

# SOWETO RESOLUTIONS

Inkatha prayer meeting that was held at Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto in Johannesburg on the 15 April 1984 — attended by ± 40 000 people passed the following resolution:

We who are gathered at this Inkatha Prayer Meeting in Soweto on Sunday 15th April, 1984 condemn the action of certain leaders of propagating disinvestment in South Africa without consulting us the workers and oppressed people and getting our approval.

We urge that foreign investors invest as much as possible in South Africa so that our struggle should be waged with full stomachs.

We give the mandate to His Excellency, the President of Inkatha and other leaders of his ilk to intensify the effort of inviting foreign investors to invest in this country as much as they can.

"When Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe were liberated through the armed struggle some black South Africans were extremely convinced that it is the only strate-

# INKATHA YOUTH BRIGADE AND LEGISLATION

By Dumisani Makhanya

There is growing concern in the Black community as to what can actually be done about the cleanliness of their neighbourhoods. This has eventually caused the Inkatha Youth to campaign for the environmental clean-up.

Whilst they fight tooth and nail to better their squalid living conditions in their homes, they find that the problem of litter at their doorsteps and their neighbourhoods is rendering their efforts to improve their homes futile.

The Inkatha Youth Brigade takes it upon itself to mobilise the community to do something about this problem.

We are aware that traditionally coldrink, beer and canned food companies have been identified as the chief culprits, but our research, while not totally absolving them has shown that packaging in general can be categorized into paper 33,33%, plastics 25%, metal 25%, glass 8%, cotton, jute, hession and other materials 7,2%.

In 1984, the packaging industry should generate revenues of R2,2bn. This represents approximately 2,7% of the gross domestic product. This also represents a significant contribution to the economy in terms of capital investment and job creation but it also puts a heavy social respon-

sibility on the packaing industry and the distribution sector.

The KwaZulu Government spends approximately R2 million per annum on refuse collection and on cleaning the environment generally. This allocation cannot be increased even marginally because of many high priority demands on its financial resources.

Because the private sector has to date not shown any interest in resolving the problem of litter in Black areas, the Inkatha Youth Brigade has called on the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly to consider passing legislation to introduce a deposit on all non-returnable containers. The object of such legislation would be to help minimise the occurrence of litter and also to lessen the financial burden on the KwaZulu Government budget, thus making more funds available for allocation to other priority areas.

Legislation is by no means the most ideal solution. In this regard we would like the private sector to explore alternatives with the Youth Brigade. Therefore the Inkatha Youth Brigade appealed to all those concerned companies who wish to explore this issue further to communicate with Mr Ntwe Mafole at Private Bag 9 ULUNDI 3838, Tel. 0358-9330.

# DOROTHY NYEMBE BROUGHT INSURGENTS TO KWAPHINDANGENE

By Vusi Sosibo

gy blacks can follow to achieve liberation" Chief Buthelezi told about 40 000 chanting crowds at Jabulani Amphitheatre in Johannesburg.

Addressing this historic gathering, Chief Buthelezi said that the armed struggle is not the solution to South Africa's political problems. Apart from non-

violence being a noble cause, all logistics did not favour the armed struggle as a means of liberating blacks in South Africa. All African state's troops can never stand against South African troops, he said.

Commenting on the Nkomati Accord he said that this has vindicated his unwavering stand and

argument that blacks just have no chance at the moment of challenging the Racist Regime through the armed struggle so called. "My attitude was not only based on my convictions on the strategy of non-violence, but even on the basis of pragmatism, the armed struggle was to me a non-starter for the foreseeable future, he said. Chief Buthelezi then said that he was