for second tier provincial governments which were announced yesterday make no provision for joint regional legislatures and, while they cater for joint administrations, the prospect of Government-nominated provincial administrators and executive committees could be a major stumbling block for regional co-operation.

The Government's new plans were revealed yesterday

and the Director General of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Dr Andreas van Wyk, confirmed there was no provision for joint legislatures.

Mr Ray Swart, a senior Opposition spokesman on black affairs and Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said yesterday the new plans for provincial administrations with Government-nominated executives would result in a 'lopsided' arrangement in joint administrations with self-governing national states such as Kwazulu.

While the Government was planning to increase the legislative powers of the national states, it was reducing the power of provincial administrations.

In terms of the new system, the nominated executives

would simply be instruments of the Government and not representatives of the people.

'How will this operate with the systems already in the national states. They are to be given wider powers while the administrations representing whites, coloureds and Asians will have no legislative powers to deal with regional matters,' he said.

Mr Swart also queried what Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of Kwazulu would feel about the new system as he had already expressed reservations about Government-nominated administrators and executives.

Chief Buthelezi had described the prospect as 'another blow to the process of bringing about change through negotiation and non-violent means'.

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● HEUNIS

Kwa-Natal idea gets OK

PROVISION would be made in a Bill to be tabled soon for any province to form a joint executive body with a self-governing national state, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

(The idea was pioneered by Natal and KwaZulu.)
Replying to debate on his budget vote, he also said he had received instructions from government to devolve to the provincial level, as soon as possible, all those executive functions under his control which directly affected black people.

Heunis said the provincial system "as we know it" would come to an end on June 30 this year and a "more streamlined provincial system representative of all communities" would come into force.

Parliament would in future exercise overall political control of the provinces, he said.

The appointments of administrators and executive committees would be of a political nature "and will take careful account of the particular characteristics and population makeup of each province".

A mechanism was also provided to divide the existing provinces within the existing provincial boundaries should this prove necessary.

Existing provincial officials would be transferred to the Public Service with effect from July 1 with protection of salaries, pension rights and accumulated leave.

The disappearance of a legislature at provincial level would require certain changes in financial administration, and the Constitution and the Exchequer and Audit Act would be amended to allow for these.

The Provincial Secretary would remain the chief official and accounting officer and, as with other heads of departments, would account to Parliamentary Committees. — Sapa.

OVER THE
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DISCOVER
THE NEEDS

Interesting Collectables
Art Deco.
Power, Silver.
Glass, Porcelain.
15th May, at 2.00 p.m.

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SUN

14/5/86 12:00 PM

Govt 'puts lid on' Kwa-Natal indaba

Political Staff 107 and will satisfy no one but Mr Heunis.

THE Government had put the lid on the Natal/Kwazulu indaba for a joint legislature, Mr Derrick Watterson, Natal leader of the New Republic Party, said today.

Mr Watterson said the new provincial system proposed by the Government would count against proposals for a single legislature for Natal and Kwazulu.

In an interview he strongly rejected claims by the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, that the reason Mr Watterson was critical of the proposed new system was that it would result in the demise of the NRP.

"This is absolute nonsense. The proposed system will be highly expensive, is full of flaws

Mr Watterson conceded that the NRP would suffer as a result, because it would lose its elected representatives who controlled the Natal Provincial Administration.

But the main objection remained the proposals themselves which, among other things, removed elected representatives.

Mr Watterson said it was also stupid to remove a system, which was working perfectly well, before the new system was in place.

He was critical of Mr Heunis's failure to give full details, such as who and how many people would be appointed by the President to the new executive committees.

Mr Watterson said he did not think the intention of the scrapping of an elected second tier of government was to get rid of the NRP-controlled Natal Provincial Administration by stealth.

"It was not the motive but it is the result.

"It is almost certain to put a lid on evolving a legislative system for Natal and Kwazulu."

Law society to now only observe Indaba

Political Reporter

THE Natal Law Society has reduced its participation in the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba to observer status.

Mr Andries Geysler, society president, said the society's council made the decision by a majority after some members had objected about taking part in the Indaba.

This brings to three the number of groups which are attending the discussions on a joint KwaZulu-

Natal administration as observers.

The National Party and the Trade Union Council of South Africa have been attending as observers since the beginning of the Indaba.

Thirty-four political parties, business, professional and trade union groups have sent representatives with advisers.

Nine organisations, mostly Right and Left-wing political groups and trade

unions, declined invitations to participate in the Indaba.

Mr John Kane-Berman, acting chairman of the Indaba, said he did not think the society's decision would have an impact on the discussions.

One of the Indaba conveners, Natal's senior MEC, Mr Frank Martin, said he was disappointed that the Indaba will be losing the services of the society's representative.

BLACKS WILL NOT SERVE

BLACKS would not serve on any Government-proposed national statutory councils to discuss the country's future unless the Tricameral Parliament was scrapped, said KwaZulu's Minister of Works, Chief Simon Gumede, this week.

Speaking during the debate on Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's policy speech on Monday, Chief Gumede said blacks were not prepared to approve of any council which could not mean the perpetuation of white minority power.

The abolition of the Tricameral Parliament would be seen as a sincere negotiating gesture.

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BUD DAY - 15/5/86

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KwaNatal won't have political powers



● HEUNIS

THE KwaNatal joint executive authority (JEA) would have no political rights or powers, and should not be seen as a new tier of government, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis said yesterday.

He told the House of Representatives it was not "surprising" that the Cabinet approved the JEA as government consistently strive to promote co-operation between communities, states and institutions.

ORMANDE POLLOK

"Government sees this move as a positive one in the context of co-operation and mutual respect and as an example of what can be achieved when negotiations and commonsense hold the day, rather than confrontation and political rhetoric," said Heunis.

"It brings with it very real benefits without in any way affecting the right of political self-

determination of any group."

A Bill, which would be an empowering enactment, was being finalised for tabling in Parliament as soon as possible.

"First, I must emphasise that no fundamental political rights and powers are associated with this concept," Heunis said.

"I wish to state quite categorically that this is not a new form of second-tier administration — it is an instrument for the use of existing second-tier administration."

The JEA was not a form of government but an administrative organ to rationalise the services of the NPA and KwaZulu administrations. Neither would lose any of their powers or functions.

Areas of co-operation which could be covered by the JEA were health, roads, traffic control, physical planning and nature conservation as well as other matters of common concern.



Police in a Casspir intercept a protest march by pupils in Ingome Road, Kwa Mashu yesterday.

Riot police halt marching pupils in Kwa Mashu

Mercury Reporter

A PROTEST march by hundreds of Kwa Mashu pupils was stopped yesterday after it was intercepted by riot police.

Pupils of the John Dube Secondary School were singing and marching through the streets of the township to protest to the circuit inspector about the lack of textbooks when they were stopped about a kilometre from their school.

They were told that the march was illegal, but after listening to their grievances the police allowed a 10-pupil deputation to meet Mr F G Mhlambo, the circuit inspector at the local office of the KwaZulu's De-

partment of Education.

The others were told to disperse.

Most schools in Kwa Mashu were either closed or allowed their pupils to leave early yesterday. Riot police in Casspirs patrolled the township but no incidents were reported.

A spokesman for the pupils said that they had planned to march to the circuit inspector's office to demand textbooks and ask for the release of an SRC member, Satchmo Nqwenya, who was allegedly abducted from school last week by impis posing as

policemen.

He said although the KwaZulu Government promised to supply free textbooks to pupils some schools had not yet received their supplies.

'All we got were some exercise books, pencils and rubbers,' he added.

Mr Mhlambo confirmed that a deputation of pupils had met him to discuss 'certain grievances', but he declined to comment, except to say that he would forward their complaints to the Department of Education in Ulundi.

N/M 19/5/86

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Plea to KwaZulu for Buthelezi to meet Mandela

ULUNDI—A top-level move for Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to meet Nelson Mandela and consider their standing on a united platform has been made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly here.

The Minister of Education and Culture Dr Oscar Dhlomo, who is also secretary-general of Inkatha, said yesterday that the KwaZulu leader's supporters would back him if he did this for the sake of black unity.

Mr Dhlomo asked the Assembly to consider asking the South African Government to let Chief Buthelezi meet Mandela in prison and assess this possibility for himself and his supporters.

And he disclosed that out of respect for 'the sacrifice and unquestioned patriotism of Mr Mandela', the Chief Minister and Inkatha president refused to negotiate with the State President in Mandela's absence.

Dr Dhlomo said the massive power and influence with which Chief Buthelezi had been entrusted had been displayed at the giant May Day rally at Durban's Kings Park.

'We wish this power should be used in furthering the cause of black unity,' he told the House, 'but

if his contribution to the cause of black unity is not welcome or is not appreciated, then we need to be told clearly and unambiguously so that we can plan our future accordingly.'

Dr Dhlomo said it was ironical that Chief Buthelezi should consistently be under attack by the ANC mission in exile, because in many ways he had the whole future of this organisation in his hands.

'Sacrifice'

If he so chose, he could adopt policies which would either destroy it or keep it in perpetual exile by entering into negotiations with the State President and cooperating in the formation of a strong coalition government which would exclude the ANC. There was no doubt that this would enjoy overwhelming support in South Africa among all population groups.

As a sign of respect for the sacrifice and unquestioned patriotism of Mandela, however, Chief Buthelezi refused to negotiate with the State President in the former ANC leader's absence.

In spite of this the ANC continued to vilify Chief Buthelezi and plot his assassination. Even Mandela's wife had allowed a book to be written about her life in which she called

Chief Buthelezi a traitor. And anti-Inkatha and anti-Buthelezi fanatics shouted slogans like 'Buthelezi is a sellout and a dog and Mandela is the leader'.

Dr Dhlomo asked if it was not time that this confusion was cleared.

'We respect Mr Mandela and we would support our leader if he decided to stand publicly with Mr Mandela for the sake of black unity,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi was the first leader in this country to have called for Man-

dela's release. And it was known from messages received from Pollsmoor Prison that Mandela had a very high regard for Chief Buthelezi.

'But what of these political opportunists who use Mr Mandela's name to drive a wedge between him and our leader?' Dr Dhlomo asked.

For this reason he asked the House to consider the advisability of seeking permission for Chief Buthelezi to see Mandela and assess the situation.

No political power for Natal body

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The KwaZulu/Natal joint executive authority would have no political rights or powers, and should not be seen as a new tier of government, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said yesterday.

He told the House of Representatives it was not 'surprising' that the Cabinet had approved the JEA as the Government consistently strove to promote co-operation between communities, states and institutions.

'The Government sees this move as positive in the context of co-operation and mutual respect and as an example of what can be achieved when negotiations and common sense hold the day, rather than confrontation and political rhetoric,' said Mr Heunis.

'Real benefits'

He complimented Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and his Cabinet, and the Administrator of Natal, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, and his Executive Committee, on 'illustrating the type of co-operation which should exist between the executive authorities in this country.'

'It brings with it very real benefits without in any way affecting the right of political self-determination of any group,' said Mr Heunis.

A Bill, which would be an empowering enactment, was in the process of being finalised for tabling in Parliament as soon as possible.

'First I must emphasise that no fundamental political rights and powers are associated with this concept,' he said.

'This is not a new form of second tier administration — it is an instrument for the use of existing second tier administration.'

The proposed regional service councils were also not a new level of government or political administration but an extension of municipal government for the rationalised provision of services.

Areas of co-operation covered by the joint authority were health, roads, traffic control, physical planning and nature conservation, as well as other matters of common concern.

It would have a limited staff and its activities would be financed from the normal budgets of KwaZulu and the NPA.

If successful, the project could be a prototype for similar bodies elsewhere.

KwaZulu and Natal would have equal representation on a board which would head the authority and possibly the chairmanship would rotate.

Reacting last night, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said the Government appeared to be 'balking at accepting democracy at work at the regional level'.

He said black South Africans had not and were still not being consulted about the introduction of regional services councils.

'The Government is going ahead with unilaterally-decided developments, while it is claiming almost daily to be seeking a negotiated constitutional settlement in our country.'

The regional services councils were being hastily introduced before consultation between black and white 'in an attempt by the Government to rig the foundations on which future negotiations will take place', he said.

Chief Buthelezi said there were no practical reasons why the life of the Natal Provincial Council could not have been extended.

WEEKLY MAIL
16/5/86 (107)

The squatters who arrive bearing arms

A SQUATTER village is mushrooming at the Gandhi settlement outside Durban which trustees of the settlement fear will become a "sinister informal army-style camp" for armed vigilantes.

Mewa Ramgobin, one of the trustees and an executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, said this week 40 shacks were going up simultaneously at the Phoenix settlement.

A further eight to 10 hectares had been "marked out" for additional squatter shacks, and he expected more building to begin very soon.

He said there was more to the new "development" than might appear, and he believed there were "sinister forces at work" behind the sudden arrival of armed squatters in the area.

In January the Phoenix Trust was asked to sell eight hectares to the Department of Development Aid to consolidate KwaZulu. Even earlier than this, the trust had been informed that if it did not sell, the land would be expropriated. The trust has so far refused to sell any land and the matter has been handed over to its lawyers.

"Since then the area in question has suddenly been occupied, so in fact the question of expropriation now becomes superfluous," Ramgobin said.

A week ago he was asked by an official of the Department of Development Aid to write a letter complaining about squatters living on the land so that they could be evicted, but this he has refused to do.

"We are totally opposed to forced removals, and we understand the great housing shortages for black people, so we are definitely not going to take any action which will allow people to point fingers at us."

But he admits he is worried about the menacing attitude and threatening remarks of some of the armed squatters with whom he and other trustees have tried to talk.

Ramgobin says the apparent leader of the squatters has been "allocating" and "selling" Phoenix settlement land to people to build on. When he tried to find out more about the leader and his "conditions of sale" he was warned off by the squatters. They said if anyone tried to stop them from building their homes, the clinic on the settlement — the only structure to survive last year's burning and looting in the Inanda area — would be destroyed. Anyone who tried to prevent them from putting up their shacks would be killed.

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER, Durban

He was told one of the conditions under which squatters were being "allowed" to build there was that they should be armed. "When they hear a whistle from the leader they must immediately take up their arms and be ready for whatever action is ordered," Ramgobin said.

Ramgobin fears the area will "become a second Lindelani".

He describes the nearby settlement of Lindelani as "an Amabutho army camp", saying those who attacked the National Education Crisis Committee conference in Durban earlier this year were recruited and brought by bus from Lindelani.

"We strongly disapprove of the development of this kind of vigilante group. It goes against everything Gandhi stood for and we do not want his land abused in this way. It is supposed to be used for the good of all South Africans."

The settlement has been the scene of a number of historic meetings, including the revival of the Natal Indian Congress in 1971. The Committee for Clemency, which made the first call for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political leaders, was founded at the settlement.

"In August 1983 the first executive meeting of the United Democratic Front was held at Phoenix," Ramgobin said. "We wanted this to symbolise our adherence to the Gandhian principles of resistance through non-violence."

"Given this background we are horrified that the land is now being used for such potentially violent purposes. We also believe there are sinister steps afoot to get the land out of our control by any means."

Ramgobin, caught in a political bind, feels he can only "appeal to the sense of responsibility" of the squatters to move voluntarily.

Conveners say the Indaba will continue

Political Reporter

THE conveners of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba said yesterday that the discussions would continue, in spite of a statement by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, that a joint executive administration for the area would not be a second tier of government.

Mr Heunis told the House of Representatives this week that a KwaZulu/Natal joint executive authority would have no political power.

Dr Oscar Dhlomo, a KwaZulu Cabinet minister, said he did not hear Mr Heunis close the door on negotiations about the future of Natal and KwaZulu.

Dr Dhlomo said the Indaba would produce proposals for a single legislative authority for the region.

Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC, said KwaZulu and Natal already exercised political power separately.

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Political Reporter

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Indaba will press on

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu/Natal Indaba would continue on its present course in attempting to formulate proposals for joint-rule for the two regions at the second-tier level of government, a spokesman for the Indaba said yesterday.

He said the Indaba would 'waste no time' debating a recent statement by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, that the

KwaZulu/Natal joint executive authority would have no political rights or powers and should not be seen as a new tier of government.

'We do not want to respond to every political event that occurs, but want to get on with our task and produce a document to prepare the grounds for a single legislature for Natal and KwaZulu — the original objective of the Indaba,' he said after the Indaba's closed-door meet-

ing in Durban yesterday.

He said although the Indaba had not yet debated the recent reform measures, those taking part were encouraged by reform taking place. Discussions were still being centred on proposals for a joint legislature for the two regions.

Mr Heunis told the House of Representatives this week that it was not surprising that the Cabinet had approved the joint executive authority as the

Government consistently strove to promote co-operation between communities, states and institutions.

'The Government sees this move as positive in the context of co-operation and mutual respect and as an example of what can be achieved when negotiations and common sense hold the day, rather than confrontation and political rhetoric,' he said.

The Indaba resumes next Thursday.

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17/11/76

'Blacks only' parking — now mayor see red

By SIBUSISO MNGADI

WHILE councillors in other parts of the country are resigning to join the "people", KwaMashu councillors are threatening to quit because of "apartheid" practised by white KwaZulu employees.

When KwaMashu township manager PR Viljoen enforced new security measures in the township offices, the mayor saw red and threatened to lead his colleagues in a mass resignation.

Mayor Vusumuzi Mbambo said the new security measures force his colleagues to go through a security gate and park their cars in a security enclosure — which is public parking for "blacks only".

Furthermore, they are sometimes subjected to body searches by security guards.

White employees and KwaZulu government vehicles are exempt from the measures, and white visitors also use the side gate — now called the "white gate".

"Making us go through these security measures implies that we are also a threat to the security of the very township we are running," said Mbambo.

He has convened a special council meeting for this week to decide whether to quit or not.

Viljoen said the security gate is in fact the main gate, and the side entrance is only used by KwaZulu government vehicles and a white land surveyor who has a government subsidised vehicle.

"Security is security and it goes for everybody, including the mayor of Durban. So councillors and their mayor here are by no means exempted."

KILLERS
CITY PR.
were not
ISIS
from
Inkatha
101

CP Correspondent

LAW abiding citizens, harassed or attacked by gangs wearing Inkatha insignia, should immediately call the cops for help - according to KwaZulu urban representative VV Mvelase.

He made this suggestion after the brutal murder of Pietermaritzburg UDF supporter Nkosinathi Mkhize who was abducted from his Imbali home last week by an armed gang wearing Inkatha T-shirts, and identifying themselves as members of the KwaZulu cultural organisation.

They woke up the family at midnight and demanded the young son, saying he was a UDF member and "caused trouble".

His grieving mother said the men took him away "for questioning" and as they left they told her they "were not sure" whether she would see her 18-year-old son again.

They also told her they had a long list of other victims they wanted to gather up.

The next day she was told by police to go to identify Nkosinathi's body.

He had been found murdered - stabbed, and mutilated with a knife - at Slangpruit.

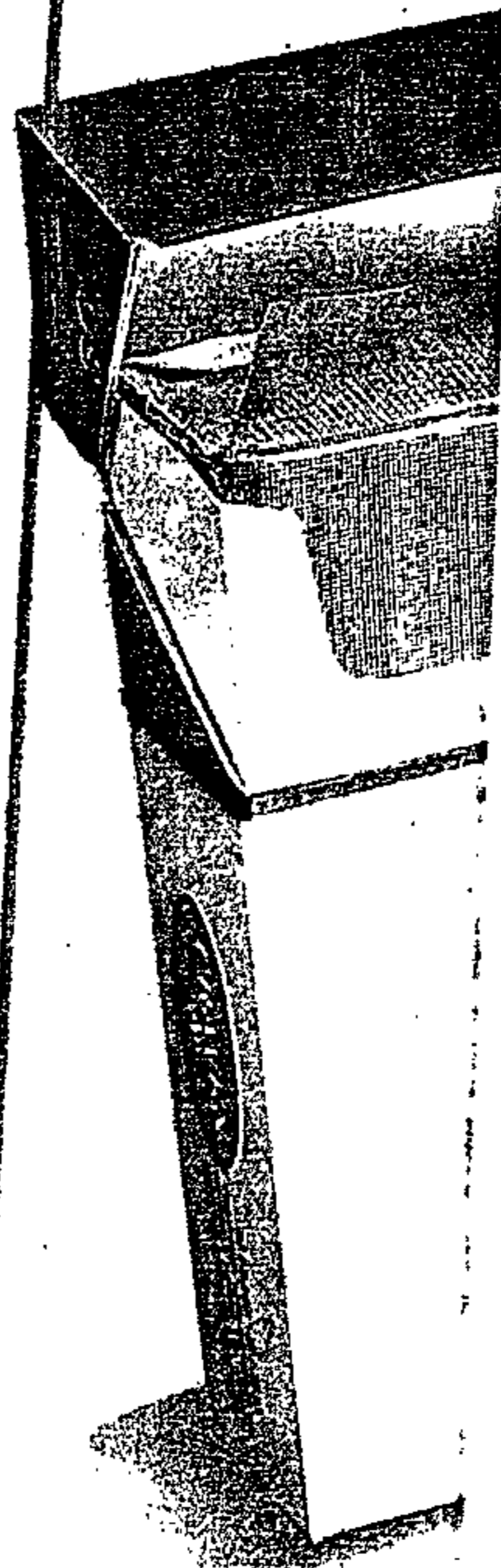
Approached for comment, Mvelase said he knew nothing of the incident and denied that Inkatha had anything to do with it.

He said people were trying to cause confusion, and went about at night "posing as Inkatha members". When this happened, the police should be called at once, he said.

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Uwusa
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80 000

Labour Reporter

THE newly formed United Workers' Union of South Africa (Uwusa) was actively involved in the formal registration of more than 80 000 members in Natal and the Transvaal, Mr Simon Conco, the secretary-general, announced in Durban yesterday.

The Inkatha-backed union was formally launched by the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, at a rally attended by more than 70 000 people in Durban on May 1.

Mr Conco said the registration of members was based on the 'overwhelming' response Uwusa had enjoyed in various regions.

Another indication of the potential strength of Uwusa and the enthusiasm that has been generated by the union's launch is the fact that we are involved in negotiations with five established unions.

In the case of two unions, formal links are being actively sought. The five unions together represent more than 200 000 organised workers in South Africa.

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2 Cape Times, Tues

20/5/86

12 killed in faction fights

ULUNDI. — Twelve people were killed and a number injured in renewed faction fighting at Okhukho near here at the weekend, SABC radio news reported.

Announcing the killings in the Legislative Assembly at Ulundi, Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi told the house he would recommend to his cabinet that a commission of inquiry be set up.

