HOMELANDS — KWA ZULU.

16 JANUARY 1979 — 30 APRIL 1979

# KwaZulu 'flooded' by new pupils

NM 16/1/89

(107)

African Affairs Correspondent

KWAZULU will be confronted by a massive intake of about 180 000 new pupils when schools open on February 6, said a spokesman for the Department of Education at Ulundi yesterday.

This will bring the total number of pupils of all age groups to about 950 000.

With a mere 14 000 teachers in KwaZulu this will mean more than 60 to a teacher, and officials have pointed out that about 93 percent of KwaZulu's education budget goes on salaries "leaving very little for furniture and facilities."

It will not be possible to eradicate the double-session system in the junior schools because, as an official said, "KwaZulu simply can't afford to employ more teachers, even if they were available".

The six teachers' training colleges in KwaZulu produce only about 1 000 new teachers annually.

A total of 101 new schools were registered last year bringing the number of KwaZulu schools to 2 070.

Star 17/1/79

# Parallel education not on — Buthelezi

Own Correspondent

DURBAN—KwaZulu's Chief Minister and the Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in Durban today, that although it was natural that blacks should clamour for a uniform system of education, it was not possible for blacks to have an identical syllabus to that of whites.

Opening the annual conference of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, he said he always had misgivings whenever people spoke about a uniform system of education for all race groups.

Although blacks had become sensitive about differentiation based solely on colour because Bantu Education had been devised to make blacks "hewers of wood and drawers of water," he doubted whether most people knew where blacks were headed when they spoke about uniform education.

**FUTURE**

Chief Buthelezi said that, although blacks were confident of ultimate victory and the creation of a free and open society, "we have also to accept that even if South Africa were liberated tomorrow, we will, for the foreseeable future, be a country of contrasts, with developed sections and developing or underdeveloped sections."

Mr R L Peteni, president of the association, said it stood for one united South Africa in which there would be no balkanisation, regionalism or tribalism.

Mr Peteni said his association wanted a South Africa which would not be split into warring factions.

# Black teaching must be 'freed' — Gatsha

RDM 18/1/79

(107)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Blacks were confident of their ultimate victory and would therefore have to plan for the day when they took their "rightful place in our country — in government, in production and in the distribution of goods and services", Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said yesterday.

But, he said when he opened the 57th annual conference of the African Teachers Association of South Africa (Atasa) in Durban, it would be necessary for the black education system to have "a liberating element" because of the generations of oppression blacks had suffered.

Quoting an American educationist, Chief Buthelezi said blacks would only be able to free themselves of oppression if they knew "how and why the myths about them emerged and were institutionalised and validated by white social scientists and and historians".

Only discipline could ensure liberation, he said.

"It is no use condemning whites for terrorising us and in the next breath do the same to our people.

"I have a right to talk about this because the conduct of certain young people in threatening their own people with violence ostensibly in the cause of the struggle in fact set the struggle back."

Young people had to be made aware of the danger of trying to "out-Herod Herod", and Chief Buthelezi warned that black racism could arise from white oppression.

He said schools should try to prevent pupils from becoming "chauvinistic and ethnocentric, and from developing the kinds of attitudes and perceptions about different cultural groups which present ruling groups have toward people who are different from themselves".

"To imitate the behaviour of the oppressor would be the highest compliment which powerless people could pay him," he said.

Paying tribute to black teachers, Chief Buthelezi said when Bantu Education was imposed, teachers were confronted with a dilemma:

"I do not for one moment blame those teachers who fled the country rather than remain here to battle with the black child to counter the ravages of this obnoxious system of Verwoerdian brainwashing," he said.

But the task of those who stayed was more difficult, because adopting an "ideological stance to remain ideologically pure is always easy".

If blacks were forced to wallow in the mud, "we have to wallow in the mud with them so long as we have not abandoned our principles and sense of direction in the struggle for liberation . . . we cannot abandon our people to the wolves."

He said the stand black teachers had taken had been a "monumental contribution to our black liberation struggle".

He emphasised that there was a need to link education to the community and the means of production and called on teachers to inculcate students with a sense of identification with the masses.

Sapa reports that at the conference, the president of Atasa, Mr R L Peteni, called for a national educational system for all children, with no discrimination of any kind.

1 See Table 1 o igure fo (424 992). This is appro 966, 197 ly below the local pea

2 (Transvaal) C l Report

3 (Transvaal an hamber ( s 1958 (p.51), 1960

4 Chamber of M Annual ne twin problems of and unp , 1975 (p.5: "a sho ) and l dustry experienced pour str ter of 1976").

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5 Beginning a 979 the ent in goldmining p 425 9 tuated between 428 g the n of Statistics, March 1978. for 19 tion supplied by the Mine

6 Chamber of I 962: p.

7 Derived fro e last clared gold in Chamber t 1976:

8 Chamber of for the

9 Chamber of 1962: p.9.

10 Ibid. and

11 Calculated n tonnages treated and gold output (includes small mine mber of Mines). See Chamber of Mines Annual Report 197

12 As for not statistics from Mining Statistics. During this peric of output was coming from newer better-designed m

SCD 3(4)

# 'Ultimate victory' for Blacks

(107)

NM 18/1/79

African Affairs Correspondent

**BLACKS were confident about their ultimate victory and would have, therefore, to plan for the day when they took their "rightful place in our country," Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday when he opened the African Teachers' Association conference in Durban.**

But it would be necessary for the African education system to have "a liberating element" because of the generations of oppression Blacks had suffered.

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Only discipline could ensure liberation. "It is no use condemning Whites for terrorising us and in the next breath do the same to our own people.

"I have a right to talk about this because the conduct of certain young people, in threatening their own people with violence ostensibly in the cause of the struggle, in fact set the struggle back."

Youth should be made aware of the danger of trying to "out-Herod Herod."

Chief Buthelezi warned that out of White oppression of Blacks could arise Black racism.

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RMER'S DIPLOMA IN SPEECH AND DRAMA

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Salisbury Repertory Players,
P.O. Box 838,
Salisbury,
Rhodesia.

NM 18/1/79

# Inkatha in voting row

(107)

African Affairs Correspondent

KWA MASHU town councillors claimed yesterday that Inkatha, the Black liberation movement, was trying to depose established local leaders and was, in the process, "dividing the people."

Municipal elections will be held in the township next Wednesday and the election campaign has become bitter.

Mr. Zeph Dhlomo, the mayor of Kwa Mashu, unopposed in is ward, said Inkatha officals were telling voters that Inkatha candidates had been "sent by the KwaZulu Government"

He also claimed they were acting unconstitutionally

"The constitution says Inkatha must support local leaders but these people are trying to kick out the old leaders who have worked for the people for years.

"The constitution also says no member of the Inkatha will oppose another member of the movement, but here the Inkatha branches in each ward have nominated candidates to oppose us although we are all members of Inkatha."

Another councillor, who did not want his name used, said Inkatha officials had interfered in council affairs for years. He objected to the watchdog role they had assumed: "Why do we need to be watched?"

Councillor W. Mhlongo said he liked the car — the Inkatha constitution — "but I am not happy with the drivers here."

He also resented Inkatha accusations that several councillors took bribes for services.

Mr. G. E. Bhengu, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and chairman of the Kwa Mashu region of Inkatha, claimed residents had been unhappy with the councillors for years, but had been leaderless and disunited.

Inkatha was dedicated to "providing the kind of local government the people want."

Mrs. Esther Afrika, the regional secretary, said the councillors had been invited to all Inkatha ward meetings and had had the opportunity of being nominated.

While she felt the average councillor was an Inkatha member for convenience rather than out of commitment, she pointed out the election candidates were "all people chosen by the people."

Mr. Bhengu maintained residents had lost confidence in the council. "They never held report-back meetings; they provided no channels of communication. As soon as Inkatha came into being three years ago the people began to bring their grievances to us. They said the council never protected their rights."

He also claimed his organisation had evidence there had been corruption.

Inkatha would act as a watchdog over its own people "just as we did over the council. Our people will do a better job," said Mr. Bhengu.

70 average). Thereafter (on the basis of a 19[illegible] future) he projected a steady decline over time to the end c Projected output at that stage was $^{100}/_{413}$ of its 1980 level 240 tons.

The more recent view is that gold output (which has fallen w the 1970 level) may rise somewhat from 713 tons (the current around 800 tons by 1985, and will decline thereafter to abou current level by the end of the century (Etheredge).[59] This g projection of about 355 tons - about 115 tons higher than th Plewman projection (with considerable employment implication current fairly optimistic views about the future of the dema (as by-product of,or co-product with, gold) reinforce this e In summary: we shall revise up the Plewman gold producion pr 2000 by about 50 per cent.

3.4.2 Labour productivity projections, 1980-2000

All long-run projections must be highly tentative, but feeling this is especially true for forecasts of technical progress.

Plewman made assumptions (in Section 2.2 of this chapter) about the change of techniques and labour productivity over time. In general he assumed something about what we might call marginal labour productivity in the various branches of mining viz. that all increases in the production of minerals will be at productivity rates at least

19/1/79

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# The herdboy's story

HELEN ZILLE

A ZULU herdboy sits on the hill overlooking the sweeping plain, where, 100 years ago, his ancestors inflicted a devastating defeat on the forces of the world's greatest colonial empire.

The herdboy sitting in its shadow is called Chelmsford. Lord Chelmsford was the British Lieutenant-General commanding the force sent out to destroy the Zulu might.

Today the plaque on the needle-shaped memorial in the shadow of the mountain tells a story, in epitaph form, of the men who died "fighting valiantly for Queen and country".

Variations on this romantic theme have been told for decades in British and white South African classrooms.

Another version is told in the mud and reed huts that dot the Isandhlwana valley. It is something like the version Chelmsford Ntansi tells, a version flowing from the blood with pride and passion, for his great-grandfather, he says, fought and died in the battle.

Chelmsford can point out the spot in the foothills where his ancestor crawled on his stomach to reach the outskirts of the British camp. With his finger, Chelmsford draws a half-moon across the horizon to describe the route taken by the impi to scale the hill and encircle the British invaders. He points to the white heap of stone on the hillside, which marks the shallow grave of a British soldier, as the place of the fearful hand-to-hand struggle which left his forefather with the fatal wound just below the shoulder. And he describes the route taken by the wounded warrior, around the hill, to the sanctuary of the Buffalo river, where death relieved him four days later.

Chelmsford's great-grandfather was too badly wounded to press on with the warriors to Rorke's Drift, northwest of Isandhlwana.

But Jan Taaba, 76, takes up Chelmsford's story at Rorke's Drift. His grandfather, he says, was one of the hundreds killed in battle.

Mr Taaba was born at Rorke's Drift and raised as a Christian in the Swedish mission. He worked in Johannesburg until, 18 months ago, he returned to his birthplace.

Now he sits under the central thorn tree, selling guide-books and postcards to the tourists from a large yellow suitcase.

He leads you to the battlefield, stepping nimbly over the rocky outcrops on the surrounding koppies, despite the grey pin-striped trousers, chequered waistcoat, peaked cap and green-striped tie he wears on the job.

He points out the spot on the hill where dressed in the regalia of battle, swept

Rorke's Drift — replica of the hospital.

19/1/79

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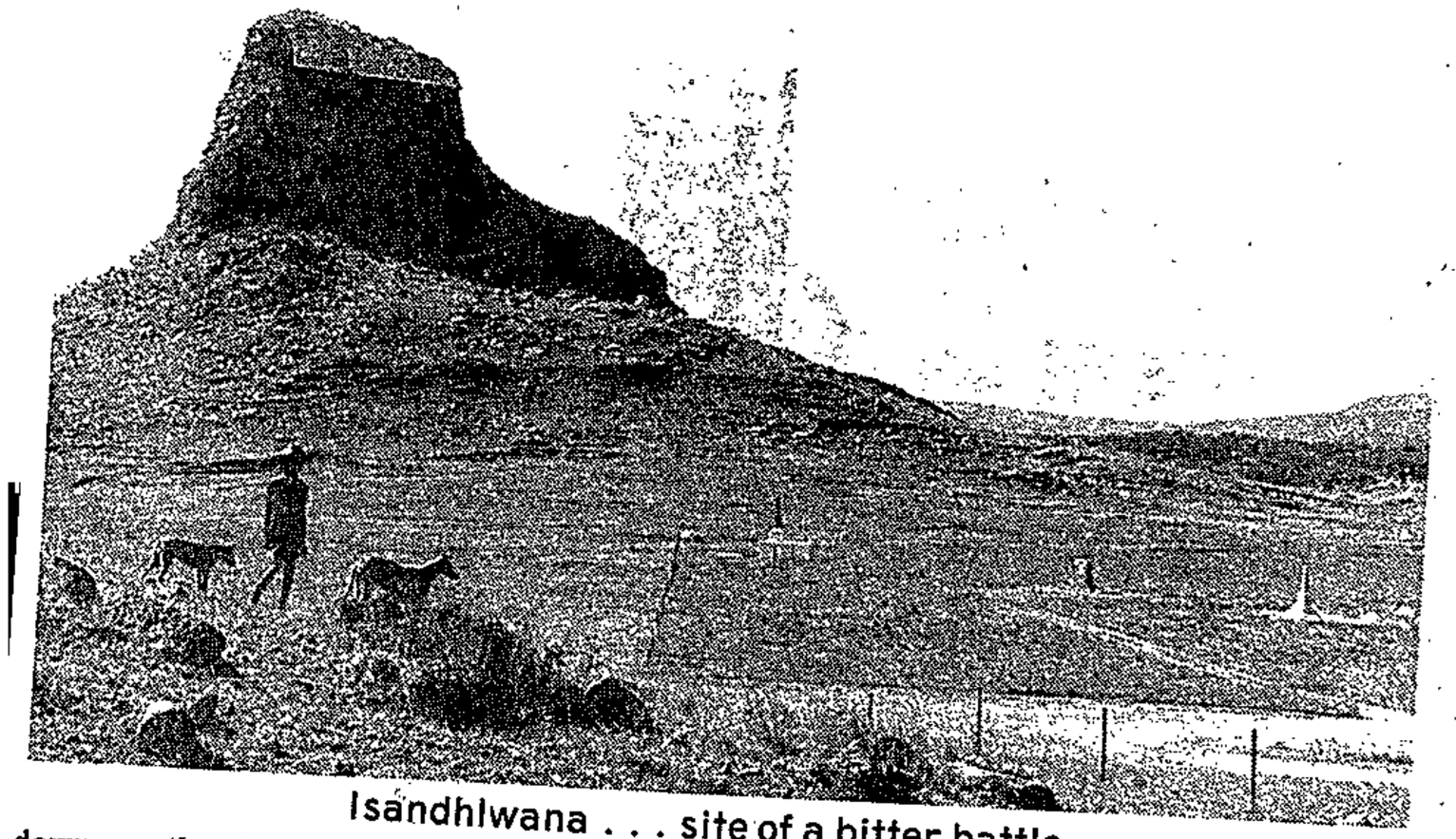

Isandhlwana . . . site of a bitter battle.

# From siege to art

ERIC ATTWELL

TWO of the few British soldiers who escaped from Isandhlwana alerted the tiny garrison at Rorke's Drift, site of a mission established by the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Sweden in 1866.

The house occupied by the first missionary, Otto Witt, was to be used as a hospital. Erected in the 1840s with 2 ft thick stone walls and yellowwood floors, the building had been bought from the trader after whom the village had been named, John Rorke.

Feverishly the garrison — it numbered only 104 able-bodied men — built barricades of wagons, tins of biscuits, sacks of oats and maize. Within hours came the furious assault by more than 4 500 Zulus. They set alight the thatched roof by throwing spears with burning straw attached. The fire destroyed most of the building.

David Clammer, in his book, "The Zulu War", described the struggle:

"For hours, seemingly endless to the handful of defenders, the attacks came on, in a scene of carnage and fury illuminated by the flames from the still blazing hospital. The Zulus, pounding at the little fort like a black tide lashing a storm-wracked island, seemed without number, and with inexhaustible supplies of courage."

But the garrison held out till dawn, when the Zulus withdrew, leaving more than 400 dead. There were 27 British dead, and 11 Victoria Crosses to be awarded.

Two years later the Swedes rebuilt the house and it has been used as a mission home ever since.

After almost a century of mission work the Evangelical Lutheran Church decided to involve itself in the art of the local people, whose inherent creative skills were either atrophying or being stultified by production geared to the tourist trade.

The results have been phenomenal. Highly successful exhibitions have been staged in South Africa and overseas, including in the Museum of Modern Art in Stockholm, at the Art Biennale in Venice, in Canada and at the World Biennale of Art in Sao Paolo, Brazil.

A New York exhibition in 1976 attracted 250 000 visitors.

The centre, directed by the Rev Caroll Ellertson and his wife, Gabriele, employs some 175 people and trains more than 30 students a year. It receives more than 7 000 visitors annually.

Weaving is still the main activity. The wool is carded, spun, dyed and woven into tapestries and carpets. All the weavers work as artists, producing their own designs and selecting their own colours. The sketch from which the weaver works is always destroyed and designs are never repeated.

In pottery, textile printing and graphics too students are producing many exciting and original designs.

An offer by a Port Elizabeth artist to pay the centre handsomely to produce a tapestry to his design was refused. It would have violated the spirit of an establishment in which the artists work on ideas of their own creation.

down on the British garrison with the impi.

Most of his story is the version of the official guidebook, the same that a visiting farmer tells his family. They have come for a Sunday picnic and while the mother spreads out the food on the blanket, the father takes two oumas, an oupa and five children over the battlefield.

He points out the reconstructed hospital, where several of the 35 sick and wounded soldiers burnt to death in a blaze during the battle.

And here, at this line of stone, was a fragile line of biscuit boxes, used as a fortification by the British.

"Biscuit boxes," exclaims a little girl in disbelief. She gazes at the spot in amazement, perhaps imagining packets of lemon creams piled up on the plain.

On these battlefields it is easy to believe history's romantic interpretations of the Zulu war.

One is far away from the row over the commemoration planned for this day. A glance at the visitor's book at the Isandhlwana memorial brings one up sharp.

"Let us commemorate a fantastic history," writes one visitor, exulting in the defeat of the British.

A visitor from London writes: "Let us learn from it", while a tourist from Johannesburg writes "Interesting, but sad and tragic."

Another entry reads: "We murdered them well." One shudders, as one does reading the pamphlet compiled by the promoters of the coins minted in commemoration of the battle, which describes, among other things, how a certain "distinguished Lord Beresford" slew a warrior "with aplomb, thrusting his sword through both shield and Zulu".

It is remarks like these that give added meaning to the campaign to make the commemoration of the two battles both a dedication to the men who fell and a reconciliation between their descendants.

the opportunity of even buying back land which had been declared white.

Another Zulu associated with the ANC when it was still a legal organisation was Allison Champion, the trade unionist who became president of the Natal ANC until he was ousted by Chief Albert Luthuli.

Chief Luthuli, who led the ANC through the turbulent 1950s, became one of the most beloved of black political leaders. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace because of his dedication to non-violence in his quest for justice.

Anton Lembede, political philosopher and spiritual father of Africanism, is yet another Zulu speaker who has made a profound contribution to the spirit of resistance which seeks the political renaissance of the black people.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu continues the struggle today. His Inkatha movement stands between Pretoria and its plans to fragment South Africa further through the creation of an independent Zulustan. Its boundaries would cause the warriors of 1879 to turn in their graves.

# Zulu fight that is not over

RDM 19/1/79 (107)

**Monday is the 100th anniversary of the Zulu victory of Isandhlwana. But what was victory then was to lead to Zulu subjugation and bitterness later. When military defeat had taken its toll, the Zulu struggle became political. That phase of the struggle has continued through John Dube, Albert Luthuli and now, through Gatsha Buthelezi and his Inkatha movement. PATRICK LAURENCE reports.**

ALMOST exactly 100 years ago Zulu warriors defeated an invading British army at Isandhlwana, won a brief reprieve for their independent kingdom and secured a place for themselves in the annals of military history.

Fought on January 22, 1879, the battle of Isandhlwana marked the most devastating defeat suffered by a modern European army at the hands of a native people in the age of imperialism. By sunset nearly 1 000 white soldiers and about 550 black auxiliaries had been killed.

But in virtually annihilating the British forces at Isandhlwana, the Zulus themselves suffered grievous losses: at least 2 000 Zulu lay dead on the battlefield and many of the wounded were to die as they dragged themselves away toward their homes.

King Cetshwayo of the Zulus said of the victory: "An assegai has been thrust into the belly of the nation. There are not enough tears to mourn for the dead." It was the sober judgment of a man who was to experience the bitterness of exile before the year was out.

The Zulu victory at Isandhlwana meant that the British would pursue the war until they had avenged their defeat and subdued the proud Zulu. British pride demanded it. So did British self-interest. Unavenged defeat might inspire resistance among the various native peoples of their empire.

The two men most responsible for the war, Sir Bartle Frere, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, and Sir Theophilus Shepstone, the Natal Secretary for Native Affairs, had engineered the war in the interests of the establishment of a British-led Confederation of South Africa.

An independent Zulu Kingdom was an impediment to their objective. It had to be removed, the more so as it had been awarded land by an arbiter which the Boer Republic of Transvaal claimed and which Frere and Shepstone wished to give to the Transvaal to reconcile it to British rule.

The British Colonial Office in London was against war, however. Undaunted the Shepstone-Frere axis planned to force a war, win a quick victory and then present Britain with a fait accompli.

Believing their own propaganda, they saw Cetshwayo as a tyrant who was disliked by his people. They anticipated that his warriors would desert him when the British army under Lord Chelmsford invaded Natal. But Isandhlwana shattered that illusion.

Until then there was the chance that the British Colonial Office would countermand the steps taken against the Zulu Kingdom by Frere.

Hidden in the events leading to and following the battle of Isandhlwana is supreme irony: January 22, 1879, was a day on which it was a new or "dead" moon. The Zulu army knew of it and regarded it as an inauspicious day on which to fight.

To avoid battle it had hidden in a deep ravine near Isandhlwana. But it was discovered by scouts send out by Colonel Henry Pulliene, whom Lord Chelmsford had left in charge at the base camp while he took a strong force out in search of the main impi.

Once the 20 000 Zulu warriors were found, there was no option but to give battle. If they had waited another day events may have taken a different course. Pulliene and Chelmsford might have joined forces.

But the battle was fought on January 22. The soldiers fought bravely but they had been caught unawares and were partly cut off from their ammunition boxes. Their courage was matched by that of their foe.

Reading Donald R Morris' excellent account of the war in "The Washing of the Spears" 100 years after the battle, evokes an acute awareness of the less well-trained of black auxiliaries who accompanied the invading force.

The "Natal Kaffirs", as they were called, were terrified of the Zulu army and had to be kicked and beaten repeatedly to prevent them from fleeing at the first sight of the Zulu enemy. Morris writes: "The regular quartermasters were apt to overlook the needs of the Natal Kaffirs."

But the finer side to the Victorian gentlemen was manifest as well. One officer gave up a horse to a black auxiliary when all was lost because the black man claimed it as his. The white officer died in Colonel Anthony Durnford's last stand.

Isandhlwana led to Ulundi, where the Zulu were defeated by Chelmsford some six months later. Ulundi was not the crushing defeat it was made out to be, but the toll of the war, particularly on the economy, was heavy and the Zulu accepted the peace terms dictated by Sir Garnet Wolsey.

Cetshwayo was exiled, Zululand divided among 13 chieftains (one went to a white man, John Dunn) and a British Resident stationed in Zululand as a quasi-superchief. But the Zulu kept their land and cattle.

1979: Chief Buthelezi.

1879: King Cetshwayo.

What finally broke them was civil war. Cetshwayo, who was allowed to return as a chief rather than the chief, was defeated by a rival, Zibhebhu, who enlisted the support of white volunteers.

Dinizulu, Cetshwayo's son, had to rely on Boer backing to win back the family lands. But the Boers extracted a heavy price: cession to them of traditional Zulu land near the present town of Vryheid.

Britain annexed Zululand in 1887. Civil war broke out again. Dinizulu found himself opposed by the British. Like his father he was exiled. During his exile Zululand was incorporated into Natal and in 1905 a delimitation deprived Zululand of more than 1 0832 000 ha of land and opened them to white settlement.

The Bambata rebellion of 1906 was the last armed attempt by the Zulus to forestall their complete subjugation. Left with only 1 580 000 ha in 1905, population pressure and resentment were the backdrop to the 1906 rebellion.

But military defeat did not mean the end of the struggle any more than military victory at Isandhlwana had. Military defeat meant that the struggle had to take a political course.

Zulus have played an important role in the black struggle for restoration of alienated land and for equality in the land of their birth.

The founding president of the African National Congress, John Dube, was a Zulu patriot. Significantly he led the ANC delegation to London in 1914 to protest against the 1913 Land Act which deprived blacks of

# 6 candidates for Inkatha

NM 22/1/79 (107)

African Affairs Reporter

**INKATHA has fielded six candidates to contest the first Kwa Mashu Town Council elections which are to be held on Wednesday.**

It appears that the councillors who served in the Urban Bantu Council before KwaZulu took over the township, will be faced with the stiffest challenge.

At this stage it is difficult to forecast the results because the councillors have been in office for many years.

On the other hand Inkatha has a large following.

Voting is expected to be close in the six contested wards.

Inkatha's impact was seen in the recent Umlazi Town Council elections where the standing councillors were returned with the lowest number of votes. Some lost their seats to Inkatha candidates.

Inkatha also proved its strength during the first KwaZulu General Elections early this year when it won all the seats.

The former chairman of urban council, Mr. Zeph Dlomo, and two former councillors have been returned unopposed. the former vice-chairman, Mr. C. Majola, is opposed by Mr. V. P. Mbambo.

# Court told of man's view of chief

Mercury Reporter

A STATE witness in the terrorism trial in Durban told the Regional Court yesterday that one of the accused had said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the KwaZulu Government did not stand up for the Black man.

The witness, Mr. Eric Fanavele Mlaba, said the statement had been made by Mr. Caleb Mandla Mkize.

Mr. Mkize, who had been named previously as the leader of SASM (South African Student's Movement), was telling the Court how he first became interested in politics.

**Oppression**

This was when Mr. Mlaba came to his house in 1977 and told him about the KwaZulu Government.

According to Mr. Mkize, Mr. Mlaba had said the KwaZulu Government had been elected by the South African Government which was oppressing Black people through separate development.

Separate development was enforced in many homelands and had divided many tribes so they could not unite against the South African Government, he said.

Mr. Mkize was warned as an accomplice.

Mr. Mlaba (21) is appearing with six others before Mr. T. L. Blunden on charges under the Terrorism Act.

**Training**

He, Mr. Sithembiso Ernest Ngobese (26) and Mr. Themba Patrick Nxumalo (26) have pleaded not guilty to two counts.

The other accused, Mr. Nhlania Victor Ngidi (25), Mr. Elijah Mlaba (26), Mr. Penuel Maduna (26) and Kubheka (27) have pleaded not guilty to one of the counts.

Mr. Mkhize said Mr. Ngobese (one of the accused) told him Black people were accepted for training by countries such as Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and Nigeria.

Mr. Ngobese had also told him of the Chesterville Cultural Organisation (C.C.O.) which had "been arrested" for distributing pamphlets in support of a bus boycott.

The trial continues today.

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5,6 per cent (and there are | that even that decline
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3.3 Employment projections, 197

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run employment projections w | hat has happened in the
field of mining employment d | years. We shall
also notice briefly the aggr | nt "projection" made
for the 1976-81 Economic Dev

3.3.1 A comparison of employment | with actual employment
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We present the material in | es (34, 35): the first
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# KwaZulu aid 'is needed'

24/1/78 (107)

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — The KwaZulu Government should be brought in to help solve the growing problem of unemployment in the Pietermaritzburg area, a prominent town planner said here last night.

Speaking at the inaugural meeting of the Pietermaritzburg Development Association, which is concerned with the economic growth of the capital, Mr. Monte J. Rosenberg, said South Africa's policy of separate development fundamentally implied a sharing of responsibility.

He said the KwaZulu Development Corporation needed more money to promote development in the homeland, particularly in labour intensive activities such as building houses, roads, dams and in agriculture.

Pressure needed to be applied in Pretoria to allocate sufficient funds.

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NM 29/1/79

# Inkatha men romp home in election

(107)

African Affairs Correspondent

**INKATHA candidates learned yesterday that they had swept six sitting councillors off Kwa Mashu Town Council when municipal elections results were announced.**

Men who had been councillors for 15 years went down before the majorities given Inkatha candidates.

The new councillors are Mr. A. Sishi of Ward I, Mr. H. T. Madubane of Ward II, Mr. S. Mtolo of Ward III, Mr. C. Mbambo of Ward IV, Mr. N. Sibisi of Ward VII, Mr. C. Mngadi of Ward XI.

There was no result in Ward IX where the Inkatha candidate, Mrs. Esther Afrika, has claimed an irregularity in the contest with Mr. T. Dlamini.

In Ward VIII Mrs. Albertina Mnguni, the only sitting councillor to be returned in a contested ward, received 473 votes compared to 328 for Mr. P. Ngcobo.

Three councillors were returned unopposed. Mr. Zeph Dhlomo, Mr. D. Mkize, and Mr. D. Mhlongo were all Inkatha nominees.

The results were: Mr. Sishi, 774 votes; Mr. Duma, 35. Mr. Madubane, 811, Mr. C. Mbutho, 233, Mr. K. Duma 45. Mr. Mtolo, 932, Mr. M. Mkwanazi, 24, Mr. P. Cele, 14. Mr. Mbambo, 797, Mr. C. Majola, 131. Mr. Sibisi, 660, Mr. W. Mhlongo, 520. Mr. Mngadi, 647, Mr. D. Ngobese, 364. Mrs. Mnguni, 473, Mr. P. Ngcobo, 328.

future coal cunsumption

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S+D 4(c)

# 'Keep out' call by KwaZulu Govt.

NM 27/1/79

(107)

ULUNDI — The KwaZulu Government has asked Mr. A. M. J. van Rensburg, Secretary for the Interior, to "keep out" in the resettlement of the residents of Enseleni district on the Ntamabanana farms near Empangeni, a Government source said here yesterday.

Mr. van Rensburg and the chief commissioner, had been charged by the settlement committee of the Department of Plural Relations and Development, with the task of pointing out to the chiefs of Enseleni the area on which they will be resettled on the Natamabanana areas.

KwaZulu says that if the secretary participated in the resettlement, as ordered by Pretoria, he and the Government of KwaZulu would be accused of betraying the Zulu people. — (Sapa.)

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5. Additional comments, if any:

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Signature: _____ Date: _____

Name and position: _____

Address: _____

PLEASE MAIL (WITH PERSONALITY SHEET) DIRECT TO:

The Secretary,
Speech and Drama Department,
University of Cape Town,
Orange Street,
Cape Town.
8001

# Zulus eye population explosion

NM 30/1/79 (107)

African Affairs Correspondent

**THE Zulu Government was very aware of the "disadvantages of the population explosion", and was "looking at it seriously as part of our comprehensive health programme", said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday.**

Emphasising the need for the economic development of Black areas, the Chief said that one of the major economic problems with which KwaZulu had to cope was the high population growth rate.

Opening the R10 million Vickers-Lenning foundry at iSithebe, he said it was "farcial" to expect Black people to grasp the importance of family planning without education.

The population explosion was a phenomenon of all Third World countries, but in South Africa it was clearly exacerbated by the migratory labour system.

In the White community there was less than one child at school per working man and taxpayer. Among Zulus the figure was three times higher "which places a terrible burden on the community."

Unless this dependency burden was lifted major obstacles would remain in the way of raising nutritional and education levels.

These problems indicated KwaZulu's development must aim at the upliftment of agriculture and the generation of urban employment activities.

Chief Buthelezi said again that he had been given no mandate by Black people to call for disinvestment to create change.

While agreeing with the international community that apartheid should be destroyed, he pointed out: "My people have to eat."

The economic prognosis was grim, and "in these circumstances just about every job matters very much."

## Survival

He told his multiracial audience: "We have no illusions about the fact that it is still going to take quite some time before a political dispensation acceptable to most people is found. While struggling for attainment of the solution, we accept the need for us to survive as people until that struggle is won."

It had been said Blacks would not achieve liberation without suffering, but indefinite suffering without "light as yet visible at the other end of the tunnel" was unattractive.

He noted that while independent Black States all supported disinvestment at the United Nations, "tens of thousands of their people are in South Africa as their countries are not in a position to give them jobs."

# STAATSKOERANT
## VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

## REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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## PROKLAMASIES

*van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika*

No. 22, 1979

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So is dit dat ek kragtens artikel 2 (4) van genoemde Wet hierby verklaar dat die gebiede omskryf in die Bylae hiervan Oopgestelde Gebiede is en by die Eerste Bylae van genoemde Wet gevoeg word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vier-en-twintigste dag van Januarie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

BYLAE

PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Gebied 63, distrik Letaba.

*Omskrywing.*—Die restant van Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Toul 72 LT.

Gebied 64, distrik Pietersburg.

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Gebied 65, distrik Pelgrimsrus.

*Omskrywing.*—Die plaas Wales 250 KU.

Gebied 66, distrik Marico.



## PROCLAMATIONS

*by the State President of the Republic of South Africa*

No. 22, 1979

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Whereas the areas defined in the Schedule hereto has by resolution of both Houses of Parliament been defined as land which I may declare to be Released Areas in terms of section 2 (4) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936);

Now, therefore, by virtue of section 2 (4) of the said Act I hereby declare the areas defined in the Schedule hereto to be Released Areas and to be added to the First Schedule to the said Act.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-fourth day of January, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE

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PROVINSIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP

Gebied 68, distrik Matatiele.

*Omskrywing.*—Gedeeltes 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 en 11 van die plaas Weltevreden 223.

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No. 23, 1979

PROKLAMASIE TOT WYSIGING VAN DIE PROKLAMASIE OP DIE REGISTRASIE EN INLYWING VAN MAATSKAPPYE IN SUIDWES-AFRIKA, 1978

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968), maak ek hierby die wette in die Bylae vervat.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vier-en-twintigste dag van Januarie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. C. HEUNIS.

BYLAE

*Wysiging van artikel* 1 *van Proklamasie* 234 *van* 1978

1. Artikel 1 van die Proklamasie op die Registrasie en Inlywing van Maatskappye in Suidwes-Afrika, 1978, word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (3) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

"(3) Die Registrateur van Maatskappye, Windhoek, kan te eniger tyd voor of na 1 Januarie 1979 by kennisgewing in die *Offisiële Koerant* en die *Staatskoerant* van die Republiek—

(a) verklaar dat die vasgestelde datum ten opsigte van bestaande maatskappye en bestaande buitelandse maatskappye wat nie voor 1 Januarie 1979 aan die bepalings van artikel 29 van hierdie Proklamasie of, na gelang van die geval, artikel 322 van die Wet soos deur artikel 32 van hierdie Proklamasie toegepas, voldoen het nie, 'n datum is wat hy met die instemming van die Registrateur van Maatskappye, Pretoria, bepaal en wat in die kennisgewing genoem word;

(b) indien hy op grond van 'n skriftelike aansoek deur 'n bepaalde bestaande maatskappy of bestaande buitelandse maatskappy aan hom gerig, oortuig is dat dit nie vir daardie maatskappy doenlik is of was om voor 1 Januarie 1979 of, na gelang van die geval, voor die datum kragtens paragraaf (a) bepaal, aan genoemde bepalings te voldoen nie, verklaar dat die vasgestelde datum ten opsigte van daardie maatskappy 'n datum is wat hy met die instemming van die Registrateur van Maatskappye, Pretoria, bepaal en wat in daardie kennisgewing genoem word.".

*Kort titel*

2. Hierdie Proklamasie heet die Wysigingsproklamasie op die Registrasie en Inlywing van Maatskappye in Suidwes-Afrika, 1979.

*Description.*—The remainder and Portion 9 (portion of Portion 5) of the farm Kafferskraal 50 JO, Portion 5 of the farm Makaligalikraal 51 JO, Portion 18 (portion of Portion 2), Portion 12 (portion of Portion 1) and the remainder of Portion 1 of the farm Bosjeslaagte 52 JO.

PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Area 68, District of Matatiele.

*Description.*—Portions 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 11 of the farm Weltevreden 223.

---

No. 23, 1979

PROCLAMATION TO AMEND THE REGISTRATION AND INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA PROCLAMATION, 1978

Under the powers vested in me by section 38 of the South West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968), I hereby make the laws set out in the Schedule.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-fourth day of January, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. C. HEUNIS.

SCHEDULE

*Amendment of section* 1 *of Proclamation* 234 *of* 1978

1. Section 1 of the Registration and Incorporation of Companies in South West Africa Proclamation, 1978, is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection:

"(3) The Registrar of Companies, Windhoek, may at any time before or after 1 January 1979 by notice in the *Official Gazette* and in the *Gazette* of the Republic—

(a) declare that the fixed date in respect of existing companies and existing external companies which did not comply with the provisions of section 29 of this Proclamation or, as the case may be, section 322 of the Act as applied by section 32 of this Proclamation, before 1 January 1979, shall be a date fixed by him with the concurrence of the Registrar of Companies, Pretoria, and specified in the notice;

(b) if he is satisfied on the ground of an application in writing addressed to him by a particular existing company or existing external company that it is or was not practicable for that company to comply with the said provisions before 1 January 1979 or, as the case may be, before the date fixed under paragraph (a), declare that the fixed date in respect of that company shall be a date fixed by him with the concurrence of the Registrar of Companies, Pretoria, and specified in that notice.".

*Short title*

2. This Proclamation shall be called the Registration and Incorporation of Companies in South West Africa Amendment Proclamation, 1979.

pp. 1-2, 11, 19-23, 120-121


# STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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(10) 2/2/79



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*Description.*—Portions 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 11 of farm Weltevreden 223.

(107)

# Quit call ignored by four

African Affairs Reporter

**FOUR Ningizimu urban councillors have ignored a call by residents to resign following a vote of no confidence taken at a recent meeting, Mr. H. S. Msimanga, chairman of the council, said yesterday.**

The vote was taken at a meeting in Lamontville addressed by Mr G. F. Baker, central district manager for Port Natal Bantu Administration Board.

Residents passed a vote of no confidence on Councillors H. S. Msimanga, Z. L. Ngubane, W. M. Zicaka and E. Ntuli. The residents blamed the council for failing to keep the residents informed about the introduction of a community council in Ningizimu.

Mr. Msimanga said the council's attitude was that the four councillors were elected by their respective Wards and not by residents collectively. Only the wards which elected them had the right to kick them out.

He said the voters' roll for the first community council elections in Ningizimu was being prepared, "and we challenge anybody to stand as a candidate because it is the only avenue open to our opponents to kick us out. The ballot box will decide."

The Liaison Committee in Practice

There can be no doubt that generally employers have shown a marked preference for the liaison committee rather than the works committee. According to the Financial Mail there were 118 liaison committees in existence at the end of 1972.[26] In effect these were non-statutory works committees which were covered later, by the new definition of 'liaison committee'. By the end of 1973 this had increased to 773,[27] while at the end of 1974 the number had reached 1 482.[28] Of these liaison committees, 750 were located in the Transvaal (50,6%), 376 in Natal (25,4%), 298 in the Cape (20,1%), and 58 in the Orange Free State (3,9%). By May 1975, 1 751 liaison committees had been registered.[29] This fifteen-fold increase does appear remarkable.

In mid-1974, Ryno Verster, of the Personnel Research Division within the Department of Industrial Psychology at the University of the Orange Free State, conducted an investigation into the constitution and functioning of liaison and works committees.[30] His survey included questionnaires addressed to 1 064 organisat d he received a suitable response ican workers covered by 437 liaison co pated in the investigation were group

TABLE 2

| Secto | % |
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| Manui | 79,0 |
| Minir | 3,0 |
| Const | 3,0 |
| Comme | 4,0 |
| Servi | 8,0 |
| Local | 3,0 |
| | 100,0 |

26. Financia in: R. Verster, Liaison Committe ontein, U.O.F.S., 1974,p.9.
27. Hansard
28. Hansard
29. Rand Dai Horrell and Tony Hodgson, A Survey . Johannesburg S.A.I.R.R. 1976, p.
30. Op.cit.
31. Ibid, p.

# Chief lashes imperialism

NM 8-6-74

(107)

African Affairs Correspondent

**CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi lashed British and Afrikaner imperialism yesterday while ridiculing their attempts to subjugate Blacks. He was opening the Anglo-Zulu War Centennial conference in Durban.**

Speaking at the University of Natal to a large multi-racial audience he also said it was up to the present generation to find accommodation "after the failures of 100 years."

In an address that also criticised the Black Consciousness Movement's attitude to him and to Black peasants, he contended that White attempts to deal with Blacks had been futile for two reasons.

Whites, he maintained, never had a sufficiently strong internal power base to "justify tackling the objectives they did tackle in South Africa."

Secondly, the nature of man was such that domination and economic discrimination over a majority by a minority was self-defeating.

Attacking the overextended, greedy and unprincipled government of Blacks by the English, Chief Buthelezi claimed that Britain had created the "poverty-stricken areas of Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana where one British fool after another attempted to make a dream come true."

Had it not been for the discovery of gold and diamonds the British and Afrikaners" would have been obliterated by the indigenous people . . ."

These discoveries brought men with guns and the backing of a colonial power.

Then, said the Chief, "it all became too much for Britain. She abdicated her responsibility in the Act of Union of 1910 . . ."

Britain abandoned Blacks to the mercy of those "who raped our land. She set in motion a series of events which she now so sanctimoniously opposes. Again watch her actions in Rhodesia."

9/2/79 DD (107)

# Pamphlet from Inkatha banned

JOHANNESBURG — A pamphlet produced by the Zulu Inkatha movement, headed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has been banned.

"A telegram sent yesterday to the manager of the Johannesburg branch of Inkatha, Mr James Buthelezi, by the Director of Publications, said the pamphlet titled Defend your Rights and produced by Inkatha was undesirable.

The pamphlet urged blacks not to "sell their birthright" by taking out Transkei and Bophuthatswana citizenship.

Chief Buthelezi reacted strongly agaisnt the banning yesterday.

"My suspicion, which I have yet to confirm, is that the banning resulted from an inquiry by the Embassy of Bophuthatswana about the pamphlet.

"My reaction is that of dismay because whatever we say in the pamphlet is legally correct. The pamphlet defined what is law for black people today," he said.

Nothing in the pamphlet was illegal in terms of either the Homeland Citizenship Act or the South African Citizenship Act of 1949.

"I am seeking a legal opinion on the matter and placing it before the KwaZulu Cabinet for consideration and possible action," Chief Buthelezi added. — DDC.

# Inkatha man fined R1 000

13/2/79

107

Mercury Reporter

THE regional chairman of Inkatha and member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Gobizizwe Edward Bhengu, was convicted of selling petrol outside the prescribed hours when he appeared in the Verulam Magistrate's Court last Friday.

Bhengu, who owns a garage at Kwa Mashu, was fined R1 000 (or 250 days) when he appeared before Mr. J. P. Fourie. Half the sentence was conditionally suspended for three years.

Sgt. Jan Storm of the Durban Dog Squad told the Court that he and an African colleague had kept observation on Bhengu's garage during October last year and saw an attendant put petrol into a car which had pulled up at the filling station after the legal selling hours.

Bhengu told the Court that he believed that SASO and BPC members had paid the police to frame a charge against him "because they don't like me."

Mr. Fourie rejected Bhengu's evidence.

# Council insulted Zulu women — Buthelezi

Sun. Times 18/2/79

107

By JOHN HARTDEGEN

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi slammed the Oudtshoorn Municipality this week for denigrating Zulu womanhood.

He said it had moved an insulting motion at the Southern Cape Regional Tourism and Development Association's congress at Mossel Bay on Friday.

What got the leader of five-million Zulus on the raw was a reference by the municipality to a Zulu beauty in full tribal regalia as a "plural woman".

"Why do they call us plurals? I object most strongly to that," said Chief Buthelezi in a telephone interview from his offices at Ulundi, north of Eshowe. "Why not 'Zulu woman' or 'black woman'?

"At this stage in South Africa we cannot afford to have this kind of denigration of one population group by another."

The Oudtshoorn Municipality's motion to the congress started off by saying the delegates should express their appreciation to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs for the beautiful series of postage stamps it produced promoting tourism and showing such scenes as the Blyde River Canyon, Golden Gate, Drakensberg Amphitheatre and Cango Caves.

## Objection

These were issued on a special first-day cover by the post office in November.

But the motion went on: "Objection should, however, be lodged against the form of the accompanying commemorative envelope on the grounds that the (drawings of) the ricksha man and the plural woman are not typical of South Africa's true tourist image."

The municipality asked delegates to give their unanimous support to this motion so the [illegible] partment [illegible]

no doubt about how severely they disapproved of the "plural woman" and the ricksha man.

Chief Buthelezi said that in any tourist shop in the country there were postcards and pictures showing black people in tribal dress.

Durban's cheerful ricksha men were one of South Africa's best-known tourist attractions and for overseas visitors no visit to the city was complete without a ride in a ricksha.

# Lower school age move

19/2/79 (107)

Mercury Reporter

THE minimum age limit for school admission would inevitably have to be lowered, Natal's director of education, Dr. Gerald Hosking, said at the weekend.

He was speaking at a seminar on "The Pre-School Child in Natal" arranged to coincide with the International Year of the Child.

Dealing with the Province's role in pre-school education, Dr. Hosking said children were maturing more rapidly and the rate of maturation was being given added impetus by the type of experience at pre-primary schools.

As pre-primary education developed and expanded, the problem of school admission would become increasingly urgent and could only be resolved by lowering the age of admission to primary schools.

**Half a cent**

Dr. Dennis Madide, who also spoke at the seminar, said the central Government allocated less than half a cent for pre-school education in KwaZulu in the 1978-79 Budget.

Dr. Madide, KwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare, said the Government should be made aware of the urgency of the situation and the need for a realistic apportionment of funds.

He accused the Government of deliberately withholding funds so the KwaZulu Government could not provide services that had been provided before it took over.

The seminar, arranged by the Durban and Coastal Society for Early Childhood Education, was attended by a multi-racial crowd of over 300 people with education in each population group coming under discussion.

14. Structural Dr
15. Mechanical Dr
16. Civil Engineer
17. Building Sur
18. Engineering
19. Topographical
20. Analytical Ph
21. Physics: Rad
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23. Meteorology
24. Geology
25. Oceanography
26. Munitions (Ex
27. Chemical Tech
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29. Chemical Plan
30. Clinical Bioc
31. Chemical Tech
32. Paint Science
33. Brewing Techn
34. Microbiology
35. Food Technolo
36. Sugar Technol
37. Meat Technolo
38. Agricultural
39. Horticulture
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41. Health Inspec
42. Community Hea
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46. Physiotherapy
47. Veterinary Te

b) National Certificates or Na in:

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51. Mechanical Er
52. Structural Er
53. Mechanical Dr
54. Structural Dr
55. Architectural
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57. Building Forei
58. Works Inspect
59. Measurement S
60. Medical Techn
61. Orthopaedic T

(50)

# Pretoria plan clouds future of 17 000 Zulus

(107)

NM 22/2/79

**HUNDREDS of Africans will be forced to become migrant workers when the residents of four northern Natal townships are moved by the Government into KwaZulu.**

Pretoria plans to eliminate so-called Black spots at Dundee, Glencoe, Paulpietersburg and Vryheid.

To do this it will have to move about 17 000 people from their ancestral homes into the barren, overcrowded KwaZulu towns of Mondlo and Nqutu.

To earn a living, impossible in the resettlement areas, the breadwinners — men and women — will be forced to live in hostels or, in some places, spend up to three hours a day on buses.

The proposed removals are filled with ironies, chief among which is the fact that a State survey carried out in the Nqutu district in 1950 established that the area could only feed about 12 000 people.

By 1969, 45 000 had moved into the district and last week doctors at the Charles Johnston Hospital conservatively estimated that Nqutu now carried about 200 000, most of whom have been victims of Government removals.

## CHILDREN

Mr. A. M. Mbatha, chairman of the Sibongile Community Council, at Dundee, said: "We will all be migrants or we will have to get up very early and get back late. Our children will be neglected."

The doctors at Nqutu's hospital say that 80 percent of all children admitted are malnourished in some degree. About two children a day are admitted suffering from serious malnutrition.

A social worker in the district issued a report recently that blamed family break-ups, caused by the migratory labour system, for malnutrition and other social ills.

The chief director of the northern Natal board, Mr. Roy de Wet, told the Mercury this week that the removals would be voluntary and would not, in any case, take place for a long time.

But applications for 99-year leases, as in Soweto, made by the community councils of Sibongile and Thembalihle, at Glencoe, have been rejected by Pretoria.

## NO DOUBT

Letters from the office of the Minister for Plural Relations, shown to the Mercury, have also left the township people in no doubt that they will have to move eventually.

Last month Mr. de Wet told Pressmen that the

**TIM MUIL**
**African Affairs Correspondent**

residents of the four townships would lose nothing as a result of the removals.

The Africans, however, believe that ejection, even in the long term, from areas they have occupied for three or four generations could be regarded as a loss.

Opposition is fast gaining strength. A mass meeting has been called at Thembalihle and another Sibongile for later this month.

Mr. Mbatha and Mr. Mandastone Khumalo, of Glencoe, say they will ask the voters for a mandate to oppose the move.

Mr. de Wet pointed out that no one would be moved until alternative accommodation had been constructed. It is unlikely that the new townships at Mondlo and Nqutu will be finished for at least five years.

## UNIMPRESSED

But Mr. F. Mtetwa, chairman of the council at Paulpietersburg, was not impressed.

"Our people will be moved each time a house becomes available. This is the sort of thing they have done in other places.

"Anyway, why should we have this hanging over our heads? This is our home."

There are about 3 000 Africans in the township. The tiny town of Paulpietersburg relies on their trade and labour, and many White shopkeepers are unhappy about the future.

The Africans will go to Mondlo, about two hours away by bus, but Mr. de Wet says that 75 percent of the breadwinners at Paulpietersburg are migrant workers in Johannesburg.

"It's a town of old people and children," he added.

Mr. Mtetwa, whose council plans to resist the move, said the board intended turning the local schools into hostels.

"There are plenty of people here who work for the timber companies and in the town. Now they will have to live in the schools if they want work."

## NO WORK

Officials admit there is no work in KwaZulu. Thousands of homeland residents already travel long distances to work in White areas.

The KwaZulu Government is vehemently opposed to the establishment of resettlement areas. The territory has no industrial economy to speak of and depends entirely on agriculture which is at, and in some places below, subsistence level.

The land, say economists, simply cannot carry more people. In addition KwaZulu's schools and hospitals are understaffed and overcrowded.

Dr. Frank Mdlalose, Minister of the Interior, said: "It's unthinkable that we can absorb any more people. In fact, it's totally unreasonable.

"The 99-year lease system in the areas they now occupy would be practical and reasonable, but to expect us to take more people into our over-strained territory is not."

**FOOTNOTE: A special victim of the proposed removals is none other than the King of the Zulus himself. King Goodwill Zwelithini will lose a house built for him by the Dundee Town Council some years ago. At the moment it is occupied by his sister and her husband, but the King visits it regularly.**

The answers to Question 4 (factors hindering firms from employing more African technicians...) are tabulated below. Seven of the 10 firms interviewed said that they felt that nothing hindered them from employing more African technicians than they had indicated in Question 3, therefore the table summarises the attitudes of three firms.

Table 30. Frequency with which firms in Rosslyn sample indicated that a factor was one of the three most important which prevented

# Buthelezi no 'traditional tribal leader'

Cape Times 22/2/79 (107)

HAR ON HARB NIC

**From Chief MANGOSUTHU G BUTHELEZI, chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha:**

I WISH to refer to your leader (February 9) under the heading "A reformist P M". I refer to the following paragraph:

"The future is going to have to be negotiated with the authentic black leaders. It is right and proper that Chief Buthelezi and the other traditional tribal leaders should play their full part in negotiations. But the banned African nationalist organizations — the PAC and the ANC — will also have to be drawn in, if a peaceful scenario is to replace the present grim prospect of urban and rural terror."

The divisive game which certain whites are playing of attempting to divide us blacks into rural and urban segments is not lost on us. I take exception to being referred to by the Cape Times as just a "traditional tribal leader". This is as racist as to call me a Bantu or a homeland leader or a Kafir. I also note the snide innuendo that I am not one of the so-called "authentic black leaders".

I think it is now time certain whites who would like to be seen as liberals knew that this levelling game which they are indulging in is as arrogant as any other thing which whites think they have a right to pontificate about, such as segregation, apartheid or any other things that whites decide for us, in our absence, whether they are from the right or the left.

If I am a so-called "traditional tribal leader", by the same token why are the prime minister, Mr Botha, and the leader of the opposition, Mr Eglin, not described by you as traditional tribal leaders? To what extent is white politics which is exclusive not tribal politics? Or does the qualification apply to me merely because I am a black Kafir?

In all the discussions I have had which are on record, with Mr Vorster by myself, or with KwaZulu cabinet members, or with other black leaders, I have always presented a case for all blacks. In these discussions I have always stressed that political prisoners and political exiles should be included in whatever discussion takes place about any future political dispensation.

I was the first leader to appeal for the release of Nelson Mandela, the late Robert Sobukwe and other political prisoners. This is common cause. Both the banned ANC and the banned PAC never divided blacks into rural and urban segments and they do not do so even now. I am not guessing this; I talk with their leadership in my travels abroad. Let me tell all whites that they might as well forget it, that we blacks will never allow a black-white minority elite alliance to enjoy decision-making from which ordinary black workers and ordinary black peasants are excluded. That thought is a foundation for a civil war in South Africa.

As for my own leadership role, it seems strange that when blacks killed other blacks in Soweto, I was the person who went up to Soweto to defuse that black-black confrontation. It also seems strange that on January 29, 1978, it was I who had to go to Soweto to tell the children to return to school. It seems strange that in spite of two market researches and the Arnold Bergstraesser empirical findings by leading academics, which have all shown that to most blacks I am much more than a KwaZulu leader, ostensibly liberal newspapers such as the Cape Times ignore these facts and keep on trying to slap me down into a "traditional tribal leader". Inkatha movement of which I am president spurns urban and rural divisions, and spurns divisions between the educated and the uneducated, and spurns ethnic boundaries.

We have not yet begun to "negotiate" with the government. All our discussions so far are talks about talking. We are still persuading the government to allow all South Africans to talk together about a political dispensation which will accommodate all South Africans, whether they are urban or rural, white or black, educated or uneducated, young or old.

## In Rhodesia

What some liberals are doing is exactly the same as what certain Western countries are doing in refusing to recognize the leaders in Rhodesia who are trying to find a peaceful solution. The net result of this is the ugly civil war which is escalating in that troubled land. Now it seems that here again, foundations are being laid for a fratricidal internecine conflict between us and our brothers in the banned organizations. We as blacks are aware that this can only buy more time for white domination and white supremacy. We may differ with our brothers in the ANC and PAC on the strategy of violence, but we are still committed with them to the liberation of South Africa.

Stop trying to divide blacks.

[The Cape Times recognizes that Chief Buthelezi's power base extends well beyond that of a traditional tribal leader. His status as an authentic black leader is not in question — Editor, Cape Times.]

Star 23/12/79 (107)

# Black Alliance to draft constitution

**Own Correspondent**

PORT ELIZABETH — The key issue at this week-end's meeting of the South African Black Alliance in Port Elizabeth would be the formulation of its own constitution for South Africa, the leader of the alliance, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said on his arrival here last night.

There will be a closed meeting of alliance members and homeland leaders, who will be attending as observers, on Saturday, followed by a public rally on Sunday.

Chief Buthelezi was welcomed at the airport by members of the Labour Party and the Inkatha.

He said in an interview there was a need for the black man to take the initiative and formulate a new constitution for South Africa. It would be on the basis of one-man-one-vote in a unitary system.

He and other homeland leaders who met in Johannesburg recently for a new South African dispensation would brief the alliance on an agreement they came to.

Chief Buthelezi refused to speculate on the possibility of other homeland leaders joining the alliance.

He agreed there was consensus within the alliance for as many black leaders and organisations as possible to join the movement and present a united front.

"Nobody in this country can be free unless the African is free," he said.

14. Structural Draughtsmanship
15. Mechanical Draughtsmanship
16. Civil Engineering Draughtsmanship
17. Building Surveying
18. Engineering Surveying
19. Topographical Surveying

20. Analytical Physics
21. Physics: Radioactive Isotopes
22. Physical Metallurgy
23. Meteorology
24. Geology
25. Oceanography
26. Munitions (Explosives)

27. Chemical Technicians
28. Analytical Chemistry
29. Chemical Plant Operation
30. Clinical Biochemistry
31. Chemical Technology(Plastics)
32. Paint Science

33. Brewing Technology
34. Microbology
35. Food Technology
36. Sugar Technology
37. Meat Technology
38. Agricultural Microbiology
39. Horticulture

40. Water Purification Technology
41. Health Inspectors
42. Community Health Nursing
43. Medical Laboratory Technology
44. Public Health
45. Radiography
46. Physiotherapy
47. Veterinary Technology

b) National Certificate for Technicians or National Certificate in:

48. Electrical Engineering (Heavy C
49. Electric (Light C
50. Telecomm
51. Mechanic
52. Structur
53. Mechanic
54. Structur
55. Archite
56. Buildin
57. Buildin
58. Works I
59. Measure
60. Medical
61. Orthopa

# Buthelezi praises Ford on labour

24/3/77 Rdm (57)

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

PORT ELIZABETH. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu yesterday commended the Ford Motor Car Company for its progress in implementing the Sullivan Code of labour principles.

His endorsement came after he and members of his Inkatha movement toured the Ford plant in the company of the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allin Hendrickse.

Chief Buthelezi and Mr Hendrickse are the two key figures in the summit meeting here of the South African Black Alliance, which starts today and culminates in a mass rally tomorrow.

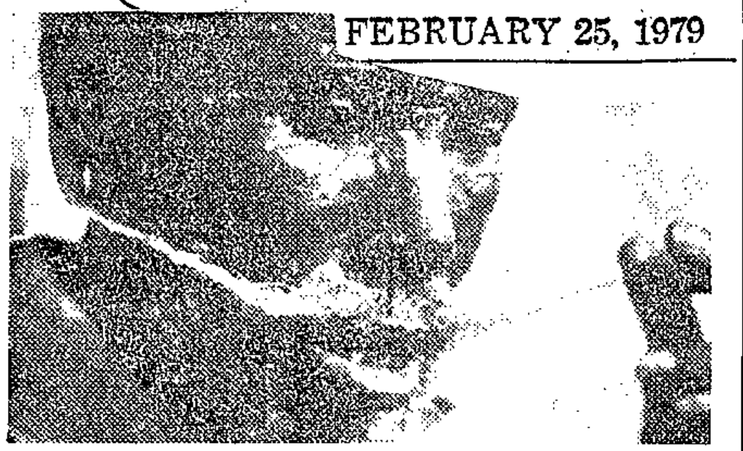
Chief Buthelezi said of Ford: "I think they have made a good start in terms of the six principles of the Sullivan Code."

The Sullivan Code principles include desegregation of canteens, equal pay for equal work, training of blacks for supervisory work, promotion of blacks to supervisory and managerial positions and improvement of the living conditions of black employees generally.

The company has also made two financial contributions to black housing in Port Elizabeth.

## The toll: 20 dead

TWENTY tribesmen have died in the latest outbreak of faction fighting near Greytown, Natal. The fights and killings have been there for decades as part of the local tradition. But every year it gets more violent, more deadly serious and more involved as the local Zulus are caught between the trappings of their old culture and that of the white man.



NOTHING to do but grow a long moustache, sit in the sun and drink beer — until the faction fights begin

# THE GUNRUNNERS FROM THE CITY OF GOLD

## Boy-man's case holds a pistol — fuel for the war of Tugela Ferry

By CHRIS MARAIS

AS dawn breaks into the mountains, a white taxi appears in the valley below.

It gears up the incline to the trading store and the fresh morning wind bites through the windows as the driver cuts the ignition.

The men from Joburg have come home, packed in a rusty fishtail Valiant. Their kraals lie trussed up in the valley below, near Tugela Ferry, which in turn Greytown.

Subjects of Gatsha Buthelezi, the young men have spent a year in the townships, the mines and the sweatshops of Johannesburg. They have proved part of their manhood by simply daring the trip up to the city of gold.

The rest still lies ahead.

That taxi with its noisy, fast-talking driver and malicious knocking in the engine takes the men on the last leg of their trip.

Smoke from the cooking fires swirls up and the children chatter in the new sun. Women in beaded tribal dress and old men look up as the taxi approaches.

Their eyes no longer see the wide-eyed and knock-kneed herdboy who left home with a tiny bag of belongings and took the bus to the Transvaal.

New muscle is on his bones, he wears a checked, store-bought suit with padded shoulders and wide trouser flaps. He carries a huge suitcase full of wonders from the city and the swagger of acquired bravado.

The boy-man from Joburg is ready to take his place with the older men now, for there is a second-hand pistol hidden deep in his case and two packets of bullets to go with it.

And the days to come are often long, hot and very boring for a young who has tasted the neon delights of the city.

To score on the pecking order in the Tugela Ferry area, you have to own a gun and at least a part share in a car. Never mind what type of gun or car you own, it can be handmade or automatic, the car can be a late model or a wreck on blocks. As long as you've got them.

According to the locals, it all happens at the bus stops. You go to a man there, you pay him and you say "Bring me back a rifle", "Bring me a revolver".

When he comes back, he might have an FN assault rifle for you, hopefully with the right ammunition.

Or he might have tricked you, and all you have is a wrapped bag of sticks.

But your family will be waiting for him next time his face shows on the horizon. And they will kill him.

It's midsummer and already the grazing is less than two centimetres from the ground. The dry trees are stripped bare and the women have to walk horizons for a bundle of firewood.

For the men, there is nothing but beer and boredom.

The games they play to pass the time are sometimes deadly, leaving scores of hacked and bullet-riddled bodies on the hill-slopes. Attacks and counter-attacks, stolen cattle, unfaithful wives and revenge pacts are the elements of the tribal fights.

## Seeds

But mostly, the seeds of anger are sown at the beer parties.

When there is a wedding feast or seasonal celebration at Tugela Ferry, the children run from kraal to kraal announcing the news. But when there's a normal old drink up at the kraal, the clans gather almost by instinct.

It starts off amicably at first. There's a festive atmosphere. Then the heady beer opens the old sores and a nit-picking argument begins. Followed by the wrong word, or glance.

The families polarise and the threats begin.

## Firing

Soon, they're all off back home to fetch their weapons. They dig out pistols, knives, assegaais and old rifles. What follows can take two roads:

- The warring families could spend the afternoon shouting at each other from the hills, speculating obscenely on each other's ancestry and firing warning shots into the air.
- Or they could make a foray into the enemy kraal, steal some livestock and engage in a running battle, firing wildly at each other. But some of those shots are true, and the tribesmen fall to the ground. The short stabbing spear rises and falls with a sickening rhythm and by nightfall word of the latest skirmish is well on its way to Johannesburg.

At most family kraals, there is always a car on standby. When kinsfolk are needed to swell the numbers in an impending fight, they are summoned from Johannesburg. By morning, they are on their way back to Tugela Ferry.

When there is a family affair at stake, or a long-time grudge, there are many ways a man can die. He could be at the bus stop, in his bed or walking the hills.

## Dead

The end is the same: a dead man and a burnt out kraal.

The men of Tugela Ferry live in fear of Gatsha Buthelezi's "head tax" for faction fighters.

If a man is caught and convicted of faction fighting he is fined R200. This money is paid at the local magistrate and then is supposed to be used for his tribe's social welfare, education and medical costs.

The local police find it difficult to catch the warring factions in the act. There are lookouts posted on most of the hills, and when they see that police aerial moving out of the settlement, they quickly spread the word and the gangs disperse into the bush, taking their wounded with them.

Recently, police have had to resort to helicopter searches to find the culprits.

## Dagga

Dagga is now one of the traditions in the area. It is grown and smoked locally, often "exported" to Johannesburg in the back of those old Valiants along devious and obscure routes to avoid police roadblocks.

"But the place has changed incredibly," said an old trader in the valley. "Before, they used to rattle their shields at one another and let off some angry words. Now it's dagga and guns, dead people and burning huts."

**A tribal dance with custom beads and tackies which was a prelude to trouble**

**The corporation bus to Johannesburg means the first stage of manhood for the Tugela Ferry tribesman**

107

25/2/1979

Sun. Times 25/2/79

(107)

# Gatsha-Tutu feud flares up again

By MELANIE YAP

LONG-standing tension between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu and Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, flared publicly again this week.

In a full front-page article in The Nation, a publication of Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, the SACC was reported to be under fire from its overseas sponsors and accused of maintaining a "hypocritical stance" on South African issues.

Bishop Tutu, in a Press conference at the weekend, strongly denied the report as a "wild story ... scurrilous reporting without truth".

He said the SACC would look into legal options open to it if the paper could not be taken to the Press Council.

Asked whether he saw the article as an indication of the tension between himself and Chief Buthelezi, Bishop Tutu said: "I have high regard for Chief Buthelezi's integrity and gifts of leadership, but I claim the right to disagree with him."

Antagonism between the two leaders surfaced prominently last year when Chief Buthelezi attacked Bishop Tutu for running away when violence erupted at Mr Robert Sobukwe's funeral.

The Nation's article, published on Friday, said overseas donors who presently contributed more than R1-million to SACC projects, were threatening to end contributions, claiming that the SACC failed to present financial statements on the use of funds.

It said the international organisation "Bread for the World", based in Germany, and other European organisations claimed the SACC had always backed the World Council of Churches in its financial assistance to "freedom fighters".

The report added that in another development Bishop Tutu's private secretary, Ms Tabeah Mosidise, had been sacked "for alleged inefficiency" and SACC workers had been told that those not prepared to toe Bishop Tutu's line should seek other jobs.

Saying he "wished to put the record straight", Bishop Tutu read out messages, sent on Friday, from major overseas church organisations expressing confidence in the SACC's handling of funds.

German and Dutch church groups said "termination of sponsorship is out of the question", adding that they rejected the allegation of SACC hypocrisy.

Commenting on his secretary's "sacking", Bishop Tutu said she had not been dismissed, but moved to the SACC's accounting division after letters and receipts, more than a year old, had been found lying in her desk unposted.

"We do not know which thumb The Nation has sucked this story from and we are deeply distressed," Bishop Tutu added.

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mission of Enquiry into the Export Trade of the RSA

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.1.4. In 1970, 85 per cent of total employment in base minerals

was covered by the listed six minerals. For the remaining minerals

(tin salt and quarrying in the main), Pleyman assumes that output

will grow at the same rate as the average rate for all minerals in-

cluding gold, platinum, and diamonds.

12. GNP per capita in constant rand can be validly criticised as a measure of changes in standard of living because:
(1) It makes no allowance for changes in income distribution.
(2) It ignores inflation and deflation.
(3) It gives excessive weight to the value of leisure.
(4) There is double-counting in GNP.
(5) Transfer payments are excluded from GNP.

15. Given GNP, GDI is arrived at by:
(1) Deducting personal savings and adding
(2) Deducting taxes and adding
(3) Deducting taxes and dividends. and adding
(4) Deducting transfer payments and adding
(5) Deducting taxes and adding net income from

16. The statistical discrepancy between GNP as measured by the expenditure approach and GNP as measured by the income approach is due to:
(1) Net national product at factor cost includes all intermediate goods.
(2) Net national product at factor cost includes all income earned in the year.
(3) Net national product at factor cost includes all income earned by the government and grossed up to the equal to the year.
(4) Net national product at factor cost includes all income earned by the government and grossed up to the equal to the year.
(5) Net national product at factor cost includes all income earned by the government and grossed up to the equal to the year.

The statistical discrepancy between GNP as measured by the expenditure approach and GNP as measured by the income approach is always greatest when:
(1) GNP is always greater than GDP.
(2) GDP is always greater than GNP.
(3) GNP = GDP + Exports.
(4) GDP = GNP - Imports.
(5) None of the above.

NM 26/2/79

# 'Pirate stores in Zululand' claim

(107)

SIR, — The KwaZulu Government has bought out many rezoned, former White-owned stores, for the purpose of setting up Zulu businessmen in their place. These stores are offered to the Zulu businessman with the option of leasing or buying.

In addition to these stores, the KwaZulu Government is granting many loans to prospective Zulu businessmen to build and start their own trading stores.

One would think that this operation undertaken by the KwaZulu Government would be sufficient to feed and clothe the densely populated area of KwaZulu, but not so . . . numerous pirate stores are in operation and are springing up all over KwaZulu.

Another noticeable feature of Zululand is the many wholesalers that have started up recently in all the major towns. Many of them openly and willingly supply the pirate stores, as individuals, whether they be connected with retailing or not.

## The crux

We now come to the crux of the matter. What is wholesaling, and what is retailing? All one has to do, to go into business, is to apply for a "general dealer's licence", and he is then in business, be it retail or wholesale. Legally he can sell to anyone he wishes, thus nullifying the argument that there is such a thing as a wholesale licence.

Some major firms do take it upon themselves to inspect the operation of these businesses before they will grant "wholesale" status to a store. Not so the local Provincial Government.

Not only does the local Provincial Government and the KwaZulu Government lose out on yearly licence fees, which is relatively trivial, but they also lose out on taxation of profits made by the pirate stores.

## Plans

The "honest" retailer first of all has to submit plans for his building, apply for a licence, pay for it and then declare his profits at the end of his financial year. He even has to collect the 4 percent GST for the Government, for which he gets no recompense.

The pirate, on the other hand, has none of these overheads; he can operate 24 hours a day, every day, if he so wishes. He pays his 4 percent GST in advance because he cannot supply a GST registration number, and then makes up the 4 percent surcharge; in his costing, he just adds it on.

## Wholesaler

I feel that the wholesaler can play a big part in eliminating these pirate stores by having to reflect a GST number on every cash sale docket/invoice or, in the case of a farmer, a similar registration number.

On a recent tour of KwaZulu I was shocked to find many licensed stores on the verge of bankruptcy, due to the illegal competition by pirate stores.

Can no one do anything to rectify this chaotic state of affairs?

CONCERNED BUSINESSMAN

Eshowe.

*FOOTNOTE: Dr. M. Olivier, head of the KwaZulu Development Corporation, pointed out that the KwaZulu Government did not buy White-owned stores. This was done by the Bantu Trust. The KwaZulu Government did not lend money to businessmen either.*

*There are no White wholesalers in KwaZulu, and neither the KDC nor the Zulu Government has any control over White wholesale activities.*

*Dr. Olivier agreed that there were many pirate stores in KwaZulu, and their activities could well jeopardise the development of the tertiary sector.*

*He felt, however, that it was a matter for the police because the hunting down of illegal traders was not the function of the KwaZulu Government.*

*A spokesman for the Department of Authority Affairs at Ulundi said it was not the KwaZulu Licensing Board's function to seek out illegal traders. He called on complainants to produce evidence which could be passed to the police. — The Editor.*

# Buthelezi's 'every which way' plan

NM 26/2/79

(107)

African Affairs Correspondent

THE first precondition for success against apartheid was the "co-ordinated use of political, cultural, religious, economic, diplomatic and military weapons," Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

Speaking at a mass rally called by the South African Black Alliance (SABA), he said Inkatha, the liberation movement he led, had always been committed to a multi-strategy approach to the liberation struggle.

"We are a host of fighters, each using the means at his disposal for the destruction of apartheid."

Paying tribute to the work done by Black organisations banned and in exile, he warned, however, that the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity were making a mistake when they tended to favour "one force or another which uses only a certain kind of strategy" as the only true fighters against apartheid.

## Divided

This attitude tended to sabotage the internal struggle "with the result that the African victims of apartheid are divided and start fighting among themselves."

Chief Buthelezi added: "It is in the interests of all of us if they support a political initiative which will co-ordinate internal and external campaigns against apartheid."

Those who remained in South Africa had a duty to show Whites that people with different ethnic ties could live together as brothers.

"In simple terms the challenge we face is to provide an answer on whether men are brothers."

## Caution

Turning to his meeting with Mr. P. W. Botha, Chief Buthelezi said: "We have all seen the new Prime Minister. The first impressions he has given to most of us is that of a man who has an open mind."

His own reaction, said the chief, was one of caution, not because he doubted Mr. Botha's integrity, but because "he has on his back such an incubus as Dr. Treurnicht (Deputy Minister of Plural Relations) who reflects the views of the majority in the National Party caucus."

The Black Alliance was not anti-White. It was anti-oppression and pro-South Africa.

"We love our land too much to fold our arms and watch it being destroyed by the Treurnichts of this world."

The chief expressed, also, his disenchantment with a statement by the Prime Minister who told Parliament recently that he was not prepared to meddle with the right of each population group to self-determination.

Mr. Botha added that his Government would fight for this right for Whites even if it meant using violence.

## Rejected

"The concept of self-determination," said Chief Buthelezi, "within the apartheid straitjacket is rejected by the majority of Blacks.

"The more I ponder over Mr. Botha's words, the more it becomes clear to me that Whites have decided on a military solution for the problems of South Africa.

"White South Africa as led by a Prime Minister who is also a Minister of Defence seems to have chosen the sword rather than the olive branch."

Although there was a real prospect of race war in this region, Saba was committed to finding accommodation with Whites and had, in fact, so informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

## Snubbed

A correspondent reports that two chief ministers, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu and Chief Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei, appear to have snubbed Saba.

Chief ministers who were not members were supposed to attend its weekend meeting as observers, but neither Professor Ntsanwisi nor Chief Sebe turned up.

Dr. Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa, the third chief minister who has not joined Saba, sent a representative, Mr. S. P. Kwakwa.

Chief Buthelezi was unable to explain the absence of the chief ministers, although he was clearly put out by their non-appearance.

"Your guess would be as good as mine," he said when asked why they had not come.

"They didn't have the decency or the courtesy to send us a message. Whether anyone put pressure on them, I wouldn't know, but it seems strange . . . ."

Sun. Times Bus. 4/3/79 (107)

# Gatsha wets Holiday Inns roof

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu officiated at Ulundi this week at a roof-wetting ceremony at the new Holiday Inn, the first building to be erected on the site of the proposed central business district of KwaZulu's capital city.

Chief Buthelezi paid tribute to the black workers and artisans who have helped to construct to the R1,5-million building which is owned by the KwaZulu Development Corporation and leased to Holiday Inns KwaZulu (Pty).

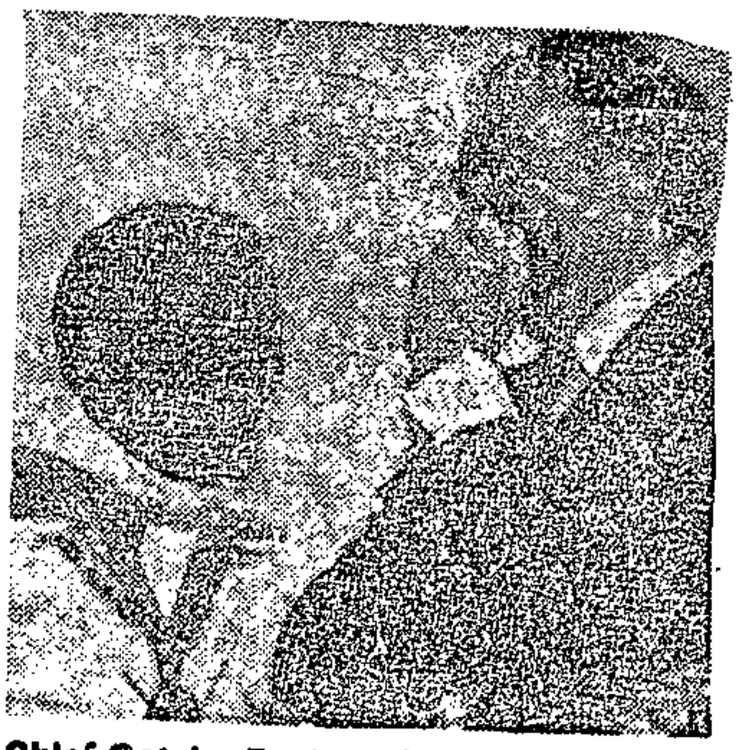
He said that the completion of the project, scheduled for May 15, would prove that blacks were capable of undertaking complex projects. About 220 blacks are employed on the site.

The complex, which will include an off-sales store and a public beer garden, is being furnished by Holiday Inns, in traditional Zulu motif, at a cost of R200 000.

The operating company will be owned 50-50 by Holiday Inns and the KDC for the first 10 years. Thereafter 5 per cent of the equity will pass each year for a further 10 years to the KDC.

Government buildings, including the Houses of Parliament, will be built near the hotel complex and a light industrial area will also be developed.

Charles Fiddian-Green, executive chairman of Rennies Consolidated Holdings, which controls Holiday Inns, said he believed the Inn would also attract custom from foreign visitors to KwaZulu.



**Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Charles Fiddian-Green . . . a time for merriment.**

4/3/78 (107) Sunday Trib

# Chief objects to Gunrunners report

I wish to refer to a report in your newspaper (February 25) under the title: "The Gunrunners From the City of Gold."

The idiotic presentation of the tragic mishaps in the Tugela Ferry area would have been left alone by me, were it not for dangerous deliberate distortions in the article, which I wish to correct.

The whole dramatisation of the tragic feuds in this district leaves a sour taste in any responsible Zulu's mouth. The whole angle which Chris Marais takes in dealing with this tragedy is as cheap as it is nauseating, because it shows how cheap black human life can be to his kind of journalist.

In the first place these feuds and the internecine warfare which has become the pattern of life in Msinga district, dates back to more than 60 years ago. The people of Msinga are not my subjects. They are subjects of their chiefs and also of the King of the Zulus.

Flashback to last week's story

I do not understand why Chris Marais referred to them as "subjects of Gatsha Buthelezi", just like that. It often amazes me how certain whites who would like to be seen as campaigners for justice on this side of the colour line are often betrayed by their white racist background. Quite minor things like that show how little they care to check things they write about the name of any person with a darker skin than their own. This is an example of that.

When I read this I assumed that my name was just dropped in the article to give it a bit of spice. Later on, however, as I read the report it was clear that there is a purpose in dropping in my name. The sentence: "The end is the same: a dead man and a burnt out kraal" is followed by "The men of Tugela Ferry live in fear of Gatsha Buthelezi's head tax" for "faction fighters". This makes it quite clear what the aim is here. It is a reasonable conclusion that this contortion is aimed at confusing issues and in putting me as far as this whole ugly scene at Tugela Ferry is concerned as the veritable "nigger in the woodpile". This whole thing puts in perspective the aim of the article in the first place. The sentencing of a man to R200 by a court is left hanging in the air, but a nexus between the two is the only conclusion any reasonable man can draw.

In the first place, communal fines which are imposed in Msinga are enshrined in the Natal Code and also the Administration Act. The KwaZulu Cabinet requested the invocation of this legislation from the State President because of the reign of terror which exists in Tugela Ferry which has left scores of cases of murder, arson, rape etc unconcluded, because people are afriad to give evidence for fear of their lives.

Why Chris Marais got to mixing up the whole thing with my name, indicates the kind of poison he has sucked out from his informants. I can more or less tell who they are. However in the interest of justice and fair-play for which the "Sunday Tribune" stands, I wish to ask that this letter be published, despite the fact that I can never undo the damage already done by Chris Marais' distortions, but in order to put things in their correct perspective.

**MANGOSUTHU G. BUTHELEZI**
Chief Minister: KwaZulu and President: Inkatha
Yenkululeko Yesizwe.
Ulundi.

**FOOTNOTE:** The information gathered for the article came from a variety of residents in the Msinga area.

They were not restricted to one colour or class.

Living in the area and, obviously, intensely involved with the situation of animosity between certain factions, they provided the reportor with background information and an insight into the situation.

The reconstruction of one of the incidents described in the article was made by persons interviewed.

Using the term "subjects of Chief Gatsha Butholezi" was not aimed at a feudal description but applied to the Msinga people's allegiance to the Inkatha movement.

However, if this application has caused any embarrassment to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the reportor apologises for inadvertently having done so.

