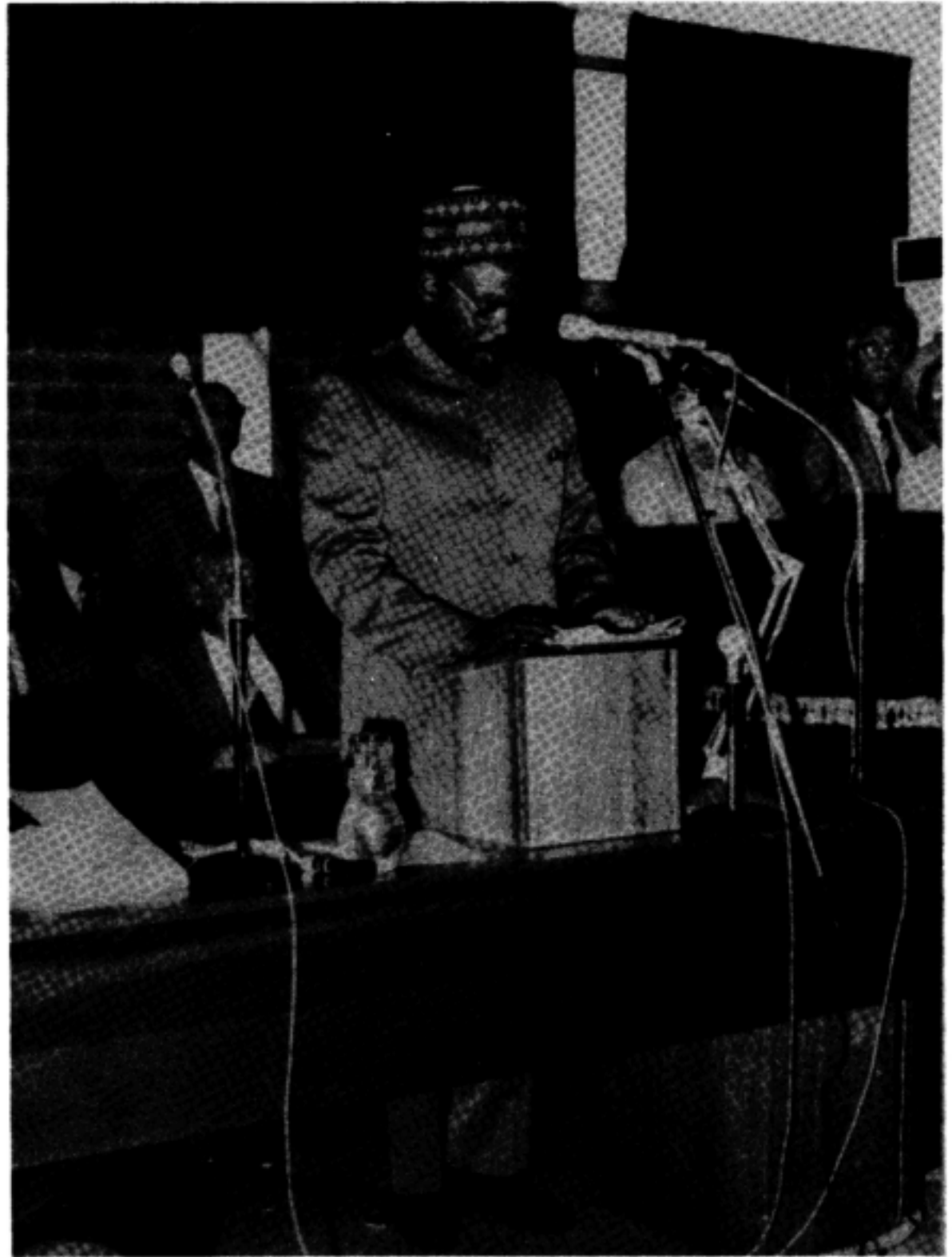


EXCERPTS OF CHIEF MINISTER'S POLICY SPEECH



Prince M.G. Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and President of Inkatha.

NATURE CONSERVATION

There is an assured and exciting future for professional conservation staff in KwaZulu. I wish to make this point clearly because it has been said that there is only limited opportunity for Whites in our organisation. This is not true. Our aim in KwaZulu is to employ the best people for the job, whoever they are, if they are prepared to work with us as colleagues.

Honourable members may have seen the very negative article in "The Sunday Tribune" on Sunday the 13th November under the title: "KwaZulu elephant fence forces people off the land" — "DON'T FENCE ME OUT". I want to say that I have the greatest admiration for Mr. Ian Wiley, the Editor of "The Sunday Tribune". He is not only a great journalist in his own right but he is also a courageous human being as was seen by the whole world when he stood out so firmly for a No vote in the recent referendum.