It should probe the reasons why the allotment or resettlement of the warring factions, moved from Msinga to Okhukho years ago, should not be cancelled and decide if people should be scattered throughout KwaZulu to end the fighting.

Chief Buthelezi said fighting started on the eve of a funeral of a member of one of the factions, the radio said.

He also said it was alleged that people had been recruited from Msinga to take part in the fighting. — Sapa

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N/M
20/5/86 (107) (108)

'Abhorrent laws' must go, says Madide

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Dennis Madide, yesterday called for the scrapping of 'abhorrent legislation' such as the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act.

Delivering his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Dr Madide said the abolition of the hated 'dompas' and the removal of influx control regulations had been 'music to the ears' of black people.

The changes in Government policy had been fundamental, he said, but still more had to be done.

Dr Madide said the questions of land allocations and the eviction and settlement of Zulu people were a 'thorn in the flesh' for KwaZulu.

The plea for more land was not listened to by the authorities in Pretoria because the KwaZulu region was unbending and refused to accept the policy of self-determination, he said.

Although announcements had been made to the effect that forced removals had been suspended, strong underground efforts were still being made by Government officials to remove people from their areas against their will, Dr Madide maintained.

"The Development Trust and Land Act of 1966 has not been repealed," he pointed out.

"It is still in force and Government officials are still expected to implement it as effectively as

possible.'

Dr Madide said millions of rands had been spent by the central Government in helping white farmers in every conceivable way but no money from the public Treasury had been disbursed for the benefit of black farmers.

Shortage of funds suspends projects

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Minister of Works, Chief Simon Gumede, says 90 capital projects in the region have had to be suspended as a result of a shortage of funds.

Delivering his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Gumede asked whether the KwaZulu Government could afford to continue with new development when it did not have the manpower, expertise and finances to maintain what it had.

He said the emphasis for his department had been placed on maintenance, both in the towns and in the rural areas, because no new capital works would be undertaken in 1986/87 through the KwaZulu estimates of expenditure.

Shirking

Chief Gumede said applications for funds for projects estimated to cost R89 million had been made to the Development Bank of South Africa. These included R5 500 000 for the upgrading of airstrips throughout the region.

The KwaZulu Minister of Health, Dr Frank Mdlalose, said in a debate on Chief Gumede's speech that the South African Government was shirking its responsibility by not financing KwaZulu adequately.

He said the South African Government was pressuring KwaZulu by forcing the region to ask for loans from the Development Bank.

Money was running short in all departments of KwaZulu all the time, the minister said.

Dr Mdlalose said a large hospital was scheduled to be built in the KwaZulu capital.

However, with the South African Government proving to be so 'stingy', he wondered when this facility would be established.

1. Length of the week - Monday to

Footnotes

AREA F: Klerksdorp, Municipality

AREA E: Bloemfontein, Pietermaritzburg.

AREA D: Paarl, Umhlanga.

AREA C: Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Johannesburg, Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark, Port Elizabeth

AREA B: Kullis River.

AREA A: Bellville, the Cape, Superseding w.d. no's: 261, 262

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PW's terms not enough Chief

21/5/86
BLACKS were unlikely to accept President P W Botha's terms for negotiations, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told the Junior Congress of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut in Pretoria yesterday.

He also cast more doubts on his willingness to take part in the proposed National Statutory Council.

KwaZulu's Chief Minister said blacks simply did not believe that Botha had any intention of relinquishing final control "of everything that matters".

He also made it clear that the question of the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela was vitally linked to the viability of the council.

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He said: "Nelson Mandela was released today, and he decided tomorrow not to attend the council, I would not necessarily feel unable to do so myself."

"If, however, he continued to languish in jail, those blacks who did attend the council could not claim it was a forum open to all black leaders."

Clarence pleased with Indaba's gains

Mercury Reporter

MEMBERS of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba will reconvene tomorrow under the chairmanship of Prof Desmond Clarence, who returned from a four-week overseas visit yesterday.

Prof Clarence expressed delight with the progress the Indaba had made.

'It is very clear that the participants at the Indaba are determined to find a way of providing for a just and peaceful future for a unitary Natal/KwaZulu,' he said.

'Neither the announcement regarding second-tier government made in Parliament last week, nor the opposition of some conservative political parties, has distracted the Indaba from pursuing its course towards putting proposals for the future of the region to the Government.'

Prof Clarence said the Indaba had clearly established its basic points of departure, had agreed upon what powers should be ascribed to second-tier government and was now involved in determining ways by which such government could be constituted.

For this purpose a committee of specialists in constitutional matters had been appointed and had begun to share its proposals with the Indaba.

About 34 delegates from a wide range of political, business and union organisations are participating in the Indaba, which was launched at the Durban City Hall last month.

Buthelezi agrees with Sutton's coalition call

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says he agrees with the call by Mr Bill Sutton, leader of the New Republic Party, for a coalition of people committed to real power-sharing and a negotiated future.

He was commenting on an invitation by Mr Sutton to Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, to work with him towards such a coalition which would include all reform-minded parties in Parliament, together with Inkatha and other black po-

litical parties.

Chief Buthelezi said it was high time that people of all parties and organisations realised South Africa had reached a crossroads between peaceful and violent change.

He said he did not know what Mr Sutton had in mind when he referred to 'reform-minded parties'.

If he meant all political parties and organisations committed to the complete abolition of apartheid, and to power-sharing by all the people of South Africa, then the term would not present any problems for him, Chief Buthelezi said.

1. Sunday work - Shift workers rate for Sunday work is 1.33

Footnotes

- AREA A: Alberton, Bellville, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, The Cape, Durban, Germiston, Goodwood, Inanda, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Kimberley, Klarksdorp, Krugersdorp, Kullis River, Nigel, Oberholzer, Pietermaritzburg, Pinetown, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Randburg, Randfontein, Rodepoort, Simonstown, Springs, Westonaria, Wonderboom, Wynberg; Municipal Areas: Bloemfontein, Paarl, Sasolburg, Uitenhage, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Welkom, and Witbank,
- AREA B East London. Municipal Areas: Bethlehem, Ermelo, George, Grahamstown, Kroonstad, Ladysmith, Middleburg (TV1), Nelspruit, Newcastle, Oudtshoorn, Pietersburg, Potchefstroom, Rustenburg, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Strand, Wellington, and Worcester;
- AREA C Municipal Areas: Bethal, Dundee, Empangeni, Eshwe, Graaf-Reinet, King William's Town, Lichtenburg, Louis Trichardt, Parys, Phalaborwa, Port Shepstone, Queenstown, Standerton, Tzaneen, Uppington, Vredendal, Vryheid, and Zeerust;

Indaba focuses on Bill of Rights

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu/Natal Indaba completed its ninth session yesterday by giving detailed consideration to the possibilities of a Bill of Rights for the province, Prof Desmond Clarence said yesterday.

He said careful attention was being given to defining measures that would safeguard the rights of individuals and groups of all sectors of the population, bearing in mind that the recommendations of the

Indaba need to be acceptable not only to the South African Government but to the residents of Natal and KwaZulu.

The Indaba continues behind closed doors today with a presentation and discussion of the canton system as part of the process of exploring

all possible models of provincial and local government, he said.

More than 30 delegates from a broad spectrum of political, business and trade union organisations are participating in the Indaba to formulate proposals to the Government for a joint legislature at the second-tier level of government in Natal and KwaZulu.

Buthlezi supports Sutton's call

DD 23/5/86

Dispatch Correspondent
ULUNDI — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says he agrees with the call by Mr Bill Sutton, leader of the New Republic Party, for a coalition of people committed to real power-sharing and a negotiated future.

He was commenting on an invitation by Mr Sutton to Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, to work with him towards such a coalition which would include all reform-minded parties in the present Parliament, together with Inkatha and other black political parties which would have to be founded to accommodate legitimate black political opinion.

Chief Buthelezi said it was high time that people of all political parties and organisations realised that South Africa had reached a cross-roads between peaceful change and violent change.

He said he did not know what Mr Sutton had in mind when he referred to 'reform-minded parties'.

If Mr Sutton meant all political parties and organisations which were committed to the complete abolition of apartheid, and power-sharing by all the people of South Africa, then the term would not present any problems for him, Chief Buthelezi said.

N/M
23/5/86
107

Law in S A 'is regarded as tool of oppression'

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Minister of Justice, Mr Jeffrey Mthethwa, says discrimination has created disrespect for the law in South Africa.

Delivering his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Mr Mthethwa said the

law as it stood was regarded as a tool of oppression. The application of the law in a differentiated way for the various race groups had created the violence which was escalating in the country.

He said the law had been used to discriminate against black people, to oppress them and to deprive

them of opportunities and privileges.

This was the cause of the deterioration of moral standards which black society used to uphold.

Mr Mthethwa said faction fighting had increased in the region. He reported that 104 people had been killed in 47 faction fights in 1985, whereas in 1984 the number of such clashes was

13. The minister said he would be consulting the Legislative Assembly on the advisability of amending the code of Zulu law to make provision for a communal fine of R200 to be imposed on all adult male members of the conspiring factions.

This provision was the only regulation which had proved effective in dealing with faction fights, he said.

Mr Mthethwa said that when a person had killed or injured another, it was not always possible to identify him and bring him to book.

He said punitive measures might have a deterring effect, but experience had shown that this did not present a lasting solution.

Mr Mthethwa maintained that a social problem would not be solved by applying punitive actions repeatedly.

The cause of the conflict had to be investigated, treated and healed.

W/E ARGUS
24/5/86

Faction fighting 'endemic' in Kwazulu

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The number of faction fights reported in Kwazulu has more than trebled and is a major headache for the homeland's administration.

The Kwazulu Minister of Justice, Mr Jeffrey Mthethwa, told the Legislative Assembly that a total of 47 full-scale faction fights — nearly four a month — were reported last year compared with only 13 in 1984.

He said 104 people had lost their lives in these bloody feuds with a further 56 seriously injured.

"The problem of faction fighting is to remain with us for some time. The communities must address themselves seriously to this problem if we are to achieve anything."

He said faction fighting, which is now almost endemic in much of Kwazulu, was largely a social problem and often punitive measures applied through the courts had led to greater animosity and desire for revenge between warring parties.

In most cases the fighting was caused by social disputes, jealousy or conflict and this would have to be investigated and dealt with on social welfare and administrative levels wherever possible, he said.

Buthelezi lists

'no compromise'

black demands

MARITZBURG — Chief Minister of kwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday spelt out black demands from the Government on which, he said, there could be no compromise.

He told a Victoria League banquet that blacks asked for no more nor less than what was wanted by normal people in a normal country.

The demands on which they were not prepared to compromise were:

- All South Africans must

participate equally in the selection of their government, whether at the national, regional or city level.

TRAUMATIC

- Elections must be on a common voters' roll.
- There must be equal education for all.
- All apartheid and discrimination must be eliminated; and all South Africans had to be treated equally in all aspects of life.

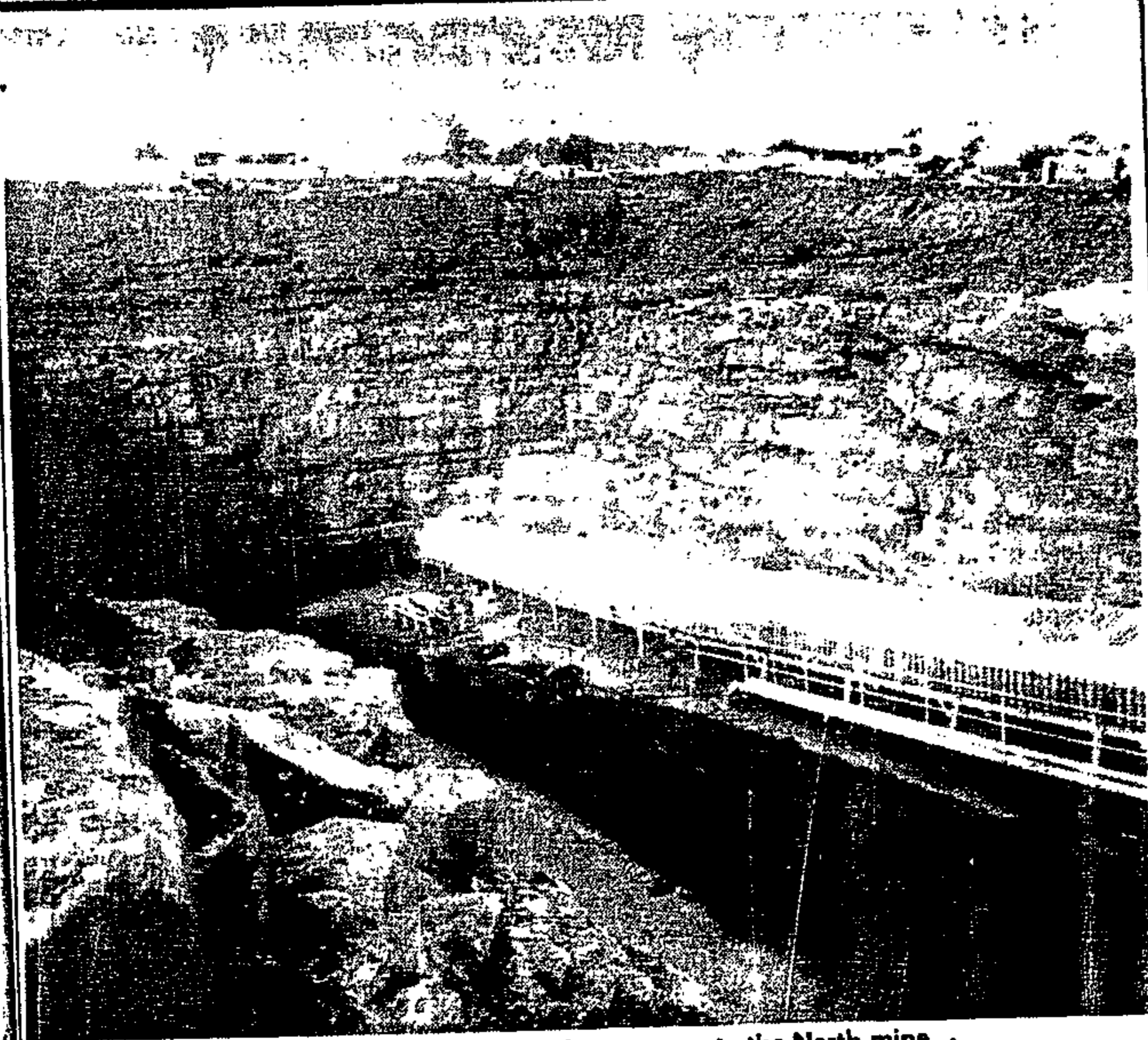
Chief Buthelezi said he un-

derstood that these changes would be traumatic for many.

"It is only the extremists who talk of surrender," he said. "But I must warn that their numbers will grow and grow as the Government delays and delays."

The Inkatha president said the objective of the National Council Bill was quite impressive, but for it to succeed there was an urgent need to repeal "obnoxious" legislation. — Sapa.

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SAPA
26/5/85



The conveyor system at the entrance to the North mine.

New anthracite mine opened in KwaZulu

By Stan Kennedy
Zululand Anthracite Colliery, completed at a cost of R86 million by Trans-Natal Coal Corporation, was officially opened on Friday by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn.

Anthracite makes up only two percent of South Africa's reserves but it is in great demand overseas. Last year, the country exported 3,8 million tons or 8,5 percent of its total coal exports.

Total value of all anthracite sales was more than R315 million or six percent of the value of all coal sales. The mine started production in June last year and has an expected life of 22 years. Situated in the heart of KwaZulu, 48 km from Ulundi, it will produce 875 000 tons a year,

of which 700 000 will be exported to the United Kingdom, Europe and the Far East.

Anthracite is currently being produced from two shafts and provision has been made for more shafts in the next 10 years.

Water is supplied from the nearby Black Mfolozi river. Because it is frequently affected by drought during winter, water is pumped in the rainy season to a 320 00 cum dam, ensuring that the mine has nine months' supply in the event of a dry winter.

To provide facilities to the mine, 15 km of roads were constructed and 45 km of power lines and 50 km of telephone lines were erected. A rail siding was also built.

Fixed interest

Interest rates have been moving substantially upwards since the 1970s, especially with the advent of higher inflation rates.

Consequently corporate borrowers have been faced with severe problems in so far as one of their major instruments to fund the various corporations is long-dated fixed interest stock. The market has become increasingly volatile and within a trend large moves can occur.

Whilst it is true that some of the stocks issued in the 1970s and early 1980s and with regard to inflation can be seen as cheap financing, this is a situation which may not necessarily continue in the future.

The fact remains that most public borrowers have a fixed borrowing programme and have to go to the market for certain fixed amounts every year.

There are two alternatives available to the borrower, they can either make the choice to just borrow as and when their time comes up to borrow, or al-

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**Buthelezi
slates (107)
boycotts**

RICHARDS BAY — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, demanded the resignations of any KwaZulu teachers who believed in the boycott of schools or the destruction of educational facilities.

Speaking at the graduation ceremony of the Esikhawini College of Education at the weekend, Chief Buthelezi called the cry, Liberation Now, Education Later, an "imbecile slogan".



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

Those who used it were being misled by people prepared to use children as cannon fodder in their stated aim of destroying the economy, he said.

He assured blacks that the present constitution would be scrapped and replaced by one which, "if we employ our strength with wisdom," would be in their favour.

It was dishonest in the extreme when people employed to teach, engaged instead in stopping black children from getting any education at all.

They were not contributing to a noble cause but were dividing blacks.

kwaZulu faces STAR malaria outbreak

107 28/5/86
Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — kwaZulu is facing possibly the worst malaria epidemic in 30 years, says the homeland's Minister of Health, Dr Frank Mdlalose.

Addressing the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Dr Mdlalose said malaria cases in kwaZulu had increased by 600 percent since 1983, while national malaria statistics last year showed an alarming 780 casualties being reported a month.

He said the problem had been aggravated by the introduction of a chloroquine-resistant strain "imported" mainly from Mozambique.

RESURFACING

Much of kwaZulu north of the Umfolozi River has always been considered malaria endemic, but the disease was now resurfacing in areas such as Hlabisa which had not had an outbreak since 1978.

However, Dr Mdlalose said health care in the homeland was being greatly improved, particularly with the growing interdependence between kwaZulu and Natal, which was breaking down the barriers hindering integration of health matters.

F IN MAIL 30/5/86

BUTHELEZI AND THE NSC

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KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi sees government's unambiguous declaration that the mooted new National Statutory Council (NSC) will be used to rework the constitution as "a sign the whole world has been waiting for."

However, Buthelezi, whose decision on whether or not to take part in the new council will be of crucial importance, does have some serious reservations.

They relate mainly to whether all groups will be invited to participate, and the right of the State President to appoint or dismiss members at will — a measure he says most blacks find unacceptable.

Says Buthelezi: "It is imperative that the State President release Nelson Mandela, Zeth Mothopeng and other leaders now in jail. We need a normalised black South African political constituency in which all are free to campaign for support." Otherwise, he warns, the workings of the NSC may be "severely handicapped."

Another reservation Buthelezi has is that the NSC could be used as a mechanism for prolonging the life of the tri-

cameral parliament in the face of its total rejection by blacks. "One really needs to know what the State President means by *interim*; does he mean interim in the sense of transitional, or does he mean interim in the sense of pending time?"

In summary Buthelezi sees the NSC as a radical departure from previous National Party policy and, indeed, worthy of consideration by blacks. However, he says he will reserve his final judgment until he has had the opportunity of studying the Bill more closely and consulting with his constituency.



...that political be... induna, who said he "only

Inkatha man told not to assault couple

By SIBUSISO MNGADI

City Press
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Uwusa subscription fees.

KWAZULU Chief Minister Chief MG Buthelezi was named in the Durban Supreme Court this week when a temporary interdict was granted restraining Lindelani Inkatha boss Thomas Mandla Shabalala from assaulting a Lindelani couple.

Belinda Mfeka and Simon Mfeka claimed Shabalala - a KwaZulu MP - had threatened to have them killed by his warriors and their home burnt because they supported the United Democratic Front instead of Inkatha.

Mrs Mfeka alleged in an affidavit that at Shabalala's house, a woman in an Inkatha T-shirt told them Buthelezi had said Inkatha members should take revenge on UDF members - and burn them if they refused to support Inkatha.

Mfeka said she was taken to Shabalala's home by three women wearing United Workers' Union of SA and Inkatha T-shirts. They scolded her because she had failed to pay Inkatha and

She was released and warned to return with her husband. When they returned, the three women swore at them.

Mfeka said she was shown a scared boy with bound hands. The woman with the Inkatha T-shirt said he was to be executed by the "Amabutho".

● Shabalala told *City Press* he is prepared to defend the action.

Commenting on the monies paid by Lindelani shack dwellers, he said Lindelani is "Inkatha territory and as such all people staying there are required to pay Inkatha subscriptions".

Trasco angry

TRANSVAAL Student Congress this week launched a scathing attack on the Department of Education and Training for its "negative response to the people's demand for the re-

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CITY PR 11/6/86

AMABUTHO leader Thomas Mandla Shabalala rubbed his pistol affectionately and declared: "With this, I will leave hundreds of UDF supporters dead on the battlefield."

Then, the man who admits to being behind a dreaded Durban impi continued: "I long for the day when there will be open war between the UDF and Inkatha - it will prove who is who in the political battle."

Some would say there's open war already - at least between the impis and UDF supporters. Battles in the Durban area have left dozens dead in recent weeks, and many activists have gone into hiding to escape the Amabutho - or Othelweni, as they're also called, after their warcry.

In a bid to find out what the Amabutho's motives are, City Press this week visited Lindelani shack settlement - alleged headquarters of the most notorious impi combatants.

It was there that we heard of "The 26", said to be the force behind the notorious raiders. It was also there that we found Inkatha Central Committee member Shabalala, 42 - a KwaZulu MP - who admits to having an army of 208 "cops" under his control, each paid R130 a month. This "salary" is raised from R3 monthly contributions from each household in the 9 000-shack community.

While obviously proud of his achievements, Shabalala was quick to point out that not all attacks by impis - he prefers to call them "abavikeli" (protectors) - were carried out by his men.

He said; however, that it had been "decided" that all councillors and Inkatha branches should set up groups to "stamp out UDF-created unrest".

"Abavikeli is the brainchild of Inkatha," he declared. "Just as the famous necklace killings are the brainchild of the UDF."

Shabalala says his squatter camp is "Inkatha territory", and people staying there had to join Inkatha.

"There is no home for UDF or ANC here."

There's also little room for student activists, according to Shabalala.