The reportor's personal feelings about the faction fighting in the Msinga area of KwaZulu were not expressed in the artic — the facts and the atmosph of the situation stemmed f the variety of people interview

6/3/79 DD (107)

# Sebe misleading public says Chief Buthelezi

**JOHANNESBURG — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chairman of the South African Black Alliance (Saba), has accused Ciskei Chief Minister Lennox Sebe of "disgraceful" misleading of the public.**

Chief Buthelezi was reacting to a statement in which Chief Sebe claimed he had not been invited to a Saba meeting in Port Elizabeth late last month and then dismissed criticism of his non-attendance as "cheap and careless talk."

At the meeting Chief Buthelezi commented on the absence of Chief Sebe and Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu and expressed regret at their "lack of courtesy" in not notifying Saba of their decision not to attend.

"It is utterly disgraceful for Chief Sebe to mislead the public by saying he had not been invited to attend the Alliance meeting," Chief Buthelezi said.

"It was a unanimous resolution of the black leaders' conference on February 11 that all Chief Ministers should attend the meeting in order to brief the Alliance about their preparations for a meeting which they hope to have with the Prime Minister."

Recalling that Chief Sebe had been present when reporters were told at the February 11 conference of the decision that Chief Ministers would attend the Saba meeting, Chief Buthelezi said: "I challenge Chief Sebe to prove the contrary."

Referring to Chief Sebe's statement that he had better things to do for his people than joining Saba, Chief Buthelezi said: "Who are Chief Sebe's people? Are all South Africans not his people? Or is he already talking the language of independent homelands a la Pretoria?"

As the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Sebe is the recognised leader of the nearly a million Ciskei Xhosas. Saba represents an alliance of blacks, Indians and Coloureds in a common front.

Three of the Chief Ministers who attended the February 11 Chief Ministers' conference are members of Saba — Chief Buthelezi, Mr Kenneth Mopeli of QwaQwa and Mr Elias Mabuza of Kangwane. The remaining three are not — Chief Sebe, Professor Ntsanwisi and Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa.

Chief Sebe could not be reached for comment last night. — DDC.

CHIEF SEBE . . . better things to do.

CHIEF GATSHA . . . who are Sebe's people?

NM 7/3/79 (107)

# King Cetshwayo to be reburied

African Affairs Correspondent

THE princes of the Zulu royal family have agreed to exhume the remains of King Cetshwayo for reburial in the Mahlabatini district.

The king, responsible for the defeat of the British at Isandhlwana, died in Eshowe in 1884 after being attacked by Chief Usibepu.

His followers buried him in the inaccessible forests of the Insuzu valley at Nkandla to prevent his body falling into the hands of his enemies.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, a direct descendant, said yesterday that the royal family had long considered the burial ground unsuitable.

At a meeting at the weekend it was decided to rebury him near the grave of his father, King Mpande, at Mahlabatini.

Hansard 5 (3P43) 8/3/79

107

**KwaZulu citizens: citizenship certificates**

337. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(a) How many citizenship certificates (i) had been issued and (ii) remained to be issued to kwaZulu citizens as at 31 December 1978 and (b) how many certificates were issued during 1978.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) 1 499 882.

(ii) 1 262 118.

(b) 75 882.

**Persons accommodated in Langa/ Nyanga/Guguletu**

339. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1) How many Black (a)(i) males and (ii) females of 16 years of age and over and (b) children under 16 years of age were accommodated in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, respectively, as at 31 December 1978;

(2) how many of the males of 16 years of age and over in each of these townships were accommodated in bachelor quarters.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:



| | Langa | Nyanga | Guguletu |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) (a) (i) | 18 192 | 7 480 | 17 406 |
| (ii) | 2 414 | 3 335 | 20 522 |
| (b) | 3 449 | 4 770 | 23 846 |
| (2) | 16 440 | 4 786 | 5 313 |

# Sebe replies to Buthelezi

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Ciskei's Chief Minister Lennox Sebe says he does not want to be involved in a slanging match" with KwaZulu's Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi.

"But I must put the record straight," said Chief Sebe, who was making another contribution to the argument relating to his and Prof Hudson Ntswanwisi's non-attendance of the recent South African Black Alliance (SABA) rally in Port Elizabeth.

Chief Sebe has denied he snubbed Saba by not attending the rally.

"When we met in Johannesburg as homeland leaders, Chief Buthelezi told us, right at the tail end of our business, his Alliance would have a rally in Port Elizabeth and we felt it would be a good thing to acquaint the Saba members of our strategy as was expounded in the memorandum we were sending to Prime Minister Botha," said Chief Sebe.

It was also the intention of the homeland leaders to give Saba the opportunity to add anything they felt would be necessary in the memorandum.

"It is surely childish to expect all the homeland leaders to have gone to Port Elizabeth merely to inform Saba about our strategy as this appeared in our memorandum. One man was going to read what we had said."

He said nothing was going to be discussed and no representation other than one man was necessary.

Chief Buthelezi, meanwhile, has said: "It was a unanimous resolution of the black leaders' conference on February 11 that all Chief Ministers should attend the meeting in order to brief the Alliance about their preparations for a meeting which they hope to have with the Prime Minister."

He challenged Chief Sebe to prove the contrary, but Chief Sebe said yesterday: "I don't want to be involved in a slanging match with Chief Buthelezi." — DDR

'STAY MAKULU' APPEAL CATERS FOR WHITE SUPREMACY, SAYS CHIEF BUTHELEZI

# Digest ad on migrants draws Black anger

**CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, has attacked a "public service" advertisement in the March issue of Readers' Digest as distasteful and catering to White supremacy.**

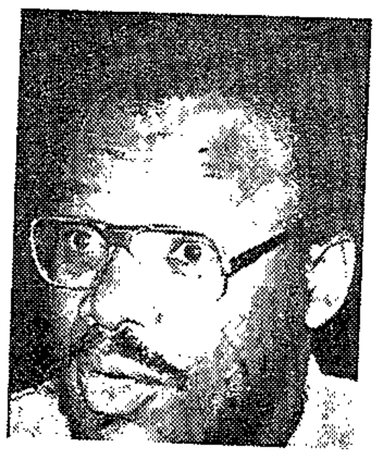
The double-page advertisement carries a picture of an elderly African and — over the headline "FOR MY SAKE STAY, MAKULU" — addresses an emotional appeal, written as if made by an African, dissuading Whites from leaving South Africa.

"I view the whole tone of the advertisement with great distaste, insofar as it plays up White supremacy as if we Blacks liked the system," Chief Buthelezi told the Sunday Express this week.

A dismayed Readers' Digest executive, speaking privately, said: "This is going to cause a bit of heart-searching — as far as I know the ad was got together by some of Cape Town's most vocal Prog-Feds."

The advertisement gives some staggering figures about White emigration — it says nearly 43 000 have left in the past 21 months.

This figure, says the ad, is made up of 1 426 engineers, 444 doctors and dentists, 5 366 accountants, 645 teachers and lecturers and 3 252 other professional, technical, and related workers.



● Chief Buthelezi . . . not impressed

By DEREK TAYLOR

The advertisement goes on:

"So many of you left our big land last year. You've scattered around the globe, searching for a new place in the sun. But remember, I will miss you Makulu. For the task ahead is far too big for me alone. And for my brothers. And all our young abafana.

"I know some days you feel fear, and you want to run. But remember a whole generation of us have grown up together without a war. Why should we start now Makulu?

". . .Sadly you will find as you leave your home, Makulu, that the big world outside will also disappoint you. The many creeds, the many races, the many religions have torn the brotherhood of man apart everywhere my big one."

(The top choices for new homes by South African emigrants, at the moment, are Australia, Britain, Canada and the USS.)

The ad concludes:

"So from my brothers, our women and our young abafana we say: Stay Makulu. For nowhere in the world will they need someone like you as much as we do."

Chief Buthelezi scorned the concept of patriotism portrayed in the advertisement.

"Africans are not concerned about people who leave the country because they are afraid to stay and work out the destiny of South Africa," he said.

While the departure of some professional and desperately-needed Whites — such as doctors — was regretted there was no reason to appeal to them to stay.

"If they are not prepared to stay with us, whatever the future is for us, then it is just as well they leave," he said.

"That is not the kind of patriotism that impresses us. We are against White supremacy and we would not want Whites to stay in South Africa to remain top dogs and we Blacks remain underdogs.

"We would like only those with a broad patriotism, committed to a just society to remain," said Chief Buthelezi.

South African editor of Readers' Digest, Mr Hugh Vaughan-Williams, said he regretted Chief Buthelezi's reaction.

Despite the use of the title "Makulu" — used as an honorific in tribal social usage and extended to White employers, police and other officials — Mr Vaughan-Williams said the advertisement was directed to all skilled South Africans, Black and White.

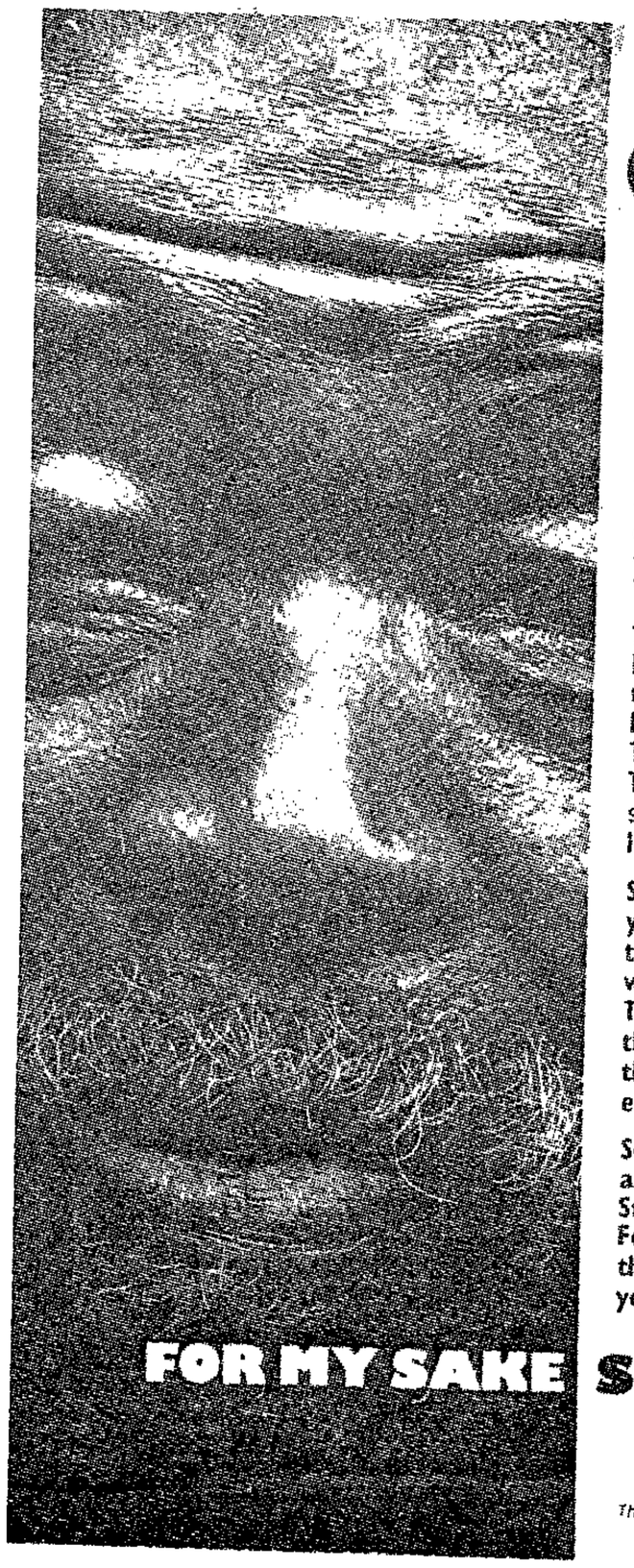
"It most certainly does not advocate White supremacy," he said.

He said Readers' Digest had over a million readers in South Africa who knew that, above all, the magazine stood for the dignity of the individual and his right to stand equal in a free society.

The magazine had donated the space for a series of "public service advertisements" to give advertising agencies a chance to use their creative talents for the benefit of the community in highlighting the social problems of their choice and pointing toward possible solutions.

"So far the campaign has been very favourably received by the advertising agencies and the Press," said Mr Vaughan-Williams.

● The correct spelling of Makulu is Makhulu.




So many of you left
our big land last year.
You've scattered around the globe,
searching for a new place in the sun.
But remember,
I will miss you Makulu.
For the task ahead is far too big
for me alone. And for my brothers.
And all our young abafana.

I know some days you feel fear,
and you want to run.
But remember a whole generation
of us have grown up together
without a war.
Why should we start now Makulu?

The day you go,
I think you will take a little
that each and everyone of us
has given you.
The trust we've placed in you.
The knowledge that the big
schools and universities of this
land have given you.

Sadly you will find as you leave
your home Makulu,
that the big world outside
will also disappoint you.
The many creeds, the many races,
the many religions have torn
the brotherhood of man apart
everywhere my big one.

So from my brothers, our women
and our young abafana we say:
Stay Makulu.
For nowhere in the world will
they need someone like
you as much as we do.

STAY MAKULU

The Reader's Digest March 1979 121

● An appeal from Black to White: "For my sake, please stay, Makulu."

Sun. Exp. 11/3/79 (107)

# Nation ban: Gatsha to see minister

Political Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of the Inkatha movement, is to see the Minister of Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, this week to protest against the banning of the last five consecutive issues of the newspaper financed by Inkatha.

Mr Gavin Robson, editor of The Nation, told the Sunday Express Chief Buthelezi was "very concerned" about the future of the newspaper.

Every issue since early February has been banned. In the case of another well-known newspaper in the Black market, The Voice, future editions were banned after its sixth successive banning.

The Nation's circulation has soared in the last year as it became more competitive and more journalistically professional. In recent months it has had many "scoops".

STAR 9/3/79

# Buthelezi hits at Bradlee article

107

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu and president of Inkatha, today lashed out at "the arrogance of most American visitors" and strongly criticised Dr Motlana of Soweto and his wife Sally.

An article by the Washington Post's Ben Bradlee saying that he saw himself as the leading unjailed black critic of South Africa was "typical American arrogance," the chief said.

At no time during his discussions with Mr Bradlee, a recent visitor to South Africa, had he said that.

Chief Buthelezi hit at Mrs Motlana, head of the Black Housewives League, for saying he was a "creature of Pretoria" — and challenged her to repeat her claims in an open debate in Soweto.

"I am sick and tired of the hypocrisy of both Dr and Sally Motlana with both of them talking out of both corners of their mouths," he said.

Chief Buthelezi revealed that in 1977 Dr Motlana had asked him to join them on a stand on the black Press which he had done at great cost to the Inkatha movement.

In 1976, they had appealed to him to join a black unity initiative and in 1977 had sent a request that he help them find a place for their son in a kwaZulu school.

It was strange that none of the exiled black leadership of the ANC had made the approaches that the Motlanas had made.

He said he could look people such as Nelson Mandela in the eye, which the Motlanas could not do.

# The Nation is suspended

13/3/79 (101)

JOHANNESBURG — The management of the Inkatha weekly newspaper, The Nation, has decided to suspend publication pending the outcome of an appeal over the recent banning of five issues of the paper.

In a statement issued yesterday by the managing director of the paper's publishers, Mr Walter Felgate, the editor, Mr Gavin Robson, said: "An appeal against the latest banning has been lodged. Until such time as this appeal has run its course, publication of The Nation has been suspended."

The statement said five consecutive issues of the paper had been banned by the Publications Control Board.

"The board has judged the contents of the banned issues as endangering relationships between racial groups and endangering the safety of the state.

"Inkatha and the editor of The Nation are committed to the evolution of a free black-run newspaper which reports on the South African situation as it is. If the facts of South African life cannot be reported, it is the facts and not the reporting which should be censored."

The statement said the freedom of a newspaper to report factually and to reflect the feelings of a substantial section of the population was "germane to a peaceful and democratic solution to our problems." — DDC.

H Hansard 6 Quest. Col. 413 14/3/79

107

KwaZulu: unrest in district of Msinga

*18. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

(1) Whether he has been informed of unrest in the district of Msinga in kwaZulu;

(2) whether there has been loss of life in this district due to intercecine violence; if so, how many persons have been killed;

(3) whether he has taken steps to counter the unrest; if so, what steps; if not, why not.

†The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes, 23.

(3) Yes. The fighting which resulted in the death of 23 persons took place on 18 February 1979, and immediately after the police were informed thereof on 19 February, a contingent under the command of an officer was sent to counter the violence and to remove the dead.

Owing to the mountainous terrain in which the opposing factions found themselves, helicopter support was requisitioned and on 6 and 7 March 1979 operations were carried out during which two fire-arms and a quantity of dangerous weapons were seized. Fifty-three persons are being detained in connection with the fighting, and investigations are proceeding.

Mr. R. A. F. SWART: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Minister, is he aware that during the last weekend there was further loss of life in the district? [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

# Plea was: stop Info meddling

Star 16/5/79

**Political Reporter**

CAPE TOWN — Alarmed officials of the old Department of Bantu Administration once asked certain men of the Bureau for State Security to persuade Department of Information officials to stop undermining kwaZulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

This adds a new twist to a controversy which has raged for several years over the former Department of Information's activities in kwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi himself has, in the past, made repeated accusations about attempts by the department to unseat him and to aid his political opponents in kwaZulu.

One such opponent was once discovered in a department car which had been involved in an accident.

A petition, calculated to undermine Chief Buthelezi's authority was found a few years ago to have been typed in an office of the department in Natal. Officials hastily claimed it had been the work of a very junior person in the department.

Accusations about information meddling in kwaZulu politics continued through much of the period during which Dr Eschel Rhoodie was secretary of the department.

Knowledgeable sources have now revealed that officials in the Department of Bantu Administration (now the Department of Plural Relations) were approached by Information officials and asked to help undermine Chief Buthelezi.

It is understood that one of the matters discussed was a whispering campaign against the kwaZulu leader.

Sources say the Bantu Administration officials were strongly opposed to these moves.

They did not dispute that there were major ideological differences between the South African Government and Chief Buthelezi. However, they appreciated the co-operation they got from him in attempts to develop the homeland.

So concerned did they become about Information activities that they approached certain BOSS officials who had a sound knowledge of the realities of kwaZulu politics and asked them to persuade the Information men to leave Chief Buthelezi alone.

He had cut down the movements of certain white officials who, he claimed, had a tendency to visit chiefs in kwaZulu.

● Chief Buthelezi said today that South African Government officials were still covertly involved in moves to undermine his authority.

# STAATSKOERANT
## VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

## REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

REGULASIEKOERANT No. 2762

*As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer*

PRYS 20c PRICE
OORSEE 30c OVERSEAS
POSVRY POST FREE

REGULATION GAZETTE No. 2762

*Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper*

Vol. 165] PRETORIA, 16 MAART MARCH 1979 [No. 6349


## PROKLAMASIES

*van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika*

No. R. 43, 1979.

INSTELLING VAN DIE KWAZULU-ONTWIKKELINGSKORPORASIE BEPERK.—WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 73 VAN 1978

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 36A van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), en by artikel 5 (1) van die Wet op die Bevordering van die Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling van Swart State, 1968 (Wet 46 van 1968), gelees met artikel 25 van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie R. 73 van 1978, soos gewysig by Proklamasie R. 228 van 1978, verder deur die uitdrukking "die gebied van die KwaZulu Wetgewende Vergadering, soos van tyd tot tyd gewysig," deur die uitdrukking "daardie gedeeltes van die Swart gebiede wat deur die Zoeloevolkseenheid bewoon word," te vervang en bepaal ek verder dat hierdie wysiging geag word in werking te getree het op 8 September 1978.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Twee-en-twintigste dag van Februarie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

## PROCLAMATIONS

*by the State President of the Republic of South Africa*

No. R. 43, 1979.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KWAZULU DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.—AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 73 OF 1978

Under the powers vested in me by section 36A of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), and section 5 (1) of the Promotion of the Economic Development of Black States Act, 1968 (Act 46 of 1968), read with section 25 of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), I hereby further amend Proclamation R. 73 of 1978, as amended by Proclamation R. 228 of 1978, by the substitution for the expression "the area of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, as amended from time to time," of the expression "those portions of the Black Areas occupied by the Zulu National Unit," and determine further that this amendment is deemed to have come into operation on 8 September 1978.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-second day of February, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

# Buthelezi sees African humanism as saviour

16/3/79 CT (107)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The foreign investor and domestic entrepreneur were in real danger of managing capitalism to destruction in South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday.

Speaking to businessmen from America, the United Kingdom and France in Richards Bay, he said that capitalist alliance with the minority in South Africa carried the seeds for the destruction of capitalism.

"Put simply, when the majority have nothing to lose but their skins they will not bother if what they have built up together with whites is destroyed or not in the false hope that economic justice can come about merely by starting all over again."

He suggested that the capitalist system could be diluted with a "pinch of African humanism" if it were to survive in a liberated South Africa.

He was not advocating nationalization, "but if any of us hopes that this system will survive, in its present exclusive form after liberation he needs his head read."

African people had learned lessons from the plight in which other African countries found themselves.

Primarily they had learned that it was important not to destroy the basis for stability that was so necessary during a post-liberation era.

Chief Buthelezi added: "The economic situation in Mozambique illustrates the point I am trying to make.

"It is in the first place quite unrealistic to look at the question of disinvestment in South Africa outside the parametres of the entire sub-continent.

"Mozambique has today bilateral agreements with racist South Africa on such basic matters as the maintenance of her harbour and of her railway lines.

"While her representatives in world forums and those of Lesotho, Botswana and Zambia all condemn investment in South Africa their economies are so intertwined with the republican economy that they cannot avoid being involved with racist South Africa."

## Conscience

He had a clear conscience about Kwazulu's efforts to establish growth points to create jobs for Zulus and to accelerate development in general.

"Black people were struggling for just political change and for a new economic order."

He made no distinction between investment in South Africa and investment in the homelands. He emphasized that the underdeveloped regions of the country needed economic development as much for their people as for the sake of peaceful change.

There was an urgency for people to help develop these regions not to prop up apartheid, but to increase the chances for peaceful change.

Kwazulu had adopted an employment orientated development strategy. "We are mapping out a strategy to increase employment in Kwazulu from 456 000 in 1975 to 730 000, in 1990," he said.

His government was not investigating the establishment of a second major growth point at Esikhawini near Richards Bay. The plight of the black worker had convinced him that intensive decentralization to take work to the people was essential.

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APPENDIX A. - Questionnaire used for Durban, Witwatersrand & Pretoria surveys

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
(with which is incorporated the South African College)

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS,
Division of Research.
Beattie Building,
Rondebosch 7700

xt. 440.

nd Development Research Unit - Report on the
icians

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employment of: Whites ----------
'Coloureds'& Asians ----------
Africans ----------

olding qualifications in the following fields
a) the National Diploma for Technicians or
nd b) the National Certificate for Technicians
icate would you employ were they i) immediately
lable in 1981 assuming full economic recovery?

| or n: | Africans you would employ if | |
|---|---|---|
| | i) immediately available | ii) available in 1981 assuming full economic recovery |
| ing | _____ | _____ |
| ing | _____ | _____ |
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| eering | _____ | _____ |
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| eering | _____ | _____ |
| 9. Refrigeration and Airconditioning Engineering | _____ | _____ |
| 10. Civil Engineering | _____ | _____ |
| 11. Structural Engineering | _____ | _____ |
| 12. Town & Regional Planning | _____ | _____ |
| 13. Construction Supervision | _____ | _____ |

The Natal Mercury, Friday, March 16, 1979 (107) 7

# Defeat for Inkatha

African Affairs Reporter

INKATHA candidates suffered a defeat in the first Kwa Makuta Town Council elections yesterday when the independent candidates won four out of the six seats.

It had been expected that the Inkatha candidates would capture all the seats as happened in other KwaZulu areas.

The Kwa Makuta elections were interesting because all the candidates are Inkatha members but some chose to stand as independents because they were not happy with the Inkatha nominees.

To make sure that the Inkatha candidates were crushed, the independents fielded 19 candidates. In one ward there were six candidates against one Inkatha man.

The final results were: Ward I: Mr. Absolom Dludla (Inkatha) 105, Mr. Fanyana Kaula (Independent) 10, Mr. Linos Mpungose (Independent) 7, and Mr. Siyeweni Mgxongo (Independent) 6.

Ward II: Mr. Shadrack Dlamini (Inkatha) 83, Mr. Phillip Dlamini (Independent) 60, Mr. Bhana Khomo (Independent) 16, and Mr. Wellington Makhanya (Independent) 34.

Ward III: Mr. David Zulu (Independent) 100, Mr. Dida Mbanjwa (Inkatha) 88, Mr. Joel Bhengu (Independent) 38, Mr. Maurice Bhengu (Independent) 19, Mr. Leornard Mzobe (Independent) 21, Mr. Emmanuel Msani (Independent) 7, and Mr. Solomon Msani (Independent) 4.

Ward IV: Mr. Emmanuel Zama (Independent) Mr. Raphael Gcwabaza (Independent) 74, Mr. Raphael Nyuswa (Inkatha) 38 and Mr. Noah Maphumulo (Independent) 29.

Ward V: Phipson Bhengu (Independent) 94 and Mr. Elkana Mpungose (Inkatha) 48; and

Ward VI: Mr. Jerome Mshengu (Independent) 61, Mr. Blessed Gumede (Independent) 35 and Mr. Justice Nyuswa (Inkatha) 8.

No percentage poll figures were available.

107

# Prayer day for leaders

African Affairs Reporter

**MORE than 4 000 Africans congregated in Stanger at the weekend to pray at the graves of King Shaka, the founder of the Zulu nation, and Chief Albert Luthuli, the president of the banned African National Congress.**

The prayer day for the two Zulu leaders was organised by the Inkatha Womens Brigade and the service was conducted by Bishop H. A. Zulu assisted by Rev. C. J. Mtetwa, a Cabinet member of the KwaZulu Government.

Mr. Ray Swart, chairman of the Progressive Federal Party in Natal and other members of the party attended.

Mrs. W. Yengwa, a member of the Inkatha Central Committee, told the gathering that Stanger was the burial place of King Shaka and Chief Luthuli but the Government was planning to move the residents of the area.

"It means the graves of the two great Zulus will remain with other races."

Mr Swart paid a special tribute to Chief Luthuli for his wisdom and dignity.

He asked the gathering to pray for a change in this country "so that our children can enjoy the same privileges in this country".

Bishop Zulu said he believed that Shaka had been God-appointed to lead the Zulus.

MRS. Irene Buthelezi, wife of the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and Mrs. Nokukanya Luthuli, widow of Nobel peace prize winner Chief Albert Luthuli, lay a wreath at the grave of King Shaka at Stanger yesterday.

# Buthelezi tells of attempt to overthrow him

22/3/79 (107)

By STEPHEN WROTTESLEY

**CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi claimed last night that the Bureau for State Security and the now defunct Department of Information were behind an attempt to topple him as leader of the Zulus.**

He was speaking at an exclusive interview at his hotel when he arrived in Cape Town yesterday for talks with the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, today.

He claimed that he informed the former Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, of the effort to topple him, but that nothing was done about it.

Chief Buthelezi claimed he had given an affidavit to the former prime minister from a secretary of the Shaka's Spear Party and that he had had proof of a R12 000 deposit in favour of the party.

He also alleged that King Goodwill Zwelithini had been involved.

I was speaking to him about the effect of the present Information scandal on blacks.

He said there was a wide viewpoint that the Information scandal did not affect blacks, but said this was not true. "We are taxpayers. If there is a question of embezzlement, we have as much a right to know."

He said there had been an attempt by BSS and the Department of Information to topple him, but added that it had not succeded.

He said he reported this to the then Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

However, he added that he had survived "purely on our own political strength". He said he wanted to remind people that the scandal had started "a long time ago".

Chief Buthelezi denied he was in Cape Town to see the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, but said he had been approached and asked about this.

He said he was here for a meeting of the Development Corporation and added that he was merely here to strengthen the delegation. He also said that a white paper would be released "possibly next week" on the needs of Kwazulu.

He said this white paper would not be under discussion today.

The white paper was to be entitled "Towards a plan for Kwazulu".

He said that Dr Koornhof was a "very reasonable man" and hoped the meeting would be successful. He said he would be leaving on Friday for a meeting of the Youth Brigade in Ulundi on the same day.

Chief Buthelezi last night.

# Urban plans no answer — Prof

RDM 22/3/79

(107)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Urbanisation and industrialisation would never solve problems in South Africa, Professor John Hanks, head of Biological Sciences at the University of Natal, Durban, said last night.

It had been estimated that by the year 2000, about 600-million people in cities internationally would be living in conditions of absolute poverty, he said.

Their lives would be degraded by disease, malnutrition and squalor.

In the South African context he said: "It would be more logical to reassess our whole approach to homeland development."

Using KwaZulu as an example, he said, many areas were in a state of "ecological collapse" and the trend seemed to be accelerating.

Prof Hanks was delivering his inaugural lecture: "Ecosystem Development — A new enviromental order".

Readily-available accurate information was needed to solve the country's problems. A computerised data bank of natural resources would aid planners.

"It is from the land and from agriculture that KwaZulu must look for much of its economic future," he said.

He said modern man was destroying his environment at an alarming rate. Deserts were advancing and many bird and animal species faced extinction because of the population explosion.

The high rate of population growth had caused a critical food shortage in many parts of the world as well as massive unemployment and increasing economic instability.

Almost 200 species of birds and more than 120 species of animals were threatened with extinction, he said.

# Gatsha: bid to topple me

23/3/79 (107) DD

CAPE TOWN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has claimed that the former Bureau for State Security and the now defunct Department of Information were behind an attempt to topple him as leader of the Zulus.

He was speaking at an interview at his hotel when he arrived here for talks with the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof.

He claimed that he informed the former Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, of the effort to topple him, but that nothing was done about it.

Chief Buthelezi claimed he had given an affidavit to Mr Vorster from a secretary of the Shaka's Spear Party and that he had proof of a R12 000 deposit in favour of the party.

He also alleged that King Goodwill Zwelithini had been involved.

Commenting on the effect of the Information scandal on blacks, he said there was a wide viewpoint that it did not affect blacks, but this was not true.

"We are taxpayers. If there is a question of embezzlement, we have as much a right to know."

Chief Buthelezi said the attempt to topple him had not succeeded.

He had survived "purely on our own political strength". He said he wanted to remind people that the scandal had started "a long time ago". — DDC.

# Families needn't move — Minister

(107)

24/3/79

DURBAN — The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Koornhof, said yesterday that if the people of Groutville about to be moved to Maphumulo did not want to move, "they must be left alone."

This was reported yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi on his return from a meeting with the Minister in Cape Town.

Earlier in the day, the Minister of the Interior in KwaZulu, Dr Frank Mdlalose, said he would lead a delegation to the Minister to protest the removal of the people of Groutville, the Upper Tugela district and from areas in the Drakensberg.

Chief Buthelezi said the Minister had indicated he would be "happy to meet the delegation."

Dr Mdlalse said the situation was "intolerable," and he warned that his government would not be a party to the removals.

About 245 landowners in the Bergville reserves have twice refused to surrender their title deeds to a commissioner of the Department for Plural Relations.

Dr Koornhof told Parliament this week 42 000 families in the Upper Tugela region would be moved in terms of land consolidation proposals.

Tribesmen in the area are intensely hostile to the removals, and Dr Mdlalose said they were even unjustly blaming the KwaZulu Government. — DDC.

# Inkatha seeks new poll

24/3/79

(107) N.M

African Affairs Correspondent

RESIDENTS of Wards V and VI at Kwa Makuta, the Black town near Amanzimtoti, want the town council elections held earlier this month declared null and void in their wards.

The chairman of the local branch of Inkatha, Mr. R. M. Nyuswa, told the Mercury yesterday that Mr. Jerome Mshengu, a hostel dweller, was elected to the town council by hostel voters.

"There are two hostels in these wards. One is run by the Bantu Administration Board and the other by the Umbogintwini Hospital.

"The tenants of these hostels are migrant workers which means they are not permanent residents of Kwa Makuta. They do not pay rates and their rents do not go to the KwaZulu Government."

He said residents had lodged their protest with the township manager who said he would send it to Ulundi.

The Secretary for KwaZulu's Department of the Interior, Mr. A. van Rensburg, said the protesters would have to go to the Supreme Court if they wanted a new election.

"In terms of the regulations the hostel dwellers are bona fide residents of the township.

"I might also add that there is no provision in the proclamation for an appeal to my department. These people will have to go to the Courts."

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# Gatsha shrugs off paper's banning

24/3/79 B/Day (107)

Staff Reporters

PORT ELIZABETH. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu yesterday reacted with apparent stoical resignation to news of the banning of two volumes of his Inkatha newspaper, The Nation.

"There is nothing extraordinary about it," he said when told by his aides of the banning of Volumes 4 and 5 by the Publications Directorate.

"Anyone who has tried to convey the genuine feelings of blacks has suffered the same fate. We wonder where it is all going to lead."

Volume 4 dealt with alleged police brutality and volume 5 with a statement by Chief Buthelezi advising blacks of Transkei and BophuthaTswana on citizenship.

Yesterday the editor of The Nation, Mr Gavin Robson, said the Government should concentrate on solving the scandal involving its defunct Department of Information instead of banning newspapers.

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ADRES:.....

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Stuur terug aan: Die Sekretaresse
Dept. Afrikaans en Nederlands
Universiteit van Kaapstad
RONDEBOSCH.
7700

DICK USHER speaks to the Chief Executive of KwaZulu

# BUTHELEZI: A MAN OF PEACE

**"I think we must learn from Mozambique that in the struggle for liberation we must not destroy the base for development"**

## But he fears his people may resort to violence

**CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, chief executive of KwaZulu and leader of the Inkatha National Cultural Liberation Movement, is a man of peace but he lives always in the tension of knowing that others will seek change in South Africa through violence.**

**In this interview Chief Buthelezi discusses some of the possible roles he seeks for Inkatha and his reasons for seeking change through non-violent means.**

**USHER:** As a black leader, how does it feel to know that you are a man of non-violence while also knowing that violent solutions will almost inevitably be sought? How does that tension feel to you?

**BUTHELEZI:** Although I'm a man of peace, I do accept that my people's options are my options and if my people opt for anything else then there is no choice. That is the problem I face and what distresses me when I see that the problems which give rise to this situation are not being resolved is that my people are going to be landed with a no option situation as far as violence is concerned. This really troubles me.

**USHER:** Now you are speaking as a servant of the people, but you are also a leader. In your position as leader what are you trying to do to obviate what is seen as an inevitable drift towards violence?

**BUTHELEZI:** We have tried in Inkatha to have an Inkatha think-tank, and I think one of the major tasks of this think-tank was to do some homework on the kind of options that are open — non-violent options.

**USHER:** One thing that is really interesting is this question of Inkatha. You have forged this organisation, very large with 200 000 members, and the question that is in many people's minds is: "What are you going to do with that organisation?"

**BUTHELEZI:** In fact, last already beginning to bear fruit because if you consider the recognition we are getting through these meetings with the to see how good it is, and I think people are watching, for signs that there might be some kind of concerted action by Inkatha.

**BUTHELEZI:** In fact, last year at our general conference we committed ourselves to monitoring the codes of conduct that have been drawn up for foreign companies in South Africa. We are still doing that and we are in touch with black trade unions on these issues, but no concrete decision has been taken on whether we do show out muscle on that.

And we also think we might have some campaigns based on consumer problems. But on that we need to do some homework too, to organise properly and conscientise people so that they know exactly what we are doing so that when we do something we don't do it sporadically but experience I have no excuse for not trying to avoid some of the mistakes we made at that time.

**USHER:** It's interesting note that when you go overseas and are able to look at these things that, although the ANC attacks the homelands policy and some of the homeland leaders, they don't seem to attack you.

**BUTHELEZI:** They won't which I think is good political wisdom. I don't think that if I were in their position I would want to disenchant an organisation with 200 000 members.

I think it is good politics because whatever they do, whether it is different from us, we should orchestrate things in such a way that what they do is complementary to what I do, what I do should be complementary to what they do.

**USHER:** The other tricky question in

But I do explain that I realise that the creation of jobs is, in a way, chasing rainbows because you can never catch up — that it is a bottomless pit because of population growth, the number of people who are unemployed and underemployed.

But when I look at the post-liberation era in Mozambique and Angola I feel more and more strongly that one must lay the foundations for stability as much as one can and when I look at the pacts that have been made between Mozambique and South Africa, which are dictated by sheer economics, then I can see my attitude is not wrong at all.

I do not think it is a make or break issue myself.

Some people say that I am really bluffing and why do I accept investments in KwaZulu if I

population of South Africa then to me, as someone involved in non-violent change, this is an area where we must flex our muscles and where there is going to be meaningful flexing of muscles. I think that by trying to strengthen my people economically then I see my future action in that area.

**USHER:** You speak about "your people" and you are talking, as I understand it, not about the Zulu nation but about the black people in general.

**BUTHELEZI:** That is quite right. In fact, I always try to avoid talking about just KwaZulu. I merely use it as an example of the regions and the regional development that is necessary because I can give an overall picture by focussing on KwaZulu.

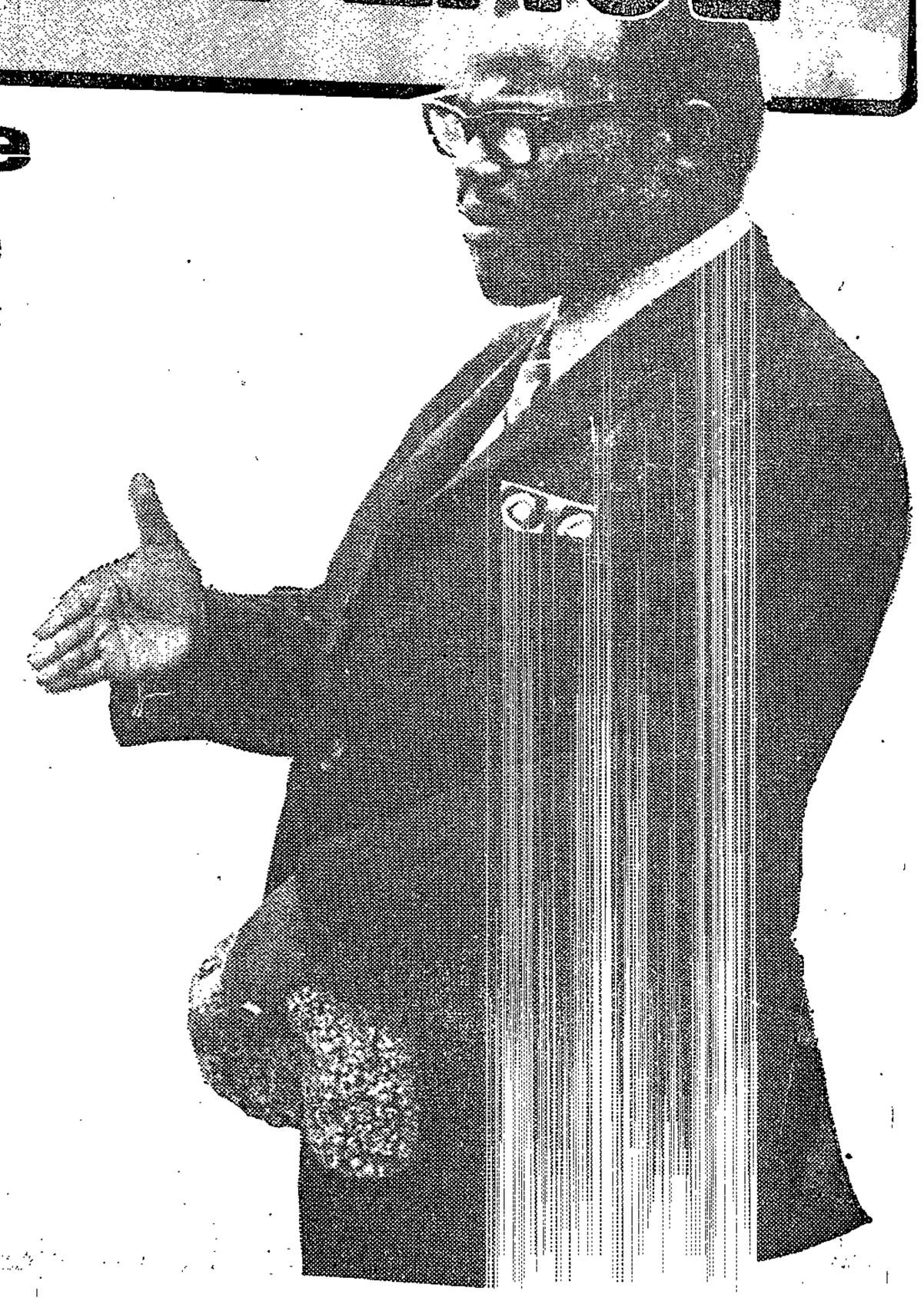
**USHER:** Would you like to be prime minister of South Africa?

**BUTHELEZI:** I've never thought about that.

**USHER:** You were talking about the lessons of the post-liberation era in Mozambique. What do you see as those lessons?

**BUTHELEZI:** For instance, I see that the representatives of Mozambique in the United Nations and other international forums talk about racist South Africa — rightly so — and they condemn it and condemn investment in South Africa.

But at the same time



Broederbond shows that Inkatha cannot be ignored.

Dr Wimpie de Klerk tried to organise meetings between top Nationalists and Inkatha several years ago but it just fizzled out. But now Inkatha is a force to be reckoned with and they feel you can't talk about changes and not involve us as well as a force for change.

**USHER:** It is interesting to because if I were head of an organisation like that one would have to think about testing the discipline of the organisation effectively.

**USHER:** Do you think people are expecting too much too soon from Inkatha?

**BUTHELEZI:** Quite so, but I can understand that too — I don't blame them.

But actually it is not as though we shouldn't produce results, but the thing is that if one, like myself, has been in the struggle for the past 30 years or more then I know the things we tried in the ANC and from that ex-

this whole area of the struggle for liberation is the problem of investment and disinvestment. Your position has basically been in favour of anything that will create jobs for your people. Has that changed at all?

**BUTHELEZI:** I've spoken many times, here and in the United States, at great depth on this issue because I know that my brothers in the liberation movements are very disenchanted that I have not chosen to support disinvestment.

don't accept KwaZulu as a country to be.

For me it is just a region of South Africa and this is important in terms of peaceful change; if my people have nothing to lose but their skins then the prospects for peaceful change become less and less. So I say that where people can get an opportunity to have a stake in some of these regions it is quite important to do so.

Quite honestly, if blacks constitute something like 71 percent of the economically active

tens of thousands of their people come here to work because there is no choice. They are also signing pacts with South Africa and this is reality as distinct from wishful thinking.

While people tend to be obsessed with the idea that the system is wicked and one must destroy everything and start from scratch, that is very idealistic and I think we must learn from Mozambique that in the struggle for liberation we must not destroy the base for development.

MARCH 25

# Gatsha: Info tried to topple me

Sun. Times 25/3/79 (1) (2) 107

**Sunday Times Reporter**

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi has a special interest in the Information scandal.

He says the former Department of Information and the former Bureau for State Security had tried to topple him as leader of the Zulus.

Chief Buthelezi informed the former Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, of the attempt and even furnished him with an affidavit in which it was stated that R12 000 had been deposited in a bank account of Shaka Spear Party.

## Untrue

But Mr Vorster denied any involvement of the Bureau or the Department of Information in the party.

These were some of the facts that emerged during an interview with Chief Buthelezi during his trip to Cape Town this week, where he had discussions with the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof.

He said it was untrue that blacks were unaffected by the present Information scandal.

"I have a very special interest as BOSS and the Department of Information interfered in an attempt to topple me," he said.

# Zulu taxes

Nm 26/3/79 (320) 101

SIR, — I would like to suggest that one of your reporters might do a good service to the public by investigating the position about taxes that African servants have to pay now. It appears difficult to get the truth about this.

Here is one aspect. If one wishes to renew a contract for an employee, one has to go first to the Ordnance Road office of the commissioner to get a form filled in and stamped. Then the employee has to go to his kraal with PO for R1,00 to get the Chief's permission. This is not given unless all taxes in the past have been paid.

Now, my servant has paid to the commissioner taxes up to 1978. He is now told that another tax, perhaps that of the KwaZulu Authority, has to be paid retrospectively back to 1974.

This amounts to a considerable amount and is additional to that he was told to pay each year in the past and did so.

I feel sure that many people would be grateful if some information was given in your newspaper.

N. P. INGLE

50 Blackhurst Ave.,
Berea,
Durban.

*FOOTNOTE: Africans are subject to the Bantu Taxation Act which operates on a sliding scale and on a p.a.y.e. system. Those earning less than R360 a year pay nothing.*

*Zulus have to pay R5 a year under the KwaZulu Taxation Act. This was raised from R3 this financial year.*

*They are also subject to a local tax, regarded as a land tax, of R1 a year from every married man.*

*There are also tribal levies, but these are not fixed sums and do not exist in every district. This money goes toward tribal development projects.*

*The R1 to which Mr. Ingle refers is a labour bureau fee, in existence for a long time now, which has to be paid by the employer and which goes toward tribal administrative costs.*

*The retrospective taxation to which he refers was explained by a KwaZulu official. If his servant was 18 at the time the KwaZulu Taxation Act was passed in 1974 and has not ever paid this tax, he is naturally liable to pay.*

*For the first few years it was R3 a year and this year it is R5, thus the servant is liable for about R20 in back taxes.*

*EDITOR.*

The reason N.M. gives is that they were not paying her enough. This is obviously true, they paid R14 a month whereas it would have cost at least R30. They say, however, that had she asked for more, they would have paid and she admits that she never did ask for more.

The timing of the July 1977 break seems significant in relation to the fact that production was increasing at that time and yet the marketing contract at the hospital was static at 12 gallons. In early 1977, N.M. mentioned that it was difficult to fill the quota. Later in the year, however, she mentioned that since they had started t

turnips from their fodder plot, the milk supply had I have estimated that in summer the amount produced whose milk is now transported by N.M. is just more t gallons a day which fits the quota well. All the other members would be in excess of the quota. ( 12 gallons a day whereas the other eight or so who m produced 7 gallons altogether).

Milk production drops in winter. For the people wh



It has ceased to be useful to her however, because most members have too few resources to expand production further or even keep it stable all year round. The main advantage of participation in a co-op for someone like N.M. is the access to resources allocated by the government (or other external agency) on the grounds that "the project benefits the community". I have mentioned all the external resources given by the government and at the moment very few people apart from N.M.'s trio are using these resources and even when the co-op was working, the richer members obviously gained much more from the resources than the poorer.

The story of the dairy fits into a pattern occurring in other areas of the underdeveloped world. Edward Brett (5) says that the communal strategy has worked best in some of the least developed areas of Tanzania. "In such areas we may assume that the differentials between rich and poor peasants may not be so great (though this too should be subjected to closer examination), and, more important, that the benefits of the richer elements to be obtained from being incorporated in the programme may outweigh the losses stemming from communalisation of production." He goes on, however, to cite the problems of establishing an efficient project in such under-developed regions and writes "... there is a danger that these elements in the less-

./..

From N.M.'s point of view, the very small benefit the co-op members provide towards reaching the quota in winter is cancelled out by the problems of having to sell the extra milk in summer. (At the moment, a friend of N.M.'s, also a director of the Umhlaba Trading Company, makes up the quota in winter).

Before the co-operative was established, no individual was producing enough to secure a stable market. It seems that the co-operative has been useful to N.M. in slowly building up production so that first a village market could be established, then a town market and now a definite marketing contract.

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# Buthelezi talks of violence

N.M. 101 24/3/79

African Affairs Correspondent

**VIOLENCE was the "very guts of the reality in which we exist in this land," said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at the weekend when he addressed an Inkatha Youth Brigade conference at Ulundi.**

Discussing the military and economic power of White South Africa, he told more than 1 000 young people he did not see how Blacks could "pull off violence" against the forces arrayed against them.

He emphasised, however, that he did not "mean that the existence of guerillas as such serves no purpose in the liberation struggle".

"Just as our policy is that of working for peaceful change, we have not stopped anyone who feels that he or she will serve the cause of Black liberation by skipping the country and joining the armed struggle.

## Task

"Ian Smith could never have gone for an internal settlement if it was not for Black guerillas."

Inkatha believed in a multi-strategy approach to liberation, but saw its own task as doing all it could to get "White South Africa to the conference table with Blacks before it is too late".

"We should perform that task in such a way that if and when race war takes place, none of us alive today should be unable to say we did not do our best to prevent such a destructive holocaust."

## Struggle

Chief Buthelezi said there would be more Sharpevilles and Sowetos because Mozambique and Angola had given violence credibility.

It was argued that because armed struggle had ousted the Portuguese after 500 years of colonialism, the same could be done in South Africa.

He pointed out, however, that South Africa's White population had become indigenous and that Whites no longer had a mother country overseas.

"So they are here for keeps and in the clashes that are taking place they are prepared to fight to the bitter end.

## Theme

"At the moment it is not even a practical consideration to challenge South Africa militarily."

Chief Buthelezi reminded his listeners that the theme of the conference was preparation.

Youth must prepare itself for the struggle ahead. Enthusiasm was not enough, and education was essential. It was important that Blacks know as much about the "wiles of the oppressor" as possible.

The Chief also warned against the dangers of drink and dagga. Blacks were being pilloried now by Whites as a nation of drunkards, "which we would never be if we handled drink within the context of our own culture".

He called on Blacks to "look more and more into our culture if we are to survive in the battle ahead of us".

## FRANÇAIS I

### Cours de Langue

Faites accorder les participes passés placés entre parenthèses.

1. La petite fille que j'ai (vu) pleurer, (perdu) dans la foule, cherchait ses parents. Je ne sais si elle les a (retrouvè).
2. Si vos amis avaient (voulu) venir, nous les aurions (reçu) avec plaisir et nous aurions (pu) facilement les loger.
3. Les matelots, (rassemblé) sur le quai, ont (embarqué) et nous les avons (vu) partir.
4. Les reproches (mérité) que lui a (valu) sa conduite l'ont tout de même profondément (touché).
5. Des compliments, il en a (reçu) de nombreux, certainement plus qu'il en a (mérité).
6. Il avait déjà (abandonné) la barque quand elle a (commencé) à s'enfoncer.
7. J'aime les spectacles sans prétention; ces danses de village m'ont beaucoup (plu).
8. Des versions, je lui en ai (fait) faire pendant six mois.
9. Trente mille francs, voilà ce qu'a (coûté) cette maison, il y a quarante-cinq ans; depuis, sa valeur a bien (augmenté).
10. Les arguments que vous lui avez (présenté) ont lourdement (pesé) sur sa décision.

Même exercice.

1. Je voulais des aventures, j'en ai (eu) !
2. La tempête faisait rage; nous les avons (vu) sortir le canot de sauvetage et partir sur la mer (démonté). Ils en ont, paraît-il, (sauvé) quatre.
3. Les croisades eurent des conséquences qu'on n'avait ni (prévu) ni même
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**State interferes - Chief**

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday alleged that State officials were still interfering in Zulu politics and he had "concrete evidence of this".

Chief Buthelezi said: "I must make it clear that the Department of Information has not stopped its activities."

The chief of internal information in the Bureau of National and International Communication Mr. M. Zimmermann, told the Mercury: "With the information at my disposal I am satisfied there was no interference".

Chief Buthelezi said three chiefs from the Polela district reported a visit by an information officer who recently attempted to recruit their support against the KwaZulu Government.

They implicated Mr. Joseph Madlala, an information officer from the Bureau's Pietermaritzburg office, who the Chief recalled had been "in the forefront in the formation of the Inala Party which involved the King".

Mr. Zimmermann appeared bewildered yesterday and said after the Inala Party he had warned staff to stay out of Zulu politics.

He said the head of the Pietermaritzburg office, Mr. J. H. Ells, had spoken to Mr. Madlala who knew "nothing of all this".

Chief Buthelezi said three chiefs from the

Natal Mercury 28/3/79

107

107 29/3/79

# Buthelezi hits at Treurnicht

CAPE TOWN — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday attacked the deputy Minister of Education and Training, Dr Andries Treurnicht, for allegations made about him in Parliament on March 20.

Chief Buthelezi said that, as an ordained minister of religion, Dr Treurnicht degraded himself when he sank to politics of "deliberate distortions in dealing with my utterances".

Last week Dr Treurnicht said in a debate on the Universities for Blacks Amendment Bill that Chief Buthelezi was a Zulu nationalist who acted in the interests of the Zulu nation.

"He sometimes makes other noises which members opposite might like more," Dr Treurnicht said.

Chief Buthelezi said he resented Dr Treurnicht's allegations about his not being concerned with the official opposition and other white liberals. Dr Treurnicht had prompted him to denigrate white South Africans "who regard me as their peer and fellow human being".

"To state that I could no longer take their advice, as Dr Treurnicht alleged, is a roundabout way of saying I cannot think for myself."

CHIEF BUTHELEZI . . . resents allegations.

Former Prime Minister B. J. Vorster had once accused him of being used by the English press and the Progressive Federal Party. "This was another way of saying the same thing," he said.

Dr Treurnicht also told Parliament that three years ago, Chief Buthelezu pleaded with the then editor of The World newspaper, Mr Percy Qoboza, not to differentiate between "the so-called rural Zulu and the urban Zulu" because it was one nation. Dr Treurnicht said he asked that the two groups not be dealt with as two separate nations.

But Chief Buthelezu said he had never spoken or written to Mr Qoboza asking him not to differentiate between urban and rural Zulus.

"I have always resented a distinction which certain people try to make between urban and rural Zulus when there are no urban and rural whites," he said.

He saw this as a ploy to divide, to create artificial chasms between blacks."

Chief Buthelezi also said yesterday State officials were still interfering in Zulu politics and he had "concrete evidence of this".

The Department of Information, now the Bureau of National and International Communication, and the Bureau for State Security, have several times been implicated in the formation of opposition parties in KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi said: "I must make it clear that the department has not stopped its activities."

The chief for internal information in the bureau, Mr M. Zimmermann, said: "With the information at my disposal I am satisfied there was no interference." — DDC.

RESETTLEMENT (271) (107)

"Vat jou goed en trek"

FM 20/3/79

CL. AFRI SUID AFRIKA

Consolidation has become a catchwo for change in government circle especially since Prime Minister P Botha's promises earlier this year review the 1936 Land Act. For the blac people in line for removal, however, co solidation very often means change on for the worse.

One area whose people are schedule for removal is Groutville on Nata north coast, the town where Chief Alb Luthuli lived and died. Besides their sen mental attachment to Luthuli's hom town, Groutville's 25 000 people ha cogent economic reasons for resist removal. According to KwaZulu's Min ter of the Interior, Frank Mdlalos black-owned land in Groutville's sugar cane growing area is worth at le R10m.

The Groutville people are due to moved inland to Mapumulo in KwaZu Mdlalose tells the *FM* that this la besides being smaller than Grout rugged and difficult to cultivate.

No date has been set for the remova In answer to a KwaZulu delegation t week, Plural Relations Minister P Koornhof said he saw no reason why people should be removed if they do agree. But Mdlalose says no promis were given that people would not removed against their will.

"We are very distressed," says Wi mina Luthuli, Chief Luthuli's daugh in-law. "It is said we cannot far Mapumulo. What will we do for living?" She tells the *FM* that Luth widow, Nokukhanya, is especially u at the prospect of leaving her late band's grave.

Another 42 000 people are removed from the Upper Tugela near Bergville, Koornhof confir Parliament last week. Although Koo hof did not specify a date, a priest in area, Martin Moore-Corrie, has been informed that at least some of the removals will take place later this year. The Woodstock dam, which is being built nearby, is scheduled to flood parts of the area within the next few years.

Moore-Corrie tells the *FM* that the people are relatively rich, some of them even owning tractors, and that they depend only marginally on migrant labour. Those with freehold are likely to get some land in compensation. But many will probably be moved to small plots in "urban" townships.

"They are very bitter," says Moore-Corrie. "The old men remember their fathers being kind to the whites when they first arrived. Now the whites are taking their land."

ill be
g (Room
meeting

Fine Art, U.C.T.

ted by slides)

ined as an architect but moved to the Michaelis his lectures on the history of art, and became . Under his leadership the School has been

ELYS vir die Algemene Jaarvergadering

on 7th September 1977/Notule van die Jaarvergadering

ag van die Voorsitter.

e Minutes and Chairman's Report/
en Voorsitter se Verslag voortspruit.

the year ended 10th September 1978/
die jaar geëindig 10 September.

ape Branch requests the chairman of the
to transmit to the biennial conference of the
al that the portion of the subscription remitted
for each registered member should be increased

Proposed: J.E. Atkinson; Seconded: Mr. J. Sang.

7. Election of office bearers and committee members for 1978-9/
Verkiesing van ampsdraers en komiteelede vir 1978-9.

Huidige lede: Voorsitter/Chairman: John E. Atkinson
Sekretaris/Tesourier//Secretary/Treasurer: Mr. J. Sang
(Vice: Miss P. le Roux)

Sekretarisse vir die Skole/ Schools' Secretary: Miss B. Keeson
(not available for reelection)

Committee members: Dr. S. Bruwer, Mrs. M. Mezzabotta, Mr. Thom, Mr. P. Collins, Miss S. Armstrong, Dr. R. van Stekelenberg.

Coopted members: Mej. D.J. Blokbergen, and student representatives from U.S., U.W.C. and U.C.T., namely Messrs. M. Sahd and C. Yon and Miss J. Frater.

8. Any other business/Algemeen.

J. Sang.
Department of Classics, U.C.T.
Phone: 698531 Extn. 213.

# FRANÇAIS I

## Cours de Langue

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3. Les croisades eurent des conséquences qu'on n'avait ni (prévu) ni même (soupçonné).
4. Je leur ai (téléphoné) et ils m'ont (répondu) que serait (livré), ce soir, l'armoire que je leur ai (fait) faire.
5. Soyez indulgents avec lui, car des peines, des soucis, il en a (eu).

---

6 The Natal Mercury, Friday, March 30, 1979 (2) 51 (107)

# Afrikaans may be out in Kwazulu schools

African Affairs Correspondent

KWAZULU'S Department of Education is investigating the educational implications of eliminating Afrikaans entirely in primary schools.

Mr. Oscar Dhlomo, the Minister of Education, told the Mercury yesterday that the Inkatha General conference two years ago had proposed that Afrikaans be dropped as a subject in the lower standards.

"But we will have to bring in expert opinion before we make up our minds," he said.

The Legislative Assembly abolished Afrikaans as one of the official languages of KwaZulu several years ago, and English has been the medium of instruction in Zulu schools for about four years.

Earlier this week the Transkeian Minister of Education, Mr. Walker Mbanga, announced that his Government had decided to eliminate Afrikaans in primary classrooms.

He said the Joint Matriculation Board had agreed to recognise the Transkei's certificate for exemption without Afrikaans as a subject.

FR. 78.55

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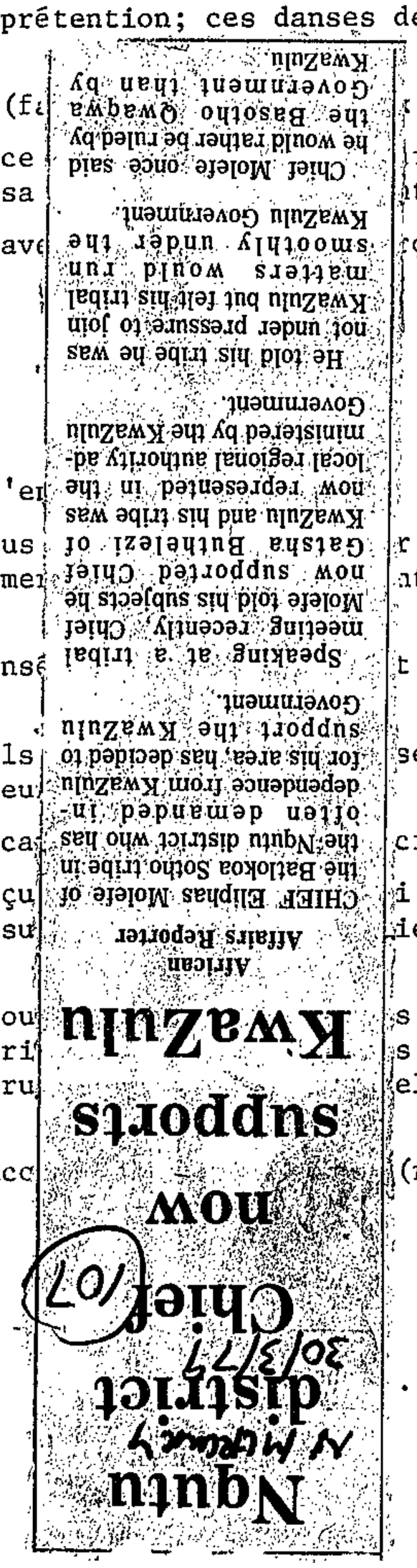
8. Comment, vous les avez (renco (reconnu) et vous ne leur avez pas (parlé)!






FR. 78.55

## GRAND APARTHEID

# Natal goes white

**Thousands of Africans** in Natal are awaiting removal to KwaZulu as grand apartheid continues to take shape. In some places, whole townships will go.

In the north of the province, the African townships adjoining Paulpietersburg and Vryheid are to be moved to Mondlo in KwaZulu, according to Boet Dryer, acting chief commissioner of plural relations in Natal. Dreyer adds that many Vryheid people have already been acquiring sites in Mondlo, 24 km to the south, and that as a result "some will move themselves before we start moving people."

Africans in Glencoe and Dundee are also to be shifted to KwaZulu. Dreyer tells the *FM* that 3 000 sites "have already been demarcated for a new town at Nqutu. But there will be no removals before houses are available." Schools will also be provided, he says.

Africans in Colenso are due for removal, like Ladysmith Africans, to Ezakheni; those from Estcourt and Mooi River to Wembezi; and those from Steadville in the Ladysmith area to Waaihoek.

The township at Greytown will also be moved. Dreyer says he is still looking for a site, one suggestion being Keate's Drift in the Msinga area.

These resettlement plans follow extensive removals already carried out. For example, Africans from Charlestown and Newcastle were moved to Madadeni, those from Utrecht to Ozisweni.

Dreyer says the guiding principle is that a township will be moved from its white town to KwaZulu if the new location is within an hour's commuting distance of the white town.

In some cases, houses in the old townships can be used as "single" quarters during the week by men and women in full-time employment in the towns in question; they can then go home at weekends. In other cases, the workers will commute daily from the new homeland township to work in the "white" area. According to Benso, the number of daily commuters between KwaZulu and the "white" areas grew by an average of 18 000 a year between 1973 and 1975.

Dreyer tells the *FM* that the new townships are generally sited on territory belonging to the SA Development Trust, and only later — "when all houses amenities have been established" — handed over to the KwaZulu authorit

He also says he is busy with furt "black spot" removals.

Government's plans to consolid KwaZulu into 10 units (instead of f dozen) entail swapping white for bl land and also removing about 150 "b spots" (African-owned farms) fr "white" areas. The consolidation imply the removal of about 132 000 A cans.

### Upper Tugela locations

Dreyer says a great many people h already been moved from "black spo but that there are many more still to Among them are the people at Jon and Matiwane's Kop in the Ladysm area, and 42 000 people in the Up Tugela locations west of Bergville ( last week). These last are to go to on the consolidated parts of KwaZulu w of Estcourt when all the necessary l has been purchased.

Africans owning more than 40 mo in a "black spot" are entitled to com satory land of the same or a higher a cultural value when they are move the homeland. Those with less than are not entitled to such land; instead t get a free site in a homeland to usually measuring about 25m by 50m

"Squatters" from "white" areas shifted to smaller sites, about 20m 20m, in "closer settlements," s Dreyer. Closer settlements are properly laid out in the way towns people moved to them are usually g sites on which to build their own hous

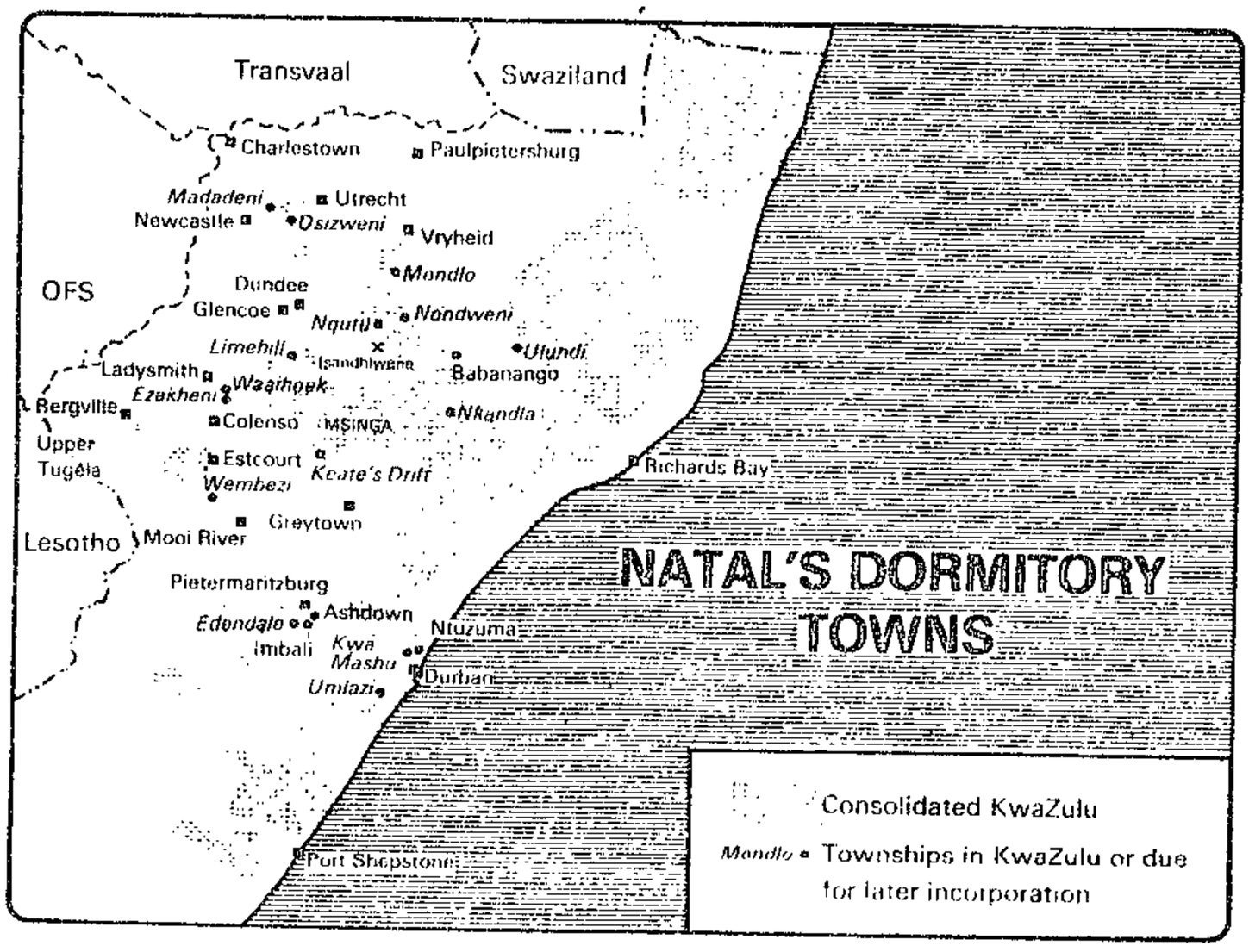
Dreyer has a very big closer settler at Nondweni, and he is looking another 10 to 12 sites on which to res about 300 000 squatters, illegal la tenants, and inhabitants of "black sp

Two of the new closer settlements be at Qudeni in the Nkandla district. at Eensgewonden in the Babana district, and a third near Frankland i Port Shepstone area. Dreyer adds officials will have to make a trip thr KwaZulu to find additional s

KwaZulu can look forward to ac ing even more towns.

Edendale, Imbali, and Ashdown the townships serving Pietermaritz — are also to become part of Kwa although by the redrawing of bound rather than by physical uprooting. dale is already a "released" area — has been handed over by the city au ties to the Trust, which will later h over to KwaZulu.

Imbali and Ashdown are due handed over to the Trust on April year, after which they too will fal the lap of KwaZulu. Sobantu, ap Maritzburg township, is a "black and its people are to be shifted to Politique and Wilgefontein, adj adjoining



Edendale. "We are building there like blazes," says Dreyer.

Similarly, Ntunzuma, a township north of Durban, will also later be handed over to KwaZulu. Durban's KwaMashu township was incorporated into KwaZulu in 1977. Umlazi, Durban's other major township, has been part of KwaZulu since its inception.

# 'Excised' Africans won't lose rights

(1) 107 (3) 202 NH Mercury Bureau 6/4/79
(2) 341

**PIETERMARITZBURG — Residents of Imbali and Ashdown townships will be allowed to work in Pietermaritzburg after their areas are excised from the borough, the chairman of the Drakensberg Administration Board, Mr. P. R. T. Nel, announced yesterday.**

The townships are to be excised from Pietermaritzburg on April 1 next year, and placed under the jurisdiction of the South African Development Trust.

It is planned they will be incorporated into KwaZulu later.

Mr. Nel said yesterday the Department of Plural Relations and Development had assured him that the rights of the residents of the two townships would be retained.

# FRANÇAIS I

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8. Comment, vous les avez (rencont econnu) et vous ne leur avez pas (parlé)!



78.55

Three killed in faction fight

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — Three men were shot dead and seven huts were set on fire during an attack by a group of men on a kraal at Mzinyoke in the Ezakheni area at the weekend.

Mr. Dingana Mbuyiza (28) and Mr. Ntzhintso Mbuyiza (75) were shot dead in their hut.

A senior C.I.D. officer said Mr. Mxhegu Mbele (28) managed to flee from his attackers but they chased him for about two kilometres and eventually caught up with him. He was gunned down.

The dead men are from the Magcekeni faction and the assailants are believed to be members of the rival Mhcweni group.

There has been a long-standing feud between the two factions.

The C I D are investigating but no arrests have been made.

# WHY MUST WE LEAVE?

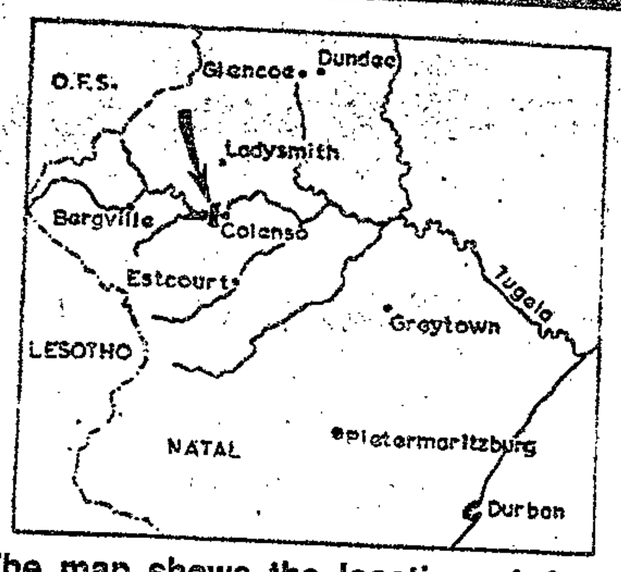
## Heartbreak for tribesmen who must quit homes

By PETER MANN

FOR more than a century the Amangweni tribe has lived peacefully on land given them by Queen Victoria.

Now the peace of the Tugela Valley has been shattered by the stroke of a bureaucratic pen and a new dam which threatens to drive them from their land.

The 42 500 people living in the remote valley near Bergville, can, in some measure, understand one of the threats to their future.




The map shows the location of the dam wall to be built across the Tugela

### New dam

They understand the new Woodstock dam will flood some of the valley and the people living there will be forced to move within the next four to five years.

But the second prong is an announcement in Parliament by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, that they will be moved in terms of the Government's land consolidation proposals.

They are bitter and angry at this attempt to move them in the name of apartheid. They do not understand why they should go just because the white man wants their land.

And the Amangweni are not going to be easily removed. Many were given title to the land during the reign of Queen Victoria. At least 245 of these landowners are refusing to hand over their title deeds to a commissioner appointed to investigate the ownership of the plots.

### Blamed

Last week the commissioner, Mr Leslie Thompson, who was appointed by the Department of Plural Relations, blamed Amangweni Chief Tshani Hlongwane for the tribesmen's refusal to move.

"Chief Hlongwane misconceives his position and his powers. He has told these people not to hand over their deeds but he has nothing to do with it.

**'The place where we live is very big. It is good land. If we are forced to move where will we find land like this — as big, as good? There are 24 schools here. How are we going to replace them?'**

"He is the man empowered to administer the tribal lands which are owned by the South African Bantu Trust. He has nothing to do with the land which is privately owned," Mr Thompson said.

"I am trying to help these people. Many of their title deeds are out of date. I am trying to sort out the private ownership of the land," he added.

Chief Hlongwane could not be contacted this week but his tribesmen disagreed with Mr Thompson.

"I was at that meeting when we were asked to hand over our documents. There were lots of us there and we all decided not to do so.

"We asked Mr Thompson what had happened to all the other people who had handed over their deeds. It was just a way of forcing us off the land," one of the landowners said. He asked not to be named for fear of victimisation.

The man claimed that landowners were also angry at the way the approach was made.

"Who is Mr Thompson to be dealing with us? He should first get in touch with the KwaZulu Government. They can then advise us on what to do," he said.

One of those living in the valley is 73-year-old Mr Joshua Manzini, a farmer and proprietor of a trading store.

"I was born here and so was my father. My father and I bought a farm between us. We have title to it. I now have 30 cattle and my wife works in the store.

"We have not been told we have to move. But the valley is full of rumours. About three years ago people arrived here and put in some survey pegs.

### Sore

"Our hearts are very sore. The people think it is an attempt by the white man to take their land.

"The place where we live is very big. It is good land. If we are forced to move where will we find land like this — as big, as good? There are about 24 schools here. How are we going to replace those.

"There are only six white farmers between here and Bergville. Why must we move? Surely there is enough space here for all of us," Mr Manzini said.

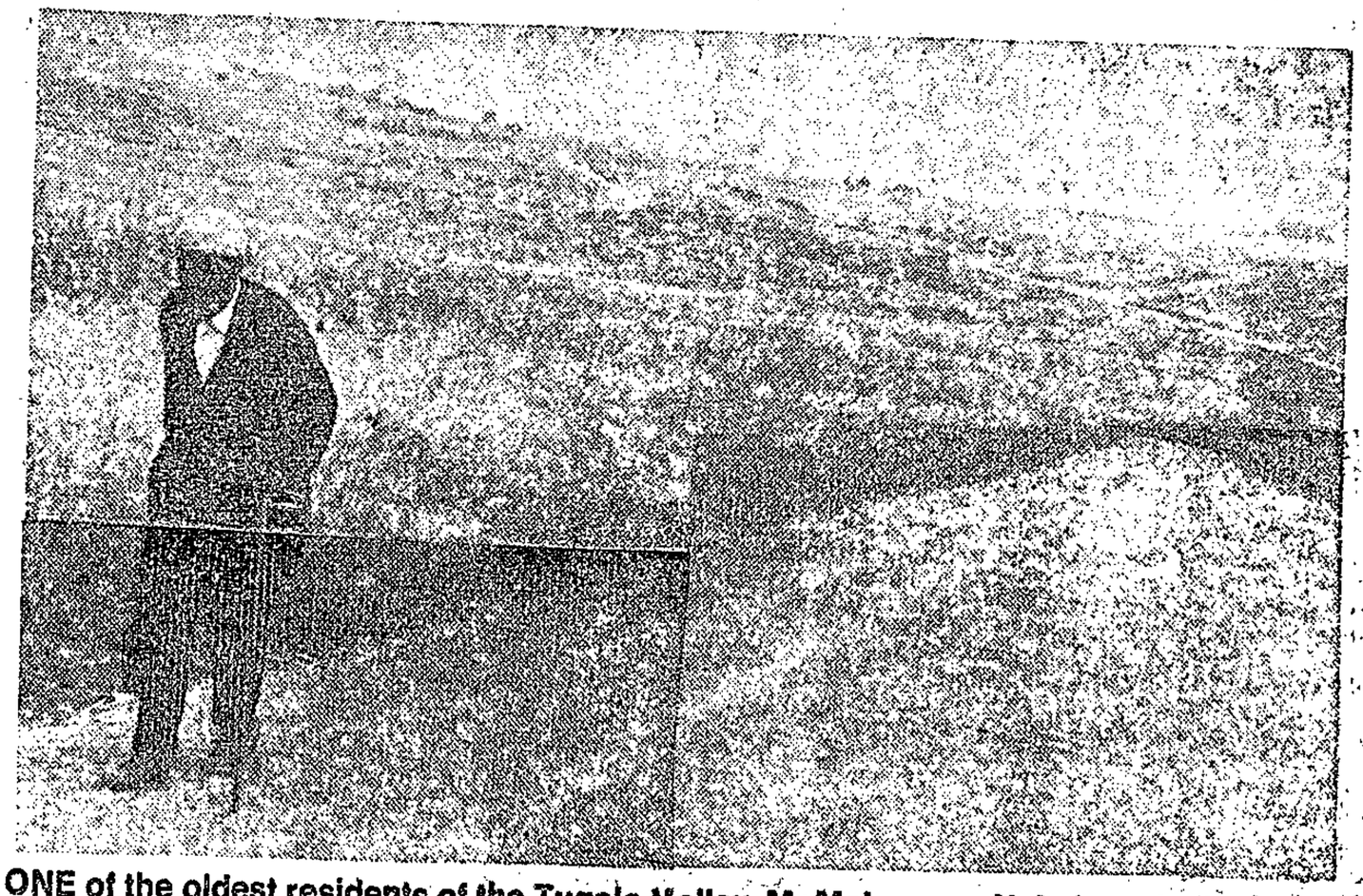
### Deadline

Mr Thompson estimates it would cost "millions" to move the people.

The Government has set no deadline for the removals — because it simply cannot afford it. Nor has it specified to where the people will be moved.

But the people, according to Dr Koornhof, "are aware that the area will become a white area in terms of the 1975 (consolidation) proposals and the necessary arrangements are now being made to negotiate with those concerned."

The negotiations, and the rumours preceding them, are already turning what was a stable, happy community into bitter people living with fear and uncertainty about their future.



ONE of the oldest residents of the Tugela Valley, Mr Maiunguza Holmbe, who is almost 100, trudges along a road in the valley.

Mr Simon Fakweswe, 61, who has lived in the valley all his life: "I've heard these rumours. I don't know what's going to happen if we are forced to move."

RAPPORT 8/4/79

# INKATHA GETUIG DALK

(107)

ULUNDI — Inkatha, die groot Zoeloe-organisasie waaryan hoofminister Gatsha Buthelezi leier is, gaan moontlike getuienis aflê voor die gekose komitee van die Parlement wat 'n nuwe grondwet ondersoek.

Dit blyk uit 'n toespraak wat hoofminister Buthelezi voor die hoofbestuur van Inkatha gelewer het.

Dat mense van alle rasse getuienis voor die komitee kan aflê, is 'n groot toegewing, het hy gesê. Terwyl Inkatha die versplintering van Suid-Afrika verwerp, sê hy, behoort die beweging nie skaam te wees om geleenthede te gebruik om by te dra tot die bereiking van sy ideale nie.

# Buthelezi: KwaZulu needs R2 000-m

ARGUS 9/4/79

107

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — KwaZulu will require a capital injection of R2 000-million over the next 12 years if it is to become economically stable, according to a major policy statement issued by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, today.

And most of the money will have to come from South Africa.

The policy statement, issued by Chief Buthelezi at a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport, Johannesburg in the form of a KwaZulu white paper, is based on a development plan drawn up by a Natal-based town and regional planning company, Thorrington-Smith, Rosenberg and McCrystal.

The plan was published last year.

In the paper the KwaZulu Government takes issue with a number of South African Government policies and states its political objectives.

**A WARNING**

The paper warns that unless the South African Government gives the necessary assistance to make the separate administrative entity of KwaZulu function, it would be seen by the people as 'undesirable sooner or later.'

However, the white paper states emphatically that the acceptance of the plan does not mean the KwaZulu Government accepts the concept of an independent homeland, but views it rather as the development of a region of South Africa.

Major points of the white paper are:

- The establishment of a committee which will, among other things, satisfy the KwaZulu Government that development undertaken by the South African Government is the best interests of the region;
- A reform of land tenure to enable land to be used as security to raise development loans;
- The establishment of the building society movement in KwaZulu.
- An investigation into agriculture; and
- The re-direction of savings from South Africa to KwaZulu.

