

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

We support the proposal for the appointment of a High Commissioner for human rights. We call upon the family of nations, conscious of the good done by the European court of human rights, to agree on the institution of a court of human rights of the United Nations. We hope that the next session of the General Assembly, acting on the basis of the report submitted by the commission on human rights, will approve our proposed optional protocol for the abolition of capital punishment.

It was a mark of progress when, on the initiative of my country, the thirty-fifth General Assembly included in its agenda international preventive measures to avoid new flows of refugees . . .

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Co-operation between the IMF, development and commercial banks as well as between the governments of debtor and creditor countries, must be intensified. The commercial banks must be ready to provide even more loans. The international monetary fund, the world bank and the regional development banks must render their contribution. To do so they must receive the necessary funds from their member countries.

PROTECTIONIST POLICIES

The ability of these proven institutions to function must be preserved if the basic conditions for the economic recovery of the third world and of the world as a whole is not to be placed in jeopardy. Rescheduling must allow for special individual circumstances and take place within the scope of sensible stabilization programmes. More effective measures are needed to counter protectionism. Commodity markets and the earnings from commodity exports must be stabilized by means of such measures, coupled with resolute adjustment policies on the part of the developing countries, the present crisis can be overcome and the development process consolidated and energetically continued. To ensure the success of development efforts the industrial countries must not only keep their markets open to exports from developing countries but widen them. Protectionist policies towards the developing countries are tantamount to refusing development.

COMECON COUNTRIES

East-south trade must also be intensified. The industrialized state-trading nations of eastern Europe account for only four per cent of exports from developing countries, whereas the market economy industrial countries

absorb 67 per cent. Thus the western industrialized countries import more than 16 times as much from the developing countries as the comecon countries, although they have only about twice their population . . .

PRIVATE INVESTMENT

Official development aid must be complemented by private direct investment in the third world and by co-operation between companies in the developed and industrialized countries. In the third world too private investment must become one of the driving forces of growth . . .

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Preserving the natural basis of life on an earth that has become smaller means a task that will be crucial for the future of mankind. In Europe the forests are dying in other regions of the world the deserts and steppes are spreading, the land is becoming barren. The air is becoming more and more polluted, the ecological balance of lakes and rivers, even of the oceans, is in jeopardy. The ecosystems of tropical regions, too, are particularly sensitive, and many developing countries have suffered environmental damage which at the same time does great harm to the economy. Thus environmental protection must even now be an integral part of any development strategy . . .

THE CURSE AND WASTE OF BEING BLACK

Mr C.D.S. Mbutu writes from KwaMashu — Durban

The life of any human being is beset between eternities, namely, the "ETERNITY OF BIRTH AND THE ETERNITY OF DEATH". Both these eternities are imposed upon us by the Almighty. None of us ever asked to be born and none of us asks to die. None of us ever chose the continent or country of our origin. None of us ever chose the tribe into which we were born. None of us ever asked for the colour and language of our tribe. For all I can imagine, one could easily have been born an insect, a lizard or a beast, but thank God we are humans. Black, white, brown or yellow, we are all humans.

Currently, we in Natal/Kwazulu have an intelligent, practical and far sighted national leader, Dr. Chief M.G. Buthelezi, who has hitherto displayed wonderful dedication in his leadership. He has geared and swung his leadership into the realm and wave

length of the times, which is God's plan. He says coolly that revolution and violence is not the answer to the cause of our struggle because violence can be stopped and completely killed by force of arms, but evolution and non-violence can't. So I want to assert here the

natural evolution of the African. They can thwart and retard it, as they are doing, but for how long? So we Africans need enough strength and faith to strive on knowing that time is on our side and that we will win the struggle for liberation with or without loss

of time, lives and resources. Meanwhile we should be actively engaged and involved in bringing about change of heart of the white man through non-violent means such as negotiations at conference tables, wherever possible, or through the country's media and books, until the white man sees reason not to push or challenge us to fighting but agree to meet us at negotiating tables and national conventions.