BLACK-WHITE CONFLICT

I am also aware that as Newspapers operate one can not always hold Editors responsible for what happens at the level of Sub-Editors and below. The press in South Africa is on the one hand a courageous one for which we have the greatest admiration. But on the other hand there is a lot of manipulation that goes on below the level of Editors. The present Black-White conflict in South Africa, and the current debate on the use of violence to bring about change in South Africa on the one hand, and the use of non-violent strategies on the other hand has created a serious dichotomy in our society. There is a lot of manipulation that goes on at present particularly by forces for change that have opted for violence. I have information which I cannot divulge here of many journalists that are today on the payroll of these forces for change who advocate violence

as the only strategy for change. Their priority is to be as negative as possible about those who follow non-violence as a strategy.

'The Sunday Tribune' has its share of these manipulated journalists who while white South Africa has demonstrated so forcefully its rejection of any idea of sharing power with blacks in the recent Referendum, continue to create divisions between black people, while posing as liberals. Kevin Davie who wrote this article is a good example of what I am talking about here.

TEMBE ELEPHANT GAME RESERVE

We black people are always depicted as being anti-Conservation and always as if no wild life would be left, if we were placed in charge

of all the Game Reserves. The whole idea that a black administration like the KwaZulu administration should preserve an Elephant Reserve is so anathema to most whites that to prove our savagery they have resorted to writing as negatively about it as possible. There is nothing that we black can do that is right. When people indulge in Elephant poaching on neighbouring African States thousands of words are written about it in international media. When we Zulus preserve the elephant which has had such a vital part in our history and culture, Mr. Davie and company feel constrained to be as negative about our effort as possible. Look at our KwaZulu crest. it is dominated by the Elephant. We Zulus refer to our Kings as the Elephant or the Lion

that is why when we salute our King we say:

Wena we Ndlovu, wena we-Ndlovu Bayetha

'You of the Elephant, You of the Elephant, Bring our enemies to us so that we can stab them to death'

IMPORTANCE OF ELEPHANTS

King Shaka and other kings who followed him on the Zulu throne up to King Solomon Nkayishana ka Dinuzulu (the father of the Senior Prince, grandfather of the present king and full brother to my mother Princess Magogo) all gave elephant tusks as gifts to honoures guests. The Zulu Regiment that was sent by King Solomon ka Dinuzulu to Maputa to kill an elephant, in order to get tusks that were to be presented to HRH Prince Edward the Prince of Wales (who later became Edward VIII who visited Eshowe in 1925, was named by King Solomon as UPHONDOLWE-NDLOVU Regiment — The Elephant Tusks Regiment. Some of them are still alive.

I give that background to indicate the importance of the elephant in our Zulu history and culture. I hope that this will indicate how important it is to the Zulu people that we preserve elephant life in KwaZulu where it still exists. This however does not fit us into the mould of destroyers of animal life, that whites in general always try to cast us into. Thus Mr. Kevin Davie's article in "The Sunday Tribune".

EXTERNAL MISSION OF ANC

There are other reasons as well. As all of you know this Elephant Reserve is in the Ingwavuma district which is a very sensitive area bordering as it does on Mocambique. Creating discontent there suits some people who operate within a certain strategy. While I was busy fighting the excission of Ingwavuma by the Prime Minister who wanted to hand it over to Swaziland with over 100 000 black people, some scurrilous circulars denigrating me were heavily distributed in the Ingwavuma by certain people in the name of the External Mission of ANC. Members will remember

the circulars I refer to. Who actually distributed them no one knows for certain. That is why I have not said that it was the External Mission of ANC, but those who distributed these claimed to do so in the name of the External Mission of ANC. It could be anybody. It suits many whites even liberal whites who in their heart of hearts enjoy white power and white privilege to stir the pot of division amongst black people to keep us apart. Anyone who doubts this can remember how most newspapers went mad distorting and telling lies about what happened at the University of Zululand on the 29th October. Some of these lies were published in "The Sunday Tribune", for the same reason.

MR KEVIN DAVIE — SUNDAY TRIBUNE'S REPORTER

Between the last session and now, other circulars have been issued denigrating me and Inkatha at a school in Chief M. Nyawo's area in the Ingwavuma district. So no one can doubt the sensitivity of that area. This background is important before I start reporting the lies which Mr. Davie's pen published in the article in question. This will enable members to understand how politically mischievous it was for this gentleman to publish the tissue of lies which appeared in "The Sunday Tribune" last Sunday. The ramifications of what he has done will be felt by all of us here in the next decade or two. There is nothing whites would love more than a black civil war between us as black people. The high orchestration of the slightest dissension amongst us, is a result of these efforts to create a black civil war, while they can pose as liberals, while the rest of them have their jack-boots on our necks. Mr. Kevin Davie has done a magnificent job, in this respect. I do not say there are no genuine liberals amongst whites. They are but real ones are very few as was evidenced in the results of the recent Referendum. The person that was used so much by Mr. Davie is an employee of the KwaZulu government. However that is not the issue at present.