# KwaZulu 'needs R2 000-million for stability'

Star 9/4/79

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However the white paper states emphatically that the acceptance of the plan does not mean the kwaZulu Government accepts the concept of an independent homeland but views it rather as the development of a region of South Africa.

It was not necessary to wait for the "liberation" of South Africa as a whole "before becoming involved in the development of kwaZulu and its people," the paper said.

The main goal of kwaZulu is to achieve a nine percent growth rate over the next 12 years. This would require the massive influx of R2 000-million during the period. A new government department is being planned to assist with the scheme.

The white paper joins issue with the South African Government on a number of issues, including the migratory labour system, which it opposes.

As a stop-gap until its objective in having the system scrapped is reached, kwaZulu will investigate ways in which migrant workers and their families can visit each other frequently.

(Report by B Comeron, 85 Field Street, Durban.)

# Why Zulus need R2 000 million

14/4/74

Rom 107

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

KWAZULU needs an investment of R2 000-million over the next 12 years to attain its target of an annual economic growth rate of 9%, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said yesterday.

He was giving details, at a news conference in Johannesburg, of a development plan for the more than 4-million people who live in or near KwaZulu.

The details were contained in a KwaZulu White Paper, based on a three-volume economic report on the territory.

But Chief Buthelezi, who has repeatedly stressed his opposition to the creation of independent homelands, was insistent that the economic plan did not commit KwaZulu to independence in any manner.

Describing KwaZulu as a black region within South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said:

"It was by-passed by development and as an underdeveloped region needs rapid economic development for the sake of peaceful change in South Africa."

There were two side to the "liberation of blacks" in South Africa — a political and and economic side.

Pursuit of the "political struggle" did not mean that economic advancement should be delayed in the interim.

He said of KwaZulu: "Blacks are there and will be there even after . . . liberation. One should lay the economic foundation even while struggling for liberation."

The target of an annual growth rate of 9% until 1990 was vital to compensate for the Kwazulu economy's poor performance over the past three years, and its aggravating impact on unemployment and pressure on the land.

Chief Buthelezi ... the struggle to develop regions like KwaZulu is in the interests of peaceful change.

In a recent address, to which he referred yesterday, Chief Buthelezi drew attention to the problems generated by a situation in which KwaZulu's population grew at a faster rate than its economy.

Giving some idea of the problems ahead, he said:

"By 1975 we had 803 000 urbanised people. By 1990 we will have at least 1 800 000 urban dwellers in KwaZulu.

"That means building houses, streets, water and power reticulation and urban facilities for an additional million people."

The anticipated urbanisation is expected to unmask the extent of unemployment. This is hidden to some extent in KwaZulu today by the traditional subsistence economy, with its capacity to absorb the unemployed.

But, as the three-volume economic report makes clear, there are already too many people on the land for healthy agriculture development.

The actual total of 2-million peasants and quasi-peasants should be reduced to an optimum of about 750 000.

The White Paper makes it quite clear that the KwaZulu Government regards its economic challenge as one which involves the South African Government, given the contribution which KwaZulu makes to the South African economy as a whole.

But at the same time KwaZulu will do everything in its power to attract private sector money to the region by its commitment to private enterprise. The commitment is not unconditional, however.

"The Government of KwaZulu firmly supports the free private enterprise system, provided that private individuals and companies do not exploit KwaZulu," the White Paper declares.

"Private enterprise should ensure that, wherever possible, KwaZulu citizens are able to purchase a share in the business and are trained to enter into the higher managerial and technical levels of the companies."

The White Paper further declares its opposition to the withdrawal of profits from KwaZulu for reinvestment in an affiliated company in South Africa or further afield.

One of the problems retarding development in KwaZulu is the system of communal land tenure in the rural areas, and of deed of grant — instead of freehold — in the urban areas.

The first system makes it impossible for businessmen to raise loans on the security of land. The second makes its difficult because deed of grant — unlike freehold tenure — can be cancelled.

KwaZulu, however, is committed to working towards a system of freehold tenure.

The chairman of the KwaZulu Development Corporation, Dr Lawrence McCrystal, describes this as a bold and progressive step.

But it is a step toward the target growth rate of 9% — and, to quote the White Paper, toward overcoming the problem of providing employment, housing, education, rural development and health and welfare services on an accelerated scale.

10/4/79 DD (107)

# Buthelezi: we need R2 000m

JOHANNESBURG — KwaZulu will require a capital injection of R2 000 million over the next 12 years if it is to become economically stable, according to a major policy statement issued by Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday.

Most of this money will have to come from South Africa.

The policy statement, which was issued by Chief Buthelezi at a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport in the form of a KwaZulu white paper, is based on a development plan drawn up for the region by a Natal-based town and regional planning company.

The plan was published last year.

In the white paper, the KwaZulu Government takes issue with a number of South African Government policies and states its political objectives.

A strong warning is made that unless the South African Government gives the power and assistance to make the separate administrative entity of KwaZulu work, it will be seen by the people as "undesirable sooner or later".

However, the white paper states emphatically that the acceptance of the plan does not mean the KwaZulu Government accepts the concept of an independent homeland, but views it rather as the development of a region of South Africa.

It was not necessary to wait for the liberation of South Africa as a whole "before becoming involved in the development of KwaZulu and its people", the paper said.

The main goal of KwaZulu was to achieve a nine per cent growth rate for the region over the next 12 years. This would

CHIEF BUTHELEZI . . . not waiting for liberation.

require the massive influx of R2 000 million during the period.

A new government department was being planned to assist with the scheme, as well as other administrative and planning bodies.

Major points of the white paper were:

The formation of a department of economic affairs;

The establishment of a planning, co-ordinating and advisory committee which would, among other things, satisfy the KwaZulu Government that development proposals by the South African Government were in the best interests of the region;

The establishment of an institute of intermediate technology to assist all developing areas in South Africa would be investigated;

A reform of land tenture to, among other things, enable land to be used as security to raise development loans;

The establishment of a building society movement in KwaZulu;

An investigation into communal farming systems, the establishment of agricultural credit facilities, the formation of agricultural co-operatives and a single-channel marketing system for some products;

The re-direction of the savings of the people of KwaZulu from investments in South Africa into investments within the region to promote cpaital formation within KwaZulu;

A drive by the KwaZulu Government, with the assistance of the South African Government, to attract private investment;

The provision of housing would be one of KwaZulu's highest priorities to achieve, among other things, the removal of hundreds of thousands of people to urban areas to make the agricultural areas more viable (the report published last year said 230 000 homes would be required over 13 years);

The provision of as many building plots as possible for a massive service scheme where individuals could erect their own homes within prescribed design limits (it was announced that the research unit for education planning of the University of the Orange Free State had been appointed to examine KwaZulu's education system so it could fit in with the region's requirements);

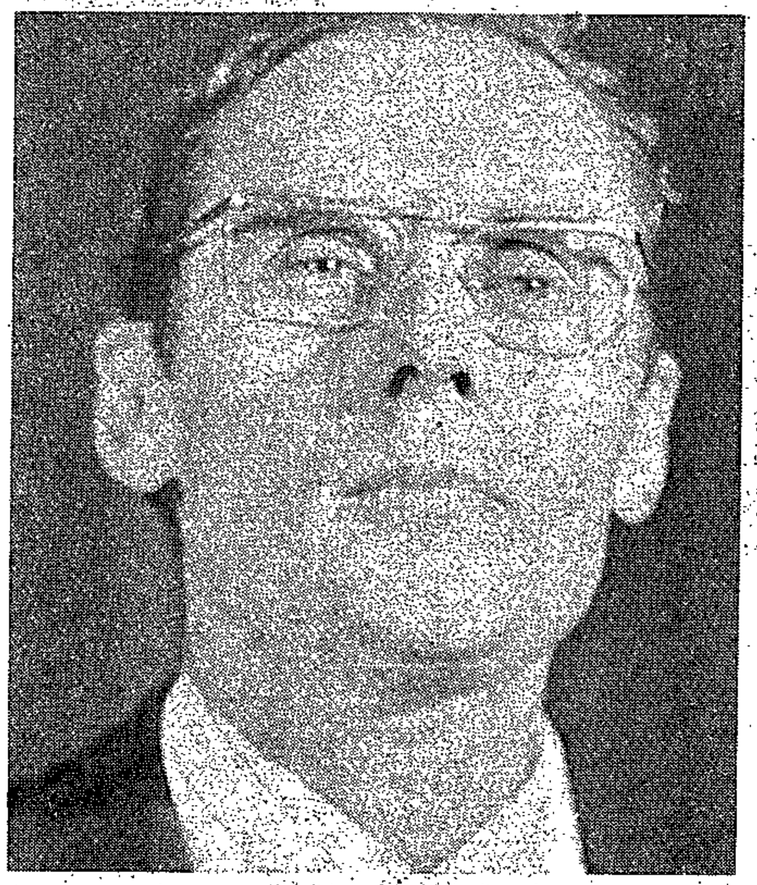
An increase in the proportion of the KwaZulu labour force working within the region;

The development of mining potential;

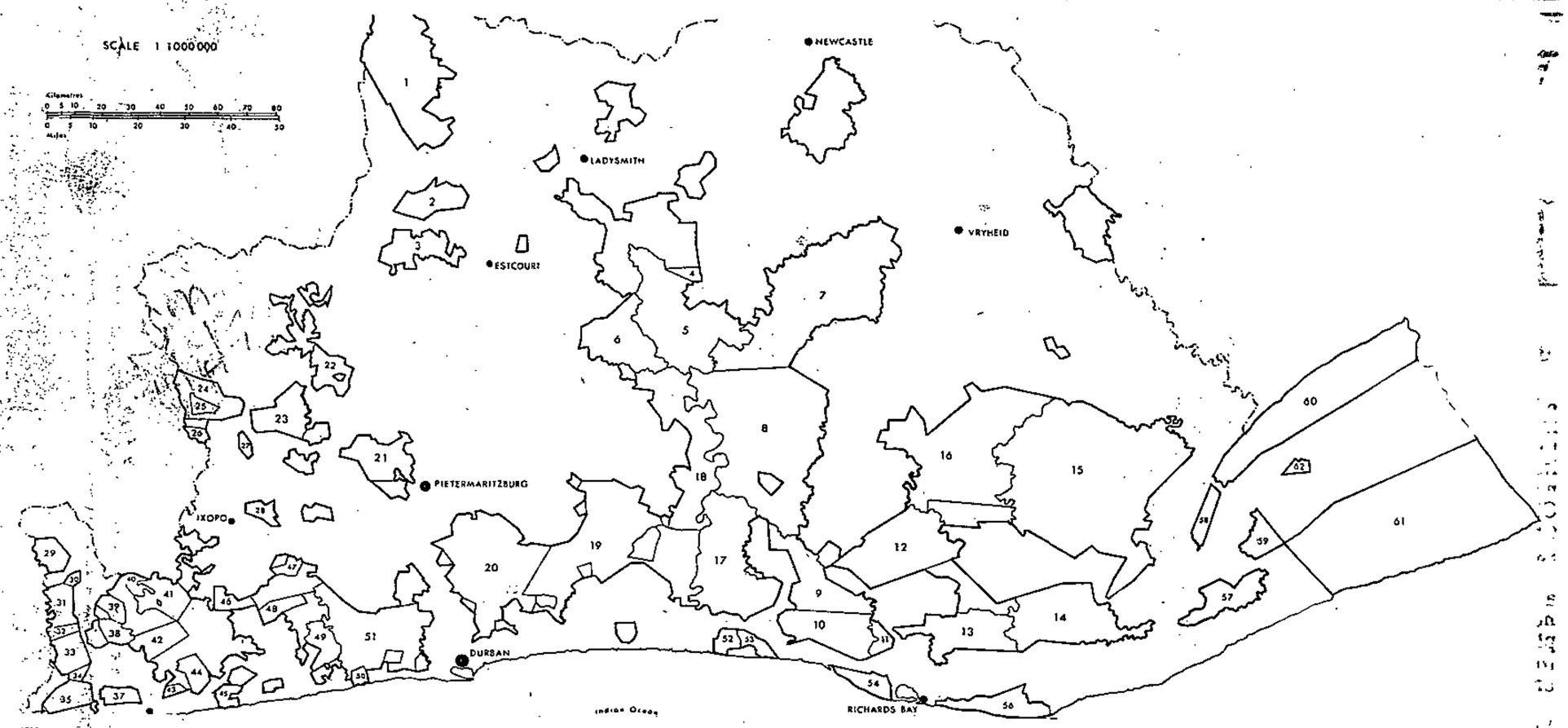
The development of tourism.

The white paper took issue with the South African Government on a number of issues, including strong opposition to the migratory labour system. — SAPA.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Tuesday, April 10, 1979.



Dr Lawrence McCrystal, chairman of the KwaZulu Development Corporation: "Whatever its political future, KwaZulu will have to uplifted."




The shattered territory of KwaZulu as its exists today. Under present consolidation plans fragmentation will be reduced and KwaZulu consolidated into 10 pieces — but that will not remove the problem it holds for development. KwaZulu stands to benefit most from the Prime Minister's recent statement that he was prepared to review consolidation of the homelands.

# Neglect taking its toll on black region

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

THE chairman of the KwaZulu Economic Development Corporation, Dr Lawrence McCrystal, said yesterday KwaZulu had suffered from years of neglect and was an underdeveloped area.

Dr McCrystal, co-author of a three-volume study of KwaZulu's economy, told a news conference in Johannesburg yesterday that economic upliftment, whatever its political future, was needed.

Referring to the study, he said: "The underlying concept is that KwaZulu is an integral part of the South African economy. It cannot be, and will never be, a separate economy."

The KwaZulu authorities in seeking to develop the region, had a number of priorities, including a high economic growth rate of 9% a year, an increase in individual incomes and improvement of the agricultural economic base.

Dr McCrystal asked whether the 9% target was feasible in view of South Africa's far less ambitious aim of achieving an economic growth rate of about 2,5% for the current financial year, replied that it was much easier to achieve a high rate of growth for a small economic base.

An idea of the differences in size between the two economies was apparent from these figures: To achieve its target of 9% KwaZulu needed an investment of about R160-million a year, minute in proportion to South Africa's total capital investment of R4 500-million.

The three-volume report gave the 1974 annual individual income figure for people working in KwaZulu as R46, and noted: "Earnings are considerably higher outside than within KwaZulu."

He also commented: "Agriculture is accepted as a key section in the development of KwaZulu ... both to increase food production for internal consumption and to provide rising incomes for rural people."

One of the problems which he tackled was "leakage" of money saved by KwaZulu citizens to South Africa, with the consequence that it was not available in KwaZulu for economic development.

Dr McCrystal estimated that the annual leakage could approach R50-million.

17/4/79 N.M. (107)

# SUCCESS STORY

## TIM MUIL, African Affairs Correspondent, takes a look at the achievements of Africans who have broken into the manufacturing field

MR. Banda Mathe is determined to prove that Blacks can be successful manufacturers. He is one of the first three small-scale industrialists set up by the KwaZulu Development Corporation recently.

MR. France Shangase, who runs a radiator recoring and repair workshop at Umlazi, is one of the new breed of Zulu small-scale industrialists.

African Affairs Correspondent

**JERRY KUNENE, 39, KwaZulu's first industrialist, wants to be a millionaire by 45 and if hard work is the determinant he will succeed.**

His is an inspiring story of self-help culminating, last June, in an aiding nudge from the KwaZulu Development Corporation.

The first man to participate in the KDC's small-scale industry programme, Mr. Kunene was an unlicensed vegetable hawker in the town of Mpumulanga, near Hammarsdale, before he turned to furniture manufacturing and the KDC.

But he was no ordinary hawker. Leaving his Richmond school at the end of Std. V1 he went to Johannesburg where he became a laboratory assistant. At night and weekends he worked as an assistant to a White carpenter.

This slight, smiling man returned to Natal in 1968 and with his savings bought a truck and went into business.

For years he and his wife and seven children lived in one room of their four-roomed house. The other three rooms were piled high with vegetables which he bought in bulk at the Pietermaritzburg market.

Eventually he was running four trucks, but never gave up woodwork. "I used to make wooden things like doors and chairs and sell them in the township," he said.

Then the township administration stepped in and forbade him to operate as an unlicensed trader.

But by then Mr. Kunene had saved R50 000. He decided to become a furniture manufacturer and began to build a factory. The large building — a showroom, workshop and storeroom — was so large and substantially built that it ate up all his money.

The KDC lent him R24 000. Mr. Gerritt Lotz, the KDC commercial adviser, said: "Now Mr. Kunene has a truck and equipment worth about R15 000, and business is pouring in. We are very proud of him; he is taking business away from White shop-fitters."

With managerial advice from Mr. Lotz who also helps him to find customers, Mr. Kunene now produces custom-built shop fittings, kitchen units, chairs, tables, desks and anything a customer orders. He has contracts worth many thousands of rands.

"Mr. Kunene and I," said Mr. Lotz," did a door-to-door survey here in the township. We asked women what sort of kitchen units they wanted for their small rooms, what sort of materials and finish, what size.

"His products are cheaper than his competitors and usually of a better quality and finish."

While Mr. Kunene is the first Zulu, by nearly a year, to accept the intermediate technology (small-scale) concept he is now not alone.

The KDC has built a series of what Mr. Lotz describes as factory training units in Umlazi in which are housed small, owner-operated industrial concerns.

If their businesses expand and they should need larger premises the KDC is prepared to erect tailor-made factories for these pioneers.

### Profit

At the moment, however, Mr. France Shangase does not need more floor space than he has.

An Umlazi resident, Mr. Shangase started his working life as a "kitchen boy in Stamford Hill." He became a labourer in a garage, a plumber's assistant, an interpreter at the Local Health Commission and then joined a radiator firm.

As a "backyard radiator repair man" he saved enough to think in terms of going into business for himself on a more formal basis.

Now he operates the F.M. Shangase Radiator Works with three employees. "This business has to feed four families now," he said, "but I am expecting to make a profit in about six months' time.

Mr. Banda Mathe, who runs a welding and sheet metal works a few doors away, goes home to Mandini every weekend, but he can say when he gets there that he is a self-employed industrialist.

He did a two-year course in plumbing and sheet metal work at Edendale, a welding course at a factory in Germiston and became a welder-supervisor at a truck body manufacturing concern at iSithebe.

"But I always wanted to go into business for myself. I used to do a lot of private work in my own time."

Because Mr. Mathe was able to contribute nothing to his Umlazi factory except his skill and enthusiasm the KwaZulu Development Corporation lent him R10 000.

Both he and Mr. Shangase occupy the small, one-room factories free of charge for the first three months. After that the rent, about 4½ percent of the cost of erecting the building, amounts to about R60 a month. Loan repayments are postponed for an average 12 months.

KDC officials are actively involved in promoting these businesses even to the point of drumming up trade for them.

### Obligation

Mr. Lotz has invited White businessmen in the immediate environs of Umlazi to make use of the services offered by these men. As with Mr. Kunene at Mpumulanga, several White business men have intimated that they will sub-contract work to these small factories during peak periods.

In a sense White business in Natal has an obligation to help these men.

### Hard Way

Most Africans with manufacturing skills received their training on the Reef. The KDC has had difficulty finding Zulus in Natal who have received anything like this sort of training from their White employers.

Those possessing artisan skills won them the hard way as did Mr. Wilfred Ngcobo, who spent seven years studying to be an electrician.

Mr. Ngcobo, a licensed wireman, qualified electrician and holder of the highest National Technicial Certificate, now runs his own electrical contracting firm in Umlazi without help from the KDC.

Denied technical and managerial training and too poor to muster capital Africans have been unable to enter the manufacturing field. Black entrepreneurship has been confined to shop-keeping.

### Exciting

Intermediate technology, one of the most exciting of development innovations and at least 20 years old in the Third World, is a relatively new component in South Africa's development thrust.

Confronted now by massive and increasing urbanisation White South Africa, represented in this sphere by a few quasi-Government officials, has just begun to make up for this neglect.

It is exciting, but growth in this area of what will become Black self-help will be slow.

Mr. Kunene said: "I have come to realise how much we need each other. If we work together nicely and teach each other we will achieve a wonderful country."

# Faction fighting: 56 arrests

20/4/89 DD 107

DURBAN — Police have arrested 56 people after faction fighting along the Natal south coast at the Easter weekend claimed six lives and left scores injured.

A CID spokesman said 53 of the arrests were made in the Umbumbulu area and the rest in the hilly district of Izingolweni.

Three schools have closed in Umbumbulu following the clashes between the Shezi and Ndlovu clans on Good Friday.

A circuit inspector said two primary schools and a secondary school failed to open after the Easter weekend when no pupils showed up.

It is understood many parents, fearing further clashes, took their children and fled the area.

The clashes were sparked by the killing of a woman. Sections of the two clans later met in battle armed with assegais, knives and knobkerries.

Five men died in the fight. — SAPA.

Sun. Times 22/4/79

# New Gatsha, Tutu row

(107)

By GORDON MCINTYRE

THE long-standing feud between KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Bishop Desmond Tutu has flared up once again.

Chief Buthelezi, in an open, three-page letter to Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has condemned him for his "daggers-drawn" attitude towards the Chief's Inkatha movement.

Last year a row ensued when Chief Buthelezi accused the bishop of "running away" when violence erupted at Mr Robert Sobukwe's funeral.

The tension which grew from this attack had eased when, early this year, the two black leaders took issue against each other over a report in The Nation, a newspaper published by Inkatha, claiming that the SACC had been accused of hypocrisy by its overseas sponsors.

Bishop Tutu claimed the story was "wild, scurrilous reporting without truth".

He said the SACC was considering taking legal action against the newspaper.

Now Chief Buthelezi has called upon Bishop Tutu to "adopt a public stance" and to show his true feelings about Inkatha.

"The SACC has actively and specifically identified with black consciousness groups and has publicly dissociated itself from Inkatha by its refusal ever to say anything constructive about me or Inkatha," says Chief Buthelezi in his letter.

# The weird flaw in the idea of Fortress South Africa

Letters PO BOX 1090, JOHANNESBURG

107

Sun. Times 22/4/79

HOW does the vision of Fortress South Africa (Sunday Times, April 8) fit in with such weird things as the Government's plans for consolidating western KwaZulu?

Ken Owen describes luminously how Government thinking is moving towards forming a laager between the Kunene/Zambesi and the sea, underpinned by a continuing reduction of racial friction and grievance inside it.

Yet, the proposed consolidation of western KwaZulu envisages something very like the creation of another Crossroads.

- It involves the removal of 42 000 blacks (some say 60 000) from their ancestral lands at Mont-aux-Sources down to near Estcourt.

These are not squatters with dubious tenure. They have been at Mont-aux-Sources for a century, many with individual title issued in the name of Queen Victoria.

The principal tribe concerned, the Amagnwane, has already declared that it will not budge.

The tribesmen have invited Douglas Ralfe, former president of the Estcourt Farmers' Association, to tell the Government to "come and shoot us here, so that at least we can be buried with our forefathers".

Those who know their history think they mean it.

- It affords the blacks of western Natal LESS than they have now, notwithstanding the promises to fulfil the 1936 quota.

The fact that compensatory land is to be offered in Zululand does not interest these people who have almost nothing in common with the Zulus of Zululand, and believe they would be massacred if they went to live there.

- It does nothing for meaningful consolidation.

It compresses three black areas into one, yes.

But that one will be no more consolidated with KwaZulu proper in either geography or sentiment than if East Griqualand was ever "consolidated" with the Cape Peninsula.

- It will have ragged, ill-defined and indefensible boundaries consisting of farm fences, even though natural boundaries like the Bushman's River are available.

Farm fences provide no effective borders even though these black areas are part of the Republic.

As national frontiers of independent states they will be a source of conflict.

Even the Iron Curtain across Europe does not prevent cattle from straying. It only makes it harder to get them back.

I think the Drakensberg blacks must for historic and ethnic reasons be left exactly where they are now. But I do not think they can be left in the condition they are now, with their exploding populations, exploding unemployment and diminishing discipline.

They are too far from Ulundi to share effectively in KwaZulu development and administration and enterprise.

They call for new thinking, a new concept, eg as entities within white South Africa like Soweto, with a community council like Soweto's to run them. — NEWMAN ROBINSON, Estcourt.

# Webber tells Govt: Give land to Zulus

24/4/79 (107) N.M.

Mercury Reporter

**THE Government should stop dragging its heels and immediately buy and transfer outstanding "quota" land to the KwaZulu Government, said Senator Warwick Webber last night.**

Senator Webber, leader of the New Republic Party in Natal, called on the Government to "stop confusing the two issues of transferring quota land to the homelands in terms of the 1936 Trust and Land Act and consolidation of the homelands".

"The transfer of quota land is a legislative and moral obligation of the Government; consolidation is part of the philosophy of a political party," he said.

If State-owned land were included in quota land a minimal number of people would have to be moved. This would cause little, if any disruption and create tremendous goodwill with the Zulu people.

"Only about 32 000 hectares of quota land is still outstanding to meet the allocation from Natal and 90 percent of this area ia available as State-owned land in Zululand."

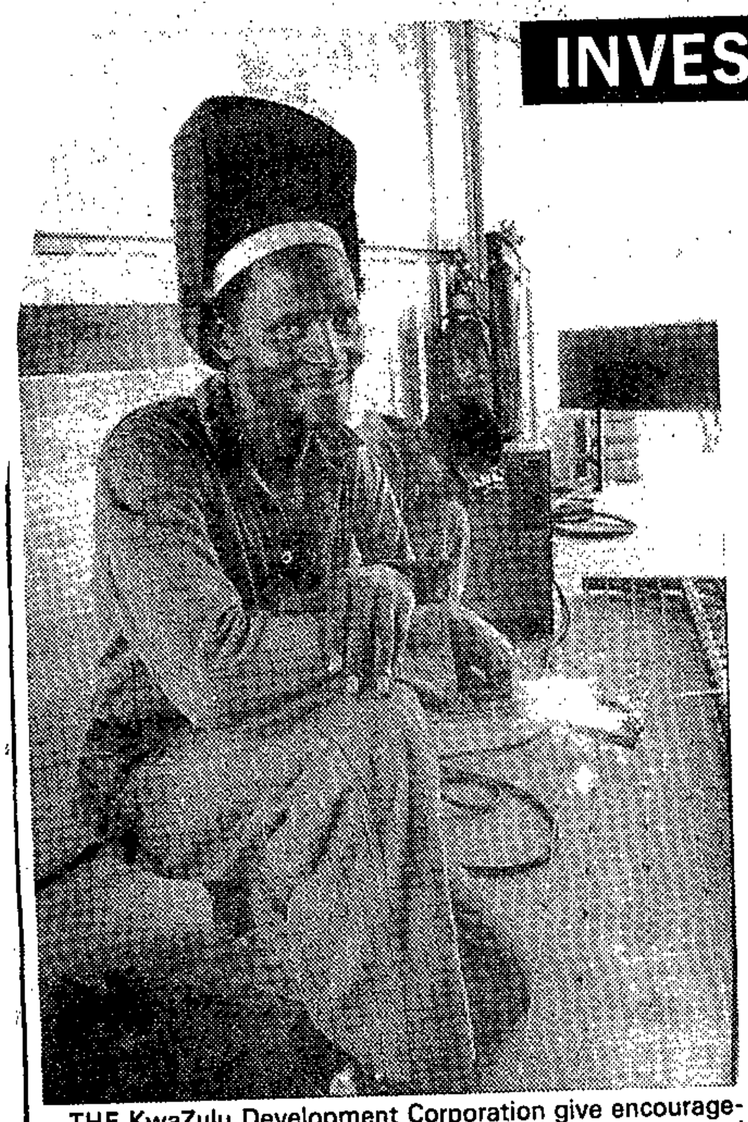
The small balance could quite easily be purchased by the Bantu Trust which had been voted R69 million in the Budget, R30 million allocated to buy land in 1977 and 1978 was not used.

(Report by L. Carlisle, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

24/4/79 (107) N/M

INVESTMENT IN THE BLACK STATES

# Spreading the benefits of economic growth



THE KwaZulu Development Corporation give encouragement and aid to aspiring African manufacturers and already three small-scale industrialists have been set up.

**PROFITABLE opportunities, particularly for industries in which labour forms a large part of the cost structure, await those investors from "White" South Africa and from abroad who decentralise their plants to the developing Black states of South Africa today.**

Not only profit beckons, however.

The concerned industrialist who cares for people has the satisfaction of knowing that by providing employment in the lesser-developed areas of South Africa, he is playing a vital role in spreading the benefits of economic growth — in the wake of which social improvement must follow — among all sectors of South African society.

This is to the benefit of the inhabitants of not only the developing areas, but also the country as a whole, since no nation can claim to be prosperous in all senses of the word if it still has pockets of poverty within its body.

One of the reasons why certain parts of South Africa have not yet taken off industrially is the lack of economic infrastructure, i.e. transport, power, water and sewerage.

These facilities have to be provided on an organised basis before industrialists can be expected to move in, and consequently organisations have been established by the Government to take the lead in co-ordinating this basic development.

The Corporation for Economic Development (CED) took the first steps, and still helps co-ordinate large - industrial agricultural and passenger transport facilities in the emerging states.

## ALL LEVELS

It has since been joined by national development corporations — one for each state, including the KwaZulu Development Corporation — which handle Zulu commercial and small-industrial development.

A major advantage of these national corporations is that through having board members appointed by the state governments, local participation is promoted at all levels, including the decision-making level. This is important to the success of the development action as a whole.

This local participation extends through to the development of agricultural and passenger transport facilities, since although the CED provides the technical management aspect, the local companies established to perform the actual work are half-owned by the national development corporation concerned.

In the case of large-industrial development, the CED itself still runs the industrial estates established in all the emerging states, with the considerable technical expertise it has built up in this respect and its resources in guiding and assisting industrialists who wish to establish themselves in these states.

Close liaison is however maintained with the government of the state concerned, to ensure harmonious relations at all times.

To ensure that projects are not only viable, but attractive, a number of financial concessions are avilable, including loans, tax rebates on plant and the Black wage bill, assistance in moving plant to the new site, housing concessions for key staff from outside, transport concessions and advantages when tendering for Government purchases.

## ISITHEBE

So far, 34 large companies have established themselves at KwaZulu's main industrial estate of Isithebe, near the mouth of the Tugela, adding R23,9 million of their own capital to the R45,1 million injected by the CED, and created 2 840 jobs for Zulus.

Another 1 860 jobs are provided for as economic conditions improve or new factories come into full production.

A second phase of development is taking place, to cater for up to three times this level of development.

Isithebe is on road and rail, has a tarred airstrip for light aircraft, is within 100 km of two export harbours, and is in the midst of a large Zulu population within a 20 km commuting distance.

Other factories have been established elsewhere in KwaZulu with CED assistance, such as at Keates Drift, Loskop, and Ezakheni.

Further information may be obtained from the Corporation for Economic Development Ltd, P.O. Box 213, Pretoria.

N.M 25/4/79 (107)

Story: DEANNE NEL
Pictures: JOHN WOODROOF

ADDITIONS to the basic headdress act as a regimental "badge" to distinguish different units. Where the plumes of protected birds have been called for, ostrich feathers cut and dyed to the required shape and colour have been used.

# Warriors get ready for the celebrations

**PREPARATIONS are going ahead for a contingent of Zulu warriors in correct regimental "uniform" to form a guard of honour and perform traditional dances during Zulu War centenary celebrations.**

The ceremony will take place on the battlefield of Isandlwana on Friday, May 25, and at Ulundi on May 26. The 120 Zulu dancers taking part are being recruited from existing organised dancing groups at factories and mines near Newcastle.

The dancers are being advised and trained by three experts appointed by the KwaZulu Government. The experts, in turn are being advised by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's mother, who is also offering help in designing the correct traditional garb to be worn by the warriors.

Each of the regiments that fought at Isandlwana was attached to a corps, and regiments in the same corps usually wore similar dress.

Certain items of dress were common to all regiments such as a band of leopard or otter skin worn around the forehead with earflaps of green monkey skin, and large bunches of teased white cow-tails hanging from the neck and down the chest and back.

Additions to this basic uniform distinguished the various units, and these were mainly found in the head-dress and the decoration on the shield.

Although fairly accurate sketches of the various styles of dress exist, the centenary committee is relying largely on oral traditional descriptions from Zulus in designing the costumes.

The making of the costumes has been undertaken by an African curio craft centre near Eshowe under the supervision of Mr. Kingsley Holgate who helped design costumes for the film *Zulu Dawn*.

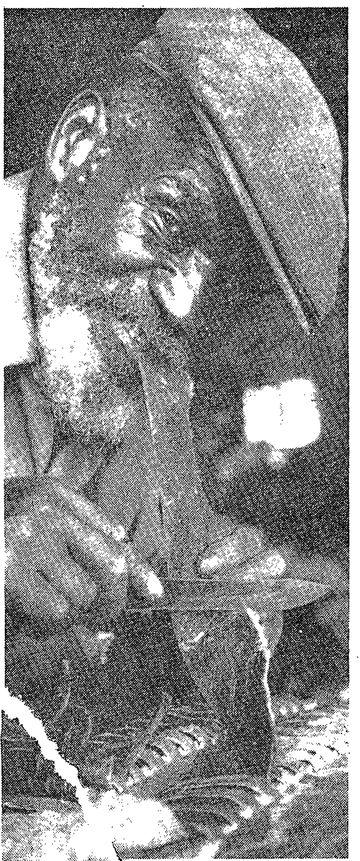
Mr. Holgate is adhering to the traditional method of making the dress and he has recruited workers from kraals in the Nkwaleni Valley to dry, cut and press hides in the way their forefathers did.

The shields are cut and decorated individually by hand and the spear-heads are shaped by a craftsman, Mr. Joseph Ncube.

Real skins have been used as far as possible to make the costumes authentic but where skins and plumes from protected animals and birds have been called for Mr. Holgate has had to compromise with dyed imitations.

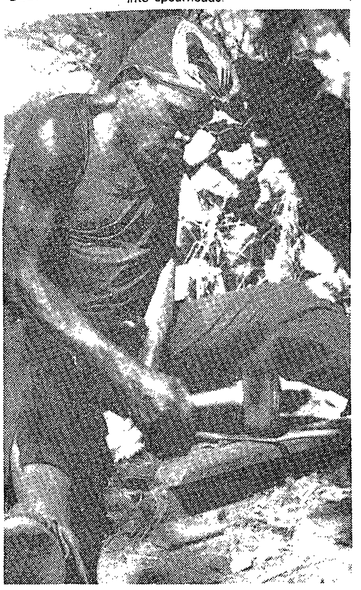
The 120 warriors — 10 from each of 12 regiments — will be fitted out at a cost of R100 each.

The Zulu War centenary celebrations organiser, Mr. G.A. Chadwick, said he hoped that the centenary committee would later donate the costumes to a museum.



THIS old Zulu craftsman, Induna Cele, weaves the leather backing for a shield. The backing provides not only a grip for the warrior but also a sheath for a long supporting stick which can be drawn out and used as an auxiliary weapon.

BELOW: Mr. Joseph Ncube fashions the red-hot metal into spearheads.



THE finished product: a Zulu dancer wearing the full and authentic costume takes a spectacular leap with cow-tails billowing from his chest, wrists and ankles. Fur from the white-tailed mongoose swings from his waist, and his loin-cloth, or beshu, is made from the pelt of a baby calf which has a sheen not obtainable from the hides of older animals.

# Court told of fiddle for jobs

Mercury Bureau

**PIETERMARITZBURG — Two journalists told the Magistrate's Court here yesterday how they investigated alleged job racketeering among Black work-seekers in the city.**

Africans could get jobs, without going through the official channels, on payment of a fee of R7, they said.

Mr. Wesley Cele (24), Mr. Willie Nene (55) and Mr. Bhekumuzi Vitus Zuma (27), no addresses given, pleaded not guilty to charges of fraud and alternatively to contravening the Bantu Labour Regulation Act, when they appeared before Mr. H. J. Prinsloo.

Mr. Khaba Mkhize, a reporter on the Natal Witness, said that on January 30 he sat outside a Pietermaritz Street pet shop near the Drakensberg Administration Board's employment bureau.

A colleague, Mr. Jack Byloo, and photographer, Sharon Jeffrey, kept watch.

Mr. Nene approached him and asked if he would accept a job in a hotel and if he had a "mouth opener" — money.

He was later directed to Mr. Zuma inside a supermarket and was given a signed document bearing the stamp of the magistrate at Vulindlela, and the words Norfolk Hotel.

When he pulled out two marked notes to hand over to Mr. Zuma, he tried to delay his actions so that the photographer could get "good pictures". However Mr. Nene shouted "make it fast".

Mr. Jack Byloo later established that the signature on the document was that of Mr. Cele who worked as a clerk for the KwaZulu Government.

The journalists then approached the police who investigated the allegations.

The trial continues tomorrow.

# Black pupils hide from deadly strife

African Affairs Reporter

**THE pupils of four schools at Umbumbulu, closed at Easter because of faction fighting, are still in hiding with their parents.**

The local Circuit Inspector, Mr. Z. Kheswa, told the Mercury yesterday that they went to school each day and returned to their hiding places at night. Some arrived in buses apparently from nearby townships.

Pupils and parents took to the hills after a woman and four men were killed in a fight involving the Shezi and Ndlovu factions.

A spokesman for the Umbumbulu police said yesterday that a considerable number of tribesmen had returned to their kraals although many homes were still unoccupied.

Last weekend a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr. R. Mbongwe, assured tribesmen that the situation was under control by police who were patrolling the area.

GOOD LOOK PRINTS
MADE ON QUALITY KODAK PAPER

30/4/79

The Natal Mercury

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu and Mr. D. Sinclair, chairman of the Natal Parks Board, pose with the ingoma dance team consisting of the game guards at Umfolozi Game Reserve.

# Chief appeals to NPB, Province

African Affairs Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu appealed at the weekend to the Natal Provincial Council and the Parks Board to scrap all vestiges of race discrimination from facilities under their control.

He said the maintenance of such discriminatory arrangements was both antiquated and explosive in the southern Africa that was emerging.

**Frowns**

Speaking at the official opening of the Masinda Camp for Blacks in the NPB game reserve at Umfolozi, he said: "So long as most facilities are available for the exclusive use of a minority group, we must expect international frowns."

The Chief said if he were to be visited by some important Black leaders from the liberated parts of southern Africa, there could be no better place for uninterrupted and fruitful discussion than the game reserve lodges.

**Credibility**

"But how is South Africa going to maintain her credibility in moving away from race discrimination if there are some facilities for exclusive use of one race group?" he asked.

"to acquire a sense of power -

"to accomplish transportation"

"to feel pride of skill and mastery"

"to assert adult perogatives and capabilities"

"To demonstrate status as an outlet for agress

Advertising should be planned with knowledge how it relates to the character of the car as it currently is known to the public and how it contri to building the image the advertiser wishes to cr in the long run. Advertising is most effective report stated when it is in keeping with the car' personality. While the latter can be expanded successfully, people will not believe blunt deni of wide spread stereotypes. They believe what a their previous conceptions. In interviews in wh reactions to selected advertisements were solicited, most people talked about the car itself first and their established beliefs usually overrode what the ad's themselves said.

HOMELAND KWAZULU GENERAL

FROM: 6 - 5 - 79

TO: ~~29 - 8 - 79~~ 31 - 12 - 79

107

leading delicatessens in Johannesburg appeared to confirm most of the research findings. He reaffirmed the statement that virtually all families in the target areas consumed chicken at least once or twice a month, and that 'ready-made' chicken was regarded by the population as an 'every-day type' of meal rather than a dish for special occasions. He estimated that approximately one-third of families would buy ready-fried chicken more than once a month, perhaps one-third would buy once a month, and one-third would purchase less often than once a month. He believed that the housewife played the most important part in both initiating the purchase of a ready-fried chicken and in the purchase itself. He therefore suggested that any future advertising should be aimed at the housewife. Nevertheless he acknowledged that not only the housewife but also the whole family enjoyed a ready-fried chicken and the combined reactions of all members, their likes and dislikes, would have to be taken into account. He predicted that in his opinion the various extras planned with Kentucky Fried Chicken would not have the same level of acceptance and success as the chicken itself.

Before the KFC's South African representative elaborated on his recommendations about the possible shop-sites, he commented on the findings of the research agency. He advised that KFC should not rely extensively on these surveys as he felt that South African advertising agencies seemed rather amateurish in their approach. This he explained by the fact that most of [illegible] side-tracked into gimmick[illegible] they were trying to sell th[illegible] the agency employed had [illegible] what KFC was trying to achieve and their market research was unscientific and badly organized compared with American stan[illegible] dissatisfied with the researchers as none of the [illegible] by KFC executives, or was al[illegible] a few specific examples from t[illegible] to indicate their lack of imagi[illegible]

(*a*) *Purpose:* the agency sugge[illegible] stores, and developing the [illegible] acceptable identity.

(*b*) *Product Positioning:* the [illegible] basic ideals—that KFC wa[illegible] Sanders was the most imp[illegible]

(*c*) *Marketing and Creative Objectives:* in this regard [illegible] felt that the agencies lacked creative ability of their own and could draw only from KFC itself.

They also made relatively meaningless statements such as 'KFC was a premium-priced product and therefore it needed justification', which the representative found a naïve observation. He felt that on the basis of the price envisaged, the Kentucky Fried Chicken in South Africa would probably be regarded as being somewhat more expensive than that of a comparable product. To a lesser degree this was also the case with the extras that would also be offered by KFC.

In conclusion he pointed out that in spite of the unreliability of the market research surveys he was confident that KFC would be successful

# Brazilian visa snub to Chief Buthelezi

By WYNTER MURDOCH

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, should have been in London yesterday on his way to Brazil.

Instead, he was at his official residence after being told at the last minute that his visa application had been turned down by the Brazilian Government.

Minutes before he was due to board an aircraft at Durban's Louis Botha Airport he was told that his visa had been refused.

"I'm not really disappointed, only a bit surprised," he said.

"I hadn't thought there would be any trouble.

"Brazil hasn't much of a track record when it comes to helping blacks.

## Applied

"I don't think I'll be visiting the country in future."

Chief Buthelezi said he had applied for the visa last week and had been told that it would not take more than 48 hours to get.

"I was surprised when my passport was sent back to me with the message that it was not necessary for a visa to be issued.

"Two Inkatha men drove to Pretoria through the night on Thursday and again handed it in at the Brazilian Consulate," he said.

Then, at the airport, he was telephoned by a Government official from Pretoria — who had made inquiries on his behalf — and wastold that his visa had been turned down.

The Brazilian charge d'affaires in South Africa, Mr Fernando da Salvo Souza, has said that his Government's reasons for not granting the visa would not be made public, but would be conveyed to the applicant.

"So far I haven't heard anything," said Chief Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi had been invited to attend an international businessmen's conference, starting in Rio de Janeiro today, to speak about South Africa.

## Hypocrisy

Last night the South African representative on the international organisation's committee, Mr Dennis Bieber, described the visa refusal as "the height of hypocrisy".

"It is very unfair that they have not allowed South Africans to participate in the conference.

"Brazil is supposed to be the most multiracial country in the world, yet it's not prepared to accept someone like Chief Buthelezi," he said.

Mr Bieber added that he and his wife had also been refused visas to attend the conference.

But South Africans who had applied as tourists, not businessmen, had been accepted.

He said the conference organisers had also hoped to invite newspaper editor Mr Percy Qoboza and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to address the meeting.

# Gatsha refused visa

7/5/79

DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has still not heard officially why he has been refused a visa to visit Brazil.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister was informed of the visa refusal by a South African Government official shortly before he was due to take a connecting flight to Rio de Janeiro from Durban's Louis Botha Airport on Friday night.

He was to have attended the international conference of an American-based organisation, Young Presidents, which comprises young businessmen, in Rio.

The South African representative of the organisation, Mr Dennis Bieber, said he had also been refused a visa to attend the conference. — DDC.

# Buthelezi hits at Brazil

9/5/79

ULUNDI — KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday lashed at the Brazilian Foreign Ministry who said he had been refused a visa to attend an international businessman's conference in Rio de Janeiro because he was "an official of the Bantustans."

Chief Gatsha said he found it incomprehensible that Brazil, a country that gave entry to white South Africansn including white cabinet ministers, was "so hypocritical as to try to gain false respectability for itself at my expense as a victim of apartheid."

Chief Buthelezi said it struck him that Brazil, which sheltered such proteges of apartheid as Dr Eschel Rhoodie, should try to salvage its battered image by snubbing him.

"My credentials as an opponent of apartheid have ever been questioned by any country in the West or in Africa."

It might be a good idea for us to look at some of the Brazilian products sold in South Africa, just to give our members and supporters an option as to whether they should buy them or not," Chief Buthelezi said. — SAPA

# Reddy joins Gatsha

By WYNTER MURDOCH

MR J N Reddy, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, has joined the Reform Party — the Indian wing of the Black Alliance under the leadership of KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

In a statement released in Durban after he had formally accepted membership of the party, Mr Reddy said he was committed to peaceful change in South Africa and believed he had found a political home.

"The policy of the Reform Party is to work for change by peaceful means through dialogue and discussion, and to promote peace, understanding and good will between all people of South Africa," he said.

Mr Reddy, who was elected to the SAIC as an independent, made his decision known after the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, had addressed a special closed-door session of the SAIC in Durban.

# Chief on Fort Hare 'anguish'

NM 14/5/79

African Affairs Reporter

THE founders of the University of Fort Hare were not motivated by racist ideas of separating students although it was clearly a segregated college, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said at the weekend.

Speaking at the University of Zululand graduation ceremony soon after his installation as the first Black chancellor he said it had been a matter of great anguish to learn that the Nationalist Government had decided to make Fort Hare an ethnic university.

It was equally painful to the Black community to learn that other universities to be established then were to be established also on ethnic lines.

That was in conformity with the Government's grandiose apartheid scheme for the separation of races in South Africa.

As a result the Black community lost many outstanding Black scholars and academics from the Black universities.

Many White academics had left on principle, as they could not see themselves as part of the new order.

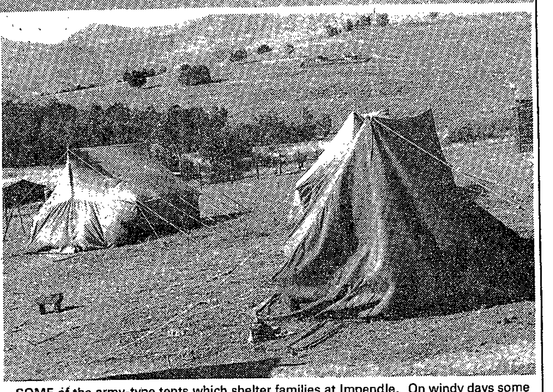
Outstanding academics who left Fort Hare included Professor C. L. S. Nyembezi, Professor S. B. Ngcobo, now economic adviser to KwaZulu Government.

They forfeited pension benefits and other benefits in giving up their posts on principle.

Chief Buthelezi complimented the Government for its recent legislation making the Black universities open to all Blacks regardless of ethnic affiliations.

NM 14/5/79 (107) (271)

# UPROOTED



SOME of the army-type tents which shelter families at Impendle. On windy days some tents get blown away.

# Farm families turned into tent dwellers

**IN 1879 the British Government gave Mr. Charlie Mndaweni 260 ha of land at Himeville, in the shadow of the Drakensburg, as a reward for his help at the battle of Isandlwana.**

One hundred years later the South African Government took the land away from his great-grandson, Juda Mndaweni, because he is Black.

Now Juda and his family live in a tent at Impendle. They have no land, no cattle and they are 80km from the nearest employment area.

At the end of the last year 95 families, nearly 700 people, were loaded on to trucks at Himeville and driven away in another Government resettlement scheme.

Government trucks removed the 95 families from their productive farm land near Underberg, and they were provided with tents and toilets on condition that they built their own huts within three months.

The green army-type tents look attractive from afar and would be suitable for Boy Scouts, but not as shelter for many families.

In rainy weather many of the tents collapse. On windy days they are liable to get blown away. No trenches were dug to protect the occupants from water. The night they arrived at Impendle rain fell and it was a wet chaos for everybody.

The children are malnourished and I found some naked, some in tatters and many dirty and grimy. The outbreak of sores among the children, probably a combination of dirt and malnutrition, has been aggravated by the heat in the tiny tents.

Residents told me that although the Government provided them with water from a tank, they were not allowed to use it for building huts. The tank, which is the sole source of water for the settlement, is about 1km away. There are no rivers in the area.

ALEX MAPHALALA
African Affairs Reporter

## NO WORK

The families who once cultivated maize and vegetables and kept stock at Himeville are now without land to plough and they are not allowed to keep stock. They were forced to dispose of their stock before the removal to Impendle started.

Farm implements which they used at Himeville are lying idle at Impendle.

There was plenty of employment at Himeville. Most of the people worked in local hotels and on White-owned farms, but at Impendle there is no work. The nearest town is Pietermaritzburg, 80 km away.

The Government has again forced a settled community into the migratory labour system.

The people were not given even small pieces of land to use as gardens although there are vast open areas surrounding the settlement. Each family was allocated a site measuring 28m by 28m.

Although the authorities expected them to build their huts within three months, residents told me that some would never manage to build new huts because the small amounts paid to them as compensation had been spent on food and fuel. There are no trees from which they can get poles for the construction of wattle and daub houses, and corrugated-iron is expensive.

Mr. Juda Mndaweni who was given compensatory land found that it consisted mainly of mountainous terrain.

About a quarter of his land looked arable but he pointed out that it was rocky and barren. The Government promised to supply him with water but that had not materialised.

"At Himeville there was plenty of water and the land was arable and productive," he said.

To prove that life was good at Himeville, Mr. Mndaweni showed me bales of wool which he had clipped from a flock of sheep before he disposed of them.

## CONFUSED

Mr. Mndaweni told me that he had refused to surrender his Himeville title deed to the officials until police took him to the local magistrate where he surrendered it. He said police warned him that they would lock him up if he did not hand it over.

According to residents, the were given 10 days to vacate the land because it had been declared White. While they were confused by the new move, the Government trucks came and removed them to Impendle.

They have been there for the past six months, and nothing has been done about them.

(Report by A. Maphalala, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

MR. JUDA Mndaweni (left) and two fellow tribesmen display wool clipped from their flock of sheep at Himeville. At Impendle, where they are settled, they are not allowed to keep stock.

# Inkatha man will serve

(10) 235 DD 16/5/79

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Gibson Thula, principal urban representative of KwaZulu, who was invited by the government to serve on a regional advisory committee, said yesterday he would accept the offer.

But he warned that he would withdraw from the committee immediately if he found that the aim of setting it up was merely to glamourise apartheid.

Mr Thula, who is also strategy and publicity chairman of Inkatha, said the main reason for his accepting the invitation was that Inkatha firmly believed in dialogue.

He received his official invitation yesterday. — DDC.

18/5/79 (107) Nim

# Chief 'angered' by Treurnicht

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday that "insensitive statements" by Dr. Andries Treurnicht, Deputy Minister of Education and Training, did not "augur well for the future of Black-White relations".

He was commenting on a remark made by Dr. Treurnicht in Parliament this week when he said the chief had associated himself with the products of separate development by accepting the chancellorship of the University of Zululand. The chief was installed at the weekend.

Chief Buthelezi said he had accepted the position because new legislation had made Black universities non-ethnic.

"My people are subjects of apartheid racism and it is my duty to be with them where they are suffering. My acceptance of the chancellorship does not imply acceptance of separate development but rather recognition of their suffering."

The chief said he was angered by the "insensitive statements" made by Dr. Treurnicht who was at the centre of Nationalist power in the Transvaal and thought by many to be a future Prime Minister.

Premiership for Dr. Treurnicht would be a disaster for Black-White relations, said Chief Buthelezi.

He was surprised that Dr. Treurnicht continued to make statements "attempting to interpret" the chief's policy in view of the chief's often-stated rejection of Government policy.

He pointed out that all the Black members of the university council had nominated him because they felt "I would serve Black interests".

# Leaders meet at prayer breakfast

19/5/79 RDM 107

African Affairs Correspondent

**CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday that he believed there had been "some important answers to prayer" since last year.**

This view was echoed by other speakers at the KwaZulu prayer breakfast in Durban yesterday.

Leading the multi-racial gathering in prayer, the former Bishop of Zululand, Dr. Alpheus Zulu, praised God for the "signs of change on the horizon".

Present were all of Natal's MECs and three MP's who flew from Cape Town to attend the breakfast at which prayers were said for those in authority.

Chief Buthelezi said: "Before I knew better I used to think that praying for those in authority meant that one was praying for the entrenchment of the status quo in which one did not believe. But now I know better, that we are praying to God to help them to do His will, and not their own."

He believed that prayer did create change, and gave as an example the remarkable transformation in relations between Israel and Egypt.

"Conscious of the fact that human efforts would be insufficient to bring the two leaders together, President Carter suggested to President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin that they "enlist the prayers of the world for their deliberations".

The Chief said that those here who shared in an informal Christian fellowship were asked by President Carter and his wife to enlist the prayers of churches and peoples in this country.

He recalled that Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin embraced each other and President Carter made it clear in a later statement that the "bond of Camp David was the result of prayer."

Chief Buthelezi added: "Who among us can say that prayer does not accomplish miracles even in this day and age? Here was the most powerful man on earth, President Jimmy Carter, relying completely on the efficacy of prayer.

"Prayer changes peoples' hearts. That is what this country needs above all else in the face of its divisions — the change of heart of its peoples.

"The self-centredness of Whites must go. Those Black aspirations that are self-centred must also be dispensed with and the understandable temptation to wreak vengeance must also be dissipated."

"Some people might think he was naive, but these things were not impossible of achievement."

Parts of Africa were engulfed in bloodshed. "If God does not prevent this escalation of bloodshed for us here, it is only a matter of time before we also find ourselves in the throes of Mr. Vorster's 'ghastly alternative'."

Sunday Tribune
COMMENT

107
20/5/79
Sunday Tribune

# Strange move by Treurnicht

Dr A. P. TREURNICHT'S sneer at Chief Buthelezi for accepting the chancellorship of the University of Zululand is in vulgar taste. In the Chief's words, it did not "augur well for the future of black-white relations."

Dr Treurnicht's "argument" is that the Chief had associated himself with the institutions of separate development. Is there one person in South Africa who does not do so daily? One cannot marry, or buy a house, or travel in a train without associating oneself with these institutions. Dr Treurnicht does so willingly because he thinks they are wonderful but most of us do so because we have no option, or because we think it is our duty in certain circumstances.

Every member of Parliament or Provincial Council, every black or white or Indian or coloured teacher, every manager or employee or guest in a hotel does so. Chief Buthelezi does so when he becomes the Chief Minister of the Government of KwaZulu; he thinks that it is his duty and we respect his decision.

There is one question which Dr Treurnicht noticeably evades. He is the member of a government which in some important fields is moving towards integration. His sole response to this is to reaffirm his belief in separation, but he is very careful not to condemn the Wiehahn and Riekert reports. We much prefer Chief Buthelezi's publicly expressed determination to use what instruments he may in the interests of his people.

We cannot understand Dr Treurnicht's strange attitude, particularly coming as it does at a time when a minister like Dr Piet Koornhof is doing all in his power to encourage consultation between races. Either the doctor, for some right-wing reasons of his own, is being mischievous — or he hasn't the nous to know the damage his remarks have done to Dr Koornhof's efforts.

In either event, his remarks and the timing of them should give Prime Minister P. W. Botha some cause for concern over appointing Dr Treurnicht to the National Education portfolio.

# Dialogue call by Buthelezi

African Affairs Correspondent

**THERE had been a time in South Africa when the situation had called for politics of protest, but "we have reached the time for politics of realism and constructive dialogue," Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday.**

The chief was thanking Dr. Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, at the opening of the second session of the third KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

The chief's vote of thanks was the most cordial the House had heard him make.

On previous occasions he has reprimanded among others the former Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha and Dr. Connie Mulder, the then Minister of Information.

Yesterday's opening had a distinctly friendly air that became almost gala at an open-air lunch afterwards for the 300 guests at the newly-opened Holiday Inn nearby.

Dr. Koornhof told a crowded Assembly "my Government does not deny the need for accelerated political development and the removal of measures which may still give offence to Black people".

Changes had to come but they would have to be peaceful.

"We ask only that we the Black, Brown and White people of our wonderful country be allowed to go about this in our own way, free of the endless advice, criticism and pressure from without our borders."

Dr. Koornhof said the situation in the rest of Africa was not encouraging.

"When, and if, the crunch comes believe me it will not be your Black or Brown skin that saves you any more than it will be my White skin that condemns me.

"The forces of evil pitted against us seek our total destruction.

## Worth defending

"I believe you have said in this House that you would not die to defend apartheid, yet I know you would die to defend something that was worth fighting for.

"This then should be our common endeavour — to create that sort of political dispensation that we would stand shoulder to shoulder to defend."

Chief Buthelezi said Dr. Koornhof had now to bear the "brunt for the errors of not only his predecessors in this department but for all the blunders of the Government in the field of human relationships."

# Let's try again Buthelezi tells Koornhof

107

24/5/79

ULUNDI — There had been a time in South Africa when the situation had called for politics and protest, but "we have reached the time for politics of realism and constructive dialogue," Chief Gathsa Buthelezi said yesterday.

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Chief Buthelezi said Dr Koornhof, now had to bear the "brunt for the errors not only of his predecessors in this department, but for all the blunders of the government in the field of human relationships."

In spite of the history of government in the Republic the Chief said he was "standing here and all my colleagues in this Assembly are here with me today because in spite of this depressing picture we are still prepared to take a chance with you, Mr Minister, and find out whether there is anything we can salvage together after the damage of 31 years." — DDC

Mercury, Thursday, May 24, 1979

# alogue all by thelezi

rican Affairs Correspondent

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## Market

0-11kg box 150 70 106. Green Chillies: 2-3kg tray 80 40 60; 4-6kg poc 350 50 163. Parsley: 2kg tray 260 150 187. Ginger: 2kg tray 300 200 217. Rhubarb: 4kg tray 60 50 53. Ar-

107

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Vol. 167] PRETORIA, 25 MAY MEI 1979 [No. 6460

## PROCLAMATIONS

*by the State President of the Republic of South Africa*

No. R. 110, 1979

AMENDMENT OF THE NATAL CODE OF BLACK LAW

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 24 of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), I hereby amend the Natal Code of Black Law in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Seventh day of May, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE

1. Substitute in section 7B (2) the figure "63" for the figure "67" where it appears.

2. Insert the following subsection after section 7B (2):

"(3) The provisions of subsections (1) and (2) shall have the force of law in the Districts of Msinga and Klip River only.".

## PROKLAMASIES

*van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika*

No. R. 110, 1979

WYSIGING VAN DIE NATALSE WETBOEK VAN SWART REG

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 24 van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), wysig ek hierby die Natalse Wetboek van Swart Reg, in ooreenstemming met die bygaande Bylae.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Sewende dag van Mei Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

BYLAE

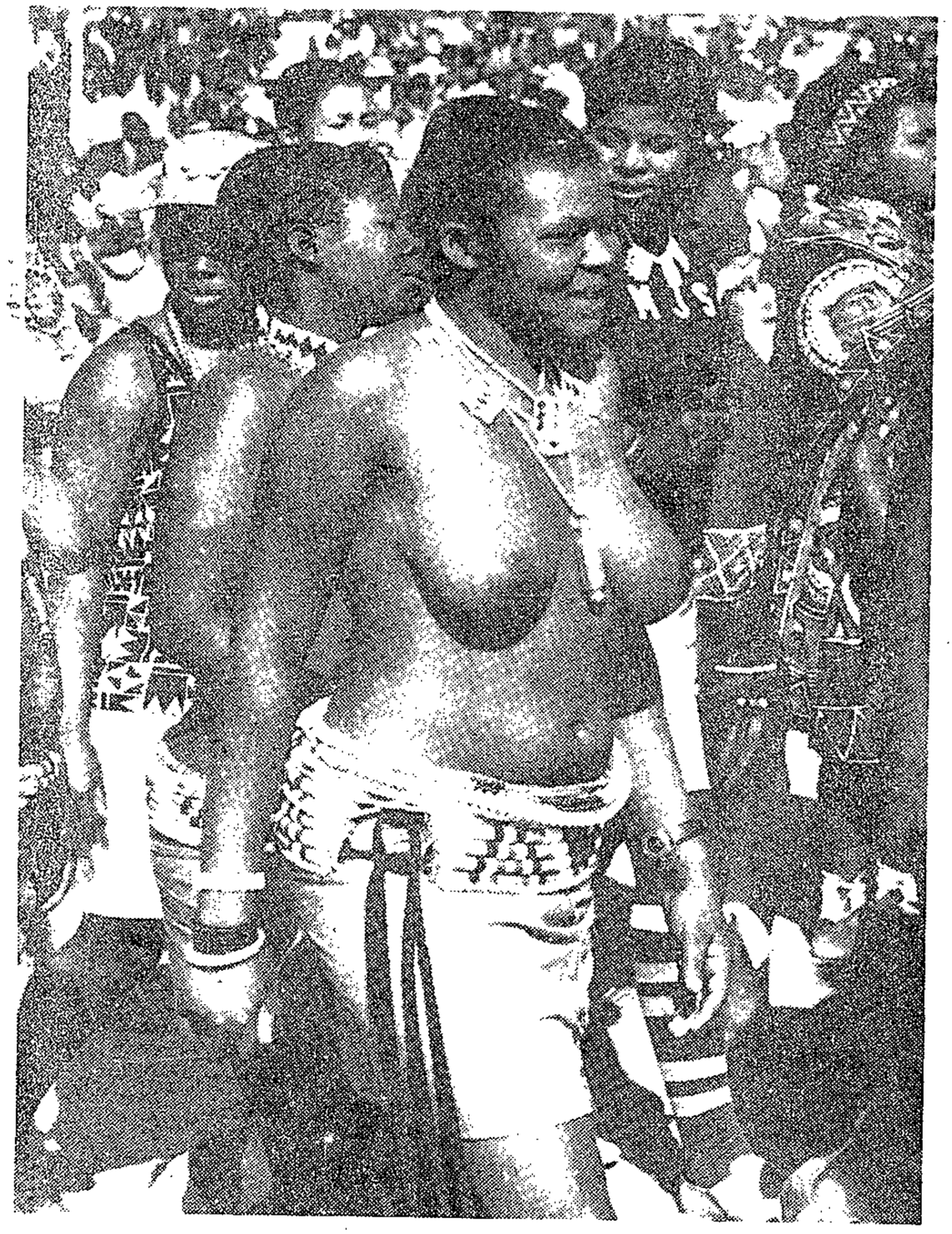
1. Vervang in artikel 7B (2) die syfer "67" waar dit voorkom deur die syfer "63".

2. Voeg die volgende subartikel in na artikel 7B (2):

"(3) Die bepalings van subartikels (1) en (2) is slegs in die distrikte Msinga en Kliprivier van krag.".

us Officers and the guard had to get into the luggage van. It had no windows but the sides were open all round. The openings could be covered with canvas. It was a primitive arrangement, but we could not complain of lack of ventilation! A narrow wooden bench ran right round the van. We were not allowed to wait for breakfast at Glencoe but we waited for quite an hour at a station a little way up the line where, alas,

# ISANDLWANA: 10 000 on a battlefield of old turn to dedicate themselves to peace



THE outfits, worn by some of the maidens (above) who attended the celebrations, were sharply contrasted by the more modest attire of married women.

**THE ghosts of the men who died 100 years ago at Isandlwana were laid to rest yesterday as more than 10 000 people gathered on the old battlefield to dedicate themselves to peace and reconciliation.**

The enormous crowd stood at the foot of the hauntingly beautiful Isandlwana Hill with the yellow plains of Zululand undulating into the distance while Dr. Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, recalled the Anglo-Zulu War that should never have happened.

### International

It was clearly an event of international news value, almost as great as its origin,as journalists and television teams from all over the world recorded the ceremony.

Foreign diplomats, MPs, the Administrator of Natal, Mr. Ben Havemann, and Natal's MECs, sat in the winter sun to watch the King of the Zulus, King Goodwill Zwelithini, exhort his warriors as of old.

Dr. Koornhof, flanked by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the King in traditional dress, watched a march past that included Inkatha members in uniform, former members of the Royal Regiment of Wales, whose forebears died on the battlefield, members of the MOTH organisation and children from a number of high schools in Natal — including Maritzburg College, which erected a small monument in 1969 to its old boys who died at Isandlwana.

### Impi arrives

This was followed by the arrival of an impi which was joined by Chief Buthelezi and the King who paced up and down before the warriors talking to them of former battles.

Amid the Zulu finery were some incongruous notes.

Many of the descendants of the men who ran from Ulundi to Isandlwana were wearing white tackies and even smart brogues.

The war cries and praise songs chanted by Prince Gideon Zulu were amplified by a hand-held loudspeaker.

The crowd was delighted as a company of Natal Carbineers led by its band marched smartly into the centre of the informal arena.

Four sergeants were detailed to take up places at the corners of the monument on which was a plaque to be unveiled later by the minister.

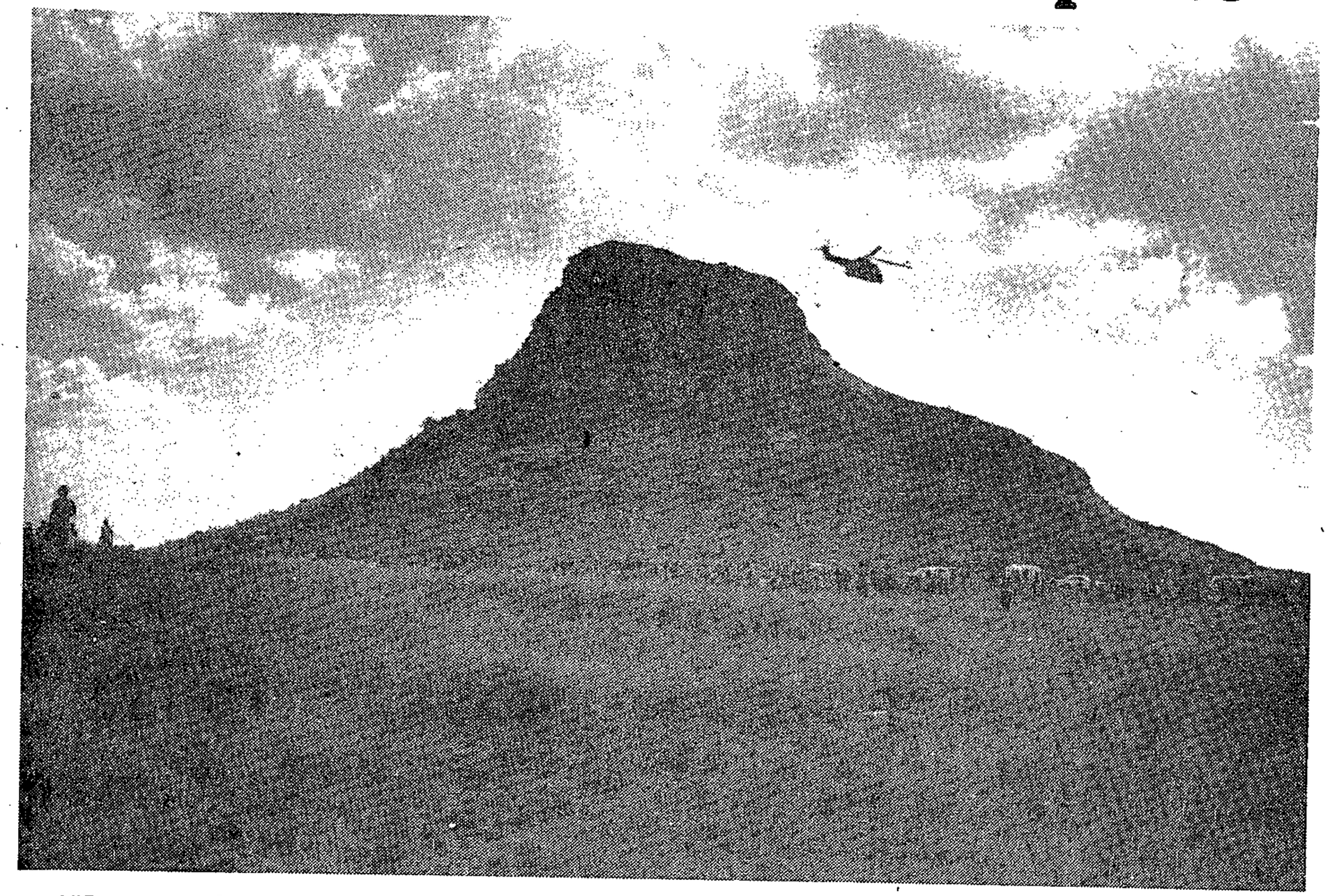
### Second plaque

The monument, erected several years ago, has an earlier plaque honouring the British dead.

Dr. Koornhof yesterday unveiled a second plaque on the monument which pays tribute to all the men, Black and White, who died during the war.

While the band of the Natal Carbineers played the Last Post, the flags of KwaZulu and South Africa were lowered to half-mast.

Wreaths were laid at the foot of the monument by a number of people including Major-General L. Harrod on behalf of the Royal Regiment of Wales (the former 24th Regiment), the French ambassador who will attend a ceremony on June 1 to mark the death of the Prince Imperial of France during the war, by a representative of Natal Command, by Mr. Martin Reid CMG, the minister at the British Embassy and by Colonel Edward Tremlett



VIP transport after a century of progress . . . Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, King Goodwill Zwelithini — King of the Zulus — and their wives swoop low over Isandlwana Hill in a helicopter on the way to Rorke's Drift for another ceremony.

# Ghosts of the past at rest

**Story:** TIM MUIL and MICHAEL DERRY

**Pictures:** TERRY HAYWOOD and ELIJAH ZONDI

mutual trust and respect, "hence the need to do battle with the forces of evil and the need to eradicate the incitement of brother against brother".

He recalled another critical moment when the Zulus faltered in their attack at Isandlwana and an unknown warrior shouted one of King Cetshwayo's praise names, The Little Branch.

"A branch of that Little Branch is the P[illegible]

Army.

Dr. Koornhof, on behalf of the Government, and the King also laid wreaths.

## Visitors besieged

At the end of the ceremony Dr. Koornhof and Chief Buthelezi were besieged by visitors seeking autographs.

About 20 minutes later the King, Chief Buthelezi and his wife, Mr. Ben Havemann and Dr. Koornhof boarded the minister's helicopter for the short flight to Rorke's Drift about 20km away where a second ceremony, to honour the fallen on both sides at that epic defence took place about two hours later.

Dr. Koornhof in an address said: "Today we are experiencing incitement on a scale never before experienced on this planet. This incitement has its roots in Moscow and Peking and aims at destroying the Christian order that we have established in this part of the world."

He said the interests of South Africans of all colours had become interlaced and "we cannot each go our own way any longer".

## Mutual trust

All South Africans were brothers but they would only achieve their destiny if they went forward in a spirit of the name of our savior Jesus Christ."

Dr. Koornhof said he would like to "express the thought whether the country from here to Rorke's Drift should not be a historical park so that the land upon which so many brave men died will be kept forever as a reminder of the futility of war and as a place of peaceful pilgrimage for people from all over the world".

## People's welfare

The Mercury Bureau in Pietermaritzburg reports the Administrator of Natal, Mr. Ben Havemann, as saying that the welfare of all the people in South Africa depended increasingly on acceptable formulas for co-existence, and mutual trust and respect.

Co-existence depended on reconciliation, on dialogue, on mutual respect and mutual concern for one another.

"We may value and cherish our separate cultural identities, our unique traditions and cultures, as it is indeed our duty to do, but economically we are wholly interdependent."

He said the main aim of the celebrations at Isandlwana was to commemorate a significant event in the history of South Africa "in a spirit of conciliation and dedication to a common future, while bringing honour to the brave men of both sides".

MR. Omega Shange, a field commissioner of scouts (right), leads the procession of scouts from throughout Zululand.

CHIEF Buthelezi, head of the KwaZulu Government. Dr. Piet Koornhof and King Goodwill Zwelithini review the parade at Isandlwana Hill.

THE Natal Carbineers stand to attend as Dr. Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, unveils the memorial at Isandlwana.

# CHIEF WARNS OF WAR

Chief Buthelezi welcomes King Goodwill to the battlefield

## We won't be kept down, Ulundi crowd told

**Tribune Reporter**

BLACKS would not remain subservient to whites, even if this meant war, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told 10000 people at the commemoration of the Battle of Ulundi.

But the Zulu leader emphaised that if the issues of South Africa resolved thenselves into armed conflic it "won't be of our chosing."

"It will be because what is humanly inviolable and defencible had to be defenced."

Clief Buthelezi said: "I am aware that many of our brave sons are beyond our borders in military camps training to kill.

"Iam aware that in those who remain there is an underlying deep anger and a refusal to fight and die for an apartheid system.

"White and black youth has been trained to fight and South Africa is becoming increasingly polarised and we have had convincing demonstrations of the impatience of black youth.

"We do not want our children to die either in the defence of apartheid or to see them live through another generation in iniquity in our social, political and economic systems

"We do not want to see a generation of our countrymen trained as animals of war. When youth, both black and white, have learnid to solve the problems through violence the chances are that violence will continue.

"We must turn away from confrontation and towards sharing. Intelligence and courage will be needed as we struggle to find each other in a better future.

"I am saying that whites came and clobbered us because they had bigger sticks and unless there is change whites in turn will be clobbered because we in time will have bigger sticks and when we have done that we will choose our own friends."

Chief Buthelezi warned the West that he and his people would never be an extension of the West's anti-Communist feeling, nor would they be the lackey of Communist enterprise.

"We stand in our own place. And espouse that which is good. The points of a compass do not indicate where the good comes from."

Chief Buthelezi arrives at the Battle of Ulundi celebrations

# Chief: Whites, Blacks in S.A. want new deal

MEMBERS of the Youth Brigade of the Inkatha National Cultural Liberation Movement marched proudly at the Ulundi ceremony this weekend. The company was led by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's 17-year-old son, Benedict.

## CADET MARCH

THE Glenwood Boy's High School Band (above) was followed by bands from Mansfield, Northlands, Newcastle and Empangeni high schools during the Banner Parade at Ulundi on Saturday.

African Affairs Correspondent

**ADDRESSING those in power in South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said at the weekend: "I speak for the Blacks and Whites of this country. Together we say to you: We want a new deal."**

Speaking to about 10 000 people on the old battlefield of Ulundi, where the Anglo-Zulu War commemoration reached its climax on Saturday, Chief Buthelezi warned: "We must find each other before it is too late."

The ceremony on the dry and dusty plain at Ulundi included a march-past by five well-trained high school cadet bands, banner-carrying pupils symbolising the future, and a company of Inkatha members smartly drilled by Benedict Buthelezi (17) one of the Chief's sons.

The Bishop Suffragan of Natal, the Rev. K. B. Hallowes, conducted a bilingual service on Black-White reconciliation — the theme of the two-day commemorations.

Chief Buthelezi later unveiled a bronze statue of King Cetshwayo while King Goodwill Zwelithini, King of the Zulus, unveiled a plaque bearing the names of all the Zulu regiments that fought in the war of 1879.

Calling again for a national convention — as he has done many times — the Chief said only this would satisfy "the aspiration of every constituency in this country . . .

### Wrong

"I say to the present Prime Minister that his predecessor (Mr. B. J. Vorster) was wrong when he remarked to me that there are many things that he would do, were it not for the restraints of his constituency.

"He misled his people. There is a readiness among all the people of this country to meet in order to thrash out a new future," Chief Buthelezi said.

"Outmoded, outdated legislative philosophy persists and contradicts the will of the people.

"In the end neither White nor Black will thank a fear-ridden Government which has not the boldness to take advantage of the opportunities of today."

He warned that Blacks would not remain subservient, even if it meant war.

"If, God [illegible] of South Africa resolve themselves into an armed conflict, it won't be of our choosing. It will be because what is human, inviolable and defensible had indeed to be defended," the Chief said.

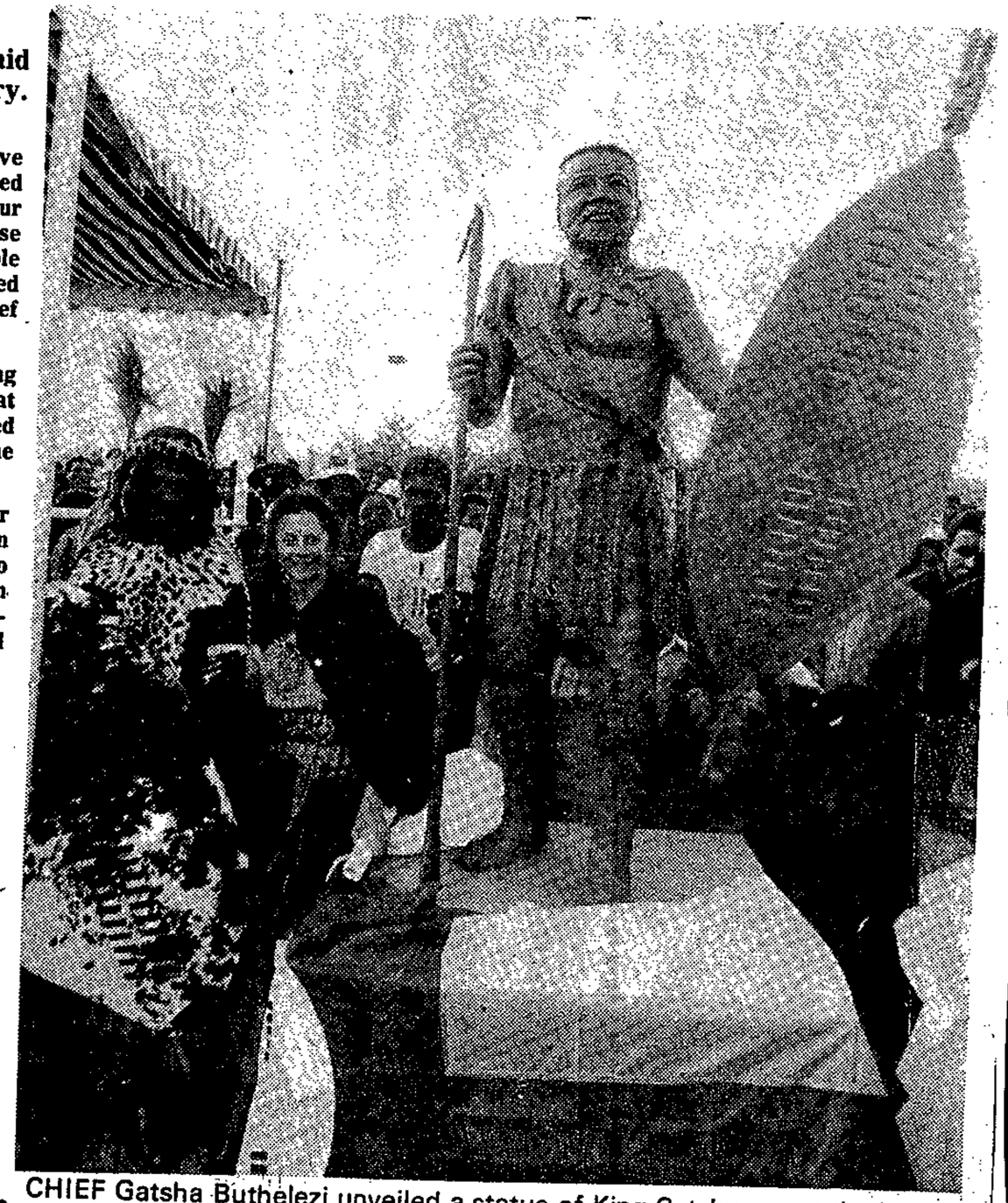
The Zulus were seeking with all the courage at their disposal, and rejected "those who would feed the flames of racialism".

Nobody wanted their children to die, "either in defence of apartheid or to see them live through another generation in iniquity in our social, political and economic systems.

### Animals

"We don't want to see a generation of our countrymen trained as animals of war. When youth, both Black and White, have learned to solve the problems through violence, the chances are that violence will continue.

"We must turn away from confrontation and toward sharing. Intelligence and courage will be needed as we struggle to find each other in a better future," said Chief Buthelezi.



CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi unveiled a statue of King Cetshwayo at the Ulundi battlefield with the sculptor, Mrs. Naomi Jacobson, looking on. The statue will be moved to another site which has still to be decided.