Several times our leader has warned that whites must know that no one can stop a violent struggle in the event of an explosion which is most likely in the light of the white man's stubbornness and arrogance, but the African is not going to plan it unless and until God has provided a correct setting.

This argument is no sign of weakness or cowardice, but of strength and prudence. Our survival is very important and precious to us because the only time when one is effective and productive is when one is alive. Our numbers are our only weapon at the moment and so must be guarded with extreme care and jealousy until the most eventuality.

Chief Buthelezi has repeatedly warned his followers during Inkatha rallies and conferences, exhorting them to lean more on reason than on emotional feelings. He is quick to quip that his rivals and adversaries both inside and outside Inkatha criticise him severely for his non-violent stance. They demand military action, quoting the successes of other African states elsewhere on the African continent, but Buthelezi feels the timing would be wrong for such action on our part and in our part of the continent. Inkatha is with and behind him on this point.

I think his adversaries are becoming somewhat jealous of the image Chief Buthelezi has cut locally and abroad so far. They accuse him of trading with his politics, saying Pretoria pays him for being a chief, etc. etc., but when one poses the question, "Where are you talking from?", the answer is invariably

from somewhere within the system. Then what is the difference? I feel they fear loss of face if they should abandon or change their chosen courses and throw weight behind Buthelezi and swell Inkatha numbers and ranks.

This is a great pity because everybody knows that Chief Buthelezi is a former A.N.C. member. The A.N.C. met its doom when it became violent and militant. The voice of the black man in South African politics could not be heard for nearly 15 years after the banning of the A.N.C. and other kindred organisations. The saying says, "If you can't beat your enemy, go with him", and you will find yourselves talking and negotiating. That is what Chief Buthelezi, a former A.N.C. member, is now doing as leader of Inkatha and Chief Minister of Kwazulu. Changing courses from A.N.C. to Inkatha did not diminish the chief's political stature and image, instead it enhanced it, because working within the system gave him a platform which he is using extensively and very profitably in the best interests of all black people of South Africa. It is this simple logic which the A.N.C. diehards, and other kindred organisations that have gone underground, are refusing to see. Otherwise there is no change in the struggle. Instead Inkatha has and continues to make headway in putting the African's case and point of view in broad daylight for all to know. Result? Jealousy!

Talk of action? If I would be asked I would suggest that Inkatha funds be poured ruthlessly on building more schools and technikons. In a sense, subsidize the South African Government on what it budgets for African education and training. After schools would follow housing. That would be action, positive and strategic action at that, and very relevant to the cause of the struggle. (Opinion).

Chief Buthelezi sees the masses that follow and support him, not only as voters but as beneficiaries from whatever gains his leadership will forge. He always talks fondly of the masses who see him

as their saviour. But he is equally aware of a core of jackals who want to prey on the faithful masses. These jackals are his closest lieutenants, some of them, whom he cannot easily shake off. Some are influential business tycoons who wield economic power but who are very greedy and selfish. These jackals are the people who now hate him and have for some time been conspiring on forming an opposition with short cut schemes for riches and more riches regardless of the faithful poor masses. (Uquqaba).

Dear reader, it is important to review the past in order to assess the present and forecast the future. The whole of Natal, as mapped by the white man, shows that part of South Africa which Shaka owned and ruled. Shaka acquired this portion of South Africa by conquest of the different African tribes of his day and unified them into one Zulu nation. It is noteworthy that all the chiefs and their tribes who did not succumb to Shaka's authority had, by the time he died in 1928, fled over the Natal borders as indicated on the map. It is also noteworthy that those chiefs who succumbed to Shaka's authority after their conquest retained their identities to this day. But they acknowledged and pledged their allegiance to the Zulu kings right down the line from King Shaka to the present Zulu king. The genealogy has never been broken.

King Shaka, the conquerer, in principle and practice never oppressed his victims. Instead he gave them citizenship within the Zulu nation like anybody else. This gave the victims status and honour and in return they gave Shaka a genuine pledge of allegiance and support. As a result there has never been an uprising by any of the conquered tribes by Shaka to this day.