"We have nothing against student council as long as they work within the ambit of our KwaZulu education department. We are not at war with them - only fighting violent elements within the SRCs who want to force their political be-



KwaZulu MP Thomas Shabalala: Longs for a REAL battle.

War cries of an angry Amabutho

By SIBUSISO MNGADI

liefs down the throats of our children, and resort to violent tactics."

● City Press also spoke to chief Lieutenant Emmanuel "Pondolwendlovu" Khanyile, a Lindelani impi induna, who said he "only

saw war between UDF and Inkatha - not SRCs".

He insists the impis are "winning", but acknowledges that "the UDF and Cosatu are everywhere - even at Lindelani".

● Nhlungwana impi induna Fanyana Ntombela is having trouble with his constituency.

While City Press was interviewing him, scores of men came in to complain that they had not been paid for taking part in a raid last week on a student meeting.

● Impi commander Joseph Shangase, 65 - KwaMashu hostel Inkatha branch chairman - outlined some of the problems his impis are having.

While City Press was interviewing Shangase, a councillor arrived to complain that his constituency was complaining about "making war with KwaMashu residents".

● This week, the Durban Supreme Court granted a temporary interdict restraining Shabalala from assaulting or threatening to assault Belinda Mfeka.

Mfeka said in an affidavit that she had seen people at Shabalala's home who appeared to be held in a barbed wire enclosure.

Inkatha man told not to assault couple

By SIBUSISO MNGADI

KWAZULU Chief Minister Chief MG Buthelezi was named in the Durban Supreme Court this week when a temporary interdict was granted restraining Lindelani Inkatha boss Thomas Mandla Shabalala from assaulting a Lindelani couple.

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Shocked nurse saw cop shoot Mashigo

A NURSING assistant this week told a Rand Supreme Court judge she was so frightened when she saw police shoot her friend that she forgot to tell the man's wife.

Francina Monane was giving evidence before Judge R Golstone in a case involving Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange and Defence Minister Magnus Malan, brought by the Krugersdorp Residents' Organisation.

KRO has accused both police and soldiers of harassment, rape, assault and murder.

Monane said Roy Mashigo - co-worker at the Sterkfontein Mental Hospital near Krugersdorp - had been grabbed by police while they were talking.

"Police dragged him away from my car," she said, "and they struggled for some time."

She said the cop was trying to drag Mashigo to the police vehicle, but he was not prepared to go along and seemed to have the upper hand as he was strongest.

Another policeman handed a rifle to his colleague, she said, who then shot Mashigo.

Nafcoc & ANC say they see eye to eye

NAFCOC president Sam Motsuenyane returned from talks with the ANC this week convinced his organisation can help bring peace to South Africa.

In a joint communique released after talks in Lusaka, Motsuenyane said the two delegations agreed: "The urgent task facing all our people is to find a solution to the crisis which has engulfed our country."

Motsuenyane said his organisation will continue to act "as a catalyst and seek contact and dialogue with others".

Nafcoc said the meeting was intended to "create a climate through which all genuine leaders of SA can enter into dialogue with Pretoria".

Banned organisations and leaders have to be part of this dialogue, Nafcoc said. The ANC delegation led by President Oliver Tambo - reiterated the organisation's commitment to a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa.

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Petrol-bombs, tyres confiscated at Kwa Mashu funeral

Mercury Reporter

POLICE confiscated petrol bombs, tyres and flags at the funeral of three Kwa Mashu unrest victims at the weekend.

Flags of the United Democratic Front, the South African Communist Party and the Kwa Mashu Youth League were confiscated.

Police arrived while thousands of youths, hoisting these flags, were performing a 'toi toi dance' — a military dance done at political funerals.

The youths were upset when police took away their petrol-bombs and tyres — youth leaders told police that they had brought them to protect themselves from any possible attack.

Mourners then asked police to disarm impis who were allegedly carrying guns and spears.

Police at one stage asked mourners to vacate the cemetery because another funeral, believed to be that of a member of an impi killed in a clash with youths, was due to take place.

However, a UDF spokesman explained to police that the mourners were still waiting for another two bodies to arrive from the church.

After a consultation between police and leaders it

was agreed that the other two would be buried after the funeral of the impi member.

In Chesterville, three victims of clashes between the A-Team vigilantes and 'comrades' were buried on Saturday. The funeral, attended by Black Sash and PFP members, was closely monitored by the police but there were no incidents.

Meanwhile Sapa reports that a black police constable was attacked by a mob armed with spades and buried alive in the cemetery at Ackerville township near Witbank at the weekend.

A police spokesman said Const S H Mandlazi was attacked by a mob while he was attending the funeral of a friend, Mr Jimmy Brown. Mr Brown's death was not unrest related, the spokesman said.

He said Const Mandlazi had been attacked at 5 p.m. on Saturday by an unknown number of people wielding spades and had then been buried alive in a nearby grave.

Police arrived at the cemetery about 6 p.m. and dug up the grave. Const Mandlazi's body was found in a sitting position. He was wearing civilian clothes and was already dead, the spokesman said.

So far no arrests have been made.

Mandela sends message to Buthelezi

ULUNDI — Jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela yesterday asked Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi for a meeting after his release.

He urged the kwaZulu Chief Minister to set up talks with the ANC in Lusaka. This was disclosed yesterday in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

In a telegram sent through his attorney, Mandela sent greetings to Chief Buthelezi and thanked him warmly for his efforts to have him set free.

The telegram said the former ANC president had read media reports of a proposed visit by Chief Buthelezi and that he be-

lieved strongly that the best time for this would be "after he and his colleagues have been released from prison".

Ideally this would be when his "other colleagues, presently outside South Africa, would have returned to the country".

Chief Buthelezi read the telegram to a hushed kwaZulu Legislative Assembly that had recently approved a move to ask him to consider seeking permission from the South African Government to visit Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison.

In a special statement to the Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said it had been proposed not by him but by the Minister of Education

and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

In view of this, he would seek Dr Dhlomo's advice on Mandela's suggestion and also share it with Inkatha's General Conference and Central Committee and with the caucus of the Legislative Assembly.

Chief Buthelezi, who is an old friend of Nelson Mandela under whom he served on the ANC before it was banned and with whom he has corresponded in prison, said:

"I thank Dr Mandela for his unchanging attitude towards me despite all I have endured from his colleagues in the External Mission of ANC."

2/6/86
STAR
He had started campaigning for the release of Mandela and other political prisoners more than 10 years ago — "on my own, unprompted by anyone — and I'll continue doing so until he and other political prisoners are released."

Chief Buthelezi told the Assembly of several approaches he and Dr Dhlomo had made to the ANC mission in exile since a meeting in London in 1979, all of which had been ignored.

"I would assume that Dr Mandela is unaware of all this," he said. "Otherwise I do not think that he would make the suggestion that I communicate with the ANC in Lusaka." — Sapa.

Chief slams vigilantes over atrocities

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has condemned atrocities committed by vigilantes in the name of justice and has also attacked the killing of black policemen.

Delivering his policy speech as the Minister of Police in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said he did not share the view that black policemen in an apartheid society were like 'mad dogs' which had to be rooted out and killed.

'Nowhere else in Africa have liberation forces concentrated on killing black policemen and black civil servants,' he said.

'In every country in Africa where freedom was won, those who won against colonial oppression were indeed grateful that they inherited a black police force.'

Chief Buthelezi said black policemen had not made the laws of apartheid. They were victims of these laws, like all other blacks.

'Every black policeman is our brother, and they have the same yearning for freedom that we have,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi said it was vital that the KwaZulu Police force should be expanded. It should also be an instrument at the disposal of the Legislative Assembly to ensure that the struggle for liberation was not destroyed by those who wanted to destroy democracy with apartheid.

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Police are
just like
you, says
Buthelezi

• Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — Black policemen in an apartheid society are not mad dogs to be hunted down and killed, says Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Addressing the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi (he is also the homeland's Minister of Police) said nowhere else in Africa had "liberation forces" set out to kill black policemen and civil servants.

"Policemen do not make the laws of apartheid. Every one of them has the same yearning for freedom as you."

ATROCITIES

On vigilante forces in the townships, Chief Buthelezi said they should be stamped out because "they commit atrocities in the name of justice".

"The spreading politics of violence threatens the very fundamentals of our struggle," he said. "Blacks are being sucked into this cauldron of violence and we are in a horrible situation."

Mandela note for Buthezi

Mercury Correspondent

ULUNDI—Jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela asked Chief Mangosuthu Buthezi yesterday for a meeting after his release and urged the Kwazulu Chief Minister to set up talks in the meantime with the ANC in Lusaka.

In a telegram sent through his attorney, Mandela sent greetings to Chief Buthezi and thanked him warmly for his efforts to have him set free.

The telegram said the former ANC president had read reports of a proposed visit by Chief Buthezi and that he believed very strongly that the best time for this would be after he and his colleagues have been released from prison. Ideally, this would be

when his other colleagues, presently outside South Africa, would have returned to the country.

Chief Buthezi read the telegram last night to a hushed Kwazulu Legislative Assembly which had recently approved a move to ask him to consider seeking Government permission to visit Mandela in Poolsmoor Prison.

In a special statement to the Assembly, the Chief Minister and Inkatha president pointed out that the visit had been proposed not

by him but by the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

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Chief Buthezi, who is an old friend of Nelson Mandela, under whom he served on the ANC before it was banned and with whom he has corresponded in prison, said: 'I thank Dr Mandela for his unchanging attitude towards me in spite of all I have endured from his colleagues in the External Mission of the ANC.'

Approaches

He had started campaigning for the release of Mandela and other political prisoners more than 10 years ago — 'on my own, unprompted by anyone, and I'll continue doing so until he and other political prisoners are released'.

The Chief Minister reminded the Assembly, however, of several approaches made to the ANC Mission in Exile by himself and Dr Dhlomo since a meeting in London in 1979, all of which had been ignored.

'I would assume that Dr Mandela is unaware of all this,' he said. 'Otherwise I do not think he would make the suggestion that I should communicate with the ANC in Lusaka.'

The full text of the telegram sent to Chief Buthezi by Mandela's attorney, Mr Ismael Ayob, of Johannesburg, reads:

Urgently

'I have just returned from visiting Mr Nelson Mandela in Poolsmoor Prison. He sends you his greetings.

'He has been reading media reports that you have applied for and obtained permission to meet with him at Poolsmoor Prison.

'He has asked me to contact you urgently and advise you of his views of the contemplated visit to him.

'Mr Mandela believes very strongly that the best time for such a meeting would be after he and his colleagues have been released from prison (he much appreciates your efforts to this end) and ideally when his other colleagues presently outside South Africa would have returned to the country.

'He therefore asks you to defer the meeting with him and suggests that in the interim you communicate with the African National Congress in Lusaka with a view to a possible meeting with them.'

KwaZulu Bill on abortion

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—A Bill providing for abortion and the sterilisation of women in certain circumstances in KwaZulu has been read for

the first time in the Legislative Assembly.

The Minister of Health of KwaZulu, Dr Frank Mdlalose, said yesterday that the object of introducing the Bill was to bring abortion and sterilisation legislation in line with that applicable inside the boundaries of South Africa.

He said KwaZulu had had control of health and welfare matters since 1978, when it had entered the second phase of self-government.

The Bill, referred to as the KwaZulu Abortion and Sterilisation Bill, provides for abortions to be procured by a medical practitioner only where the continued pregnancy endangers the life of the woman concerned or constitutes a serious threat to her physical health.

A second ground for abortion, according to the Bill, is where the continued pregnancy constitutes a serious threat to the mental health of the woman concerned.

Abortion, in terms of the new Bill, may be permitted where there is a serious risk that the child to be born will be seriously handicapped, either physically or mentally.

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KwaNatal: Buthelezi spells out the bottom line

DURBAN — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today spelt out three essentials without which the kwazulu/Natal Indaba's proposed single legislature would be rejected by the region's black majority.

He told guests at a ceremony in Pinetown at which he was awarded the freedom of Pinetown that if the Indaba failed it could mean the loss of South Africa's last opportunity for negotiated change.

But for the proposed single legislature to receive vital black acceptance it would have to be:

- Elected by all the people of the province, voting on a common voters' roll,
- In all respects a non-discriminatory, non-apartheid system;

and

- Not an alternative to full black participation in the central South African Government.

Chief Buthelezi said he understood the fears of many whites, Indians and coloureds. But, provided the plan met these criteria he would be happy if it also included enough safeguards and guarantees to ensure that these people were represented in the legislature and the executive and that legitimate rights were protected.

IRONY

If the Indaba reached agreement and, most important, sold its plan to the people of kwazu-

lu/Natal, the Government would be forced to take it very seriously indeed.

There was irony in the fact that, although he was receiving Pinetown's highest honour, he would not be allowed to vote or stand for office in its elections or to choose where to buy a house in the town.

He drew attention to this to illustrate how much reform was still needed.

He called on the Pinetown Town Council to take immediate steps to end discrimination in the municipality — to open all amenities and to ensure that there was no job discrimination in its employment.

He said that although it might be true that capital to

build the town had come from largely white ratepayers, most of the sweat and toil had been supplied by blacks.

Chief Buthelezi warned whites not to be fooled into thinking that a few token changes would ensure a peaceful alternative to the "Vorsterian nightmare" too ghastly to contemplate.

EUPHEMISM

There were titanic, well financed resources determined to wreck the economy, make South Africa ungovernable and to establish a socialist or quasi-socialist system which some euphemistically called a people's democracy.

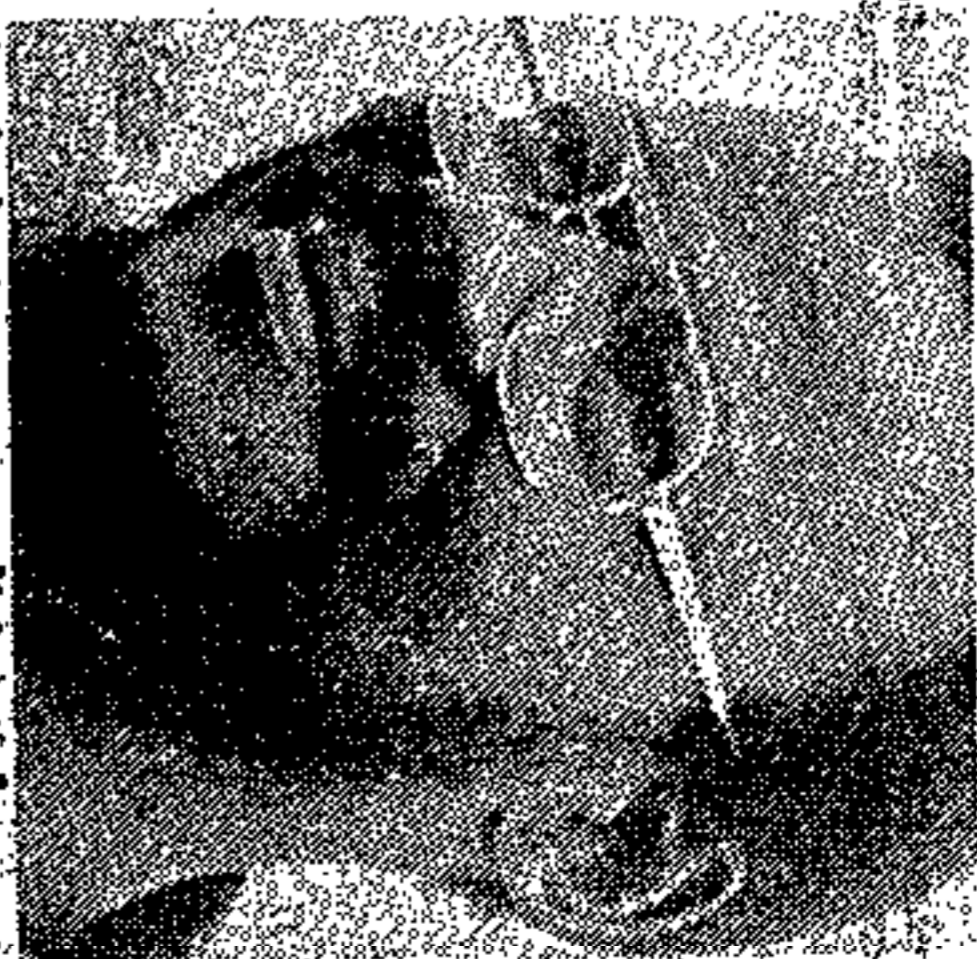
"Such a 'democracy' would

show every sign of having little to do with either people or democracy and a great deal to do with rule by the few for the few, with a so-called people's court hanging the 'necklace' on those who dare to disagree," he said.

Yet it was hopeless for those who wanted peace to adopt a reactionary position and fight to maintain the status quo.

Even a modified form of the status quo was indefensible and untenable because it did not have the support of the vast mass of South Africans who hated it and wanted it destroyed.

But in all this, Chief Buthelezi said, he could offer a powerful message of hope. People



Buthelezi ... conditions for acceptance by black majority.

were not stupid and they did not want to exchange one tyranny for another.

They simply wanted peace, prosperity, hope, a reasonable home, a decent job, a good education for their children and an equal say in the running of their town, province and country. — Sapa.

Buthelezi to get freedom of Natal town today

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — When the Chief Minister of kwa-Zulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, becomes the first black person in the country to receive the freedom of a white town at Pinetown today he will take his entire 140-strong legislative assembly with him.

Large crowds of unofficial visitors are expected as well. There will be tight security as the visiting dignitaries go through the programme at the civic centre and then take a helicopter tour of Pinetown.

The Legislative Assembly members will be seated on stage to see Chief Buthelezi receive the symbolic gold key making him Pinetown's eighth freeman.

Proceedings will be relayed by loudspeaker to parking areas around the building.

Chief Buthelezi and previous freemen will get the added bonus of the freedom of the new toll road.

Threat over reserve merger

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has lodged a strong objection to a statement by a Government spokesman that the Ndumu reserve in north-east KwaZulu would not be handed over, as promised in 1983.

He has also threatened to take the matter to court.

Delivering his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly as Minister of Economic Affairs for the region, Chief Buthelezi

took exception to a remark by Mr Hendrik Tempel, chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, that KwaZulu would not get Ndumu because spokesmen for the region had said they did not want to 'soil their hands' with the Government's consolidation proposals.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister said it was 'farical' that this game reserve should not be handed over.

'If they renege on a thing like this, it undermines mutual trust,' he said.

'I hope they will change their mind. We would be loath to have to take them to court again.'

Chief Buthelezi was referring to the Ingwavuma dispute of 1982, when five Supreme Court cases were won by KwaZulu. He said the issue alone was a good enough reason why there should not be confrontation between KwaZulu and the central Government.

The Chief Minister said the tourism section of the Bureau for Natural Resources would embark on a comprehensive tourism de-

velopment exercise in the 1986/87 financial year.

The project was designed to give as many people as possible work in Maputaland, in the skilled and unskilled fields.

Chief Buthelezi said a tourist camp would be built on the hill overlooking the Josini Dam and this would act as the 'nerve centre' for tourism in the area.

Other tourist camps were to be built at the Tembe Elephant Park, on the coast at Mabibi, Manzengwenya, Lalanek, Rocktail Point and Black Rock.

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Clean water to be piped to KwaZulu

N/M 5/6/86
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**African Affairs
Correspondent**

TENS of thousands of people in rural KwaZulu will have clean drinking water piped to them for the first time as a result of a scheme initiated by the Umgeni Water Board with the co-operation of the Durban and Pietermaritzburg municipalities.

This has been announced in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly by the Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The board had been concerned for some time that a basic supply of wholesome water was not getting to as many rural black communities as possible because they could not afford to bear the capital cost of delivering small quantities of water over a long distance from the main bulk supply system, he said.

It had therefore asked its main consumers if they

would co-operate in a scheme whereby the expenditure necessary to provide such a service would be capitalised, with interest and redemption recovered from all the board's consumers through an equalised tariff.

This would mean an increased cost of only 0,06 cents per kilolitre a year, and the communities themselves would be charged for the water used at the board's normal, equalised tariff.

Chief Buthelezi said that since its main clients, Durban and Pietermaritzburg, had agreed to the scheme, the board would start supplying the drinking water soon.

He thanked the board and the consumers involved. It would mean a big improvement in the lives of people who had now to walk long distances for buckets of raw water which was often contaminated.

Freedom of city first for Buthelezi

Handover of police function in Umlazi urged

DURBAN — When the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, becomes the first black person in the country to receive the freedom of a white town — at Pinetown today — he will take his entire 140-strong Legislative Assembly with him.

Large crowds of unofficial visitors are expected and there will be tight security as the visiting dignitaries go through the programme at the civic centre and then take a helicopter tour of Pinetown.

The Legislative Assembly members will be accommodated on the civic theatre stage to see the chief receive the symbolic gold key making him Pinetown's eighth freeman.

The civic hall seats only 350 people and admission is by invitation only.

Large crowds from black areas around Pinetown are expected and the meeting will be relayed by loudspeaker to parking areas around the building.



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

During the ceremony a mace carved in traditional Zulu style will be presented to the Pinetown Council and Chief Buthelezi and previous freemen will get the added bonus of the freedom of the new toll road — with the consent of the Department of Transport — to make their freedom of the area complete. — Sapa

ULUNDI — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says he is disappointed that the South African Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, cannot see his way clear to handing over police functions in the troubled KwaMashu and Umlazi townships in Kwazulu.

Chief Buthelezi said he did not think the South African Government had the right, legally, to refuse the request.

There was a state of lawlessness in the townships and KwaZulu's authority was undermined if the administration was not seen to be assuming its responsibilities.

He said he would be sending a letter to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, which would be delivered personally by the Commissioner-General for the Zulu people, Mr P. N. Hansmeyer. —DDC

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MANDALA REJECTS BUTHELEZI PRISON VISIT LAWYER

CITY PRESS - to Buthelezi. He told City Press that although the telex was couched in diplomatic language, Mandela's reaction to reports that Buthelezi was keen to visit him in prison was flat rejection. The full telex message reads: "Dear sir, I have just returned from visiting Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison. He sends you greetings. He has been reading media reports that you have applied for and obtained permission to meet him at Pollsmoor Prison. He has asked me to contact you urgently and advise you of his views on the contemplated visit to him. Mandela believes strongly the best time for such a meeting would be after he and his colleagues have been released from prison (he much appreciates your efforts to this end) and, ideally, when his other colleagues, presently outside SA, would have returned to the country. He therefore asks you to defer the meeting with him, and suggests that, in the interim, you communicate with the ANC in Lusaka with a view to a possible meeting with them."