29/5/79 (107)

# Health and welfare get priority in KwaZulu

African Affairs Correspondent

**ULUNDI — KwaZulu's budget for the coming financial year will be R204 000 000 — R40 000 000 more than last year.**

This was disclosed in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday when Chief Gatsha Buthelezi tabled the Appropriation Bill. This is the largest budget KwaZulu has had since its inception when its fiscal allocation was about R68 000 000.

The R204 035 520 will be divided among seven departments with the largest slice of nearly R77 000 000 going to health and welfare.

The Department of Works will get R51 491 376 while R49 523 616 will go to Education.

Agriculture will receive little more than R15 000 000.

## Motions

The Assembly will be asked during the session to make Inkatha membership a prerequisite for anyone applying for a trading licence.

The motion was tabled in the House yesterday by Mr. B. E. Nzimande of Umlazi and was one of the more controversial motions on a preliminary list of 40.

Mr. Nzimande had also proposed that Inkatha should be introduced into churches serving Zulus as was done at KwaZulu schools, where a special Inkatha syllabus is now being implemented.

Chief M. Nyawo of Ingwavuma tabled a motion demanding the removal of all Special Branch policemen from his district. He wants them sent to the border.

The chief also wants the KwaZulu Government to have the planting of sisal as a barrier between South Africa and Mozambique stopped.

Mr. J. P. Nyawo, also of Ingwavuma, will call on the authorities to remove the elephants in the area of the village of Maputo. He considers them a menace.

In a short ceremony in the Assembly yesterday an award of a gold watch was made to an Umlazi resident for bravery.

Chief Buthelezi, who strapped the watch on to Mr. Daniel Hlongwane's wrist, said it was the first time his Government had officially recognised an act of bravery by a Zulu citizen.

He told the Assembly that Mr. Hlongwane had seen a child in danger of being run down by a car. He had saved the child by dashing in front of the car but both his arms had been broken when the car struck him.

The driver was later convicted of reckless driving.

Mr. Hlongwane had saved a human life at the risk of his own and "on behalf of the Zulu people we salute him for his exemplary conduct".

# Warning on racism

ULUNDI — There were indications that if the policy of apartheid was pursued much longer, it would precipitate a situation of open revolt, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said here yesterday.

Making his policy speech at the second session of the third KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, he said the South African Government and whites had to understand that one-fifth of the population could not subject four-fifths to abject misery without ultimately pushing people beyond the point of endurance.

Separate development, he said, had as its ultimate aim the fragmentation of South Africa into a number of satellite mini-states which would become captive slaves of white South Africa's internal and foreign policy.

This amounted to no more nor less than a deliberate and calculated attempt to dismantle one nation and made meaningless the march of history.

"We are one people with one destiny and the fragmentation of our national life brings together compatriots in the kind of opposition which could result in death. This has happened in the past but on a small scale.

"In a desperate attempt to justify its monopoly of power, the white minority in South Africa relegated blacks to the under-developed corners of the country and reserved and retained the industrialised areas for whites only. This means almost the total ownership of the mineral resources of our country."

CHIEF BUTHELEZI ". . . revolt may come."

Chief Buthelezi said pamphlets he had issued as president of the Inkatha movement, which were subsequently banned by the Publications Control Board, were to awaken his people to white intentions to keep blacks foreigners in the developed parts of South Africa where only their labour was wanted.

The Chief denied that his pamphlets had been designed to incite blacks, undermine the security of the state or create hostility between racial groups as alleged by the Control Board.

"If we in the politics of restoration in South Africa cannot speak of that which is, we are wasting our time," he said. — SAPA.

# Chief, Zulu King feud shows again

African Affairs Correspondent

THE old feud between King Goodwill Zwelithini, King of the Zulus, and his Prime Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, re-emerged in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

During his policy speech Chief Buthelezi said the King had made a speech at the installation of a chief recently, in breach of regulations.

The King was also unhappy because the Zulu centenary programme had excluded him as a speaker.

Prince Israel, the former Zulu Regent and now the King's representative in the House, pointed out that at almost every session of the Assembly a quarrel between the two principal figures of the Zulu nation was discussed.

He said the Zulu people should be concentrating on the liberation struggle rather than being distracted by this personal conflict.

Mr. Jeffrey Mtetwa, the Minster of Justice, said that whenever the royal family met in conference, some trouble was bound to arise.

Members of the royal family saw themselves as descendants of kings, and not subject to the Zulu Government.

He claimed that the Shaka Spear Party, founded to oust Chief Buthelezi, had been "initiated in the royal houses." The other short-lived opposition groups, the Zulu National Party and the iNala Party, had both been supported by members of the family.

Mr. Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education, told the Assembly yesterday that several homeland leaders were trying to use Chief Buthelezi's international credibility without identifying with his political philosophy.

He was commenting on the refusal by Dr. Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu, and Chief Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei to attend the recent conference of the South African Black Alliance.

The idea to draw up a joint statement of intent to set before Prime Minister P. W. Botha could be described as the Chief's brainchild. Mr. Dhlomo said he had been struck "by the fact that we were not on the same political wavelength as the other Black leaders" who seemed to be "haunted by the spectre of group domination".

He said the statement had been drawn up solely through Chief Buthelezi's determination to "drag his colleagues into the arena of national responsibility."

# Anger at ban on pamphlet

11/6/79 N.M 107

**African Affairs Correspondent**

ULUNDI — The Publications Control Board, by banning Inkatha literature, was attempting to force the Black man out of legitimate activities so that he could be "annihilated", Dr. Frank Mdlalose, Minister of the Interior, said in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Discussing the board's banning of an Inkatha pamphlet informing Black people of their rights of citizenship, he said the foreign status foisted on Blacks was a "nightmare".

"The people of Transkei and Bophuthatswana were never consulted on whether they were willing to lose their South African citizenship to assuage White greed or the lust for power of their leaders."

These people could no longer get South African passports and were non-persons throughout the world that refused to recognise the so-called States to which they were forced to belong.

He said Chief Buthelezi had realised he had a duty to help these people. An amendment to the Bantu Homelands Act had made it clear those people living outside the Transkei and Bophuthatswana could retrieve South African citizenship by acquiring the citizenship of a homeland that was not opting for independence.

Mr. Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education, said Inkatha had a right and a duty to become involved in labour matters because its members were peasants and workers.

He was commenting on a statement made earlier this week by Mr. L. B. de Wet of the Huletts Corporation who warned that Inkatha's involvement in Black trade unions could lead to labour unrest.

NE, JUNE 3, 1979

Sunr Tribune

(107)

# THE FALL OF THE ZULU KING

## Buthelezi puts Goodwill in his place...

By PETER MANN

ZULU King Goodwill Zwelithini had his movements drastically curtained this week as the old feud with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi erupted again.

Chief Buthelezi announced the distribution of a "protocol guide" to limit the King to his constitutional role.

In future, if the King wants to travel anywhere outside the Usuthu district of KwaZulu, he will have to refer the matter to the KwaZulu Cabinet.

Announcing this in the Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said the Cabinet was concerned about the dignity of the King's Office.

And, in a dramatic development which

King Goodwill

drew cries of amazement from the House, Chief Charles Hlengwa appealed to the Cabinet to save the King from destruction.

Chief Hlengwa is the former leader of the Shaka's Spear Party — said to have been founded by the Department of Information in an attempt to oust Chief Buthelezi and put King Goodwill in power in an independent KwaZulu.

The outbreak this week was symptomatic of the feud which has been simmering during the eight years of the King's reign, and which has been marked by several attempts to involve the King in politics.

As recently as the Anglo-Zulu War celebrations last week, Chief Buthelezi named a member of the former Bureau for State Security, whom, he said, had attempted to involve the King in politics.

The reign of the youthful King has been dogged by controversy — starting at the coronation when the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, made it clear the Government would back the King against Chief Buthelezi.

There was also an outcry at the time over the ripping to pieces by warriors of a black bull as part of the coronation ceremony. Its entrails were ripped out and eaten.

In the first year of his reign King Goodwill visited New York where he offered for sale two of his thrones for a total of R77 000. The thrones were the only items on the exhibition of African art which were not sold.

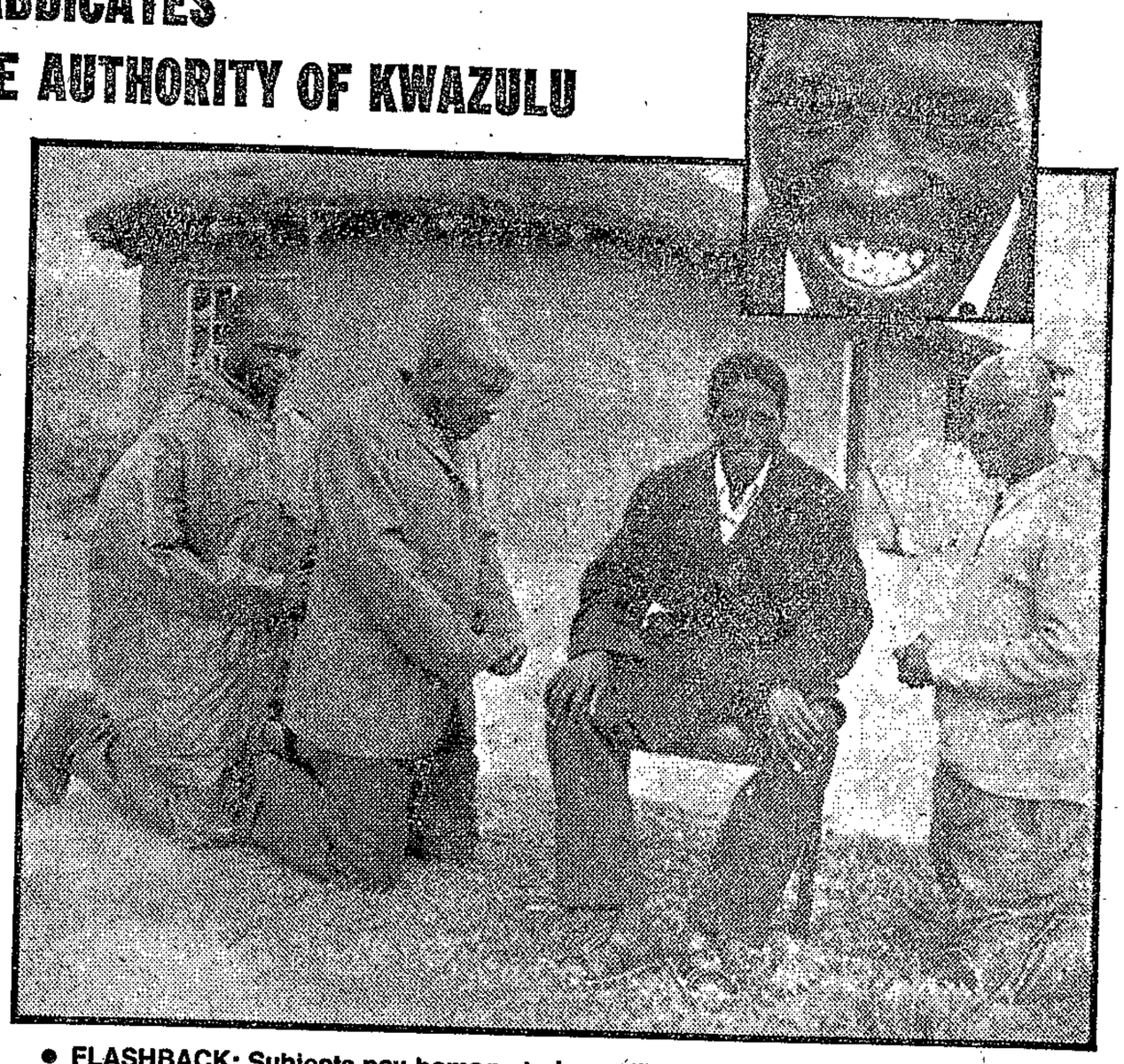
The next controversy was an allegation by Mr Barney Dladla, then councillor for community affairs, that the King had written to Mr M. C. Botha, asking that Chief Buthelezi be removed as head of the KwaZulu Government.

Copies of the letter, purportedly signed by the King, were released to newspapers. The Department of Information then launched an "investigation" into claims that the letter was drawn up and typed in its Durban offices.

(107) SUNDAY TRIBUNE, JUNE 3, 1979

## LANGALIBALELE II ABDICATES AND SUBMITS TO THE AUTHORITY OF KWAZULU

# The man who would no longer be king



• FLASHBACK: Subjects pay homage to Langalibalele II after he declared UDI

By RODNEY JACKSON-SMITH

THE short-lived reign of Langalibalele II, the self-styled king of the AmaHlubi tribe in the Estcourt district, is over.

Now more than anything the 32-year-old former self-proclaimed monarch just wants to forget his grandiose aspirations and is more than willing to swear allegiance to the head of the Zulu nation, King Goodwill Zwelithini.

Having abdicated his position and title as King of the 1 500 000-strong AmaHlubi tribe, he has reverted to calling himself Muziwenko Hadebe, chief of the tribe, the title he had before his dreams of power and glory became a real-life fantasy.

Last year, in what amounted to a UDI, Chief Hadebe declared himself a monarch and petitioned the Government with a demand for a separate homeland, saying that he wanted nothing more to do with KwaZulu under whose authority the Bkehuzulu township, near Estcourt, falls.

In this shanty-town tribal capital, Chief Hadebe set about creating his own kingdom, his actions only a step behind his increasingly fanciful ideas which evoked the wrath of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

At the time Chief Hadebe maintained that although a Zulu tribe, the AmaHlubi were more closely related to the Swazis and with his UDI hoped to forge closer links with the Swazi Legislative Assembly.

He based his claim to royalty on his grandfather's title of King Langalibalele I, the man who fled into Natal last century. The AmaHlubi were subsequently ordered into locations — where they still live — and became Zulu subjects.

Amid angry rumblings from the KwaZulu capital of Ulundi, last month saw the first indications of an apparent change in the attitude of Africa's youngest and most recent monarch.

Word arrived in Ulundi that the young rebel was ready to appear before the KwaZulu Cabinet to explain himself, but he failed to keep an appointment for May 22. Instead, he sent an emissary who was refused an audience.

It was made quite clear that nothing less than the personal presence of Cheif Hadebe would satisfy an angry Cabinet.

To find out just what Chief Hadebe's attitude was, the Sunday Tribune this week visited the chief at his palace — a modern, white-painted prefabricated house which contrasts sharply with the thousands of scattered mud huts in the sprawling Bhekuzulu township.

In the light of a single candle placed on the table in the spacious lounge of the house, the chief unfurled an amazing story of intrigue and told of the real power behind his former throne who had manipulated and moulded the aspirations of the AmaHlubi people.

Starting hesitantly, Chief Hadebe said: "I still want to apologise to the KwaZulu Cabinet because I do not want to be separated from KwaZulu. In fact, I never did . . ."

He then disclosed how he had come under the influence of the tribe's Wise Old Man, Thomas Mthimkulu, a man appointed by Chief Hadebe's father as the tribe's advisor.

A close follower of the tribe's history, Mthimkulu, in the sunset years of his life was deeply concerned that under KwaZulu the tribe would lose its identity and eventually disappear.

Delving into the tribe's past history, he set about restoring the tribe to its former place of pride. In many discussions with his young chief, Mthimkulu planted the seeds of past glory that would take root, he was convinced, in a short time.

With his voice barely above a whisper, Chief Hadebe said resignedly. "He is an old man. I could not say no to him."

But as the tribe's aspirations for its own kingdom became known and KwaZulu made it clear that it was not prepared to jettison the AmaHlubi tribe, Chief Hadebe started having second thoughts about Mthimkulu's grand plan and sought the advice of other educated men in the tribe.

When Mthimkulu heard this, he fled the area and is now living in exile from the tribe's capital.

"My advisors now say that I must take action against Mthimkulu, but first I must apologise to the KwaZulu Cabinet. I hope to do so before the middle of June," said Chief Hadebe.

5/6/79 (107)

# Inkatha man gets Gatsha's go-ahead

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

A LEADING Inkatha member, Mr Gibson Thula, has been given a mandate by KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to serve on Dr Piet Koornhof's PWV regional committee which will advise the Government on urban black policy.

Chief Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, said yesterday he totally endorsed Mr Thula's decision and deplored criticism levelled at Mr Thula by an Inkatha colleague, Mr Msuthu Madlala.

Soweto-based Mr Madlala claimed in a recent statement to the Rand Daily Mail that Mr Thula, Inkatha's chairman of Strategy, Publicity and Elections, had no mandate from the movement.

In a statement issued through his secretary, Chief Buthelezi said he found it beyond his comprehension that Mr Thula's decision to serve on the committee was "contrary to the terms and spirit of Inkatha policy" as claimed by Mr Madlala.

"I wonder where Mr Madlala gets that from?" he asked. "Inkatha has a strategy for here and now and has a policy on the kind of future that is desirable for all the people of South Africa."

Chief Buthelezi thought it was "a lot of nonsense" to say that by expressing one's opinion to the regional committee meant acceptance of Government policies.

"Mr Madlala is in the KwaZulu Assembly without that meaning in any way that he accepts the policy of the Government," Chief Buthelezi added.

"He is there to look after the interests of the people. Mr Thula had a mandate from me as president of Inkatha to serve on the committee."

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Thula would use his position in the committee to block apartheid "as Mr Madlala and the rest of us have done in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly".

"It is Mr Madlala who is absolutely wrong because of the manner in which he has gone about the matter. If one cannot take advantage of an opportunity to tell the Government where to get off, the only alternative is violence," the Chief said.

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# Feud could split Zulus warns Chief

African Affairs Correspondent

**ULUNDI — The King of the Zulus yesterday refused an invitation to address the Legislative Assembly in the latest development in the feud between him and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.**

King Goodwill had earlier this month been reported as saying that the Zulu's were "wasting time with the policy of non-violence".

Chief Buthelezi regretted the King had not addressed the House on his beliefs but warned his statements were "very dangerous to us" because if they took root among Zulus, KwaZulu's decision makers would look like "lackeys of Pretoria".

The King was also reported to have said that Chief Buthelezi criticised Whites but afterwards dined with them.

Mr. Jeffrey Mtetwa, Minister of Justice, told the House he went to the King on Monday to invite him to put his case to the Assembly.

## Angry

The King had been angry with certain statements he claimed were made by Chief Buthelezi and refused the invitation.

Mr. Mtetwa also informed the King his father-in-law, Mr. Ernest Mathe, and the King's chauffeur, Mr. Mzamo Zulu, had been summoned to appear before a caucus of the Assembly to explain their "threatening utterances".

The two men entered the House last night after it had formally adjourned.

The King has dissociated himself from their controversial statement.

Chief Buthelezi warned that the confrontation "between the King and I has the potential for splitting the Zulu nation from top to bottom".

Meanwhile in the Assembly yesterday Chief Buthelezi said it would be impossible to co-operate fully with the Government's efforts to find a new political dispensation so long as Dr. Andries Treurnicht was in the Cabinet.

He said his Government welcomed Dr. Piet Koornhof's approach and had promised to support him "in all things which mean progress towards the dismantling of apartheid" but there were certain inhibitions.

KwaZulu approved the participation by Zulus on the regional committees the minister had set up to advise him.

He repeated that there were doubts about "going flat out" to co-operate with Pretoria.

The Prime Minister and Dr. Koornhof would have to appreciate that as long as Dr. Treurnicht was in the Cabinet, Blacks would have to be careful about the extent of their co-operation.

## Warned

Chief Buthelezi also warned the South African Black Alliance yesterday about what he called the implications of the anti-Indian Council campaign.

He said the Natal Indian Congress and "certain of its supporters" had condemned Indian and Coloured organisations friendly to the Zulus and had even attacked them through international mass media.

He said while he regarded the matter as extremely important he would not tell the Indian community how they must behave.

# First tongue was Zulu

**Mercury Reporter**

ZULU was the first language spoken by KwaZulu's incoming Commissioner - General, Mr. Nico Hansmeyer.

Mr. Hansmeyer, currently a chief commissioner in the Department of Co-operation and Development, said from Pretoria yesterday he was surprised and delighted to hear of his appointment.

He will replace Mr. P. H. Torlage in Nongoma on August 1.

"Good relations with the Zulus will be my main priority when I take office," said Mr. Hansmeyer.

He could not foresee sweeping changes.

"I don't think any are necessary," he said.

He said he considered himself a personal friend of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Mr. Hansmeyer was born in Greytown and lived closely with the Zulus.

"In fact the first language I could speak was Zulu," he said.

He and his wife, Babs, expect to move to Nongoma next month.

7/6/79 DDI 258 107

# Buthelezi's claim rejected

DURBAN — The chairman on the Anti-South African Indian Council Committee, Mr M. J. Naidoo, yesterday rejected claims by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi that the reaction of the Indian community to his council's campaign would determine whether they would be accepted in brotherhood or whether they would be regarded as political enemies.

In the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said the campaign was not only against the SAIC, but also against the South African Black Alliance, Inkatha, and at those members "of our Indian and Coloured communities who offer their hand of friendship."

Mr Naidoo said: "The Anti-SAIC stand of the Natal Indian Congress, anti - SAIC Committee, the Anti-Constitutional Proposals Committee and all other progressive organisations arises out of the fact we all believe in a non-racial democracy for South Africa's peoples in a unitary state.

"Anyone who reads violence in our attitude is doing so to serve his own ends. Our campaign is a non-violent one.

We are opposed to the crumbs that are being handed out to us under the guise of separate development.

"Our brotherhood, with the other oppressed black communities, is the same as it was during the time of the Congress Alliance.

"If this brotherhood cannot now be publicly demonstrated as it was in the past, it is due to the repressive actions of the South African Government" — SAPA.

MR NAIDOO

7/6/79 (107) N.M

# Zulus axe drinkers

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Several township superintendents were transferred because of excessive drinking when KwaZulu's Department of Interior took over a number of towns earlier this year.

Delivering his budget speech, Dr. Frank Mdlalose told the Legislative Assembly yesterday that a number of officials had been found to be irresponsible and given to excessive drinking.

He would no longer threaten but would take "positive action" in all cases.

At the same time, Dr. Mdlalose said he had found that some town councillors were under the impression that "once elected the wishes of the residents can be forgotten and that the offices they hold are there for personal gain".

He blamed this situation in large part on voter apathy in municipal affairs.

He also announced the KwaZulu Government would ask Pretoria to give it the power to abolish a town council if necessary.

His department would recommend a number of amendments to township regulations.

If granted, the regulations would vest all powers at present exercised by the Minister and Secretary of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Legislative Assembly, Cabinet and Minister for the Interior for KwaZulu.

The definition of a family might also be amended to make it possible for an occupier of a house to accommodate his parents or grandparents even if they were not infirm.

One of the most important proposed amendments would give women, married out of community of property, the right to buy a house.

Dr. Mdlalose would also ask Pretoria to give the KwaZulu Cabinet the right to terminate the term of office of a councillor if requested to do so by a town council.

The SABC was reprimanded in the Legislative Assembly yesterday for selective reporting of African affairs.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said that hardly any of his statements, no matter how important, "ever feature in the English or Afrikaans programmes".

When the corporation did report him it left out the provisos and conditions he attached to statements.

7/6/79 N.M. (107)

# Zulu caucus told of torture

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Details of torture and beatings in the district of the King of the Zulus were disclosed at a caucus meeting of the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday night.

Earlier two of the King's entourage were summoned to appear before a closed session of the House because of threats against Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and because of statements allegedly designed to create hostility between King Goodwill and his Government.

The Mercury was told yesterday that one of the men told the caucus how he had dragged a bound man behind the King's car over bad roads.

He had said he was punishing the man for witchcraft.

He related other torture incidents involving the private parts of tribesmen and said at least one of his victims had been admitted to hospital.

The caucus recommended that the man, a Zulu civil servant, be instantly dismissed — but it was pointed out there was nothing to stop the King re-employing him.

# Govt accused of dangling land 'carrot'

(107) 8/3/79

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Trust farms promised to KwaZulu seemed to be carrots to force the Zulu Government into independence, the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frank Mdlalose, said in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Referring to overcrowding in KwaZulu caused by Government removals, he said Pretoria had been asked several times for more trust farms to be transferred to the homeland.

Ulundi had been told the farms would have to be "planned" before transfer could be effected.

Dr. Mdlalose added: "If it is considered that many of these farms were purchased from Whites many years ago it is beyond my comprehension that they have not yet been planned."

On job prospects Dr. Mdlalose said the upswing in the economy had had no visible effect on unemployment in KwaZulu.

He said the 59 000, registered at the end of February as jobless, was "the tip of the iceberg".

Dr. Mdlalose welcomed the Riekert and Wiehahn reports but added that Pretoria had a record of ignoring progressive recommendations of its own commissions.

While the commissions' recommendations looked reasonable Blacks should not expect too much, he said.

# Chief Whip weeps

8/6/79 (107) N.M

**African Affairs Correspondent**

ULUNDI — The Chief Whip left the Legislative Assembly in tears yesterday after a clash with the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frank Mdlalose.

The Minister had earlier reported on the difficulties encountered by the Select Committee appointed by the House to report on the living conditions of Zulus in Natal.

He said it had been reported to him that Mr. Simon Conco, the Chief Whip, had criticised the Commission during a meeting in Msinga in April.

The chairman of the Commission, Mr. J. W. Sikosana, in a letter to Dr. Mdlalose, said that Mr. Conco had criticised the issue of minutes as being irregular.

He also reported Mr. Conco as saying the emergence of KwaZulu had been a retrogressive step for the people of Msinga and that only the Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi and the Minister of Justice Mr. J. Mtetwe were doing any work. The rest of the Cabinet was not.

Mr. Conco denied these allegations and accused the Minister of misleading the House.

With tears streaming down his face he asked why the Minister had not referred the letter to him before presenting it to the Assembly.

Chief A. Khaula, a member of the Commission, said Mr. Conco had told the meeting that he could not see what KwaZulu was doing for the people of Msinga and if the Ministers "had no ideas they must get out".

Chief M. Mchunu, chairman of the Msinga Regional Authority, said Mr. Conco had not talked about the Cabinet but had referred to a former Minister, Mr. Walter Kanye. He added: "What Mr. Conco has said here is the truth as far as I can recall."

The Legislative Assembly will hold a caucus meeting next week.

## DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

107

No. 1218 GG 6483 8 June 1979

ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.—WEMBEZI, KWAZULU

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, acting on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 8 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby establish a township council for the Wembezi township, so defined and set apart by Government Notice 3564 of 1969.

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

(T60/5/1187/1)

## DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 1218 8 Junie 1979

INSTELLING VAN 'N DORPSRAAD.—WEMBEZI, KWAZULU

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 1 (1) van Hoofstuk 8 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, stel hierby 'n dorpsraad in vir die dorp Wembezi, aldus bepaal en afgesonder by Goewermentskennisgewing 3564 van 1969.

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

(T60/5/1187/1)

(107)

## PROCLAMATION

*by the Acting State President of the Republic of South Africa*

No. 128, 1979

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE KWAZULU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF ENSELENI AND MAPUMULO

Whereas the seat of an elected member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in respect of each of the electoral divisions of Enseleni and Mapumulo has become vacant;

Now, therefore—

(i) under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 23 (1) of Proclamation R. 72 of 1972, I hereby—

(a) fix Wednesday, 25 July 1979, as the day on which nomination courts shall sit to receive nominations of candidates for election as members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in respect of the electoral divisions of Enseleni and Mapumulo; and

(b) determine that the nomination courts shall sit at the Magistrate's Office, Enseleni for the electoral division of Enseleni and at the office of the Hohoza Tribal Authority for the electoral division of Mapumulo; and

(ii) if, in accordance with the provisions of section 27 (c) of Proclamation R. 72 of 1972, poll is to take place—

(a) under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 8 (2) of the said Proclamation R. 72 of 1972, I hereby suspend the registration of citizens of KwaZulu as voters in respect of the electoral divisions of Enseleni and Mapumulo with effect from 31 August 1979; and

(b) under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 23 (1) of the said Proclamation R. 72 of 1972, I hereby fix the following periods during which poll shall take place for the election of a candidate as a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in respect of each of the electoral divisions of Enseleni and Mapumulo and the hours at which poll shall commence and close on each polling day—

(i) within the electoral divisions of Enseleni and Mapumulo on 16 and 17 October 1979 between 07h00 and 19h00; and

(ii) outside the areas referred to in (a), at the seats of returning officers, on 16 October 1979 during the normal office hours observed at the offices of such returning officers.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Eighteenth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, Acting State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. C. HEUNIS.

(File R218/7/2)

## PROKLAMASIE

*van die Waarnemende Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika*

No. 128, 1979

VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN DIE KWAZULU WETGEWENDE VERGADERING. — KIESAFDELINGS ENSELENI EN MAPUMULO

Nademaal die setel van 'n verkose lid van die KwaZulu- Wetgewende Vergadering ten opsigte van elk van die kiesafdelings Enseleni en Mapumulo vakant geword het;

So is dit dat ek—

(i) kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 (1) van Proklamasie R. 72 van 1972, hierby—

(a) Woensdag, 25 Julie 1979, bepaal as die dag waarop nominasiehowe sitting sal hou om nominasies te ontvang van kandidate vir verkiesing tot lid van die KwaZulu- Wetgewende Vergadering ten opsigte van die kiesafdelings Enseleni en Mapumulo; en

(b) bepaal dat die nominasiehowe sitting sal hou by die Magistraatskantoor, Enseleni, vir die kiesafdeling Enseleni en by die kantoor van die Hohoza-stamowerheid vir die kiesafdeling Mapumulo; en

(ii) indien 'n stemming ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 27 (c) van genoemde Proklamasie R. 72 van 1972, moet plaasvind—

(a) kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 8 (2) van genoemde Proklamasie R. 72 van 1972, die registrasie van burgers van KwaZulu as kiesers ten opsigte van die kiesafdelings Enseleni en Mapumulo opskort met ingang van 31 Augustus 1979; en

(b) kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 (1) van genoemde Proklamasie R. 72 van 1972, bepaal ek hierby die volgende tydperke waartydens stemming moet plaasvind vir die verkiesing van 'n kandidaat as 'n lid van die KwaZulu- Wetgewende Vergadering ten opsigte van elk van die kiesafdelings Enseleni en Mapumulo en die ure wanneer stemming op elke stemdag moet begin en eindig—

(i) binne die kiesafdelings Enseleni en Mapumulo op 16 en 17 Oktober 1979 tussen 07h00 en 19h00; en

(ii) buite die gebiede in (a) genoem, by die setels van kiesbeamptes, op 16 Oktober 1979 gedurende die normale kantoorure nagekom by die kantore van sodanige kiesbeamptes.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Agtiende dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Waarnemende Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. C. HEUNIS.

(Lêer R218/7/2)

# Chief slams fuel cut

African Affairs Reporter

ULUNDI — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday the new fuel measures would create more bitterness in the Black community.

Expressing his concern in the Legislative Assembly over the new regulations he pointed out that Blacks would be harder hit by weekend closures than would Whites.

"We Blacks only live at weekends. This is the only time we can hold meetings or see our families."

Things were bad enough for Blacks in South Africa and were made worse by the migratory labour system. The fuel regulations would make it difficult for men living away from their families to see them at weekends.

"Bluntly this reduces a man's opportunities to see his family, to make love to his wife, to Easter and Christmas.

Had Blacks been consulted the decision on fuel measures might never have been taken, he said.

# 'Let's work together,' says Chief

107 NM 9/6/79

African Affairs Correspondent

**ULUNDI — Blacks would not embrace apartheid to become the allies of Whites, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in the Legislative Assembly here yesterday.**

At the same time he saw nothing wrong in Afrikaners and Zulus seeking a solution together to the country's problems.

Chief Buthelezi was reacting to statements made in Parliament this week by Mr. Pik Botha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and by Mr. Japie Basson, of the PFP.

Mr. Botha said Chief Buthelezi would discover that the only true allies he had were the Whites of South Africa.

Mr. Basson told Parliament the country's problems could only be solved if Afrikaners and Zulus worked out an answer.

Chief Buthelezi commented: "If he (Mr. Botha) did his homework he would know I have been denigrated overseas for describing Whites as indigenous to South Africa.

"I have said that the problems cannot be solved by flushing out the Whites who belong here."

## Future

The problem was that the Afrikaner did not regard himself as an African. If he did he would realise the future was Afro-centric and he would have to adapt himself to Africa.

Inkatha was still prepared to meet Afrikaners "without guns in our hands."

Chief Buthelezi said he respected Afrikaners but despised the "things they do to my people in the name of Afrikanerdom."

# Zulus, whites must talk — Buthelezi

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI. — Blacks would not embrace apartheid to become the allies of whites, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in the Legislative Assembly here yesterday. But, there was nothing wrong in Afrikaners and Zulus seeking a solution together to the country's problems.

He was reacting to statements made in the South African Parliament this week by Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by Mr Japie Basson, of the Progressive Federal Party.

Mr Botha said black leaders would discover that the only true allies they had were the whites of South Africa. Mr Basson told Parliament that the country's problems could only be solved if Afrikaners and Zulus met to work out an answer.

Chief Buthelezi said: "If he (Mr Botha) did his homework he would know I have been denigrated overseas for describing whites as indigenous to South Africa. I have said that the problems cannot be solved by flushing out the whites who belong here."

While blacks would never accept being endorsed out of South Africa, they were waiting for the day when Afrikaners "realise they can describe us as fellow South Africans — on that day we will embrace them as brothers".

# KwaZulu's arid land could be fuel source

Sun. Tribune (407) 10/6/79

By JACK BRICKHILL

KWAZULU'S arid Makhatini Flats is likely soon to become a major fuel source with large-scale production of ethanol from the root plant cassava.

The Corporation for Economic Development (CED) is completing investigations into the project and as soon as it is found to be viable, the approval of the Chief Minister, Chief Buthelezi, will be sought to go ahead with planting the crop and establishing factories.

CED's agricultural manager, Dr Koos van Marle, says he hopes to see the first factory in operation in 1983. Ethanol can be mixed with petrol and diesel up to 20 percent. Ethanol can be extracted from many plants, including sugar cane, but the Makhatini Flats project is favoured because the sandy soil is unsuitable for normal commercial crops.

Cassava can be reaped about 15 months after planting but the main delays in the project will come from the shortage of disease-free varieties. These are being developed by the CED but plants will also have to be imported, probably from Malawi.

Research into the plant, which is a staple food in many countries, has been going on for six years. Trial cassava plots at CED's Ndumu farm yield 30 tonnes a hectare. Van Marle says ethanol from cassava can be extracted at a pump price of 17 cents a litre, excluding tax, and on a higher yield a hectare this price could drop to 13 cents.

Full-scale development involves the construction of 13 ethanol factories producing 520 million litres of fuel a year. The cost of the project is estimated at R20 million.

Van Marle says the main idea behind the project is to boost development in KwaZulu and create employment for about 26 000 people. Similar projects are planned for Gazankulu and Venda.

# 55 on armed assembly charge

12/6/79

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — Twenty-four men and 31 women appeared before Mr. Mauritz Randlehoff in the Ladysmith Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of armed assembly at Mziyonke in the Ezakheni district on June 8.

Mr. Randlehoff explained that in terms of the law published in the Government Gazette last October it was only necessary for it to be established that a group had assembled and that a firearm was found amongst the assembly.

All the accused admitted they all had been assembled at one spot and at least one firearm had been found plus some rounds of ammunition.

A spokesman for the group submitted there had been trouble in the area and that the induna had called them together.

A plea of not guilty was recorded and they were all remanded to June 26 for the induna to be called to testify.

# KwaZulu warns teachers

N.M. 12/6/79 (107)

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — If White teachers in KwaZulu became obstacles to the Inkatha Youth Brigade the Zulu Cabinet would ask Pretoria to remove them, the Minister of Education, Mr. Oscar Dhlomo, said in the Legislative Assembly last night.

He said an "uneasy relationship" existed in some schools between brigade members and school authorities.

The problem cropped up most often in schools with White principals.

White teachers in KwaZulu were all seconded from South African Government service.

He added that some Youth Brigade members thought they were a law unto themselves.

Mr. Dhlomo said the study of Inkatha was to become a compulsory subject in KwaZulu schools.

## Misconduct

Delivering his budget speech, Mr. Dhlomo warned that any principal or circuit inspector who did not ensure the teaching of the Inkatha syllabus would be liable to a charge of misconduct.

He pointed out that the Inkatha syllabus had been introduced at KwaZulu schools last year but several schools had failed to teach it for reasons that were unacceptable.

Some teachers had confused the syllabus with the inauguration of Youth Brigade branches in schools, he said.

Said Mr. Dhlomo: "The Inkatha syllabus is compulsory for all schools and all pupils whether or not they are members of the Youth Brigade."

He announced that the Inkatha syllabus, under the subject name of good citizenship, would assume the status of "an additional subject" in all schools.

"It would have to appear in all timetables and be alloted at least two periods a week.

All teachers would have to share the teaching of the subject and a team of authors had been commissioned to write Inkatha textbooks, he said.

give a more accurate assessment of investment proposals than simpler techniques such as pay-back period and average r... Neither, however, allows for the risk element.

** *Replacement Theory*
This is a body of mathematical and statistical technic help decide the optimum life for an item of plant such as lift truck. It takes account of second-hand values, ine repair bills and breakdowns as the plant gets older, plications, etc.

* *Decision Theory and Decision Trees* (above)

* *Markovitz Portfolio Selection*
Takes into account the risks associated with an inv and the risks associated with any investment relate for example, if a project to make umbrellas may be ri one to make sun-shades – but together the risks are The difficulty is to determine the risks.

*How to Improve the Flow of Information Needed to Control an Organization*

*** *Costing Systems*
It is important to know whether costs are rising or fallir someone can take action to control them. Some in elaborate and detailed systems exist allowing man know what each activity is costing almost as it Very useful to have a 'standard' or 'budget' cost agair the managers can compare actual costs – but onl 'standard' has been correctly set.

*** *Reporting by Responsibility*
Some costing systems fail because all costs are reported to every-one; managers are swamped by figures. It is sensible to report only those costs that a manager is responsible for and has control over. Same principle applies to all reports calling for action.

*** *Management by Exception*
Another way of preventing a manager being swamped by figures. A report is made to him if, and only if, something



exceptional has happened. Too often he has to wade through figures which all indicate that everything is going according

# Chiefs accused of taking bribes

**African Affairs Correspondent**

ULUNDI — A number of chiefs were taking bribes to allow cattle into KwaZulu, said Chief Owen Sitole, Minister of Agriculture, last night.

He told the Legislative Assembly that 13 000 head of cattle were introduced into KwaZulu last year, one-and-a-half times the number actually sold by Zulu cattle owners.

The responsibility for issuing introduction permits for cattle was being abused by chiefs and tribal authorities to such an extent "that I have to hang my head in shame for many of our traditional leaders".

Not only were the permits issued without regard to the carrying capacity of the land, but chiefs were also demanding "bribe money" of R40 a permit.

He also noted that in some districts there was increasing opposition to compulsory inoculation of cattle against disease.

The chief added: "I regret to state that in some cases this opposition is led by members of this House."

He warned there was a danger that Zulu cattle owners would turn KwaZulu into a desert through over-grazing.

In spite of repeated warnings KwaZulu's cattle population had increased from 1 349 000 to 1 425 000 in the past 12 months. Only 8 615 were sold in the same period.

"While my department spends about one-third of its budget directly and indirectly for bettering conditions for the livestock industry, the utilisation of this industry as a source of national revenue," was minimal.

Chief Sitole emphasised that about 280 000 head of cattle, or 20 percent of the livestock population, should be sold annually.

Instead, KwaZulu's turnover last year was a mere 0,6 percent.

Chief Sitole noted that the national revenue from the industry should have been about R30 million and asked how he could defend his Government's investment last year of R3 000 000 if it (the revenue) was only R1 000 000.

It was claimed that Zulu cattle owners were poor, yet they were sitting "with more than R150 000 000 which they do not make use of. If they were shopkeepers, they would all have been out of business long ago . . ."

The position of the industry had gone from bad to worse and he was expecting serious losses this year.

Referring to the current drought, Chief Sitole said that in the drought-stricken Transvaal and western Free State, farmers had raised crops of 50 percent and more than in normal years.

Zulus were not doing this because "we do not even try to farm properly".

Most Zulu farmers were still using primitive techniques — leaving the work to women — and resisting the expert advice of trained agricultural officers.

of published work. Before the potential benefits retrieving such data very rapidly. Before the potential can be obtained much detailed work on indexing and classification must be done.

* *Random Observation*
Rather than record everything a man or a machine does throughout the day, it is possible to build up an adequate picture by making observations at random intervals of time.

13/6/79 N.M (107)

TIM MUIL: African Affairs Correspondent

# The power struggle between King and Chief

THE nine - year - old power struggle between the Zulu King and his Prime Minister Chief Gatsha Buthelezi for the political leadership of their nation became political vaudeville recently when the King began making sounds like a Soweto radical.

King Goodwill Zwelithini has made a number of comments lately that would probably be classified as incitement under South Africa's security legislation. He even went so far as to threaten to recruit Frelimo help against Whites, although he has as much access to Samora Machel as the milkman has to President Carter.

While devoid of political significance the remark does illustrate the distance the King has travelled since he first sought Pretoria's help to oust Chief Buthelezi.

In 1971, several months before his installation in the Government-created post of paramount chief, the King had a meeting with the then Prime Minister Mr. Vorster and his Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha. Subsequent events were to indicate that certain promises were made to him at that meeting that turned his mind back to the Shaka days of absolutism — a dangerous and illusory ambition for a man so young and ill equipped for power politics.

## *Growing stature*

About the same time members of the royal family went to Pietermaritzburg to ask the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner to do something about the growing stature of Chief Buthelezi.

It was also about that time that agents of the Bureau of State Security and officers of the Department of Information began to talk against the Chief among other chiefs.

The royal family rather farcially said it would strip the Chief of his princely title and chieftainship. While this was clearly impossible it demonstrated their deep animosity towards him.

Thus the stage was set for Mr. M. C. Botha when he intimated at the King's installation at Nongoma that the Paramount Chief would be paramount in Zulu affairs.

It then became plain that the King, during that closed meeting with the Prime Minister, had been promised executive powers and the right to appoint his own Prime Minister.

Pretoria tried to foist a constitution on the Zulu Government that would implement these promises but neither the Government nor the King had reckoned with the Zulu people.

Chief Buthelezi, aware of his grass roots support, forced Pretoria's advisers to back down during the constitutional talks at Nongoma, and later the Legislative Assembly (then called the Zulu Territorial Authority), peopled largely by chiefs whose stipends were paid by Pretoria, sided with Chief Buthelezi and unanimously endorsed a purely constitutional role for the King.

But the struggle went on. Pretoria simply shifted its ground and a new name entered the lists.

Prince Clement Zulu, an obscure member of the royal family until befriended by Chief Buthelezi became chairman of the ZTA and the King's eminence grise, a role he continued to play even after resigning his position as chairman one step ahead of a no-confidence vote. It is a role he apparantly plays to this day.

The King's name was coupled with a variety of opposition parties. The first was Lloyd's Ndaba's Zulu National Party which enjoys the support of the royal family and, apparently the Commissioner General of the Zulus Mr. P. H. Torlage.

## *Shaka's spear*

Chief Charles Hlengwa, aided by Mr. Ndaba then formed a party called Shaka's Spear. This was funded by BOSS through an agent named Mr. Frances Fouche, a fact heavily emphasised by Chief Buthelezi many times but ignored by Pretoria.

The third party, called iNala, was founded one rainy evening at a kraal in Richmond and was attended by both the King and an officer of the Information department.

All of these parties had three things in common. They all supported separate development, they all had official involvement and they all became quickly defunct.

Then came a lull. There appeared to be a reconciliation between the King and Chief Buthelezi. The King was even to be seen in Inkatha uniform, but suddenly, from behind this facade of amity, hostility towards the Chief and his Government emerged again.

The King has claimed that his dignity has been slighted and in retaliation has made a number of disparaging remarks about the Chief. What is new, however, is that his remarks have included some tough comments about Whitey which is curious in the light of his previous backing for Government policy and in the light of the support, financial and political, given him by Whites.

## *Tooth and nail . . .*

Last week there was speculation that there might be moves to dethrone the King. In support of this there were subterrainean rumblings among a number of articulate Zulus.

Chief Buthelezi however has made it clear that he will fight any such moves tooth and nail. It seems likely that the rumblings of dissatisfaction with the King's behaviour will remain muted.

Though the Zulu like their monarchy they want the 20th Century variety and they have two other priorities at present, survival and liberation, that may eventually force them into a historic dilemma.

The King and his advisers would do well to recognise that societies have a tendency to discard unnecessary burdens.

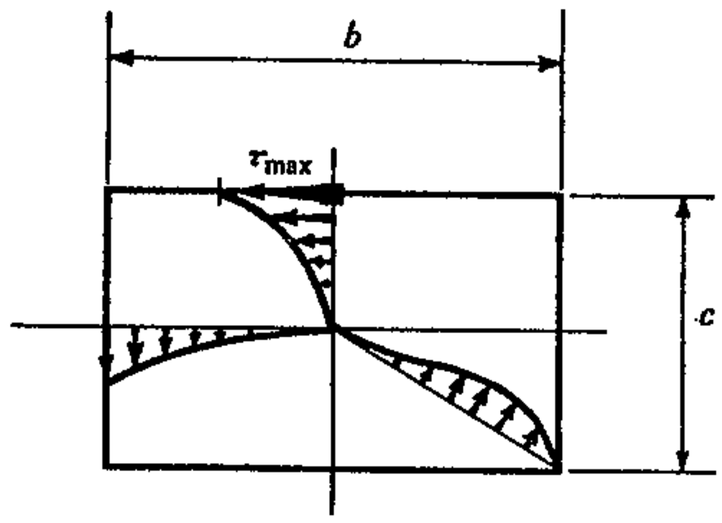


Fig. 5-20. Shearing-stress distribution in a rectangular shaft subjected to a torque.

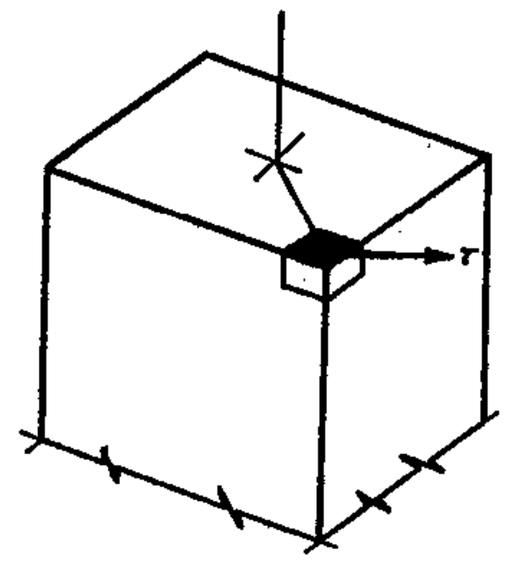


Fig. 5-21. The shearing stress shown cannot exist.

shown in Fig. 5-21. If a shearing stress $\tau$ existed at the corner, it could be resolved into two components parallel to the edges of the bar. However, as shears always occur in pairs acting on mutually perpendicular planes, these components would have to be met by shears lying in the planes of the outside surfaces. The latter situation is impossible as outside surfaces are free of all stresses. Hence $\tau$ must be zero. Similar considerations can be applied to other points on the boundary. All shearing stresses in the plane of a cut near the boundaries act parallel to them.

Analytical solutions for torsion of rectangular, elastic members have been obtained.* The methods used are beyond the scope of this book. The final results of such analysis, however, are of interest. For the maximum shearing stress (see Fig. 5-20) and the angle of twist, these results can be put into the following form:

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{T}{\alpha b c^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi = \frac{T}{\beta b c^3 G} \tag{5-25}$$

$T$ as before is the applied torque; $b$ is the long side and $c$ is the short side of the rectangular section. The values of parameters $\alpha$ and $\beta$ depend upon the ratio $b/c$. A few of these values are recorded in the table below. For thin sections, when $b$ is much greater than $c$, the values of $\alpha$ and $\beta$ approach $\frac{1}{3}$.

| $b/c$ | $\alpha$ | $\beta$ |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| 1 | 0.208 | 0.141 |
| 1.5 | 0.231 | 0.196 |
| 2 | 0.246 | 0.229 |
| 3 | 0.267 | 0.263 |
| 4 | 0.282 | 0.281 |
| 5 | 0.291 | 0.291 |
| 10 | 0.312 | 0.312 |
| $\infty$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ |

* A

African Affairs Correspondent

# Zulu King 'deeply in debt'

ULUNDI — The King of the Zulus, King Goodwill Zwelithini, received a salary of more than R18 000 a year and one of his wives ran a bottle store, but he was deeply in debt, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi disclosed in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

The Chief told the House, as background to a debate later this session on whether or not to give King Goodwill more money, that an urgent appeal had been made to him in 1977 because a builder, erecting another house for the King, had threatened to abandon the operation unless he was paid.

The KwaZulu Cabinet advanced nearly R27 000 to the King for the residence.

Chief Buthelezi recalled that at that time, his Government had just completed the first phase of the palace at KwaKangela, at a cost of more than R250 000.

The second phase of the palace would cost about R180 000 and this year Ulundi had set aside an additional R60 000 for a security fence around the palace.

The KwaZulu Government had also paid about R8 000 a year for two drivers and several guards for the King.

But, said Chief Buthelezi, a number of civil summonses against the King had been received by the magistrate at Nongoma.

There were two large outstanding accounts from hotels and another from a Pongola firm.

A criminal summons had been sent by the Natal Provincial Administration for licence fees for the King's private car.

# Chief Buthelezi attacks Motlana

19/6/79

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Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has again sharply attacked Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten for refusing to serve on the new regional committee, saying his attitude could result in bloodshed among blacks.

In a special announcement in the Ulundi Assembly, Chief Buthelezi read out a statement made by Dr Motlana, in which he said it was not his function to reflect the thinking of workers and "uneducated people," but to lead their thinking.

Dr Motlana made the comment following a survey conducted by the Sunday Post, which had shown that the majority of people in Soweto favoured participation in the new committee.

Noting that Bishop Desmond Tutu, Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, had also refused to serve on the committees, he said: "These are the people who behave as if workers have no dignity, as if they can be herded about like cattle, people who wish to deny the ordinary man his right to have a say in decision-making."

Such talk, said Chief Buthelezi, was dangerous "because these are the people that think that the masses can be used as cannon-fodder to satisfy an individual's political aspirations."

# Buthelezi threatens to resign

NM 19/6/79

(107)

African Affairs Correspondent

**ULUNDI — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday threatened to resign from his post as Chief Minister of KwaZulu if the Zulu people were not satisfied with his administration.**

The dramatic offer of resignation, made in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, arose while he was discussing a newspaper report in which Prince Senzo Zulu attacked him because of the feud between the Zulu King and his Government.

Prince Senzo, an employee at Alusaf at Richards Bay and Prince Clement Zulu, an Iscor employee, have been accused by members of the House of fomenting trouble between the King and Chief Buthelezi.

The Chief, who was plainly very angry, said "I am getting sick and tired of this business and if the Zulu people feel I have done wrong I am prepared to relinquish my position.

## "Football"

"If they agree with the suggestion that the King should nominate a Chief Minister I am willing to withdraw so that a man can be found who is prepared to be a political football for the Royal family."

The Zulu King, expected to attend the Legislative Assembly yesterday, did not arrive although he had earlier accepted an invitation to speak to the House.

Instead, a group of Princes took up seats in the public gallery and it was learned that the King had sent them to represent him.

Later in the day the House debated briefly the King's request for more money for the annual celebration of the anniversary of his installation.

## Insufficient

He is known to have complained that the R500 and three head of cattle given him by his Government was insufficient. Chief Buthelezi yesterday proposed to raise this sum to R1 000 a year.

Mr. Rogers Ngcobo felt the King was getting more money than he deserved.

"So many people are hungry but the King is not happy with more than R1 000 a month."

Mr. E. M. Conco said the people of the Natal midlands were also poor and they were amazed by the large sums of money paid to the King.

The House accepted Chief Buthelezi's motion to raise the anniversary grant to R1 000, but their acceptance was expressed by silence.

The Assembly went into caucus before the evening session, to hear the Royal delegation's report.

# Natal's fickle uhuru fever

**In Natal's pubs, clubs and boardrooms, the whispers again speak of independence from Pretoria. Fuelled by abundant reserves of black and white 'gold', the idea that Natal should stand on its own feet is spreading fast. JOHN RYAN explains why.**

NATAL fever is not only a *manana* malady induced by Bougainvillaea, palms and warm sea currents. Another variety, which becomes endemic in the province every few years or so, is the fever for change.

That variety is on the rise again right now, more virulent among some inhabitants than others.

It has been carried partly by the Info scandal, partly by the Press Gag Bill and sundry other new laws — but, as much as anything else, by a spreading conviction that the non-Nationalist is becoming more and more expendable in this country and that something must be done before the situation is absolute.

Nineteen years ago, the colonial diehards of Natal were telling the Government to stick its new Republic up its old Transvaal. Many of the same people are starting to make similar noises again, with the result that the fever has got somewhat out of hand.

In pubs, clubs and even boardrooms, the whisper speaks of a Natal UDI. It is an accepted fact in some circles that certain prominent Natalians — including politicians and pillars of industry — are working on a contingency plan to that end.

Of course, that's nonsense. The prospect of UDI is clearly as outrageous now as it was in 1960, when groups like The Horticulturists (as in Garden Province) were yelling for secession.

More so. Because, at that point, the leaders of Natal might have been justified in taking the Republic issue to the World Court. They could have argued that, as a signatory to the Constitution of Union under the British Commonwealth, Natal was neither legally nor morally bound to accept a constitutional change.

Unilateral declarations are out of the question. There is no way the province could become independent unless the Government [illegible]

finally: "If KwaZulu were to be part of such an autonomous state in Natal, we would have to insist on a policy of one man, one vote."

The economic feasibility of Natal-KwaZulu going it alone is not an issue.

Though it is true that there is an imbalance between what the region contributes to the nation's gross domestic product and what it gets back, a good deal of that Government funding is spent on maintaining two separate administrations. (KwaZulu, for example, has asked for a budget of R240-million this year).

Rationalised, under one administration, the region would have more than enough natural resources to be viable. There is sugar, once the pillar of the province's economy, currently a falling commodity on the international market, and wattle, which has assumed a new importance as the world rushes to find alternative sources of industrial fuel.

Natal is the world's biggest producer of wattle extract. And the saligna gum plantations of Zululand still yield five times more timber a year than do the pine forests of Norway and Sweden put together.

The province's high rainfall makes most types of farming possible. Sisal has been grown successfully in Northern Natal for some years. Fruit and vegetables are farmed for canning in various parts. The highlands feed large herds of sheep, slaughter and dairy cattle and there are many factories drawing their raw materials from these sources.

Coal is Natal's second great asset. It produces 15% of the country's coal, including high quality anthracite, and has resources enough to supply the [illegible] for at least another 100 [illegible] rate the population [illegible] electric power

grid that is second only to the Transvaal's.

Then, of course, there is the fishing industry — and the deep-water harbours. The port at Durban is the largest in Africa and the fourteenth largest in the world. Richard's Bay — a man-made deep-water harbour built at a cost of more than R100-million — is fast fulfilling its promise of becoming the country's second port.

Natal-KwaZulu's human resources are another major asset. The region has all the labour it is ever likely to need. And white and black areas are so interposed that every industrial zone is within commuting distance of a considerable labour force. Indeed, it will need a substantial growth rate within the province to employ the work force of the future.

But fresh water is the white [illegible] of Natal's development.

Chris Saunders . . . a "mixed homeland".

Eight major rivers, fed by an annual rainfall twice as high as Johannesburg's, course through the region. Every one has a catchment area of more than 3 000 sq kms.

Economists calculate that even the Umgeni, Natal's sixth biggest river, could support double the present population of Durban and Maritzburg. And they maintain there is enough water in the nine magisterial districts along the Durban-Maritzburg axis to sustain a population of 20-million.

But towering above all Natal's rivers is the Tugela, which in a decade has become the country's premier growth point.

At its mouth, it discharges 3 000-million gallons a day into the Indian Ocean. It has been estimated that the Tugela alone could support six cities the [illegible]

Alan Paton . . . no prospect of a Natal uhuru.

of Johannesburg, six the size of Cape Town, plus four like Durban and Pretoria — and still leave a flow at its mouth big enough to serve Greater London.

In 50 years, the same experts calculate, the Tugela could sustain 18-million people in industry and agriculture.

While these riches might add up to an impressive argument on how Natal-KwaZulu could [illegible]

they also constitute the main reason why the South African Government would be unlikely to offer the region that chance.

Author Alan Paton is one man who sees no prospect of Natal uhuru, with or without KwaZulu. He maintains expansion down the line of road between the Reef and Durban has developed to the point where it is a Gordian knot.

Chris Saunders, the Harry Oppenheimer of Natal [illegible]

Chief Buthelezi . . . only with one man, one vote.

grees. He believes the economic umbilicus in South Africa runs from Pretoria to Cape Town, ignoring Natal in the process.

"With all our resources," he says, "particularly our harbours and water, we should be the Ruhr of this country. But, demographically, Natal has been seriously neglected."

Mr Saunders, the province's top sugar baron and chairman of the Tongaat group of companies, is widely rumoured to be one of the main architects of the vaunted UDI scheme.

He denies it, feels in fact that Natal will never be independent. Yet he admits to entertaining "vague notions" of a separate kind of dispensation for Natal, which he has expressed in public speeches.

The exact form of that dispensation has not jelled in his mind. He talks about a "mixed homeland" where, certainly, apartheid could not exist.

Because, he says: "Apartheid is only compatible with stagnation." And again: "It is surely to be mixed and capitalist and free than to be mixed and Marxist and dominated."

But Mr Saunders believes a policy of one man, one vote would not be good for Natal, with its small ratio of whites to other races (one to nine in 1970, maybe one to 11 now).

At the same time, from an opposite perspective, he sees a great danger for Natal in that racial disparity — particularly since the white minority role is directed from Cape Town and Pretoria.

Mr Saunders, a dapper man, mid-fortyish, who played rugby for Natal and Oxford, says: "I must crystal-gaze and believe that unless a process of decen-tralisation takes place, unless there is a greater flexibility at local level, unless there is a sharing of power and opportunity and the non-denial of merit, this province will mirror the events of Rhodesia."

He makes the point that the racial imbalance has got worse since East Griqualand was incorporated into Natal last year. The province now has the second biggest coloured population after the Cape. And, in addition, the birthrate among Natal Indians is the highest in the country.

Local flexibility . . . power sharing . . . decentralisation.

That formula for the future has already been recognised, and acted upon by the Natal Provincial Council.

A plan for multiracial local government in the province is currently with the State President (in effect, with the Cabinet). It stems from an ordinance passed at the last session of the Provincial Council and endorsed by a majority of Indian and coloured leaders. Blacks were not invited to pass judgement on the scheme since the huge majority of them fall under either KwaZulu or the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The plan envisages non-racial metropolitan councils and ward councillors of different races with full status — to the point where coloured and Indian members could aspire to be mayor or deputy mayor in a white-dominated borough.

In essence, the principle of the ordinance is that every taxpayer should have an equal say in the dispensation of his money.

It's a projection of a situation that already exists in Natal. Several white councils have Indian and coloured observers who are able to debate and argue, but not vote. The councils of Verulam and Isipingo are totally Indian

(The local authority of Tongaat is multiracial, with a majority of Indian councillors, but that is an unique case. A community born of the sugar industry, Tongaat is a town board, not a borough. Its members are nominated, not elected. It is, in fact, an island of democracy in Natal run by Mr Saunders' group.)

Natal's plan for local government is unique in the country. It is the first time in history that representatives of three racial communities have come together to agree to a fundamental system at any level of government.

But whether it will be approved by the Nationalist Government is another matter.

Provincial councillors are prepared to be optimistic. They believe the Government could accept the move as a pragmatic step towards a Turnhalle-type formula. Natal might be seen by the world to be breaking up the apartheid logjam and thus South Africa's tarnished image could be improved.

They see the step as progressing to a federal-type situation where the Government would have to concede no more than it already does to homelands on the point of self-government: a gradual scrapping of the separate development edifice, the facility to change such things as local gambling laws, the right of the province to dictate its own lifestyle, away from the constrictions of Afrikanerdom.

Already, after all, Natal plays provincial cricket on a Sunday and the national sky stands intact.

What will happen if the local government ordinance is rejected?

Mr Derrick Watterson, MEC in charge of local government and the man who was instrumental in bringing together the various signatories to the agreement, concedes: "My council could not do anything illegal. If we broke the Government's laws on apartheid, we would only be inviting people to break our own."

That's how fickle Natal's other fever often tends to be.

TED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

IED EXAMPLES

14

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Senate 11 an. 14

Senate 11 an. 14 22/6/79





Mndaweni tribe: Himeville, Natal

36. Senator W. T. WEBBER asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

[redacted]

DEFERRED

(1) Whether land belonging to the Mndaweni tribe near Himeville in Natal has been acquired by (a) his Department or (b) the Development Trust; if so, (i)(aa) when, (bb) how and (cc) why was it acquired, (ii) what (aa) is the area and (bb) was the valuation of the land acquired and (iii) what compensation was (aa) paid or (bb) made;

(2) whether any persons were moved as a result of such acquisition; if so, (a) how many, (b) where were they moved to and (c) when were they moved;

(3) whether housing was available to them at the new site; if so, what was the nature of such housing;

(4) whether water was available at the new site; if so, from what source;

(5) whether employment was available at the new site; if so, (a) what employment and (b) where;

(6) how many head of livestock were kept by the Mndaweni tribe at Himeville;

(7) whether they are permitted to keep livestock at their new home; if so, (a) what livestock and (b) how many;

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)(a) and (b) No land was acquired from a Mndaweni Tribe by my Department or the South African Development Trust. The Remainder of the farm, The Swamp, was, however, expropriated by the Minister of Agriculture on 3 April 1970 in terms of section 13 of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936) read with the Expropriation Act, 1965 (Act 55 of 1965). The property concerned is 219,2 hectares in extent in respect of which Willie Mndaweni (deceased) was the registered owner. The land was situated outside a Scheduled and Released Area and constituted a Black Spot. The land concerned was expropriated for an amount of R18 851,40 plus R6 672,00 for the improvements on the land at that time. The improvements were revalued and an amount of R35 426,00 was paid out in respect of the improvements at the end of 1978.

(2) Yes.

(a) 82 Families were moved voluntarily.

(b) The Heir of the Late Willie Mndaweni was resettled on the farm Compensation in the District of Impendle while the squatters were moved to a closer settlement adjacent to the farm Compensation.

(c) During the period 4-7 December 1978.

(3) Tents were made available and erected by my Department until the people concerned have erected their own dwellings.

(4) Yes, from boreholes and from streams.

(5) As in the case of the area from which the people were moved, no special employment is available on the place of resettlement although the resettlement did not necessarily result in workers losing their employment while those seeking employment can as usual apply through the Labour Bureau.

(6) and (7) As explained above the land concerned was owned by an individual owner and it is not known how many head of cattle were kept by him or whether he allowed the squatters grazing rights on his land nor is it known what the position is now regarding grazing rights on the compensatory land which has been made available.

(8) No.

[redacted]

No. 89, 1979

## DECLARATION AS RELEASED AREA OF CERTAIN LAND IN THE PROVINCE OF NATAL FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUISITION BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT TRUST

Whereas the area defined in the Schedule hereto has by resolution of both Houses of Parliament been defined as land which I may declare to be Released Area in terms of section 2 (4) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936);

Now, therefore, by virtue of section 2 (4) of the said Act I hereby declare the area defined in the Schedule hereto to be Released Area and to be added to the First Schedule to the said Act.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Sixth day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.
By Order of the State President-in-Council:
P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

No. 89, 1979 (107)

## VERKLARING TOT OOPGESTELDE GEBIED VAN SEKERE GROND IN DIE PROVINSIE NATAL VIR DIE DOEL VAN VERKRYGING DEUR DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE ONTWIKKELINGSTRUST

Nademaal die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan by besluit van beide Huise van die Parlement omskryf is as grond wat ek tot Oopgestelde Gebied kan verklaar ingevolge artikel 2 (4) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936);

So is dit dat ek kragtens artikel 2 (4) van genoemde Wet hierby verklaar dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan Oopgestelde Gebied is en by die Eerste Bylae van genoemde Wet gevoeg word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Sesde dag van April Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:
P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

GG 6423

# Fear that Buthelezi is on death list

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told the Legislative Assembly yesterday that he had "concrete information" that attempts were being made to get a professional assassin to kill him.

The Chief said it was important that the House should know about this development before it debated King Goodwill's refusal to appear before the Assembly.

Speaking to the Mercury later Chief Buthelezi said the issues were "far too delicate" to allow him to elaborate.

Earlier Mr. MacDonald September moved an unopposed motion that the Assembly allow a financial allocation to the Department of Finance to "cater for all aspects of the Chief Minister's security".

Dr. Dennis Madide, Minister of Health, said there were certain people who "whenever they wished to oppose him come up with the proposal that the Chief Minister be killed".

# King's salary halved till he joins Assembly

ULUNDI. — The salary of King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus has been reduced by more than half by the Legislative Assembly after his refusal to appear before it on three separate occasions.

After a long closed meeting yesterday, the KwaZulu Assembly issued a statement requesting the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, to cut the King's salary to R8 000 a year.

The statement added that no further adjustment should be made to the King's pay until such time as he rejoined and personally attended the Assembly.

The King at present earns R16 600 a year and in view of the recent salary increases for members of the Legislative Assembly, would have received R21 807 retrospectively from April 1.

It was agreed that should the King decide to rejoin the Assembly after the present session, the Chief Minister should convene a special session.

Meanwhile, a commission of inquiry is to be instituted to investigate allegations of misconduct made against the King, including his participation in politics. — Sapa.

# Buthelezi bitter at tighter influx control

23/4/79

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI — The tightening of influx control regulations had made it clear to Blacks that they had no "status to defend in this country" said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday.

Addressing the National Council of Inkatha the Chief said the Government's treatment of the Wiehahn and Riekert Commissions' recommendations had been intensely disappointing for Blacks.

It was obvious Pretoria was not prepared to move away from apartheid.

The idea of regarding Blacks as foreigners in South Africa was the core of Nationalist ideology.

"No one can talk of apartheid being dead so long as Blacks are kept by force at the receiving end of influx control," he added.

## Ironical

Unemployment was aggravating the situation and it was ironical that the only jobs now being offered to Blacks was in the Defence Force, thus forcing Blacks to defend the foreign status being foisted on them by White South Africa.

He warned that the divided loyalty being created by this situation might well lead to civil war but reaffirmed his desire for peaceful change.

# SQUATTERS SLEEP IN THE VELD

POST 4 April 1979

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE Daveyton squatters who had their shacks demolished by police, slept in the open, but immediately began putting up their shacks yesterday morning.

The shanty town, also called "Phumlamqashi" by the squatters was demolished on Tuesday morning by South African Police and the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) police.

After the shacks were demolished, the police took away the corrugated iron poles and furniture. Furniture of some of the squatters was left in the open veld.

Mr Gordon Masheloane, a spokesman for the squatters told POST yesterday that the homeless families had nowhere to go on Tuesday night and they had to spend the night in the veld.

"We have no other homes because the police have destroyed our homes. Unless we are provided with houses as soon as possible, we are not leaving "Phumlamqashi" he said.

"Only few of the squatters were provided with accommodation by good Samaritans. Most of us had to sleep in the open veld."

"We will go on building shacks at "Poumlamqashi" until the East Rand Administration Board provides us with accommodation," he added.

Mr Masheloane further said that their only problem at the moment was getting more corrugated iron.

When POST arrived at "Phumlamqashi", most of the squatters were busy erecting new shacks. They were using all kinds of material.

Most of those interviewed by POST said they slept in the open veld.

Mr Sinaba, who had co-ordinated moves by the thousands of homeless families to erect shacks, said yesterday that he was questioned by four Security Policemen, two whites and two blacks about the shacks [illegible]

## Crossroads dwellers welcome new plans

Cape Times 8 April 1979

Staff Reporter

AT a mass meeting yesterday, Crossroads residents welcomed Dr Piet Koornhof's plans for their resettlement as a promise of new hope for them and their children.

The joint committees of Crossroads convened the meeting to explain the implications of Dr Koornhof's statement to residents.

Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Plural Relations, last week announced plans to resettle most of the 20 000 Crossroads residents in a new township to be built between Nyanga and Guguletu.

Mrs Regina Ntongana, chairlady of the womens' committee, said the residents had put their trust in Dr Koornhof to do as he had promised.

"Everybody was so excited because at least they now know what is going to happen to them. Since 1975 we have struggled with no results and now there seems to be some future for us and our children."

Weekend newspapers welcomed the minister's proposals in their editorials.

Rapport commented that "full marks can be awarded to Dr Koornhof for his handling of the Crossroads dilemma [illegible] allow human considerations to prevail instead of rig[illegible]

## Sinaba is on bail in fraud case

POST 19 April 1979

MR SHADRACK SINABA, the leader of the Daveyton squatters, made a brief appearance yesterday in the Benoni Regional court.

Mr Sinaba, a member of the Daveyton Community Council, appeared before Mr J van Rensburg. He is charged with fraud and this was his first appearance.

No evidence was led and the case was postponed to April 30. Mr Si[illegible]

## CROSSROADS

## The way ou[illegible]

RDM 8 April

policy implications of the Cabinet [illegible] on the future of the Crossroads [illegible] camp are puzzling — not least [illegible] they appear to contradict what is [illegible] in other parts of the country, such as the East Rand, where the houses [illegible] squatters in Daveyton were summarily [illegible] last week.

If what the *RM* has been told is [illegible] — and not simply a public rela[illegible] exercise designed to still criticism [illegible] that has become a closely-watched [illegible]ternational issue — the policy implications could be far reaching. Final judgment on whether government has had a change of heart, however, must await publication of the Rickert report.

Although Prad Minister Piet Koornhof [illegible]ressed that Crossroads was a once off *ad hoc* solution to a delicate human prob[illegible] and to be accompanied by measures "to prevent similar ones from arising in future," the manner in which he tackled it suggests that he has succeeded in convincing the Cabinet that a new approach is necessary to reconcile irresistible forces of urban pull, rural push on the movements of people with nationalist political ideals.

Some people believe that the method of the Crossroads settlement indicates that the Cabinet may have decided in principle to dump the old Verwoerd-M C Botha concept of male migrant labour, and to opt instead for a policy accommodating migrant labour family units. Such a decision can become policy without amending legislation.

### A big if

Contract migrant family units can be accommodated by making greater use of section 10 (1) (d) of the Urban Areas Act, so that employers would have access to this category of labour only if they could provide housing. This however, is a very big if.

One of the decisive issues that influenced Koornhof's Crossroads settlement was a firm undertaking from Cape employer groups that they would help [illegible] black labour accretions to the [illegible] areas by not only adhering to the [illegible] provision . . but by getting [illegible] in the provision of housing. [illegible]essary.

[illegible] of the high cost of capital rela[illegible] occupiers' ability to pay, it [illegible] the Cabinet will soon be up [illegible] fundamental decision.

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## WHICH WAY TO FREEDOM?

Thula . . . after all, the workers suffer the most

The long-standing dispute between Inkatha and the black consciousness movement has surfaced again. The issue is a statement by Soweto Committee of Ten chairman Nthato Motlana that "our job is to guide and lead the broad mass of labourers, and to move ahead of their thinking, not simply to reflect it." (*FM* June 15).

Motlana was commenting on an opinion poll claim that 54% of Soweto residents favour participation by their leaders in the regional committees set up recently by Co-operation Minister Piet Koornhof. Motlana refused to join the PWV committee. He told the *FM* that those who favoured participation were "the labourers, the less educated people who are not politically aware."

Now Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement has attacked Motlana. "These are the people who behave as if workers have no dignity, people who wish to deny the ordinary man his right to have a say in decision-making," said Buthelezi in a special announcement in Ulundi. Says Inkatha's Gibson Thula, who has joined one of Koornhof's committees: "It is arrogant to despise the feelings of the uneducated. The masses sacrifice far more than those at the top. So we have no right to claim to guide them."

Thula argues that it has always been "the labourers who have formed the backbone of resistance in SA. "Most of those who died at Sharpeville were labourers, and in June 1976 it was uneducated parents whose children died or fled the country," he tells the *FM*.

Thula adds that the uneducated bear the brunt of unemployment. "We cannot dictate to those who really suffer," he continues. "Power lies with the people at grass roots level, not with those at the top, who have sacrificed little."

Thula's attack on Motlana highlights a divergence in political strategy between Inkatha and the black consciousness movement, which Motlana says is his constituency. Inkatha has always argued that the only effective opposition is achieved through mass organisation.

As Buthelezi has put it: "One of the secrets of Inkatha's success is that it recognised that mobilisation of people remained essential. To abandon membership, and to abandon the hard work of organisation, has been the downfall of black leaders who otherwise would have played a more meaningful role in the struggle for liberation."

The black consciousness movement, on the other hand, slams Inkatha for its participation in the homeland government system, claiming that this, like Koornhof's regional committees, merely props up the Nats. The movement also accuses Inkatha of encouraging a resurgence of Zulu tribalism.

# Gatsha slams decision to keep influx control

ULUNDI — The tightening of influx control regulations had shown blacks that they had no "status to defend in this country", Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said here yesterday.

Addressing the National Council of Inkatha, the Chief said the Government's treatment of the Wiehahn and Riekert commission recommendations had been disappointing.

It was obvious Pretoria was not prepared to move away from apartheid. As long as that kind of thinking existed, "we cannot talk about meaningful change", he said.

The concept of blacks as foreigners in South Africa was the core of Nationalist ideology.

"No one can talk of apartheid being dead so long as blacks are kept by force at the receiving end of influx control."

Unemployment was aggravating the situation and it was ironic that the only jobs offered to blacks were in the Defence Force, forcing them to defend the foreign status being foisted on them by white South Africa.

"When people join the army, not out of patriotism but because they have nothing to eat and because influx control keeps them out of the labour market, then the government must accept the accusation that they are offering no choice to blacks except the alternative of being used by the State as cannon fodder in defence of their own bondage".

He said the divided loyalty created by this situation might lead to civil wars, but he reaffirmed his desire for peaceful change.

It was essential for those who believed in non-violence to "pursue that strategy until there is no option except violence". He said South Africa's options appeared to be "narrowing in that direction". — DDC.

# *Minister warns of food shortage*

PORT ELIZABETH — The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman said last night that consumers should be more sympathetic to farmers who were the lowest subsidised section of the community.

Opening the congress of the Eastern Province Coastal Agricultural Union here, Mr Schoeman said farmers had been hit hard by fuel price increases and only the most effective were able to stay on the land.

If fuel became more of a problem they could produce only from land with a high productivity. This might result in a shortage of maize which was expensive to import even though the quality was inferior.

South Africa had to look after itself and not rely on world surpluses, Mr Schoeman said.

Full grain stores could give the country extra power. South Africa was possibly the only food exporting country in Africa, he said.

Productivity could be increased to disprove predictions that there would be a shortage of basic necessities by 1985.

It had been predicted that there would be a shortage of two million tons of grain products in six years and a shortage of seven million tons by the end of the century.

Food prices in South Africa were still comparatively low in relation to other countries. Housewives who complained about rising prices should be thankful to farmers for the present price of 16c a loaf.

In some Western countries, it cost between 44c and R1,30.

He advised housewives and other consumers to examine their spending closely and to avoid unnecessarily costly items. — DDC.

29/6/79 RDM (107)

# Govt's KwaZulu policy attacked

DURBAN. — A call for the Natal Provincial Administration to be given the power to negotiate directly with KwaZulu on economic affairs has been made by Dr Lawrence McCrystal, chairman of the KwaZulu Development Corporation.

At the same time the Durban economist strongly criticised Pretoria's policy of dealing directly with the KwaZulu Government.

"I believe that this is an unsatisfactory arrangement. It will lead to misunderstandings and might even lead to tension where the issues become highly controversial," he said in an address to the Pinetown-New Germany Chamber of Industries.

Dr McCrystal said Natal was in the anomalous situation where the KwaZulu Government had more powers than the province.

"It would be a far more satisfactory condition if greater powers were delegated either to the Natal Provincial Administration or to demarcated states so that the various elements comprising Natal and KwaZulu can negotiate with each other on an equal footing.

"The fortunes of Natal and KwaZulu are too closely interrelated for the future relationships to be left on the present basis whereby people in Pretoria determine the outcome, for Natal, of the various developments which will take place within KwaZulu."

Dr McCrystal emphasised that he was criticising the system and not the competence of officials.

"This proposal is not out of line with the Government's present line of thinking," he said.

Dr McCrystal said the Government had gone a long way in decentralising substantial powers to the black states.

"What I am arguing for is that this process be continued in respect of the white, Indian and coloured groups. South Africa should decentralise for liberty," he said.

Earlier Dr McCrystal said the Natal contingent at the discussions on the formation of the union in 1910 had made an error of judgment in agreeing to join the union.

"I say that this was a grave error because when one views the immense diversity between the various peoples of South Africa, one cannot but wonder at the almost facile view taken that it would be possible to weld this diversity into a united nation within a generation.

"We are, in my view, today paying the price for that decision," he said. — Sapa.

# Buthelezi calls for discipline

N.M 2/7/79 (107)

African Affairs Correspondent

**CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi this weekend revealed a more ruthless attitude toward those he called "false prophets" who "sowed discord" among Blacks.**

Delivering his presidential address to about 1 000 people at the Inkatha general conference at Ulundi, he spoke sternly of the need for unity, discipline and realism.

Reminding his listeners that Inkatha was the largest Black movement in South Africa's history, he pointed out that it had been reinforced by the Black Alliance with Coloureds and Indians.

The alliance represented people who had real constituencies. "Inkatha does not wish to go it alone. We need the strength which is only available from welding constituencies together."

There was, however, little ground for complacency. "No other Black constituency is rising to share our burden. History is pushing Inkatha into the position of being the sole pillar of the liberation struggle."

## Discord

Launching a strong attack on critics of Inkatha and its principles, Chief Buthelezi said: "If there are those who scream discord at us because our victories show their hands to be empty, we must remove them."

He added: "So-called leaders who have no constituencies must be rough-handledout of the way . . ."

Later he said that events had "outdated" Inkatha's tolerance of hostile organisations, and he warned: "Inkatha reflects the unity of purpose of the masses and woe betide organisations which subvert that unity.

"We no longer need to be over-concerned with alliances where the alliances are far removed from the real strength of the people."

There was no room in the struggle for those who cried that they could be leaders if not hampered by the Minister of Police.

Warning against internecine conflict and betrayal, Chief Buthelezi said he expected total discipline and dedication, and would not "tolerate anybody close to me who is bent on making fellow office bearers flounder."

He promised strong action against anyone attempting to undermine the movement from within. "Those who disrupt unity," he warned, "will face presidential displeasure and stern corrective action."

He added: "We are not yet the lean and hard force the struggle for liberation demands."

Discussing the need for realism and political pragmatism, Chief Buthelezi said premature action not only failed but created disillusionment. "How many Sharpevilles and Sowetos do we need to teach us this."

On the other hand, while non-violence was a noble pursuit it had its limitations.

## Gun-point

"If the time ever came when I was forced at the point of a gun to take Transkeian-type so-called independence, non-violence for me would cease to be noble."

Later he added: "If what I do at present in trying to bring about peaceful change proves to be futile, I will also seriously consider crossing our borders."

At the monent he was prepared to talk to anyone and negotiate with anyone "if by doing so I can avoid the employment of violence beyond its present level."

But he warned that when "there is no stone left unturned, we may be justified in opting for violence. That is what just wars have been about throughout history."

# Buthelezi hits out at Inkatha critics

ULUNDI. — The Inkatha movement faced national and international criticism from black conciousness movements and white liberals, the president of the movement, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said at the weekend.

Opening the fifth session of the Inkatha congress, the chief said some black exiles wanted to know why the movement and himself did not take violent action against whites.

He said Inkatha should cease to be concerned about critics who had nothing to offer "in the way of real contribution to the liberation struggle in South Africa".

Inkatha had to meet the demands of the day and exercise careful judgment over who and what were relevant.

"That is why I am never too perturbed by all the crowing of little, noisy cocks on dunghills."

Ultimately, Inkatha and its critics would be judged by history on the basis of whether what they did was in the interest of the masses.

"We do not intend exchanging one master for another or need to persuade the puritans that we are right.

"We will not spill the peoples' blood for things that cannot work".