In passing I wish to mention that Shaka's dominion if properly mapped, the southern boundary would have been the Umzimvubu River, which cuts almost through the middle of the Transkei. According to Shaka's praises, an irrefutable historical record, Shaka

had chased a Pondo chief right into the Transkei and across the Umzimvubu River. He was only left to return to the Transkei to pitch up a kraal near this river to mark the extent of his conquered territory when his brothers assassinated him.

After the death of Shaka, subsequent Zulu kings experienced misfortunes in varying degrees, always losing to the white man in their military engagements in the defence of their kingdoms which culminated in King Dinuzulu losing all that had been Shaka's land to the whites and died a loner and in contempt.

In fact what happened is that, after Shaka's death, the white man, both Briton and Boer, engaged in a systematic, fraudulent and treacherous plunder of Shaka's dominion which had constituted the whole of Natal, by gradually pushing the Zulu from choice areas of arable and habitable land into uninhabitable and sometimes decidedly barren and unproductive areas at the point of a gun.

Who can now deny that the African, the original owner of the land, is by legislation and whims of successive white government administrations continually being dispossessed of his land, resettled, harassed and terrorised into a state of confusion, frustration, insecurity and of not belonging? By the grace of God he has survived and multiplied from a few thousands in Shaka's day to millions at the present times. Through adaptation and circumstantial conditioning, he has tolerated the state of affairs and managed to co-exist in albeit an uneasy truce with his fellow countrymen, the Whites, Coloured and Indians.

When a country is at war, it mobilises all the fit men and women up to the age of 65 to the front line. Back home people must still work on the farms, mines, factories, workshops, etc. to keep supplies flowing to the fighting columns. The men and women of all colours who keep these essential services and industries going form the Home Front. A

strong and reliable Home Front depends on the best conditions of service, top wages and salaries which make up for contented labour force which in turn props up the spirit and morale of the fighting soldier on to victory.

This is where Chief Buthelezi's leadership fits in like a glove. He is the leader of the times, born to lead. His age, his background of upbringing and his education are the necessary tools and ingredients required to sustain him in his role of leadership, which must cover the entire duration of his physical life and only leave it by death. His role of leadership does not excite him because he is not going to leave it or have it taken away from him tomorrow. He is the most travelled leader of his age which puts him in orbit and wave length of the outside world, not just South Africa. The contacts he has made so far, and is still making more, is proof of his relevance as a true born leader. His adversaries and cynics accuse him of doing more talking and less action. What is Buthelezi talking? Is he talking trash or sense? Why do people who matter always clamour for his speeches which he never fails to write? I say his talks, if he is talking, are a necessary brush to brush off the cobwebs of slave mentality from the minds of the people he has been called upon to lead. You and me are only too aware of how much indoctrination we have had from our oppressors in the last three centuries. If now we are suddenly allowed a measure of self determination, then a period of training and preparation is a must, otherwise chaos, corruption and murder will follow.

The amount of political conscientising that has been achieved through yearly Inkatha rallies and conferences, considering the amount of obstruction and senseless bickering from within and without Inkatha fold, also deserve lavish praise. If Chief Buthelezi would die today, his written speeches would remain food for researchers, historians and writers for centuries long after his death. If all what I have remarked about does not constitute action, then

somebody's head must be read. True, the leadership has made mistakes in its varied administration and by so doing has acquired a lot of valuable experience. We learn by mistakes, which is not unnatural. So what is wrong with that? Long life Chief Buthelezi!

Chief Buthelezi with his Kwazulu Cabinet have established a paramilitary camp, known as 'EMANDLENI' where African youth receive instruction and training in physical fitness and self discipline and mental readiness to be equal to any ugly situation or emergency in African communities. I see "EMANDLENI" and "MANGOSUTHU TECHNIKON" as the thin end of the wedge in the realisation of the dreams of two great sons of Africa, King Shaka and Dr. J.L. Dube. Both these great sons who lived and died almost a century apart, died striving to get the African educated and trained as a pre-requisite to the struggle.

