

believes in dialogue with the belief that South Africa belongs to Blacks and Whites of this country, even after liberation. However, this exercise has earned Inkatha the wrath of some black organizations and individuals. Inkatha Youth Brigade does this as a policy and hoping that the ASB will contribute through dialogue and otherwise towards change in South Africa.

Inkatha Youth Brigade approached ASB with open mind that there are non-negotiables, and that mutual trust and change will take an evolutionary process — not overnight. On the question of common nationalism for South Africa, a divergence of opinions loomed, and Inkatha Youth quickly presented ASB with copies of Inkatha's Statement of belief.

Ultimately, it was agreed that ASB would not abuse Inkatha or attempt to score mileage, and to launch a joint committee which will look at the possibilities of launching a joint product — orientated projects of a short and long term nature, such as establishing libraries in needy schools, winter school classes for matriculants in maths and science and bursaries to needy students.

It was realised that working in

joint groups instead of black versus white, would enhance better future understanding and mutual relations. Without understanding and mutual respect between blacks and whites of South Africa, reforms of any nature would be futile. In building our new South Africa, Africans and Afrikaners should first find each other in one common South Africa.

It must however, be clear that cultivating such a common South African nationalism is not an easy thing to tackle. However, one may suggest that in our process of reformation, we must liberate, first of all the concept of just constitution, which is the cornerstone of democracy, then constitutional nationalism becomes possible. There must be a constitution which will, inter alia, guarantee the rights of individuals and groups of all races. The present constitutional reforms under P.W. Botha's regime is devoid of such fundamental values.

Constitutional issues arise more properly when we come to consider the necessity of black representation leading to black presence in the process of making law.

One must consider that everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full

development of his personality is possible. In the exercise of one's rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

It should be clear that the alternative in South Africa is either to talk with the Government or to fight with the Government. Those who refuse to talk, but don't go to the bush either, are inconsistent, hypocritical and or cowardly. The dialogue between Inkatha Youth, Polstu, ASB and Die Maties also between Inkatha Think-Tank and the Nationalist Party top members (no longer existing) and the advent of the Buthelezi Commission is indeed an endeavour to seek that common South African patriotism and a just and equal opportunity society.

South Africa is a microcosm of the world's most challenging problems, her people should talk and act realistically. We must grapple with the realities of our country, not an emotive terminology and Utopian talks.

KWAZULU POTENTIAL MINING DEVELOPMENT

The following account provides a brief description of the geology of the KwaZulu area and reviews the economic mineral potential in relation to the major geological sub-divisions of the country.

It cannot be claimed that KwaZulu has untold mineral wealth easily available for immediate pickings. What it does have is a stable political climate and mining legislation favourable to the investor. In KwaZulu the additional outlay is slowly bearing fruit and it is probable that several new mines will come into operation in the near future. Coal exploration has been particularly successful in the

Nongoma — Hlabisa area.

Recent research by academic institutions and mining companies has led to a better understanding of structural and other controls of ore genesis in volcanosedimentary terrains which should lead to the discovery of base-metal sulphides in this environment. Granite intrusives into greenstones and associated metasediments may

well have generated deposits of tin, tungsten and molybdenum. Hydrothermal gold mineralisation is characteristic of similar geological setting and these seem to be real promise for small-scale gold-mining operations, in the Nkandla area.

The foregoing and many other types of mineral occurrences in the country provide a good basis for the growth of a healthy mining industry in KwaZulu.

Mineral Occurrences

There is a conspicuous abundance of mineral showings in the Tugela River valley and in the Nondweni area of Nquthu District that justifies a great deal more attention than has been given to these deposits in the past. In the environs of Nkandla, low-order pyrite-gold-uranium mineralisation occurs in polymictic conglomerate, known as Dickson's Reef, and in grit layers of the Nsuze Group. Dickson's Reef was worked at Vuleka Mine west of Nkandla, at Speedwell Mine south of Ntingwe and at the Gem Mine north-west of Nkandla. Gold fields of South Africa is currently exploring the area for gold mineralisation in the "reef" in the Nkandla area.

Kynite is found south of Nkandla in interlayered kaolinite-kyanite schist beds in ferruginous phyllite and quartz-sericite schist of the Nsuze Group. Kynite constitutes between 25 and 35% of the host rock and is contained in steeply dipping layers 20-50 metres wide.

The Mlalazi Complex east of Eshowe locally contains significant copper-nickel values but no oregrade sulphides have yet been located however, the search continues. Ultrabasic and syenite bodies in Mhlathuze River valley north-east of Nkandla respectively contain minor nickel and copper mineralisation.

At the Enterprise and Sisters mines near Nondweni in the Nquthu District, gold was recovered from quartz veins in basic volcanic units, at Dumisa Mine 35km west

of Scottburgh, Umzinto District. At Nongoma-Hlabisa area, the coal field extends from north-west of Nongoma in a southerly direction to south-west of Hlabisa. As a result of the structurally complex geology, the anthracite is distributed in 16 individual reserve blocks. Coal also occurs in the Emakwezini Formation to the east of the Mfolozi and Hluhluwe Game Reserves in an area stretching from south of the Mfolozi River northwards to a locality immediately south of the Hluhluwe River.

The coal horizons in the Newcastle-Dannhauser are associated with arenaceous sediments of the Vryheid Formation. In Ladysmith area, coal seams measuring up to one metre in thickness occur in the arenaceous sequence of the Vryheid Formation in an area from east of Ladysmith eastwards towards Pomeroy.

Fluorite is found in northerly striking quartz veins associated with the acid volcanic phase of the Lebombo Group. The fluorite is generally of a high quality, but because of the intimate intergrowth of quartz and fluorite, beneficiation is difficult.

Gypsum is found in Tertiary clays near Ngebevu north of Greytown. Small isolated lens-like deposits of kieselguhr occur under cover of calcareous and siliceous sands in the Mbazwana and Lake Sibayi areas.

The future outlook of KwaZulu in relation to potential mining development is considered to be good. Clearly the resources of anthracite

and bituminous coal are the best known and most immediately available for exploitation. The heavy mineral beach sands fall in a similar category and await recovery of the steel industry. There is the strong belief that the better understanding of volcano-sedimentary deposits in remobilised terrain will lead to the discovery of massive sulphide and other deposits and there is no doubt that the vast and widespread resources of construction materials will be brought into use in the near future.

At present uranium prices, the Denny Dalton gold-uranium reserves are not economically viable. If, as is generally predicted, the uranium price increases substantially this mine may once again come into production. The anticipated price increase will provide added incentives for deeper exploration which may well add substantially to proven reserves. The quarries south of Empangeni and east of Nkwaleni are the only producers of the good quality aggregate for road-base, paving and concrete-mix. A steadily growing market exists in the Empangeni — Richards Bay complex. In the Durban metropolitan area most of the existing quarries are rapidly being depleted and it is anticipated that within the next 10 years several new quarries will be developed within the adjoining areas of KwaZulu. These should be monitored properly otherwise this asset may easily be over-exploited.