Many of his "brothers and sisters" in exile had judged that Inkatha had already crossed into an era of violence.

"Violence," he said, "came on its own and naturally when people had nothing else to do with what was at hand at the given time.

"But I will never be pushed by them, however exalted they may be, to do what is not in the best interests of the masses," the chief said. — Sapa.

RDM 21/7/79

# Quite a wag, but not a happy tale

(107)

ULUNDI. — Inkatha members shouted with anger at the weekend when they were told a Matubatuba farmer had a dog called Gatsha Buthelezi and made it wear an Inkatha tie in town.

Mr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha, told the general conference of the movement that Mr A C Johnson, a farmer in the Matubatuba district, had offered to apologise to Chief Buthelezi.

Many members, however, demanded that the dog be killed, but it was agreed that the Matubatuba branch of Inkatha should meet Mr Johnson first.

Mr Dhlomo said a complaint had been received from a man in the district and the Commissioner-General, Mr P H Torlage, had been asked to investigate.

Mr Torlage's report maintained that whoever laid the complaint was out to promote race hatred.

Mr Torlage's report added that "neither Mr Johnson nor his son wanted wanted to instigate race friction".

Nim 3-7-79 (107)

# Inkatha jettisons tribalism

African Affairs Correspondent

**INKATHA amended its constitution at the weekend to throw open its membership to all Blacks.**

The Inkatha general conference at Ulundi removed all references to KwaZulu from the constitution drawn up four years ago.

The secretary-general, Mr. Oscar Dhlomo, explained: "We are simply bringing the constitution into line with present practise."

He said the conference had been concerned with removing any impression that the movement was a "Zulu Broederbond".

Another amendment will open Inkatha's leadership to non-Zulus.

## Presidency

"The presidency, now held by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, will be open to contention once there are plans for an all-peoples election for a non-racial government," he said.

The constitution which restricted the presidency to whoever was eligible to be chief minister of KwaZulu, was amended to make the presidency available to anyone who could be elected as head of a government.

Mr. Dhlomo said: "We do not mean the Government of KwaZulu — this amendment projects Inkatha into the future when a new political dispensation will allow everyone to vote."

He added: "At that stage anyone who could be elected as head of a government will be allowed to contest the presidency."

The conference also resolved to continue its support for investment in South Africa in defiance of demands for disinvestment by Black exiles.

While supporting African National Congress principles the conference made clear its resentment of attacks by exiles on Chief Buthelezi for his stance on

107 Nm 5/2/79.

# Buthelezi slams King's conduct

African Affairs Correspondent

**ULUNDI — The King of the Zulus opened the annual meeting of chiefs here yesterday by invitation of the KwaZulu Cabinet, but there is still no sign of reconciliation between him and his Government.**

At the end of its session last month the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly reduced King Goodwill's annual salary by more than R12 000 leaving him with R8 000, at least half of which is officially earmarked for debts.

At the same time the House instituted a commission of inquiry into the King's alleged misconduct.

It was thought the King would use yesterday's meeting of the nation's traditional leaders to answer his accusers or apologise to the Assembly.

## Silent

Instead the King was silent on the controversy. In a brief speech he welcomed the 284 chiefs and indunas and sat down to hear Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's address.

Chief Buthelezi delivered a stinging reprimand to the poker-faced King.

In the presence of the silent chiefs, Chief Buthelezi said that hereditary leadership and monarchies in the other parts of the world had adapted to changing circumstances or were destroyed by the people.

He recalled that his Government had decided several years ago to encourage installations of chiefs by the King.

"However it happened that certain chiefs tried to drag the King into the heat and dust of politics. There were also proved reports that the King, at some of these installations, made contentious political utterances."

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that the installation of chiefs by the King was not custom. When the ceremonies were abused "we withdrew that privilege".

He wanted to make it clear that there was no "personal misunderstanding between myself and the King".

"This is a national crisis. It involves the failure of the King to carry out certain of his constitutional duties as King of the Zulus by consistently refusing to attend the Legislative Assembly in which sit representatives of the people."

The King had obligations and privileges — "he must carry out both".

## Money

When Ulundi built palaces and bought cars and paid salaries to the King it did so in the name of his people.

The money belonged to the Zulu people "so personalities do not really come into this whole ugly situation".

Chief Buthelezi later reminded the King that he had only to signify his intention of "rejoining the House" and he would call a special session "to sort out this matter".

The chief also criticised some of the chiefs for not supporting Inkatha, for not encouraging the education of their children and for accepting bribes.

GATSHA BUTHELEZI

(607) FM 6/7/79

# The Inkatha phenomenon

There are few more controversial or enigmatic figures on the SA stage than Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. Controversial because he is still attacked by many black consciousness spokesmen and by whites who brand his Inkatha movement as a "Zulu Broederbond" (Buthelezi retorts that his meetings are not secret). Enigmatic because nobody really knows what he is going to do with the potentially powerful instrument he has created in Inkatha.

But one thing is certain. Buthelezi is now the single most important black leader in SA, and arguably the only one who could be a force to be reckoned with in the forseeable future.

Nelson Mandela is in jail. Robert Sobukwe and Steve Biko are dead. Oliver Tambo is in exile, while ANC and PAC insurgency are at this stage more irritants than threats.

Although 50-year-old Buthelezi has been a national figure for the best part of a decade, it is only very recently that he has begun to build himself a real power-base: Inkatha yeNkululeko yeSizwe, the national cultural liberation movement. Revised in 1975 (the original Inkatha was in the Twenties), Inkatha now claims a membership of a quarter of a million — which means that people have been joining at the rate of 170 a day.

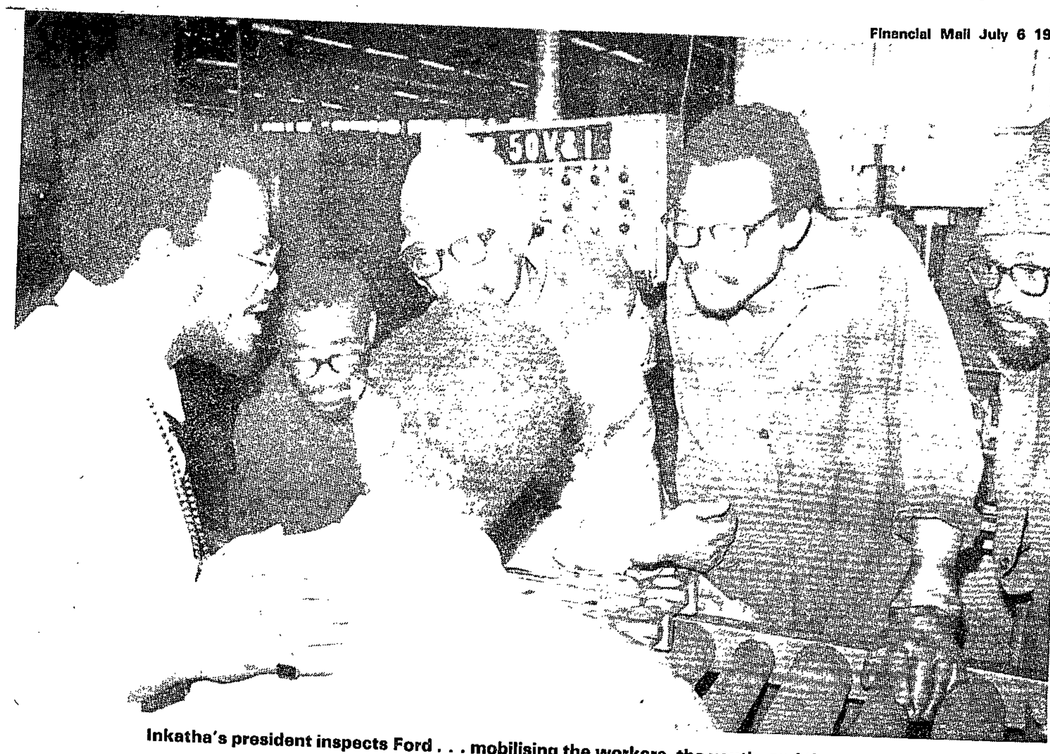
**Buthelezi . . . preparing to strike when the iron is hot?**

The vast majority are Zulus, but the movement's fifth annual conference, held in Ulundi at the weekend, decided to throw the doors open to all blacks — openly defying a warning to Buthelezi last year from then Justice Minister James Kruger to keep Inkatha exclusively Zulu. Apart from giving an indication of how well government's ethnic divide-and-rule policies have worked, this bid for a broader as well as a larger membership could, if successful, have far-reaching consequences, not least among them that blacks who now dismiss Buthelezi as no more than a glorified homeland leader might have to re-think their position.

There is no more significant question in SA politics than this: What is Buthelezi going to do with Inkatha? Important even if the movement remains largely Zulu in practice, the question is obviously much more so if others flock to join.

Buthelezi provided part of the answer in a four-hour address to delegates from Inkatha branches all over the country at Ulundi on Saturday: "Our quest as we mobilise our people is to seek a formula in which muscle and labour can be used in the struggle for liberation. We will have to combine this with consumer power." The theme is not new: November 1977 had Buthelezi saying that "well-prepared mass

Financial Mail July 6 1979




**Inkatha's president inspects Ford . . . mobilising the workers, the youth, and the women?**

action through strikes and boycotts" was "the most important tool we have." Last July he added that SA would take Inkatha seriously when it "halted the wheels of industry."

This, probably Inkatha's ultimate non-violent weapon, is part of what Buthelezi calls a "multi-strategy approach," which includes endorsing and then monitoring employment codes (Buthelezi has now called on Inkatha's women's and youth brigades to visit factories to help monitor), putting the McCrystal plan for KwaZulu development into practice, and even such activities as organising campaigns to make fathers of illegitimate children pay regular maintenance.

At the same time, Buthelezi constantly hammers home the need for organisational strength and discipline. Inkatha's first priority, he has said, is to "build a house so well fortified that it could be defended" (against such things as banning); and he warned at the weekend that he had the authority to mobilise the youth and the women against internal lobbies and that he would not hesitiate to "purge" those who disrupted internal unity.

And indeed, building up strong grass-roots constituencies is for Buthelezi an essential condition of effective action. "Being vociferous and obstreperous from no base and without a constituency is to play the role of an empty barrel which makes the most noise."

This is precisely Buthelezi's criticism of the black consciousness movement — and of the events of June 1976. "Premature action fails and disillusions. How many Sharpevilles and Sowetos do we need to teach us this? We proclaim our martyrs...without losing sight of this truth...that they paid us no concrete dividends in the liberation struggle."

In other words, Inkatha will not strike until the iron is hot. "When I tell some people that we shall one day use our economic muscle . . . some people demand that we should do so right now. Peole expect us to call strikes before our people are ready for that kind of action. Not a single one of them can quote me any one place where people have gone on strike without funds to back workers and their families. Nowhere can a strike be called without viable trade unions. People expect to dictate this half-baked action."

### Green, black, and gold

Buthelezi was applauded by the uniformed (khaki, with green, black and gold epaulets, and black skirts for the women) ranks of Inkatha delegates when he said this, and he went on to criticise the ANC's call for a strike in Soweto on June 18: "The majority of the people were not even aware the ANC wanted a strike." However, he pointed out to the *FM* with a grin, he was also applauded when he added: "But if we can't do this today, this does not mean we can't do it tomorrow."

Proper preparation based on careful "assessment" and correct "prognosis" rather than hasty action and "ideological puritanism" are thus Buthelezi's watchwords. "There is no such thing as political morality which fails the people."

Buthelezi adds that non-violence is a noble ideal which he will pursue with the full backing of Inkatha. "Premature resorting to violence is expediency of the worst kind. I stand firm in the belief that the conversion to violence is a slow process among any people." Short of leaving the country "to join those in exile who are even now preparing for violence, I have to compromise."

But he also reminded the delegates that "I told Dr Koornhof that if what I do at present in trying to bring about peaceful change proves to be futile, I will also seriously consider crossing our borders." And he added: "If the time ever came when I was forced at the point of a gun to take Transkeian type so-called independence, non-violence for me would cease to be noble."

Although Buthelezi says "it is immoral to delay change by spilling our blood and squandering our strength on the ineffective," he also cautions that it is "immoral to allow the suffering of our people to continue beyond the time taken to marshall our forces."

Inkatha, so far, is still in the marshalling stage. There is no miraculous cure for SA's ailments, says Buthelezi: "There is only the hard struggle; there is no immediate end in sight." Inkatha now has the task of "adding to the armoury of our people with an ongoing series of successes."

For: "The hard reality is that we have not been recognised for what we already have done, but for what people believe we will yet do."

group could have hived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution within a tradition.

In the description of the two models used in the present study, it was pointed out that group fission could have resulted from two different processes: (1) social stress as a result of overcrowding, and (2) increased mortality and lowered reproductive fitness due to the scarcity of a particular resource. Group fission would appear to have been associated with social conflict fairly often (Legassick, 1969; Monnig, 1967; Turner, 1954). This association would suggest that social stress rather than resource scarcity determined when ... accurate

the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a specialised activity area (Evers, 1975). Kwale and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each culture and this reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample sizes are so small that they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because of the sample size problem an independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of dispersal is necessary.

The data used in the present study were derived from only one tradition, the flutted and bevelled complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be tied to the validity of a particular culture-historical reconstruction. While this is true, the rapidity of spread associated with the simulation of the discontinuous spread model would seem to indicate that this is the most likely mechanism of dispersal.

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12/9/79 DD (107)

# SA is burning says Buthelezi

The analysis of the radiocarbon chronology indicated that the fluted and bevelled complex dispersed rapidly although individual cultures showed a slower rate of spread. A number of problems are associated with the analysis and

PRETORIA — It was no exaggeration to say that South Africa was burning, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said here yesterday.

Addressing the South African Christian Leadership Assembly conference, Chief Buthelezi said: "If the so-called defence of the borders is not evidence that our country is burning, then I think I need my head read.

"When a country is threatened and we as fellow compatriots cannot agree on its defence, there is something radically wrong with the political dispensation.

"Those who are on the other side of the borders are also our fellow compatriots. They are our brothers and sisters, and this is what causes a great dilema in the black community".

Chief Buthelezi said South Africa was drifting in the same direction as Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

"I realise that we Christians are adept at evasion and diversionary tactics. Some of you will already be saying in your hearts by now that this man has come to spoil our conference by bluntly introducing political questions without camouflaging them with clothes of verbosity.

"When judgment day comes, shall we as Christians who are alive in South Africa at this time say that Christianity had no solution of these tragic life-and-death dilemmas of our times?

"I am not persuaded that Christianity has no solution for these serious problems of our country.

"If we say these are not questions for us to look at as Christians, then I would like to suggest that we pick up our bags and go home", Chief Buthelezi said. — SAPA.

**PETER MANN, the man the chief called a 'long-haired guru who wants to dictate to kaffirs' tells how he was roughed up at the KwaZulu capital**

**CHIEF BUTHELEZI, the man a dog was named after, tells why it is considered an insult by the Zulu nation**

# AFTER THE ROW ... TWO SIDES OF THE STORY

## How I had to face the angry Zulu mob at

## Why my people were angry over THAT racial

By Peter Mann

THIS week I was roughed up and humiliated by scores of Inkatha youth.

I had travelled to Ulundi to see Chief Buthelezi after he had publicly referred to me as "a long-haired guru who wants to dictate to kaffirs."

His remarks were the climax of his denigration of me which started after a story I wrote in April 1978 intimated that the Inkatha movement had been out-manouevred by the Government over the Soweto elections.

This week he readily admitted that he had decided to cool relations with me because he regarded the story about Inkatha, the Government and the Soweto Community Council by-elections, was unfair and claimed that he had not been consulted.

Since then many stories published by the Sunday Tribune about KwaZulu have received a frosty reception but Chief Buthelezi has not complained to the newspaper of any incorrect facts.

He has preferred to issue statements launching personal attacks on me.

My appointment on Tuesday was a private one and at my request.

When I arrived I was met by more than 100 young members of Inkatha who, it seemed to me, were being directed by adults. So it is obviously unlikely, as KwaZulu Minister of Health Dr Denis Madide maintained, that the attack was "a spontaneous demonstration of office and building site workers."

My arrival, 20 minutes ahead of the time of the interview, seemed to take the demonstrators by surprise. They were still formed up in ranks and marching on the spot in front of a building near Chief

culture, and journalists are supposed to know better than ordinary people, you would know that it is in fact a calculated insult and that the person who named his dog Gatsha wasn't doing so becuase he had admiration for me.

"He was doing so as a calculated insult. Then you make a big story about it and you talk about fanatical members of Inkatha.

"Any average Zulu or black man — even if he was of Sotho extraction — would have objected to that story. Anywhere in Africa they would object to it because in terms of black culture it is an insulting thing.

"If in Zulu you say I am your dog you mean I am nothing. Zulus don't look at the dog in the same way that white people look at the dog.

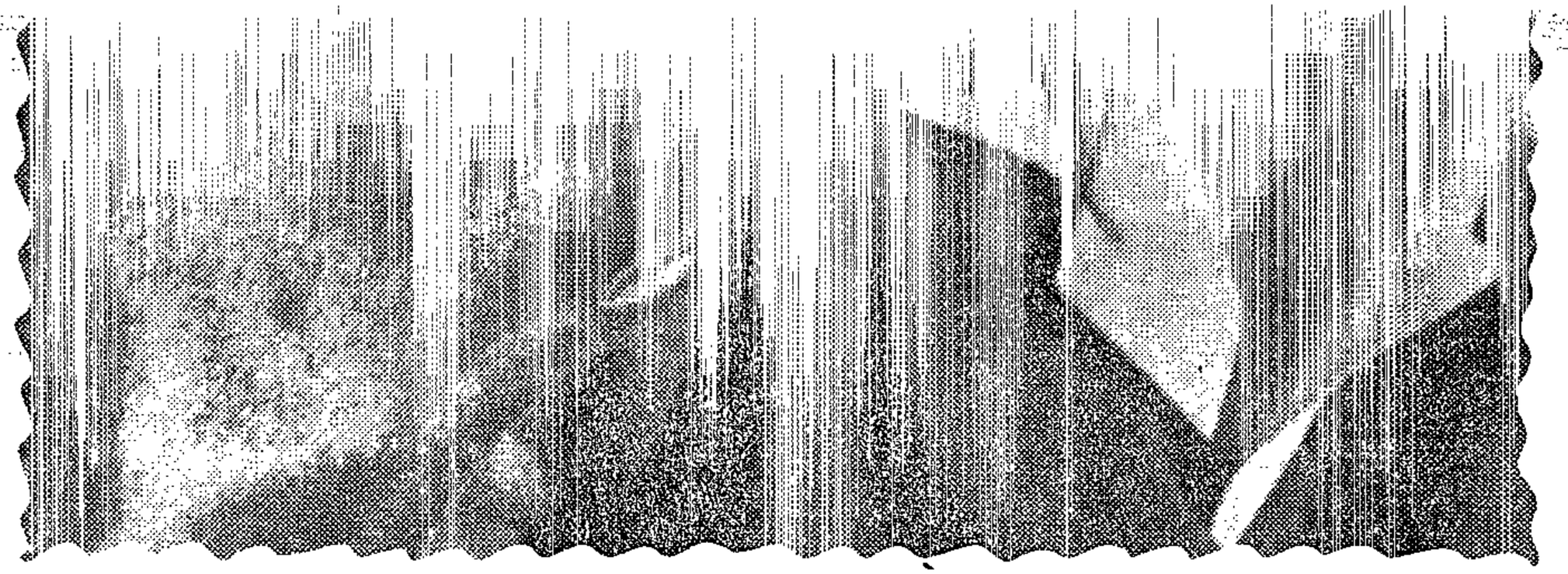
"So I don't think there is any white man who can tell me really he didn't know that in black culture it is an insult. And now you make a big story about it, you talk about fanatical members of Inkatha — which in fact shows contempt for blacks too.

"Any average black member of Inkatha — or not of Inkatha — would object. It is a simmering thing. The aim of mentioning that thing was just a report by the Inkatha Secretary General because we are looking at our detractors and the fact that some white people even try to denigrate me as president

"He even put a beret on that dog. He meant to lampoon us to ridicule us," Chief Buthelezi said.

I then told Chief Buthelezi that I was personally sorry, in the light of the sensitivity of blacks, that the story had been published and apologised to him personally. I undertook to convey his feelings to my editor.

# angry Zulu mob at Ulundi



Mr Colin Johnson and his dog. Our picture from last week's story which sparked the flare-up

# angry over THAT racial slight

When I arrived I was met by more than 100 young members of Inkatha who, it seemed to me, were being directed by adults. So it is obviously unlikely, as KwaZulu Minister of Health Dr Denis Madide maintained, that the attack was "a spontaneous demonstration of office and building site workers."

My arrival, 20 minutes ahead of the time of the interview, seemed to take the demonstrators by surprise. They were still formed up in ranks and marching on the spot in front of a building near Chief Buthelezi's office.

The adults with them then urged them to head me off before I reached the entrance to the office. I was surrounded by the youths — many of them dressed in Inkatha uniforms — who urged me to read their placards objecting to a story I had written about a dog named Gatsha.

The story had been written after reports appeared in a daily newspaper which alleged that a Zululand farmer had a dog named Gatsha and that he had forced it to wear an Inkatha tie.

I had interviewed the farmer who said he had no malicious intent when he named the dog and claimed that the tie had been put around the animal's neck by a friend.

The demonstrating Inkatha youth obviously disagreed. Many had placards calling me a "racist" and a "dog". But there was no violence when the demonstrators first ambushed me.

They merely asked me to read their posters and then followed me to the office of Mr Eric Ngubane, Chief Buthelezi's aide.

I was left inside the office for close on two hours. During that time I discussed the situation with Mr Ngubane who undertook to protect me.

Because of his undertaking I thought it better not to call the police. I was afraid of provoking an incident in which force might be used against the young demonstrators.

As I sat in Mr Ngubane's office the demonstrators stormed up and down the corridor beating on the door of the office in which I was sitting and singing and shouting derogatory slogans about me.

"Don't worry," I was told by a man who identified himself only as Mr Mkize and later did his best to protect me. "As soon as Chief Buthelezi gets here you'll be okay. He'll discipline them."

He didn't. His arrival was greeted by a roar from the crowd and shouts of "amandla." The chief and members of his cabinet then closeted themselves in an office.

Minutes later Mr Ngubane said Chief Buthelezi was ready to see me. He repeated his assurance that I should be protected and, with Mr Mkize, led me out of his office.

But I discovered that the crowd had not been cleared from the narrow corridor. By this stage I was being firmly held by Mr Ngubane and Mr Mkize and had no option but to move in among the crowd.

As we progressed the crowd became more and more ugly. Water was poured over me, and I was jostled.

The attack reached its peak when we reached the end of the corridor — about 12 metres from where we had started.

Mr Ngubane and Mr Mkize tried to steer me towards the door of an office. My attackers were determined not to let me reach it.

During the struggle which followed my suit was ripped from my back. I finally made it into the office and the door slammed behind me.

In front of me were Chief Buthelezi and four members of his cabinet.

"You wanted to see me about some of the things which were said about you," Chief Buthelezi said.

He made no mention of the attack although my clothes were in tatters though he later undertook to ensure my safety and escorted me to my car after our meeting.

Chief Buthelezi claimed that the story of the Zulu farmer and his dog named Gatsha showed contempt.

"You can imagine how many black people are hurt. I am their leader and they look up to me. The story and the whole action reflects the white man's contempt for black people.

"That is how we interpret it and that is why you see this type of reaction. It is a matter of very deep sensitivity with us.

"This caused this unpleasant incident today. You may say it was a good story. But we feel that journalists have a duty — especially at this time when there is escalating bloodshed between white and black. People are poised for fights on the border, people are dying on the borders on both sides and so on. There are cases all over South Africa of people who come in with AK rifles.

"So there is a state of tension and bloodshed. And we would think that what blacks say and think is important for the consumption of whites. But you decide now to write this thing about Mr Johnson who calls his dog Gatsha.

"And then, in fact adding insult to injury, you splash a big story about that. It was just a small thing. We didn't make any fuss about it except that people were angered by it. I don't care what whites tell me, they know by now that in terms of Zulu culture it's the biggest insult one can inflict.

"This matter has come up before. We objected to people calling their dogs Chaka. In terms of black [illegible] mentioning that thing was just a report by the Inkatha Secretary General because we are looking at our detractors and the fact that some white people even try to denigrate me as president

"He even put a beret on that dog. He meant to lampoon us to ridicule us," Chief Buthelezi said.

I then told Chief Buthelezi that I was personally sorry, in the light of the sensitivity of blacks, that the story had been published and apologised to him personally. I undertook to convey his feelings to my editor.

Chief Buthelezi expressed the view that the story would create feelings of hostility. To give the story publicity, even though he agreed the Sunday Tribune had the right to do so, gave it respectability and publicity which hurt and angered black people. It was contemptuous.

He felt that the Sunday Tribune should publish an apology to the Zulu people. "Journalists should be careful in a sensitive area like this," Chief Buthelezi said. Throughout history revolutions and bloodshed are sparked off by stupid things like this.

"Suppose some people as a result of this — they wouldn't get such instructions from me — but suppose they go and burn down this man's house.

"A thing like this is very very serious. It's playing with dynamite," Chief Buthelezi said.

17/7/79 N.M

107

# Apology to Inkatha on dog's name

African Affairs Reporter

**MR. COLIN Johnson, a farmer in Mtubatuba who named his dog after Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday appeared before the Hlabisa Inkatha region to explain why he did it.**

Mr. Johnson had been summoned by the Inkatha through Mr. P. H. Torlage, the retiring Commissioner-General of the Zulus and the meeting was held at KwaZulu Government offices in Mtubatuba.

After severe cross-examination by the Inkatha members Mr. Johnson said the name Gatsha was suggested to him for his dog by a friend but refused to reveal his name.

Pressed further, Mr. Johnson said his friend was a Rhodesian citizen. He eventually undertook to find his address and submit it to Inkatha.

## Condition

He also denied that he put the Inkatha tie around the neck of his dog. He said a family friend had done it and also refused to reveal his name. The Inkatha members put pressure on him and he agreed to submit the name on condition that it must not be given to the Press.

Mr. A. T. Mdaki told Mr. Johnson that by naming his dog after Chief Buthelezi, he implied that the Chief was "barking" a lot in his struggle for the liberation of his people and South Africa. He challenged Mr. Johnson to quote one dog which was named after Mr. Vorster.

Mr. Johnson also told Inkatha members he had decided to change the name of his dog.

The meeting resolved that Mr. Johnson's apology

## Bogus surgeon

LONDON — A former meat company employee who posed as a surgeon and conducted numerous operations without medical training or qualifications was jailed for two years. Francis Murphy carried out 17 operations, including an amputation. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

# Buthelezi 'waits' on resignation

N.M. 21/7/79 (107)

Mercury Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG — Dr. Piet Koornhof's regional committees are instruments of apartheid, but Inkatha members will serve on them conditionally to prevent "self-outs" from misleading people further.**

That is the view of the Inkatha leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who reacted yesterday with a wait-and-see stance to the resignation of an Inkatha Central Committee member, Professor Sibusiso Nyembezi, from the Durban - Pietermaritzburg Regional Committee.

Chief Buthelezi said in a statement it was too early to know if Professor Nyembezi did the "right thing" by resigning from the committee, one of six created country-wide by the Minister of Co-operation and Development to advise the Government on Blacks outside the homelands.

At its annual conference recently, Inkatha endorsed conditional participation in the committees, provided that they "are not used as machinery to cosmetise and whitewash apartheid", the KwaZulu chief said.

The movement also reserved the right to withdraw its members "in case the committee turns out to be an instrument for the perpetuation of discrimination".

If Prof. Nyembezi was satisfied after one meeting of the regional committee that the conditions were not being met, Chief Buthelezi had nothing to say.

"But if he did this for an audience, then it is most unfortunate as he is a member of our central committee. He surely must have known from the beginning that we Blacks are willy-nilly living, are educated, are trading and so on within the framework of segregation or separate development. We reject it," he said.

# Inkatha man rejects Piet's committee

Mercury Reporter

**A MEMBER of Inkatha's central committee, Professor Sibusiso Nyembezi, has become the sixth prominent Black personality to turn his back on Dr. Piet Koornhof's regional committees.**

Prof. Nyembezi resigned this week from the Durban-Pietermaritzburg regional committee, one of six created country-wide by the Minister of Co-operation and Development to advise the Government on the position of Blacks outside the homelands.

He said that as a person who did not accept the apartheid policy, participation in the committee became "a futile and frustrating exercise".

Last week, Dr. Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, predicted that at least nine more prominent members of the regional committees would quit.

He spoke after Alexandra Township leader Dominee Sam Buti resigned in disillusionment from the Pretoria-Witwatersrand - Vereeniging regional committee.

At the time the regional committees were set up, another Inkatha member, Mr. A. M. Madlala, criticised Mr. Gibson Thula for serving on one of them.

But Inkatha leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi censured Mr. Madlala and gave his blessing to Mr. Thula.

# Inkatha will keep an eye on 'sellouts'

(107) RDM 21/7/79

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

DR PIET Koornhof's regional committees are instruments of apartheid, but Inkatha members will serve on them conditionally to prevent "sellouts" from misleading people further.

That is the view of Inkatha leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who reacted yesterday with a wait-and-see stance to the resignation of an Inkatha central committee member, Professor Sibusiso Nyembezi, from the Durban-Maritzburg regional committee.

Chief Buthelezi said it was too early to know if Prof Nyembezi did the "right thing" by resigning from the committee, one of six created countrywide by the Minister of Co-operation and Development to advise the Government on blacks outside the homelands.

At its annual conference recently, Inkatha endorsed conditional participation in the committees, provided that they "are not used as machinery to cosmetise and whitewash apartheid", the KwaZulu chief said.

Inkatha also reserved the right to withdraw its members "in case the committee turns out to be an instrument for the perpetuation of discrimination".

"I have only heard rumours that Prof Nyembezi has resigned from the regional committee on which he had, on his own, agreed to serve," Chief Buthelezi said. "I do not propose to chide him for his decision, which is his own."

If Prof Nyemebezi was satisfied after one meeting of the regional committee that the conditions were not being met, Chief Buthelezi had nothing to say.

"But if he did this for an audience, then it is most unfortunate as he is a member of our central committee. He surely must have known from the beginning that we blacks willy-nilly are living, are educated, are trading and so on within the framework of segregation or separate development. We reject it," he said.

Chief Buthelezi added: "But we in Inkatha, involved as we are in constituency politics, cannot abandon our people so that sellouts can further mislead them even through instruments of apartheid such as these committees."

It would be a tragic error if Prof Nyembezi's judgement was premature. "But if it turns out that he is right in his judgement, it will have been a good thing to withdraw.

"It is too early for me to know what is the right thing."

Among the most prominent Inkatha members serving on the committees is KwaZulu's principal urban representative, Mr Gibson Thula.

a) deferral method

b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming

   a) deferral method

   b) liability method

   (assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

   Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

   b) deferral method

   Assume the tax rate remains 42%

## DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 1647 27 Julie 1979

MNYAMANASTREEKSOWERHEID, DISTRIK MATHANJANA.—HEFFING VAN 'N BELASTING

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Mnyamanastreeksowerheid, ingestel kragtens die bepalings van artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Swart Owerhede, 1951 (Wet 68 van 1951), kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 6 van genoemde Wet op Swart Owerhede, 1951, met die goedkeuring van die Staatspresident, soos volg bepaal het:

1. 'n Belasting van twee rand per jaar word gehef op elke belastingpligtige vir vyf agtereenvolgende jare met ingang van 1 Februarie 1980.

2. Die belasting gehef by paragraaf 1 word betaal voor of op 1 Mei van die jaar ten opsigte waarvan dit betaalbaar is.

3. Vir die doeleindes van die heffing van die belasting by paragraaf 1, beteken—

"jaar" 'n tydperk wat op die eerste dag van Februarie van 'n jaar begin en op die laaste dag van Januarie van die daaropvolgende jaar eindig; en

"belastingpligtige" 'n volwasse manlike Swarte wat gewoonlik woonagtig is in die gebied ten opsigte waarvan die Mnyamanastreeksowerheid ingestel is.

## DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 1647 27 July 1979

MNYAMANA REGIONAL AUTHORITY, DISTRICT OF MATHANJANA.—LEVYING OF A RATE

It is hereby notified that the Mnyamana Regional Authority, established under the provisions of section 2 (1) of the Black Authorities Act, 1951 (Act 68 of 1951), has, with the approval of the State [illegible] by virtue of the powers vested in it by sec[illegible] the said Black Authorities Act, 1951, deter[illegible] follows:

1. A rate of two rand per year shall be le[illegible] every ratepayer for five successive years [illegible] from 1 February 1980.

2. The rate levied under paragraph 1 sha[illegible] on or before 1 May of the year in respect [illegible] it is payable.

3. For the purposes of the levying of the [illegible] paragraph 1—

"ratepayer" means an adult male Black [illegible] resident in the area in respect of which the M[illegible] Regional Authority has been established; and

"year" means a period commencing on [illegible] day of February of any year and ending o[illegible] day of January of the following year.

Pastoralism: An Ecological Model

By

Andrew B. Smith
Dept of Archaeology
Univ. of Cape Town
Rondebosch, Cape 7700
South Africa

Abstract

The marginal grassland/woodland environments which are a fundamental part of African pastoral ecology require a seasonal transhumance to exploit the resources to the fullest.

Rainfall is the most important element in pastoral ecology that controls several dependent variables, such as vegetation, standing water and tsetse distribution. The importance of tsetse as a control indicator of seasonal land-use is stressed.

Measurements of present moisture indices as a function of carrying capacity and land-use should be possible to extrapolate into the prehistoric past as long as data is available on palaeo-environmental conditions.

## DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

GG 6601

No. R. 1630 27 Julie 1979

REGULASIES.—KWAZULU - ONTWIKKELINGSKORPORASIE, BEPERK—WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING R. 1008 VAN 1978

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 26 van die Wet op die Bevordering van die Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling van Swart State, 1968 (Wet 46 van 1968), wysig ek, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, hierby die regulasies vervat in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1008 van 1978 soos in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit.

P. G. J. KOORNHOF, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling.

### BYLAE

1. Regulasie 2 word hierby gewysig deur die volgende voorbehoudsbepaling aan die einde daarvan in te voeg:

"Met dien verstande dat totdat die hoofkantoor te Ulundi gevestig is, die Korporasie se kantoor in Umlazi as hoofkantoor sal dien.".

## DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(107)

No. R. 1630 27 July 1979

REGULATIONS.—KWAZULU DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 1008 OF 1978

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 26 of the Promotion of the Economic Development of Black States Act, 1968 (Act 46 of 1968), I, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, hereby amend the regulations contained in Government Notice R. 1008 of 1978 as set out in the Schedule hereto.

P. G. J. KOORNHOF, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

### SCHEDULE

1. Regulation 2 is hereby amended by the insertion of the following proviso at the end thereof:

"Provided that until the head office is established in Ulundi, the Corporation's office in Umlazi will serve as head office.".



2. Die volgende regulasie word hierby na regulasie 7 ingevoeg:

"7A. (1) Geen direkteur mag sonder die vooraf-verkreë goedkeuring van die Raad regstreeks of onregstreeks betrokke raak by 'n kontrak met die Korporasie, deel hê in die winste of verliese van enige kontrak met die Korporasie of op enige ander wyse 'n geldelike belang in die sake van die Korporasie verkry nie.

(2) Indien 'n direkteur se eggenote, sy vennoot, die vennoot van sy eggenote, sy werkgewer (behalwe die Regering van KwaZulu of die Staat) of die werkgewer van sy eggenote (behalwe die Regering van KwaZulu of die Staat) regstreeks of onregstreeks betrokke raak by 'n kontrak met die Korporasie, deel het in die winste of verliese van enige kontrak met die Korporasie of op enige ander wyse 'n geldelike belang verkry in die sake van die Korporasie, moet sodanige direkteur die aard en omvang van sodanige belang aan die Raad bekend maak.".

3. Regulasie 8 word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in paragraaf (f) die uitdrukking "insolvent raak" deur die uitdrukking "deur 'n bevoegde hof insolvent verklaar word" te vervang; en

(b) deur paragraaf (g) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(g) indien hy versuim om te voldoen aan die bepalings van regulasie 7A.".

4. Regulasie 14 word hierby gewysig deur die woord "sekretaris" deur die woord "voorsitter" te vervang.

5. Regulasie 15 word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

"Die Voorsitter bepaal die tyd en plek van die vergaderings en kan die Raad na goeddunke vir die afhandeling van sake byeen roep, die vergaderings verdaag en andersins reël.".

6. Regulasie 30 word hierby gewysig deur die uitdrukking "enige projek" deur die uitdrukking "die uitoefening van sy funksies" te vervang.

2. The following regulation is hereby inserted after regulation 7:

"7A. (1) No director may, directly or indirectly, become involved in any contract with the Corporation or share in the profits or losses of any contract with the Corporation or in any other manner obtain a financial interest in the business of the Corporation without the prior approval of the Board.

(2) If the spouse of a director, his partner, the partner of his spouse, his employer (except the Government of KwaZulu or the State) or the employer of his spouse (except the Government of KwaZulu or the State) directly or indirectly becomes involved in any contract with the Corporation or shares in the profits or losses of any contract with the Corporation or in any other manner obtains a financial interest in the business of the Corporation, such director shall disclose to the Board the nature and extent of such interest.".

3. Regulation 8 is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution in paragraph (f) for the expression "become insolvent" of the expression "is declared insolvent by any competent court of law"; and

(b) by the substitution for paragraph (g) of the following paragraph:

"(g) if he fails to comply with the provisions of regulation 7A.".

4. Regulation 14 is hereby amended by the substitution for the word "secretary" of the word "chairman.".

5. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 15:

"The Chairman shall appoint the time and place of the meetings and may convene the Board for the dispatch of business, adjourn or otherwise regulate the meetings as he may deem fit.".

6. Regulation 30 is hereby amended by the substitution for the expression "any project" of the expression "the execution of its functions".

# Buthelezi is firm on land

KWAZULU would refuse consolidation of its territory based on an assumption that the homeland would eventually opt for independence, the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Speaking after a meeting with the Co-operation and Development commission of inquiry set up to look at ways of consolidating the homeland into a single block, Chief Buthelezi said he had accepted the recommendation that more land should be added to the homeland.

"My acceptance was on the understanding that this was only done to give my people more land, which of course they so desperately need.

"I will under no circumstances opt for independence because Kwa Zulu is part of South Africa as a whole," Chief Buthelezi said. — Sapa.

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DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLING

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

# Black consumer power

**The Star's labour reporter, SIEGFRIED HANNIG, summarises a speech by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who advocates consumer boycotts as a new weapon could unite black workers and politicians.**

Black consumer power, once a prime weapon of the American civil rights movement, is now rearing its head in South Africa.

This country's most influential black leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, proposes it as an alternative to the "mass folly" of strikes by workers who "have starving children."

He advocates it in the context of mobilising the people in a liberation struggle which will unite black trade unionists and politicians.

"We stand in a struggle for liberation which makes us one in our oppression," he said in a speech which could have serious repercussions.

**Chief Buthelezi . . . "Blacks must be given power other than that which comes from a gun."**

The Chief Minister of kwaZulu and chairman of the Black Alliance (Inkatha, the coloured Labour Party and the Indian Reform Party) spoke as president of Inkatha, the Zulu political/cultural organisation which stretches across the country.

His speech was delivered in Durban at the inaugural meeting of the Natal branch of the black Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union.

The speech coincided with efforts to extend South Africa's first major consumer boycott in support of a labour struggle from the Western Cape to the Transvaal.

According to the union involved, the boycott has the support of Chief Buthelezi's Black Alliance.

"Any action on the part of workers, which mobilises consumer power to any meaningful degree, will strike terror," the Zulu leader said.

"Such action, together with publicised monitoring of employer codes, is action which workers can and should undertake.

"If bloodshed on a very large scale is going to be avoided, blacks must be given a power other than that which comes from a gun.

"The mobilisation of worker power and consumer power is our contribution to the struggle for liberation."

Blacks would have colossal power if consumerism and unionism were to be related, the chief said.

If small and poor unions wanted to develop bargaining power they would have to look for support from the black communities from which they came.

"No matter how poor a black may be, she or he has always the freedom to buy one brand in preference to another."

Without strike funds to meet family commitments, sustained strike action was hollow idealism.

"It is barbarism to beat up workers who do not heed calls to strike because they have starving children.

"The blunt truth of the matter is that we are not capable of calling work stoppages on any meaningful scale in this country. We do not have the money to do so."

Chief Buthelezi stressed the "inseparableness" of trade union and political interests.

"The separation of trade union interests and political interests is no more than a divide and rule tactic.

"Let us embark on a joint effort to mobilise the people.

"Let us in Inkatha do with you that which you can not do on your own."

The mobilising power of Inkatha was too great to ignore.

"Nobody will be able to call a successful strike of any magnitude either in the Transvaal or Natal without the involvement of Inkatha.

"Inkatha has now emerged as the largest black constituency this country has ever produced."

Touching on the divisions within the black labour movement, Chief Buthelezi said trade unions, like political organisations, were torn apart by internal disputes.

He warned unionists against "charlatans and ego trippers."

"Those who call upon the people to lose their jobs, suffer and die to no avail are curses upon us."

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Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

M.A. (Stellenbosch), Ph.D.
strategiewe Assistente, mev. H.
sekretaresse, mev. B.J. Chapman.
J.J. Morna Cornell en Ruth Rutherfoord assistente en mej. Judith
eit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse
diens geneem. Twee ere-

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar ...

2

15

# Misconduct by Zulu king is alleged in Assembly

Star 6/8/79 (107)

ULUNDI — Allegations that the Zulu king, Zwelithini Goodwill, advocated the use of violence to overthrow the existing order in South Africa, were made in the kwaZulu Legislative Ass embly in Ulundi today.

The allegations were heard at a special session of the Assembly called to consider charges of misconduct against the King.

King Goodwill sat stony-faced os the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, alleged that the King had spoken to the Minister of Justice, Mr C J Mtetwa, advocating the use of violence to upset the status quo.

No further details were given but Mr Mtetwa is due to elaborate in the Assembly later today.

Chief Buthelezi said steps had been taken to institute an inquiry and aspects that would be considered before specific charges against the King were formulated included:

- An allegation that the King pointed a firearm at Prince N Zulu.
- Mistreatment of members of the Usuthu tribe who apparently resisted being called up for a regiment on the instructions of the King.
- A claim that a Mr Nkambule was dragged at the end of a rope behind a vehicle either on the instructions of the King or with his consent.
- An assault on Mr E G Mlambo by pinching parts of his anatomy, again on the instructions or with the knowledge of the King.
- An allegation that the King denied people their right to plough unless they contributed to the building of one of the King's houses.
- An allegation that the King violated the constitution by participating in political activites.

Chief Buthelezi revealed details of a series of questions that had been submitted by the King dealing with allegations made against him. These included a demand that he be told the identity of the person who had told the kwaZulu Government about statements allegedly made by him. Chief Buthelezi had replied in writing but was not prepared to release the identity of the informant.

The King is due to answer the allegations later today.

c) Ander Iede:

4

s van Rooyen
I. Wilson

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die

-Afrika
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ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhouding, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Star 7/8/79 (107)

# Zulu House in uproar as King bolts

Own Correspondent

Ulundi

**Tension was electric in Ulundi last night after King Goodwill Zwelethini of the Zulus had bolted amid pandemonium from the National Assembly after accusations that he had advocated violence to bring change in South Africa.**

The king leapt from his royal box, jumped right over the box normally used by the Commissioner-General, nearly bowled over a senior security policeman and fled into the night pursued by two other policemen, who caught him about a kilometre away and took away his pistol.

The drama occurred on the eve of the visit to kwaZulu by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who is due to meet the king among others.

As security policemen rushed out to find the King, members of his Usuthu tribe marched belligerently up and down outside demanding "action."

Members of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement came on the scene and defused an explosive situation by removing the Usuthu ringleaders.

It was learned later that the Usuthu were extremely agitated and were demanding that violence be used to resolve the confrontation in the National Assembly. A number of firearms had allegedly been distributed in the Usuthu area.

This led to unprecedented security arrangements during the Assembly sitting. Security policemen never left Chief Buthelezi's side and escorted his car.

Armed police were posted at all entrances and senior security officers sat inside the House.

## Princess arrives

Shortly after the King had run off, a car with a Nongoma registration — the king's home district — drove up with the king's wife, Princess Mantfombi. A security policeman handed her the gun they had taken from him.

The king's action came after a long debate in which he had denied a host of serious allegations made against him. These included the claim that he [illegible] the use of [illegible] the existing order in South Africa.

The king vehemently denied this claim, saying the Minister of Justice, to whom the call to violence was allegedly made, was a liar.

The Minister, Mr C J Mtethwa, said he was prepared to accept a denial from the king, but being called a liar was totally unacceptable.

Although several senior members of the assembly, including the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, had earlier given the king the opportunity to resolve the confrontation by asking the assembly to discontinue inquiries into the King's alleged misconduct, he pointedly refused to do so.

It could not be established early today whether the king had returned to his royal residence at Nongoma last night. His whereabouts were not known this morning.

Chief Buthelezi said today that "The royal family talked to him and the matter was settled amicably. There will not be an inquiry since the assembly decided to drop all charges," he said.

# Drama as Zulu King flees from Assembly

African Affairs Correspondent

**ULUNDI — The King of the Zulus leapt over a tall enclosure for diplomats in the Legislative Assembly here last night, burst through a closed door and disappeared into the dark.**

His frightening and sudden act occurred as the House seemed to be moving toward deadlock with King Goodwill Zwelithini after a day of debate over his alleged political misconduct.

As the King smashed out of the House pandemonium broke loose with members shouting and running for the doors while visitors — many of them the King's supporters screamed and jammed exits in their haste to reach the lawns in front of the Assembly building.

Quietly but quickly the King's beautiful wife, Princess Mantombi, left her seat among the women of the Royal Family and ran to the door.

## *Zulus shouted*

While Dr. Baldwin Ngubane was proposing that the inquiry into the King's behaviour be withdrawn, Zulus were shouting and searching for their King who could not be found among the small houses clustered around the Assembly hall.

Dr. Ngubane's resolution, presented within a minute after the King's leap into the night was clear in the King's favour and came after he had rejected the pleas of a number of speakers who urged him to ask for the cancellation of the inquiry.

Such an appeal by the King would have been an implied admission that he was guilty and he plainly did not intend to make such an admission.

Later the House unanimously passed a resolution accepting the King's appeal that peace prevail and that the past be forgotten.

It also revoked the resolution calling for an inquiry into the King's misconduct in view of his stated intention to work harmoniously with the Assembly and the Cabinet.

Earlier, while many Africans outside the House adopted a threatening attitude toward Pressmen and some of the police, the King was already on his way home to Nongoma.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, in the closing minutes of the special one-day session to consider the King's behaviour gave the members the latest news

• TURN TO PAGE 2

# Joe Ash takes leave after Mercury reports

Municipal Reporter

DURBAN Management Committee chairman Mr. Joe Ash was granted two months' leave from Council following an application put before yesterday's meeting as a matter of urgency.

Mr. Ash, who arrived almost 15 minutes late for the start of the open Council session, had already warned the town clerk, Mr. Gordon Haygarth, by telephone, that he wished to make a statement.

On his arrival Mr. Ash said he had asked for a statement which he had prepared to be circulated.

He used a rule of order to introduce a matter of public importance on which he wished to address the Council in support of his application for consent to take leave for two months.

Mr. Ash's statement read as follows:

"In this morning's edition of The Natal Mercury there appeared two items of interest. The first, reported on the front page and the second page, seeks to convey an impression which is unfounded and misleading.

"The second item is the editorial from which it emerges that the newspaper's purpose is to further its objection to the erection of billboards in Durban.

"While a newspaper is entitled to adopt and disseminate its views on matters of public interest (including billboards) it should not seek to bolster its case by a reference to contract BH 10 which has nothing to do with the issue of billboards."

This contract was awarded to Bestconstructo for 1 244 dwellings in the Indian area of Phoenix.

Mr. Ash's statement continues: "Both the editorial and the article suggest, to put it no higher, that I was guilty of improper conduct in relation to the awarding of contract BH 10. This is not so.

"Apart from my own recollections, I have had the opportunity of reading again the minutes of all the relevant meetings. When the issue of contract BH 10 was discussed, both at committee and Council level, the only question was which of the tenders submitted by Bestconstructo should be accepted.

"The question whether any other tender should be accepted, was never raised at any meeting at which I was present or at which I was entitled to be present.

"The imputation that I was acting covertly in Longtill's interests is unfounded. My interest was that the minimum standards set by the Council for Indian housing should not be further reduced.

"The imputation is also defamatory of me and I will be consulting my legal advisors.

"So far as contract BH 10 is concerned, my slate is clean.

"However, the dust which has been stirred up will need time to settle. This will be best achieved in my absence, and in the circumstances I think I should ask the Council to consent to my taking leave for a period of two months."

He said this would enable the proper authorities to make a full investigation which, he was sure, would show that he had not acted improperly in regard to BH 10.

See also Page 3

7/8/79

# Greater Zulu voice

(107)

UNLIKE the Africans of Soweto, Zulus appear to be welcoming the Community Council system that will give them greater say in their own civic affairs.

The community council elections in Soweto produced a 5 percent poll primarily because Blacks there felt Pretoria was fobbing them off with a cosmetic and limited authority.

At Hambanati, near Tongaat, 68 percent of the voters made it clear last month that they were prepared to give the system a chance.

A high poll is now expected in Lamontville this week in the first, and last, metropolitan community council election.

The Zulu approach is in keeping with the Inkatha policy of non-violence and negotiation, but it also indicates a mature willingness to learn.

In the past, townships were run by White officials with Blacks in advisory roles. Community Council members will have to make firm decisions on housing matters, the combating of unlawful occupation of land and buildings, the allocation and administration of sites for churches, schools and shops, the approval of building plans, the promotion of community development, beautification and maintenance of residential areas and the establishment of security guards.

The transfer of these powers will be staggered. In a very real sense the councillors will have to learn to walk before they can run.

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# The battlefield signal of hope

TIM MUIL
African Affairs Correspondent

**THE historic meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi on the battlefield at Ulundi yesterday was hardly a clash of arms. But it highlighted fundamentally different aspirations.**

Their obviously friendly relationship seemed to augur well for the future of democracy to which the Chief referred when he said many people despised him for "daring to be involved against you in democratic opposition."

Mr. Botha, speaking to about 7 000 Zulus who frequently showed appreciation of his asides, again expressed approval of separate development while calling on Blacks to join in a unified strategy against Marxism.

Replying later, Chief Buthelezi rejected the homeland system because he said it was not a solution for hungry Blacks. He also told Mr. Botha that violence could not be averted by marching "to the beat of anti-communist drums." The time for slogan-making was past.

"It is not communists who create the spectre of violence which we see between us. The violence is that which may flow because you reach the point where you cannot control your constituency and I cannot control mine," the Chief said.

"There is fear and anger in the land. There are Whites who ring curfew bells to drive the 'kaffirs' off the streets and there are Blacks who regard 'Whitey' as worthy game for the plucking."

This difference of opinion was somewhat obscured yesterday as thousands of Zulus feted the Prime Minister and Dr. Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, after their arrival by helicopter in the Zulu capital.

The warm welcome the Chief and his Cabinet gave Mr. Botha and Dr. Koornhof was echoed by about 7 000 Zulus who clearly felt that Mr. Botha had given them more hope for the future than any previous Premier.

The clenched fist salutes of Inkatha that met the Government party were symbolic of Black aspirations and indicative of different standpoints, but were in no way hostile.

Indeed, the former Regent, Prince Israel, deputising for King Goodwill who fled the Legislative Assembly on Monday night, hailed Mr. Botha's visit to KwaZulu as the first by a Prime Minister since General Hertzog.

## *Far apart*

But while Mr. Botha and the Chief emphasised co-operation and friendship, their speeches underlined how far apart they stood

Mr. Botha said South Africa needed a joint strategy to face the "uncertainties of the future". The attack, he said, was not aimed against Whites only.

"I believe this because the onslaught ultimately has its roots in selfish Marxist imperialism and in the godless Marxist doctrine, both of which pose a threat to the cherished values of all the peoples of so..."

THE PRIME Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, with the official helicopter in the background, meets Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at Ulundi yesterday. His visit was the first by a Prime Minister to the Zulus since General Hertzog's before World War II. On the right is Prince Israel, the Senior Prince, who stood in for King Goodwill.

MR. P. W. BOTHA arrives on the old battlefield of Ulundi yesterday, where he was met by Inkatha members carrying placards that expressed hope, friendship and democratic opposition.

Die vaste personeel bestaan u.
Hendrik W. van der Merwe, M.A. (St
(Kalifornië), die Administratiewe
Albertyn en 'n deeltydse sekretares

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8/8/79 (107)

But the systematic development of an organised, self-activated and self-sufficient society in Black States should be brought about and maintained "only within the framework of their economic progress."

## Startled

Chief Buthelezi said that while Mr. Botha's actions had brought hope to Blacks, his statement in Parliament that apartheid was dead "startled most of us since we have not yet witnessed its funeral."

Blacks realised apartheid could not be destroyed quickly

However, Blacks did consider Mr. Botha's statement as significant "as we seem to be reaching an agreement as Whites and Blacks that apartheid must be destroyed."

But he warned that while he was involved in "so-called homeland politics, I realise that homeland politics is no solution to the hungry, to the disenfranchised, to the jailed, to the homeless and to those who have been made stateless."

Mr. Botha and he had been thrown together by fate.

"My hope is that your visit is symbolic of what we can do together. If you and I cannot work together to arrive at a position which both your constituency and mine will support, intransigence on the part of Whites will make me an enemy of the State."

He realised Mr. Botha had difficulty in persuading Whites to accept "me as a partner in a unitary State".

(107) 8/8/79 Post

# Zulu King bolts and flees

**THE atmosphere was electric in Ulundi this week after the Zulu King, Goodwill Zwelithini, bolted from the Legislative Assembly and ran off into the night on the eve of the visit by the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.**

The King leapt from his royal box in spectacular fashion, jumping right over the box normally used by the Commissioner-General and nearly bowled over a senior security policeman sitting in the enclosure.

He ran off into the night persued by two security policemen. The men caught up with him about one kilometre from the Legislative Assembly, and removed a pistol he was carrying.

Shortly after this a car with a Nongoma registration — the King's home district — drove up with the King's wife, Princess Mantfombi. The security policeman handed the gun to her.

The King's action came after a long debate in which he had denied a host of serious allegations made against him. These included the claim that he had advocated the use of violence to change the existing order in South Africa.

The King vehemently denied this claim, saying that the Minister of Justice, to whom the call to violence was allegedly made, was a liar.

The Minister, Mr C J Mtethwa, said he was prepared to accept a denial from the King, but being called a liar was totally unacceptable.

Although several senior members of the Assembly, including the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, had earlier given the King the opportunity to resolve the confrontation by asking the Assembly to discontinue inquiries into the King's alleged misconduct, he pointedly refused to do so.

Dr B Ngubane had just begun speaking and was about to introduce a motion which would have ended the inquiry and restored the King's salary, when the King leapt from his royal seat without warning.

Princess Mantfombi, who was sitting in the gallery, apeared to scream loudly as he did so and pandemonium reigned in the Assembly for a few minutes.

King Zwelithini

As Security Policemen rushed out to find the King, members of the Usuthu tribe were marching up and down in belligerent fashion demanding "action".

They confronted senior security police officers demanding to know the whereabouts of the King and asking them why they had not restrained the King when he fled from the Assembly.

Members of Inkatha appeared on the scene and removed the ring-leaders, and the explosive atmosphere that was beginning to build up was defused.

Speaking in the Assembly minutes after the incident, Chief Buthelezi said he did not know whether the King's action was "arranged or otherwise".

He thanked the Assembly for staying calm, saying: "An ugly incident would have developed had this not been the case.

"You don't know what this was supposed to have sparked off, but it could have ended in an ugly incident," Chief Buthelezi said.

**POST** learned that members of the Usuthu tribe — the King's area — were extremely agitated and many were demanding that violence be used to solve confrontation with the Legislative Assembly. A number of firearms had allegedly been distributed in the Usuthu area.

This culminated in unprecedented security arrangements during the sitting of the Assembly. Security policemen never left Chief Buthelezi's side, and they also escorted his car to and from the Assembly.

Armed policemen were posted at all the entrances and senior security police officers sat in the Assembly during the proceedings.

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# SLOGANS OUT, BOTHA HEARS

**THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha has called on KwaZulu leaders for a national strategy against "the Marxist onslaught".**

But he was immediately told by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi that anti-communist slogans added fuel to the fire.

"Whites hear these calls as calls to suppress legitimate black political aspirations. That is how we blacks also hear these anti-communist slogans," he said.

Their exchange took place in speeches yesterday at Ulundi on the Prime Minister's arrival from Ciskei on the second leg of his homeland tour.

Mr Botha, who is accompanied by his Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, arrived to an enthu-

**POST REPORTER**

siastic welcome by people in Inkatha uniform who lined the streets.

They held placards reading, "We believe apartheid is dead", "We are in favour of national dialogue", "Your Upington speech raised our hopes".

Mr Botha said Dr Koornhof would not take it amiss if he said he changed a policy whenever he wished.

"Now that I am Prime Minister, we will do it together," Mr Botha said.

Chief Buthelezi said in his reply that Dr Koornhof startled most black people with his statements in America that apartheid was dead, "since we have not yet witnessed its funeral."

"Now is the time to sit down together, to devise ways and means of effecting that destruction," he said.

Chief Buthelezi apologised to the Prime Minister for the absence of King Goodwill Zwelithini from the reception. Referring to the incidents the day before when King Goodwill rushed out of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, he told the gathering that the king was ill and was advised by his doctor not to attend.



kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die Konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belangstel.

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligtings teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeamptes van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en teenoor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

Desember 1978

# Botha seeking black confidence

107

Argus Correspondent Argus 8/8/79.

DURBAN. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is turning his homelands tour into a determined mission to regain the confidence of homeland leaders.

This is seen to be the main implication of his major policy announcement before thousands of Zulus who welcomed him at Ulundi yesterday.

With KwaZulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and his Cabinet and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, sitting behind him on the platform, Mr Botha said:

'Dr Koornhof will not take it amiss if I say he changes the policy every time he wants to.

'Now that I'm Prime Minister we'll do it together. We'll change the policy whenever necessary and in the interests of South Africa.'

He had decided to dedicate the rest of his life to bringing about good neighbourliness and to make South Africa safe.

The Prime Minister's conciliatory speech was followed by an attacking address by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in which he said it was early to judge Mr Botha's performance as Priem Minister.

But the Prime Minister's Upington speech had given blacks some hope that Mr Botha may turn out to be an exception to the long list of failures who preceded him.

**WATERSHED**

Black hopes were further raised by Mr Botha's support of Dr Koornhof on Crossroads and Alexandra township and his statement that apartheid was dead, although the latter startled blacks because they had not attended the funeral.

The statement was nevertheless considered to be a watershed pronouncement because it was the first time that agreement was reached between whites and blacks that apartheid should be destroyed.

Now was the time to sit down together to devise ways and means of effecting that destruction.

Mr Botha and Dr Koornhof met the full KwaZulu Cabinet last night for talks before they flew on to Gavani today, where they were due to meet the Gazankulu Cabinet.

The Prime Minister was also to address members of the homeland's Legislative Assembly.

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c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosma
Professor A.
Mnr N. Danie
Mnr Achmat D
Professor R.
Professor J.
Mnr René de
Dr I.D. du P
Professor J.
Professor J.
Mnr A. Flede
Professor R.
Mnr G.J. Ger
Eerw. D. Gum
Professor A.
Dr Gertrud H
Mnr F.A. Jac
Mnr H.M. Jim

d) Twee Ere-Fell

Professor
Dr Sheila

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ent van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering,
American Friends Service Committee en kollegas
aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

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senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting
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erland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Pro-
tvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die
meerde Kerken in Holland.

or J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe
, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite
al en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels-
ustriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

nferensies

de 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies
:

likse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee-
Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Insti-
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Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

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Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Ondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

# Joint strategy needed Botha tells Zulus

ULUNDI — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, said here yesterday he firmly believed that a joint strategy was necessary to face the uncertainties of the future, which arose from the hostile onslaught against Southern Africa.

He was addressing more than 8 000 Zulus after his arrival here earlier yesterday.

"The danger of the hostile onslaught is such, and the forces stacked against us so great, that we cannot succeed without a plea to God for deliverance however good our joint secular strategy for survival may be."

He emphasised that if people did their Christian duty towards one another every day, they could sleep and rest assured at night.

"I have no doubt in my mind that the hostile onslaught is placing each and every people of Southern Africa in a position of grave danger."

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said he believed people in politics should avoid developments which entailed violence to bring about change in South Africa.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister said politicians should be wary of relying too much on instruments of war instead of their collective wisdom as South Africans.

Developments which led to violent resistance to change should be avoided at all costs.

The Chief Minister said there were those who hoped, because Mr Botha was the first Prime Minister of South Africa to visit KwaZulu, that his visit would one day be seen as a major event.

There were those, on the other hand, who saw no hope in what he was doing and regarded his visit to KwaZulu as a non-event, he said.

"If you and I cannot work together to arrive at a position which both your constituency and mine will support, intransigence on the part of the whites will make me an enemy of the state," he told the Prime Minister.

Chief Buthelezi said while he was involved in homeland politics, he had realised more than anyone that it offered no solutions to the hungry.

He said there were tens-of-thousands of blacks within KwaZulu whom he could not help with jobs, homes and security.

— SAPA.

uitbreiding van personeel het ons die nuisie op die —



navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigterslede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder*
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy*
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes*
Professor M.F.Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

PURCHASING OFFICE

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## RURAL FARMING

(3) General (107)

# Save and sow

FM 10/8/79

**Thrift with** a dash of know-how are the main ingredients of a scheme now operating in Natal which, its sponsors say, may be part of the answer to rural poverty and malnutrition.

It is simple, practical and based on self-help. The crux is the formation of savings clubs in rural areas. Money is saved for specific projects which may be either individual or collective. The projects are costed in advance and members are given the advice and training necessary to carry them out. Members elect committees which handle all cash.

Behind the scheme (which has been successful in Malawi and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia) is Pietermaritzburg-based Africa Co-operative Action Trust, a non-profit trust formed by a group of business and professional men. It has the support of the KwaZulu Department of Agriculture and Forestry, the KwaZulu Development Corporation and the Urban Foundation.

The scheme works like this. Individual savings, which amount to R1,50-R2 a week, are collected as club members buy savings stamps or certificates. Their money is deposited in the club's savings account with a convenient bank, building society or post office by committee members who are taught to handle transactions and keep records.

Acat suggests appropriate projects and provides agricultural package programmes tailored to available resources. Before each step is implemented, it is demonstrated and every member is given the chance to try it out. Lists of materials needed and advisory booklets are provided.

Acat started on a trial basis in March near Pietermaritzburg. It has been overwhelmed by the response, says director Von van der Linde. So far 15 clubs have been set up. He hopes to have 150 operating by the year end. When the system has established itself, it will go national.

The present staff of two will go up to 15 by the end of September. Policy is that at least half the field staff should come from the community among whom they work. Acat itself is funded entirely from donations, and has a first year budget of R157 800. The KDC is contributing R60 000 subject to review after six months.

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NM 11/8/79 (107)

# 'Urgent need' for rural development

African Affairs Correspondent

**PART of the defence strategy of the army involved giving local population "something worthwhile to defend in a revolutionary war," said Brigadier C. J. Lloyd, Officer Commanding Natal Command, in Durban yesterday.**

Speaking at the Urban Foundation workshop on rural development, one of the most important forums on development ever held in this country, he outlined the military function in South Africa today.

About 80 percent of its work was of a non-military nature, and he warned: "When selecting and developing a strategy one has to bear in mind that the local population (Black in most cases) is a key factor in the situation. It constitutes the battlefield.

"Force does not provide a lasting solution, it only buys time and should therefore be the last resort because 'bullets kill bodies not beliefs'.

"Once force is being used, the time has run out for most of the other strategies."

Development in a war zone, he said, was impossible. Any development envisaged for a potential operational area had therefore to take place before the war started.

## Quick development

If South Africa wanted to secure the goodwill, loyalty and help of the people in the border and rural regions before terrorism began, socio-economic development would have to be undertaken quickly.

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, dean of the faculty of social science at Natal University, told the workshop that rural poverty and not the "bright lights" of town was the primary reason Blacks migrated to urban areas.

Dispelling the popular fallacy that migrants preferred town life, the professor said most Blacks saw town as a place in which to earn money and not in which to live.

The paper he delivered was co-authored by Dr. Valérie Moller of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences.

So difficult were urban conditions and so strong was the pull of the country, that premature retirement would be welcome for Africans if better rural opportunities were available.

Commercial farming had great prestige among Africans and would solve the problems of family separation and social dislocation.

There was also a deep-seated desire for autonomy, and he warned that the migrants' acceptance of lower wages from rural employment would sour if the "employment amounts to no more than closely supervised wage-labour on public sector industrialised agricultural projects".

## Adequate land

He recommended that adequate tracts of land be added to KwaZulu near its major centres, and these should be planned as fairly dense, relatively intensive, semi-economic, garden developments for "commuter migrants".

The authorities should provide specialised extension and marketing services. The schemes would have to be supervised and administered while giving the "settlers" a sense of independence.

Professor Schlemmer felt that if such development did emerge the morale of migrants would be improved, the social costs of migrant labour would be minimised and an alternative to the present dense informal settlements and "shack farming" on the outskirts of towns would be found.

Opening the workshop, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said: "Even if the word apartheid had never seen the light of day, the problems of rural development would still be staring us in the face as is the case in the whole Third World."

"In dealing with any development involving rural Blacks too much importance is attached to the political absurdities of apartheid rather than to the fact of Black destitution and under-development in the rural areas," he said.

## No distinction made

His Government was involved in Black development because it made no distinction between rural and urban Blacks.

"They are in fact one people caught up in dire circumstances which are not of their own making."

He lamented the fact that many intellectuals felt that because Pretoria wanted development of rural areas for ideological reasons they should not help the promotion of development.

KwaZulu rejected independence, but there were many thousands of people living in the rural areas without choice.

"The development of these rural areas is as much part of our liberation struggle as any other facet of that struggle."

The entire Zulu Cabinet attended the workshop yesterday and the Chief explained: "We are here because we can never hope to tackle rural development purely within the constraints of our budget."

He hoped "some plan of action" would come out of the workshop to make possible private sector help for development.

He warned: "The by-passing of these areas by development has got to be brought to a halt if we must ever hope that we have a chance of bringing about peaceful change."

## Co-ordinated strategy

The private sector had to involve itself in rural development "in view of the desperate need for a co-ordinated strategy for rural development and the pending threat of social disaster emanating from rural poverty and unemployment," said Mr. Chris Saunders, chairman of the foundation.

He said it was no longer possible to distinguish between urban and rural problems.

Mr. Saunders told his audience that one of the most interesting developments in recent years was the realisation by businessmen "that we are in politics whether or not we choose to be.

"I do not mean party politics, but rather that business has a responsibility to help social attitudes, particularly as they affect the role of government and labour involvement in business and not merely react to them."

He said that in this country where most foreign aid and development agencies "are precluded from operating because of political considerations," it was essential that a non-racial, non-political body be established to foster "international contact and solicit overseas resources".

Mr. Saunders added: "The private sector, which has already established a development agency for the urban areas, the Urban Foundation, is the only corporate body which has the resources and the facility for setting up such an agency."

# Service group work in KwaZulu

African Affairs Correspondent

BRIGADIER C.J. Lloyd, officer commanding Natal Command, said in Durban yesterday that 58 National Servicemen were working in specialist fields in KwaZulu.

He was delivering a paper at the Urban Foundation workshop on the need for rural development as part of defence strategy.

A civic action group had been formed at Natal Command and many of its members were now in KwaZulu as advisers on agriculture, law, finance and in technical areas, as doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons and sports organisers.

Twenty-eight members of the section were doctors at Zulu-run hospitals while 11 were agricultural advisers in various outlying areas.

Civic action personnel were also used in urban areas. There was an engineer and an electrician helping with planning and development in Umlazi.

The brigadier added: "All the posting of personnel are done by KwaZulu and Natal Command Civic Action staff.

"The personnel working in KwaZulu are under the guidance and control of KwaZulu officials. For discipline they fall under Natal Command."

All civic action personnel were armed with pistols, and the Black people "realise that the soldier is there to help them and if necessary, to defend them".

(107) 1/8/79 DD

# Gatsha: development is part of our struggle

DURBAN — The development of black rural areas in South Africa was part of the "liberation struggle" in the country, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said here yesterday.

He was officially opening an Urban Foundation workshop on rural development in KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi said he had found over the years that too much time was being spent on condemning apartheid, but little was done to uplift communities that lived in rural areas.

"It does not help blacks to dissipate all our energies apportioning blame as to who is responsible for black dispossession, without doing something to relieve the suffering which black dispossession has caused in the black community in South Africa."

Although the KwaZulu Government was not interested in any so-called homeland independence, it was intensely concerned about the welfare of people living in such rural areas.

"We in KwaZulu take the view that while we reject independence from Pretoria, we cannot, just for ideological reasons, take the view that any development of these areas has got nothing to do with our liberation role.

"Even if South Africa was liberated tomorrow, as we desire it to be, there will still be people living in these areas."

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Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switzerland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

# HAU!

## The week a king's 'performance' sparked a disbelieving cry from his people

by
**OBED KUNENE**
**Editor**
**of Ilanga**

HAU! That was the disbelieving cry on the lips of nearly every Zulu this week as the news spread of how their King Goodwill Zwelithini had "performed" at the National Assembly at Ulundi on Monday night.

In an unprecedented incident, the young athletic monarch bolted from the Assembly and fled into the night, hotly pursued by security policemen. They caught up with him about a kilometre away and relieved him of his pistol.

Wizened Zulu greybeards and other observers agreed it was one of the most bizarre and weird occurrences witnessed in Zulu history.

What happened? Why did the Zulu king do it? What set him off on such an escapade? Unfortunately, no one, except the king himself can answer those questions, and throughout the week he didn't appear like someone willing to tell freely.

Inevitably, though, speculation is rife already.

"The ingonyama (lion) must be have been bewitched", some suggest.

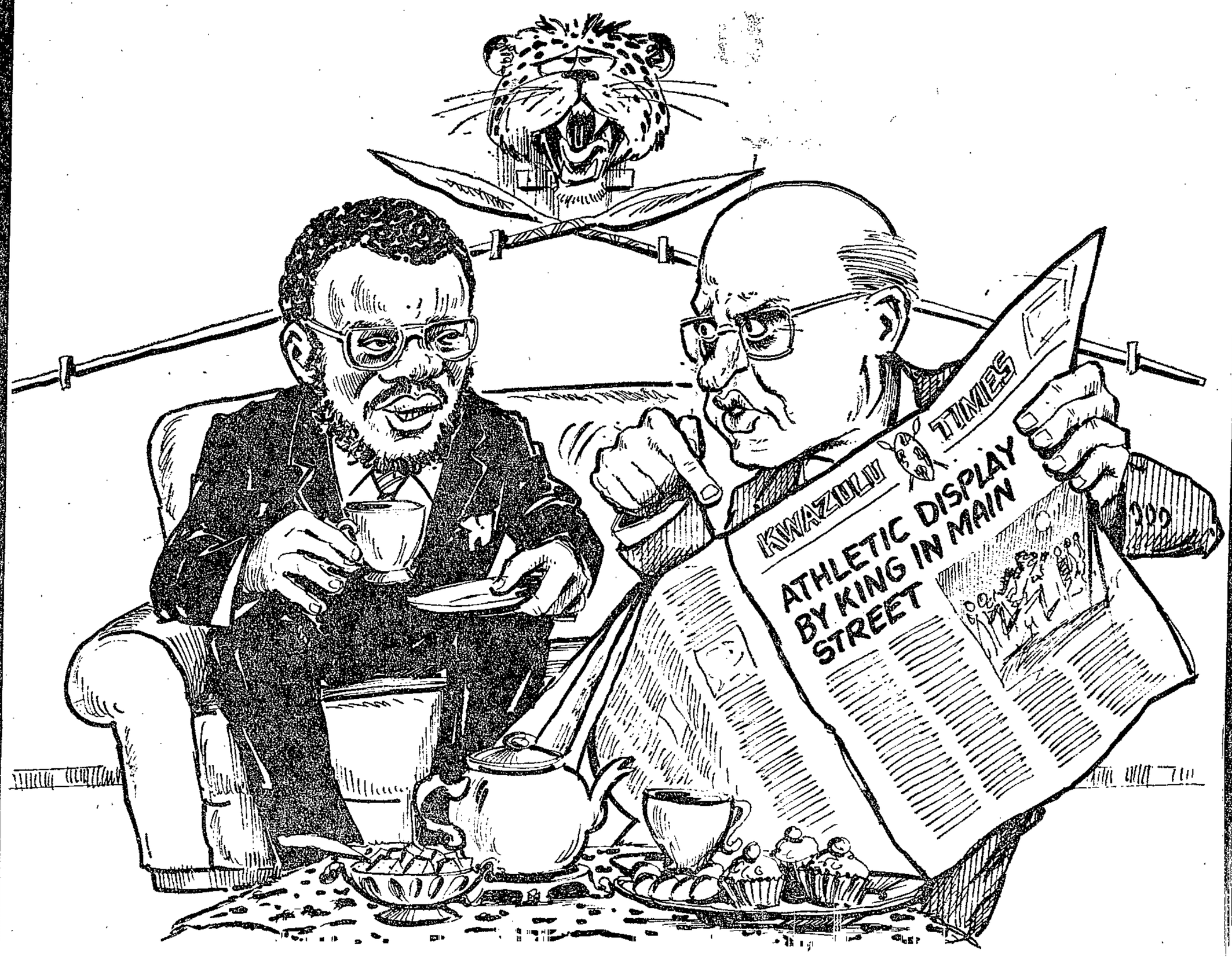
"Blame it on a mischievous tokoloshe", others put in.

"His nerve must have snapped", still others say, although goodness only knows why it should have. For up until then, the special session of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly had been going on reasonably well.

A little tense maybe, but incident-free.

It had been called, on the eve of the P. W. Botha visit to the homeland, to discuss and, hopefully, resolve the long drawn-out feud between King Goodwill and his Government, headed by his uncle and traditional prime minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The king had been accused, inter alia, of having acted disloyally and disrespectfully to his own Government, advocated violence to bring about change in the country,




King Goodwill was repeatedly asked to come to the Assembly to explain for himself and to answer the charges against him. But each time he failed to pitch up. The upshot was the punitive decision unanimously taken to cut his otherwise hefty pay cheque by a substantial amount.

Meanwhile, as the controversy raged, the old royalists versus modernists argument reared its head. The former, comprising mainly members of Zulu royalty and other sympathisers, have always seen the new political dispensation in KwaZulu as an ideal platform through which to regain their past power and glory.

The modernists, comprising largely the urbanised and forward looking, counter by saying that while the monarchy should be retained, as a significant part of Zulu culture and tradition, it should not be allowed to stand in the way of black liberation as a whole.

To that end, say the modernists, they would find it no problem at all to dispense with the old system should it prove to be a hindrance.

What it means, of course, is that Chief Buthelezi, a true blue blood, is put in a highly inviduous position. As an acknowledged leader with a constituency transcending his five million Zulus he cannot afford to go willy nilly with the Zulu "verkramptes" who want an unqualified return to the Shaka days. But neither can he, as a dedicated lover and preserver of the Zulu heritage, turn an altogether dead ear to the cries of the old empire loyalists.

When King Goodwill eventually came to face his inquisitors in the Assembly, it was amid unconfirmed reports of guns and spears having been distributed among members of his Usuthu tribe who were to accompany him. It had also been rumoured that certain elements from Nongoma — the king's domain — were spoiling for "a bit of action". Consequently security arrangements were tightened considerably.

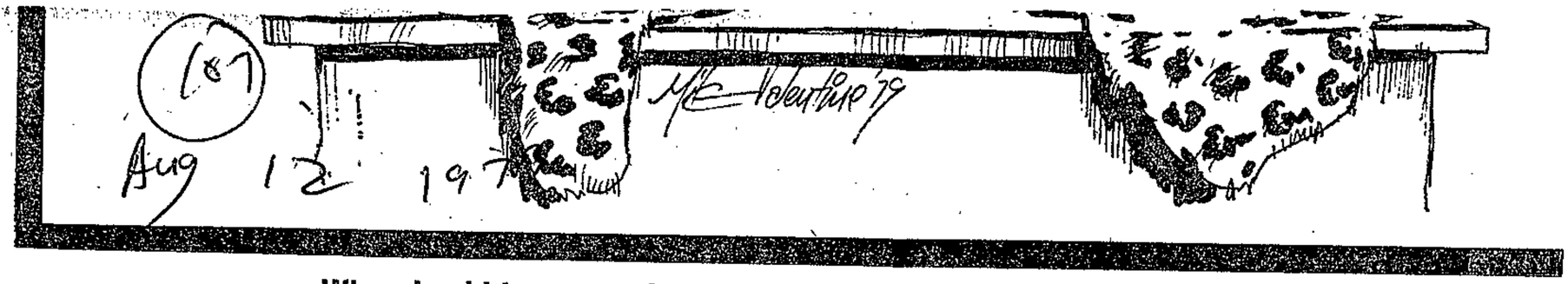
Now, the pundits are wondering the king's wild dash

harboured characters ill-disposed to Chief Buthelezi (they allegedly threatened to assassinate the chief minister) and of constantly dabbling in politics in violation of the Zulu constitution.

The king was virtually on the verge of being forgiven all his alleged sins and a motion to that effect was on the way when bang — off he went careering into the moonlit night like a frightened buck.

So why did he do it?

Zulu political pundits are poo-pooing the witchcraft theories being advanced as the probable cause of the Ulundi royal drama. They insist there was more to it than met the eye. And they base their reasoning on the long, unhappy history of poor relations between the youthful king and his urbane uncle Chief Buthelezi: And also between segments of the Zulu royal family and the so-called commoners.




**When I said I was coming to exercise goodwill, this isn't exactly what I had in mind!**

Since ascending to the throne at the tender age of 23 a little less than a decade ago, King Goodwill has scarcely concealed his ambitions and lust for political power. And not unexpectedly, some anti-Buthelezi factions, both black and white and allegedly inspired by Pretoria, have not been slow to capitalise on this royal vulnerability. Indeed, strenuous efforts were once made to vest all political power in the fledgling KwaZulu state in the hands of the inexperienced monarch. Those efforts were effectively quashed by the more astute Chief Buthelezi.

A clause in the present KwaZulu constitution precludes the King from any political involvement, and explicitly confines his role in the nation to that of "monarchial figurehead".

It was hoped this would keep the ambitious Goodwill in check, but it would appear to have had no such effect. Instead, observers point out, he has proved to be highly recalcitrant and generally given everybody concerned much cause for concern.

Very much against their will, members of the KwaZulu Parliament have had to whip the "ingonyama" smartly back into line a couple of times, at one stage driving him to a tearful, public confession of his sins and a plea for forgiveness. One of the sins had to do with the king's active involvement in the establishment of Inala, a pseudo-opposition political party that lasted no more than a couple of months. It was later established that Dr Rhoodie's now-defunct Department of Information had "fathered" the abortive attempt.

The matter came to a head at the session of the Zulu Assembly last May when a series of startling disclosures were made, all of them seriously implicating King Goodwill. The most serious was the one charging that a royal chauffeur, known to be the king's favourite and close confidant, had on numerous occasions been heard to issue threats against Chief Buthelezi's life.

There was also the allegation that the Zulu monarch had castigated people, without mentioning any names, who "criticised the whites one moment and sat down to tea with them the next."

Most commentators agreed Chief Buthelezi was included among those scornfully referred to by King Goodwill.

There was also the claim the king had indicated he might ask President Samora Machel of Mozambique for military aid, ostensibly for the liberation struggle.

have had any relationship with the alleged threats?

What it means also is that, like it or not, Chief Buthelezi has been compelled to pitch in boots and all to defend himself against an ill-concealed bid for political power by his own kith and kin.

So far he has carefully avoided using his formidable power and influence to crush his weaker but irritatingly persistent opponents. Hence the special session at Ulundi on Monday. It was intended to provide the king and his acolytes with an easy way out of an undesireable impasse. And the king botched it.