We now hope that sanity and calm will be displayed at the negotiating tables between Natal/Kwazulu and the South African Government from now onwards until the crucial question of imbalance in the sharing and distribution of power and wealth among racial groups concerned has been resolved as God wished when His own "APARTHEID" collapsed as explained elsewhere in this observation.

Now to end this discourse, I wish to say that in my humble opinion, I see no point in Kwazulu splitting into political parties at this stage. What puzzles me most is the motive behind the formation of these opposition parties, because nearly all of them that have showed their heads so far are master-minded and funded by certain white government departments.

I consider this meddling in Kwazulu politics as quite embarrassing, unnecessary and detrimental to all concerned. Rumour and local gossip at Kwamashu has it that the new opposition is masterminded and based at Kwamashu. While it has the blessing and active support of wealthy African business men, it

is heavily financially backed by the usual white government departments. If this is true, then it will be clear that the motive is devoid of any national interests and welfare as enunciated in the Inkatha Constitution.

Then one would like to know the aims and objects of the opposition. Do they want to opt for Pretoria's independence and forfeit the South African citizenship which

Inkatha is strenuously opposing? While I cannot explain at this juncture what is really happening but it is a fact that many Transkeians have been rendered stateless since the Transkei became independent, which was not the case when the same Transkeians still enjoyed the South African citizenship.

Long live Dr. Chief M.G. Buthelezi, our national leader!

for plantation's growth is worked by the management forestry staff and the Dept. rents R1 per ha. to the tribe. The product when yielding is done, is the KwaZulu Court revenue. KwaZulu has got 9 plantations planted. The area they cover totals to about 22 000 ha. under trees (planted)

Extension

Forestry pamphlets, Radio announcements, meetings to encourage, tree-planting, visits to schools and wind-breaks, planting is done. Individual persons plant their own woodlots advised by trained foresters.

Law Enforcement

Forest guards patrol the plantations for irregularities.

These serve as Forestry police and do all they can to keep order within each plantation.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY DIVISION

It is of great importance to realise the need of forestry and consider it as one of the Community development important projects.

Different types of trees, have many important uses. To mention a few examples:

- (1) Pine — Pulp timber — paper and furniture timber, timber for housing.
- (2) Tamboti — furniture planks for our housing, desks, tables, doors etc.
- (3) Gum-tree — Pulp timber — railway slipper, poles and paper.
- (4) Wattle — Used to treat leather for shoes, firewood.
- (5) Match poplar — Match sticks.

We may think of any species and its use, we can eventually see that there are many things which depend on forestry products which cannot carry on without it. On the employment question, just think of different families who send children to schools being maintained by plantations pay, and people working at different saw-mills and pulp-industries for their living needs which eventually may be said to be development in long terms. Without money, development is retarded and even living becomes a problem. For the people who work for Forestry, it is very important, and the people who

realise it as the source of many human needs. What is forestry? To answer this question we would say it is a project consisting of the following sub-divisions: Forestry Management (Plantation work) Training of personnel, Research, Forestry extension advising people how to plant trees and Law enforcement. Forestry is a very wide subject. But few sub-headings have been mentioned.

We really have to do something to promote planting of trees. What has been done by the Dept. of Forestry to satisfy the needs of the community? Let us look at the following steps taken by this Dept.

Personnel

Training of more Foresters. This is done by offering bursaries to students, sending them to Fort Cox for forestry training, and in service training of Forestry personnel.

The in-service courses are conducted at Training centres to train officials on different forestry aspects. An example is training for the establishment of community woodlots meant to produce timber for different tribes at their places.

Land Tenure

Chiefs are consulted to provide land for afforestation. The tribal woodlots are planted by the community concerned. The department provides the advice, plants, transport and sometimes fencing. The land that the Chiefs allocate