● Wis University's academic Mark Swilling commented: "Buthelezi has claimed that Mandela recognizes him as a black leader, but this telex is proof that Mandela wants to speak to him on the same condition as he wants to speak to President Botha."

the ANC in Lusaka with a view to a possible meeting with them. The object of the telex, said Ayob, was to discourage Buthelezi from "imposing himself on Mandela." Buthelezi said this week Mandela had asked for a meeting with him "after his release" - a suggestion rejected by Ayob as disrespectful.

● Wis University's academic Mark Swilling commented: "Buthelezi has claimed that Mandela recognizes him as a black leader, but this telex is proof that Mandela wants to speak to him on the same condition as he wants to speak to President Botha."

JAIL BY African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela has flatly rejected an offer of a visit to Pollsmoor Prison by KwaZulu leader MG Buthelezi. Mandela family lawyer Ismail Ayob, who visited the ANC leader last week, said this was thrust of a telex he sent - on Mandela's

behalf - to Buthelezi. He told City Press that although the telex was couched in diplomatic language, Mandela's reaction to reports that Buthelezi was keen to visit him in prison was flat rejection. The full telex message reads: "Dear sir, I have just returned from visiting Man-

deli in Pollsmoor Prison. He sends you greetings. He has been reading media reports that you have applied for and obtained permission to meet him at Pollsmoor Prison. He has asked me to contact you urgently and advise you of his views on the contemplated visit to him. Mandela believes strongly the best time for such a meeting would be after he and his colleagues have been released from prison (he much appreciates your efforts to this end) and, ideally, when his other colleagues, presently outside SA, would have returned to the country. He therefore asks you to defer the meeting with him, and suggests that, in the interim, you communicate with

the ANC in Lusaka with a view to a possible meeting with them. The object of the telex, said Ayob, was to discourage Buthelezi from "imposing himself on Mandela." Buthelezi said this week Mandela had asked for a meeting with him "after his release" - a suggestion rejected by Ayob as disrespectful.

● Wis University's academic Mark Swilling commented: "Buthelezi has claimed that Mandela recognizes him as a black leader, but this telex is proof that Mandela wants to speak to him on the same condition as he wants to speak to President Botha."

8/1/86 CITY PR 107

Buthlezi gets 'freedom' - behind a wall of cops

By SIBUSISO MNCADI
PINETOWN yesterday made KwaZulu Chief Minister MG Buthlezi the first black person in SA to get the freedom of a "white" town - but he got it under strong police protection.

Cops sealed off Pinetown against demonstrators from surrounding townships.

A busload of youths and workers from Mpumalanga near Hammersdale were stopped by cops before they

could leave Hammersdale and taken to a local police station.

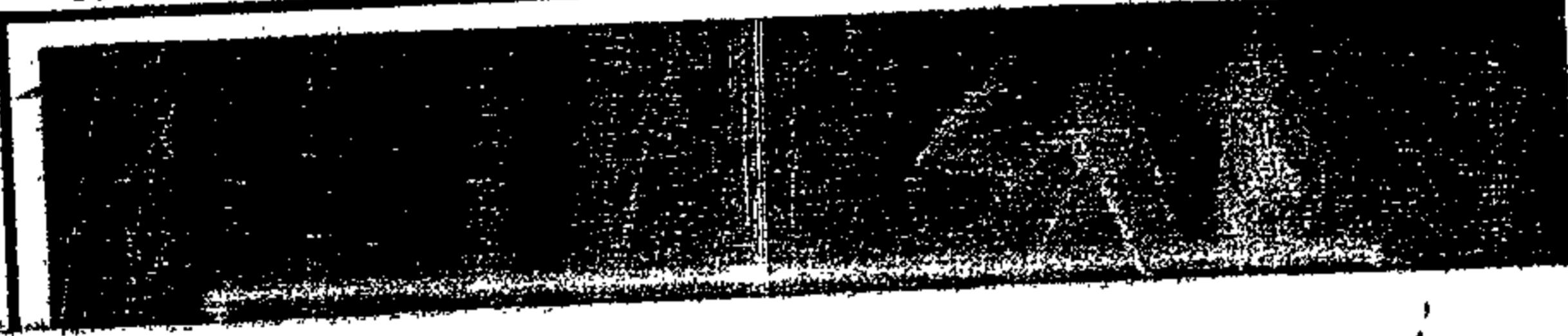
At noon, a large group of youths from Clermont yesterday was still planning how to get around the cops to demonstrate.

Community organisations from Hammersdale, Clermont, St Wendolins, KwaN-dengizi and Klaarwater had vowed to demonstrate against the honour to "a Government agent".

They threatened to hit back at the Pinetown Town Council's decision to honour Buthlezi by launching a consumer boycott - but delayed the decision until a later discussion.

A meeting between the local Congress of SA Trade Unions branch and community organisations decided to send a protest letter to the town council and the local PFP - whom they accused of being behind the decision to honour Buthlezi.

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N/M/10/6/86

KwaZulu burns gift cheque

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

ULUNDI—A cheque for R2 000, a gift from Inkatha to the Inyandza movement of the Swazi-speaking homeland of KaNgwane at the height of the Ingwavuma controversy, was burned in front of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly last night.

Sergeant-at-Arms M S Zulu burnt the cheque ceremonially after Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi had read out a letter from the national treasurer of Inyandza, Mr Z B Kunene.

Mr Kunene said KaNgwane now had the impression that the R2 000 received from Inkatha as support for the region's stand in opposing its incorporation into Swaziland was more of a debt than a contribution.

This followed a statement in April by Chief Buthelezi that Inkatha's members and Inkatha's cash had fought and won the day for Chief Minister Enos Mabuza when the South African Government announced its intention to hand over all of KaNgwane and the Ingwavuma district to Swaziland.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister said last night that it had been the bold initiatives of Inkatha in successfully taking the matter to the Supreme Court and subsequently the Appellate Division which had paved the way for success for KaNgwane as well.

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Mabuza had already insulted him by going to Lusaka to speak to the ANC to the detriment of himself and of Inkatha.

The decision to burn the cheque was taken after the Chief Minister had moved an unopposed motion on it.



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Beware these Indian 'wolves', says Chief

ULUNDI—Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday accused certain Indian professional people of making material gain from 'driving wedges between one black brother and another'.

He said he had a special message to Africans: 'Beware these Indian lawyers in sheep's clothing.'

In a statement to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, the Chief Minister denied last week's claim by Mr Ismael Ayob, the Mandela family's lawyer, that Nelson Mandela's recent request that they should defer meeting until after the ANC leader's release was a snub and a rejection.

If Nelson Mandela were released he would have to stride into a raging battle for control of the ANC Mission in Exile, Chief Buthelezi said.

He had received reports that Mr Ayob was indignant because his proposed visit to Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison was not first discussed with him.

Chief Buthelezi reminded the Assembly of his long friendship with the jailed ANC leader and gave details of several recent messages — including a letter in December — from Mandela.

He disclosed that in March a member of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group had passed on warm greetings to him from Mandela who had spoken of his 'high esteem and love' for him.

The message Mandela sent via Mr Ayob in response to the suggestion of a meeting had contained greetings and thanks for his (Chief Buthelezi's) efforts to have him released. 'You do not convey messages to someone you intend to snub,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi said he did not want to see Mandela, whom he had known for more than 30 years, to gain political advantage for

Inkatha but as a brother in the struggle.

'I certainly do not have to ask an Indian lawyer to see a fellow African friend and brother,' he told the Assembly.

Chief Buthelezi said: 'There is a very special kind of subverted racism among some of our Indian brothers and sisters in this country.'

'They run lucrative professional practices. They do not suffer with the poorest of the poor but they specialise in seeking their own credibility by posturing as professional friends of those who truly do struggle and suffer to eradicate apartheid and injustice.'

Swiss bank

'How dare Mr Ayob make superficial pronouncements to my detriment and to his own glory. Does he struggle with us? Or does he grow fat on Swiss bank accounts with the money the South African legal system screws out of those who suffer?'

'We remember Shun Chetty and what his own legal profession said about him after he fled the country. That breed of Indian lawyer does not number only two. I say to Africans: Beware these Indian wolves in sheep's clothing.'

Chief Buthelezi said these were not racist statements. He valued the support and friendship he received in the Indian community — but he did not hesitate to expose villainy among Africans and it would be racist of him to shy away from exposing villainy among Indians.

He had a huge black constituency in Inkatha and beyond. He had the Zulu nation and white, coloured and Indian constituencies and he would not humiliate any of those he represented by 'grovelling in the dust before Mr Ismael Ayob'.

Chief Buthelezi disclosed that the member of the Eminent Persons Group who

brought him Mandela's greetings said the jailed leader was concerned about the conflict between the External Mission of the ANC and himself.

Chief Buthelezi said there was a raging battle for the minds of black South Africans now being waged. What 'political idiots' had to say was spread

across the country in the media and political leaders had unfortunately to deal with issues which were really beneath their dignity. — (Sapa)

10/6/80
Drinking water to be pumped into kwaZulu

ULUNDI — Tens of thousands of people in rural kwaZulu will have clean drinking water piped to them for the first time as a result of a scheme initiated by the Umgeni Water Board with the cooperation of the Durban and Maritzburg municipalities, according to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Speaking in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, he said the board had been concerned for some time that a basic supply of good water was not getting to many rural black communities.

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This was because they could not afford to bear the capital cost of delivering small quantities of water over a long distance from the main bulk supply system.

The board had asked its main consumers if they would cooperate in a scheme whereby the expenditure necessary to provide such service would be capitalised, with interest and redemption recovered from all the board's consumers through an equalised tariff.

This would mean an increased cost of only 0,06 cents per kilolitre a year and the communities themselves would be charged for the water used at the board's normal equalised tariff.

Chief Buthelezi said that as its main clients, Durban and Maritzburg, had agreed to the scheme the board would start supplying the drinking water soon.

Kwazulu MPs burn Kangwane's cheque

13/5/76

WEEKLY MAIL

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STRAINED relations between the KwaZulu and Kangwane leadership worsened this week when a cheque from Kangwane was ceremonially burnt in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

The R2 000 cheque came from the treasurer of Kangwane's Inyandza Movement, Z B Kunene. It followed a row between KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and Kangwane's Chief Minister, Enos Mabuza, about the visit of the latter to the ANC in Lusaka earlier this year.

Buthelezi bitterly attacked Mabuza for the visit and for remarks he subsequently made about Buthelezi and his Inkatha movement. He implied that Inkatha financed Kangwane's Supreme Court application which thwarted a South African plan to have Ingwavuma (part of Kangwane) and Kangwane itself handed over to Swaziland. He also implied that Mabuza was ungrateful for the crucial assistance given by Inkatha.

In response to these remarks, Kangwane sent a cheque to KwaZulu and it was burnt on Monday night by the KwaZulu sergeant-at-arms, M S Zulu.

The burning followed comments by Buthelezi who read to the assembly

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER
Durban

the accompanying letter from Kangwane. He said Mabuza had insulted him by going to Lusaka to talk to the ANC. He added that it has been the "bold initiative" of Inkatha which paved the way for Kangwane's success in the Ingwavuma matter.

Mabuza said he had read reports of the cheque burning but was not prepared to comment as he "did not believe relations between leaders should be conducted through the media". He said he was still waiting for a reply from KwaZulu to the letter sent with the cheque on May 19.

He made a copy of this letter available to Weekly Mail, from which it appears that Kangwane's legal costs came to R48 000, of which Inkatha donated R2 000.

"The rest was paid by our people," Mabuza said.

The letter contained several references to Kangwane's gratitude to Inkatha for their help at the time of the Ingwavuma crisis, but added that remarks by Buthelezi indicated the R2 000 was "more of a debt which he owed Inkatha, rather than a contribution".

King calls for Zulu voice to be heard

KING Goodwill Zwelithini yesterday charged his more than six million Zulu subjects with the responsibility of purging the country of those who committed "hideous atrocities" against their own people.

In an address to the Zulu nation the King reminded his people that they were the largest population group in South Africa and said that they had a voice which must be heard.

There appeared to be a campaign against Zulus "as Zulus", King Goodwill said, and it seemed that his uncle, KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, was singled out for vilification because he was a Zulu.

When blacks were attacked at Uitenhage last year the story had been spread that Zulus had been mobilised from Nongoma and other parts of KwaZulu to shoot their black brothers.

Similar "dirty lies" had been spread in the Western Cape and these lies had been circulated internationally to hurt not only his uncle's image but that of all Zulus.

He did not normally enter into political wrangles, but when "new-fangled political organisations" emerged and propagated values which were total anathema to Zulu pride and culture he had to speak out as King. Sapa.

- (e) (i) (aa) 428 849.
- (bb) 7,75%.

(ii) The salary of a teacher who attended school was not affected. These figures are in respect of the period 1/1/1985-9/8/1985.

Annual reports

1086. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (a) How many annual reports were produced by the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, (b) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (c) what was the cost of producing each such report and (d) who did the printing of each report?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- (a) Two.
- (b) (i) The Department of Public Works and Land Affairs;
- (ii) Report of the Chief Director of Surveys and Mapping.
- (c) (i) R11 678,20;
- (ii) R 1 250,00.
- (d) (i) The Government Printer;
- (ii) Departmental.

Handwritten: "Talking with the ANC" 1138. Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

- (1) Whether the Bureau for Information was responsible for the compilation and distribution of the booklet entitled "Talking with the ANC" which was published in June 1986; if not, who is responsible for this booklet; if so, (a) how many pages does the booklet comprise, (b) who was

responsible for the compilation thereof, (c) by whom was it printed, (d) how many (i) English and (ii) Afrikaans copies of the booklet were produced, (e) to whom were copies of the booklet sent, (f) why was the booklet produced and (g) what was the total cost of producing and distributing the booklet;

- (2) whether tenders were invited for the printing of this booklet; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) by what means was the call for tenders published, (c) how many tenders were received, (d) from whom were they received, (e) what was the amount of each tender and (f) who was the successful tenderer;

- (3) whether permission was obtained for quoting members of the ANC and publishing such quotations; if so, (a) from whom and (b) when; if not,

- (4) whether any action has been taken against him or any member of his Department as a result; if so, what action?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) 42 pages plus cover.
- (b) The Bureau for Information.
- (c) Perskor, Johannesburg.
- (d) (i) 70 000.
- (ii) None till now.
- (e) Opinion formers in South Africa and abroad.
- (f) To inform opinion formers about the nature and aims of the ANC.
- (g) R48 930. Cost of distribution is difficult to determine as railway cost incurred to transport copies

to regional offices is not available as yet and since regional offices are still distributing copies.

- (2) No tenders were invited for the printing of this publication. Printing was commissioned by the Government Printer in terms of Tender Board Exemption SDK 77.

- (a) to (f) Fall away.
- (3) Yes.
- (a) The Minister of Law and Order.
- (b) 28 May 1986.
- (4) No.

Education/manpower training: amounts

Handwritten: 101 spent. 1143. Mr K MENDREY asked the Minister of Finance:

What amounts in respect of education for (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians, (d) Blacks in the Republic, (e) Blacks in the national states and (f) manpower training were (i) spent in the financial years (aa) 1984-85 and (bb) 1985-86 and (ii) budgeted to be spent in the financial years (aa) 1984-85, (bb) 1985-86 and (cc) 1986-87?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (a) (i) (aa) R2 209 838 000.
- (bb) R2 738 135 000.
- (ii) (aa) R2 111 098 000.
- (bb) R2 728 494 000.
- (cc) R3 222 049 000.
- (b) (i) (aa) R639 078 000.
- (bb) R801 832 000.

*Only estimates are available. These amounts also exclude own revenue spent on education.

WAYS IN YOUR EDUCATION

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was guest speaker at the Soweto Day rally.

Buthelezi warning on education

17/6/86

African Affairs Correspondent

NO BLACK pupil could dare lose one year of education in the struggle for liberation, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha said in Durban yesterday.

Addressing about 6 000 enthusiastic supporters at a rally at Currie's Fountain organised by the Inkatha Youth Brigade, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the loss of a year accumulated over hundreds of thousands of pupils would set the nation back beyond recovery.

Chief Buthelezi said black parents had struggled 'beyond human description' to educate their children through the decades.

The yearning for education by black South Africa was a truly deep yearning and it was the depth of this which had generated such intensity about the question of the kind of second-grade education which blacks had always received.

He said blacks demanded equality in education and they would get it.

Chief Buthelezi said it was, however, a 'lot of balderdash' that a great Utopian state awaited blacks in South Africa after liberation.

It was not true that political victories would cause 'manna to fall down from the heavens' with which political parties could feed the hungry masses.

'If we took all the money out of white pockets and out of white bank balances, and distributed that money equally among the millions

of black South Africans, that money would be eaten in a matter of weeks or months,' the Inkatha president said.

Unless black South Africans educated themselves, unless they learned, unless they acquired skills, unless they trained themselves to do skilled work, and unless they gained university education, there would be no upward progress in black society.

He said the very leaders who were urging African children to burn their schools and abandon their education because it was inferior had not followed these practices themselves but had obtained a good education in each case.

Funds

The Inkatha Youth Brigade approved a resolution that the slogan 'Liberation now — education later' was an incomprehensible position.

The motion said knowledge was, by its very nature, a *sine qua non* of liberation, as history had demonstrated.

Another resolution reaffirmed Inkatha's demand for one educational system for all races in South Africa and called on all democratic forces and Western governments to channel funds for supporting education in South Africa through a trust fund under the auspices of Chief Buthelezi.

~~SUNDAY~~

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20/5/85
Dispute over funds settled

Business Day Reporter

A DISPUTE between former UK Industry Minister Sir Peter Emery and the Bophuthatswana National Commercial Corporation Limited (BNCC) over £89 255 has been settled.

A Bophuthatswana government statement said yesterday £89 255 claimed by BNCC was repaid in full by Shenley Trust Services, a company of which Emery is chairman.

Shenley Trust Services previously represented Bophuthatswana in the UK.

The BNCC alleged that Emery drew the money out of its London bank account in 1984.

It was alleged that Emery used a draft "purportedly endorsed" by Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope to "wrongfully and without authority" convert the money "to his own use" through the Credit Suisse Bank of Geneva.

N/M 20/6/86

(107)

Indaba chairman welcomes Bill

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

THE introduction of the Joint Executive Authority for KwaZulu and Natal Bill in the House of Delegates this week has been welcomed by Prof Desmond Clarence, chairman of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba.

Prof Clarence said yesterday the move was perceived by the Indaba as representing closer co-op-

eration between Natal and the KwaZulu Government.

Commenting on a Press report that pressure was mounting for consensus to be reached by the end of June, he said it was difficult to estimate when the deliberations would be concluded.

'I see my job as chairman to keep the momentum going,' Prof Clarence said. 'It has taken longer than originally estimated for the

reports to be made.'

He said the Indaba had been given a mandate by the Natal Provincial authorities and the KwaZulu Government, and the final recommendations would be submitted to them.

Commenting on the Bill of Rights currently under discussion by delegates, Prof Clarence said one of the major debates concerned drawing up a satisfactory formula for the protection of minority interests.

'Nothing has been accepted yet by KwaZulu,' he said. 'It is very difficult to satisfy the various points of view.'

Prof Clarence said he was 'more than satisfied' with the attitude which had been created at the Indaba and the attempts to understand people of opposing views.

He said he felt just as positive about the outcome of the talks as he had when the Indaba had started in

April.

'The procedure is slower than I imagined it would be, but I am convinced we are making genuine progress,' the chairman added.

The Indaba continued yesterday with a debate on constitutional options for the province and is working towards identifying the characteristics of different systems which could be most appropriate for the needs of the region.

A Press statement from the Indaba said Prof Dawid van Wyk, head of the Department of Constitutional and International Law at the University of South Africa, had assumed the position of full-time secretary to the constitution committee.

It said Prof van Wyk had been given leave by the university for three months and was being sponsored by the Natal business community.

'Silly' say Inkatha as Sage move out

Sunday Times reporter

A MAJOR insurance company is vacating a city centre building — after an Inkatha organisation leased the floor above them.

Ned-Equity, which recently became Sage Life, told Durban estate agents in a letter that they were "most disturbed" to learn that the floor above them was being occupied by "a wing of the Inkatha Youth Movement".

The letter, signed by Mr P J McDonald, the assistant general manager in Johannesburg, added: "We see this as a major security problem, particularly as no attempt has been made to install additional security in the building."

The Inkatha organisation, which turned out to be the Inkatha Institute and not the Inkatha Youth Movement, shrugged off the letter as "silly".

Offer

A spokesman for the Inkatha Institute, a research and information organisation, said: "We don't feel we are a security threat, but we did offer to share the costs of a security guard with the company. They never came back to us."

Ironically, the Inkatha Institute and Sage Life share a pedestrian lane with the Durban Supreme Court, offices of the Department of Manpower, and Defence Force Intelligence.

The insurance company's letter said they had intended renewing their lease, and possibly taking additional space, but in view of the Inkatha presence would look for alternative accommodation.

Mr McDonald added: "We moved out of an office in Springs because the S A P moved into the building."

Buthelezi has 'betrayed himself'

THE EMERGENCY

This story has been drastically edited to comply with restrictions imposed by the state of emergency

22/6/86. CIMOK.
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THE DEMOCRATIC Lawyers' Association has accused KwaZulu Chief Minister MG Buthelezi of being "irresponsible" by saying people should beware of some Indian lawyers in sheeps' clothing".

BLA secretary Ebrahim Goga said Buthelezi's statement - made in the homeland's legislative assembly last week - "betrayed narrow tribalistic and race prejudices".

Mangope urges SA to change

By SOL MORATHI

UNREST in SA will end when "the wicked system of apartheid" is abolished.

This was said by Bophuthatswana president Lucas Mangope, who added: "The evil system of apartheid practised by the SA government is causing much suffering, death and destruction".

"This system which forces the majority of citi-

zens to live in subservience was always doomed to fail, because at no time in history has man been content to live a life of subservience," he said.

He said the situation in SA has reached the brink of catastrophe - and he urged the SA government to take immediate steps to end all aspects of apartheid.

Because of apartheid,

his independent state and other territories in SA were unable to enjoy living in peace, he said.

"Here in Bophuthatswana, our citizens have also been thrust into the crisis suffered by our brothers in SA. SA citizens - struggling to rid their country of apartheid - have crossed into Bop and stirred up our own citizens.

this police station at present; if so,
 (a) how many in the (i) uniform and
 (ii) detective branch and (b) in re-
 spect of what date is this information
 furnished;

(4) (a) which suburbs are served by this
 police station and (b) how many
 police vans were in use there as at the
 latest specified date for which figures
 are available;

(5) whether residents of the Booyens
 area recently established an organis-
 ation to provide their own protection;
 if so,

(6) whether he will make a statement on
 the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND OR-
 DER:

(1) Yes.