So where does everyone go from there?

"Okwamanje angazi" ("At this stage, I don't know"), was all that Chief Buthelezi would say as he assessed the week's unexpected developments.

Sun. Tribune 12/8/79

(107)

# When the trappings of homeland independence just aren't enough to satisfy black aspirations

**By RAY SWART, MP, Chief spokesman for the Opposition on Homeland Affairs**

I HOPE the Prime Minister was serious when he said at Ulundi this week that his Government would change its policy on black homelands whenever necessary. I hope, too, that he realises the extent of the change which will be necessary if the policy is to have any hope of acceptance by blacks.

Certainly he will be committing a colossal blunder if he mistakes the interest created by his grand tour of the homelands and the natural courtesy shown to him as meaning acquiescence by blacks in the Government's separate development policy.

Even if they wanted to, enlightened homeland leaders know they dare not accept the present package deal of "independence" without alienating the mass of black South Africans.

I suspect, too, that even those homeland leaders who may be tempted by the carrot of so-called "independence" recognise that this may only be a temporary and partial expedient, which can never be a substitute for meeting the ultimate aspirations of blacks in South African society as a whole.

Unless and until Mr Botha makes fundamental changes in Nationalist thinking, his product of separate homeland independence will remain unattractive and unsaleable to black consumers.

The fancy wrapping paper represented by the verbal blandishments of Mr Botha and the well-meaning Dr Piet Koornhof will not be enough. They will have to change the produce, and I suggest that some of the minimum changes will have to include:

- The creation of viable, consolidated geographic entities which will include exiting economic growth points.
- The formal linking of the homeland entities with the rest of South Africa and the equal participation of representatives of these "regions" in the decision-making processes, in matters of common concern for all the people of the Republic on the basis of a federal-type constitution system.
- Recognition of the rights of blacks living and working outside the homelands to representation in the legislative bodies which are responsible for law-making in the areas in which they live and work.
- Sharing of a common citizenship for all the people of South Africa and freedom of movement for all throughout South Africa.
- An absolute retreat by the State from all forms of race discrimination.

Without fundamental changes like these, homeland independence can have very little real meaning for blacks.

At best, it offers the trappings of independence, a flag, an anthem, a "parliament", a few substantial government buildings and ministerial homes; And sometimes a sports stadium, a couple of "international" hotels or perhaps the thought of a casino thrown in for good measure. And of course it gives the leaders an administrative infrastructure and a degree of autonomy over the regions they administer, which are often fragmented but always cast in the strictly ethnic mould which is the cornerstone of the philosophy of separate development.

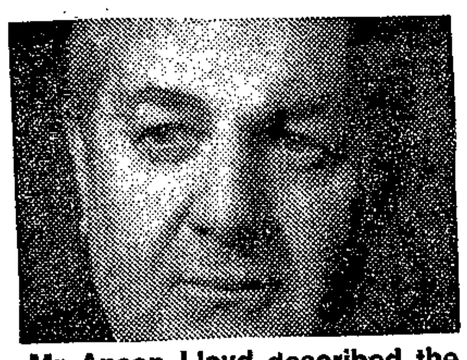
If these can be regarded as plus factors, they are far outweighed by the minus factors. Among these are the following:

- By acceptance of "independence", homeland leaders know that they are denying people of their ethnic group — whether they live in the homelands or in the Republic (as millions do) — any claim to rights and privileges in the rest of South Africa.
- Acceptance of Pretoria style "independence" also means that they are prepared to be locked into their own ethnic compartments and to be distanced from the rest of black South Africa.
- There is no evidence yet that any of the homelands are economically viable, so in effect they become nothing more than "independent dependencies".
- More often than not those in Pretoria who draw boundaries display a remarkable facility for excluding existing economic growth points from homeland areas. How can any protagonist of the declared Nat policy of "giving back to the blacks that which was theirs" justify the exclusion of the Richards Bay growth point from KwaZulu?
- Consolidation and boundaries are often a major problem because they are highly costly and involve the uprotting of thousands of people. And sometimes it just can't be done anyway. KwaZulu for example is in 40 pieces scattered all over Natal: Government plans so far indicate that it can be consolidated into 10 pieces but no less. How does one effectively administer and control an "independent" country thus fragmented?
- Homelands know in advance that if they take "independence" they will not be accepted into the international community, nor even the OAU. They are like tiny satellites launched into orbit in a hostile atmosphere and totally dependent for their countries continued existence on the "mother" state.

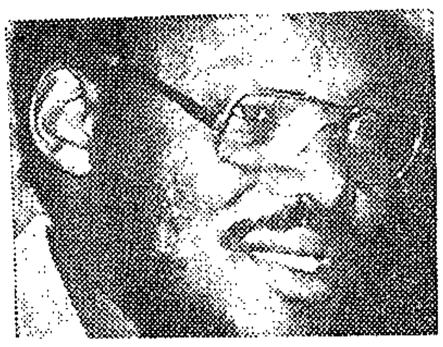
It is good that Mr Botha is touring the homeland areas. The more dialogue he has with black leaders the better, and I sincerely hope he has an open mind on the changes which are needed. But in the end, he is going to need to be very tough indeed if he is going to persuade his party — Dr Treurnicht ET AL — to make those changes which will need to involve the dismantling of much of the philosophy of separate development itself.

## After the Urban Foundation workshop the cry goes out . . .

# HELP!



Mr Anson Lloyd described the population explosion as a time-bomb "which threatens to engulf us all"



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who warned of the danger of failing to develop KwaZulu

Brigadier Charles Lloyd, who described the active role the SADF is playing in uplifting the people of KwaZulu

# Homeland poverty a major threat to peace, harmony

By Terry McElligott

RURAL development in KwaZulu and other impoverished areas is so badly needed that the problem poses a threat to democracy and our Western way of life.

This was one of the warnings given in Durban this week at an Urban Foundation workshop which focussed on what private people could do for rural development in the Zulu homeland.

Top-flight speakers also warned that:

- To avoid a "ghastly repetition" of urban violence it is vital to work for a better environment in the rural areas as well as urban districts;
- Rural poverty and unemployment pose a threat of social disaster;
- The loyalty, goodwill and co-operation of the local population in KwaZulu and elsewhere have to be secured in countering insurgency.

Many people attending the workshop were surprised to hear of the active role of the South African Defence Force in social upliftment programmes to secure this loyalty.

This was described by Brigadier Charles Lloyd, Officer Commanding Natal Command, who said: "The insurgents have to be denied every opportunity of exploiting friction points, grievances or dissatisfaction."

In terms of the SADF defence strategy, social upliftment in the border and rural areas was as important as in the urban areas.

A "civic action section" at Natal Command started to deploy personnel in KwaZulu 18 months ago. Among the fields in which these qualified national servicemen were working were medicine, dentistry and agriculture. They also organised sports and advised on legal and financial matters.

As soldiers they had to carry weapons (pistols) but "the black people realise that the soldier is there to help them and, if necessary, to defend them."

Speakers underlined the enormity of the task in tackling poverty, unemployment and underdevelopment in KwaZulu. The resident black population of the homeland will rise from some 3,28 million in 1980 to about six million at the turn of the century.

The main address was given by Mr Chris Saunders, Natal chairman of the Urban Foundation, who said that most foreign aid and international development agencies could not operate in South Africa and the homelands because of political considerations.

"It is vitally necessary to establish a non-racial, non-political agency which can foster international contact and solicit overseas resources," he said.

"The private sector, which has already established a development agency (the Urban Foundation) for the urban areas, is the only body which has the resources and the facility for establishing such an agency.

"At this point I must stress the need for co-operation between the public and private sectors, and I firmly believe that one of the prime tasks of the Urban Foundation is its role as a catalyst between the two."

He spoke of the desperate need for a co-ordinated strategy for rural development but stressed that the urban and rural problems were intertwined.

"Our society in Natal and KwaZulu within the next two decades will become more and more integrated through the pressures of population. And the only choice which we have is to determine whether we will allow the principles of a free enterprise society or not — which in essence means that we will either be mixed capitalist and free, or mixed Marxist and dominated.

Mr Saunders said: "The stakes are not only economic. They also include democracy and the survival of a Western way of life. Without being dramatic it is the question of survival of ourselves, our children and our grandchildren."

## Change

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the KwaZulu Chief Minister, also warned about the neglect of such areas as KwaZulu.

He said his government could never hope to tackle rural development solely with its Legislative Assembly budget.

"The most we can achieve is just to scratch the surface."

But, he said, KwaZulu was part of South Africa, and millions of the de jure population of KwaZulu had played and continued to play a very significant part in the development of the whole of South Africa.

"The by-passing of such areas by development — which has benefited metropolitan areas of South Africa at our expense — has got to be halted if we hope we have even a snowball's chance in hell of bringing about peaceful change in the whole of South Africa.

"The idea that blacks were receiving a special favour when rural development was discussed with them must also end."

The Chief, like other speakers, stressed that the Zulu people must participate in decisions on development programmes.

Another sombre note was struck by Mr Anson Lloyd, former chairman of the South African Sugar Association, who said Africa as a whole was "sitting on a time-bomb — the population explosion — which threatens to engulf us all."

By the turn of the century there would be another three million mouths to feed in KwaZulu.

## Population

"What are we in South Africa doing to alleviate the gigantic population problem, which the private sector often tends to regard as a special Government responsibility?"

Mr Lloyd said: "The development of black rural areas cannot be left entirely to the Government or its institutions. But conversely, governments both in Pretoria and Ulundi must give maximum encouragement to private sector entrepreneurs and cut down on red tape."

Provided a concerted effort was made by the private sector, the income from agriculture in KwaZulu could be raised from its present level of R15-million a year to at least R60-million in the short-term future.

Mr Lloyd had an encouraging success story to tell the workshop delegates, who had been pounded by dismaying facts.

It was the story of the sugar industry's financial aid fund for small-scale cane growers. He described it as the most outstanding example of private sector involvement in rural homeland development in Southern Africa.

The sugar industry invested R6-million in the fund which, in five years, had granted loans to 5 736 Zulu cane farmers.

"There has been an increase in revenue from R3-million to R11-million, and this will rise towards R15-million within a short period.

"The number of the farmers has increased from 4 444 to 10 877."

And, he said, there were encouraging prospects for long term development of land sufficient to support 30 000 people and earn R30-million a year.

# kwaZulu farmers in grip of vicious drought

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Thousands of kwaZulu farmers are in the worst drought for 40 years and the kwaZulu Government is having to provide them with drinking water.

Loaded water-tankers are going every day to the drought-stricken areas, which include almost all of kwaZulu north of the Tugela River.

This year's harvest has failed because of the drought and relief labour schemes such as dam building and agricultural projects have been started to tide the farmers over until rain comes again.

But so far there have been no reports of death, the secretary to the kwaZulu Department of Agriculture, Mr H Ferreira, said today.

However, he added: "The situation is extremely serious. We had no summer rains and most farmers are in a critical position."

Tribesmen in the Ubombo district, one of the hardest-hit areas, have been walking more than 20 km a day fetching water from the almost-dry rivers.

He said the costs of the relief projects were enormous, and were being borne by the South African Government.

"We are not sure how much water we are transporting. But without it the people would die."

Farmers have also lost much of their cattle, and more would have died if it weren't for the relief schemes.

The sugar crop has also been poor, and mills at Empangeni and Felixton have had to close.

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THE removal of 5 people to Glenmo border — in what a first stage of a ment of 40 000 p temporarily halted, reme Court ruling.

It was argued in the reme Court that the ev by a local magistrate was

The matter was postpone

According to Professor Rodney Davenport of Rhodes University, who is also chairman of the Glenmore Action Group, the removals will ultimately affect about 40 000 Eastern Cape people.

He said it is expected there would be a "clean up" in the province of all squatters and "economically inactive people" living in "Black spots", illegal shack developments, or in areas prescribed for other race groups under Group Areas legislation.

Mr Henry Fischat, the lawyer representing 350 people of the farm, Klipfontein, confirmed this week that 95 families out of 190 had been carted off in lorries before the removal was stopped.

He said only a "very substantial minority" of them — said to be less than a dozen families — had gone to Glenmore voluntarily.

A number of people claimed they were coerced by police and officials, but this has been denied.

Mr Fischat is visiting Glenmore to take statements from people and said he may take action to have families returned to Klipfontein.

The forced removal is seen against a statement by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, last week, that people will only be moved to Glenmore on a voluntary basis.

The State plans to move the families into a 5000-house temporary township with the purpose of getting them to work on the building of 5 000 houses in a R18-million modern township.

So far the plan has included:

- Moving 300 people from Kenton-On-Sea township.

The action group managed to halt these removals when it brought to Dr Koornhof's attention that most of the people were pensioners and children.

- Moving 190 Klipfontein families living with permission free of charge on a farm owned by [illegible] Rose-Innes.

[illegible]

had signed letters confirming their desire to move since the board gave an undertaking in the Grahamstown Supreme Court last Thursday that only squatters families who asked for removal would be moved.

---

# Another 50 families go to Glenmore

Daily Dispatch. 10 April 1979.

PORT ELIZABETH — All the Klipfontein squatter families, except those who refused to move and those who were registered workers, have been moved to the new temporary township at Glenmore, the chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, said last night.

was refused to move.

He said the worker families would soon be housed at the nearby Kenton emergency camp.

Since Thursday, squatters who expressed a desire to be moved to Glenmore, were asked by the board to sign a letter of consent.

In an interview from Grahamstown yesterday, the chairman of the newly-formed Glenmore Action group, Professor Rodney Davenport, said it was inexcusable that the Department of Plural Relations was refusing to allow journalists to visit Glenmore.

"The public ought to be encouraged to take an interest in the resettlement. There can be no possible objection if it is seen to be done properly," Professor Davenport said.

He said the burning question was the long term prospect of work at Glenmore. Commuting between Grahamstown and Glenmore by workers was ruled out because return bus fares were R1,80.

The authorities were gambling with people's futures. What work would there be in five years' time when the Glenmore settlers had finished building the proposed 5 000-house township there, he asked.

"The government does not appear to have learnt the lesson at Ilinge, Dimbaza and other resettlement areas where long term work prospects did not meet expectations," he said.

In an interview last week, the Deputy Minister of Plural Affairs and Administration, Dr Willie Vosloo, said it was hoped to eventually establish light industries and agricultural projects at Glenmore. None of the long term plans had been finalised yet, he said. — DDC.

---

# People 'want resettlement'

Post 10 APR 1979

THE Eastern Cape Administration Board claimed yesterday that a steady flow of Klipfontein residents were leaving their homes after they had "specifically requested" board officials to relocate them in Glenmore township near Grahamstown.

Major Denis Bush, Board area manager in Grahamstown, said the removals were being carried out under the new dispensation where squatters had to prove letters of consent before their possessions were loaded.

More than 125 families had already moved, claimed Major Bush.

The board's repeated insistence on letters of consent followed allegations of forced removals and a court application by two squatters last week calling for an interdict to bring the mass eviction.

Argument was postponed until Thursday this week, during which the board gave an assurance that only squatters who specifically requested removal would be shifted.

Meanwhile the future of 17 families scheduled for removal from the nearby Kenton emergency camp was unresolved yesterday.

A stay on the removal of the Kenton families was ordered by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Plural Relations, after opposition MPs made representations to him.

Meanwhile a Glenmore Action Committee has been formed by representatives of the Black Sash, Institute of Race Relations, The Progressive Federal Party and several other community groups.

---

# Squatter leader vanishes

Post 8 April 1979

By MANDLA NDLAZI

MR SHADRACK SINABA, leader of the Dayton squatters, has disappeared from home after being warned by riot squad police not to hold any more public meetings.

A member of the Dayton Community Council, Mr Sinaba was warned after more than 60 shacks on the fringe of the township had been demolished by the Eastern Cape Administration Board police on Tuesday.

His son, Mr Kiza Sinaba (21) told SUNDAY POST yesterday that two white policemen in riot squad uniforms warned his father on Thursday.

"They came home and I heard them tell my father not to hold public meetings any longer. They gave him no reasons, and whilst the two spoke to him the others remained in their cars outside the yard," he said.

He said when his father did not return home on Friday it was rumoured that he had been arrested.

"I've left this to the older members of the family to investigate," he said.

Normally, he said, his father would let the family if he would not return.

"This now gives us the impression that something must have happened to him, and it could be that he has been arrested," said Kiza.

At the local police station yesterday, Sgt E N Hlatshwayo, who was in charge, said Mr Sinaba was not held by them. If arrested, he said he could have been taken in at some other police station.

South African Press Clips is produced by : Barry Streek P O Box 84, Houtbaai, 7872, South Africa

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# Growing rift between leaders

RDM 16/8/91

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE rift between the country's most influential black leaders widened further yesterday when KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi launched a scathing attack on the chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana.

At the same time three Transvaal branches of Inkatha also hit out at Dr Motlana who was involved with Chief Buthelezi and Bishop Desmond Tutu in recent talks arranged by American civil rights campaigner the Rev Jesse Jackson.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport last night before leaving for the United States, Chief Buthelezi said of Dr Motlana: "It seems to me he wants to climb on my shoulders to establish himself as the only authentic black voice in the country at my expense."

Chief Buthelezi will address the International Christian Political conference in Iowa next week. He has been invited by the Washington-based Association of Public Justice. He will also visit West Germany on his two-week trip.

August 15, 1979

NM

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# Army hands out water to drought-hit Zulus

African Affairs Reporter

**ULUNDI. — Army road tankers are distributing water to drought-stricken Zululand tribesmen.**

KwaZulu Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. H. Ferreira said yesterday Zululand was experiencing its worst drought in 40 years.

Peasant farmers had lost crops and livestock and sugar mills had closed early because of the dry conditions, he said.

KwaZulu's Department of Agriculture has provided a relief fund of R120 000 to pay for the employment of the destitute who were being given jobs on conservation projects and on the roads.

He said the Army was working around the clock to provide water to areas north of the Tugela.

Drought-stricken areas were Mathlabatini, Nongoma, Hlabisa and Ingwavuma.

However, Natal Parks Board game reserves have not been badly affected by the drought.

A board spokesman said yesterday that though there was a shortage of water the situation had not reached "alarm proportions."

"But it won't be much longer — another month without rain and we could be in trouble."

The White Umfolozi River had dried up but that there was still water in the Black Umfolozi.

"The White Umfolozi dries up every year though the veld is dry at the moment the game adapts to the conditions," he said.

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c) Ander lede:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mnr K. Bosman | Mnr H.W. Middelmann |
| Professor A. Cupido | Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane |
| Mnr N. Daniels | Professor A.D. Muller |
| Mnr Achmat Davids | Sheik A. Najaar |
| Professor R.J. Davies | Mnr Victor Norton |
| Professor J.J. Degenaar | Professor N.J.J. Olivier |
| Mnr René de Villiers | Mnr L. Phillips |
| Dr I.D. du Plessis | Professor H.P. Pollak |
| Professor J.J.F. Durand | Mnr W.J. September |
| Professor J.B. du Toit | Mnr Franklin Sonn |
| Mnr A. Flederman | Mnr P.M. Sonn |

op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing [illegible] die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Ondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-



Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switzerland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek.

Zulu King still suffering from stress

THE Zulu King, Goodwill Zwelithini, is still treated for stress at the royal residence, Kwakhangela, following the incident in which he bolted from the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and ran off into the night on August 6.

King Goodwill is apparently not receiving visitors and will also not speak to the Press on the telephone. He sustained minor cuts after running into a fence in his dash from the Assembly.

He dashed from the special session of the Assembly called to debate the King's refusal to appear before the Assembly, to answer allegations made against him.

King Goodwill Zwelithini . . . no visitors, no Press talks.

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

# Buthelezi slams Motlana

THE KWAZULU Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, last night said he did not need Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of 10, for him to be recognised leader of the black people in the country.

He told a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport shortly before he left for the United States that he was surprised at the statement that Dr Motlana had made in which he had referred to him as a "political leper," and that he did not need him to be a recognised leader of the black people.

Chief Buthelezi is visiting America at an invitation by the United States Department of State to address a conference on politics and Christianity in Iowa.

He was reacting to statements, one in which Dr Motlana had said he would have no dealings with people working within the present system of Government.

This follows a meeting of the three leaders — Chief Buthelezi, Dr Motlana and Bishop Desmond Tutu with America's civil rights leader the Rev Jesse Jackson, in which Jackson had proposed that the three leaders come together to form an "Operational Unity" project.

"This statement that Dr Motlana had made has sparked a terrible action from my people who think that he has not only insulted me but them as well."

He said he would not worry himself about Dr Motlana because he is held in high esteem by the leaders of major liberation movements such as the banned PAC and ANC.

"I am always regarded with respect and affection by the leaders of PAC and ANC — Oliver Tambo and Potlako Leballo. I had also been in good terms with the late Robert Sobukwe," he said.

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Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Ondersoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsingspos

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
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Mnr N. Daniels
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Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.P. Müller

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13

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Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

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# Black consciousness attack on Buthelezi

(343) (107) RDM 23/8/79

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

A LEADING black consciousness proponent accused KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday of being a "political nonentity" who was afraid of the authentic voices of black leadership and black consciousness.

The accusation was made by Mr Tom Manthata, a member of the Soweto Committee of 10, following Chief Buthelezi's criticism of the committee's chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana.

Three Transvaal branches of Inkatha also lashed out this week at Dr Motlana, accusing him of being Mr Manthata's "front man".

Mr Manthata, a former Terrorism Act detainee, said he did not want to get involved in a slanging match with Chief Buthelezi. "We have greater things to fight for and die for than to quarrel with political nonentities.

"People like the Buthelezis, the Matanzimas and others are afraid of the authentic voices of black leadership and black consciousness," Mr Manthata added.

Dr Motlana also refused to be involved in a slanging match. He said: "I shall desist from engaging in any further polemics with the chief.".

The row began at the weekend after Dr Motlana told a Press conference in Johannesburg he did not think that, under present circumstances, it would be possible for him and Chief Buthelezi to discuss strategies. Dr Motlana dashed any chances of further talks between black leaders who were brought to a meeting by the visiting American civil rights campaigner, the Rev Jesse Jackson.

Chief Buthelezi is to address the International Christian Political Conference in Iowa next week. He will also visit West Germany. While in the US, Chief Buthelezi said, it was possible he would meet officials of the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress.

He had no plans to meet American or West German government officials. However, he could not rule out any meeting, since he was unexpectedly invited by President Carter on a previous visit to the US.

# Buthelezi political nonentity, says Black

Mercury 17/8/79 (107)

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A leading Black yesterday accused KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of being a "political nonentity" who was afraid of the authentic voices of Black leadership and Black consciousness.

The accusation was made by Mr. Tom Manthata, a member of the Soweto Committee of 10, following Chief Buthelezi's criticism of the committee's chairman, Dr. Nthato Motlana.

Three Transvaal branches of Inkatha also lashed out this week at Dr. Motlana, accusing him of being Mr. Manthata's "front man".

Mr. Manthata, a former Terrorism Act detainee, said he did not want to get involved in a slanging match.

"We have greater things to fight for and die for than to quarrel with political nonentities.

"People like the Buthelezis, the Matanzimas and others are afraid of the authentic voices of Black leadership and Black consciousness."

Dr. Motlana said: "I shall desist from engaging in any further polemics with the chief."

JAARVERSLAG

1978

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(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie))

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p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
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7700

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SUNDAY POST 10/9/78 Inkatha enslaves us'

Correspondent

WELL-KNOWN Natal sports administrator and former ANC member Mr T J Dlangamandla this week strongly criticised Inkatha members of the KwaZulu Government for "sitting idly in Parliament instead of attending to issues affecting the life of black people".

Mr Dlangamandla, founder of the now-defunct Zulu Labour Party, said Inkatha members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly were only interested in enriching themselves, rather than working for the black millions.

"They have built a palace at a cost of R251 000, voted the Chief Minister a salary of R19 000 and Cabinet Ministers R17 000 a year, while the rest of the JIP's earn over R400 a month.

Inkatha had failed to liberate blacks. Instead it had helped to chain them into slavery, he said.

What was needed was:

- An increase in low wages paid to the majority of blacks;
- An end to the unwanted pass laws and influx control;
- And a solution to pension and disability grant problems among elderly blacks.

KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, could not be reached for comment.

# STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 170] PRETORIA, 24 AUGUSTUS / AUGUST 1979 [No. 6626


## PROKLAMASIES

*van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika*

No. 174, 1979

VERKLARING TOT OOPGESTELDE GEBIED VAN SEKERE GROND VIR DIE DOEL VAN VERKRYGING DEUR DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE ONTWIKKELINGSTRUST

Nademaal die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan by besluit van albei Huise van die Parlement omskryf is as grond wat ek tot Oopgestelde Gebied kan verklaar ingevolge artikel 2 (4) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936);

So is dit dat ek kragtens artikel 2 (4) van genoemde Wet hierby verklaar dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan Oopgestelde Gebied is en by die Eerste Bylae van genoemde Wet gevoeg word;

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Derde dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

BYLAE

PROVINSIE NATAL

Gebied 76, distrik Estcourt.

*Omskrywing.*—Die gebied bestaande uit die volgende plase: Die restant van Onderverdeling Lissadell en Onderverdeling 17 ('n onderverdeling van 13) van die plaas Greenford 2125.

Onderverdeling 19 (van 7) van die plaas Bergvliet 857.



## PROCLAMATIONS

*by the State President of the Republic of South Africa*

No. 174, 1979

DECLARATION AS RELEASED AREA OF CERTAIN LAND FOR THE PURPOSE OF AQUISITION BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT TRUST

Whereas the area defined in the Schedule hereto has by resolution of both Houses of Parliament been defined as land which I may declare to be Released Area in terms of section 2 (4) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936);

Now, therefore, by virtue of section 2 (4) of the said Act I hereby declare the area defined in the Schedule hereto to be Released Area and to be added to the First Schedule to the said Act;

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Third day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE

PROVINCE OF NATAL

Area 76, District of Estcourt.

*Description.*—The area comprising the following farms: The remainder of Subdivision Lissadell, and Subdivision 17 (a subdivision of 13) of the farm Greenford 2125.

Subdivision 19 (of 7) of the farm Bergvliet 857.

(107) POST, Friday, August 24, 1979 Page 13

# We are at war — Buthelezi

**NEW YORK — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, this week said that racial war in his country "is not an academic question".**

"We are already at war," Chief Buthelezi told a luncheon meeting of the Foreign Policy Association.

Chief Buthelezi, who espouses non-violence in the blacks struggle against the South African government's apartheid policies of racial discrimination, said his concern was to "prevent escalation" of violence.

The 51-year-old chief made the comments in response to a question after completing a prepared statement in which he predicted that apartheid would disappear.

He said American diplomats accredited in Washington had talked earnestly to him about coming to terms with some of the black consciousness leaders in exile.

"But those same diplomats do not press me to relate to the African National Congress," he said. "They talk about unity in these terms and they shake their heads at a falsely perceived tragedy because I do not work closely with their nominees".

He said those who made these nominess "important beyond the reality of their contribution" were either "mistaken dogooder amateurs or seasoned diplomats bent on intrigue."

Referring to the recent Commonwealth Conference in Lusaka, the chief said ordinary blacks were sceptical about the Commonwealth leaders playing God in Southern Africa.

H.W. Middelmann
. M.T.L. Moletsane
essor A.D. Muller
k A. Najaar
Victor Norton
essor N.J.J. Olivier
L. Phillips
essor H.P. Pollak
W.J. September
Franklin Sonn
P.M. Sonn
er J.H. Steyn
R. Tobias
essor R.E. van der Ross
essor J.H. van Rooyen
S. Walters
essor F.A.H. Wilson

ring van die Maat-
ar 'n verteenwoordiger
n 1978 gehou en die
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, word hulle geraad-
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n die Kaapse Skier-
ke navorsings-



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# There is hope, says Buthelezi

NM 27/6/79

(107)

African Affairs Correspondent

**BLACKS in South Africa did not regard Whites "as things which have to be slaughtered," said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi when he addressed the third international Christian political conference in America yesterday.**

He told his audience: "I refuse to develop a war psychosis in the Black body politic. There is hope for the future of South Africa. There are prospects of bringing about changes through peaceful means."

Chief Buthelezi believed that "people power" should be used in democratic opposition, and he added: "Persuasion not only overcomes opposition, but it turns opponents into allies."

He was convinced that the employment of consumer power and the mobilisation of workers would rock South Africa "to its very foundations".

"Our continued non-compliance in the further evolution of homeland policies will force the Whites-only Government to find ways of dealing with us and including us in the political process which lies behind power control."

Inkatha would continue to support and use non-violent techniques, and he contended that should the African National Congress advocate liberation by violence as the only technique, it would lose support within the country.

There were many people in exile who believed only they knew how the struggle should be waged, and there were some prepared to accept a Black on Black conflict.

The Chief said that a war between Blacks in South Africa and those in exile had to be avoided at all costs.

Most Blacks were appalled by what was happening in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

Many exiles were trying to push South Africa into a Zimbabwe - Rhodesian situation with the investment issue, he said.

Blacks knew that "disinvestment is fiction politics and they know that those who argue disinvestment are careless of the agony of men who have cold and hungry families."

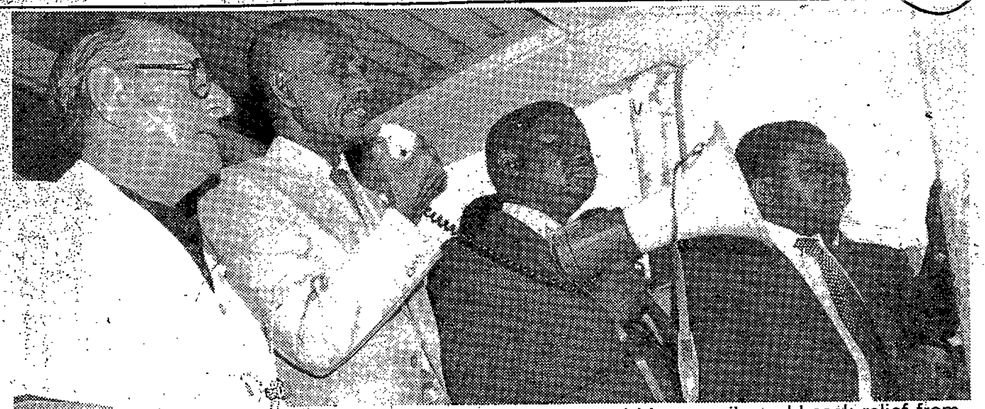
No Black leader, dependent on constituency support, could back disinvestment.

Chief Buthelezi added: "If anyone in exile spurns non-violent action inside the country, they will alienate themselves and subvert the cause for which they went into exile.

"We who have elected to remain have ceased to believe in quick solutions."

(107)

# 500 gather in Kwa Mashu to protest at water costs



THE Mayor of Kwa Mashu, Mr. S. Mtolo, promises the crowd his council would seek relief from KwaZulu. On the left is the Secretary for the Interior, Mr. A. van Rensburg. On the right is Mr. G. E. Bhengu, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

African Affairs Correspondent

ABOUT 500 people gathered outside the Kwa Máshu Council chamber yesterday to protest against high water charges while inside councillors met KwaZulu officials in an attempt to resolve the problem.

Later KwaZulu's Secretary for the Interior, Mr. A. van Rensburg, told the crowd his Government would consider the council's recommendations.

Many people showed receipts for sums ranging from R30 to R80 for water accounts for five or six months.

They also complained that although leaks were reported they were not attended to timeously.

The township manager, Mr. J. Breetzke, said there were only four meter readers for the 16 000 houses of KwaMashu.

Water charges rose sharply earlier this year from R1,87 a month for an average consumption of 50 kl to R9,82 for an average of nearly 54 kl.

Mr. C. B. Mngadi, who pointed out that many residents were unemployed, suggested that the council ask KwaZulu to reduce the water tariff from 18c per kilolitre to 11c.

It was noted that Ulundi paid 9,4c per kilolitre and councillors felt that residents would not object to a charge of cost plus 10 percent.

The council resolved in addition to ask Ulundi to ensure that meters were read every month and that accounts were rendered on a monthly basis and not quarterly.

Mr. Mngadi also proposed that the meters, which he said were mostly defective, be serviced.

Mr. Breetzke said that if KwaZulu accepted the recommendations it would have to authorise the employment of more staff.

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 Uitb. 766

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

# Buthelezi affirms Inkatha, ANC link

C Tr. (107) 9/9/79

**Political Staff**

JOHANNESBURG. — The president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has challenged those who questioned his statement that Inkatha had forged links with the exiled African National Congress to cite a single occasion on which the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, had criticized him.

Chief Buthelezi was reacting to a speech at Lenasia by Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, in which the Soweto leader dismissed the reported links between Inkatha and the ANC as impossible.

Chief Buthelezi made his statement at a rally in Cape Town last week. He told his followers that the links existed in spite of differences in the methods used by the two movements to advance the "liberation struggle".

The internally based Inkatha rejects violence and disinvestment. The externally based ANC, banned in 1960, is committed to the use of violence and champions disinvestment.

Closer liaison between Inkatha and the ANC is reported to have been initiated last year at a meeting in Botswana.

Chief Buthelezi declined to confirm that Botswana was the venue but affirmed that a meeting had taken place in "a neighbouring country". He added: "Hardly a month goes by without consultation."

Referring again to sceptics who refused to believe that the ANC would have anything to do with Inkatha or himself, Chief Buthelezi recalled that he had been invited by the widow of the former ANC president, Chief Albert Luthuli, to accompany her to Lesotho in December 1974.

On the occasion Chief Luthuli, winner of the Nobel Prize for Peace, was granted a posthumous Merit Award by the Organization for African Unity. Chief Buthelezi made a speech at the time.

## Same colours

Some observers have noted several similarities between the ANC of old, which used to operate legally in South Africa, and the Inkatha of today. The points of comparison include similar khaki uniforms, the same colours (green, black and yellow) and a common espousal of non-racialism.

A survey of black political attitudes undertaken last year by the German-based Arnold-Bergstrasse Institute showed that blacks who identified with the banned Pan-Africanist Congress or the black consciousness movement were most critical of Chief Buthelezi for his "collaboration with the system".

The same survey showed that blacks who identified with the ANC were markedly less hostile to him. The last South African-based ANC president, Chief Luthuli, shared at least one trait with Chief Buthelezi: Both were Zulu chiefs who were revered particularly by the Zulu people.

12/9/79 Post

107

# Gatsha tells of big row with exiles

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

By JOE THLOLOE

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday told of his clashes with two South African exiles in America on the question of investment.

"Mr David Marolen and Duma Ndlovu, a former journalist of the banned World and Weekend World, attempted to disrupt the dialogue I had with my audience at Phelps Stokes Foundation."

Chief Buthelezi addressed the foundation on September 7.

"They attempted to misinterpret my position to the audience. Many prominent Americans were dismayed by Duma Ndlovu's crudeness in going about this.

"There were also three students who fled South Africa after the 1976 unrest, who tried to do the same when I was the guest of one professor at Howard University."

## Disinvestment

Chief Buthelezi said that there was a hardening of attitudes abroad. There was a bigger movement towards disinvestment.

He said banks will be under greater pressure not to give loans to South Africa.

Asked about his attitude to Bishop Desmond Tutu's call for a boycott of South African coal, Chief Buthelezi said: "I don't know what made him come to that conclusion, what backing he has from the black community.

"I understand the motivation behind this, but I must know from the people whether they are ready for the suffering that will follow.

"I would never voice such an option without the backing of my constituency."

Chief Buthelezi said that he had called for continued investment in South Africa during his three weeks' stay in America.

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3531 Uitb. 766

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S VAN DIE SENTRUM

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s Limited (Beperk deur
deur garansie en sonder
Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet

No. R. 213. 1979

WYSIGING VAN DIE NATALSE WETBOEK VAN SWART REG EN PROKLAMASIE R. 103 VAN 1973

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikels 24 en 25 (1) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), gelees met artikel 21 (1) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), wysig ek hierby die Natalse Wetboek van Swart Reg en Proklamasie R. 103 van 1973, in ooreenstemming met Bylaes 1 en 2 onderskeidelik.

No. R. 213, 1979 (107)

AMENDMENT OF THE NATAL CODE OF BLACK LAW AND PROCLAMATION R. 103 OF 1973

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by sections 24 and 25 (1) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), read with section 21 (1) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), I hereby amend the Natal Code of Black Law and Proclamation R. 103 of 1973 in accordance with Schedules 1 and 2, respectively.

66 6654

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Agt-en-twintigste dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

## BYLAE 1

### NATALSE WETBOEK VAN SWART REG

Die Natalse Wetboek van Swart Reg word gewysig deur—

(a) (i) die uitdrukkings "Natalse Wetboek van Swart Reg" en "Swart Wetboek" deur die uitdrukking "Wetboek van Zoeloereg" te vervang;

(ii) die uitdrukking "Swart reg" deur die uitdrukking "Zoeloereg" te vervang;

(iii) die uitdrukking "Swart gebruik" deur die uitdrukking "Zoeloegebruik" te vervang;

(iv) die uitdrukking "Swart maniere" deur die uitdrukking "Zoeloemaniere" te vervang;

(v) die uitdrukking "Swart geneesmiddels" deur die uitdrukking "Zoeloegeneesmiddels" te vervang;

(vi) in die Afrikaanse teks die uitdrukking "Swart medisyne" deur die uitdrukking "Zoeloemedisyne" te vervang; en

(b) deur subartikel (3) van artikel 7B deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

"(3) Die bepalings van subartikels (1) en (2) is slegs in die distrikte Msinga, Kliprivier en Weenen van krag.".

## BYLAE 2

### PROKLAMASIE R. 103 VAN 1973

Vervang paragraaf (a) deur die volgende:

"(a) dat die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan vervat in die distrikte Msinga, Kliprivier en Weenen van krag is; en".

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-eighth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

## SCHEDULE 1

### NATAL CODE OF BLACK LAW

The Natal Code of Black Law is amended by—

(a) (i) the substitution for the expressions "Natal Code of Black Law" and "Black Code" of the expression "Code of Zulu Law";

(ii) the substitution for the expression "Black law" of the expression "Zulu law";

(iii) the substitution for the expression "Black custom" of the expression "Zulu custom";

(iv) the substitution for the expression "Black manners" of the expression "Zulu manners";

(v) the substitution for the expression "Black medicines" of the expression "Zulu medicines";

(vi) the substitution for the expression "Swart medisyne" in the Afrikaans text of the expression "Zoeloemedisyne"; and

(b) the substitution for subsection (3) of section 7B of the following subsection:

"(3) The provisions of subsections (1) and (2) shall have the force of law in the Districts of Msinga, Klip River and Weenen only.".

## SCHEDULE 2

### PROCLAMATION R. 103 OF 1973

Substitute the following for paragraph (a):

"(a) the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto shall have the force of law in the Districts of Msinga, Klip River and Weenen; and".

NM 17/9/79

# Blacks urged to understand White fears

(107)

African Affairs Correspondent

**DR. DAVID OWEN, former British Foreign Secretary, yesterday appealed to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to warn those Blacks who believed in violence and who wanted to destroy the capitalist system that they could replace "authoritarianism of the Right with an authoritarianism of the Left".**

He also urged Inkatha, the movement led by the Chief, to continue with peaceful negotiation for change.

The Labour Party MP and his wife, who met the Chief and the executive committee of Inkatha at Ulundi, said the task confronting Blacks here was "massive, complex and unique in Africa".

It was not a "simple issue involving settlers". He felt it was necessary for Blacks to understand White fears and to understand that they, too, had a right to live in this country.

## Apartheid

He told the audience of about 300 people that he had told everyone to whom he had spoken in South Africa that the "world is now permanently focused on apartheid".

The world was determined to dismantle it, but "how it is done is up to you. It is not up to us to impose our views on how it should be done, but it is quite clear that Whites in this country can no longer continue to impose their views, they can no longer go on making changes that only give the appearance of movement forward".

## Economy

He said he agreed with Chief Buthelezi's view that wealth would have to be redistributed, but warned that the economy would have to be treated with care.

He felt there was a "sensible middle way" that would integrate the two economies of the country.

The division in Zimbabwe - Rhodesia should be a "tremendous lesson" to all Black leaders in this country, and he urged them to think in terms of unity, non-violence and the necessity

# Hecklers walk out of Owen's campus lecture

Mercury Reporter

**COPIES of an editorial in an English-language newspaper headlined "Owen Means Nothing" with the words "Owen get out" added were put on car windscreens during Dr. David Owen's address in Durban at the weekend.**

**Dr. Owen, who was sometimes interrupted by a small group of hecklers, gave the E. G. Malherbe Academic Freedom lecture on the Durban campus of the University of Natal on Saturday night to an audience of about 700.**

**The group which heckled Dr. Owen walked out during the affirmation of academic freedom read by the acting principal of the university, Professor P. Booysen.**

**The affirmation calls for the restoration of the university's autonomy and the right of all races to study where they wish.**

**Dr. Owen told his audience that Western democracies could no longer afford to allow themselves to be identified with apartheid or be seen to be buttressing it.**

**And he said the European community was finding it increasingly hard to find a concensus on the issue of economic sanctions against South Africa.**



STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.



SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

ad walnuts
salad

ions,

# Buthelezi: outspoken but a political force

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE KEY to an apparent contradiction surrounding Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu lies in the "popular authenticity of his leadership", says Rev Leon Sullivan, author of the Sullivan Code for American companies operating in South Africa.

Mr Sullivan, who is a director of General Motors Corporation, describes Chief Buthelezi as a controversial leader whose "critical lashings of Government leaders" have enraged the National Party.

He then focuses on what he sees as a contradiction in Chief Buthelezi the politician: his ability to be outspoken in South Africa and yet to survive as a political force.

"I believe the answer can be found in what some call the 'popular authenticity of his leadership';" Mr Sullivan says. "It cannot be denied that he has a very signficant following."

After referring to Chief Buthelezi's positions as president of Inkatha, chairman of the South African Black Alliance and leader of the Zulu people, Mr Sullivan adds: "There is no question that he is a significant leader, which is suggestive that he is a force that cannot be taken lightly."

Mr Sullivan makes these comments in the foreword "Power is Ours", a collection of Chief Buthelezi's speeches published in the United States.

The speeches cover a wide range of subjects — including Chief Buthelezi's known opposition to withdrawal of overseas investment from South Africa, an issue which is increasingly championed by white and black radicals both in South Africa and abroad.

Mr Sullivan notes that Chief Buthelezi succeeds in antagonising both the South African authorities with his opposition to official race policies and foreign white liberals through his refusal to call for disinvestment.

On disinvestment Mr Sullivan says: "Buthelezi does not say what we want him to say ... the foreign white liberal sees him as compromising with the establishment."

● Chief Buthelezi will hold his annual report back meeting to the people of Soweto at the Jubulani Amphitheatre on October 21, at which he is expected to declare his position on whether Inkatha should participate in future Soweto Council elections.

A lobby within Inkatha favours participation, arguing that an attack on Chief Buthelezi by Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of 10 and a uncompromising opponent of participation in "Government-created institutions", has opened the way for Inkatha to contest Soweto Council elections.

# Boycott of buses in Natal may spread

107/~~270~~ ~~241~~ STAR 24/9/79

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The general bus boycott staged by thousands of black commuters entered its third week today amid fears that further massive protests might erupt throughout Natal as other transport companies plan to increase their fares in the near future.

Police reported today that commuters from the Elandskop and Swartkop areas coming into Maritzburg had started boycotting the Sizanani Mazulu Transport Company buses in protest against a 5c increase on all fares to be implemented this Wednesday.

This was, however denied by the manager of the company, Mr E N Butler, who said they had carried their normal passenger quota this morning.

The boycott has cost the CED-owned transport company more than R120 000 in lost fares.

The manager of Ezakheni Transport Co, Mr I McCourt, said today that only nine of his 51 buses were operating and not a single seat had been occupied.

● Bus fares on Durban Transport Management Board's black service are to be increased by between 2 and 11 cents on October 14.

Taxis had lowered fares and were doing "a roaring trade."

POST, Tuesday, September 25, 1979 107

# Gatsha plea to share power

**KWAZULU Chief Minister and Inkatha President, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday made a plea to the Government to share power with blacks in order to avoid bloodshed in South Africa.**

Speaking to about 1 000 people at a Shaka Day celebration at the King's Grave, he said that unless whites were willing to share power, more and more blacks would turn to violence.

"As much as we are partners in developing the economy of our country, we want to have equal partnership as legislators in the land of our birth."

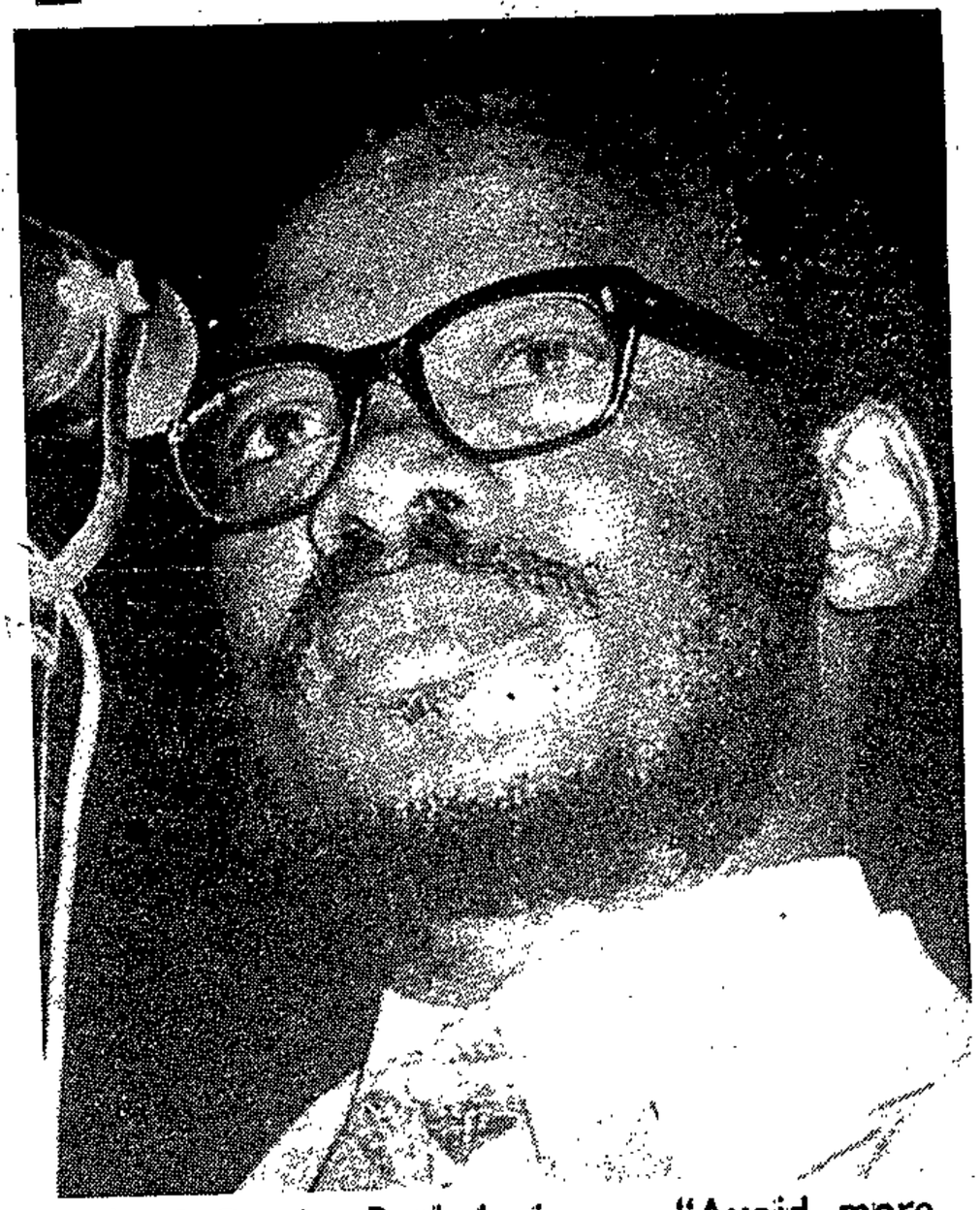
If blacks were not given that opportunity for various reasons, he could foresee more and more of them following the thinking represented by the school of thought which believed that blacks could have equal opportunities in South Africa only by force.

"If this school of thought gets more disciples because of white intransigence, whites of South Africa will be judged very harshly by posterity for having failed to save us from what is bound to be a catastrophe."

Chief Buthelezi said blood had been shed in South Africa unnecessarily ever since white and black had first met.

Enough blood had been shed to make the seedling of liberty grow into a robust tree on South Africa's soil. If that precious seedling was not watered with goodwill and justice, more blood would be shed and the plant would wilt under the strain.

"I pray for those in power to ponder over these words, which I say in all seriousness and with all the love I have for this country and all her peoples" Chief Buthelezi said.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi . . . "Avoid more bloodshed."

Speaking on black unity, he drew a parallel between the infighting among black leaders and the assassination of King Shaka by his half-brothers in 1824.

"We must admit that the political one-upmanship game, particularly amongst us blacks, emanates from the same mentality which made King Shaka's brothers plot his assassination.

"If we look at the whole scene within the black population of Southern Africa, we see the same game where blacks reserve more hatred for other blacks merely because each one wants to be the number one leader, just as Prince Dingane killed King Shaka because he wanted to be in his place."

# Boycotters stand firm

107 ~~241~~ ~~296~~ STAR

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Black commuters in Hammarsdale and Ladysmith continued their bus boycott today, and there appears to be no weakening in the resolve of the workers in the higher fares issue.

25/9/79

A police spokesman said there had been no change in the two-week impasse reached between transport officials and commuters, and the boycotts were continuing peacefully.

At Elandskop and Swartkop near Maritzburg, commuters appear to have accepted a 5c increase on all fares from tomorrow, and police are not expecting a further boycott there.

2/7/34/107 STAR 26/9/79

# Boycotters win pledge to drop fares increase

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Ladysmith's black bus commuters, who have confronted the CED-owned transport companies for nearly three weeks in a bus boycott were given an undertaking today that fares will be reduced to the former levels.

Dr F Adendorff, chairman of the CED, told black commuters at a large public meeting in the Ladysmith Town Hall that their struggle was over.

"I don't know if what I'm doing is legal, but I am prepared to give an undertaking that fares will be reduced to their old level," he said.

This would be on condition that a meeting was held in the next four days between the Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Industries, other business representatives and a body representing the commuters.

The announcement has met with little reaction from commuters so far. They have said only that they will discuss the matter at home with their families.

If the boycott is broken tomorrow — and this will show only if large-scale purchasing of coupons occurs — then only commuters from the Hammarsdale area will still be enforcing a bus boycott.

# Fares cut, but people still walk

107 STAR 27/9/79

**Own Correspondent**

DURBAN — Ezekheni Transport buses continued to run empty today as black commuters ignored yesterday's pledge by the chairman of the Corporation for Economic Development, Dr S Adendorff, to drop bus fares to previous levels.

The fare reduction came as the Ladysmith boycott approached the end of its third week.

The manager of Ezekheni Transport, Mr D McCourt, confirmed that tickets would be sold at the old level.

"We had our buses running in Ezekheni yesterday afternoon and this morning, but nobody used them and nobody bought coupons.

"We are geared to put our fleet of 29 buses on the road as soon as commuters show signs of interest in us again," he said.

The unexpected climb down by the company followed a four-hour meeting yesterday in which all parties were represented.

In his statement Dr Adendorff said he was "not sure if the reduction was legal or not," but he was prepared to promise a return to old levels from today.

"I make this pledge on one condition: that the interested parties form a representative body to work out an equitable solution to the problem," he said.

# Bus fares down but boycott continues

DURBAN. — Ezekheni Transport buses continued to run empty today as black commuters ignored yesterday's pledge by the chairman of the Corporation for Economic Development, Dr S Adendorff, to drop bus fares to previous levels.

The Ladysmith boycott, approaching the end of its third week, is the longest since fares throughout the province were raised this month.

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"We had our buses in Ezekheni yesterday afternoon and this morning, but nobody used them or bought any bus coupons.

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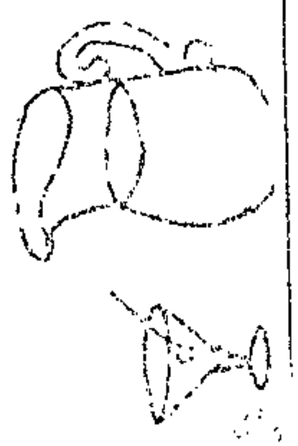

# We won't pay 1c, say bus boycotters

107

MERCURY 29/9/79

African Affairs Reporter

LADYSMITH — About 500 residents of the Limehill complex yesterday demanded at a meeting that the buses run by the Corporation for Economic Development's subsidiary, the KwaZulu Transport Company, be taken off the road permanently and be replaced by Railways buses.

The residents agreed unanimously that even if the CED bus company reduced fares to 1c they would not use them.

The bus boycott, which started in Mpumalanga and Ezakheni, has now spread into four areas in Northern Natal — Wasbank, Limehill, Ekuvukeni, Tholeni and Uitvlei.

Sapa reports that four chambers of commerce — Newcastle, Ladysmith, Port Shepstone and Margate — have resolved that the Government should be asked for a 50 percent subsidy on the recent bus fare increase for Blacks. — (Sapa.)

GENERALLY ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited f new plant for R60 000 on 1 May 19.6. provided at 12½% p.a. straight line. llowance is granted for tax purposes, g 20% on the reducing balance. Tax 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, and taxable in R45 000 and R50 000 respectively, years ended 31.12.19.6 and 19.7

1. What is the b tax account in respect of the plant uming

   a) defe

   b) liab

2. Show how the disclosed in the income statem ded 31 December 19.7, assuming

   a) defe

   b) liab

   (as ther items causing ti

3. How will the fected by the existence of an extrao posal of a division of the company, amo all of which was taxable, in the 19.7

4. How does the ge if the R70 000 is now a deductible l set off against the taxable income from 50 000? Draw up the income state deferral method is used.

5. Further to N that the company has a set profit befor R60 000 in 19.8.

   Draw up the for the 19.8 financial year under a)

   b)

   Assume the 2%

# Boycott goes on buses stoned

107

29/7/77

DURBAN. — At least four buses were stoned in isolated flare-ups yesterday while black commuters continued to boycott Kwazulu-owned transport companies for the third week.

However, police said that the disturbances were caused by individual "trouble makers".

In Ladysmith the boycott is continuing, though the bus fares have reverted to the old prices.

The manager of Ezakheni Transport, Mr I McCourt, said nine buses had been in operation this morning but not a single seat had been taken.

Dr F Adendorf, managing director of the Corporation for Economic Development told commuters earlier this week that the fare increases would be done away with.

A spokesman for the Ezakheni Town Council said a meeting would be held at the weekend when the commuters would review the situation.

Representatives of four chambers of commerce — Newcastle, Ladysmith, Port Shepstone and Margate — have resolved at an urgent meeting that the Government should be asked for a 50% subsidy on the recent bus fare increase for blacks.

Mr Peter Easton, president of the Port Shepstone Chamber of Commerce, has appealed to all businessman in the area to cover all, or at least part, of the increased fares for their employees.

Meanwhile, Mr Trevor Aron, managing director of Marburg Manufacturers, where a strike which lasted two days followed the announcement of increased bus fares, said that he was making an immediate payment of 70c a week to each employee to ease the burden of the increased fares, and had promised a review of the wage scales. — Sapa.

(CRSP)

Sun. Trib. 30/9/79

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# Sympathy for bus boycotters

**WIDESPREAD sympathy has been shown from all sections of the Ladysmith, Natal, community for the 9 500 black commuters boycotting the BIC-run buses since the fares increased four days ago.**

Employers — many of whom stipulated they would pay the increased transport costs for their employees — have rallied to their workers aid, providing free transport and in many cases allowing them to sleep on the premises.

A panelbeater, who asked not to be named, said all his staff were sleeping on the premises, and many of his colleagues were allowing their workers to do the same.

"These chaps have a legitimate gripe and we are doing all we can to assist them. They are also going about it responsibly and peacefully, and so have gathered a lot of support."

In many cases business unable to provide transport or accommodation have shortened working hours to allow staff more time for the long journeys home.

It is illegal to house black staff — apart from security guard — on industrial premises, but it appears that the Drakensberg Administration Board has stopped raids for illegal residents at least until the end of the week. Officials have refused to admit this, though.

## NOVEL

Another novel idea demonstrated by one businessman was to loan his staff bicycles until the boycott is over.

The boycott has been one of the most organised and biggest gestures of solidarity among black labourers in the country's industrial history.

Virtually not one passenger has boarded an Ezakheni Transport Company bus since the fares were raised by 70c and 65c a week on the major Ezakheni and Watermeet routes on Monday.

Some workers have claimed they have been intimidated, but police say they have no reports of this or of any violence.

"The whole thing has been surprisingly orderly and peaceful," a senior officer said yesterday.

Meanwhile the manager of Ezakheni Transport Co, Mr I McCourt, said the empty buses would carry on running to schedule.

"We have no alternative but to keep going. It's getting very tiring, but the commuters seem to be getting tired too." He said there was no question of lowering the fares.

"We will need a subsidy from the Department of Transport to do that — or else we will not be able to operate with the increased running costs. Our original request was turned down, so we had no option but to raise the fares."

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice spring leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the fine carrots in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes. Toss well, then salt and black pepper to taste. Garnish with radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, iced water until the radishes open up.

May Bennet

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

Ethne Bear

---oOo---

EGG SALAD

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter down. Pour over salanaise.

May Bennet

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

S. Drury,

---oOo---

# Objection to doctorate reveals black-white gap

(107) C. Times 2/10/79

**From Chief MANGOSUTHU G BUTHELEZI, president, Inkatha; chairman, the South African Black Alliance, and chief minister, KwaZulu:**

letters

I HOPE you will allow me to react to some of the snide remarks made obliquely about me by Dave Hill, the president of the SRC (Cape Times, September 28).

I have no intention of defending the decision of the council of the University of Cape Town in conferring a doctorate on me. But Mr Hill's reasoning in reacting to this shows the big gap that exists between white and black reasoning in this country. This makes me feel despondent, as someone who has tried over the years to encourage young blacks to talk to young whites, many of whom are not enchanted with talking to any whites, because they dismiss them as "part of the system". The double standards used by Mr Hill will make my task impossible. He was clearly thinking as a white member of the white establishment in making the remarks about me, and those he thinks should have been given doctorates in my place. I will not speak for other honorary graduates.

## All-white

Mr Hill is a student in an all-white university where blacks can study only by special permission. At the time when apartheid was introduced into these universities, protests were made. But if one is to accept Mr Hill's reasoning the universities should have closed altogether, once their doors were open to whites only. Mr Hill if he is a man of conviction should not have studied at such a segregated university. None of my liberal friends have opted out of white society and out of white privilege because they feel as strongly about these things as Mr Hill pretends to feel. This is what young blacks I refer to find disillusioning about some of the young white liberals' short-lived enthusiasm and determination to be on the side of the angels.

It hurts me to be contrasted with people I have worked closely with in my political career, such as Mrs Helen Suzman and Dr Beyers Naude, and also the late Dr Rick Turner and Steve Biko.

## As a fighter

When the Progs held a 21st-anniversary function for Mrs Suzman, I came all the way to Cape Town to propose the toast at the request of the party's leadership. Mr Vorster falsely accused me of being used by the English press and the Progressive Party. Mrs Helen Suzman has shone out as a fighter for human rights in an all-white Parliament, from which we blacks are excluded. It is her performance that has earned her our admiration, not the participation in a racist all-white Parliament which has passed all the obnoxious laws at whose receiving end we blacks have always been. This is an example of Mr Hill's double standards. Dr Beyers Naude has worked together with me as long as I can remember, and we have taken stands against apartheid together even at international forums. He is an ordained minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. But only a fool can hold that against him. It is his performance which speaks for itself. His record against apartheid is the only measuring rod.

Mr Hill's reference to me as a "KwaZulu homeland leader" was meant to cut me to size. The Zulus were not created by apartheid, in case Mr Hill does not know that part of South African history. They were the most powerful sovereign nation in Southern Africa until 1879, when they were conquered by the British. They were sold out by the British to their (British) former enemies the Afrikaners. King Cetshwayo, who was a prisoner here at the Castle, was my maternal great-grandfather. King Dinuzulu my maternal grandfather was a prisoner on St Helena, and died in banishment in 1913 when he was on a second banishment at Middelburg in the Transvaal after the Zulu rebellion of 1906.

## Tradition

Dr P ka I Semi, my uncle who married King Dinuzulu's eldest daughter, Princess Phikisile, founded the African National Congress in whose traditions and ideals I still believe. That is the tradition I come from. I did not become a leader in KwaZulu because of the so-called "homelands policy". When the framework of "homelands administration" was imposed on us in 1970, I had been recognized as a political leader in KwaZulu for 16 years before that. KwaZulu representing five million blacks has rejected independence because we are committed to the black struggle and to a black-white future. Mr Hill should know that we are the only ethnic group that has won all the seats in an election on a manifesto of rejecting independence a la Pretoria.

Chief Buthelezi ... replies to criticism.

I do not know whether Mr Hill expects me to abandon five million people so that some ambitious political upstart can lead them to the same way as certain black ethnic groups towards the Pretoria type of independence. Is my crime only that I have not abandoned my people to the political wolves who would have already done this to them? Again this is another good example of Mr Hill's double standards.

## The same right

If a fight against apartheid can be staged on racist platforms such as the all-white Parliament, and the all-white universities, and the all-white churches, I believe that I have the same right to stage it as I have done, even on a so-called "homeland platform". What is good for the goose is good for the gander. Once Mr Hill masters that Malcolm X maxim, young blacks will begin to understand young white liberals. This is absolutely necessary if South Africa must be saved from the disaster of a racial holocaust, which is just around the corner if we are not careful.

ision of the
as taxable,

is now a
deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

   Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

   b) deferral method

   Assume the tax rate remains 42%

# Buthelezi lashes students

Rdm 4/10/79 (107)

DURBAN. — The Kwazulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, lashed out in Durban yesterday at white students who organised a demonstration at the University of Cape Town yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi also alleged that newspapers had exaggerated the demonstration by portraying it as a clash between a large number of students and the Inkatha movement.

The students disrupted the ceremonial procession at the university's 150th anniversary honorary graduation ceremony, at which Chief Buthelezi and other leading South Africans were granted honorary degrees in law.

"The demonstrators were counted by Inkatha's secretary-general and there were only 50 — not 2 000 as claimed," Chief Buthelezi said.

"But I wonder whether these irresponsible students are aware of the fact that they are pushing blacks towards violence by always portraying us as part of the system and the captives of white liberals?

"By contrasting me with a fellow leader like Nelson Mandela they are creating tensions within black society and make themselves guilty of the old white ploy of divide and rule.

"One newspaper published a photograph of a Zulu in traditional dress and captioned it by saying he was a witchdoctor leading Inkatha supporters in song. It is clear it was intended to disparage.

"The man concerned is Mr Z Khumalo. He is a Christian, a respected man in our society and he knows nothing whatever about witchcraft." — Sapa.

QUESTIO

DEFERRED

A. Alph

on 1 May 19.6. Depreciation is provided at 12½% p.a. straight line. A 25% initial allowance is granted for tax purposes, wear and tear being 20% on the reducing balance. Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, and taxable income amounted to R45 000 and R50 000 respectively, for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6 and 19.7

1. What is the balance on deferred tax account in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming

   a) deferral method

   b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming

   a) deferral method

   b) liability method

   (assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

   Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

   b) deferral method

   Assume the tax rate remains 42%

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

## METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.
7. Competing Mortality Risks.[8] This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

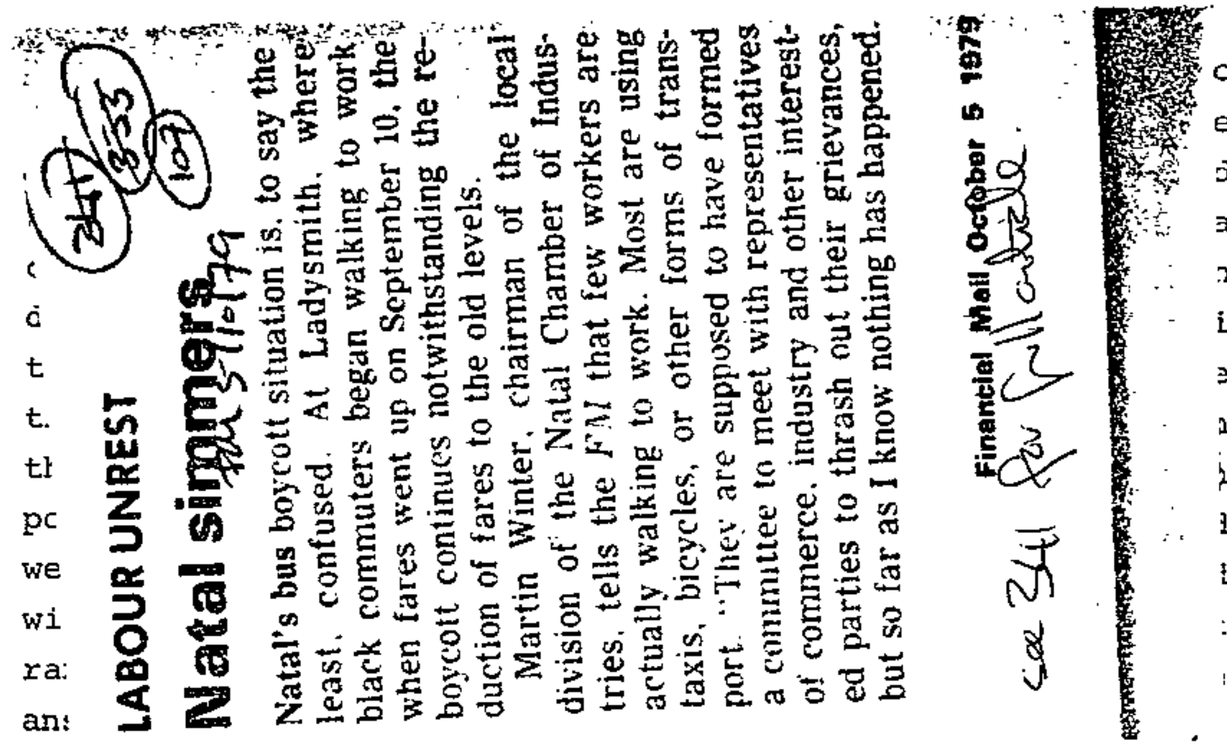
The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censual years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds, the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution[10] by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.[11]



## DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.



LABOUR UNREST

**Natal simmers**

Natal's bus boycott situation is, to say the least, confused. At Ladysmith, where black commuters began walking to work when fares went up on September 10, the boycott continues notwithstanding the reduction of fares to the old levels.

Martin Winter, chairman of the local division of the Natal Chamber of Industries, tells the *FM* that few workers are actually walking to work. Most are using taxis, bicycles, or other forms of transport. "They are supposed to have formed a committee to meet with representatives of commerce, industry and other interested parties to thrash out their grievances, but so far as I know nothing has happened.

Financial Mail October 5 1979

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Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health[9] have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

RAPPORT 7/10/79

# Rol op jou moue, Thomas!

## Natal se Christene spaar en saai vir honger miljoene

MIN. PIET KOORNHOF, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, dink die groep Christen-sakemanne het 'n pragtige plan beet.

**TEEN die agtergrond van wat al hoe meer gesien word as 'n merkwaardige Christelike herlewing in Natal, het 'n groep Christen-sakemanne hier nou 'n aksie begin wat hand aan hand met die swart kleinboer Afrika se mees uitdagende vraagstuk aandurf: kos vir sy honger miljoene.**

*Africa Co-operative Action Trust wil oor skeidslyne van kerkgenootskappe heen Christene betrek by wat moontlik die grootste Christelike gemeenskapsinisiatief word wat die land en wie weet selfs die vasteland nog gesien het.*

Toe, Thomas, wat sit jy daar so handjiesgevou ongelowig? Rol op jou moue en kom help, kêrel! Vrywilligers word gesoek wat twee jaar van hul lewe hiervoor wil opsysit.

Van RYKIE VAN REENEN uit Pietermaritzburg.

Hierdie ACAT-manne se storie sit so goed inmekaar dat bv. Kwa-Zulu se onafhanklike Ontwikkelingskorporasie die geld bewillig het vir die loodsprojek in Kwa-Zulu gedurende die laaste ses maande van 1979.

Die plan dra die goedkeuring weg van min. Piet Koornhof. Hoofminister Gatsha Buthelezi het in 'n onlangse referaat hier gesê dit kan geweldig baie vir sy mense beteken. By Inkathalede 's groot geesdrif daarvoor. ACAT het 'n uitnodiging na Suidwes/Namibië, 'n loodsvergadering word op 23 Oktober gehou. „En Transkei wag al vir ons," sê mnr. Von van der Linde, 46, ACAT se direkteur.

Dis nie al nie. Deur middel van internasionale Christelike organisasies soos Campus Crusade, Africa Enterprise, Youth with a Mission, TEAR e.a. sal die ACAT-plan deurgevoer kan word *na* lande waar Suid-Afrikaners self nie in dié *stadium* welkom is nie. Die *visier* is op Afrika, nie net Suid- of selfs Suider-Afrika nie.

Die ACAT-pakkie het twee komponente — en 'n ingeboude kragopwekker.

EEN: 'n Spaarklub-plan van saam spaar vir 'n gesamentlike doelwit waartoe klublede self besluit — sê: die plant van 'n kwart acre boontjies, of 'n morg mielies; 'n gronddam of 'n omheiningsprojek. Dit sluit aan by die kommunale patroon wat aan die hart lê van 'n ou Afrika-tradisie.

Die spaarklub, met sy eie voorsitter en ampsdraers, kry van ACAT 'n stel boekhouboeke, spaarseëls en -koepons; word geleer hoe om dié elementêre boekhouding te behartig — en elke maand, let hierop wel, word hul boekhouverslae by hoofkantoor gekontroleer.

TWEE: Kundige advies, uitgedra deur ACAT-tweemanskappe (wit en swart in 'n spanpoging, wat sowel die nuwe tegnieke en die ou tradisies in ag neem). Hulle kan spaarklubs vooruit sê wat 'n bepaalde projek sal kos, watter bestanddele, saad, kunsmis, bewerkingstelsel, e.d.m. die beste resultate sal lewer, en reël dat daar stap vir stap ter plaatse gedemonstreer word hoe bewerk, geplant, geoes moet word.

Hierdie dubbelpakkie het reeds verbasende resultate elders in Afrika gelewer, bv. in Rhodesië waar kleinboere se landbouproduksie sing-sing en fenomenaal daarmee opgestoot is. Die spaarklubs daar is die laaste jare deur terreur gekortwiek, maar is al meer as 'n dekade op dreef. Die 8 mm.-filmpie oor die Rhodesiese klubs steek onmiddellike geesdrif brand waar dit ook al vertoon word. Die Zoeloe-klankbaan is amper klaar, en oorklanking in ander tale kom.

Wat die ACAT-plan sy ingeboude ekstra dryfkrag gee, is die feit dat 'n korps Christene nou gewerf word om hierdie spaar-en-produksieplan tot in die verste uithoeke van die ontwikkelende gebiede uit te dra.

As dit om verandering van tradisionele gebruike gaan, sê dr. Matie Olivier, hoof van Kwa-Zulu se Ontwikkelingskorporasie, moet vertroue heel eerste gewen word. Dis waar so 'n beweging soos ACAT so waardevol kan wees, sê hy. Hul motiewe kan nie bevraagteken word nie. Daar's g'n sprake van eie voordeel nie. Hulle leef 'n roeping van diens aan die naaste uit, in gehoorsaamheid aan die skrif.

Prof. D. G. B. Slade, hoogleraar in die geografie aan die Universiteit van Natal wat besondere aandag gee o.m. aan landbou-ontwikkelingsaksies, sê daar was al geweldige mislukkings met groot ontwikkelingsprojekte oor die wêreld.

ACAT kan slaag waar ander gefaal het, glo hy, self Christen, omdat dit gebruik maak van 'n streek se eie mense; omdat daar geen politieke of ander bymotiewe is nie; dan, bowenal, omdat die werk gedra word deur 'n Christelike toewyding wat kan aanhou en moedhou en geduld hou lank nadat 'n bloot betaalde amptenaar al tou opgegooi het. Want moenie fout maak nie, dis 'n lang, swáár pad!

Die les dat mense omsigtig en met respek vir hul mening en menswaardigheid benader moet word, het ACAT vroeg op sy eie hart geskrywe. Ry maar uit saam met landbouingenieur en spaarklubhoof Kallie Fourie na 'n hoofman in die Vinkriviervallei en jy sien dit in geduldige aksie! Ook 15 km buite Pietermaritzburg sien jy hoe ACAT 'n bitter broodnodige waterprojek waarvoor 'n gemeenskap oorgehaal sit, liewer 'n halfjaar laat sloer as om booor 'n indoena of hoofman te stoomroller.

Wyse oubaas Robert Mazibuku, 76, lid van ACAT se beheerraad, het 'n woord by te voeg. Dié wonderlike ou swartman is op vier vastelande bekend vir sy organiese tuinmaakmetodes, veral daardie „dieptrog"-bewerking. En uit 'n halfeeu se ervaring van mense gee hy vir ACAT die stukkie raad: Laat elke gemeenskap self sy eie mens kies, lei daardie ene op om vir hulle te gaan sê en wys hóé — anders weet hy nie so rég nie, sê mnr. Mazibuko.

Deur die gelaaide mynveld van menseverhoudinge beweeg ACAT gevoelig en versigtig.

DR. MATIE OLIVIER, hoofbestuurder van KwaZulu se Ontwikkelingskorporasie. „Hierdie ACAT-mense het die resep; hulle klem is op mensontwikkeling."

Direkteur Van der Linde sê ACAT werk graag en gewillig saam met enigeen; hulle aan die spits wil net onomwonde sê: „Ons staan hier as mense wat elkeen 'n Christelike getuienis het, wat ons in die eerste plek nie wil preek nie, maar uitleef." Agterop sy visitekaartjie is, kan maar sê, ACAT se sleutelteks: Jer. 3: 23 en 24.

Mnr. Van der Linde is nog altyd bietjie moeilik vir sy ma dat sy hom opgesaal het met „die vreeslike voornaam Von Clairvaux" — na dr. Andrew Murray se groot besieler. Maar dis in die teken van sulke vrome geloofsmanne dat hierdie hele aksie staan. Mnr. Van der Linde, 'n swaer van Erlo Stegen, was die afgelope twaalf jaar self betrokke by die groot herlewingsaksie, gepaard o.a. met wondergenesings, wat gelowiges en skeptiese waarnemers van oor die hele land na Kwasiza-Bantu naby Stanger aan die Natalse Noordkus trek. (Morkel van Tonder het 'n onlangse radioprogram aan 'n besoek aan dié geloofsoord gewy.)

Nou het mnr. Van der Linde oortuig geraak die Here lê Afrika se grootste probleem, voedselproduksie, op die hart van SA Christene.

„Vandat ons dit aangepak het, is dit wonderbaarlik hoe deur ná deur vir ons oopgaan," sê hy.

As die kerke, veral ook die Afrikaanse kerke, nou net wil help! Vrywilligers, wit en swart, word gesoek wat hulle vir minstens twee jaar beskikbaar stel en ná intensiewe opleidingskursusse kan veld-in gaan. En gemeentes word gesoek om die salaris van sulke vrywilligers te betaal. 'n Paar is klaar gevind. ACAT-mense is verder bly oor die goeie ontvangs wat hul plan en spaarklubfilmpie gekry het by dr. Frans O'Brien Geldenhuys en ds. P. E. S. Smith-hulle van die NG Kerk se Algemene Sinodale kantoor in Pretoria.

ACAT beweeg versigtig, beklemtoon mnr. John Schroeder, Natalse bankman en ekonoom, voorsitter van die beheerliggaam waarin o.m. dr. Lawrence McCrystal, KOD-voorsitter, dien. Hy moenie vinniger beweeg as wat die kernpersoneel in Pietermaritzburg kan byhou met kontrole nie. Maar soos dit nou gaan, lyk dit of daar Februarie, aan die end van die eerste finansiële jaar, al 150 spaarklubs in aksie sal wees.

● ACAT se adres: Posbus 1843 Pietermaritzburg 3201. Tel. 0331-25341.

# 'Soweto 10' man carries on his feud

RDM 11/10/79

Political Reporter

THE public feud between KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and black consciousness proponent Mr Tom Manthata continued yesterday when Mr Manthata challenged the Inkatha leader's recent claims of links with the banned African National Congress.

Mr Manthata, a member of the Soweto Committee of 10, said in a statement that Chief Buthelezi could make such claims and get away with them because ANC officials were in jail, were silenced or exiled and could not be quoted in South Africa.

Earlier this week, Chief Buthelezi challenged those who questioned his statement that Inkatha had forged links with the exiled ANC to cite a single occasion on which the ANC's acting president, Mr Oliver Tambo, had criticised him.

A survey last year by the German-based Arnold-Bergstrasse Institute showed that blacks who identified with the PAC or the black consciousness movement were most critical of Chief Buthelezi for his "collaboration with the system". Blacks who identified with the ANC were markedly less hostile to him.

Mr Manthata dismissed the findings of the survey. He said blacks knew its claims were calculated to bolster Chief Buthelezi prior to his visit to West Germany. "They do that with all their favourites," he said.

Mr Manthata said black consciousness supporters neither backed nor condemned either the ANC or the PAC. "We recognise their historical role in the liberation struggle."

Chief Buthelezi's claims of ANC-Inkatha links were calculated to perpetuate divisions among blacks inside and outside South Africa, he

# Angry Buthelezi slams demos

DURBAN. — White students who demonstrated at a University of Cape Town graduation ceremony last week regarded their "empty protest politics" as more important than "standing with their brothers and sisters in the agony of being hungry and jobless and in despair", Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday.

Speaking at the S J Smith Hostel, near Durban, the KwaZulu Chief Minister said this "posturing" had made him very angry.

"The sheer agony of treating us like kaffirs who do not know what is best angered me in the extreme."

He was referring to a demonstration organised by about 50 white UCT students during the graduation ceremony, at which he was given an honorary doctorate.

"These people are not concerned with whether the South African problem is really resolved or not," he said. — Sapa.

RDM 11/6/79

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

## 2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

### 2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;



BUS BOYCOTTS 12/10/79

**Buthelezi steps in**

Whether the Ladysmith bus boycott has ended permanently, or whether this week's return to using the buses is a temporary truce, remains to be seen. The answer is likely to hinge on a meeting this week between Kwazulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi and Dr Piet Koornhof at which Zulu grievances will be aired. Towards the end of last week police took action against pirate taxis and officials began to move against blacks sleeping illegally in town to avoid walking from the townships. Then at a meeting on Sunday, following discussions between Ezakheni town council and Kwazulu cabinet members, it was decided to call off the boycott. Although the precise nature of black grievances is not clear, they appear to include dissatisfaction with the nature of the service, the conduct of some officials and the level of wages.

For the meantime bus fares are back to the levels prevailing before the boycott started on September 10.

At Port Shepstone where fares were raised on October 1 the boycott continues. Unlike Ladysmith, where the protest was peaceful, sporadic violence has erupted with stonings, roadblocks and arson. As yet no solution is in sight. At Hammarsdale, where a partial boycott in sympathy with the Ladysmith boycotters has been in operation, things appeared at midweek to have returned to normal. In Durban, where fares will be increased from October 14 a strenuous campaign has been launched to promote clip cards to reduce the impact.

tribute... a matter of priorities reside in di the alcoholi how particul against beha be compared t tion ties up that of cost- to the main s to make a dis basket of out which each out sense, a quest a question of

He adds:

"In practice, it distinction bet utilities in th question whethe community is a whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

# Zulu teachers back Inkatha 'guidelines'

12/10/79 N.M (107)

African Affairs Correspondent

KWAZULU's Education Department is to be asked to give an Inkatha bias to its school curricula as a result of a resolution this week by the Natal African Teachers Union.

After a discussion of the Inkatha syllabus at a University of Zululand conference about 1 500 teachers resolved that "Inkatha guidelines be extended to all subjects".

Inkatha's emphasis at present is on history and social development but teachers made it clear they wanted Black literature and music promoted — and many called for a Black "slant to science".

Many teachers complained of harassment by KwaZulu Department of Education officials.