The substance of these allegations are that:

1. The erection of an elephant proof fence is considered undesirable by the people living in the area and that leading scientific opinion felt it to be unnecessary.
2. The reserve robbed the local populace of traditional benefits without offering them anything in return.
3. People expected to move, due to the reserve's establishment were not adequately compensated.
4. Due to a lack of communication, a situation of open hostility between the Tembe Tribe and the KwaZulu authorities has resulted.
5. Relations between Reserve staff and their neighbours were so bad that Game Scouts are accused of having shot dead a man engaged in the legitimate occupation of herding his cattle.

As far as the need for an elephant fence is concerned the first important point to bear in mind is that the decision to fence the area was taken largely as a result of repeated requests by the people themselves. The notion of "Elephant people" living happily "with the elephants" is largely a romantic one. The fact that "about ten people have been killed by elephants over the years" speaks for itself. While we accept that it may be possible to train elephants to keep away from crops by shooting crop raiders in areas where the home ranges of elephants and the lands are situated adjacent to each other, this is not the case in the Tembe Elephant Park. In the Tembe Elephant Park cultivation actually takes place within the home range of the elephants. One shudders to think how many elephants would have to be shot before they learnt to avoid cultivated areas.

Furthermore it is our contention that scientific opinion is not sharply divided with regard to the need for a fence. An extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee for

Maputaland dated 29 March 1983 bears this out admirably.

It is asserted that confining the elephants within the Tembe Elephant Park would result in irreparable damage to the ecologically sensitive Sihangwane Forest. Here it must be emphasised that the northern boundary of the reserve (i.e. The Mozambique Border) will not be elephant fenced. The elephants will thus not be confined but will continue to use traditional migratory routes between the Maputo Elephant Reserve and the Tembe Elephant Park.

The Tembe Tribal Authority has been party to the establishment of the Tembe Elephant Park since negotiations began some five years ago. The Tembe Tribe are in fact extremely well aware of the need to conserve all their natural resources and co-operate well with the Bureau on such diverse matters as fishing at Kosi Bay and the protection of Indigenous Forests. Induna Masinga, a senior Induna in the Tribal Council, has been appointed to the Management Board of the Tembe Elephant Park. Contrary to there being a breakdown of communication in the area, relations between the Bureau of Natural Resources and the Tembe Tribe may be seen as one of co-operation.

The Bureau of Natural Resources can only repeat what it has said publicly before about the tragic death of Mr. Mazibuko. It was a most regrettable incident and the law takes its course in this matter. The Attorney-General has declined to prosecute and has instructed that an inquest be held. The full facts should then emerge. Poaching is a great problem in this area — some 2 000 snares were confiscated in a period of three months. Elephants with deformed trunks are eloquent proof of the mindlessness of this practice.

DROUGHT RELIEF EXPENDITURE 1983

Purchase of water tankers	R 625 601
Drilling of boreholes	R 415 022

Equipping of boreholes	R 54 833
Financial assistance to Farmers	R 148 230
Temporary employment	R 688 365
Hiring of S.A.D.F. water tanker	R 23 484
Running costs of water tankers	
Petrol, diesel, maintenance	<u>R 17 782</u>
Total amount spent at the end of September 1983	<u><u>R1 973 317</u></u>

Figures for October 1983 are still being submitted by districts.

DROUGHT RELIEF

Mr. Speaker, Sir Honourable Members, we all feel greatly relieved now that our parched earth at least has the chance of being resuscitated. The terrible drought and the human tragedy which followed in its wake is something which will live in our memories for a long time. I am indeed pleased to be able to inform this House that we took whatever steps there were within our means to alleviate the suffering of those affected by the drought. The drought was particularly felt because its ravages took effect at a time when the whole country was experiencing economic depression. Loss of income in the rural areas was thus a compounded loss of wages, stock and produce.

As we all know, the land on which we are expected to survive in our millions is woefully inadequate in the first place and the droughts which from time to time devastate the land and its people have aggravated consequences. There is the problem of economic recession, there is the problem of drought and there is the problem of white greed which has left us with so little with which to face the hazards of nature.

We must be very sensitive to this threefold compounded problem, because a hungry people facing the hazards of nature, being thwarted by politics to escape from their plight, become an angry people, and anger and hopelessness combine to create tensions

which interfere with our deep involvement in our struggle for liberation in this country. Every member of this House, Mr. Speaker, Sir, should return to their places to tell the people that we on our side have put drought relief very high on our priority list.