(a) At this stage it is not known
 when the renovation of the exist-
 ing police station will com-
 mence.

(b) Initially prefabricated offices will
 be erected. A substitutive police
 complex for which tenders will
 be obtained during April 1989,
 and which comprises of a Dis-
 trict Headquarters, police sta-
 tion, single quarters, detective
 offices, club facilities and secur-
 ity cells, is however in prospect.

(2) No, it is not the policy to make
 known information of this nature.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) Yes.

(a) (i) and (ii) It is not the policy to
 make known this information
 with regard to individual police
 stations.

(b) 14 April 1986.

(4) (a) Aeroton, Baragwanath, Belle-

vista, Booyens, Booyens Re-
 serve, Chrisville, City Deep,
 Crown Gardens, Crown Mines,
 Eastcliff, Electron, Elladone,
 Evans Park, Forest Hill, Gill-
 view, Glenesk, Haddon, Kennil-
 worth, Larochele, Lakeview,
 Lindeberghpark, Limmeyer,
 Mark (City Deep), Moffat View,
 Oakdene, Ophirton, Ormonde,
 Pioneerpark, Regency, Regent's
 Park, Reuven, Rewlatch, Ridge-
 way, Risana, Robertsham,
 Roseacres, Rosettenville, South-
 dale, South Hills, Springfield,
 Stafford, Steeledale, Turfclub,
 The Hill, Trojan, Townsview,
 Towerby, Turfontein, Tulisa-
 park, Unigray, Wes-Turfontein,
 Wenmerpan, Show grounds,
 Winchester Hills.

(b) Besides 27 other vehicles 3 pa-
 trol vans were used.

(5) The establishment of such an organis-
 ation has not come to the notice of
 the South African Police.

(6) No.

Ulundu: provision of houses
 1027. Mr. R. M. BURROWS asked the
 Minister of Public Works:

Whether his Department is involved in
 the provision of houses for officials of the
 Department of Development Aid second-
 ed to work in Ulundi; if so, (a) to what ex-
 tent, (b) where are these houses located,
 (c) how many (i) have been constructed
 and/or (ii) are to be constructed and (d)
 what is the cost of each house?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Yes.

(a) for all the officials of the Department
 of Development Aid who have been
 seconded to assist the Kwa-Zulu gov-
 ernment in Ulundi;

(b) Melmoth;

(c) (i) 127 dwellings;

(ii) 28 dwellings;

(d) the dwellings were erected under sep-

arate contracts. It is therefore not
 possible to calculate the individual
 cost per dwelling. The average cost
 per dwelling according to the contract
 price is, as follows:

Number of dwellings	Date of contract	Average cost per unit
11 houses	16 August 1973	R24 654,81
37 houses	8 November 1973	R20 493,91
48 maisonettes	20 December 1973	R18 166,60
20 flats	24 October 1974	R19 730,05
10 houses	5 January 1978	R34 730,90

One house was already in use for official
 purposes before the seconding of officials.
 The house was presumably erected about 30
 years ago and particulars regarding erection
 costs are not available.

A further 18 houses will be erected in the
 near future and tenders which were received
 are at present being considered.

Amounts paid to Independent Black States

1109. Mr. L. F. STOFBERG asked the Min-
 ister of Trade and Industry:†

With reference to his reply to Question
 No 1029 on 14 May 1986, (a) what statis-
 tics does his Department use as a basis in
 determining and checking the amounts
 paid over to independent Black states in
 Africa in terms of Customs Union agree-
 ments and (b) from what agencies and/or
 Government Departments are these statis-
 tics obtained?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND IN-
 DUSTRY:

(a) The statistics as laid down in article
 14 of the Customs Union Agreement in Gov-
 ernment Notice No R 3914 of 12 De-
 cember 1969.

(b) The Directorate Customs and Excise
 in the South African Department of
 Finance and the Government Depart-
 ments concerned with Customs

Union matters in the respective Black
 states.

1127. Mr. L. F. STOFBERG asked the Min-
 ister of Finance:†

(1) Whether the amount appropriated by
 the State in respect of the 1984-85
 financial year for salaries and wages
 of public servants was approximately
 11% more than that in respect of the
 1983-84 financial year; if so, (a) what
 is the exact percentage increase and
 (b) to what factors is this increase at-
 tributable;

(2) whether he will make a statement on
 the matter?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) (a) No; the percentage increase was
 however: 21,3%.

(b) (i) The full-year expenditure
 or continuation effect of the
 implementation of occupa-
 tion differentiation during
 the 1983/84 financial year
 and the granting of a 12%
 allowance to all personnel
 with effect from 1 January
 1984.

(ii) The further implementation
 of occupation differentia-

25/6/86
SOWETON

Zululand 'varsity ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ to award 726 ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ degrees

A RECORD number of 726 degrees and diplomas are to be awarded at the University of Zululand's graduation ceremony this weekend.

The degrees will be conferred by the university chancellor and Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthezi, and include an MSC in nuclear physics with distinction and a honorary Doctorate in Philosophy — the highest honour ever bestowed by the university.

The MSC was awarded to Mr Erich Rohwer, a former staff member of the university, and the honorary Doctorate to the Rev Enos Sikakane, the founder and director of the Edendale Ecumenical Centre, in recognition of his "contribution towards the education, spiritual and social upliftment of his people".

This brings the total number of degrees and diplomas awarded by the university this year to 802, including a further 76 conferred earlier at a graduation ceremony at the Umlazi Extramural Division. It is the highest number of graduates at the university in a single academic year.

Guest speaker at the ceremony will be Professor E Mphahlele of the Witwatersrand University Department of Comparative and African Languages.

CPM Print 28/6/86
**Juluka (107)
star flees
fighting**

Own Correspondent
DURBAN. — Ex-Juluka pop star Siphon Mchunu, his immediate family and several other families at Makhabeni, near Greytown, have fled their homes because of the fighting triggered by the killing of a local chief last month.

Residents yesterday said that Mr Mchunu and several other families had gone into hiding after fighting which claimed the lives of six people since the fatal stabbing of Chief Zenzo Dhlomo.

They said homes, livestock and crops had been abandoned by families who fled to the mountains.

"The situation is still tense here," a resident who did not want his name published for fear of reprisals, said.

Mr Mchunu, who could not be found yesterday, is quoted in *Ilanga Zulu* bi-weekly as having said that he had fled his home because of the tension in the area.

He abandoned music last year and moved back to his tribal home.

Asked about the faction fighting, an officer at Kranskop police station said he had received no reports of fighting.

despair as hopes for negotiations for all was introduced. Despite an ailing rand, the lash. with the potential for a back-slash Group for a suspension of violence and a beginning of the Government under-
form", which is now taken for granted, to negotiation Representatives, the Rever-

has a sensation. We don't give. Verbaer, Secretary of the Council in the house of Representatives, the Rever-

Buthelezi slams Healey

About-face on Inkatha criticised

By JEREMY BROOKS

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday accused Mr Denis Healey of making an amazing about-turn in his attitude towards the chief and his Zulu movement, Inkatha.

Chief Buthelezi made a blistering attack on the British Labour Party's shadow Foreign Secretary, saying his controversial statements about Inkatha were "ridiculous" and contemptible.

Mr Healey, who left Johannesburg on Friday for Lusaka, said Inkatha could not be regarded as a bona fide "liberationist" movement. He accused it of leading vigilante groups in attacks on other blacks.

Speaking from Umtata, Chief Buthelezi said he was surprised at Mr Healey's views. He had met Mr Healey four times in the past, and had been received as an opponent of apartheid on every occasion.

He said that in 1983 Mr Healey had sent him a copy of his book, "Healey's Eye, a Photographic Memoir". The book was in-

scribed "To Gatscha Buthelezi, with affection and respect to a great African, from Denis Healey".

In it, on page 121, Mr Healey wrote: "The day of my arrival in SA I was taken from the airport at Durban 500 miles by car to the heart of Zululand to meet Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, the impressive grandson of the great Zulu Chief Ceteswayo, whose warriors defeated the British army nearly a century ago. He has shown outstanding courage and skill in representing his people."

Chief Buthelezi said: "The first time we met we were with university students, and on a subsequent occasion Mr Healey came to my home where we talked in the company of the late Steve Biko and the late Dr Rick Turner."

"When Mr Healey was Chancellor of the Exchequer, we met at No 9 Downing Street several years later. I had tea with him and his wife."

"At that time I was already President of Inkatha. I was an opponent of apartheid then, and I am an opponent of apartheid now."

"I am truly surprised that Mr Healey has allowed himself to become a spokesman for the UDF and the SACC. The UDF's association with the external mission of the ANC is well known. The ANC wants to make SA ungovernable. Is that what Mr Healey wants, too?"

Chief Buthelezi said he had nothing but contempt for Mr Healey's reported utterances. Inkatha had 1.3-million members and was a national liberation movement to be reckoned with.

"I find it hard to believe that a man who once acted as his country's Foreign Minister could stoop to such ridiculous statements."

Secretary, he said.

107
S. AMES
29/1/86

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S. AMES
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MANDELA

AND

Soweto
30/6/86
By Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi



Bishop Mvemve installed
BISHOP ZITHULELE Mvemve and Bishop Reginald Orsmond at yesterday's ceremony in Johannesburg when Bishop Mvemve was installed as auxiliary to Bishop Orsmond. See Story Page 2. PIC. LEN KUMALO

Healey talks to Tambo

LUSAKA — British opposition politician Mr Dennis Healey ended a two-day visit to Zambia yesterday after discussing with President Kenneth Kaunda and African National Congress leader Mr Oliver Tambo his talks with anti-apartheid activists in South Africa.
Mr Healey was the most senior foreign politician to visit South Africa since a nationwide state of emergency was declared on June 12 and a ban was

imposed on reporting unrest apart from Government statements.
He told President Kaunda he did not agree with him that Mrs Thatcher's refusal to apply sanctions could stem from racism.
"She is not as insensitive to the suffering of the white unemployed in Britain as she is to those of the black South Africans in the townships," he said. — Sapa-Reuter.

THOUSANDS of people yesterday heard Chief Gatsha Buthelezi say he and Nelson Mandela looked forward to working together in politics if the former ANC leader was released.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and president of Inkatha, was addressing over 8 000 people who attended a prayer meeting for black unity which was held at the Jabulani Amphitheatre, Soweto.

Chief Buthelezi gave details of a report by the Eminent Persons Group (EPG), in which the likelihood of the two black leaders uniting was put forward.

The group, which visited Mr Mandela in jail, had reported: "One of the things that emerged from discussions with Mandela was the likelihood of a united black leadership because he (Mandela) made it quite plain he respected Buthelezi."

"Buthelezi told us in the plainest terms he would work in conjunction with Mandela — that was all very fully reported to the Government — there was the reality emerging of a united black leadership"

The meeting was characterised by shield and knob-kerric wielding men who chanted Zulu warrior songs and praised the chief for being a truthful leader.

The huge crowd, which included women clad in tribal dress and Inkatha colours of green and gold cheered the chief as he was whisked away in a helicopter after the colourful ceremony

Chief Buthelezi told the meeting that in March, General Olusegun Obasango, the former Nigerian head of state, had conveyed Mr

To Page 2

Page 2

Buthelezi

← From Page 1

Mandela's warm greetings "and other messages" to him. And Mrs Helen Suzman had told the outside world that Mr Mandela had also spoken highly of him during her recent visit.

Chief Buthelezi also told the meeting that he had an important message to the youth.

His message was to remind the youth that a great many of their leaders both overseas and in South Africa had university degrees and that this was not obtained in paradise. They had to struggle against great odds.

Meanwhile the body of a man who was apparently flung out of a vehicle which collided with a bus ferrying Inkatha supporters was found at the scene of a crash in Soweto yesterday.

The incident occurred in Orlando West late yesterday afternoon when the Inkatha supporters were returning home after a rally which was addressed by the organisation's president, Chief Buthelezi, at the Jabulani Amphitheatre.

Many of the injured were taken to hospital by ambulance.

The three buses were extensively damaged and the kombi was a complete write-off.

Soweto
30/6/86
(157)

NEC rejects view of Inkatha

D 07/30/6/86 (107)

IFafa — The national executive committee (NEC) of the Labour Party has rejected "with utter contempt" the allegation by the British Labour Party's Foreign Affairs spokesman, Mr Denis Healey, that Inkatha was part of the apartheid system.

The rejection is one of several resolutions unanimously accepted

at a meeting of the NEC in Ifafa on the Natal South Coast at the weekend.

Mr Peter Hendrickse, press officer for the Labour Party, said yesterday that the resolution stated that Mr Healey's allegation was an example "of the ignorance and over-simplification of the South African situation."

"We regard Inkatha as a major constituency seeking peaceful solutions through dialogue, as is proved by the Na-

tal-KwaZulu Indaba," the resolution said.

A number of other resolutions were also accepted yesterday.

Among these were that the party confirmed its standpoint that press freedom was "an absolute pre-requisite for the maintenance of a positive democracy..."

"The party believes also that the media should play a responsible role in the search for peaceful political solutions for South Africa." — Sapa

Lions kill ten people

NAIROBI — Lions have killed 10 people in a re-

ties.

There are also Afri-

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MANDELA AND

S. M. S.
30/6/86

By Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi



Bishop Mvemve Installed

BISHOP ZITHULELE MVMEMVE and Bishop Reginald Orsmond at yesterday's ceremony in Johannesburg when Bishop Mvemve was installed as auxiliary to Bishop Orsmond. See Story Page 2.

PIC LEN KUMALO

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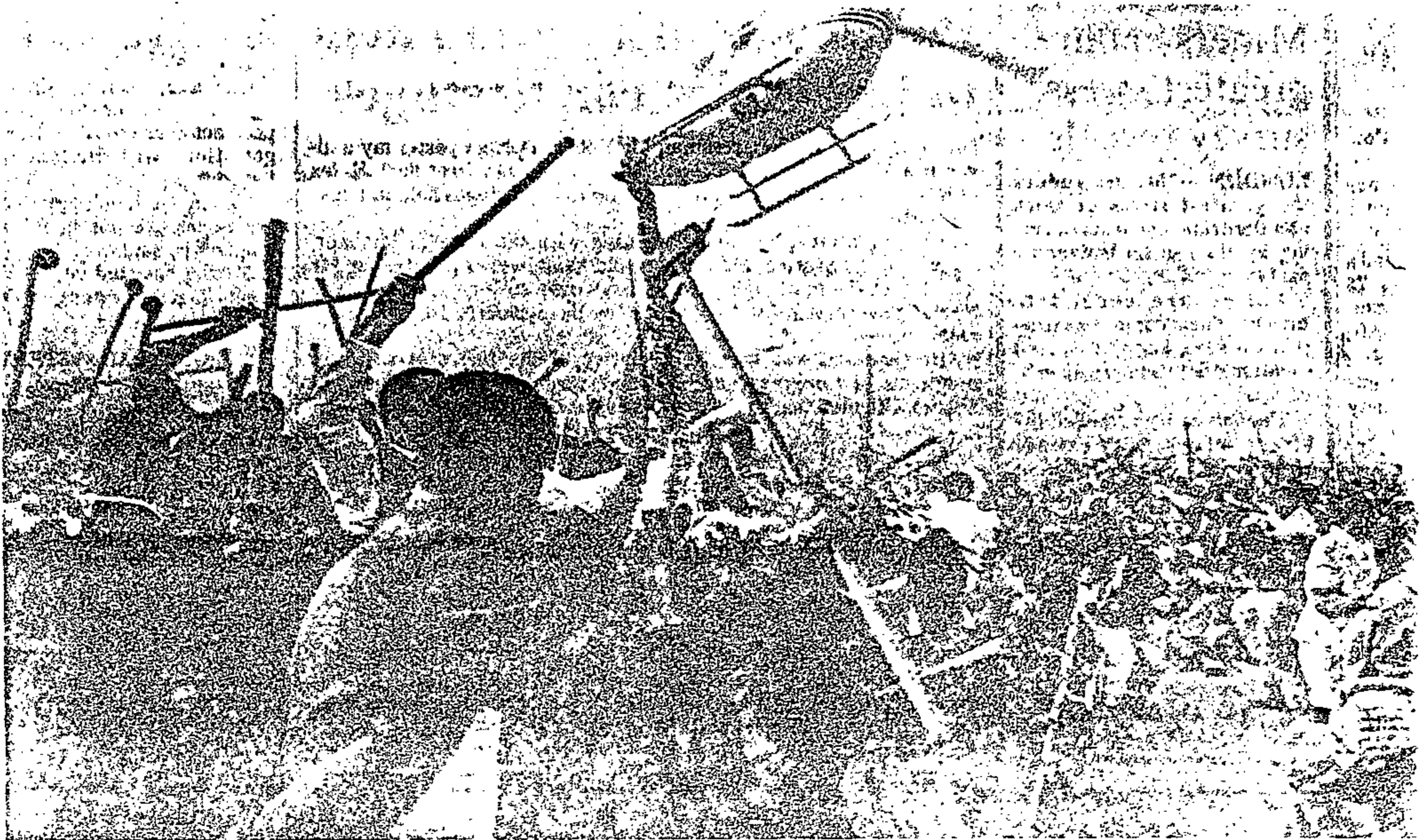
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S. M. S.
30/6/86
(107)



Followers of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi cheered, waved their sticks in the air and ululated when the Inkatha leader left the Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto by helicopter after addressing a prayer meeting yesterday. The meeting was attended by thousands of his supporters. Picture by Alf Kumalo.

30 injured in attack on Inkatha

By Montshiwa Moroke

More than 30 people were injured when three buses carrying Inkatha members crashed after being attacked by youths in Orlando West, Soweto, yesterday.

Mr Leon Mellet, a spokesman for the Bureau for Information, said the smash involved three buses from kwaZulu.

One bus was petrol-bombed and two others rammed it from behind, leaving 34 people injured, he said.

Also involved in the crash was a kombi which was sandwiched between two buses.

The buses were carrying hundreds of Inkatha members returning from a rally called by kwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, at the Jabulani Amphitheatre, Soweto.

A Baragwanath hospital spokesman said eleven of the injured were still in hospital.

As the buses were travelling along Kumalo Street, youths (who had apparently been lying in wait) hurled petrol bombs and stones.

Some passengers panicked and jumped out of the moving buses.

Ambulances arrived within minutes to carry the injured to hospital.

Other buses travelling along the Valley Road from the same meeting stopped, and men wielding sticks chased after youths near the scene of the accident.

Police and members of the security forces later arrived and cordoned off the area. They diverted traffic along the busy taxi and bus route.

There were fears last night that Inkatha members, most of whom are hostel inmates, would attack residents in revenge for yesterday's accident.

At the rally, Chief Buthelezi welcomed the proposed National Council, condemned "necklace" killings, slated

disinvestment and said he and Nelson Mandela would work together in politics when the ANC leader was released, reports Sapa.

He hailed the proposed statutory national council, but said he needed the black mandate.

Chief Buthelezi said the proposed statutory national council was the "beginning of the final victory."

But he warned that the political progress which South Africa should now be making would remain halted until the state of emergency was lifted.

He made it clear that he could have nothing to do with the national council unless a "freed Mandela could choose whether or not to take part."

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Miller hits out at leader

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

MR PETER Miller, nominated executive committee member and former New Republic Party Chief Whip in the Provincial Council, yesterday hit out at the NRP Natal leader, Mr Derrick Watterson, for his attack on the new Exco at the weekend.

Mr Miller called a Press conference yesterday in response to a report in a Sunday newspaper which quoted Mr Watterson as saying the new Exco consisted of 'a bunch of people who have never been heard of before' and that they were 'of no consequence in public life'.

Mr Watterson was also quoted as saying he was quite sure the members had been chosen because they were 'likely to acquiesce to everything the Nats want'.

Mr Miller said he was deeply saddened by the fact that a man who had served Natal with distinction and for whom he had respect and admiration could have 'so viciously attacked the new Exco'.

He said he wanted to 'apologise publically' to his colleagues on the new body, as 'they did not deserve as individuals to be slammed in this way'.

Preferred

Mr Miller pointed out that he was senior vice-chairman of the NRP in Natal, Chief Whip in the Provincial Council and a member of the party's council.

He believed that second-tier government would one day return to the provinces and said he would have preferred to have been elected to his new position.

'It is unreasonable to say

that because we are not elected we will not be sensitive to the needs and views of the people of Natal.'

Of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba, Mr Miller said he had good reason to believe that the Government favoured the continuation of the talks and he hoped and prayed that the Indaba's deliberations would be successful.

Asked whether he intended leaving the NRP to join the National Party, Mr Miller said he was 'not going to be pushed into a corner'. There were many facts that had to be taken into account, one of them being whether the NRP would be able to continue as a party.

'I owe the NRP nothing except affection and admiration for what it tried to do and succeeded in doing,' he said.

● See also Page 3

New Exco's
is joint executive

Says Cadman

Natal
Pretoria 2/7/66 107
Pretoria Bureau

THE most important task facing the new Provincial Executive Committee was to ensure that the ground was fully prepared for the launching of a Joint Executive Authority between the Natal Administration and the KwaZulu Government, the Administrator, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, said yesterday.

Mr Cadman said in an interview after the swearing in of the new, appointed Exco members in the capital that he expected legislation for the setting up of a joint authority for the two regions to be enacted by Parliament in August this year.

He hoped the new authority would be set in motion shortly afterwards.

Common concern

Mr Cadman told the Mercury the joint authority had been the culmination of a great deal of the work by the Natal and KwaZulu administrations over a long time.

'It is not always appreciated that it will mean that, in broad spheres of government in areas which are common between KwaZulu and ourselves, decisions will be taken by a body consisting of the Natal Exco and the KwaZulu Government (consisting of seven members of the KwaZulu Cabinet).

'My executive, which is representative of the white, coloured and Indian communities, will sit jointly with the KwaZulu Cabinet ministers and will deal jointly with matters which are of common concern to both administrations.

'This is a very significant advance in the field of co-operation which is new to provincial government in South Africa and which so far will be operative only in the Province of Natal,' Mr Cadman said.

Natal initiative

He added that the coming into being of the joint authority hinged on the empowering Bill being put through Parliament, 'and I have the undertaking from the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning (Mr Chris Heunis) that that will be done'.

Mr Cadman pointed out that the new Provincial Government Bill included provisions 'to enable the same sort of thing to be done in the other provinces, so in a sense we have made history here; a Natal initiative'.

And in his address at the proroguing of the Provincial Council on Monday, Mr Cadman said co-operation between his administration and that of KwaZulu was important not only because it fostered better relationships between friendly communities of people, but because it made for better and more cost-effective regional government in Natal.