A conference spokesman later said some teachers had claimed inspectors were interfering with their private lives.

Teachers had also objected to being "ridiculed in the presence of pupils by inspectors."

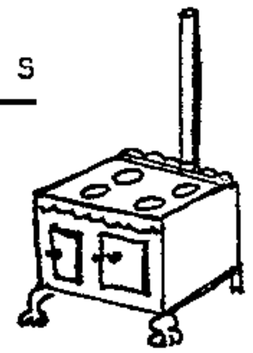
A KwaZulu education official at the conference promised complaints would be investigated.

Ridgeworth

igs. Heat a pan;
h flour, and fry
a paper towel,



## OLD FAMILY OR VINTAGE RECIPES



1820 and All That!

### FRENCH PANCAKES - 1902

2 eggs
2 ozs butter
2 ozs sifted flour
2 ozs flour
1/2 pt of new milk

Beat eggs thoroughly, add butter and beat to a cream, stir in sugar and flour, and when well mixed add the milk. Beat well for a couple of minutes. Pour on to buttered plates and bake in a quick oven for 20 minutes. Serve with a cut of lemon and sifted sugar, or pile on a hot plate, with a layer of preserve or marmalade between them. Time, 26 minutes, average cost, 6 d, seasonable at any time.

---oOo---

### SPATCHCOCK - 1900

1 young fowl
brown bread crumbs
herbs
parsley
onion

Cut the fowl through the back bone, and open out flat. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, chopped onion and chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle with mixed herbs. Grill till 1/2 done, then cover with breadcrumbs and continue cooking till well done. Serve with a sharp sauce.

---oOo---

### PLUM PUDDING

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

2 cups flour
1 t baking powder
1 large cup brown sugar
1 cup currants
3 beaten eggs
1/4 t ground spice
1 small cup chopped raisins
1/2 grated beef suet
1/2 pt milk
1/2 t salt
a little mixed peel finely cut

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---oOo---

### MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

# Buthelezi warning for Fanie Botha

(107)

17/10/79 NM

**African Affairs Correspondent**

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday threatened Minister of Manpower Fanie Botha that if the Government used labour relations issues for party political purposes he would get Inkatha to interfere.

As a result of a meeting he had had with the minister to discuss Black wages, working conditions and labour problems Chief Buthelezi said he feared the Government would continue to interfere too much in trade union affairs.

He said he felt it would be in the country's interests if worker benefits were "maximised in every possible way within the framework of sound labour relations."

Trade unionism had to be considered within a political framework and for this reason Inkatha had made provision for unions to affiliate with it.

However he added: "It would be wrong for me or Inkatha to dictate to trade unions what to accept and what to reject in the way of concessions

"The free enterprise system should be thought of in terms of the free play of market forces and in opposition to State control.

"In South Africa industrial legislation and restrictive laws do not permit a free enterprise system.

"We have in our country State interference in the economy which inevitably operates to the benefit of the minority in opposition to free market forces.

"I think it is important for you to understand that if Blacks are put in the position of choosing between ideologies, capitalism would be attractive only if it involved a free enterprise which was colourblind.

"While Black trade unions are not allowed free scope to develop workers cannot be blamed if they turn to other ideologies," he said.



ONION RINGS

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

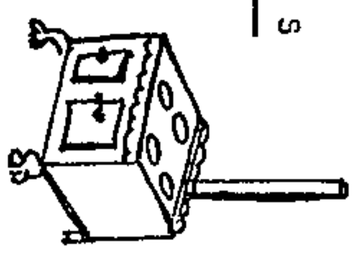
Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

---oOo---



# OLD FAMILY OR VINTAGE RECIPES

1820 and All That!



FRENCH PANCAKES - 1902

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2 ozs sifted flour
2 ozs flour
1/2 pt of new milk

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---oOo---

SPATCHCOCK - 1900

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brown bread crumbs
herbs
parsley
onion
shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste continued open out flat. Brush with hard pepper, chopped onion and kle with mixed herbs. Grill crumbs and continue cooking sauce.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 cup chopped raisins
ated beef suet
t milk
salt
tle mixed peel finely cut

ie in a pudding cloth, and boil
eg sauce. This recipe was
my mother and gran, who says
stale breadcrumbs instead of

ONION RINGS — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

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---oOo---



# I talk to Nats too says Buthelezi

(107)

NM 13/10/79

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi claimed yesterday that his links with both the banned African National Congress and the National Party "should be seen as an asset to South Africa."

He was commenting on a statement by the Minister of Police, Mr. L. le Grange, who said this week he resented Mr. Buthelezi's links with the ANC.

Yesterday Chief Buthelezi said he had never made a secret of his ties with the ANC — having referred many times to his meetings with Oliver Tambo, its acting president.

In September 1977 the chief told the then Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, that he believed in the ideals of the ANC.

He said yesterday that with the South African Army and the military cadres of the ANC engaged in a war on the border, his ability to speak to both sides was an asset to the country.

"It means I can play a conciliatory role of great significance in this situation," he claimed.

with breadcrumbs and continue cooking till well done. Serve with a sharp sauce.

---oOo---

PLUM PUDDING — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

2 cups flour
1 t baking powder
1 large cup brown sugar
1 cup currants
3 beaten eggs
1/4 t ground spice
1 small cup chopped raisins
1/2 grated beef suet
1/2 pt milk
1/2 t salt
a little mixed peel finely cut

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---oOo---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

(107) 14/10/79 Sunday Post

# Buthelezi defends his links with ANC

**KWAZULU'S Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said this week that the links between him, Inkatha and the African National Congress were not aimed at furthering the aims of banned organisations, but at establishing common ground where all South Africans could find each other.**

He was commenting on a statement by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, who said this week he resented the chief's links with the ANC.

Chief Buthelezi said he was surprised by the Minister's statement.

His links with the Government and the ANC were a great asset for South Africa, because they meant that "I can play a conciliatory role," which he thought could be used in the interests of all the peoples of this country.

"When I met the Minister's predecessor, Mr Kruger, on September 19, 1977, I did in fact state that there were some ideals that were dearer to me than life itself, and certainly more dear to me than temporary political gain.

"Many of these ideals have been embodied in the sentiments and activities of great South African organisations such as ANC and PAC," he said.

"When I further these ideals, I do so not in order to further the aims of banned organisations, but to further the only common ground where all South Africans, black and white, can find each other."

Buthelezi — hitting back hard at his critics.

## 'We work for liberation — in different ways'

He said General Prinsloo, the Commissioner of Police, had queried his statement, arguing that ANC had opted for violence and had been taken over by communists.

"I told him that like these organisations, I work for the liberation of South Africa, even if our strategies differ. I stated that I supported their ideals as set out by the founding fathers of the movement," he said.

The Chief said he had never made a secret of ties with ANC, having spoken several times in Press conferences about his meeting with Oliver Tambo, the president of ANC.

He said he did not see why he should be seen to be necessarily supporting what ANC did any more than he should be seen to support apartheid because he talked to Government representatives.

Chief Buthelezi also hit back this week at Committee of Ten chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, over remarks he made concerning the Chiefs links with ANC.

Dr Motlana, addressing a meeting in Lenasia, quoted the Rev Jesse Jackson's saying that there were those who shook the tree and those who picked the fruit and added: Gatsha Buthelezi, Kaiser Matanzima and David Thebehali are the fruit pickers.

Chief Buthelezi said he was affronted on behalf of millions of blacks in South Africa, who stood aghast at Dr Motlana's behaviour.

He said "it would surely happen" that Nelson Mandela would be released from Robben Island one day, and he put it to Dr Motlana that he would not be able to look Mandela in the eye.

ONION RINGS

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

---oOo---



OLD FAMILY OR VINTAGE RECIPES

1820 and All That!

FRENCH PANCAKES

107 34 18/10/79 NM

# Low SRC poll stops student sports, socials

African Affairs Correspondent

ALL postal deliveries and sporting and social events at the University of Zululand have been suspended because the election of a Student Representative Council was supported by only 16 percent of the students.

A spokesman for the university told the Mercury yesterday that the SRC constitution required a minimum 40 percent poll. The election held towards the end of September was declared null and void after a 16 percent poll.

Therefore the university does not have an SRC which, in terms of its own constitution, is responsible for all Athletic Union and Society Union activities and for the payment of the postman.

A circular to students from the administration stated: "The university is, however, not prepared to usurp the functions and responsibilities of the SRC. It is also not possible to provide alternative facilities for meetings, recreation and functions to those provided by the SRC."

The rector, Professor A. K. Nkabinde, has made it clear that another election should be held before the end of the year.

Several students complained to the Mercury yesterday that the "dictatorial administration is imposing its absurd restrictions on student rights and freedom".

They demanded compensation for their loss of "privileges", although they did not specify what this entailed.

An official at the university said, however, that students had to realise they were no longer at school where everything was done for them by teaching staff.

It was not the function of the administration to organise students' sporting and social lives. It seemed obvious, he added, that most students regarded the SRC's function as primarily political, and only secondarily as an administrative and organising medium for student activities.

---

3 beaten eggs
1/4 t ground spice
[illegible] beef suet
1/2 pt milk
1/2 t salt
a little mixed peel finely cut

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---oOo---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
dripping
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Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

METHODS

In this paper, deaths are analysed at approximately
corresponding to the census years. These years h
order to reduce errors in estimating the age speci
populations. The first complete year for which a
were examined by a medical assessor attached to th
statistics was 1929, and this year has therefore
ing point for the present study.

The Asian population has been excluded from this
the small number of deaths involved and also bec
the published data.[8,9]

Age specific population figures for Africans in
are not available and consequently the majority
be performed for this group. Furthermore, wher
rate can be obtained, as for infant mortality, n
urban areas can make the rate obtained meaningle
is Johannesburg, which in 1929 had a de facto ir
1820:1 000!

The following indices were calculated for white

(i) Infant Mortality rates (IMR)

(ii) Standardised Mortality rates (SMR)

This procedure eliminates the differences in th
communities, differences which are apparent frc
values of the rates depend on the population us
consequently the SMRs should be used for compar
population used for standardisation was represe
country ($e_o$ = 65, r = 0,01).[8]

(iii) Age and cause specific death rates.
grouped into twenty year intervals except in the early years of life.[10]
To avoid inconsistencies caused by differences in the revisions of the ICD
over the years, the causes of death have been collated into twelve cate-
gories,[6] which are summarised in Table I.

The age and cause specific mortality rates for the years 1941, 1951 and
1960 had previously been calculated by Preston *et al*[8] and this data has
been used in the present study.

# Mandela quoted at Inkatha meeting

22/10/79 RDM (07)

BY PATRICK LAURENCE

THE PRESIDENT of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, was cheered by more than 15 000 people in Soweto yesterday when he quoted from the banned writings of the jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

Chief Buthelezi quoted from "No Easy Walk to Freedom," a collection of Mandela speeches and articles, to justify Inkatha's stand of selective participation in Government-created institutions to prevent fulfilment of apartheid objectives.

Among the huge crowd who crammed into Jabulani amphitheatre to hear the chief was Major Schalk Visser, Soweto's Security Police chief.

Chief Buthelezi's 44-page address, which was delivered in Zulu and Sotho, contained a clear hint that Inkatha might participate officially in the controversial community council system.

Chief Buthelezi prefaced his quotation from "No Easy Walk to Freedom" by reading aloud two letters from Mandela on Robben Island, one of which was written to him and the second to his wife. Copies of both were given to newsmen.

Later he told the audience: "From jail I hear a message from Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu (another imprisoned ANC leader) telling me to go on doing what I am doing on behalf of millions of black people. From my brothers in exile I get the same message."

On community councils Chief Buthelezi said: "I will have no hestitation in recommending to the Inkatha central committee that Inkatha occupies positions in community councils if being there means we can block Pretoria's divide and rule policy."

Among the men on the platform with Chief Buthelezi was Mr David Thehehali, chairman of the Soweto Council. Dressed in an Inkatha uniform, Mr Thebehali was one of the preliminary speakers.

After attacking Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10 and critic of Chief Buthelezi, Mr Thebehali said: "Soweto is for Inkatha and Inkatha is for Soweto."

Using Chief Buthelezi's praise name of "Shenge," Mr Thebehali said of Chief Buthelezi: "We are prepared to die for you. You are the only true leader of Soweto."

Chief Buthelezi's speech contained a sustained attack on Dr Motlana; as a man who "did not have the political stamina to serve the ANC" when it was still a lawful organisation; as a "political opportunist seeking personal prominence," and as a "elitist who despises workers and peasants."

In his attack Chief Buthelezi appeared particularly incensed by a newspaper report in which Dr Motlana purportedly referred to him as a traitor. Linked to his attack on Dr Motlana was his rejection of the term "Azania" for South Africa.

While agreeing SA needed a new name, Chief Buthelezi rejected the term "Azania," which he said was used by Arab slave traders and meant "place of slaves."

Running strongly through Chief Buthelezi's speech was an emphasis on the long struggle ahead, saying: "We build a house, one brick at a time and we till the fields one step at a time. Each brick is small, but the house is built in the end."

Cautioning against directionless anger, Chief Buthelezi said: "Our black experience has instilled a wisdom into our minds which tells us we must avoid at all costs being made canon fodder by people who want to use our corpses to stand on in order to be seen as the leaders.

"I have chosen the long bitter struggle using non-violent means rather than the bravado of short-term suicidal tactics. I value human life and I value a thousand times every black life I can possible save."

After arguing that blacks should not to "prejudge any white initiatives," Chief Buthelezi said: "Blacks lose absolutely nothing by sitting down with Dr Piet Koornof or Mr P W Botha to see whether what they are saying has any meaning."

But he added: "I think it is of vital importance that black South Africa is collectively aware of the dangers of falling into the middle class trap that the South African Government seems to be preparing for us."

The signs were that "one of the strategies Pretoria is working on is to buy off black anger by creating greater opportunities for black middle class aspirations."

● Chief Buthelezi attacked two journalists by name, Patrick Laurence of the Rand Daily Mail and Mr Percy Qoboza, Editor of Post, at the meeting. His attack came after criticism of unnamed members of the Writers' Association of South Africa for activist journalism and the "strong anti-Inkatha line most of them pursue."

within the South ... terms of reference laid down by South African racial taxonomy; such indi-
viduals form a community which can only be defined legalistically in ter
of its relationship with other groups. The use of inverted commas in
'coloured' is for the present purposes perhaps most appropriate. For
written presentation, it affirms the ad hoc, vague nature of this parti-
cular South African racial category.

# Buthelezi in attack on POST, Ten

Chief Buthelezi addressing the crowd.

**ABOUT 30 000 people at the Jabulani Amphitheatre yesterday heard Chief Gatsha Buthelezi warn Dr Nthato Motlana that his denigration of him "may ultimately cost human lives."**

Chief Buthelezi also lashed out at POST, Mr Percy Qoboza, Mr Tom Manthata, the Committee of Ten, the Writers' Association of South Africa, Azapo, certain "white liberals and certain embassies".

By JOE THLOLOE

In a 48-page speech he described Dr Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, as a political baboon and a political leper.

Chief Buthelezi was speaking at Inkatha's annual rally, attended by members from all over the Transvaal, Natal and the Free State.

By the time he started speaking at 1 pm the central area of the amphitheatre was crowded with stick-carrying warriors and dotted with standards of the various branches — Sharpeville, Winterveldt, Standerton, etcetra.

Earlier in the day the chairman of the Soweto Community Council, Mr David Thebehali, wearing Inkatha colours, told the crowd that Soweto belonged to Inkatha and "not to political clowns like Dr Motlana."

People streaming into the amphitheatre were given leaflets advising them to ask Inkatha how to become citizens of KwaZulu or any other homeland.

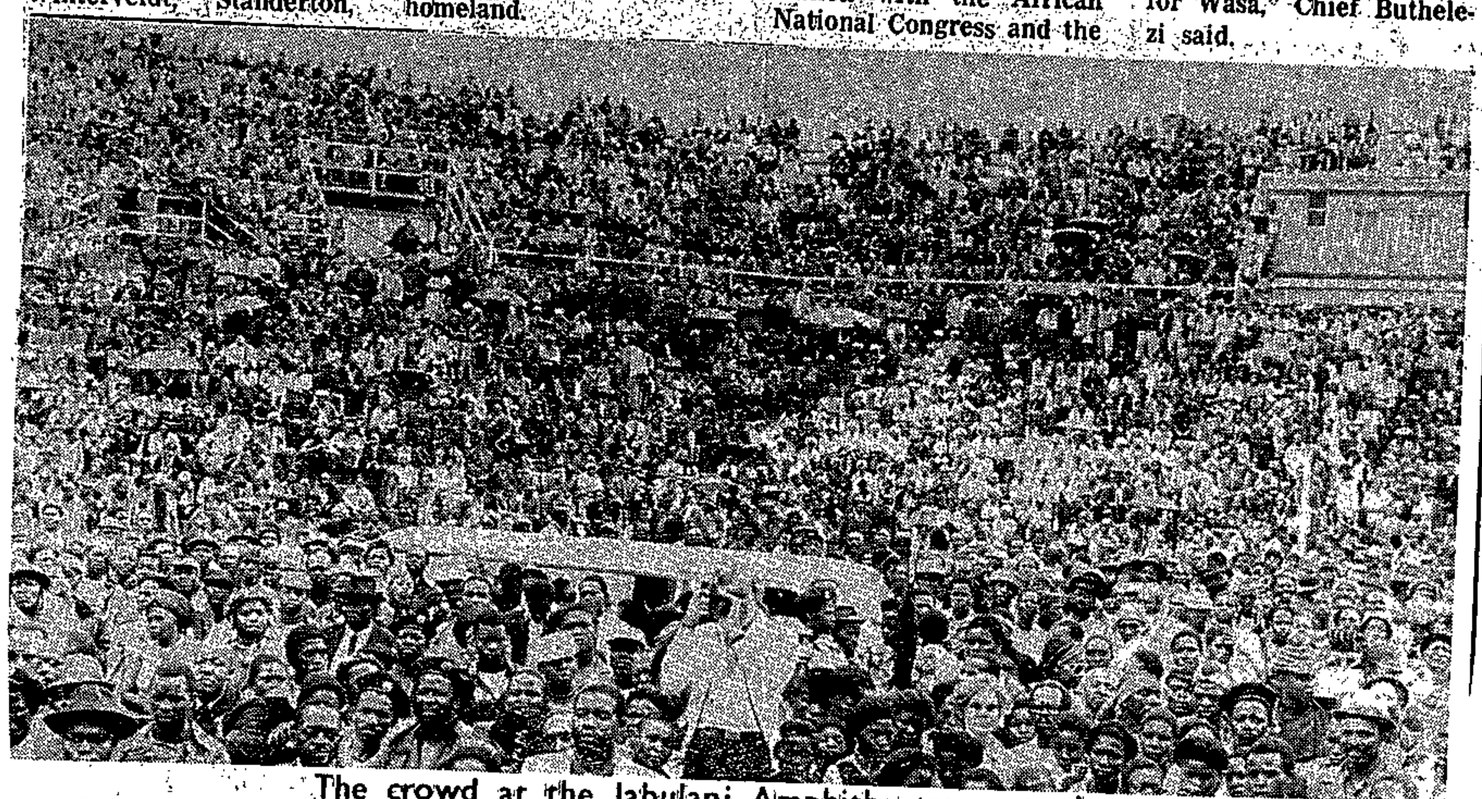
The leaflet is entitled "Seek your rights as a South African."

Chief Buthelezi told the meeting: "There is a very unholy alliance between the so-called black radicals, white students and the small band of biased reporters both black and white, and the cocktail set drifting in and out of embassies."

Chief Gatsha gave a detailed history of his association with the African National Congress and the Zulu chieftainship and quoted from a book by Nelson Mandela to support his participation in Zulu politics.

The Press were also given photostat copies of letters between himself and Nelson Mandela, imprisoned ANC leader.

"It is high time that newspapers such as **POST** and **SUNDAY POST** stop trying to make political nonentities such as Dr Motlana into Soweto somebodies, only because they use them as front men for Wasa," Chief Buthelezi said.



The crowd at the Jabulani Amphitheatre yesterday.

The Star
Tuesday October 23 1979

# Ominous rift in black leadership

IT is easy enough to dismiss the growing rancour between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Dr Nthato Motlana as part of a power struggle between rival black leaders, playing to the same grandstand. Indeed it contains elements of this, but unhappily the roots go deeper. They point to an ominous, potentially very damaging division over the means of black political struggle in South Africa.

Recently in a public speech the Committee of Ten leader called the chief a "traitor." At a big Inkatha rally in Soweto at the weekend, Chief Buthelezi responded with a sustained attack on Dr Motlana, calling him an "opportunist and elitist." And so a long-standing feud moves closer to a head.

The conflict is over methods and tactics rather than basic aims. Both leaders believe in non-violent change; both stand for black "liberation"; both make use of the rhetoric and the trappings of orthodox black nationalism; but there are sharp differences of method and emphasis.

The kwaZulu leader has chosen to work within the homelands system. He uses it to extract maximum benefit for his people while stressing his reservations, notably by refusing to accept the ultimate step of independence. By this means, and through the Zulu-based Inkatha—which he has built into the country's largest mass movement — he has established a formidable power base which extends into the urban townships.

Here he runs into trouble with the Black Consciousness people. In Soweto "spontaneous" leaders like Dr Motlana have found a following, but they cannot claim any formal electoral mandate. This is essentially the fault of the Government, which for years denied urban blacks any meaningful political institutions. So standing outside the system, they tend to respond to the most vociferous elements, including the militant youth of the townships. Their political line becomes more radical. Today they will talk to the Government only on their own terms.

Both leaderships have understandable viewpoints. Both are in a difficult position, but this much is clear. Open hostility and name-calling is not going to advance by one whit the causes they stand for in common. On the contrary: it could easily get out of hand and end up in violence — which could set those causes tragically back.

90 DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

| | W | | A | | C | | B | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 0–1 | 1,57 | 0,76 | 0,60 | 1,03 | 1,24 | 0,7[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1–4 | 0,05 | 0,04 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5–24 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 25–44 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 45–64 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 65+ | 0,02 | 0,01 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ALL | 0,04 | 0,02 | 0,03 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| NO. | 87 | 43 | 9 | 14 | 50 | 3[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

XIV

91 CONGENITAL ANOMALIES

| | W | | A | | C | | B | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 0–1 | 12,46 | 9,07 | 16,92 | 11,55 | 29,22 | 24,78 | 0,55 | 0,67 |
| 1–4 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,04 | | |
| 5–24 | – | – | – | – | – | – | | |
| 25–44 | – | – | – | – | – | – | | |
| 45–65 | – | – | – | – | – | – | | |
| 65+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | | |
| ALL | 0,25 | 0,17 | 0,48 | 0,32 | 0,83 | 0,67 | 0,55 | 0,67 |
| NO. | 519 | 359 | 170 | 113 | 942 | 785 | 1143 | 1075 |

XV CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND MO

107

# Buthelezi 'broke law'

**RESENTMENT and anger was still evident yesterday after Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's attacks at the weekend.**

Chief Buthelezi attacked leading figures in the black community with anti-Government sympathies. Among them were Dr Nthato Motlana, Mr Percy Qoboza, Mr Tom Manthatha, the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa) and other Black Consciousness leaders.

He quoted freely from a banned book by imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela. Not only this, but Chief Buthelezi distributed letters to him from Mr Mandela, who is serving life

POST REPORTERS

on Robben Island.

People interviewed yesterday asked how Chief Buthelezi could quote from a banned publication and not be prosecuted like other people. Did this mean what had been said all along, that he was allowed to say anything in return for his acceptance of Government manipulation?

It was pointed out that Major Schalk Visser, head of the security police in Soweto, was present, but nothing had been done.

And the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, had refused to comment, it was reported this week.

**POST** could yesterday not establish if Chief Buthelezi had asked for permission to quote Mr Mandela.

A Soweto educationist, Mr Thamsanqa Kambule, said Chief Buthelezi's outburst was regrettable. If reports that he quoted from the literature of the banned ANC were true and he was not charged or called to order, blacks would want to know his credentials that allowed him to say anything he liked.

He was also amazed by the low profile police were taking on the matter. "A man cannot break the law and escape freely without any resistance," he added.

Mr Joe Lekgatle, a Johannesburg General Hospital clerk, said Chief Buthelezi was a puppet of the Pretoria-style leadership and that was why he was not charged or warned. People like Dr Motlana would have been cautioned and detained and charged.

A social worker Miss Kate Menyatso, said it seemed as though Chief Buthelezi was like Idi Amin, a dictator. First he said Soweto belonged to Inkatha and, secondly, he went out of his way to break the law, but was not charged.

"I think the reason why he is not charged is because he works within the system. He is being used to promote the apartheid policy of this country.

The Rev Jeff Moselane said it would be contradictory for the Minister of Justice to act against Chief Buthelezi because he worked for and within Government policy. What Chief Buthelezi said could have been said by any Government official and he could therefore not be liable to punishment.

"It just goes to show that there is no defined and decisive policy within the Nationalist hierarchy with particular regard to black political organisations. Why shouldn't Buthelezi receive the same treatment that any other guy would have received?" asked Mr Kgomotso Modise, an advertising executive.

"The Government should prosecute this man like it would have done if I were to have made that speech, or is he perhaps exempt from the law or toeing the line like everybody else?" asked Moss Radebe.

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN

1 medium size
2 onions
parsley

Wash and shre
keep a few pi
Wash scallion
green left on
scallions tog
dressing and
of mint and pa

CURRIED GREEN

2 lbs sliced g
2 chopped onic

Boil the beans
pour off the w

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sug
1 d curry powd

Mix the curry p
so that no lump
boil up and sti
and onions, bri

APPLE TUNA TOSS

1 medium head l
bite-size pie
2 cups diced ap
1 11 oz can (1
orange section

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked
4 T finely ch
French dressi
lettuce

Marinade chick
Serve on lettu
and refridgera

French dressin
Blend together

PRELUDE TO WAR

With his son, Hannibal, the Carthaginian ... to build a Carthaginian empire in Spain and prepa ... on Rome. He died before preparations were comple ... inherited his task. By attacking Saguntum, a city ... d war in 219 B.C.

Quae cum ita essent, dixit Hamilcar in ... avigaturum esse quo celerius opes Carthaginiensium ... raret. Eo die quo Carthagine discessit, ubi di ... filium suum ad arm vocavit eique imperavit ut ... fore populi Romani. Quod ubi puer fecit, Patri pers ... n Hispaniam duceret.

Post Hamilcaris mortem, Hasdrubal gene ... et filium, octo annos imperium in Hispania obtine ... , Hannibal, maximo omnium consensu, imperator crea ... initio gratissimus fuisse videtur. Videbant e ... issimum esse, in consiliis prudentissimum. Nul ... nimus eius superatus est. Caloris et frigoris par ... satis erat modo sumebat. Quietem neque cubil ... saepe humi inter stationes militum dormiebat. Pri ... tendebat; ultimus disce ... quabant, inhumana cru ... ninum neque deorum metus.

SOWETO COUNCIL

## Inkatha to strike?

Has Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, the country's largest black political body, found an ally in the Pretoria-created Soweto community council?

Nobody is saying much. However, Inkatha press liaison officer Peter Davidson tells the *FM* that though it has been the movement's policy not to work within the councils, there is a possibility that "we can have a policy review on the matter."

Davidson adds that this step might be warranted in the light of Buthelezi's mass rally in Soweto last week. Buthelezi did not mince his words as he mounted a scathing attack on the township's opponents of Inkatha. Those who came under fire included Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten.

Says Gibson Thula, KwaZulu's principal urban representative and a high-placed Inkatha member: "If our Soweto members want to enter the council we will not stand in their way" — a clear indication of the possibility that Inkatha might stand in next year's council elections. "We don't dismiss that possibility," admits Thula. Indeed: "We can capture Soweto."

Hitherto, Inkatha's policy has been to have no truck with the councils. Motlana and his committee were detained last year when then Minister of Plural Relations and Development Connie Mulder was desperately and unsuccessfully trying to get a Soweto council off the ground.

At last week's rally Thebehali, once was that "it is a matter of black solidarity not to participate in the council while our brothers are incarcerated." Then came a new development. Current Soweto council chairman, David Thebehali (an Inkatha member), resigned from the movement to stand in the council elections.

At last week's rally Thebehali, once more sporting Inkatha colours, said: "Soweto is for Inkatha and Inkatha is for Soweto." Why the somersault? Thula tells the *FM*: "He re-applied for membership early this year."

But is there an Inkatha involvement in the Soweto council? "The council is a non-political body," says Velia Kirkpatrick, of Kirkpatrick & Associates, the council's public relations advisors. She points out that Thebehali was addressing the rally in his capacity as an Inkatha member and not as council chairman.

Disturbing questions are doing the rounds in the township. Buthelezi has made it clear that relations with Motlana, and the black consciousness movement generally, have soured. A convincing showing by Buthelezi's men in the next council elections could give credence to Inkatha's claims of widespread popular support in Soweto.

Inkatha's Buthelezi . . . change of heart on Soweto?

Ubi se parat ... oppugnavit. Mox audiverun ... Hannibal ab obsidione ... ones iam auditurum es ... bi id fecerunt, in ... egationis) negavit se q ... Hannibal Saguntum opp ... respondetis?" inquit, "Hic ... , sumite." Magno omniun ... Tum Fabius, ubi sinum e ... "Accipimus," inquiunt "e ...

TEST ON IND ...

A. Give with ... es: mitto; se ...

B.
I. Pueri neg ...
2. Magister ... xpulsum iri.
3. Pater di ... dixisse.
4. Nonne au ... vo exercitu multas victorias reportavisse ?
5. Putavimu ... terfectum esse.

C.
I. We hope ... .
2. Marcus ...
3. The gen ... t on the ground.
4. I have heard that the ... has been surrounded with a rampart and ditc
5. The leader persuaded his men that the enemy would attack at dawn.

PURCHASING OFFICE

We have received your
second hand typewrit

Could you please furn

(1) Name of person re

(2) Department .....

(3) Please state why

.....

.....

Is this machine for a

(1) Part-time post ..
(2) Full-time post ...
(3) Additional post ..
(4) Does this position

Please state full details of machine required ..
if any special key board or features are required ....

.....

.....

.....

.....

If new machine is a replacement, please state Serial Nu
of existing machine .....

.....

.....



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# PM urged to hand over land

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — The Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, was last night called upon to hand over land to KwaZulu "owed" by legislation — before November 7, polling day in the Eshowe by-election.

The request was made by Senator Warwick Webber, Natal leader of the New Republic Party, speaking at a public meeting in Melmoth.

He said the Nationalists were confusing the consolidation issue by mixing two completely separate matters — quota land owed to KwaZulu in terms of 1936 legislation and consolidation.

Senator Webber emphasised that consolidation had nothing to do with the handling over of quota land.

The Whites were legally and morally obliged to give certain land to the Zulu people in terms of the 1936 legislation.

"Left owing on that is approximately 42 000 hectares," said the senator.

"As proof of the sincerity of the White Government I call on the Prime Minister to hand that land over to the KwaZulu Government immediately."

**Available**

"Ninety percent of the land required to be given to KwaZulu in terms of the 1936 Act is available by way of State-owned land which the Zulus are prepared to accept and, in fact, would be glad to have.

"This would not cost the taxpayers anything and would mean that no producing farmers would need to be displaced to provide the land.

"In addition I believe that such an act would create tremendous goodwill between the Zulus and ourselves and I call on the Prime Minister to prove his sincerity by doing that now before November 7," Senator Webber said.

(Report by Graham Hunter, Fraser Lane, Pietermaritzburg.)

# Inkatha pulls out of Sash talks

Political Staff

INKATHA yesterday announced its withdrawal from a Black Sash discussion group because of the participation in the talks of Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10.

The decision was made after "careful consideration", Mr Peter Davidson, communications secretary of Inkatha on the West Rand, said yesterday.

"We find it impossible to continue dialogue while Dr Motlana is a part of it and in view of the fact that he regards Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the president of Inkatha, as a traitor," Mr Davidson said.

Mr Davidson was referring to a speech in Lenasia in which Dr Motlana was reported to have referred to Chief Buthelezi was a traitor.

Besides Inkatha and Dr Motlana, participants in the monthly Black Sash discussion group include the Progressive Federal Party, the ruling Labour Party in Coloured Representative Council, and Reform Party in the Indian Council.

The national chairwoman of the Black Sash, Mrs Joyce Harris, said yesterday: "I very much regret that Inkatha feels it can no longer participate in our informal discussion group. I am deeply saddened to see the division which is growing in the black community."

Letters to the Rand Daily Mail from its black readers reflect disenchantment and exasperation at the continuing expression of bitter mutual recriminations by black leaders.

Expressing despair that black leaders should be "so engrossed in shouting each other down", one fairly typical correspondent asked: "How unforgiving and myopic can we get? Is this the time to accuse one another of being collaborators?"

s has to be taken into account.
ified by comparison with the alter-
e are additional costs involved in
administrative and incentive costs
ally insignificant for any given
mounts available for the health

en service use the same kinds of re-
e decision-making can be simplified
gh health service choices cannot
ed way required by this method.

f choosing means to obtain a given
ilable to aid the choice of object-
said on the question of the priority
or age groups, whether to allocate
are of the aged?

hey have to be expressed in such a
led questions. Essentially, the
rces used to objectives achieved, but
each other.

his; but all of them require that
ends it is expected to achieve.

budgeting by objectives, involves the
according to the objectives to which it
combat TB would be grouped together,
ogrammes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;



(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

> "Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

> "In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

# Broeders and top Nats deny that they're pulling out

# THE NATAL SOUTH COAST FOR KWAZULU?

By BRUCE PAGE

THE South Coast is seething with speculation that it is to "go black" for consolidation of the KwaZulu homeland.

The Mayor of Port Shepstone, Mr Aubrey Thompson, has asked the MP for South Coast, Mr Mias van der Westhuizen, to clarify the matter at a public meeting in Port Shepstone on Tuesday.

The 10-year-old controversy blew up from Umkomaas to Port Edward again this week after a newspaper report highlighted speculation that local Broederbonders and prominent Nationalists were disposing of their assets.

The speculation centred on Mr van der Westhuizen, former Port Shepstone estate agent Mr Weynand Roelofse and two members of the Afrikaner Broederbond, Mr George Allison of Port Shepstone and Mr Johnny de Wet of Margate.

"My phone hasn't stopped ringing since the weekend. You can imagine what this has done to business confidence," said Mr Thompson who is an estate agent.

Mr David Howe, also of Port Shepstone, said: "We had a R25 000 sale cancelled this morning. The client simply withdrew because of the rumours.

"We spend thousands of rands on promotion and development and were enjoying a semi-boom until this started.

"I believe it's an overreaction to pure coincidence and it's to be [illegible]. Should property be devalued — which it could be — thousands of people on the South Coast will be affected."

Mr de Wet denied emphatically that either he, Mr van der Westhuizen, Mr Roelofse or Mr Allison had "inside information" about consolidation plans for the South Coast.

He said a rumour that he intended to sell his caravan park was false.

"I have sold my park home to Mr van der Westhuizen because I am moving into a block of flats which I have built in Margate. I can assure you I have confidence in the South Coast."

Mr Allison said his R140 000 house was for sale because he had to live in two places.

"Since my father became seriously ill, I have had to spend more time helping him with his cartage business in Benoni, so I have bought a plane for commuting.

"I am thinking of keeping a flat in Pretoria for two of my sons who are at university there and another flat in Port Shepstone for my wife and a third son who is at school here.

"I have a block of 21 flats in Port Shepstone, two supermarkets and an industrial complex at Marburg which I let. I have no intention of selling them and rumours that I am leaving because the South Coast is going black are absolute nonsense."

Mr Roelofse was not available, but Mr Allison said he was looking for a house in Kroonstad so he could be near his daughter, Martie, who was at university in Bloemfontein and recovering from a serious operation.

Mr van der Westhuizen said he had sold a banana farm because of pressure of parliamentary work.

## No use

"But I still own a game park here and I have no intention of leaving."

He said there could be no foreknowledge of consolidation plans because the central consolidation committee was still considering proposals and was not expected to report to the Prime Minister before the end of March next year.

"I cannot see how the South Coast can become part of KwaZulu, but it's no use refuting these claims because people turn round and say: 'Ha, ha. What about Port St Johns?' "

The MPC for South Coast, Mr Peter Miller, said: "Nobody can say these days that a place won't go black. Since the Prime Minister has thrown the 1936 Land Act out of the window, no previous yardstick can be used to measure the new situation.

"As an economic region the South Coast has various interdependent communities. If it becomes part of KwaZulu what happens to Indians and coloureds?"

If the South Coast is included in consolidation plans, one thing is certain: the cost of expropriation would be phenomenal.

The figure for the Margate borough, which embraces Ramsgate, Uvongo and Shelly Beach, is R112,5 million. The current market value of an average house with a municipal valuation of R3 000-R4 000 would be R25 000-R30 000.

Coupled with speculation about the future of the Natal South Coast, similar rumours are circulating among whites in another part of the province, north of the Tugela River.

Uncertainty is sweeping through Zululand and in the town of Eshowe rumours are rife that it will go black in terms of the Van der Walt Commission which is currently investigating black homeland consolidation, including KwaZulu.

Claims were made that after the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, visited the KwaZulu capital of Ulundi earlier this year as part of his homeland tour, various Government departments stationed in Eshowe were informed that they would be transferred to Richards Bay, paving the way for a black takeover.

When the **Sunday Tribune** visited the area this week rumours of a possible black takeover of Eshowe were evident, but there was no hard evidence to support the claim. Spokesmen for some of the Government departments in the town said they had no knowledge of an imminent move to Richards Bay.

The resort of Margate: uncertainty on the South Coast

Aubrey Thompson: Phone hasn't stopped ringing

Peter Miller: What about Indians and coloureds?

## Consolidation fear also rampant in Eshowe

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29/10/79 NM

# Volker slams South Coast fears

**Mercury Reporter**

**SPECULATION that the South Coast is to "go Black" for consolidation of the KwaZulu homeland was completely premature and only created unrest and uncertainty among people who might be affected, Mr. Val Volker, MP for Klip River, said yesterday.**

Mr. Volker, who is a member of the Commission of Co-operation and Development, a member of the Central Consolidation Committee and chairman of the regional sub-committee responsible for the consolidation of Natal, was commenting on a report that the South Coast was "seething with speculation" that local Broederbonders and prominent Nationalists were disposing of their assets.

## Appeal

Mr. Volker, who returned from an overseas visit at the weekend, appealed for an end to "this unwarranted speculation because whatever happens, the Prime Minister has given an undertaking that anybody who is affected will be adequately compensated," he said.

Mr. Volker insisted that, at this stage, no such recommendation had been submitted to the commission.

"There is widespread speculation in many parts of Natal resulting primarily from the uncertainty because there is a new investigation into the consolidation of KwaZulu," he said.

Were the entire South Coast to become KwaZulu the economy would be seriously affected "with serious repercussions".

"The Prime Minister's instructions to the commission were that any proposals made had to improve the economy and not harm it."

The procedure being followed, apart from the Parliamentary Commission, was that there was a Central Consolidation Committee consisting of 33 members who were representatives of all interested bodies, including leading academics, he said.

In addition, seven specialist sub-committees had been appointed to deal with such matters as agriculture, military strategy, planning and development, financial and economic development and ethnic and historical interests.

## Principle

These special sub-committees would be submitting proposals of possible boundaries and matters of principle "which have to be considered [illegible] consolidation proposals.

"When this has been done there will be another meeting with the Central Consolidation Committee in November".

Thereafter a regional sub-committee will have to consider all the other proposals that had been made.

## Submitted

Proposals had to be submitted to the Cabinet by May 31 next year, he said.

The question of consolidation had of necessity to be reconsidered because the "rag-blanket pattern" of the 1975 proposals were not acceptable to Whites, Blacks and "for that matter, the Western world".

"Theoretically, all options are open, all areas are the subject of reconsideration but as a basis of consolidation one has to consider the maintenance of the economy, the development of the economy of the Black States, agriculturally and industrially," he said.

## Meeting

It is understood the Mayor of Port Shepstone, Mr. Aubrey Thompson, has asked the MP for South Coast, Mr. Mias van der Westhuizen, to discuss the matter at a public meeting in Port Shepstone tomorrow.

ONION RINGS

Peel and slice large onions with add oil. Dip the rings in and till brown in the hot oil. rill and season with salt and pr ng

FLUM PUDDING

Cut the foul through the t melted butter. Sprinkle nd boil chopped parsley on both s as till 1/2 done, then cover says till well done. Serve wi d of

r
powder
brown sugar
nts
gs
d spice
redients togeth
ours. Serve wit
hristmas dinner i
cup of flour and
flour. Very succe

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1

shoulder of mutton
drippings

Put the joint to a brigh tin-

# Buthelezi off on a top-secret UK mission

Star 29/10/87 107

**Own Correspondent**

DURBAN — Chief Buthelezi and eight senior Inkatha leaders have left South Africa on a top-secret visit to Britain — a trip observers believe could be linked with a funding programme for the movement.

The Inkatha president and KwaZulu Chief Minister left Durban by air on Friday, bound for London.

With him were: Mr O D Dhlomo, Inkatha secretary-general and Minister of Education and Culture; Dr Frank Mdlalose, national chairman of Inkatha and Minister of the Interior; Dr Denis Madide, Minister of Health and Welfare and member of Inkatha's central committee, Mr Z Khumalo, administrative secretary of Inkatha, Mr Gibson Thula, member of the central committee and chairman of Inkatha's sub-committee for publicity and strategy, Mr J T Zulu, urban representative in Durban, and Mr E Ngubane, personal aide to Chief Buthelezi.

It is understood that Prince Godeon Zulu, another central committee member, might also have accompanied Chief Buthelezi, but this could not be verified.

This is by far the biggest and most senior delegation Chief Buthelezi has ever taken out of the country. The trip appears to have been planned suddenly and has been shrouded in secrecy.

---oOo---

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

PLUM PUDDING

2 cups flour
1 t baking powder
1 large cup brown sugar
1 cup currants
3 beaten eggs
1/4 t ground spice
1 small cup chopped raisins
1/2 grated beef suet
1/2 pt milk
1/2 t salt
a little mixed peel finely cut

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---oOo---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-



May Bennett, Ridgeworth

ONION RINGS

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper to and season with salt and pepper.

---oOo---

(a) Increasing Benefits

Sundgren (*24) pointed out that the benefits of medical treatment are exceedingly hard to estimate. However, *increasing patient compliance* was an obvious area for improvement. He noted in this context that doctor/patient communication is often inhibited by the 'clinical ethos' which medical students acquire early in their training. This promotes a detached scientific approach more suited to the laboratory, than to human interaction. He therefore recommended a course on dealing with patients early in the medical curriculum.

Patients should be better informed of the purpose and requirements of their prescribed treatment. Doctors, nurses and the media should all take part in public education, which was said to be particularly important for patients from rural under-developed backgrounds.

He recommended, further, that itinerant district nurses should make home visits to ensure that prescribed treatment was being adhered to. He noted, however, that the last two points would involve extra costs.

(b) Reducing

Sundgren furth
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(i) Hospi
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(ii) Doctors' remuneration

The group which discussed these papers thought it would be unwise, in view of the likely increase in emigration, to attempt to suppress the

"The industry has high fixed costs and a drop in throughput (of cane) in any mills will destroy their economic viability.

The remaining productive farms would then be faced with the high cost of transporting cane to another mill.

The industry itself was already one of the most competitive and efficient in the world and "this competitive position is already being placed in jeopardy by the rapid increases in fuel prices".

The report says production levels in KwaZulu are about half those in white areas for several reasons. Those reasons include:

● The tribal land tenure system, which made it impossible to concentrate land in efficient hands.

● Small land allotments made it impossible for the Zulu farmer to justify the purchase of tractors and equipment.

● None of the farms already taken over as a result of past consolidation was running at a profit.

The report also said there was a limited amount of cane-land available and expropriation would lead to competition for remaining farms, which in turn would lead to inflation in cane farm prices and disruption of the spread of the high fixed costs.

The loss of a job in the industry, whether farm or mill, normally involved not only loss of remuneration but also feeding, housing, medical attention and in some cases education for dependants.

The successful development of cane areas in homelands, particularly KwaZulu, depended on a healthy, adjacent industry.

Were the existing industry destroyed in any area, it would not only jeopardise existing developments "but remove the springboard from which to develop all the land of high potential already in KwaZulu". — Sapa

(Report by B Cameron, 85 Field Street, Durban).



(iii) Drugs

Folb (Vol.2) shows that medicines and pharmaceuticals account for 7-10% of the Cape Provincial Hospital Services annual vote and a substantially larger proportion of private expenditure on health. He also notes in South Africa, as in other countries, tendencies for medicines to be wastefully and inappropriately used.

Polypharmacy is rife. Hedden and Corbett (*75) note that 25-30% of hospitalised patients suffer complications as a result of adverse drug interactions. They find that the number of adverse interactions was contained at a reasonably low level for prescriptions of 2-5 drugs but rose dramatically thereafter, particularly for more serious interactions. It was recommended that:

(a) doctors should be better informed about the hazards and wastefulness of drug interaction;

(b) a feedback system could be introduced whereby pharmacists check prescriptions of more than 5 drugs and report back to doctors concerned the incidence and types of interactions expected;

(c) a maximum number of drugs per prescription be established.

Those exceeding five drugs would have to be vetted by a
st. This was thought to be less
carried out.
equivalent pharmacological action
ket and in the coding lists of
s wasteful, especially since price
re given drugs who do not need them
at all. Among his recommendations were:

1. Improvement in the quality of promotional activities of the pharmaceutical industry (with [illegible] by the Medicines

# Sugar industry sourced by Govt plans

DURBAN. — South Africa's multimillion rand sugar industry could be placed in jeopardy if the Government went ahead with further homeland consolidation.

With background fears of the loss of thousands of jobs and substantial export earnings, the warning is made in a report handed to the Government last week by the South African Sugar Association.

In the report, the association, which represents the entire industry based mainly in Natal, states bluntly that it is opposed to further consolidation and that the Government must find other solutions.

The association maintains that the results of further consolidation will be as disastrous for white South Africa as it will be for the black homelands, particularly KwaZulu.

It advises the Government rather to spend money earmarked for consolidation on the development of the existing homeland areas.

The industry, including the farms and milling section, represents a capital investment of R1 049-million and employs more than 110 000 people with a yearly wage bill of about R107-million.

But, the report states, the effects of damaging the industry would reach even further — a "severe blow" could be dealt to whole communities.

In one brief paragraph the association summarises the situation:

"In the current uncertain economic and political climate we find it difficult to think of anything that could have a more disruptive impact on all concerned than further consolidation of black states involving sugar-producing areas."

The association says the industry is very delicately balanced and consolidation will have two main effects.

Firstly, productive land would become unproductive, as shown by land that was affected by the 1975 consolidation.

This in turn would result in the closure of some of the existing 17 remaining mills because of the reduced supply of cane.

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TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I

INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

| | W | | A | | C | | B | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 0-1 | 0,17 | 0,13 | 0,00 | 0,21 | 0,06 | 0,16 | 0,04 | 0,06 |
| 1-4 | 0,03 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,00 | 0,07 | 0,05 | 0,03 | 0,04 |
| 5-24 | 0,09 | 0,05 | 0,07 | 0,05 | 0,06 | 0,04 | 0,05 | 0,04 |
| 25-44 | 0,26 | 0,33 | 0,21 | 0,26 | 0,54 | 0,56 | 0,34 | 0,36 |
| 45-64 | 3,01 | 2,58 | 1,47 | 2,19 | 5,10 | 2,68 | 2,32 | 1,91 |
| 65+ | 12,24 | 7,26 | 4,70 | 5,18 | 12,59 | 7,51 | 6,16 | 4,10 |
| ALL | 1,41 | 1,21 | 0,36 | 0,43 | 1,03 | 0,69 | 0,58 | 0,45 |
| NO. | 114 | 173 | 43 | 63 | 316 | 307 | 455 | 530 |

II



NEOPLASMS

| | A | | C | | B | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 0-1 | 0,06 | 0,21 | 2,27 | 1,68 | 2,31 | 1,96 |
| 1-4 | 0,00 | 0,05 | 1,27 | 1,08 | 1,02 | 1,29 |
| 5-24 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,02 |
| 25-44 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,05 | 0,06 | 0,07 |
| 45-64 | 0,39 | 0,88 | 0,28 | 0,42 | 0,24 | 0,61 |
| 65+ | 1,61 | 2,59 | 0,81 | 1,28 | 1,04 | 1,44 |
| ALL | 0,12 | 0,18 | 0,28 | 0,26 | 0,22 | 0,33 |
| No. | 43 | 63 | 316 | 307 | 455 | 530 |

III

# Whites will fight homeland merger

162

Rdm 9/11/83

PORT SHEPSTONE. — Mr Mias van der Westhuyzen, National Party MP for South Coast, says he will fight "to the bitter end" any move to incorporate the region into KwaZulu.

His promise of support for local residents came at a meeting held in Port Shepstone last night attended by 150 people. A resolution was adopted which declared opposition to any form of consolidation.

Mr Van der Westhuyzen was called upon to put this resolution before the relevant consolidation committee.

The meeting was held to allay fears that the South Coast might be included within KwaZulu — fears highlighted by reports that a number of local Nationalists, including several Broederbonders, had put up their properties for sale.

"I'm not going to give you an absolute guarantee that the South Coast is not going to KwaZulu. I can't do that," Mr Van der Westhuyzen told the audience.

He said in reply to repeated questions from the floor that before any proposals were passed they would have to go before the regional sub-committee responsible for consolidation in Natal and the Central Consolidation Committee.

"These rumours about the South Coast have been going on for years and years. Once the committees have completed their tasks I think we can sit back and say we have drawn the line and we know where we stand," he said.

Asked about a "To the Point" article of February last which showed Natal totally within the homelands, Mr Van der Westhuyzen said this was typical of academics who "have been stirring up so much trouble ... they sit in ivory towers and draw up maps. They don't have their feet on the ground."

Mr Van der Westhuyzen also disclosed that a meeting of local farmers' associations earlier in the day had decided to forward a resolution recommending a status quo on the lower South Coast. — Sapa.

(Report by R Lynsky, 85 Field Street, Durban)

# Boost for KwaZulu Technical College

2/11/79 Post 107

THREE cheques totalling R400 000 were handed over to the KwaZulu Assistant Secretary for Education, Mr D Ndlovu, at Umlazi yesterday for the development of the homeland's new Mangosuthu college of technology.

The college is being built at a cost of R5-million.

The chairman of the Sugar Millers' Association, Mr Frank Jones, and the managing director of the Mobil Refinery in Durban, Mr Bill England, each handed over a cheque for R150 000.

The manager of the AECI factory at Umbogintwini, Mr Donald Inggs, presented a cheque for R100 000. — Sapa.

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corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health[9] have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of



rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.
7. Competing Mortality Risks.[8] This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censual years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds, the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution[10] by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.[11]

# GATSHA'S SECRET MISSION

## London summit talk with banned ANC

(107)

4/11/79 S. Times

By SUZANNE VOS: London

**CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of the 200 000-strong Inkatha movement, met the leaders of the banned African National Congress in London this week.**

The three days of secret talks could have momentous consequences.

The ANC delegation was led by Oliver Tambo, and Chief Buthelezi's party of 17 included most of his Cabinet.

They met at a secret London address and had dinner at Mr Tambo's home.

Details of the summit were disclosed exclusively to the Sunday Times, which also obtained a copy of a memorandum Chief Buthelezi later gave to the British Government, claiming "Inkatha and the ANC" would bring change to South Africa.

### Summit

The summit is likely to have far-reaching effects in South African

the Soweto Committee of Ten have been locked in a fierce struggle for recognition as the legitimate spokesmen for blacks.

For Chief Buthelezi, the summit is likely to prove a triumph. It leads to a cessation of the persistent sniping of black consciousness groups at home and anti-apartheid groups abroad.

The Chief followed his ANC meeting with six hours of talks with Patriotic Front co-president Joshua Nkomo and members of his delegation.

Later in the week he spent two hours with the other co-leader, Robert Mugabe.

He was also given red carpet treatment by the British Foreign Office.

He met the Lord Privy Seal, Sir Ian Gilmour, and the Under-Secretary for State responsible for Africa, Mr Richard Luce, to whom he handed his memorandum.

He told Mr Luce the South African Government needed both Inkatha and the ANC to bring about meaningful negotiations between black and white.

### Invited

Chief Buthelezi was invited several months ago to meet the top ANC men in a southern African state.

He was not happy with the venue and said he would see them in London.

The invitation came, ironically, at a time when his most vocal opponent in South Africa, Dr Nthato Motlana, leader of the Committee of Ten, was accusing him of having no real links with the ANC, recognised by the United Nations and the OAU.

In an obvious show of strength, Chief Buthelezi arrived in the UK with most of his KwaZulu Cabinet — all of whom are members of Inkatha's central committee — the leaders of the youth and women's brigades and other executives of the organisation.

I was told that he was "surprised and delighted" when the ANC asked Bishop Alphaeus Zulu, the Speaker of the KwaZulu legislative assembly, to chair the meetings.

The ANC group included high-ranking officials who flew from New York, Lusaka, Dar es Salaam and other African capitals.

The meetings, according to informed sources, acknowledged "the reality of applying different strategies for change in South Africa", as well as "the role Inkatha is playing through non-violent methods

735

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| 0–1 | 2,90 | 2,22 | 7,81 | 4,85 | 32,20 | 28,78 | 13,54 | 14,15 |
| 1–4 | 0,22 | 0,28 | 0,90 | 0,69 | 5,32 | 5,45 | 2,46 | 2,13 |
| 5–24 | 0,05 | 0,06 | 0,17 | 0,11 | 0,21 | 0,23 | 0,18 | 0,16 |
| 25–44 | 0,20 | 0,12 | 0,37 | 0,33 | 0,94 | 0,72 | 0,66 | 0,52 |
| 45–64 | 1,46 | 0,92 | 3,33 | 1,85 | 4,88 | 2,14 | 2,75 | 1,72 |
| 65+ | 11,52 | 7,89 | 16,51 | 13,42 | 20,07 | 10,49 | 9,32 | 6,19 |
| ALL | 1,12 | 0,97 | 1,22 | 0,79 | 2,87 | 2,22 | 1,37 | 1,24 |
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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 0–1 | 0,02 | 0,03 | 0,20 | 0,21 | 0,06 | 0,16 | 0,06 | 0,06 |
| 1–4 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,00 | 0,02 | 0,04 | 0,01 | 0,01 |
| 5–24 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 |

D. Times 4/1/79

(107)

# Gatsha in unity vow with ANC

By SUZANNE VOS
London

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, president of the Zulu-based Inkatha organisation, told the British Government this week that Inkatha and the African National Congress were destined to form a "united front" for black opposition to apartheid.

The Sunday Times has obtained a copy of a memorandum he handed to the Under-Secretary of State for Africa, Mr Richard Luce, in which he set out his views.

It said in part: "If the future is to be stable it is vital that a central and dominating force begins to regulate black opposition to apartheid.

"The vehicles for this dominant force are Inkatha and the African National Congress.

"Whatever difficulties have been experienced, or are yet to be encountered, the people of South Africa will bring these forces into a united front."

Chief Buthelezi told Mr Luce that "clearly the South African struggle for liberation will be a long and drawn-out affair . . . clearly we must abandon hopes of bringing about radical changes by dramatic events of short duration . . . clearly we must see that white initiatives no longer determine South Africa's future . . ."

## Power

He added: "And we must also clearly see that the time has come to recognise that black unity will only emerge as a result of power advantages and not as a result of sharing sentiments which change from crisis to crisis."

Together, he said, the ANC and Inkatha could do the following:

- Bring the South African Government to the point of power sharing.
- Bring the official Opposition to the point of working for power sharing.
- Bring the churches to a point where organised religion institutionalised the struggle for liberation.
- Bring industrialists to a point where stopping apartheid in its tracks was a vested interest.
- Eliminate the growth of third-force factors in the black consciousness movement.
- Unify the haves and have-nots in the struggle with a purpose common to all.
- Produce unity of purpose among South Africa's exiles and provide the West with constructive ways of assisting change to come about.
- Give Western church and other pressure groups greater relevance.
- Give the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity a more constructive role.
- And, lastly, remove South Africa from the position of being an ideological football between capitalism and socialism.

The Chief told me later that he emphasised in his talks with Mr Luce that the South African situation was one in which "hypocrisy on all sides is exposed . . ."

The South African Government was hypocritical in its "false image" of being intent on restoring dignity to black South Africans.

Joshua Nkomo and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in London

# Buthelezi in summit talks with ANC

From Page 1

the near future — an armed struggle against the white government.

However, I was told each side "accepted the other's role and legitimacy in the struggle . . ."

This is a major breakthrough for Chief Buthelezi. He and his movement have been subjected to vitriolic attacks by ANC spokesmen in exile, as well as by the black consciousness movement inside South Africa for working "within the system".

This is a reference to his use of the homeland structure as a power base.

Chief Buthelezi told me he believed the time had come for exiled leaders to accept that "the people" were massing in Inkatha and had clearly demonstrated a genuine desire for peaceful political action.

Neither Chief Buthelezi nor Mr Tambo would discuss the agenda of this week's meetings but I was told that both felt the dialogue was "extremely important".

The Chief confirmed he had told Mr Tambo it was "not in the interests of the struggle" for the ANC to continue its support for various individuals and small groups.

## 'Lay off'

He did not deny that he had asked the ANC, in effect, to "lay off" Inkatha, to stop its own criticism, and to stop encouraging various organisations — including anti-apartheid groups, churches and donor agencies — to denigrate the movement.

"The era of protest politics is past," he told me. "Blacks want constructive political involvement.

"They've seen the failure of the so-called black consciousness movement which does no more than excite people to act in anger only to be crushed by force."

Inkatha, he said, was the largest black organisation to have emerged in South Africa and its membership exceeded "by tens of thousands" that of the ANC at its height.

(At its peak, the ANC claimed about 100 000 members. Inkatha claims more than 200 000).

Inkatha had managed to survive and grow where the ANC had failed.

Asked if his meeting with the ANC could be seen by the South African Government as open confrontation, Chief Buthelezi replied that he had nothing to hide.

It was the ANC who wanted the content of the talks to remain confidential.

He told me: "I have already told the Minister of Justice, Mr Le Grange, that I have as much right to talk to the ANC as to National Party members.

"The Government knows that my dialogue with the ANC is no new thing — it's been going on for a long time."

The Government knew as well as he did that the real issue in South Africa today was white nationalism versus black nationalism.

"They also know that they can talk to me at any time about sharing power and true democracy," he emphasised.

"There aren't many like me left and they know that too.

"When I drive past Lancaster House here in London (scene of the Zimbabwe Rhodesia conference) I can't but help think of South Africa. Do they?

"They'll be forced to the conference table with us sooner or later."

(107) (27) S. Post 2/11/79



# 20 000 Natal families face resettlement

THE Government is unlikely to reverse its decision to resettle 20 000 northern Natal families in KwaZulu.

The removal is likely to go ahead despite an unusual protest by the Drakensberg Administration Board, a body appointed by the Government to administer Nationalist policy.

The Board joined forces with the local councils in June to condemn unanimously the forced removals.

Chief Director of the Drakensberg Administration Board Mr Roy de Wet registered his protest at a meeting with the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria this week.

"No final decision was taken on the subject. We will hear the answer from Pretoria shortly." Mr De Wet said.

Residents learned about the move in December last year from circulars issued by the Department of Co-operation and Development to the local councils.

The circulars stated that three townships would be removed because they were in "white areas" and it was the Government policy to remove such "black spots".

It was learnt that Sibongile (Dundee) and Thembalihle (Glencoe) townships would be resettled at Nqutu, while Bhekuzulu (Vryheid) would be transferred to Mondlo.

The local councils immediately sent memoranda to the Minister giving reasons why they were against the removal.

Among the reasons were that the 20 000 families living in these areas would be hard hit financially by the move. This was because they would be resettled many kilometres away from their places of employment. The move would create a fruitful ground for agitation and discontent.

Residents had also spent a fortune improving their houses.

On October 17 representatives of the board and of the Bhekuzulu township met officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development but little was achieved from that meeting. — **SUNDAY POST** Correspondent.

Clearly this is a

with selected major categories of disease.


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# ANC DENIES BUTHELEZI CONTACT

S Post 4/4/89

(327) (107)

**A NATIONAL executive member of the African National Congress (ANC) told SUNDAY POST's London correspondent late last night that there had been no official contact between the ANC and either Inkatha or a KwaZulu delegation in London this week.**

The ANC spokesman said, however, that it was "quite possible" that KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi had dined with ANC acting-president Oliver Tambo as claimed by Chief Buthelezi.

Persistent attempts by SUNDAY POST to get comment from black consciousness leaders failed.

It is understood, though, that black consciousness spokesmen are seeking clarification because the news from London is considered "delicate".

It appears the ANC is a little embarassed by its flirtation with Chief Buthelezi because it does, at the same time, recognise both the role and the support of the existing black consciousness movements still operating within South Africa.

A recent issue of the ANC official organ Sechaba referred to Dr Motlana as a patriot, in the context of the people of Soweto's commemoration of the June 16 dead.

Our London office reports that there seems to be some difficulty with the ANC in chosing sides when the exiled organisation remains virtually speechless within the country.

It is also reported from our London office that Chief Buthelezi was given red carpet treatment by the British Foreign Office, presently negotiating with the Muzorewa Government and the Patriotic Front at the London talks over the future of Zimbabwe.

Apparently at the reported meeting between Chief Buthelezi and the ANC, KwaZulu Legislative Assembly Speaker Bishop Alpheus Zulu was asked by the ANC to chair the meeting.

The ANC delegation was reported to include high-ranking officials from all over the world, including people from Lusaka, Dar es Salaam and New York.

**It is understood that the ANC's willingness to meet with Chief Buthelezi at a time when the Inkatha leader is engaged in a vicious verbal battle with black consciousness leaders in South Africa makes any possibility of unity between the ANC and BCMSA remote.**

# Buthelezi lashes out at his critics

5/11/79 (107) ~~327~~

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi makes a point yesterday as he hits back at his

Mercury Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday countered attempts to down-grade his controversial meeting in London last week with African National Congress leaders by declaring the talks had taken place at the banned ANC's request.**

The KwaZulu leader and president of the Inkatha movement hit back at his critics on his arrival from Europe amid disputes over the nature of the meeting.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday he was amazed his meeting with ANC executives, including the movement's president, Mr. Oliver Tambo, had caused such surprise.

Refusing to discuss details of the meeting, the chief said he had been holding talks with ANC leaders since the early sixties.

Asked whether he believed the latest meeting gave his claims of ANC support new credibility, Chief Buthelezi said: "I don't need ANC support for legitimacy."

He said his Inkatha movement had been structured on ANC lines and that he continued to support ANC ideals, but emphasised that the ANC had requested the meeting.

## *Irresponsible*

Referring to reports quoting an ANC spokesman as saying that the meeting was unofficial, Chief Buthelezi said that if the claim had been made, it could only have come from an irresponsible person inciting Black against Black.

He regarded as far more important his meetings, also in London last week, with Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

In Durban last night the chief said: "My mission to London and the meeting with the ANC was fruitful and was attended by many people from all over the world."

The results of the talks would be referred by the ANC to its executive. The chief had been asked to find a solution to unite the splinter Black groups in South Africa.

The Inkatha delegation had re-emphasised its commitment to peaceful change and told the ANC that the Inkatha movement felt Blacks in South Africa believed the ANC had no chance of winning an armed struggle against the White Government in the near future.

Turning to the banning of Inkatha in Transkei, the chief said the members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly were elected by Inkatha. He had always fought against the division of Blacks.

He said it was a matter of concern that treason in Transkei carried the death penalty, adding that members of Inkatha hailed from Umzimkulu and East Griqualand.

## *Independent*

The chief said the Transkei Government had banned Inkatha in desperation because Transkei was not accepted by the world as an independent country.

But a weekend report suggested Chief Buthelezi had asked the ANC to "lay off" Inkatha and to stop various organisations from attacking the movement.

One of Chief Buthelezi's main adversaries, Mr. Curtis Nkondo, president of the Azanian People's Organisation, said the talks could jeopardise the ANC's credibility.

A Mercury reporter writes that Mr. Y. S. Chinsamy, a member of the Black Alliance and leader of the Reform Party, said he was happy the meeting between the chief and the ANC was fruitful.

"We fully support the chief's actions to bring about peaceful change in South Africa with the help of the ANC.

Mr. Chinsamy said many people in the country felt the policy the chief was ad-

★ TURN TO PAGE 2

**Quote**

**SOME people think he should be thumbscrewed, but I don't think it's as simple as that.**

Brigadier Johan Coetzee, chief of the Security Police, last night commenting on the chief's meeting with the ANC.

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the Intermediate

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.



The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at $e_{45}$ as compared to $e_o$ for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at $e_o$ and males at $e_{45}$. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

Clearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and 'coloured' communities.

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

RDM 5/11/79 (107) (327)

# Buthelezi

★ FROM PAGE 1

Africans, the latter is the main cause in this category.

vocating for a change in the country was contrary to that of the ANC.

"His mission to London was to establish beyond doubt that the policy is a correct one and that he had the backing of the ANC," said Mr. Chinsamy.

Mr. J. N. Reddy, chairman of the South African Indian Council executive committee, also supported the chief's action.

## Attacked

Brigadier Johan Coetzee, Chief of the Security Police, said yesterday that the insurgents who attacked Orlando police station in Soweto were almost certainly members of the ANC, writes a Mercury Correspondent.

But he did not regard the chief's meeting with the ANC as a threat to security in South Africa.

"Some people feel he should be thumbscrewed, but I don't think it is as simple as that."

Describing Chief Buthelezi as a convinced Christian, Brigadier Coetzee predicted that dialogue with the "communist - dominated ANC" would soon run into trouble because of the differing philosophies of the participants.

Another level at which differences would manifest themselves would be on issues like disinvestment of foreign capital from South Africa's economy, where "Chief Buthelezi's pragmatism" would conflict with the ANC's.

## Favourable

Chief Buthelezi's favourable attitude towards the ANC had to be seen in the context of his relationship with the ANC before it was banned (Chief Buthelezi was a member of the ANC Youth League) and before it fell under the control of the Communist Party, Brigadier Coetzee added.

# Gatsha: we met after ANC call

(107)

5/11/79

JOHANNESBURG — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday countered attempts to down-grade his controversial meeting in London last week with African National Congress leaders by declaring the talks had taken place at the banned ANC's request.

The KwaZulu leader and president of the 300 000-strong Inkatha Movement hit back at his critics on his arrival from Europe amid disputes over the nature of the meeting, which has again heightened tension between the country's rival groups claiming majority support among blacks.

Chief Buthelezi, who has insisted that the ANC has sanctioned his decision to oppose the government by using the KwaZulu platform, has been strongly attacked by ANC exiles and black consciousness groups inside South Africa for working "within the system".

But he said yesterday he was amazed his meeting with ANC executives, including the banned movement's president, Mr Oliver Tambo, had caused such surprise.

Refusing to discuss details of the meeting, Chief Buthelezi said he had been holding talks with ANC leaders since the early 60s.

Asked whether he believed the latest meeting gave his claims of ANC support new credibility, Chief Buthelezi said: "I don't need ANC support for legitimacy".

He said his Inkatha movement had been structured on ANC lines and he continued to support ANC ideals.

But he emphasised the ANC itself had requested the meeting.

Referring to reports quoting an ANC spokesman as saying that the meeting was unofficial, Chief Buthelezi said if the claim had been made, it could only have come from an irresponsible person inciting black against black.

He said he regarded as far more important his meetings, also in London last week, with the Patriotic Front leaders, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe. — SAPA.

**Security Police reaction, page 7.**

# ANC called for talks — Buthelezi

5/11/89 RDM 107

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday countered attempts to downgrade his controversial meeting in London last week with African National Congress (ANC) leaders by declaring the talks had taken place at the banned ANC's request.

On his return from Europe, the KwaZulu leader and president of the 300 000-strong Inkatha movement hit back at his critics amid disputes over the nature of the meeting which has again heightened tensions between the country's rival groups claiming majority support among blacks.

Chief Buthelezi, who has insisted that the influential ANC has sanctioned his decision to oppose the Government by using the Kwazulu platform, has recently been strongly attacked by ANC exiles and black consciousness groups inside South Africa for working "within the system".

But he said yesterday he was amazed that his meeting with ANC executives — including the banned movement's president, Mr Oliver Tambo, — had caused such surprise.

Refusing to discuss details of the meetings, Chief Buthelezi said he had been holding talks with the ANC since the early sixties.

Asked whether he believed the latest meeting gave his claims of ANC support new credibility, he said: "I don't need ANC support for legitimacy", but added that he supported ANC ideals.

He also emphasised that the ANC itself had requested the meeting.

Referring to reports quoting an ANC spokesman as saying that the meeting was unofficial, Chief Buthelezi said if the claim had been made, it could only have come from an irresponsible person inciting black against black.

He said he regarded as far more important his meetings, also in London last week, with the Patriotic Front leaders, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe.

The nature of the meeting with the ANC was, however, in dispute yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi refused to be drawn on the meeting, but a weekend report suggested he asked the ANC to "lay off" Inkatha and to stop various organisations from attacking the movement.

The same report, however, also said the meetings had acknowledged "the reality of applying different strategies for change in South Africa," as well as "the role Inkatha is playing through non-violent methods".

Reflecting concern among black radical movements over the purpose of the meeting, one of Chief Buthelezi's main adversaries, Mr Curtis Nkondo, president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), said it was difficult to comment without knowing the attitude of the ANC — which cannot be quoted because it is a banned organisation.



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Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

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He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".[9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

The Natal Mercury

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1979

# LINES OF COMMUNICATION

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi's meetings in London with leaders of the exiled African National Congress and the Patriotic Front are understandably causing shock waves in both Black and White political circles in South Africa.

Among Whites the ANC is widely regarded as the spearhead of a communist-inspired revolutionary war against South Africa, and the news that Chief Buthelezi and his Inkatha executive spent two days in cordial talks with ANC leaders will similarly be regarded as the equivalent of "supping with the devil" — as the Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, phrased it last month when he expressed his disapproval of ties between the ANC and Inkatha. Pictures of the chief warmly embracing Mr. Robert Mugabe, possibly the most hated of southern African terrorist leaders, will no doubt confirm the suspicion of many Whites that the Zulu leader was in diabolical company in London last week and that it augurs no good.

But as always in Africa it is unwise to leap to conclusions on the basis of inadequate information. The talks were arranged in secrecy and it is not yet known in detail what was discussed. There has been no comment from the ANC, which according to Chief Buthelezi requested the meeting.

What has emerged is that Chief Buthelezi's repeated commitment to non-violence still stands, that there was apparently some understanding of his tactical position by the ANC leaders, who also accepted that the situation in South Africa was "very different", and that he does not need ANC support to establish the legitimacy of Inkatha, which supports historical ANC ideals.

To what extent the aims and methods of the two organisations are compatible remains to be seen, but it is perhaps significant that in reply to Mr. le Grange's criticism Chief Buthelezi noted that his links with both the National Party and the banned ANC should be seen as an asset to South Africa. "It means I can play a conciliatory role of great significance in this situation," he said.

One welcomes, too, the relaxed attitude of the country's security chief, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, towards Chief Buthelezi's visit: "Some people think he should be thumbscrewed, but I don't think it is as simple as that."

How true. And if the lines of communication and conciliation being opened by Mr. P. W. Botha and his colleagues can be established and kept in good repair, South Africa may yet avoid the sort of confrontation that has brought chaos and misery elsewhere.

In Black politics, the Chief's visit would seem to have blunted the swords of those who have called him a traitor for "working within the system".

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As regards an on-going study methods course in the first semester, 72% of the sample stated they would find it desirable and 30% would find it very valuable indeed.

2.7 Library Instruction Course

An overwhelming majority of the sample were extremely enthusiastic about the library course and found the librarians very helpful.

2.8 Academic Advice

In indicating whose advice they had primarily sought in planning their university curriculum, the sampe indicated as follows:

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

## 2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

### 2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;



= money when spent

# Buthelezi could act as ANC-NP contact

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

LAST week's talks in London between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement and the exiled African National Congress (ANC) might be a prelude to wider discussions on South Africa's future, Professor David Welsh, of the University of Cape Town, said yesterday.

"A hopeful view would see the Buthelezi-ANC talks as a possible precursor for wider white-black negotiations about South Africa's political future," Prof Welsh said. He is professor of African government at UCT.

"The question arises whether Buthelezi, who enjoys the grudging respect of the Nationalist Government, could not serve as a channel for communication between the Nationalists and the ANC.

"At the moment this seems a fantastic idea, but with the pressure of events on South Africa the situation can change rapidly and dramatically, in which Buthelezi could conceivably serve as the honest broker or third party mediator."

Elaborating on the Government's "grudging respect" for Chief Buthelezi, Prof Welsh said: "Note that they have been careful not to condemn him for holding talks with the banned ANC or to prosecute him for quoting Nelson Mandela (at an Inkatha rally in Soweto)."

Prof Welsh also drew attention to the contrasting attitudes on Chief Buthelezi's talks with the ANC adopted by Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Police, and on Monday night by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

At a Kruger Day celebration, Mr Le Grange expressed disappointment that Chief Buthelezi should liaise with the ANC. He said: "He must realise that you need a long spoon when you sup with the devil."

At a by-election meeting in Worcester, in the Cape, Mr Botha was asked if there was a danger of Inkatha becoming the internal wing of the ANC.

He reportedly replied: "The standpoint is that every black nation is this country has the right to choose its own leaders constitutionally in the states being developed for them to full independence. As long as those leaders keep to a constitutional path, they will not come into conflict with South Africa."

Following a welter of differing reports on the Inkatha-ANC meeting, Prof Welsh made these points:

● The ANC had not denied that a meeting with Chief Buthelezi took place;

● The ANC had been careful not to take sides in the political quarrel between Inkatha and the black consciousness movement in South Africa and seemed to be highly aware of the "painful example of black disunity in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia".

question whether [illegible] community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

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# Battling the boycott

DURBAN. — The Port Shepstone municipality has been granted a private transport permit, valid for three months, to transport workers as the Natal South Coast bus boycott enters its sixth week.

The municipality had been granted a temporary two week permit which expired on Monday.

The Mayor of Port Shepstone, Mr Aubrey Thompson, said municipal officials had met Road Transportation Board officials on Monday to ask for a renewal of the permit.

"The board gave us a sympathetic hearing and granted us a private permit valid for three months.

"By then, hopefully, the matter will have been settled."

The Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis, last week asked for an investigation into the financial state of the bus company concerned, as well as the amount of subsidy now being paid for bus fares. — Sapa.

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## 2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

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This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;



(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

> "Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

> "In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

# 'I quote Mandela if I like'

8/11/77 Post

(107)

# Buthelezi is defiant

POST Reporter

**CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI did not apply for permission to quote a banned person before reading extracts from Mr Nelson Mandela's book at Jabulani recently — and he does not intend to do so in future, either.**

This was Chief Buthelezi's reaction to questions asked by POST this week.

Chief Buthelezi's secretary told POST yesterday that the chief had not applied for permission to quote Mr Mandela, who may not be [illegible] unless permission is granted by the Minister of Justice.

On October 21, Chief Buthelezi quoted from Mandela's book when he addressed several thousand people.

## Book banned

The same week the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch refused to comment when asked by a Johannesburg paper for his reaction.

POST inquired from Chief Buthelezi if he had asked for permission to quote Mr Mandela as he was in jail and the book banned, and what reaction he received from the police regarding his application if he made one. We also asked for the reasons if he had not applied.

The inquiry was made shortly after the meeting, but a reply was received yesterday as Chief Buthelezi was overseas with some members of his organisation.

In his reply yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said: "I did not get any permission from the South African Government to quote

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi . . . "I did not ask for permission to quote Mr Mandela."

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## BUTHELEZI AND THE ANC

F.m. 9/11/79

# In a hard place

(107)

**Disclosure in** *The Sunday Times* last weekend that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had held three days of talks with the exiled *African National Congress in London* sent the ANC into a flap.

The ANC believes black unity is fundamental in its struggle but to many blacks — ANC supporters and black consciousness youngsters alike — Buthelezi is a "sell out" and "collaborator."

The ANC's instinct was to repudiate the report but it came up against certain hard facts, namely, that it had held meetings over three days with Buthelezi and 17 of his top Cabinet colleagues, that it had asked Bishop Alpheus Zulu, speaker of the KwaZulu legislative assembly, to chair the meeting; that the ANC leader, Oliver Tambo, and other high-ranking ANC officials had flown in from Lusaka, New York and Dar es Salaam; and that Buthelezi and his entourage had been entertained to dinner at Tambo's Muswell Hill home.

Further, both sides "accepted each other's role and legitimacy in the struggle."

In the circumstances, after much agonised deliberation, the ANC issued a lengthy statement which did not challenge one of the assertions in the report, and instead took a passing swipe at the black consciousness movement.

It is understood that an indirect threat by Buthelezi to disclose the agenda of the talks persuaded the ANC to keep its peace with him.

It is no coincidence that Buthelezi's foray should have come at a time when he has been subject to the most scathing criticism from radical groups and individuals within SA. His recent moves and speeches must be viewed in this context. There are indications that Inkatha could take part in next year's Soweto Community Council elections — a development that would give Buthelezi a stronghold in the most sensitive urban black area.

In a memorandum to the British Under Secretary of State for Africa, Richard Luce, Buthelezi stated that "if the future is to be stable it is vital that a central and dominating force begin to regulate black opposition to apartheid." Inkatha is to be one "vehicle" in this progression, with the ANC the other, and it is clear that he regards the internal front as his exclusive domain. Indeed, he envisions "the elimination of . . . third-force factors in the black consciousness movement."

These are some of the points Buthelezi mentioned in the memorandum. But how wishful or real are these strategic objectives? Buthelezi flaunts the numerical strength of Inkatha — estimates vary around 200 000. This is clearly an important factor but Prime Minister P W Botha, on Tuesday at Worcester, was quick to give his perspective.

Commenting on the reported meeting, Botha said: "The standpoint is that every black nation in this country has the right to choose its own leaders constitutionally in the states being developed for them to full independence." He added: "As long as those leaders keep to a constitutional path, they will not come into conflict with South Africa."

**ANC's Tambo . . . embarrassed by that Buthelezi meeting?**

However much Buthelezi might flex his muscles and extend his influence he will still be sandwiched between the criticism of black radicals inside SA and the government's insistence that he keep to the predetermined path.



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# Buthelezi wants to see PW

N.M. 9/11/79 (107)

ULUNDI — The KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said here yesterday he hoped to meet the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, and other Cabinet ministers before the end of this month to discuss "boundary problems" with Swaziland.

In a statement he said a recent report that thousands of Zulus had poured into southern Swaziland from the KwaZulu homeland following plans earlier this year to incorporate them into KwaZulu, was incorrect.

"I am unaware that there are refugees from KwaZulu in Swaziland — apart from the Ntunjwa faction of the Mngomezulu tribe which followed Chief Ntunjwa Mngomezulu when he fled to Swaziland after he was deposed as chief."

Referring to a second tribe, the Mathenjwas, he said: "It is nonsense to state that there is any question of incorporation of this tribe into KwaZulu since the Mathenjwa area is in fact in KwaZulu territory.

"It is not as if it is not presently part of KwaZulu."

"It was common throughout Africa that colonial boundaries cut tribes in two," he said.

"There is no question that there was any dispute over land with the Mngomezulus or the Mathenjwas at any stage. These people are not political refugees in any sense."

According to reliable sources, there are presently three KwaZulu tribes numbering about 5 000 people in Swaziland.

They are, the Mngomezulus, Mathenjwas and Nyaos. — (Sapa.)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.



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# KwaZulu proposals expected next year

9/11/79 (107)

Mercury Reporter

IT IS unlikely consolidation proposals for KwaZulu will be finalised before the middle of next year.

This was said yesterday by Mr. Val Volker, MP for Klip River and a member of the central consolidation committee, in answer to questions regarding the timing of the consolidation programme.

He said the commission was required to report back to the Cabinet on a guide plan for all the Black States before the end of May.

Each plan would have to be carefully considered by the Government before approval was given. A series of public meetings would also be held to obtain feed-back on these guide plans.

Mr. Volker said there was an urgency to have the matter finalised.

"I know the Prime Minister is keen to finalise the matter because it forms part of his plan for a constellation of States in South Africa."