R415 022 SPEN ON BOREHOLES

During the year 1983 up to September, we have spent R625 601 on the purchase of water tankers. As you all know there were many places where even water for human consumption dried up and these tankers were deployed into the worst hit areas to bring clean water to the mothers in households even in remote places. This was an emergency measure which had to be undertaken and we did our best to follow this measure up with preventative measures. We spent R415 022 on drilling new bore holes. There are some who argue that drilling bore holes is wrong because it lowers the water table. Our policy beyond your control, you have no option but to reach out for it. There are some who believe that the drought is good because it kills off excess cattle which the land cannot carry, and those who do not want to drill for water perhaps come very close to having callous attitudes to people which they have to animals. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hasten to add that in the magnitude of the problem we face, there has been a great and concerted effort on behalf of all to do whatever could be done, and the discussions amongst ourselves about what is appropriate to do and what is not appropriate to do so has been well-intentioned discussion. But we cannot treat people as expendable items and conservation goes hand in hand with human wisdom.

We also spent R54 833 on equipping bore holes and our need proved so great that the tankers that we purchased and those that we already had, were insufficient to meet the plight of the people. We had therefore to spend R23 484 hiring water tankers from the South African Defence Force. We also spent R17 782 on the running

costs incurred in keeping our tankers on the move. But these measures were woefully inadequate and we took the further step of spending R688 365 on temporary employment to give the people in the worst hit areas at least some income, and we spent R148 230 in assistance to farmers. Mr. Speaker, Sir, these expenditures amount to a total of R1 973 317.

WE MUST GIRD OUR LOINS

In our impoverished circumstances, this is a vast amount of money but

we would have spent more if we had more to spend. The financial circumstances in which we have to administer to the needs of the people amount to a straight jacket on our human endeavours. Mr. Speaker, Sir, every member of this House must inform the people that the KwaZulu Government has done what we humanly can do. Beyond this, we can only struggle to liberate the country from political and economic oppression. We cannot live on charity and hand-outs; we are a suffering people and we must gird our loins with fortitude; we must strengthen

our hearts with resolve and we must reach out in unity so that we create the circumstances in which the perils of nature and the hazards to life itself are met within the structures of a united and democratic society, where all are equal before the constitution and the law. Until that day suffering will be disproportionate in this country, and our people must understand that for every measure we take to meet poverty here and now, we must take a thousand or ten thousand measures to liberate the country we love so well.

OAU SHOULD CONSIDER INKATHA'S ROLE



*Dr O.D. Dhlomo
Secretary-General of Inkatha.*

At the present moment frontline States of Mozambique, Angola, Zambia and Tanzania are playing a significant role in the struggle for liberation in South Africa as waged by the external mission of A.N.C. While this African gesture of comradeship in the liberation struggle is highly commended and appreciated, there are disturbing signs that African States are clearly reluctant to recognise internally-based liberation movements in South Africa, like

Inkatha, as key allies in the struggle for the total liberation of Africa.

INKATHA BATTLES WITH APARTHEID

Firstly the attitude of African States appears to be that authentic liberation movements are those that operate from outside the borders of the countries they seek to liberate. The contradictory message we are clearly getting from Africa is that authentic and gallant freedom fighters are those who prefer to fight thousands of kilometres away from the frontline where the liberation struggle is fiercest. Since its birth eight (8) years ago in 1975, Inkatha under its leader, has occupied the frontline position in the struggle for the total liberation of all oppressed people. Inkatha has fought fearlessly for total liberation right inside South Africa and without sheltering beneath foreign flags. The President of Inkatha faces the architects of our oppression on a day to day basis and he is ever engaged in pitched battles with apartheid on the very battlefield where apartheid was conceived.

We should now ask African leaders and the Organisation of African Unity what additional credentials for recognition they

expect of Inkatha and its leader. Fighting apartheid where it hurts most is fighting it inside South Africa alongside the millions of its victims. That is what the President of Inkatha is doing. Is this in itself not enough for Inkatha and its President to win African and O.A.U. recognition?

AUTHENTIC REPRESENTATIVES

It appears that African leaders and the O.A.U. tend to think that the only genuine struggle is the armed struggle. Almost without exception Africa recognises only those liberation movements that have or profess to have chosen the armed struggle as the vehicle for liberation. Whether or not that so-called armed struggle is viable or effective, does not seem to concern Africa. Exiled South African liberation movements like the A.N.C. and P.A.C. which have been trying without success for the last 23 years to launch an effective armed struggle, are still recognised by Africa and the O.A.U. as the sole and authentic representatives of the people of South Africa. The fact that an armed struggle launched from outside needs a strong internal movement like Inkatha to complement it through non-violent strategies, does not seem to concern Africa. The fact that most