Speaking on the agreement to set up a joint authority for the two regions, the former leader of the Provincial Council, Mr Frank Martin, said on Monday that many months of hard work had culminated in a memorandum being presented to Mr Heunis and the Cabinet.

'They accepted it as a document that was good enough not only for Natal but for the whole of South Africa as a model for what can be achieved in the field of co-operation between different races at provincial level.'

● See also Page 3

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Natal's new Exco takes oath of office

NATAL Mercury
2/7/86 *107* *264*

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Administrator of Natal, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, and the five nominated Executive Committee members took the oath of office before the Judge President, Mr Justice John Milne, at a brief ceremony

in Pietermaritzburg yesterday.

The appointments are for five years but will expire in the event of a general Parliamentary election.

The State-President-appointed members are Mr Tino Volker, Mr Abdool Joosub, Mr Clyde Pierce,

Mr Peter Miller and Mr Shunmugan Naidoo.

Mr Cadman announced that the first formal meeting of the new Exco would take place on July 22.

In a statement, the Administrator said he looked forward with enthusiasm to his new term of office with all the challenges that that entailed.

He was confident that the Exco members — four of whom he said had wide experience of public life — would soon be familiar with their new responsibilities.

'I feel sure that the people of Natal will give to the new Executive Committee that courtesy and support which is customary in this province'.

The five Exco members replace Mr Frank Martin, Dr Fred Clarke, Mr Ray Haslam and Mr Dering Stainbank, none of whom was asked to serve on the new body.

During Monday's closing ceremony in the Provincial Council, Mr Cadman said the incoming Executive Committee would operate within a constitutional framework which was as yet untried at provincial level.

Its success, he said, would depend on a number of factors. The committee would have to be seen by its actions to consist of men of integrity who were sincere and efficient in what they did, and earn respect from the people it governed by being aware of their reasonable wants and wishes and showing itself capable of reacting to the pressures that emanated from that source.

NPA takes over development board

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE functions carried out by the Natalia Development Board, which ceased to exist from yesterday, would be taken over by the Provincial Administration, the Administrator of Natal, Mr Radclyffe Cadman said yesterday.

The office of the former NDB would be known as the Community Services Office, the main function of which would be to administer and develop black local authorities inside Natal, except those falling under KwaZulu.

Mr Cadman said the NPA was determined to give the people of those towns 'the best possible service with-

in the resources available'.

'The unpopular function of influx control has now fallen away and staff previously engaged in this task will be used on other duties which are being devolved to the Province.'

Mr Cadman said a lot of work had been done by the staff of the previous board in KwaZulu towns, as agents of the KwaZulu Government, and this work would continue under the Provincial Administration.

'The Province will do all it can to try to bring stability and improvement of conditions in all black towns and will endeavour to assist in developing them as independent local authorities,' Mr Cadman said.

Exco considering role in Indaba

Political Reporter

THE new Natal Executive Committee is considering sending a delegate to the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba.

Mr Radclyffe Cadman, the Natal Administrator, said yesterday that he would make a statement on the subject next week.

The new Exco will also have to decide whether or not to continue providing half the cost of the Indaba, for which the recently disbanded Exco set money aside.

The other half of the cost is being paid by the KwaZulu Government.

Mr Frank Martin, former senior Natal MEC and co-convenor of the Indaba,

said the private sector had indicated that it would step in if Exco decided it could no longer help fund the talks.

He declined to say how much money had been spent on the Indaba so far.

Mr Martin said whether or not Exco participated in the Indaba would make no difference because the five members of Exco were already connected to the talks by their membership of participating groups.

He said he and his team of advisers from the disbanded Natal Provincial Council would continue to take part in the talks.

The next session of the Indaba will be held on July 10.

But he slammed it, now ...

BUTHELEZI

EDGES

TO NSC

FOI
6/2/76 CTRP



BY KHULU SIBIYA

INKATHA president Chief MG Buthelezi will most certainly serve in the government's National Statutory Council if he gets a mandate from black people to do so.

And if he does, he said, it will be to represent the mass black constituency which supports him.

"I will go there to struggle for the time-honoured goals of the struggle for liberation," he said, "but let me make it very, very clear that I am not yet satisfied I can go there at all."

Buthelezi conditionally rejected the idea of the NSC when it was first announced.

Addressing Inkatha supporters at a prayer meeting at Soweto's Jabulani Amphitheatre on Sunday, he

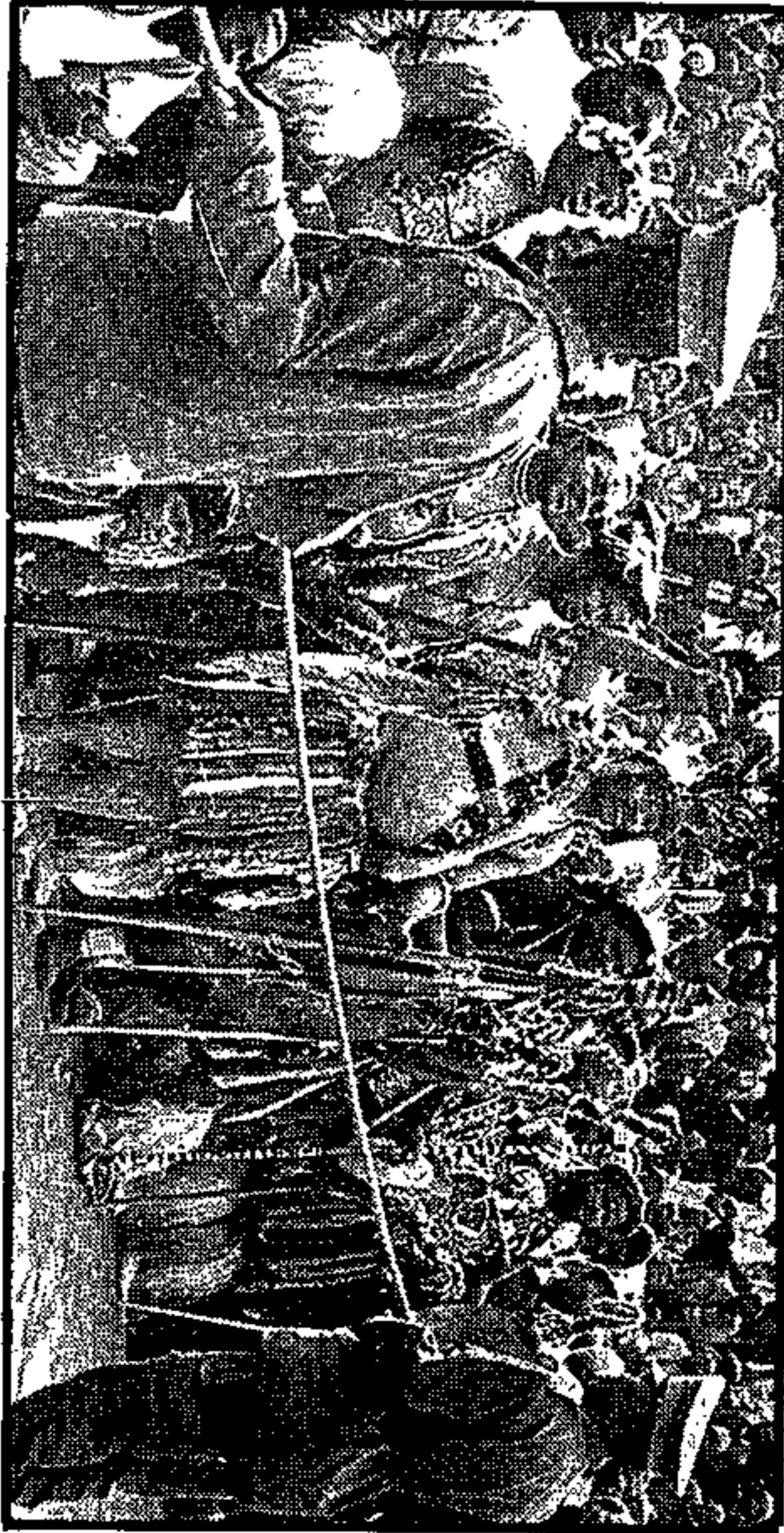
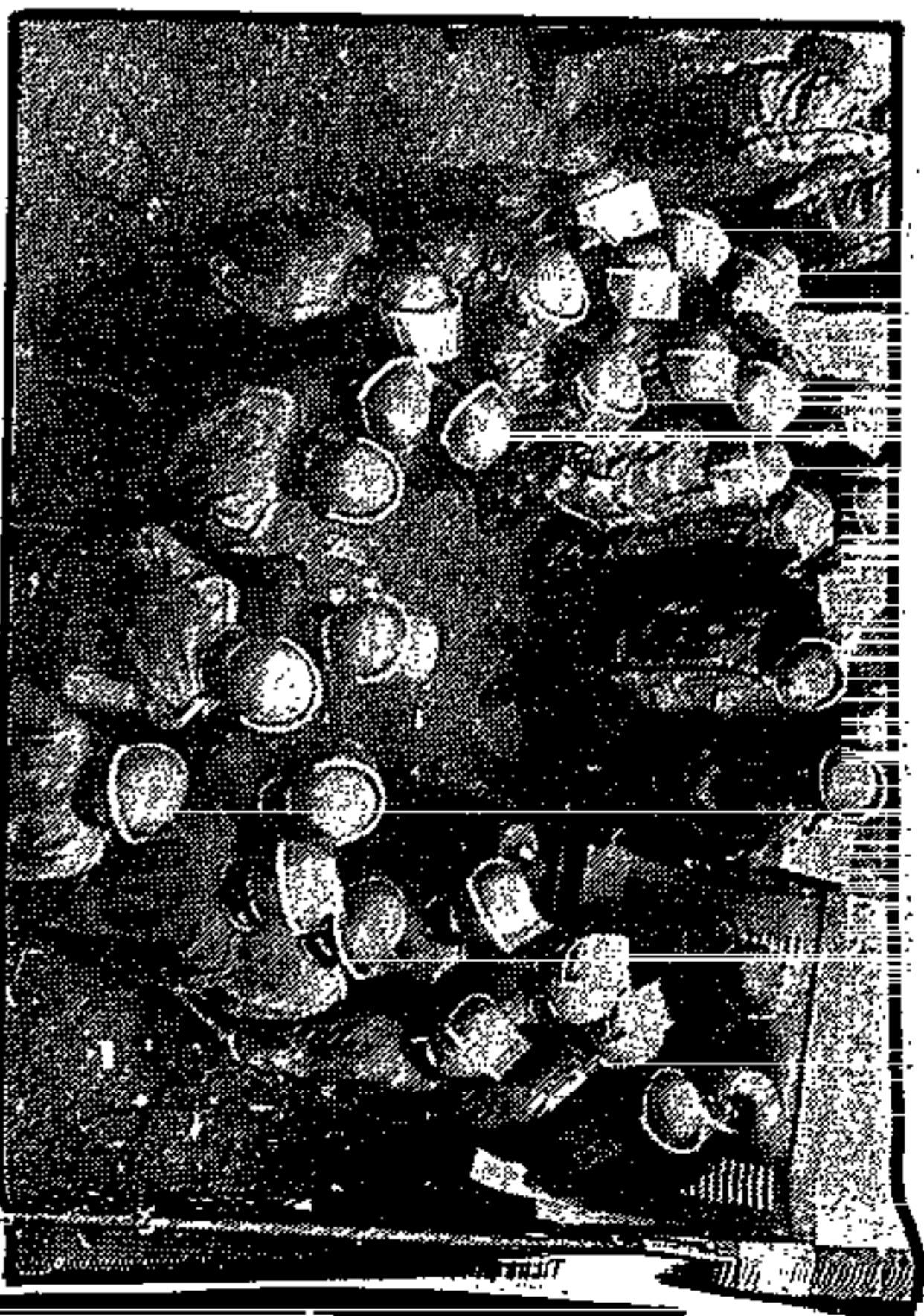
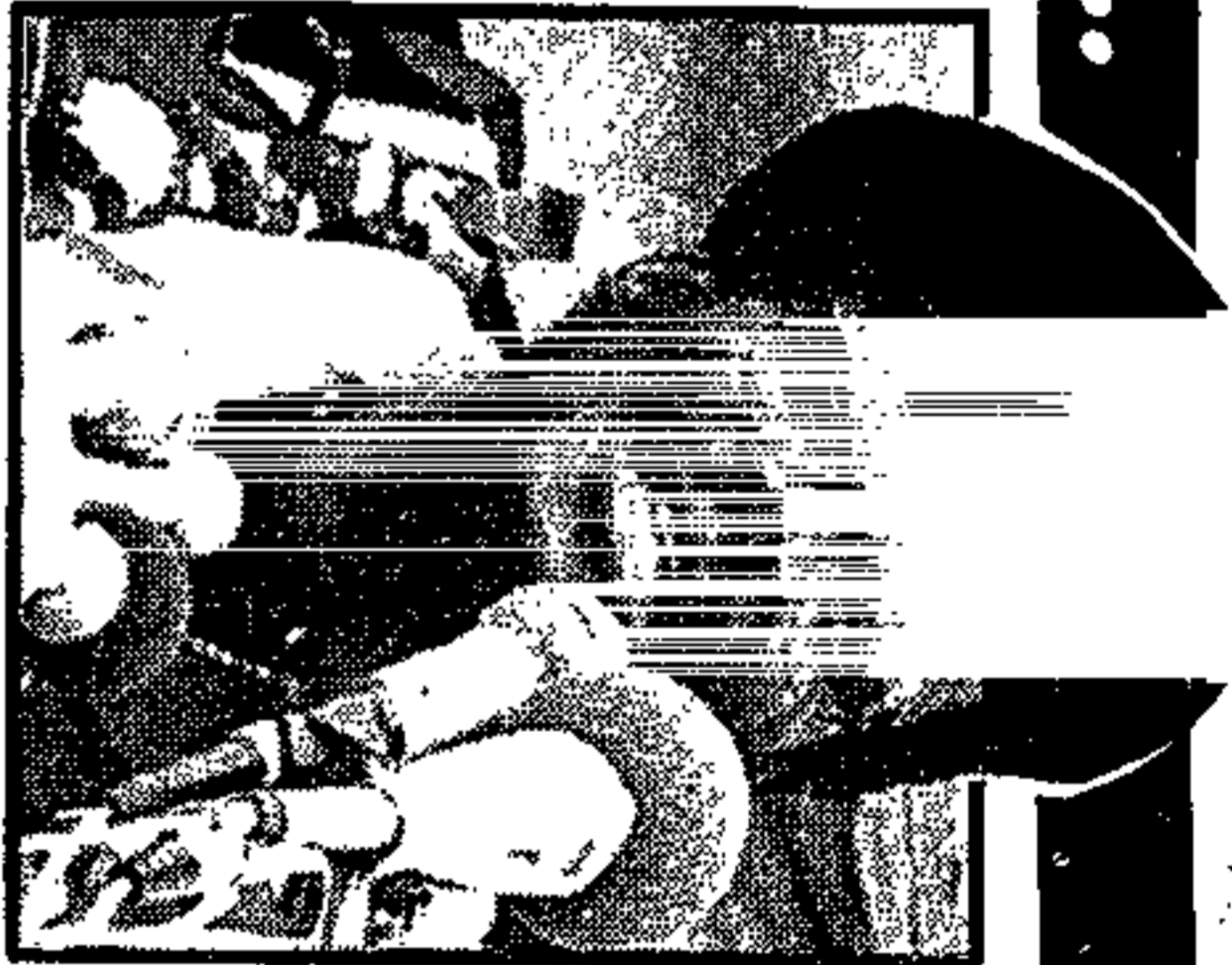
ed by the masses" on whether or not to serve on the NSC.

Linking jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela with the NSC, Buthelezi said: "I have already said that unless Mandela is released and given the opportunity of joining the NSC - whether he chooses or refuses to do so - the work of that council will be deeply prejudiced."

Praising the NSC draft Bill, Buthelezi said: "For the first time in the history of our country we have a draft Bill in which this is the main objective."

"This could be the beginning of the final victory for the black struggle for liberation," he said.

"Do you agree with me that because the State



need a new constitution, black people must look at the NSC very closely?

"Do you agree with me that in the final analysis whether or not we enter the NSC depends on whether or not we believe that the council can in fact be used to bring about a constitution which blacks agree with?" he asked.

Buthelezi said it would be foolhardy for black people to reject the NSC outright, if it was indeed about negotiating for a new constitution acceptable to all South Africans and if it was given bite and was more than just talking shop.

Buthelezi said he would give his final judgment on the proposed NSC once he had canvassed widely for black public opinion.

ABOVE LEFT: Inkatha leader MG Buthelezi. ABOVE RIGHT: Armed policeman outside Jabulani. LEFT: Soweto residents who attended the prayer service.



● BUTHELEZI

White SA is 'ready to share power now'

3041

7/7/86

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Own Correspondent

WHITE SA was now overwhelmingly ready to share political power, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told the annual Inkatha conference in Ulundi on Saturday.

And on their part, blacks were prepared to heed white fears about one-man, one-vote in a unitary state and to consider a federal system.

Buthelezi also said there was more hope for negotiation now than ever before in the country's history.

But the National Party (NP) was under-achieving in mobilising white goodwill for the negotiations necessary to bring that about.

Buthelezi said all those present were convinced that one-man, one-vote in a unitary state, with the rule of law and entrenched individual and group rights, provided the ideal solution to the country's problems.

They also knew, however, that white fears and perceptions made them hesitant about venturing into such a future right now.

Blacks had, therefore, to ask themselves whether there was any other way in which their "deeply valued and hallowed ideals" could be expressed politically.

Buthelezi said: "We know that they can. All over the world there are demonstrations that federal solutions provide an alternative to the Westminster model in a unitary state. In a federal system, the country's parliament is no less sovereign."

Other options, including the Swiss canton system, could also be investigated.

Buthelezi said: "We do not negotiate to dominate, subjugate or to establish black racism."

The negotiating task would be to harmonise white and black values into a single political system.

Buthelezi said it had become patently clear to black and white that apartheid was destructive to the economy, to sound relationships with other countries and to justice. White society had tried to avoid facing such facts when it voted in favour of the tricameral constitution.

Now, however, the State President perceived that the tricameral Parliament had deficiencies which could not be remedied. Although he had balked at saying specifically that it must die, he had been honest enough to indicate in the draft Bill establishing the National Council that it would

prepare for a constitution providing for the participation of all citizens in the process of government.

It was this which enabled him (Buthelezi) to look carefully at the council. But he had no personal choice in the matter and would go into it only if his people wanted him to.

Buthelezi said he had growing fears about the "under-utilisation of this grand historical opportunity for blacks and whites to get together" as government was continuing to force its unilateral decisions on blacks.

There was no reason why it could not have pended the introduction of Regional Services Councils and the disbanding of the Provincial Councils until after the council was constituted.

The "unseemly haste" with which this had taken place foretold of intentions to use the council to entrench decisions already made by the NP caucus.

Buthelezi said: "I will not go to a table to ratify whites-only decisions which are against the interests of the black majority in this country."

His fears about the future use of the council were heightened with the State President's appointment of the new provincial MECs.

31 killed in fight ^{AKG 9/18}
₁₀₇

DURBAN. — At least 31 people died and an unknown number were injured when two groups clashed near Ndwedwe, north of the Valley of a Thousand Hills. — The Argus Correspondent.

Exco firings a ^{19/7/86 N/M} 'blow to joint ¹⁰⁷ legislation'

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

THE decision reached by Natal and KwaZulu to administer the region through a joint executive authority was in jeopardy because of the Government's 'shockingly sudden' purging of all the experienced members of the Natal Executive Committee and their replacement with Government nominees.

This is the view of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, who addressed a meeting of the Ezhakeni Division of the Natal Chamber of Industries this week.

Chief Buthelezi said the Government action had been taken without any form of consultation with KwaZulu.

"This had been done notwithstanding direct pleas from the KwaZulu authori-

ties not to dismantle the Natal Provincial Administration while the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba was on.

'Yet we are expected to fall in line with any proposal which comes from the Government's side. And then some people accuse us of being unwilling to co-operate with the State President or the Government,' the KwaZulu Chief Minister said.

He said he had been told that it was black intransigence which was threatening the whole process of reform and the success of such bodies as the National Statutory Council, the regional services councils and the new Executive Committees.

Chief Buthelezi warned business leaders that free enterprise was doomed in South Africa unless apartheid was completely ended soon.

Bill of Rights before Indaba

Political Reporter

A BILL of Rights, to be included in a new constitution for KwaZulu and Natal, is expected to be released at the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba today.

Prof Desmond Clarence, Indaba chairman, said the Indaba's constitutional committee would make its fourth presentation of a draft bill to the meeting today.

He said the previous drafts were discussed by the Indaba and amended.

'I hope that there will be agreement about this draft,' Prof Clarence said.

He said if the Indaba agreed on the document, it

would be released to the Press today but the contents embargoed until tomorrow afternoon when a Press conference would be held.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal Progressive Federal Party leader and PFP representative at the Indaba, said the acceptance of a Bill of Rights would be a massive step forward in the drafting of a proposed KwaZulu/Natal constitution.

'A Bill of Rights is fundamental to any new constitution and is in line with many constitutions around the world.

'It is a pivotal thing to en-

sure the rights of individuals.

'It is a pity that South Africa has not had a Bill of Rights for such a long time,' Mr Swart said.

Indaba sources said disagreement about the protection of minority rights was the main issue which caused the previous draft bills to be referred back to the constitutional committee.

The sources said if the Indaba accepted the latest draft bill it might still not commit itself to the document until the rest of the proposed KwaZulu/Natal constitution was completed and accepted by the Indaba.

Project may help put small farmers on map

By Duncan Guy

Rural Africa could become the domain of income-generating farmers, selling their produce at the farm gate, by following the example of a remote kwaZulu self-help scheme.

Biyela, covering 25 000 ha in the heart of Zulu country in steep, mountainous terrain between Melmoth and Eshowe, is probably among the most extensively surveyed rural land on the continent.

Its natural resources, marketing feasibility and the educational records of its 2 300 families, each averaging six members, are among the statistics recorded in a computer which can churn out data to help small farmers.

Because of the hilliness, the scheme, known as the Institute of Natural Resources' Biyela Multi-Facet Rural Development Project, encompasses three climatic zones in its confines.

On the mountain tops, yearly rainfall averages 1 000 mm, but in the valleys below, irrigation is required. Many of the slopes in between have gradients of more than 13 percent — the limit for arable land — and a rainfall of about 600 mm.

The area is beautiful, decorated with Zulu kraals, gum and wattle woods, cassias, poinsettia plants and acacia trees. However, it has the social structure of many South African homelands.

Many men are migrant labourers, lack of soil conservation practices is tearing the land apart, the illiteracy rate is high and the land cannot support an ever-growing population.

LITTLE NUTRITIONAL VALUE

Patches of rain forest that once covered much of the area now exist only in some valleys.

Sour ngongoni grass dominates the countryside. Its tufts help hold the soil together, but according to the institute, it has little nutritional value for cattle and its toughness damages their teeth.

So where does hope come into Biyela's story?

The institute has proposed that Biyela's people embark on small-scale dairy, poultry, forestry, vegetable and stock-farming enterprises.

With the financial backing of private enterprise, loans and advice are provided to the farmers and, so far, two chicken batteries have emerged with dairy and vegetable enterprises on the way.

One poultry producer, Mr Walter Nyandu, said he had made R8 000 from his hen unit which he established using a R7 000 loan. After buying the birds as poults, he sells them for R1,30 more as egg layers.

"I now have my fourth batch of hens," he said proudly. He added he was teaching five other people the skills needed in his business.

Another chicken farmer, Mrs A Zulu, rears five batches of broilers a year, earning R250 a year.

The institute has estimated that there is potential for about 25 such broiler units in the Biyela area.

Another enterprise upon which Biyela farmers have embarked is dairy farming.

TIMBER PRODUCTION

A new strain of pasture grass, known as K II is believed to be a promising substitute for ngongoni grass and Jersey cattle have proved preferable to Friesland.

The production of timber in Biyela is probably the most ambitious of all the institute's projects.

Used as firewood and building material, it rates as an important commodity for people in the area.

Keeping in mind that gum plantations could provide people with viable incomes, the institute has proposed that steep land that is unsuitable for crops be used for forestry.

"If the land owners combined to establish a company on 4 000 ha which, our studies show, is viable for timber production, 400 jobs could be created," explained land-use planner Mr Ted Pollett.

"The owners of the company could receive dividends while chartering an existing forestry company."

The project, which must have the co-operation of the people, has as a liaison man, Prince Gideon Zulu, who explains the issues of the self-help scheme to Biyela's people.

"They are accustomed to distrusting anything from the white man, but I am convincing them that this is not a 'beast-for-a-penknife' deal," said the prince.

The Institute of Natural Resources aims to have facilities such as clinics and schools provided at centres in Biyela.

However, it would be easier for these facilities to operate if population was less scattered about the hills, and was not cut off from roads, said Mr Pollett.

"But we certainly will not force them to move."

Project may help put small farmers on map

Star 10/7/86

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By Duncan Guy

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Inkatha calls for talks

By PATRICK LAURENCE

INKATHA has called on President Botha to negotiate directly with its leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, on the proposed national council before a final Bill for the establishment of the council is presented to parliament.

Inkatha's call, made at its annual general conference in Ulundi last weekend, appears to leave Botha with hardly more than a month to hold discussions with Buthelezi.

Botha is expected to seek consensus on final details for the national council at a special federal congress of the National Party on August 12, barely a month away. The final Bill is expected to be tabled in parliament soon after parliament reconvenes on August 18.

Botha will presumably be bound, or at least restricted, by National Party congress decisions on the council, meaning that he will have to talk to

Buthelezi before August 12 if he is to do so without having his hands tied by the congress.

The Inkatha call was part of a long resolution approving a negotiated solution to South Africa's conflict and expressing appreciation of Botha's intention to establish the "national council as a forum for black-white negotiation about a new constitution".

It urged him to consider the conditions laid down by Buthelezi for his possible participation, promising Botha that if he made it possible for Buthelezi to participate, Inkatha would "actively work for mass black support" of blacks in the council.

Buthelezi's conditions include the release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela and his PAC counterpart, Zeph Motopeng, and the emergence of a national council imbued with the substance rather than the shadow of power.

Reading between the lines of the six-point resolution, it seems Inkatha is manoeuvring to turn the national council into a *de facto* national convention. It believes Mandela and Motopeng should be given the option of participating in the council and speaks of jailed black leaders being freed to rally "their own constituency support for the position they adopt in negotiation".

Until then, however, Inkatha resolved, there should be a moratorium on constitutional development. It was for that reason that Soweto mogul and top Inkatha man John Mavuso was expelled from Inkatha's central committee for accepting a position on Botha's new provincial executive committee for the Transvaal.

Snubbing KwaZulu

The KwaZulu government greeted the SA government's appointment of the new Natal executive committee — which excludes any form of black representation — with stony silence.

However, the expulsion of Transvaal executive committee appointee and Inkatha central committee member, John Mavuso, (see *People*) and the warning to Inkatha members to refrain from giving legitimacy to the government's new provincial council system, is evidence enough of how deeply the KwaZulu government has been slighted.

Officially, KwaZulu government representatives will not be drawn, at least in print, into making adverse comments. But, more than the exclusion of blacks, it seems the fact that KwaZulu was not consulted about the new executive committee, or the Regional Services Councils (RSC) Bill, has been the source of the most hurt.

Matters have not been assisted by State President P W Botha's decision to overlook provincial council stalwarts such as Frank Martin, who has been deeply involved in the KwaNatal Indaba and in formulating links with KwaZulu, when he made his appointments to the Natal executive committee. In one of the few official comments emanating from KwaZulu, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education and Culture, who heads the Indaba delegation, said as much. Dhlomo said he was "disappointed" that Martin had been not been included.

Even if, as some suggest, the exclusion of blacks from the Natal executive committee is a mere technicality — the soon to be introduced Joint Executive Authority (JEA) could provide the necessary consultative role between the Natal and KwaZulu administrations — KwaZulu is faced with the prospect of dealing with a new executive committee virtually devoid of old associates.

Apart from the administrator, Radclyffe Cadman, who has been a staunch supporter of the Indaba since its inception, New Republic Party MPC Peter Miller and National Party MP Val Volker, who have attended the Indaba as delegate and observer respectively, the other executive commit-

tee appointees are new faces to KwaZulu. They are businessman and former National Peoples' Party MP Abdool Joosub, and educationists Clyde Pierce and Shanmagan Naidoo, both MPs of the majority parties in the Houses of Representatives and Delegates.

It remains to be seen whether the KwaZulu government can succeed in establishing as close a relationship with the new executive committee as it had with the old one. It is, of course, of critical importance. KwaZulu is likely to be working closely with the nominated officials through the proposed JEA. Legislation for the formation of the first JEA in Natal/KwaZulu has been held up and will only go through parliament next session.

Dhlomo says he does not want to pre-judge the issue. He says matters will only become clear once the JEA is in place and working properly. Pointing to the involvement of Cadman and others in the Indaba and in the establishment of the JEA, he adds that there is "no evidence to suggest that our relationship should be any different."

Meanwhile, discussions within the Indaba itself are now becoming bogged down over complex constitutional matters. A specialist constitutional subcommittee chaired by Professor Dawid van Wyk, head of the Department of Constitutional and International Law at Unisa, assisted by Professor Marinus Wiechers, also of Unisa, has been appointed. Its task is to fully investigate constitutional options for multi-racial government in the region and report back.

Other specialist sub-committees have been appointed for education, the economy and local government.

Initially, Indaba delegates wanted to have something to lay on the table before the central government made known its proposals for provincial government. Latterly, the National Party congress in August has been used as a possible target date for publishing its recommendations. However, Indaba chairman, Professor Desmond Clarence, claims it could be another three months before their thoughts are given final shape. ■

Clamp on five KwaZulu areas

12/7/86



PRETORIA—State of emergency restrictions were placed on five KwaZulu areas yesterday by Northern Natal's Divisional Police Commissioner.

Brig Chris Roberts prohibited non-residents from entering areas in five magisterial districts, and restricted the movements of pupils and other people around school premises.

Possession of containers of petrol, of any 'device' with which a stone or other projectile could be cast, and of clothes bearing certain organisations' names, was also prohibited.

The organisations affected are the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the South African Allied Workers' Union, the United Democratic Front, and nine local youth and civic bodies.

The orders were issued in terms of Emergency Regulation 7 and released by the Police Directorate for Public Relations in Pretoria.

The areas to which the orders apply are:

The Madlebe tribal area, traditionally known as the Matshana area, in the magisterial district of Lower Umfolozi.

Vulendlela township, traditionally known as the Kwa-Dlangeswa area, in the magisterial district of Mtunzini.

The Mphukuniyoni tribal area, in the magisterial district of Hlabisa.

Sibongile township, in the magisterial district of Dundee, and Sithembele or Tembalihle township, in the magisterial district of Glencoe. — (Sapa)

Bill of Rights for Natal, KwaZulu

Political Reporter

IN A challenge to the Government to speed up its reforms, the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba has produced a proposed Bill of Rights to protect individual freedoms and rights in a united KwaZulu and Natal governed by a joint legislative authority.

The Bill is intended to be binding only on provincial legislation in KwaZulu-Natal but Indaba chairman Prof Desmond Clarence said the Indaba hoped the constitution would set an example for the rest of South Africa.

Prof Clarence said the Bill implied that the Group Areas Act should be scrapped and equal education applied in schools opened to all races.

Principles

He said the Bill had been released to publicise the Indaba's progress, although the rest of the proposed constitution was still being drafted.

Prof Clarence said the Bill gave a clear indication of some basic principles with which the constitution would have to comply.

'There will be no discrimination on any grounds and protection of individual and minority rights, enforceable by law, will form two of the cornerstones,' he said.

One of the major provisions of the Bill is the protection of ethnic, linguistic, cultural and educational rights.

Another major provision is the enshrining of equal protection of the law regardless of race, colour, ethnic origin, political opinion or economic status.

Possible

The Bill grants anybody the right to go to the Supreme Court to seek the enforcing of the rights and freedoms guaranteed in the document.

Prof Clarence said the Bill was hopefully the first instalment in a message of hope for the future.

He said he was proud that 35 delegations representing a wide spectrum of political and other interests, and incorporating people of all races, had

Hopes for future

● FROM PAGE 1

shown it was possible to reach agreement on fundamental issues.

The Indaba does not include major groups such as the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions because they refused invitations to participate.

Prof Clarence said the Bill would not be presented to the Government to seek parliamentary approval until the whole KwaZulu-Natal constitution was finished.

Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party Natal leader and PFP representative at the Indaba, said people in South Africa had suffered under group domination and feared there would be group domination in the future.

'If we are able to grant them individual rights through the Bill it will

minimise the consternation about group domination,' Mr Swart said.

Mr Val Volker, member of the new nominated Natal Provincial Executive Committee and National Party observer at the Indaba, refused to comment on the Bill. As he left the city hall, Mr Volker was seen in heated discussions with some Indaba delegates.

Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal, Durban, said a Bill of Rights gave a foundation for democracy in a constitution.

'The idea of a Bill of Rights for South Africa is frequently criticised because it is thought it protects ethnic groups but it is equally important in protecting trade unions,' Prof Schlemmer said.

He said a Bill of Rights also prevented a one-party political system.

● See Page 6

Indaba unveils Bill of Rights

THE PROPOSED KwaZulu/Natal Bill of Rights provides for the protection of human rights within the region but does not override Acts of Parliament.

The preamble to the Bill of Rights, agreed by the Indaba this week and announced yesterday, states that the document is fundamentally important for the protection of individual and minority rights.

Before it can be enforced the Bill of Rights will have to be accepted by Parliament as part of a constitution for the single legislative institution for KwaZulu/Natal which the Indaba is discussing.

The Bill of Rights will be enforceable only on second-tier legislation.

One of the major provisions of the document is the protection of ethnic, linguistic, cultural and educational rights.

The preamble states that this issue is particularly sensitive in South Africa and a major accomplishment by the Indaba.

'The Indaba sincerely believes that the rights of all will be protected in an optimal way without racial discrimination of any kind,' the preamble states.

Another major provision is the enshrining of equal protection under the law regardless of race, colour, ethnic origin, political opinion or economic status.

'It is envisaged that legislation by the Natal legislature will be reviewable by the courts,' states the preamble.

The document also provides that everyone has the right to lawfully own and occupy property anywhere in Natal.

Summary

Here follows a summary of the Bill of Rights:

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

Everyone is equal before the law, and shall be entitled to equal protection of the law without any distinction on the basis of race, colour, language, sex, religion, ethnic or social origin, property, birth, political or other opinion, or economic or other status.

Everyone's right to life shall be protected by law, and no one may be deprived of his life except in a death sentence for a capital offence.

No one shall be subject to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.

Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person and no one shall be deprived of his liberty except for lawful arrest.

Everyone who is arrested shall be informed promptly, in a language which he understands, of the reasons for his arrest and of any charge against him.

Arrested people shall be brought promptly before a judicial officer and must be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial.

Everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial court established by law. Judgment must be pronounced publicly but the Press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial.

Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.

People charged with a criminal offence shall have the rights: to be informed

promptly, in a language of his choice and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence; to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing or, free legal assistance; to examine or have examined witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him; to have free assistance of an interpreter.

Everyone who is arrested shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention is decided speedily by a court and he released if the detention is not lawful.

Everyone who has been the victim of unlawful arrest or detention shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

No one who is tried for a criminal offence shall be compelled to give evidence at the trial.

No one who has been convicted or acquitted by a court of an offence shall again be tried for that offence except by order of a superior court for an appeal or review of the trial.

All administrative tribunals, public authorities and officials shall follow rules of fundamental fairness in coming to their decisions and they shall be required to furnish reasons for such decisions.

Delegated legislation shall be drafted with a reasonable allowance for public comment and participation.

Everyone who has suffered damage as a result of unlawful action by public authorities shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

No one shall be subject to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or communications, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation.

The widest possible protection and assistance shall be accorded to the family, which is the natural and fundamental group in society. The care and upbringing of children are recognised as a natural right of, and the duty primarily of, the parents.

Everyone has the right to lawfully own and occupy

No one shall be compelled against his religious convictions to render military service involving the use of arms but will have to perform national service as required by law in lieu thereof.

Everyone shall be entitled to freedom of opinion and expression.

Any advocacy of national,

Stuart Flitton

Political Reporter

property anywhere in the province.

Deprivation or expropriation of property shall take place under due process of law and only if it is for the public benefit and if fair compensation is promptly paid.

Land and natural resources shall be expropriated only for the common good and in accordance with laws providing for equitable compensation.

A person belonging to an ethnic, religious or linguistic group shall not be denied the right to enjoy his own culture, to profess and practise his own religion or to use his own language.

Customary law can be applied except where the court finds that it has fallen into disuse or is contrary to the principles of natural justice and morality.

Every person shall have the same right to public education in an institution which caters for his interests, aptitudes and abilities. The Province shall provide for this right without discrimination, except that facilities which distinguish between persons on grounds of language or sex may be provided.

Everyone lawfully present in the province shall be entitled to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of the province.

Everyone shall be entitled to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This includes the freedom to change religions and to worship freely.

racial or religious hatred and aggression between groups that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility, violence or political animosity is prohibited.

Everyone shall be entitled to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions. No one may be compelled to join an association.

Everyone shall be free to form or join political parties to participate in periodic and free elections which shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

All people shall be entitled to equal work opportunities and to free choice of employment.

Everyone with legal capacity shall have freedom to contract and conclude agreements.

The provisions of the Bill of Rights may be restricted by law for reasons: necessary in a free and democratic society in the interests of public safety; for the prevention of disorder or crime; for the protection of health and morals; for the protection of the rights, freedoms and reputation of others; for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary and for the social, moral and economic well-being of all the inhabitants of the province.

A fundamental right and freedom protected in the Bill of Rights may not be abolished or in its essence be encroached upon by a law of the Province.

BILLS of Rights, commonplace in modern Western constitutions, are now the centre part of the debate on the restructuring of the South African State.

Although Bills of Rights usually entail legal control of the state and an active role for the courts in government, the emphasis on legality cannot disguise their political nature.

All the historical Bills of Rights have emerged out of specific social and economic contexts which have determined their content and purpose.

Thus a Bill of Rights must be understood and evaluated in the context not only of the social and economic conditions in which it operates but also the policy-making and administrative processes of government of which it is an intrinsic part.

Partner

For if the judiciary can invalidate statutes and acts of government, then it becomes a partner, although a limited one, in policy-making and administration.

The Bill of Rights and the courts limit the powers and competences of the political branches, assuming a necessary evil theory of government.

While the constitution giveth, the Bill of Rights taketh away.

Although Bills of Rights are common phenomena in the constitutions of the world, they have very different contents and consequences.

They are also the subject of much criticism for placing more on offer than they can provide, for having the adverse consequences of legalism such as adversarial procedures and high costs of enforcement, and as serving to legitimise highly unequal social and economic orders.

These differences of perspective (but also several similarities) are apparent in the Freedom Charter and the FCI's Business Charter.

In the South African constitutional tradition the absence of a Bill of Rights has facilitated the State's monopolisation of power and the extensive deprivations of human rights which characterises the political, social and economic systems.

The current human rights debate, in which academics, students, judges, political and community leaders have

The rights and wrongs of a Bill of Rights

By LAURENCE BOULLE

Deputy Dean of the School of Law, University of Natal, Durban, examines the Kwanatal Bill of Rights

participated, takes place at probably the lowest point of human freedom in recent history.

Yet, to the surprise of those who see political liberation coming about through a gradual accretion of civil rights, there is much opposition in this debate to the very notion of a Bill of Rights, at least for the present.

Settlement

It is argued that in the light of the present discriminatory Statute Book a contemporary Bill would be so qualified as to have little real significance and that, in any case, because of its political nature, it should only be negotiated on simultaneously with broader constitutional deliberations and only be introduced once a political settlement has been reached.

There is also an energetic debate about the content of a Bill of Rights and its best method of enforcement, namely through the regular courts, a constitutional court or a special tribunal.

Thus while there is common concern about the parlous state of human rights in South Africa, there are widely differing views on ways to improve it.

The Bill produced by the Natal/KwaZulu Indaba embodies many of the core principles found in contemporary Western constitutions.

It provides for the equal protection of all before the law, due process in the criminal courts, protection from inhuman or degrading pun-

ishment, the right to life, bodily integrity and privacy, freedom of movement.

It also provides for the right of free association, free expression and free assembly, the right to form and join trade unions, equal access to educational institutions, and the right to do non-military national service on the grounds of conscience.

Norms

There are other non-enforceable norms, such as the principle that all human beings are born free and equal, that the widest protection and assistance should be afforded to the family, and that everyone should be able to practise her own religion and use his own language and participate in cultural activities.

While most of these provisions place negative restrictions on the arms of the state there are innovative others designed positively to promote good government.

All public authorities and officials in the province must follow rules of fundamental fairness in coming to their decisions and furnish reasons for their actions. (This is an attempt to codify the standards which the courts impose on the administration, but only when statute allows, and then in a somewhat inconsistent fashion.)

It is also provided that public meetings and records will be open to the public, subject to the needs of confidentiality or security.

All these rights and freedoms are made binding on the provincial authorities, and the courts can enforce them by striking down offending legislation, setting aside unconstitutional administrative action and making other appropriate orders.

Against the background of South Africa's human rights record the enforcement of

these rights and liberties would profoundly transform the lives of the majority of inhabitants in the province.

But its real relevance will be determined by its legitimacy, the central government's treatment of the matter, and the actual ability of a KwaNatal to make good the Bill's promises.

If the Bill of Rights had been drafted by a constitutional lawyer on the hill it would obviously have no direct significance for the political process.

The fact that it was discussed and approved at a forum comprising representatives of different interest groups clearly enhances its process value.

Advantages

Indeed, the fact that some conservative interests agreed to its terms shows the advantages of reasoned debate in the political process.

However the fact that, inter alia, the two major forces in national politics, the National Party and ANC, were not full participants in the Indaba, deprives the Bill by definition of the legitimacy which it requires to be potentially significant.

One of the stark realities of our constitutional politics is that piecemeal reforms at this critical stage can become a basis of conflict and not consensus.

As far as Pretoria's attitude is concerned it will first have to permit full policy-making to take place at the regional level, a remote prospect if measured only by recent trends.

However, the full flowering of the Bill would require further Government connivance. For example, criminal justice is one of the matters over which the province would have no jurisdiction.

And as so many of the personal, political and even so-

cial rights are related to this matter it would at least be necessary for central government officials in the province to be subject to the local constitution.

Again, given the State's customary wide margin of safety in security matters, this prospect does not appear highly feasible.

The provincial government's ability to deliver the goods will depend to a large degree on the legislative and executive processes, which have yet to be agreed on.

However, the political nature of the Bill, referred to above, already has implications for future policy-making and administration.

Here, given the predations caused in the past by the Land Acts and Group Areas Act, as well as the gross inequalities in wealth and services between blacks and whites, attention will inevitably be given to the property clause.

Questions

It is provided that everyone has the right to own property in the province and cannot be deprived thereof without due process of law and fair compensation.

Furthermore, "land and natural resources shall not be expropriated except for the common good and in accordance with laws providing for equitable compensation".

Similar provisions are to be found in the constitutions of many Western countries. The question, however, is whether they are realistic in the context of the social and economic conditions of KwaNatal.

Will the new government have the resources to implement reforms needed to meet the equality challenges in its Bill of Rights, or are these to be just paper rhetoric?

Will the government be able to meet the needs of its constituency, and if not how viable will the constitutional system be? In other words are Western property rights appropriate for an African Bill of Rights?

Many of the norms contained in the Indaba Bill may be incorporated in the constitutional settlement which succeeds the eventual negotiations in this country.

However, they may have a different hue and complexion, they will be supplemented and balanced by other basic norms, and they will be inextricably related to the wider political process.

13/7/80 CITY PR

Some stories on this page have been edited to comply with restrictions imposed by the state of emergency.

Bill of rights for KwaNatal?

CP Correspondent

THE Natal/KwaZulu "indaba" met yesterday to discuss a bill of rights to be included in the proposed new constitution for the area.

A number of earlier draft bills have already been discussed by the "indaba", said chairman Professor Desmond Clarence. He said this was the fourth presentation of the issue and it was hoped this version would be accepted by everyone.

Natal PFP leader Ray Swart, whose party is supports the "indaba", said such a bill would be a real

step forward in the proposed constitution for the area.

He said many constitutions world wide had a similar bill of rights which he described as "pivotal to ensure the rights of individuals".

"It is a pity that South Africa has not had a bill of rights in all these years," he said.

It is believed that the issue over which there has been most disagreement so far, is the question of minority rights - which were to be entrenched in the bill of rights.

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Meeting at Police Station

ANC 'baacks OUR Bill'

Key bodies give support to KwaNatal principles

THE KwaNatal Bill of Rights unveiled this week has the informal approval of many of the organisations which turned down invitations to take part in the Indaba.

Key organisations which did not participate — the African National Congress and United Democratic Front — are understood to be in broad agreement with most of the principles contained in the document.

And the UDF, although initially declining an invitation to the Indaba, has kept an "observer" status throughout the meeting.

"Many of these people are here. They're just wearing different hats," said Frank Martin, Natal's former senior MEC.

Another delegate said there was a strong awareness of the missing political elements both to the left and to the right.

Optimistic

Professor Marinus Wiechers, who was instrumental in drawing up the Bill, said the ANC in London had not had any problems with the vast majority of clauses in the recently released charter of the Federated Chamber of Industries, which was very similar to the Indaba's Bill of Rights.

BY DENYSE ARMOUR

And while the implementation of the Bill of Rights depends on central Government's acceptance of the Indaba's plans, the National Party had observers at the Indaba.

As they had not opposed the Bill, delegates were optimistic about the Government's reaction.

"The Nats were supportive observers," said one delegate.

The Bill itself will form part of the constitution for the legislative assembly of the proposed new province unifying Kwazulu and Natal.

It implies that this assembly will be elected by all, regardless of race, and any future government of the province would be formed by coalition.

The constitution of the new province will now have to be drawn up within a framework of the norms set by the

If approved in full, the new provincial government would be given one year to repeal all provincial laws, ordinances and municipal by-laws which contravened the Bill of Rights.

This would mean the end of separate amenities throughout the province, Professor Wiechers said.

● See Page 28.

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CATC Times
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Indaba drafts Bill of Rights

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — In a challenge to government to speed up reforms, the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba has produced a proposed Bill of Rights to protect individual freedoms and rights in a united KwaZulu and Natal governed by a joint legislative authority.

The bill is intended to be binding only on provincial legislation in KwaZulu/Natal but Indaba chairman Professor Desmond Clarence said the Indaba hoped it would set an example for the rest of South Africa.

Professor Clarence said the bill implied that the Group Areas Act should be scrapped and equal education applied in schools open to all races.

Cornerstones

"There will be no discrimination on any grounds and protection of individual and minority rights, enforceable by law, will form two of the cornerstones," he said.

One of the major provisions of the bill is the protection of ethnic, linguistic, cultural and educational rights.

Another major provision is the enshrining of equal protection of the law regardless of race, political opinion or economic status.

The bill grants anybody the right to go to the Supreme Court to seek the enforcing of the rights and freedoms guaranteed in the document.

Professor Clarence said he was proud that 35 delegations representing a wide spectrum of political and other interests, and incorporat-

ing people of all races, had shown it was possible to reach agreement on fundamental issues.

The Indaba does not include major groups such as the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions because they declined invitations to participate.

Professor Clarence said parliamentary approval would not be sought for the bill until the whole KwaZulu/Natal constitution was finalized.

Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party Natal leader and PFP representative at the Indaba, said: "If we are able to grant individual rights through the bill it will minimize the consternation about group domination."

Mr Val Volker, member of the new nominated Natal Provincial Executive Committee and National Party observer at the Indaba, declined to comment on the bill. As he left the city hall, Mr Volker was seen in heated discussions with some Indaba delegates.

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal, Durban, said a Bill of Rights gave a foundation for democracy in a constitution.

"The idea of a Bill of Rights for South Africa is frequently criticized because it is thought it protects ethnic groups but it is equally important in protecting trade unions," Professor Schlemmer said.

He said a Bill of Rights also prevented a one-party political system.

Buthelezi slams church for part in 'bloodshed'

ULUNDI — Church bodies which took sides on political issues without consulting the people were responsible for much blood being shed in South Africa, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

Speaking at the annual kwaZulu National Day of Prayer in Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi questioned whether church bodies were, by not consulting the people, acting any differently from "various regimes" which had ruled blacks by claiming to know what was best for them.

CONSULTED

The kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president made specific reference to actions by the SACC and the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference.

He said when the SACBC sought black opinion on the issue of sanctions and disinvestment, it had consulted the ANC, the UDF, Cosatu, Cusa and Azapo, and had left out Inkatha.

This was because, "parroting our political opponents' view", they did not consider Inkatha a genuine liberation movement.

Chief Buthelezi said the Catholic bishops had made themselves a laughing stock by deciding to support economic pressures against South Africa as long as these did not damage the economy.

They had shown a callousness which could not be reconciled with men of God.

Chief Buthelezi said the Day

of Prayer raised the questions whether ministers, religious and political, who served God's people were their masters or their servants, and whether Christ would have acted in this way.

"Would He have advocated anything which would cause poor people to suffer more poverty and starving people to suffer even more starvation?"

"What did Jesus Christ do when people were hungry or sick or suffering in any way? Did He advocate more suffering or did He relieve their hunger and cure their ailments?"

"Do we by any of our actions either as the Church, that is as God's people, or as an administration — as Ministers, members of the Legislative Assembly or as civil servants — cause more suffering, illness or starvation among the people we serve?"

Chief Buthelezi said the blossoming of South Africa into a peaceful land depended on whether "we do respect the dignity of the people".

PRAYERS

He called for prayers for the black leadership in Inkatha, the ANC, UDF, PAC, Azapo, Uwusa, Cosatu, Cusa, Tucsa, and other political and trade union organisations; for the State President, MPs and the chairman and members of the President's Council, and for the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference and the SA Council of Churches. — Sapa.

Ball now in Govt's court

NATAL and KwaZulu could become a self-governing federal or confederal part of South Africa to implement recommendations of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba.

Advisors and delegates to the Indaba yesterday agreed that the Bill of Rights approved by the Indaba was totally contrary to existing Government positions, particularly on race classification as well as intentions on reform.

Although there has been no Government response to the Bill of Rights, approved by the Indaba last week, there have already been indications that the Government would be prepared to consider accommodating Natal and KwaZulu in a confederal-type structure.


In an interview constitutional academic Professor Marinus Weichers, who played a large part in drawing up the Bill of Rights, agreed it was "absolutely contrary" to what the Government was doing.

It contradicted the basis of the current constitution based on the racial lines of own and general affairs and went beyond the present Government initiatives.

Natal should not ask for and be given the same status as the existing self-governing states.

He agreed that this would also present problems such as how the region would be represented in central government.

Prof Weichers pointed out that although only whites, coloureds and Indians were represented at central government level, the Government itself admitted this was an interim arrangement.

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KwaZulu pupils flock back to school

Mercury Reporter

KWAZULU pupils in Durban townships streamed back to school yesterday.

In many senior schools visited by the Mercury yesterday, the heads reported normal attendance.

Three schools hit by class boycotts last term also reported a reasonable attendance.

A spokesman for the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture said the attendance was normal but he had not yet received the figures.

At Lamontville High School, pupils had left about 11 a.m, the director for Education in the Department of Education and Training, Mr Steve Buys, said.

On Monday, a day of reopening for schools under DET, Lamontville High School pupils left the school after seeing police there.

At other schools in the townships classes continued without problems yesterday.

Reluctant

Our Johannesburg correspondent reports that at least 80% of the 1 700 000 black pupils were back at school, but pupils at 24 schools, mainly in Soweto, were reluctant to reregister or were hit by some form of stayaway action, according to the Department of Education and Training.

The reregistration of pupils had been satisfactory at most of the schools and initial misgivings had been overcome by discussion, the DET said.

The 20% stayaway from black schools affected about 340 000 pupils. Almost total stayaways continued yesterday at 41 schools in the East Rand townships of Duduza and Tembisa and 16 schools in Alexandra were almost deserted.

In the Eastern Cape, attendance was low at 61 schools in Port Elizabeth, and also at secondary schools in East London and in nearby Duncan Village.

Pace must pay R50 000 in damages to Buthelezi

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The owners of *Pace* magazine were ordered in the Supreme Court yesterday to pay Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi R50 000 in damages for publishing a defamatory article claiming the kwaZulu Chief Minister was using Inkatha as his personal "mafia".

The article, "Inkatha on the War-path", was published in the Johannesburg-based magazine in February 1984.

Advocate Mr M Friedman said in an affidavit on behalf of Chief Buthelezi that the plaintiff's "reputation, dignity and esteem" had been impaired as a result of the article.

Mr Friedman said the article, written by Johannesburg journalist Mr

Gilroy Dluklula, gave the impression that Chief Buthelezi supported violence and used violence as a means to attack political opponents; that he had established a "para-military organisation" and was in a "similar position to Adolf Hitler prior to World War 2"; that Chief Buthelezi supported the harassment and murder of political opponents and was responsible for a number of violent acts; and that he was using Inkatha as a mafia to further his own political ends.

Mr Justice Galgut ordered the owners of *Pace*, Combined Publishers (Pty) Limited and five others, including the then *Pace* editor, Mr Vusi Khumalo, to pay R50 000 in damages plus costs.

18/7/86 50K
Court has
not passed
judgment

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — It was incorrectly reported yesterday that the Supreme Court in Durban had ordered the owners of *Pace* magazine to pay Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi R50 000 in damages for publishing an allegedly defamatory article.

In fact no such judgment was given by the court. Action was instituted by Chief Buthelezi against Combined Publishers, owners of *Pace* magazine, and five other defendants, including the then *Pace* editor, Mr Vusi Khumalo, claiming R50 000 in damages.

The case has been set down for hearing in the Durban Supreme Court for August 20, 21 and 22.

Combined Publishers and the five other defendants are defending the action.

In court on Wednesday an application to compel the defendants to file their discovery affidavits was granted.

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Capitalism SA style

KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Anglo American chairman Gavin Relly both suggested that "capitalism with a touch of African communalism" is most likely eventually in SA. This added an unexpected dimension to last week's Wits



**US economist Williams ...
blacks better off in free market**

conference, *What boundaries for business?*

Prof Walter Williams, the conservative US economist, argued that the economy was over-regulated and that blacks would benefit from economic freedom. However, in discussions, there appeared broad agreement among businessmen present that, in addition to free market principles enough, there was a need to find an African dimension.

Simon Jenkins from *The Economist* said that preaching deregulation and free enterprise in SA was like converting the Chinese

to Christianity — you could never expect total success.

Barlow Rand chairman Mike Rosholt had his own definition of African communalism as "an eclectic combination of social democratic beliefs" and said he believed blacks would not necessarily swing to radical alternatives if capitalism were able to provide improved material benefits. He called for a system of "concerned capitalism," quoting Jill Natrass of the University of Natal, and said SA should seek to preserve a mixed economy.

John Burton, of the (UK) Institute of Economic Affairs said that to deregulate and privatise an economy was not as simple as people thought.

The two main philosophers of privatisation, Madsen Pirie of the Adam Smith Institute, and Sir Alfred Sherman, an adviser to the British PM, disagreed on the definition of privatisation.

Burton said Sherman maintained that merely to transfer ownership of a monopoly from the public to the private sector means the "State disguised as private." This point of view was argued by Prof Joubert Botha, head of the Wits Economics Department.

Only a small element of competition had been introduced after privatisation in the UK of companies such as the Mercury telephone company, Burton said. One explanation was that the market was too small to support further competition.

On these grounds, some argued that the much smaller South African market would be even less ripe for competition in areas such as telecommunications, power and water. But, of course, that is not necessarily consistent with regional experience in other Western countries. ■

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KWANATAL INDABA

Human rights issue

As a liberal manifesto, the bill of rights tabled by the constitutional committee of the KwaNatal Indaba last week is an impressive document.

Like that embodied in the American constitution, it seeks to reaffirm individual rights through recourse to the courts as a higher authority than the executive arm of government. In so doing, it technically removes the fear individuals or minorities might have of being swamped by a majority in any future constitutional arrangement.

The problem, of course, is that enlightened as it may be, it still has to be accepted by government — like everything else that emanates from the Indaba. Pretoria has thus far resisted pressure to draw up a bill of rights of its own. As if to make it easier to swallow, the architects of the Indaba bill see it applying only to the provincial executive, and not binding on central government.

The idea is that, should the Indaba's proposals for a multiracial assembly to govern the region be acceptable, government would devolve powers for regional administration to the second tier, which would then be bound to govern within the constraints laid down in the bill of rights.

Flexibility

Elsewhere, national or, in the case of a future federation, federal laws would apply — with the proviso that regional constitutions or bills of rights could be overridden by the central legislature in times of national crisis such as the current emergency.

Among other things, the Indaba's bill is adamant that the Groups Areas Act and separate educational systems should be abolished. It states that "every person shall have the same right to public education in an institution that will cater for his interests, aptitudes and abilities."

Prof Marinus Wiechers of Unisa, who helped draft the bill of rights, says: "It provides a programme of action for the future to get laws that don't conform abolished. It is in fact a command to a future regional legislature to get things done."

Chairman of the Indaba, Prof Desmond Clarence, says it is important to read the bill of rights in conjunction with the proposed constitution for the region, which is still in the course of preparation.

"The bill of rights," he adds, "gives a good indication of what will apply. We expect a constitution which is non-discriminatory with protection of minority rights, enforceable by law, to emerge."

It is to be expected that the proposed multiracial assembly for the region, should it come into being, would move quickly to remove firstly provincial ordinances and later national legislation which did not conform to the spirit of the bill of rights. Should it falter, however, individuals would have recourse to the courts to help prod it along. ■

Exco men 'not barred from Indaba'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Natal's Administrator, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, yesterday denied that members of the province's Executive Committee had been instructed not to sit on the Natal/kwaZulu Indaba committee in either their personal or political capacities.

Mr Cadman, who had been holidaying in Namibia when the Exco/Indaba controversy was sparked off, said there had been "no ambiguity" in the matter whatever.

Speculation that Exco members had been barred from the Indaba talks was fuelled after Mr Cadman had written to the Indaba chairman, Professor Desmond Clarence, saying Exco would no longer be represented. The reason, he said, was that Exco was now an arm of the Government and therefore could not sit in judgment of its own proposals.

Mr Cadman stressed that Exco was a five-man

committee, but its individual members had other political functions. They were free to operate as they chose in those functions outside Exco and their positions on the Indaba had nothing to do with Exco.

CONFUSION

The previous Exco MECs — Mr Frank Martin, Mr Ray Haslam, Mr Dering Stainbank and Dr Fred Clarke — had all been provincial representatives before the demise of the Natal Provincial Council and it is believed that this is where the initial confusion lay. They are now sitting in their private capacities.

In the letter Mr Cadman pointed out that three current Exco members, Mr Val Volker, Mr Clyde Pierce and Mr Peter Miller, were all represented at the Indaba in other political capacities, so the views of the various delegates could be made known to Exco.

Majority rule the issue, says Healey

JOHANNESBURG—Although some of the Government's reforms had been more than cosmetic, they did not address the 'real situation', Mr Denis Healey, the Labour Party's shadow Foreign Secretary, said before leaving the country for Lusaka yesterday.

'Now the issue is about majority rule. There cannot be the slightest disagreement about that. All that needs to be negotiated is what rights the minority will have and the length of the transition period.'

He said he had not previously realised the majority of black opinion was in favour of sanctions and he had been struck during his four-day visit by the depth of disgust most anti-apartheid leaders felt for the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

He had noted 'big chan-

ges' since his last visit to South Africa in 1970, including the emergence of large trade unions and the United Democratic Front.

'On the other hand, South Africa seems to be much more of a police state (now) than it was then.

'What worries me most is that the consequence could be an eruption of uncontrolled violence which will result in a bloodbath worse than World War II.'

White businessmen he met for lunch yesterday agreed with his prediction but, 'we differed on the issue of sanctions', Mr Healey said.

'They felt sanctions would not produce change in the right direction, but I received absolutely no reply from them as to what should be the alternative.'

He said he had met a variety of South Africans, from UDF and union lead-

ers to prominent businessmen, and 'nobody thinks the situation will be capable of improving if it continues as it is for the next five years'.

Mr Healey and his Labour colleague, Mr Donald Anderson, flew out of South Africa last night for Lusaka to meet the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo.

Mr Healey said there were several incidents he was aware of which he would take up with the South African Embassy in London, which could not be discussed or reported in South Africa in terms of the state of emergency.

He went on to say: 'The impression the Government likes to give of black fighting black is ... a patent attempt to mislead the world.' — (Sapa)

● See Editorial Opinion

Chief
slams
'UDF'
line

Political Reporter

INKATHA president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has called Britain's shadow Foreign Secretary, Mr Denis Healey, 'a spokesman for the United Democratic Front', after Mr Healey accused Inkatha of being part of the apartheid system.

Mr Healey was speaking during a visit to Durban earlier this week in which he toured townships with UDF leaders and met people who said they had been attacked by Inkatha members.

The former Labour Cabinet minister said there was a mistaken impression in Britain that Inkatha was part of the struggle against apartheid.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday he was more than surprised at Mr Healey's comments because he had met Mr Healey four times and each time had been received as an opponent of apartheid.

'Is Mr Healey aware of the number of Inkatha members who have died at the hands of the UDF?'

'Now I understand why he lost the leadership of the Labour Party — if this is the calibre of his rhetoric,' Chief Buthelezi said.

BUSOAT (107/1012) 29/7/85

Buthlezi attack on Swazi king

Own Correspondent

KWAZULU chief minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday attacked newly-crowned King Mswati III of Swaziland who has reportedly supported the incorporation of the Ingwavuma area of north-east KwaZulu into Swaziland.

"Let King Mswati try. Perhaps he, like other Swazi kings, wants to see what Zulus are made of. I am sure this is going to be made clear to him," said Buthelezi.

His reaction follows a report yesterday in the Durban-based Zulu newspaper, *Nanga*, in which King Mswati resurrected the controversial issue of

Ingwavuma.

It said that King Mswati revived the thorny subject at a special meeting of chiefs and high-ranking Swazi officials at Lusaseni Royal palace last Wednesday.

Nanga reported the king as saying that he was determined to carry on where his father, the late King Sobhuza II, had left off in connection with the incorporation issue.

It said Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dhlamini, had hinted at the move recently.

Violence is futile in SA says King Goodwill

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — In a rare, hard-hitting political speech King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus has accused the Anglican and Catholic hierarchies in South Africa of supporting violence to bring about change.

And, he said, although the Zulu nation and its kings had fought in the forefront of the liberation struggle for over 100 years, he would refuse to call on his people to adopt violence at this stage.

The Zulu king, who is considered a powerful but apolitical figurehead and rarely enters political dissention, was addressing black worshippers from all provinces who converged here on Sunday for the July Festival of the Church of Nazareth.

His speech is seen as being important as it appears that the Zulu monarch is being increasingly drawn into the strife-plaguing internal and external "liberation movements".

He warned leaders of the independent churches to beware of "false prophets" who would soon be active among them, preaching bloodshed and sanctions.

SANCTIONS

Political organisations which supported sanctions and which had made the affiliates of the SACC and the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference "dance to their music" would now spread their gospel among them, he said.

The mainline churches had called for sanctions and economic pressures on South Africans without carrying out any survey among their followers to find out if ordinary Christians supported such steps.

King Goodwill pointed out that he was a descendant of King Shaka and of other warrior kings who had fought to resist white domination — King Cetshawo had paid the price of losing his kingdom and his grandfather, King Dinuzulu, had been banished to St Helena.

He did not fear asking his subjects to die for freedom.

"I would be irresponsible, though, to call on my people to take up arms in order to be mowed down by the South African Defence Force and to die futilely without us achieving our freedom," the king said.

Reacting to the statement, the Catholic Archbishop of Durban, Archbishop Denis Hurley, said the Catholic Church did not necessarily advocate sanctions,

but rather that economic pressures were morally justifiable to "push" a country on the right path.

The Anglican Bishop of Natal, Bishop Michael Nuttall, said the king's allegations were being studied.

BUTHELEZI gives HOWE blueprint for dialogue

By Colleen Ryan, Political Reporter

The Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday presented British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe with a plan to bring the Government and the African National Congress to the conference table.

In an hour-long meeting with Sir Geoffrey, the Inkatha leader proposed that "a credible agent from abroad" should establish two groups:

- One based in South Africa, consisting of Government representatives, industrialists and local black leaders to debate and spell out possibilities for change and negotiation.

- A similar group should be established outside South Africa, including the ANC and African and Western politicians, to "begin to reconsider positions from the outside".

"The agent should then shuttle between the two groups with a view to bringing them closer together and ultimately to engage in joint discussions," said Chief Buthelezi in a memorandum issued to the Press.

Inkatha was prepared to take part in these negotiations and to compromise on the issue of one-man, one-vote in a unitary state by agreeing to a minority veto.

He said he was not "spelling out a blueprint".

"I realise that what I propose will take time ... it may take three years or more just for the process to unfold, but no other alternatives really exist, short of those which will drive the South African Government into reaction and economic siege," he said.

Chief Buthelezi reiterated Inkatha's opposition to sanctions. He asked Sir Geoffrey to convey to Mrs Thatcher "the great appreciation of the ordinary black people ... when it comes to her stand on the mad suggestions that in order to kill a snake in the house, one needs to burn down the house.

"Sanctions and disinvestment amount to this.

"The West cannot pretend to be liberating us if they propose to do so by bombing down the whole place so that we all go down with those who oppress us," he added.

He warned: "Any strategies for change must take account of the reality that the South African Government feels secure in its capacity to survive any economic or revolutionary onslaught for many years to come."

Chief Buthelezi also spelled out his stand on the Government's proposed National Council. He said it could "easily provide a forum for working out a new constitution".

He said an "absolute precondition" to participation was the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners.

"What will stop the spiraling of violence in South Africa is a formula for power-sharing acceptable to representatives of various political organisations.

"We are not prepared to participate in any proposals so long as the Tricameral Parliament continues to operate. The State President needs to state categorically that this system will be brought to an end."

He also referred to the "political one-upmanship game" which led to violence between blacks.

"We need reconciliation at two levels ... between black and white, as well as reconciliation between black and black."



Sir Geoffrey Howe and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who has a plan to bring the ANC and the Government together.

BUS. DAY 29 1986

Chief sees a Beirut in SA



● BUTHELEZI

MORE sanctions and deepening internal violence would merely harden attitudes in Pretoria and push SA towards a Beirut-like situation, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

A statement was issued by his office shortly after his meeting with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Buthelezi said it would be naive to assume that economic pressure or internal violence would tip government over

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the edge of a political precipice or lead to its capitulation.

"Short of an armed invasion by major powers, the siege-state could continue for decades, accompanied by deepening misery and the destruction of hopes for future prosperity for all."

Buthelezi noted that there was a popular fallacy that any alternative to the present "oppressive and racist government" would be something better.