The question of consolidation had been an issue in the Eshowe by-election campaign. A secret document from the South African Sugar Association, which was leaked to the Press, warned that further homeland consolidation could place the sugar industry in jeopardy.

South Coast residents have also been up in arms about suggestions that the area might be included in the KwaZulu homeland.

In 1975 the Government proposed the consolidation of 48 blocks and 157 smaller areas into 10 areas, four of them large and six relatively small.

**Large areas**

The four large areas — Maputaland, Northern Zululand, the North Coast hinterland and Tugela Valley and the South Coast hinterland — form an almost continuous chain along the coastal hinterland, together with three of the smaller areas — Ezikhawini, Amatikulu Reserve and Mtamvuna block.

The three smaller areas — Buffalo Flats, Drakensberg block and Swartkop - Impendle - Ili block — are scattered along the front of the Drakensberg range.

The question of consolidation has had to be reconsidered because the "rag-bag" pattern of the 1975 proposals has not found general acceptance.

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| 0,54 | 0,56 | 0,34 | 0,36 |
| 5,10 | 2,68 | 2,32 | 1,91 |
| 12,59 | 7,51 | 6,16 | 4,10 |
| 1,03 | 0,69 | 0,58 | 0,45 |
| 1170 | 809 | 3472 | 715 |

METAPOLIC DISEASES



TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

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## ESTABLISHMENT OF TOWNSHIP COUNCILS—KWAZULU

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, acting on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 8 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby established, with effect from the first day of the month following the date of publication hereof, township councils for the following townships, situate in KwaZulu:

(1) Esikhawini.
(2) Gezinsila.
(3) Sundumbili.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(File T8/6/12/E33)

No. 2502 107 9 November 1979

## INSTELLING VAN DORPSRADE—KWAZULU

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 1 (1) van die Hoofstuk 8 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, stel hierby dorpsrade in vir die volgende dorpe, geleë in KwaZulu, met ingang van die eerste dag van die maand wat volg op die datum van publikasie hiervan:

(1) Esikhawini.
(2) Gezinsila.
(3) Sundumbili.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling.

(Lêer T8/6/12/E33)

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Notes:

In addition, much research at universities is funded privately. MRC grants constituted only 21,5% of UCT medical research funds.

Additional costs are: disability grants; compensation for industrial accidents; compensation for occupational disease.

In the latter category, the mines alone accounted for compensation worth R17 million for occupational diseases:

sick pay funds; unemployment insurance paid to workers off sick; health care provided by the industrial sector.

These figures include only direct costs to government, private persons or firms. Indirect costs: loss of productivity, inconvenience etc. which can be measured in money terms would probably be far greater; e.g. Wynand Louw (*20) estimated the cost of alcoholism and problem drinking in the Western Cape alone to be R33 million, of which R14-15 million was accounted for by loss of production. Oosthuizen (*63) estimated the cost of peptic ulcers in South Africa to be R50,8 million p.a., of which R31,9 million p.a. was loss of production. Thus, these direct expenditures are not the only, or the main economic loss to be avoided by improved health care and prevention. Added to this, are the unquantifiable costs of inconvenience, pain and bereavement.

McGrath (Ch.5) pointed out that health expenditure in South Africa has not kept up with the growth of GNP since 1959/60 and is now below the average proportion of GNP for other countries with the same income level. This is associated with a falling proportion of government expenditure allocated to health services. (See Ch.5, Table 4).

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**Buthelezi has got boundary problems**

(67) 9/11/82

ULUNDI. — The KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in Ulundi yesterday he hoped to meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and other Cabinet Ministers before the end of this month to discuss "boundary problems" with Swaziland.

In a statement he said a recent report that thousands of Zulus had poured into southern Swaziland from KwaZulu, following plans earlier this year to incorporate the area into KwaZulu, was incorrect.

"I am unaware that there are refugees from KwaZulu in Swaziland, apart from the Ntunjwa faction of the Mngomezulu tribe which followed Chief Ntjunjwa Mngomezulu when he fled to Swaziland after he was deposed as leader," Chief Buthelezi said.

Referring to a second tribe, the Mathenjwas, he said: "It is nonsense to state that there is any question of incorporation of this tribe into KwaZulu since the Mathenjwa area is in fact in KwaZulu territory. — Sapa.



## 3.2 HEALTH STRUCTURES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: SOME CASE STUDIES

Papers discussed in this section are those by Smith (*11), Raine (Ch. 15), Ross, Maswego and Moja (Ch.17) and Kitai (Ch.16), on urban health services and Westcott (Ch.11 & *55) and Scott (*58) on rural services. Kevin Solomons' paper on mental health services, although relevant here, will be discussed in section 9.

All these provide some evaluation of the existing models of health service in South Africa and illustrate the practical possibilities of simple health-service based research. It is useful to consider these studies in the light of some historical experience with alternative health structures, as described by Kanis, in Chapter 8, where he discusses the Gluckman Commission and the Health Centre experiment. The 1944 Gluckman Commission[9] investigated the contemporary health service structure and found it fragmented, poorly distributed in relation to health needs, and excessively oriented to curative medicine. It proposed alternatives for future development, which were later practised in Israel and other countries, but which failed at that time to gain wide acceptance in South Africa.

The Commission advised the establishment of a National Health Service, 'based on a modern concept of health', an integrated preventive, promotive and curative service at grassroots level, using a team approach.

## 3.3 URBAN SERVICES

Although the Day Hospitals (in the Cape Province) have been seen in the of the health centre experiment, Raine (Ch.15) points out that the rison is tenuous: the Day Hospitals have no preventive role at nt and operate with conventional staffing patterns; they treat those ttend without attempting to work directly in the community. This is ork of the district sisters organisation and health educators ved by the Cape Divisional Council.

e the impressive improvements in health status in the Cape cited by in support of the Day Hospitals Organisation (DHO), Raine shows the culties in relating such benefits to the nature of health services o many other variables are involved.

Sun Express 11/11/79

(107)

# Is this another man they dare not touch?

## BUTHELEZI MARSHALS A MODERN IMPI

By JEAN LE MAY

**HE MEETS the banned African National Congress. Nothing happens.**

He breaks the law by defiantly quoting Nelson Mandela, banned Black leader, at a public meeting. He ensures the gesture isn't missed by asserting his stature warrants it.

Nothing happens.

He says things about the Government and the system that have got other black leaders banned and detained.

Nothing happens.

Is Gatsha Buthelezi — like General Van den Bergh — a man the Government dare not touch?

The question gained point last weekend when it was revealed that the chief had held three days of semi-secret talks with top ANC officials in London.

Would this be the moment of confrontation?

No. Top Nationalists went to considerable lengths to sidestep suggestions of a showdown.

Chief Buthelezi walks a tightrope. His Inkatha journal has been banned eight times. He has been hauled over the coals by Cabinet Ministers for allegedly becoming involved in trade unions and non-Black politics. He has refused to discuss pass laws; he has bluntly refused independence for KwaZulu; an Inkatha pamphlet advised people not to take out Transkei or BophuthaTswana citizenship — and was banned.

**But, in fact, Chief Buthelezi gets away with it again and again. And the explanation for that is Inkatha.**

So what is Inkatha?

As a movement it's unique, formidable; fearsome. Frightening to some. Not only is it the first Black power grouping to have survived, even flourished, under Nationalist rule, but it has the distinction of being a popular political movement organised from the top.

It exists because Chief Buthelezi saw a power vacuum and moved into it. In five years he built the movement into a power base that has made him apparently unassailable by a government that normally does not hesitate to take on even the Western powers.

Chief Buthelezi revived the movement in 1975 (it was founded in 1928 by his grandfather), choosing to work through a "cultural" organisation rather than a homeland political party. The tactic paid off. The parties which mushroomed with "self-government" have been contained within the homelands.

Similar containment is clearly not Chief Buthelezi's plan for Inkatha. At first, he denied it had political overtones. This pretence has now been dropped. Inkatha public relations officer Gibson Thula admitted to me that Inkatha had achieved its first priority — "the hijacking of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly" — and was preparing for its second.

Soweto.

"We don't apologise for the fact that we shall participate in the next Soweto Council elections. We'd be fools not to — that is politics. We advised people not to vote in the last election only while Dr Motlana was in detention. If he wants to win, he should take part in them too."

Although many people fear and distrust Inkatha, it cannot be ignored — if only because of the record it has chalked up so far:

- The Black Alliance, with a potential eight-million-strong combination of Coloureds, Indians and Zulus representing one-third of South Africa's population.
- A paid-up membership of 300 000 with an annual income of at least R1-million — and the claimed support of the majority of South Africa's five million Zulus.

**• A clean sweep in the first KwaZulu general election, giving Chief Buthelezi 100% support in the House.**

- The total destruction of opposition political parties in KwaZulu and the containment of King Goodwill Zwelithini.
- The introduction of an Inkatha-based syllabus in KwaZulu schools.
- Strong, active youth and women's brigades which organise community programmes throughout KwaZulu and in other areas.
- Semi-official talks with Nationalist MPs and official discussions beween Chief Buthelezi — as Inkatha president — and SA Cabinet ministers about labour and political contacts.
- Attendance of 30 000 at rallies in Soweto, where Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the radical Soweto Committee of Ten, attracted no more than 1 000.
- Chief Buthelezi's meetings with VIPs — including President Jimmy Carter — on a score of visits abroad, always in his capacity as president of Inkatha.
- Contact with trade unions abroad to put pressure on international firms which are not observing the EEC and Sullivan codes in their South African operations.
- This week's talks with the ANC in London.

No other Black organisation has achieved anything like this — neither the ANC at the height of its power, when it had only 100 000 paid-up members nor any of the many radical splinter groups which have existed since 1910.

**On the other hand, Inkatha has not been without its failures.**

Notable among these was the breakdown in communication with Dr Motlana and unsuccessful approaches to Black students and Black radical movements.

Chief Buthelezi stresses the "peasant" involvement in Inkatha. "Suffering peasant seeks alliance with his fellow peasant," he said at the recent Soweto rally. "Inspiration and strength come from suffering men with calloused hands joining together . . ."

It look as if the chief's decision to go first for the grassroots has paid off. However, a survey made by the Bergstrasse Institute in Freiburg, Germany, last year found equal support for Chief Buthelezi in Soweto from professional classes and the poor and illiterate — about 20%.

This effectually silences those who claim that well-off and professional people will have nothing to do with Inkatha, Mr Thula points out.

Overall, the strongest opposition came from former followers of the banned PAC and Black consciousness movements.

Publicly, at least, Chief Buthelezi inclines towards paranoia on this subject.

In Soweto recently Chief Buthelezi railed at White liberals, certain White journalists, and "the cocktail circuit drifting in and out of embassies".

This is the White liberal Establishment with which the chief himself was immensely popular only a few years ago. Significantly, his popularity with it has waned commensurately with the growth of Inkatha.

Critics of Inkatha claim it has also failed to attract non-Zulus, but Mr Thula denied this vehemently:

"We have always had support from non-Zulus, and now that we have broadened our base we shall start recruiting in earnest, with paid organisers. We have branches throughout the Transvaal and Orange Free State and have just set up in the Cape townships.

"Now Inkatha will really take off."

This year, at its annual congress, Inkatha formally threw membership open to all Blacks. Right from the start it has been slammed as "a Zulu Broederbond", and this move could tone down that particular criticism. But there are others, harder to pin down.

**This is because many non-Zulus seem to fear Inkatha. There have been allegations of intimidation; Inkatha was accused during the Soweto troubles of being involved in the hostel riots, and more recently of breaking up political meetings in KwaZulu.**

Finally, the Afrikaner attitude towards Inkatha, official and unofficial, is ambivalent. The Afrikaans Press has always been critical of Chief Buthelezi.

This week, after his talks in London with ANC leaders, criticism became more vehement. There have been half-voiced allegations that the talks had Government sanction, not silenced by Mr P W Botha's refusal to condemn them.

Chief Buthelezi the untouchable. Could the Government be afraid of him and those five million Zulus?

Sun. Express 11/11/79

# We will take over next year — we must be heard: Inkatha

107

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi's 300 000-strong Inkatha movement is planning to capture control of Soweto.

"Contingency planning" has been under way since March, and the movement's West Rand region, which includes its 24 branches in greater Soweto, is expected to decide in the next few weeks to contest the next community council election in the township.

If successful, the takeover will give Chief Buthelezi an institutional power base in the country's biggest Black urban township and among the largest single segment of its workforce.

Mr Gibson Thula, Inkatha strategy and publicity chairman, told me: "All we are waiting for is the decision of the local branches that Inkatha must take over. If we go in, we are going to capture power in Soweto.

"We can't lose."

He said the next election was due next year.

Referring to Government plans to increase the power of the Soweto Council and give it city council status, Mr Thula said it would be dangerous for Inkatha not to have control when the council had these powers.

Mr Peter Davidson, Inkhatha publicist said: "While the struggle goes on, we cannot ignore the daily needs of the people. So we must get in there and make our voice heard. We can't take the view that we will not do anthing until the Government dismantles apartheid."

● Gatsha Buthelezi ... Soweto control

**Sunday Express Reporter**

Although the preponderance of Zulus in Soweto gives Inkatha a ready-made power base, Mr Davidson said the movement was not confined to Zulus. The Naledi branch in Soweto, for example, was predominantly Sotho-speaking.

Mr Davidson said taking over the Soweto council would "give us invaluable experience in running a municipality".

"An Inkatha-controlled council," he added, "would definitely want a subsidy from Pretoria aimed at ultimately giving Soweto the wherewithal to balance its budget and finance expenditure from its own revenues."

Close links would be forged with the Johannesburg municipality with a view to creating a greater Johannesburg council.

"Soweto is too closely related with Johannesburg to stand on its own."

Inkatha's plans to capture Soweto have been given added impetus by indications that city Africans might somehow be included in Prime Minister Botha's proposed "constellation of states".

If that were to happen, observers point out, an Inkatha-dominated Soweto would give the movement a powerful voice on behalf of urban as well as "homeland" Africans.

It is clear Inkatha sees the takeover of Soweto as part of a much wider power strategy.

Chief Buthelezi said at the Jabulani rally last month that he would have no hesitation in recommending to the central committee that Inkatha should occupy positions in community councils "if being there means we can block Pretoria's divide-and-rule strategies" of creating a privileged middle-class to "buy off Black anger" and separating urban from rural Blacks.

Apart from Soweto, townships in the East Rand, Pretoria, and Cape Town have been mentioned in Inkatha circulars as places where the movement could attempt to capture more community councils.

"The name of the game is power," one Inkatha insider told me.

● See Pages 22, 23

# Wry smile for Buthelezi

LONDON. — Mention Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to any official of the African National Congress and the immediate response is a wry smile.

ANC sources say his meeting with congress president Oliver Tambo in London last week is not regarded as significant.

Chief Buthelezi had obviously come to London to ask Mr Tambo, a long time acquaintance, if the ANC would get the Black consciousness movement off his back. But, I am told, he was unable to secure a promise of any intervention in what the ANC regards as a divisive side scrap.

The ANC scoffs at Chief Buthelezi's talk of the ANC and himself "recognising each other's roles".

**Sunday Express Correspondent**

It would be dangerous for the ANC to denounce the chief even though their politics are about as closely related as those of Japan and Lesotho. Chief Buthelezi has done the one thing Black consciousness leaders never did — actually demonstrate that he has a constituency.

The ANC was obviously horrified at the implications of last week's Press reports on the meeting. Mr Tambo personally denied any secret meetings, although it is now clear he did meet the chief at least socially, and was very quick to insist that the ANC had not changed its attitude on fundamentals.

"Fundamentals" can be taken to read economic isolation and armed struggle against South Africa.

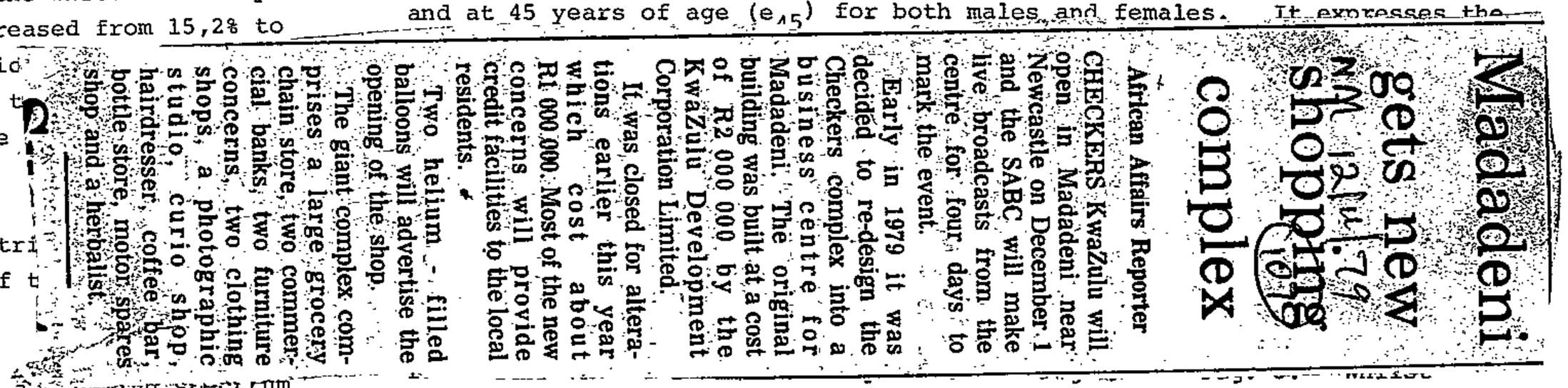
There are no easy choices for the ANC. To disown the chief, despite his open links with apartheid, could cost them five million Zulus.

Last week's meeting involved long and detailed discussions over two-and-a-half days under chairmanship of Bishop Zulu. If the ANC wanted to deny the meeting was properly constituted, they did so far their own reasons.

● Mr O D Dhlomo, Secretary General of Inkata, told the Sunday Express yesterday that Chief Buthelezi has been in contact with the exiled ANC leadership for years.

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth ($e_o$) and at 45 years of age ($e_{45}$) for both males and females. It expresses the



Madadeni gets new shopping complex

NM 12.11.79

African Affairs Reporter

CHECKERS KwaZulu will open in Madadeni near Newcastle on December 1 and the SABC will make live broadcasts from the centre for four days to mark the event.

Early in 1979 it was decided to re-design the Checkers complex into a business centre for Madadeni. The original building was built at a cost of R2 000 000 by the KwaZulu Development Corporation Limited.

It was closed for alterations earlier this year which cost about R1 000 000. Most of the new concerns will provide credit facilities to the local residents.

Two helium - filled balloons will advertise the opening of the shop.

The giant complex comprises a large grocery chain store, two commercial banks, two furniture concerns, two clothing shops, a photographic studio, curio shop, hairdresser, coffee bar, bottle store, motor spares shop and a herbalist.

the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, an improvement of 57,6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%. This is of particular concern when it is appreciated that the greater the IMR, the more easily should improvements be accomplished. The decrease in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;



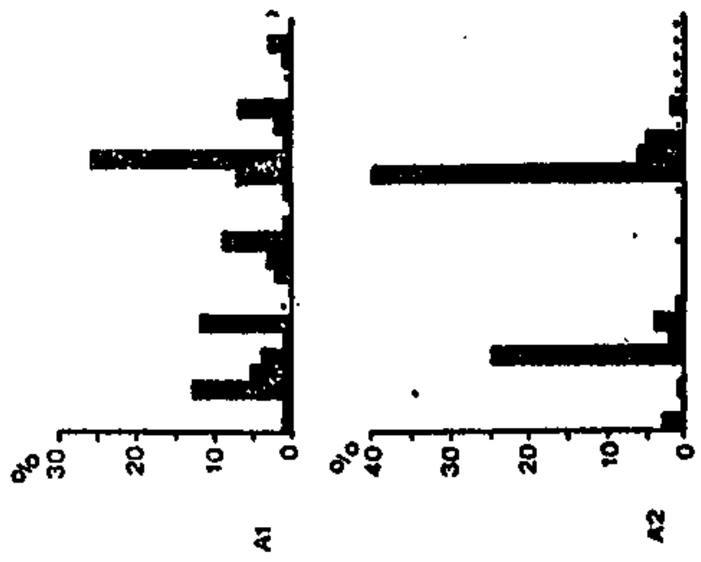
by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific [illegible] higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because t[illegible] the former is the number of live births whilst for the [illegible] mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contri[illegible] causes of death to the overall mortality experience of t[illegible] and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a [illegible] of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'



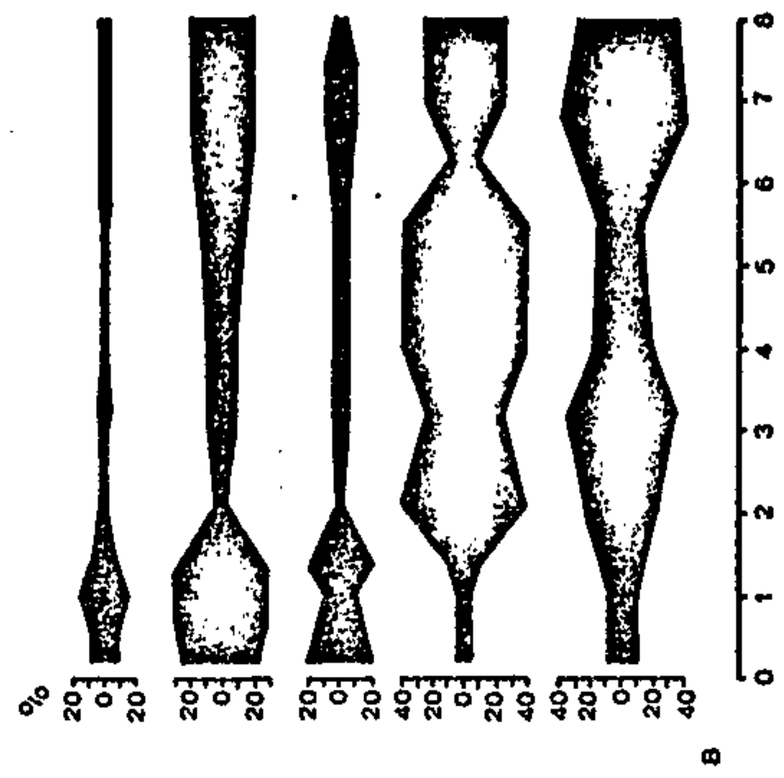




Fig. 1A. An example of community structure under Holocene interglacial conditions (A1) and under Upper Pleistocene glacial maximum conditions (A2) • = less than 0,5%

Fig. 1B. An example of variation in community composition, illustrated by the best represented species, during the last 80 000 years

Based on unpublished data

# Inkatha to make bid for Soweto

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's 300 000-strong Inkatha movement is planning to capture control of Soweto, Johannesburg's black township.

Contingency planning has been under way since March, and the movement's West Rand region, which includes 24 branches in greater Soweto, is expected to take a decision in the next few weeks to contest the next community council election.

If successful, the takeover will give Chief Buthelezi an institutional power-base in the country's biggest black urban township and among the largest single segment of its work-force.

It can be safely assumed that Inkatha's plans were communicated to Mr Oliver Tambo and other ANC leaders when Chief Buthelezi met them in London recently.

The movement's plans for Soweto were confirmed this week by Inkatha strategists.

Star 13/11/79



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# 'We hail Chief's meeting with ANC'

Most black South Africans hailed Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's meeting with the banned African National Congress in London as a courageous and wise act, according to Mr O D Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha.

By meeting the ANC, Chief Buthelezi had displayed the courage to explode the "crippling myth" that whites had reduced black politics to "nefarious activity which can only take place in the small hours of the morning," Mr Dhlomo said in a statement released at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday by Chief Buthelezi, president of Inkatha and Chief Minister of kwaZulu.

"Those who do not applaud the Chief's courage in meeting the ANC openly are duty bound to leave South Africa to join the armed struggle which does not exist and which remain only idle talk."

# Buthelezi supports Coloured leaders

By Rob Meintjes

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, has backed the Coloured Labour Party in its dispute with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, yesterday accused the Prime Minister of "dealing in legalities" by suggesting that the Labour Party was flouting Parliament by refusing to testify before the Schlebusch Commission, which is investigating proposals for a new constitution.

But the Inkatha leader also paid tribute to the Prime Minister's "willingness and ability" to move away from political problems created by his predecessors.

"There is a promise of realism emerging through what you are doing," Chief Buthelezi quoted from an aide memoire he presented to Mr Botha yesterday on a land dispute with Swaziland in north eastern kwaZulu.

"You and I, perhaps more than any other two South African individuals, will be judged by history as two people who were responsible for avoiding chaos or for failing to avoid chaos," the Chief Minister said.

Speaking at a Press conference at Jan Smuts airport, Chief Buthelezi said he "was not impressed" with the Prime Minister's performance as reflected by the transcript of Mr Botha's stormy meeting with the Labour Party on Friday.

Asked to comment on the fact that Inkatha had agreed to testify before the Schlebusch Commission, whereas the Labour Party had refused to do so, Chief Buthelezi said this was merely a difference in strategy.

● Coloureds and Govt in new clash — Page 11.

**Leaders past and present remember**

LONDON — Former Prime Minister Edward Heath, Liberal Party leader David Steel, former Prime Minister James Callaghan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher stand in the front row near the Whitehall Cenotaph for the Armistice Day wreath-laying ceremony. — (Cablecast.)

NM 13/11/79

# Chief sees PW on refugees

(107)

JOHANNESBURG — There would be a tri-lateral discussion soon between the South African Government, Swaziland and KwaZulu on Zulu refugees in Swaziland, the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said here yesterday.

Addressing a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport after an earlier discussion on the issue with the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, Chief Buthelezi said the matter had become an international issue.

However, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, had made it clear during the meeting that there had been no "deal" on the refugees, believed to number about 5 000. South Africa had in fact been playing an intermediary role in the matter.

**Recent visit**

In an aid memoire handed in at the meeting with Mr. Botha, Chief Buthelezi said a recent visit by a Swazi delegation to Ulundi had led to these discussions on the Nyawo-Mathenjwa and Mngoezulu areas. There was also the question of the Tembe tribe.

Chief Buthelezi said he found he could not discuss the issue of the KwaZulu - Swaziland border without including the Tembe tribal lands on the Mozambique border, and the Swazi interest in both.

"I have been aware for some time of this Swazi interest, but it was not until a delegation from King Sobhuza II came to see me at Ulundi on September 14 that I baulked at the implication that Pretoria knew about Swaziland's claims to certain tribal areas in KwaZulu.

**Paul Kruger**

"The delegation mentioned that such recognition dated back to the times of the revered Afrikaner patriach, President Paul Kruger.

"These areas, to my knowledge, have been part of the KwaZulu kingdom for more than 100 years now," Chief Buthelezi said.

The Tembes in particular, had trade and diplomatic relationships with the Zulu kingdom before the Whites arrived and had continued ever since to recognise the relationship between them as mutually beneficial.

He did not believe that the ordinary peasant in the area wished to cease being a South African with rights to the South African labour market, Chief Buthelezi said.

**Inkatha**

"I bear also in mind that Inkatha has branches in the region and that it is important for those members to continue to feel a unity of purpose in Inkatha. I will not adopt a point of view in this matter which has not been fully adopted and decided upon by Inkatha."

Chief Buthelezi did not believe Swaziland was the right authority to develop the area. The St. Lucia waterway and the Jozini Dam were too integrated with the area to put an international boundary in the area.

"Nowhere in Africa have foolishly drawn boundaries been redrawn because small enclaves of people have been put on one side or another of a boundary. If we become thus motivated, we could draw no homeland boundaries whatsoever in South Africa."

The KwaZulu Government would face a perennial problem on uncontrollable backward and forward infiltration as individuals tried to "maximise" their interest by ignoring or observing the new boundaries as it suited them, Chief Buthelezi said. — (Sapa.)

(iii) the last day on which members or debe such in order to be entitled to receive th

[Para. (*f*) added by s. 8 of Act No. 76 of 1974 and substitu 111 of 1976.]

(*g*) the last day for subscribing.

[Para. (*g*) added by s. 12 (*b*) of Act No. 111

(2) No statement that, or to the effect that, the said ad shall prevent the operation of this section.

**158. Waiver of requirements of this Chapter void.**—Any cant for shares to waive compliance with any requirements to affect him with notice of any contract, document or ma in the prospectus, shall be void.

**continued on page 591**

(107) F.M 16/11/79

INDIAN POLITICS

## Ready to talk

**The Reform Party** (RP), the Indian wing of the Inkatha-led Black Alliance, will "definitely be submitting proposals" to Alwyn Schlebusch's select committee looking into new constitutional plans for SA, J N Reddy, the party's vice-chairman, tells the *FM*.

There appeared to be some doubt that the RP would speak to Schlebusch after the Minister let it be known to Free State Nats that the cabinet would have the final say over the shape of the new constitution.

What has changed? According to Reddy, "clarification" has now been received from Indians Affairs Minister Marais Steyn that the "area of investigation will not be prescribed."

Hence the go-ahead, which comes in the wake of the Labour Party-led CRC's abortive meeting with Prime Minister Botha over its refusal to submit proposals to the all-white Schlebusch Commission. The Labour Party, a co-founder of the Black Alliance, subscribes to the Du Preez Commission recommendations of universal franchise in a unitary state.

RP proposals will be formulated before the end of the month, says Reddy, who believes a "step by step approach" has to be taken in dealing with the issue. "Equality of opportunity in economics and politics" is the eventual goal, he says.

Nationalist policy rejects the idea of a "unitary state." Therefore, according to another RP member, "time and strategy are of the essence. Meaningful black participation can only c after we've man- aged to call a nati l convention," he explains, endorsing open to consulta- tion" approach Inka has taken.

Meanwhile, the Solidarity Front, whose campaign to boycott government-created political institutions appears to be gathering momentum within the Indian community, is "absolutely against" making submissions to Schlebusch.

Explains the SF's Dr Joe Variava: "It would be presumptuous for us, as a minority group, to decide what constitution is acceptable to the country. The only time a constitution can be discussed is when all the people are involved, and government already knows that progressive groups want a national convention."

Variava says that the way the Labour Party's Rev Allen Hendrickse was received by Prime Minister Botha underlines the fact that the PM does not want real change. "Dummy organisations" like the CRC and RP are useless and served only to give credibility to apartheid, he says.

The Reform Party is being tipped as the likely winner of the Indian Council election due to be held in March 1980.

**RP's Reddy . . . after clarification, consultation**

HOMELANDS (107) F.M. 30/11/79 (107)

# Development beyond subsistence

**Meaningful consolidation** of the homelands — whatever that may mean — is now being considered in committees due to report to the Cabinet by the end of May. It is an unenviable task, requiring a formula politically tolerable to both blacks and whites, and one which also makes economic sense.

Success is getting the twain to meet and nowhere are the difficulties more evident than in Natal and KwaZulu. Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi has repeatedly denounced the absurdities of Pretoria's patchwork and insisted that wealth produced by all should be shared by all. Yet he is obliged to run a 10-piece territory and, while claiming additional land including Richards Bay, has had a plan for economic development drawn up.

Now that political cartographers are at work again, old suspicions have been aroused. Economic arguments against redrawing boundaries are particularly cogent in what is largely an agricultural province.

The latest available figures, for 1975, show that the value of agricultural production in Natal, before incorporation of East Griqualand, was R371m. In 1975-76, KwaZulu's agricultural output, excluding that of development trust lands, was about R30m.

Much excitement was generated during the recent Eshowe by-election when a confidential report by the SA Sugar Association to the Consolidation Committee was leaked. It argued that to hand over white cane lands to black farmers would mean a drastic fall in cane supplies and some sugar mills might have to close. It suggested that rather than endanger a R1 billion investment, and a valuable export industry, attention should be given to developing existing black land.

The Sugar Association has refused to release the report but has not denied the accuracy of Press disclosures. Allowing for an element of special pleading — and



application of a company to the Registrar, exempt, subject to such conditions or restrictions as the Minister or the Registrar may deem fit, from the obligation to disclose, or to state on or in any of its documents, particular information or a particular fact concerning the affairs or business of the company, or that of any of its subsidiaries, which the company would otherwise be required under this Act to disclose or to state on or in any document.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) any company shall, if the Registrar in a particular case in writing requires the company to do so, submit to the Registrar information which the company would otherwise have been required to submit to the Registrar in terms of the provisions of this Act.

(3) The Minister or the Registrar, as the case may be, shall, when considering whether to impose a prohibition or grant an exemption under subsection (1), have regard to the right of the members of the company and of other persons to be informed of the state of affairs and the business and of the profit or loss of the company or of the company and its subsidiaries.

(4) Any company which contravenes a prohibition imposed under subsection (1) (*a*) and any director or officer of a company who contravenes such prohibition, shall be guilty of an offence.

(5) For the purposes of this section a company shall include an external company.

[S. 15A inserted by s. 3 of Act No. 59 of 1978.]

**16. Regulations and proclamations to remain in force.**—(1) Any regulations or rules made under section 220 of the repealed Act shall be deemed to have been made under section 15 of this Act and shall remain in force until repealed by regulation.

(2) The Third and Fourth Schedules to the repealed Act shall, notwithstanding the repeal of that Act, remain in force and shall be deemed to be regulations made under section 15 of this Act until repealed by regulation.

(3) Any proclamation issued under any law repealed by this Act and in force at the commencement of this Act shall remain in force until repealed by regulation.

**17. Proclamations.**—(1) The State President may by proclamation in the *Gazette* from time to time amend or add to the provisions of the Schedules to this Act.

(2) Any such proclamation may prescribe different provisions in respect of different types of companies.

(3) The provisions of any such proclamation amending or adding to—

(*a*) Table A or B contained in Schedule 1 shall not apply in relation to any company in respect of which the provisions of the Table in question applied immediately before the date on which the proclamation took effect;

continued on page 505



P.T.O

WESTLEIGH CHICKEN PIE — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 chicken
2 onions
6 carrots
3 potatoes
1 cup peas
2 chicken stock cubes
medium size tin of creamed

emoving skin,
any fat which
s, cubed
l till vegetables
nd pepper to

top with

Bondebosch

cubes (Knorr)

and cut up in
the chicken
fat. Cube
d these to
tables. When
up which has
salt and
, taste and
into a
Bake.

rt Elizabeth

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r 20 minutes.
mix well and
lly add milk.
- 3 minutes.
ntly for

minutes. Pour off excess liquid from chicken, cover with sauce and sprinkle with cornflakes and remaining cheese and chopped parsley if liked. Grill for 5 - 10 minutes or until bubbling, or continue to bake in oven till brown and crisp and bubbling. Serve very hot. (Serves 4.)

---oOo---

POST Thursday December 20 1979 Page 23

# Buthelezi to ask for full Induna probe

THE KwaZulu government is to appeal to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P Koornhof, for a full investigation into the Induna disaster, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in Ulundi this week.

In a statement Chief Buthelezi said Dr Koornhof would be requested to approach the Minister of Transport, Mr C Heunis, for an immediate investigation to ascertain whether an aspect of the Induna disaster constituted a contravention of the Merchant Shipping Act.

"Although the Cabinet accepts that the country in which a ship is registered is responsible to execute the necessary inquiry, nevertheless it is alleged that much of the lifesaving and safety equipment was inspected and certified to be in order by a South African firm or department," the Chief said. — Sapa.



HOT BUTTERSCOTCH SAUCE — Mary Snelling, Ridgeworth

1 T syrup
2 T brown sugar
squeeze lemon juice
1/2 oz butter/margarine
1/2 pt warm water
1 d custard powder mixed with 1 T water

Put butter, sugar, syrup into a pan and cook to a rich brown toffee, draw aside, add water carefully, then the lemon juice. Boil up sauce and pour onto custard powder, reboil till mixture thickens. Serve hot with ice-cream.

---oOo---

TOMATO SAUCE — Sharon Young, Rondebosch

4 tomatoes
4 sliced onions
4 t sugar
8 level t maizena
salt and pepper
4 small carrots - grated
1/2 pt boiling water
4 T cold water

1. Wash and cut tomatoes into rough pieces.
2. Put tomatoes, onions, carrots into a saucepan with water and seasoning; boil until soft.
3. Sieve, add maizena, blend and boil again.

---oOo---

BARBECUE SAUCE — Peggy Brown, Halseton

2 onions, chopped fine
2 T vinegar
2 T Worcester sauce
1 T salt
3/4 cup water
1/4 t pepper
1 t chilli powder
3/4 cup tomato sauce

Mix all ingredients together. Simmer for 45 minutes.

---oOo---

SHERRY SAUCE (For Steamed Puddings) K.W.V. Paarl

Warm sherry (1/4 pt) and add 2 egg yolks and whisk in a basin over a pot of nearly boiling water until thick and frothy. Serve at once, adding sugar to taste.

---oOo---

SAUCE WITH WHITE WINE — K.W.V. Paarl
(For White Meats and Sea Foods)

1 cup hot cream
1/4 cup dry white wine
3 T butter
1 T flour
salt and pepper
1 t chopped parsley

Melt butter in saucepan. Add flour; cook till brown. Beat in cream and wine. Whip very well. Boil for 5 minutes. Add salt and pepper to taste and chopped parsley.

---oOo---

The Star Tuesday Nove

20/11/79

# Buthelezi warns of dangers in constellation

(107)

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, today hit at the proposed constellation of states and warned that the scheme might be designed to "encapsulate poverty in the homelands."

Addressing a conference on free enterprise in Johannesburg organised by the 1820 Settlers National Monument Foundation, Chief Buthelezi said: "There is sound reason to suspect that there are many who would urge the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, to establish a constellation of states by contrivance and manipulation.

"There are no prospects whatever of bringing the envisaged constellation of states into being," he said, if the scheme was designed to encapsulate poverty in homelands.

He also warned against keeping areas such as Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana as "landlocked and politically locked entities."

"Let me state bluntly that the homelands concept as accepted by the National Party is part of the problem and not part of the solution."

He would not help the South African Government to manipulate black areas out of the mainstream of South African politics.

"People must hear me when I say that I can mobilise the majority of people in the remainder of South Africa even if every so-called homeland other than kwaZulu opts for Transkei-style independence.

"The citizens of kwaZulu outnumber the whites of South Africa and the South African Government cannot discard us willy-nilly."

Chief Buthelezi added: "The very fact that discussions will be held with commerce and industry before the idea has received black support is enough to arouse suspicions, however well meaning the Prime Minister might be in pursuing his ideal of a constellation of states."

'We must make poor richer.' — Page 5.

## Warning by Prof on SA system

A prominent black American economist today described the South African system as "State socialism."

He is Professor Walter Williams, Assistant Professor of Economics at Temple University in Philadelphia, who was addressing a conference on free enterprise in Johannesburg.

Professor Williams said free enterprise did not exist in South Africa and he defined free enterprise as private control over the use of non-human and human resources.

He warned that if the South African system was wrongly called free enterprise, then blacks who did not benefit from the system would reject it and might as well opt for socialism or communism.

Mr J N Reddy, chairman of the South African Indian Council warned that if blacks were not given a place in the present system they would not mind a change in the order.

"If they have nothing now, then they will have nothing in the future. Blacks are merely spectators in a grand drama, the script of which they did not write."

Mr Reddy said a meaningful beginning must be made, "so that on the day of reckoning they will have more than their chains to lose."

Mr Leon Louw of the Free Market Foundation said that black aspirations had risen to heights they had never reached before but it seemed impossible at present to close the wage gap.

"The only way to achieve rapidly rising standards of living is a substantially high economy," Mr Louw said.

U

COMPREHENSION EXE

Here is a passage

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and there is the *doing*. He argues
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south and an inner event which
aspect of that flight."

# Buthelezi's 'body and soul' plea

21/11/79 (107)

## Rural development needs credit

Mercury Reporter

**CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi says the problem of supplying desperately needed credit for rural development should not be beyond the ingenuity of the Government and free enterprise if they can find the resources to split atoms and construct nuclear plants and Sasols.**

If the problem was beyond their ingenuity, then free enterprise was useless to him and his people and he would look elsewhere for "that relief which alone can keep body and soul together".

Speaking at the free enterprise conference in Johannesburg yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said that the country's banking and building society institutions had so far not seen it as their responsibility to contribute towards the plight of rural areas.

### Survival

"Free enterprise is either failing in its responsibility or it is incapable of discharging a responsibility which is a necessity of its own survival."

The Chief Minister said that he knew there were problems which were not easily solvable. But he very much doubted whether the problems were as complex as the problems of providing alternative energy sources for South Africa.

He then turned to the Prime Minister's announced plans to create a South African constellation of States.

### No prospects

Chief Buthelezi was of the opinion that, if the constellation was designed to encapsulate poverty in such areas as KwaZulu and other homelands and if it was designed to keep such areas as Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana landlocked, politically - locked entities, then there were no prospects whatsoever of bringing it into being.

In such circumstances there were no prospects of establishing anything that would stand the test of time.

And he added: "Let me state bluntly that the homelands concept as accepted by the National Party is part of the problem and not part of the solution."

### Conflicts

He would not be party to political developments which invited unnecessary conflicts between Blacks.

Chief Buthelezi continued: "Everyone must hear me when I say that I will not assist the South African Government to manipulate Black areas of the country out of the main stream of South African politics.

"People must hear me when I say that I can mobilise the majority of people in the remainder of South Africa even if every so-called 'homeland' other than KwaZulu opts for Transkei-styled independence."

The days were gone when grand and unworkable political schemes were foisted on Blacks. Free enterprise would have to consider seriously its options when it came to being drawn into attempts to establish a constellation of States.

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a) Are there mental terms which
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c) Why do some behaviourists p
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3. a) In "asking whether someone
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Why is this?

b) What "conceptual confusion

c) The confused person who th
natives is said to have made a "category mistake", i.e. he thinks

2/

READING LIST - Essay No. 4

Topic 1

| | |
|---|---|
| J. & B. Hammond | : The Bleak Age |
| " " | : The Rise of Modern Industry |
| " " | : The Skilled Labourer |
| T.S. Ashton | : The Industrial Revolution |
| P.A. Taylor | : The Industrial Revolution in England: Triumph or Disaster? |
| A.J. Taylor | : The Standard of Living in Britain in the Industrial Revolution |
| R.M. Hartwell | : The Industrial Revolution and Economic Growth |
| C.R. Fay | : Great Britain from Adam Smith to the Present Day |
| P. Mathias | : The First Industrial Nation |
| Heilbroner | : The Making of Economic Society (Ch. V) |
| E.K. Hunt | : Property and Prophets (Ch. V) |
| L. Huberman | : Man's Worldly Goods (Ch. XVI) |
| Dillard | : Economic Development of the N. Atlantic Community (Ch.14) |

Topic 2

| | |
|---|---|
| T.S. Ashton | : The Industrial Revolution |
| P. Mathias | : The First Industrial Nation |
| R.M. Hartwell | : The Industrial Revolution and Economic Growth |
| P. Mantoux | : The Industrial Revolution |
| T. Malthus | : First Essay on P[illegible] |

GENERAL NEWS

# PM's plan: Gatsha warns trade chiefs

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

THE president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday advised leaders of industry and commerce to "seriously examine their options" before being drawn into the Prime Minister's plan to set up a confederation of Southern African states.

"The very fact that discussions will be held with commerce and industry before the idea has received black support is enough to arouse suspicions, however well-meaning the Prime Minister might be in pursuing his ideal of a confederation of states," Chief Buthelezi said.

Addressing businessmen and company executives in Johannesburg at the conference on free enterprise organised by the 1820 Settlers' National Monument Foundation, he asked industry and commerce to support Inkatha.

In an apparent reference to tomorrow's meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and 250 business leaders, Chief Buthelezi said: "I am aware that there may be trade and business incentives to entice commerce and industry to act."

He had earlier identified poverty in the homelands as one of the challenges faced by South Africa, and expressed strong opposition to the confederation idea if it was a device to "encapsulate poverty" in these areas.

"I ask this conference to set aside time to form an opinion on whether this is the best way that free enterprise could be helpful to the developing economies (of the homelands)."

On free enterprise itself, Chief Buthelezi warned of black disenchantment with the system.

"The peasant or worker learns that hunger flows from free enterprise . . . for the black majority free enterprise has meant only that whites felt very free and enterprising in their exploitation of blacks."

He listed as another "indictment" of free enterprise the failure of industry and commerce to support Inkatha financially and morally.

"Inkatha, as a people's movement, rallies behind me as I struggle to administer the meagre funds which are thrown to use as crumbs from the rich man's table," he said.

"I am asking simply that free enterprise backs Inkatha to the hilt, as Inkatha rallies behind me . . ."

Accusing proponents of free enterprise of preferring "a lunatic fringe of black political theoreticians" to Inkatha, Chief Buthelezi added: "I find it disturbing that the collective weight of the free enterprise system (has) not curbed the excesses to which some of their liberal newspapers go in the creation of forces opposed to me."

He said these newspapers encouraged blacks who denigrated him as "an agent of the free enterprise capitalist system" because he refused to condemn unconditionally continued foreign investment in South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi did not name the newspapers he attacked.

# Whites confused and floundering, says Buthelezi

MARITZBURG. — White South Africans floundered in their confusion over where to go and what to do, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and leader of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in Maritzburg yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi was speaking at his first meeting with the new Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha.

He said the country had no national plan and national politics revolved around fighting by-elections for the sake of winning seats.

Chief Buthelezi said as Administrator, Mr Botha stood above party political considerations. He appealed to Mr Botha to co-operate and remove "petty apartheid" at local, regional and provincial level.

"It is true that you represent State interests in Natal, and it is also true that in South Africa the Nationalist Party has confused its own interests with those of the State," he said.

"These facts, which are common cause, do not, however, preclude you from combining the stature your office confers on you with every ability and every bit of integrity in your being to rise above sectional interests and to become noted in history as someone who made a significant contribution in a very tense and troubled time."

Chief Buthelezi said winds of change were beginning to blow "ever more strongly" in South Africa.

"At this time petty apartheid is being scrapped everywhere in South Africa," he said.

"My own judgment is that the moves so far by Mr P W Botha at national level cannot be written off as politically inconsequential.

"I nevertheless believe that the Nationalist Party and the white population in general do not have a well-founded course of action which involves a total strategy towards the creation of a defined future," Chief Buthelezi said. — Sapa.



XVII ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

| | W | | A | | C | | B | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 0-1 | 0,85 | 0,69 | 0,70 | 0,31 | 1,18 | 1,24 | 0,32 | 0,19 |
| 1-4 | 0,49 | 0,21 | 0,31 | 0,27 | 0,63 | 0,61 | 0,21 | 0,20 |
| 5-24 | 0,71 | 0,22 | 0,68 | 0,20 | 1,40 | 0,38 | 0,68 | 0,12 |
| 25-44 | 1,18 | 0,30 | 1,43 | 0,37 | 3,32 | 0,70 | 1,22 | 0,26 |
| 45-64 | 1,25 | 0,42 | 1,55 | 0,40 | 2,89 | 0,76 | 1,10 | 0,31 |
| 65+ | 1,26 | 0,71 | 1,34 | 0,91 | 2,19 | 0,90 | 1,02 | 0,53 |
| ALL | 0,95 | 0,33 | 0,95 | 0,29 | 1,91 | 0,56 | 0,89 | 0,20 |
| NO. | 1973 | 677 | 333 | 104 | 2175 | 652 | 1868 | 324 |

ALL CAUSES

| | W | | A | | C | | B | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 0-1 | 21,76 | 16,18 | 40,44 | 27,11 | 133,70 | 119,02 | 91,30 | 88,18 |
| 1-4 | 1,17 | 0,94 | 2,42 | 2,39 | 17,22 | 16,21 | 10,23 | 9,93 |
| 5-24 | 1,05 | 0,46 | 1,31 | 0,74 | 2,26 | 1,25 | 1.64 | 1,12 |
| 25-44 | 3,02 | 1,47 | 4,33 | 2,48 | 8,80 | 4,96 | 4,78 | 3,70 |
| 45-64 | 17,46 | 9,49 | 26,27 | 18,72 | 24,27 | 17,87 | 18,06 | 15,57 |
| 65+ | 73,62 | 54,55 | 92,20 | 82,93 | 96,90 | 71,79 | 53,38 | 45,89 |
| ALL | 9,44 | 7,40 | 8,03 | 5,51 | 14,62 | 11,00 | 8,77 | 8,13 |
| NO. | 19600 | 15374 | 2828 | 1967 | 16632 | 12847 | 18348 | 13062 |

# Your Vie

WRITE TO BOX 6663, JOHAN

Chief Buthelezi and Dr Motlana have had plenty to say about each other. **SUNDAY POST** takes this interlude to give some of our readers a say on the matter.

## Gatsha speaks for the people

SIR — In defence of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi who has been called many ugly names by fellow blacks, I would like to pose this question to those who unjustly criticise and denigrate him.

Is there any right thinking person around who can possibly compare him with Mphephu, Mangope, Matanzima or even Motlana? The answer is no ways! — for the simple reason that they haven't got the guts to stand up and speak for the people.

In our tribalistic society, there isn't a single nation that has a leader that can remotely compare to Gatsha for charisma, fearless, wisdom and blood and guts determination.

E B MBANJWA
Alexandra.

## Unity vital for change

SIR — As a member of the psychologically and physically oppressed people, I become unhappy when I realise that soon there is gonna be a whole series of bodies claiming to be fighting for the cause.

There was first Soweto's Dr Motlana with his Committee. He was followed recently by the so-called newly born Port Elizabeth Civic Association, whose leader is Thozamile Botha.

Probably in Cape Town they will step in too.

I do not know what will happen to our people in rural areas. Perhaps the two men I have mentioned will do nothing about them, or they will just say "rely on yourselves country men".

The Soweto Committee of Ten is concentrating solely on the Soweto region.

If it is a struggle they are busy with, it's a petty one, a regional one and what have you. It was once said Soweto will be a city. So now the Motlanas are striving for the fulfilment of the promise.

Besides all that, the boys on top (the chaps in Pretoria) are creating a false impression by taking Soweto as the nucleus of the black man's struggle. If they really think that by bringing about those few changes in Soweto the whole of Azania will be satisfied, they are crazy boys.

As a person who knows that all of us blacks, as long as we are here in this white dominated country, are equally affected by the oppressive and exploitative system and believe in one national unit for total liberation.

It is beneficial for us to sing one song in one room so as to produce genuine music. I do not accept the Soweto Committee and the PE Civic Association as good strategies.

Kwa-Zulu's bespectacled leader is always claiming to be fighting for the just cause but he does not sympathise with us.

We all want fundamental change, not regional improvements. To really bring about change in white-dominated South Africa, unity is the vital key.

VUSUMZI.
KAMATIKINCA.
Kwazakhele.

## Apartheid and oppression...one enemy

SIR — Thanks for having a newspaper in which we can voice our cries. Mine is a simple one.

I would like to advise our black brothers and sisters to forget all about the so-called rural and urban black, and fight one enemy, which is apartheid and oppression. They should forget all this homeland issue and think about the struggle.

To our leaders I say they must stop criticising each other and unite.

To the thinking blacks I say stop chasing our kids from school for not having uniforms on.

Form a strong body which will fight the Bantu education system.

To churchmen I say stop being irrelevant to the situation. Tell it like it is If a thing is wrong, say it is wrong and not right.

The church must involve itself in our struggle. Unity is Strength. One Azania, one Nation.

BLACK.
Seshego.

## Homeland leaders are party to the system

SIR — Mr Zwane seems to miss the point by claiming that Dr Motlana is party to the system like the Dr Buthelezis, Phathudis and the like, because he (Motlana) stays in Soweto and his children are receiving Bantu Education.

Does Mr Zwane suggest that Dr Motlana should disobey the laws of this land? I would like to further point out to Mr Zwane there is no law that forces any black man to be a leader or a member of

## Sam gets slammed

SIR — I was surprised to learn of the viewpoint of your journalist, Mr Sam Mabe on the feud between Dr Motlana and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

It is surprising, Mr Editor, to learn that on your staff, you have journalists like Mr Mabe, who mispresent facts in this way which, of course, helps in widening the gap between blacks in this country.

The fact that a journalist of Mr Mabe's calibre does not know the meaning of a "leader" is very saddening. Had he understood the word, he would never have said that the feud between Dr Motlana and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was not between black leaders but between "a black leader and a white system".

A leader, Mr Mabe, is a person who has been called by his people to lead them, a person on whom the people pin their hopes. You said that Dr Motlana is a leader. I agree. But that Chief Buthelezi is also a leader is an irrefutable fact only hard-headed imbeciles could dispute . . .

However, I should tell you that all the world knows, with the exception of Mr Mabe and his cronies, that Chief Buthelezi is a leader. He traditionally leads the Zulus who are also part of black South Africa. Putting aside the finding of the Bergstraesser Institute, we know that he [illegible]

I do agree, Dr Motlana is in Soweto, much against his will. But to me the fact that he bowed to that compulsion and did not fight it with the last atom of his energy does not wash him of "working within the system". Had he been prepared to stand by his convictions, he would have resisted such compulsion even at gun-point. Apparently he betrayed his convictions. He failed to die for his beliefs. Yes, he was forced, but the fact is, he lives in Soweto, the brain child of the South African government.

I should teach you Mr Mabe, that this term "working within the system" is very broad. It embraces every way of life and anything that is within the Republic of South Africa. It embraces religion, journalism, lawyers, teachers bishops, medical practitioners. In short, it includes everything that is moving within the limitation of he South African government laws and regulations — whether it be through force or be voluntary.

Perhaps you may tell us if the doctors was forced to study for medical degree in the Republic, studying "within the system" which was planned and designed by the minority regime. You may tell us — I believe — if he was forced to join hands with one of this country's soccer bodies, the NPSL by being a di[illegible]

ders (excludability), and there are no economies of scale, then idual preferences as expressed through their purchasing power can be fficiently when the good is distributed through a free market so that er can alter the price on their own, and no combination of buyers or rs exists that can influence the price to their own advantage. In ion, there must be no information constraints on buyers and sellers. hese conditions are fulfilled, private provision will be efficient, ough the possibility of efficient allocation may also exist under othe itions. The advantage of a private market are generally taken to be minimal need for information transmission before an efficient distribu can be reached.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
by G R Watts both of corner Commando Road and Blumberg Street, Industria, Transvaal.

25/11/1979

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tution Act (Act 21 of 1971). The aforementioned gentlemen volunteered to be party to the system by acceping to run the so-called homelands according to the Act, knowing that it deprives them of having any say in the running of the big South Africa.

By accepting to be Bantustan leaders they agree to have no say in South Africa as a whole, but to have a say in the small-pieces of lands called the KwaZulus, Lebowas, Gazankulu and the likes.

I think now Mr Zwane will understand and see the difference between black leaders and Bantustan leaders. The black leaders are protesting against the harsh laws of this land and are opposed to all the evils of detention without trial, bannings etc.

Unlike the Bantustan leaders who accept their citizenship of the Lebowa's, KwaZulus, Gazankulus and the like, black leaders want to have a say in the running of South Africa. They want the franchise.

**Loyal South African.**
**Seshego.**

underrate these masses who requested him to lead them.

You imply that they are nonentities or non-living things, not part of South Africa and not the victims of apartheid regime? And these people — for your information — need no Sam Mabe's "intelligence" to choose them a leader.

Your saying that the chief is irksome to his critics and that he reacts even to minor attacks, reveals that you do not move with times and are not acquainted with up-to-date information.

Know the length of time he remained silent or passive to untruthful, distorted and biased attacks on him, culminating in his attempted murder at Graaf-Reinet. Now that he is reacting to these critics, you make this nonsensical utterance.

You say, the claim that Dr Motlana is also "working within the system" by living in Soweto is foolish because he — like others— was forced to do so.

No one is ever begged by the white Government.

confused. It is for this reason that we have so many people who want to appear as "leaders." They have got an easy way to fame and world recognition by stepping on the shoulders of others. Perhaps my friend, Sam, falls under this category.

But Sam, be this your intention or not, let the chief go his way and you go your own. South Africa needs a multistrategy approach for liberation. If your way is that of not "working within the system", go it. It suits you. If it leads to our liberation, continue. Do not look at others who go their own ways to liberation for you will realise when it is too late that you achieved nothing.

Actually no one can give a divine prophecy as to which strategy will win us liberation. But maybe Mabe can. For he has prophesied of the coming "KwaZulu independence". But Sam please stop this poppycock.

**MBONGELENI JOSHUA MAZIBUKO**

**Umlazi.**

# Inkatha to contest Soweto Council

By JOHN KANE-BERMAN

**CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement is planning to capture control of Soweto.**

"Contingency planning" has been underway since March, and the movements' West Rand region, which includes its 24 branches in greater Soweto, is expected to take a decision in the next few weeks to contest the next community council election in the township.

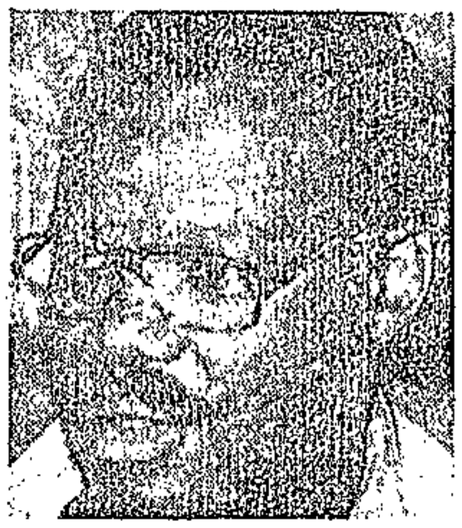
If successful, the takeover bid will give Chief Buthelezi an institutional power-base in the country's biggest black urban township and among the largest single segment of its workforce.

Chief Buthelezi said at the Jabulani rally last month that he would have "no hesitation" in recommending to the central committee that Inkatha should occupy positions in community councils "if being there means we can block Pretoria's divide-and-rule strategies" of creating a privileged middle-class to "buy off black anger" and separating urban from rural blacks.

Mr Gibson Thula, Inkatha strategy and publicity chairman, told me: "All we are waiting for is the decision of the local branches that Inkatha must take over. If we go in, we are going to capture power in Soweto. We can't lose."

At the same time, Mr Thula added, "it is Inkatha's job constantly to remind the people that bits and pieces of power handed over are not the real thing."

"A strategy to confuse the real issues at stake, and get everything into a mess," said Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten



Inkatha president Gatsha Buthelezi.

in reaction to Inkatha plans to contest the Soweto Council elections, writes Mandla Ndlazi.

Dr Motlana said the stand of his committee (and therefore the Soweto Civic Associations) is well-known, "but it will bear repetition that we have said we will not take part in any election of the community councils".

He said his committee's aim was to create "a real local authority answerable to the people."

Soweto councillor Mr T J Ramathibela reacted differently. He believed there would be "nothing wrong" with Inkatha contesting the elections. "After all my chairman Mr David Thebehali and the deputy Mr Tolika Makhaya are full members of Inkatha," he said.

SUNDAY POST could not reach the other councillors at their homes.

# West goading us, says Buthelezi

27/11/79

(107)

Mercury Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, has hit out at criticism of the "non-violence" stance adopted by himself and the Inkatha movement.

"There are people, White and Black, some representing foreign countries, who try to taunt us on our stance. To me, this represents a hypocrisy which I find quite galling."

Addressing a prayer meeting at Greytown on Sunday, Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha acknowledged "it is in the interests of the struggle for all the forces for change to consult with each other, however different their strategy may be from our own".

He was referring to the recent meeting in London between 16 members of Inkatha — with himself as leader — and members of the banned African National Congress.

Chief Buthelezi said he hoped the meeting would indicate to South Africans that he and Inkatha had adopted "for the moment at least" non-violence out of choice.

He said if the West had been true to its commitment to democracy regardless of race, "we would not be where we are today".

"Furthermore, few Western countries have assisted those of our brothers who have opted for violence. They are not prepared to provide the ANC with guns, as Russia has done, and yet they try to goad us into violence. They would not be prepared to walk the path of violence with us had we chosen that path.

## Not naive

"We cannot stop hoping for peaceful change. We have decided, as Inkatha, to negotiate with White South Africa from a position of strength.

"We hope that the new Prime Minister, with God's help, might just save South Africa from bloodshed. But we are not so naive as not to weigh the consequences of the choice we will face should Mr. P. W. Botha fail, like his predecessors, to get South Africa out of the present political log-jam."

# 'There'll be no race thaw until apartheid is dead'

107

RDM 28/1/79

In this, the second of a two-part interview with Political Reporter **AMEEN AKHALWAYA**, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, tells of his links with the banned and exiled African National Congress and how he sees his role in South African politics.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi . . . no general tells his adversaries all his plans

**You have talked about giving the Prime Minister a chance. . .those blacks who have seen the transcript don't believe there was much negotiation involved in that meeting with the Labour Party, which is a part of your alliance.**

I was astounded by it. I was quite amazed, and I think if the Prime Minister doesn't do anything to repair it, it is tragic. Because if that is how he operates, then I couldn't see myself for instance co-operating with him on the basis of that kind of talk, to be treated like that. He has never treated me like that. If this is a peep into how he operates, then I have very gloomy forebodings about the future of the country. But I'm just hoping he slipped up and that he may do something to repair it. Otherwise, quite clearly, no one is going to be eager to co-operate with him if that is how he chooses to operate. But I assume he slipped up. It seems to me he really blundered.

**It is said that the coloured people are closest to the Afrikaners and in their original plan they hope to co-opt coloureds and Indians into some sort of scheme with them. KwaZulu, for example, does not even figure in this scheme except as an independent homeland. What sort of future do you see coming from it?**

It isn't as if we haven't got muscle. There are many things I believe mobilised people can do to pressurise people even before we get to bloodshed. I must do this step by step. That is my strategy.

**What steps do you have in mind?**

Do you mean I'm going to tell the Rand Daily Mail? You're simplistic. I wouldn't do that because I wouldn't be telling the Rand Daily Mail — I would be telling my adversaries because, as far as I am concerned, politically the Government and the whites are our adversaries. No general tells his adversaries all his plans. But already I've mobilised the biggest constituency this country has ever seen. You can't mobilise them just for the sake of mobilising.

**You talk about a national convention to solve the country's problems. How do you envisage getting to that particular stage?**

This is why we tried to have that meeting with other leaders of the so-called homelands with the Prime Minister because we wanted to try to talk to him about moving in that direction. If the constellation of states for instance was something they will present across the table at a national convention, then I will really rub my hands and say we are beginning to talk, even if I know I will reject it myself. But if we are discussing it as something they just want to foist on us then of course it's a waste of time.

**If they do foist it on you, what do you do?**

How?

**If they just go ahead with it?**

Because he *(Mr Botha)* has already spoken to me. I have rejected the constellation idea. He said in Ulundi he wanted to tell me such meetings had already taken place but that I had not been invited because I rejected the plan. So I don't see how he can make me accept it.

**Assuming that he does just go ahead with it, where do you stand?**

I just stand outside, as much as they have achieved the so-called independence, Pretoria-style, in three regions of South Africa. But I'm still out of it because the only moral blanket they give it is by saying black people ask for it, to justify themselves internationally.

**Do you see yourself as a link between the Government and the ANC?**

I've said publicly when they groused about the fact that I talked to the ANC — Minister Le Grange did complain about it — that I see my role as a conciliatory role, because already the ANC has taken up arms. South Africa already has soldiers on the border. So they are already fighting a war. I said therefore — not taking up arms, not believing in a military solution — I can play a conciliatory role.

**What are the chances of playing a conciliatory role, firstly from the ANC side and secondly from the Government side?**

If you see what has happened in Lancaster House, I cannot pooh-pooh the idea at all, because we are talking now about people who, in the liberatory struggle have gone very far, further than any other group in Southern Africa, except for Frelimo and the MPLA.

**If you get to the stage of a national convention, would you like to have Nelson Mandela and other leaders there?**

I have always said so, even to my brothers in the ANC, even if they say they are concerned with the seizure of power. When I talked to Mr Vorster, I said our brothers in exile and in jail, particularly Nelson Mandela, should be there. I don't see that we can have a meaningful dialogue at a national convention in their absence.

**You have said the ANC specifically requested your meeting with them. Why did they do so?**

We have always communicated in the past but they felt we needed to sit together and exchange ideas on how we see the situation in South Africa — for instance from inside because they are outside. And also to explain, because sometimes we are presented as if we are people at loggerheads because our strategy is different. On issues like investments we don't agree. Sometimes it seems I am undercutting the ANC when I talk for investments because overseas they are lobbying for support for disinvestment. Those are the things we needed to discuss and why I do it and why they must understand my position from here, why their position is different from here, why they can say certain things from where they are, why I can say certain things here, being with the people.

Also to show them, for instance, for me disinvestment is a life and death issue because already many whites in Johannesburg and Durban, when they chase our people away, tell them to go to Gatsha Buthelezi to give them jobs. Because they hate me, because I'm too vocal. Now you can imagine if I support disinvestment what will happen.

**There are two fundamental differences between you and the ANC. They believe in violence, you don't. They favour disinvestment, you don't. What was their response to your ideas?**

They understood, but of course they made it clear it did create problems for them. But I tried to ask them to understand my problems too for the situation here.

**There has been scepticism and talk that the whole idea of your meeting the ANC was to try to get some credibility for Inkatha . . .**

What credibility? I don't need ANC's credibility. That is one thing people must know clearly: I believe it is the masses who will pronounce on what future Inkatha will have. It is the masses that will die if it comes to violence. Therefore my ultimate judges are the masses of blacks in South Africa. There I have the endorsement of the largest majority. That is beyond dispute. It is known through academic surveys and market researches, not by myself. While the ANC means a lot to me — their ideals are enshrined in our constitution, we still pursue the same things and we still believe in the ideals of ANC as expounded by the founding fathers — I don't think I needed a kind of baptism from them. I stand as a leader with black politics, my movement is structured in the black community and I stand there on my own merits.

**What is the reason for Inkatha taking over the ANC colours?**

Are they ANC colours? I didn't know that. I regarded them as the colours of the black people of South Africa and the ANC is an extension of the people, the teeming millions that must resolve the problems in South Africa.

**A report that emanated from London said the ANC leadership was embarrassed about [illegible] think what it said was that while the ANC does not support you personally, it does not want to alienate the Zulu people, and they were trying to separate you . . .**

But who has mobilised them? This nonsense which amazes me must come from a stupid ass. It is my leadership that has made them mobilised as they are. As far as black people mobilising in Inkatha are concerned, they are mobilising because they follow my leadership. So it is nonsensical to say that a person can separate me from my constituency which I have built up myself, and that report, I must say on record, was my brothers in the black consciousness movement using a white liberal, as they always have done, at character assassination.

Those doubts in fact came from Peter Bruce — that telex I had on my desk came from Peter Bruce — who is Donald Woods' brother-in-law — and everyone knows what Donald Woods is to the black consciousness movement and to Steve Biko. Everyone knows in Biko's biography what Donald Woods says about me. So it is not surprising he sucked it out of his thumb. It is character assassination on behalf of black consciousness in London.

**The black consciousness organisations, for example Wasa, were very critical of Donald Woods and his attempt to link himself with Biko. Wasa actually passed a resolution condemning Woods . . .**

I remember that resolution but nevertheless it does not alter this history about their relationship with Woods. He accused me when I paid tribute to Steve Biko in Soweto last year of exploiting Biko. We exchanged fire when I said he was the one who was exploiting Biko. I was interested in what he does with the fees he gets, whether it all goes to the Biko family.

**White analysts have also talked about the similarity between Inkatha and the ANC and between the black consciousness movement and PAC. Now the black consciousness people say they reject neither (body) nor do they accept either although they recognise the historical role played by both in the liberation struggle. How do you see this?**

When I spoke to Minister Kruger, I mentioned that I was steeped in the tradition of the ANC, that I was ANC until it was no longer legal to be ANC. That history I cannot change. While my brother Robert Sobukwe was with me in the ANC Youth League and at the height of the PAC, there was always mutual respect and affection between us. That is why three or four weeks ago, his widow was in Ulundi to see her relatives and she came specially to my office to see me.

**Do you in fact think Inkatha is closer to ANC and the black consciousness movement to PAC?**

I would think so because, on record, black consciousness has in the past denigrated the ANC. It's a fact. In the past, they were more aligned to PAC and I know that while Steve Biko was alive, they often went to see Robert Sobukwe.

**Would that necessarily give them a link because . . .**

No, I mean, to see him not in the sense of just paying homage to him as a great leader but in the sense of consulting with him.

**Because the Labour Party leadership have also said they spent more of their time talking to Robert Sobukwe than anybody else?**

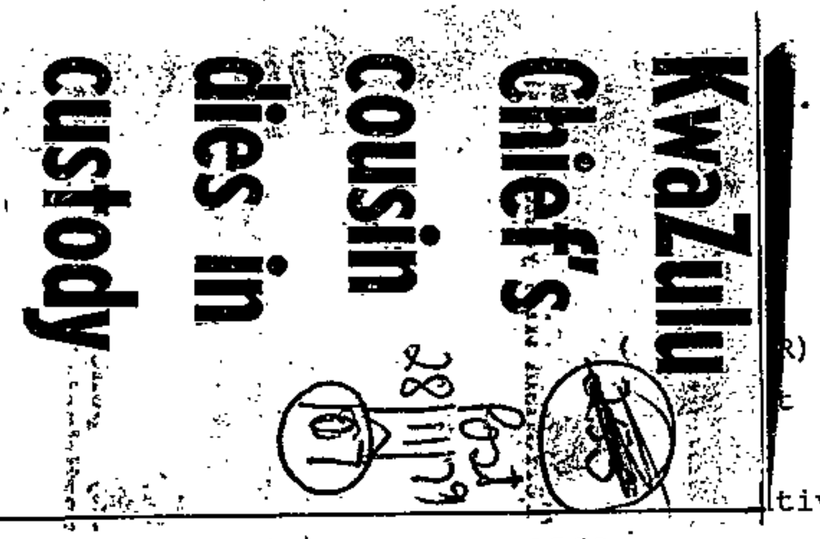
But of course, you must understand that Sonny Leon who was leader of the Labour Party lived in Kimberley too and he must have received them in that context.

**What would you say are the most crucial problems facing firstly, the black people, and secondly, South Africa as a whole?**

The problem is apartheid — non-participation of blacks in decision making. I see also discrimination as such as the biggest thing. The big thaw in the South African situation would not begin until discrimination as discrimination is scrapped.

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth ($e_o$) and at 45 years of age ($e_{45}$) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 ...



**KwaZulu Chief's cousin dies in custody**

A 17-YEAR-OLD Umlazi schoolboy, Praise Qedi Buthelezi, who died in police custody at the weekend, is a second cousin of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

The dead youth's father, Mr Simon Buthelezi, said in an interview at the offices of attorney Mr Griffith Mxenge yesterday that his son reported to the police on Friday morning to explain why he had not attended court on Thursday.

His son had been charged with stealing his uncle's shoes and was due to have appeared on Thursday. His son had gone on Friday morning to tell the police that he had failed to appear because of an examination he wrote the previous day.

**ASSAULTED**

He said on Sunday morning four black policeman arrived at his house and reported that his son had taken ill and died of natural causes.

On another occasion he said, the police told the family that his son had died after being assaulted by prisoners at the Umlazi police station.

...tively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, an improvement of 57,6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%. This is of particular concern when it is appreciated that the greater the IMR, the more easily should improvements be accomplished. The decrease in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

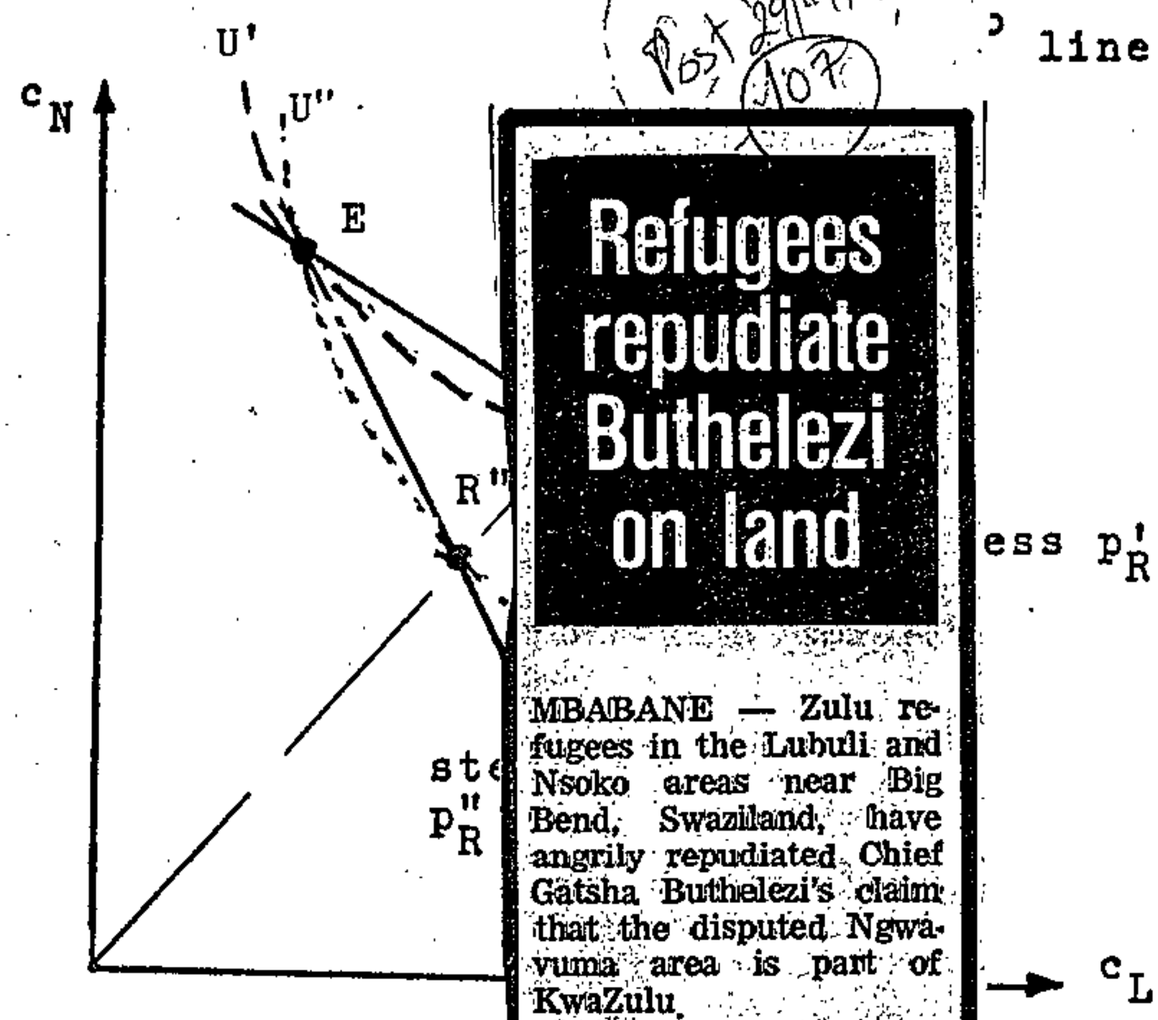


by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are

are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

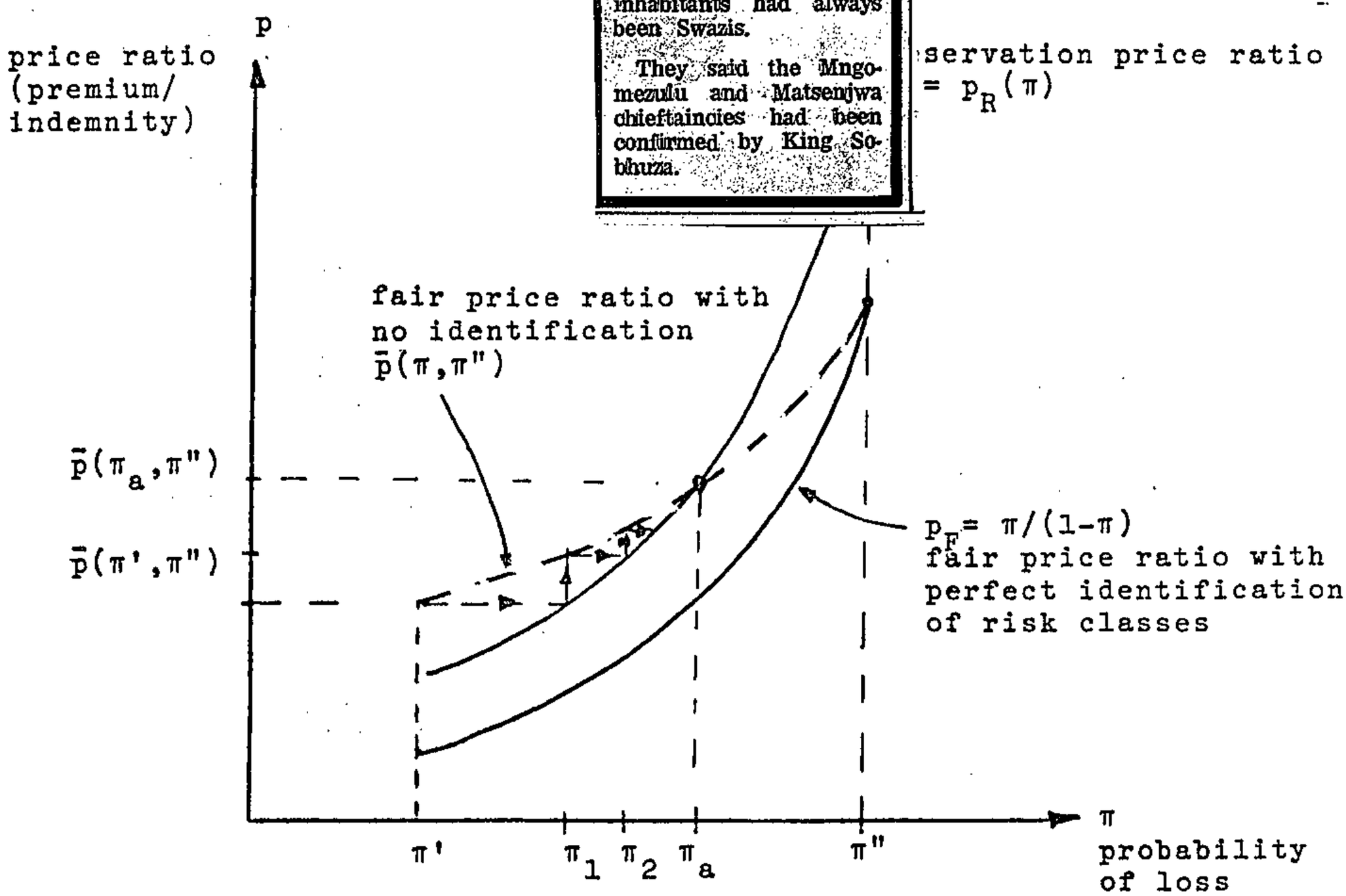
Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'




line

ess $p_R' = \pi'/(1-\pi'')$

Fig. 6a: "Reservation ... two risk classes




servation price ratio
$= p_R(\pi)$

Fig. 6b: Adverse Selection

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# Refugees repudiate Buthelezi on land

MBABANE — Zulu refugees in the Lubuli and Nsoko areas near Big Bend, Swaziland, have angrily repudiated Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's claim that the disputed Ngwavuma area is part of KwaZulu.

Leaders of the refugees, Chief Ntunja Mngomezulu, his brothers, Mbalekelwa and Sondeza and Mr Joesph Matsenjwa said the territory had always belonged to Swaziland and the inhabitants had always been Swazis.

They said the Mngomezulu and Matsenjwa chieftaincies had been confirmed by King Sobhuza.

## personally speaking...

**Editor Percy Qoboza calls on black political leaders to end their in-fighting and to unite in opposition to apartheid and racism.**

# Our goal remains the same even if the means often differ

THERE comes a time in the history of any nation for real and aggressive soul searching. To define our priorities and sense of direction. Such a time, I believe, has come for black South Africa. We now have to answer the question: Quo Vadis Black South Africa?

It is one of the sad characteristics of a deprived people to be at each other's throats without really trying to end the system that causes their deprivation. In this, we are not unique. It has happened to other nations and other people. A classical example is the experiences of the Black American.

Dr Martin Luther King Jr, who for all purposes rose up, not only led his people, but became mankind's conscience regarding social justice, became the target of the most vitriolic denunciations. Not from the lips of white, but from his own kith and kin.

This spectacle is, unfortunately, part and parcel of our lot today. Nobody with any amount of sense would have failed to be sickened by the in-fighting that has been going on among various factions of our black leadership.

We have been treated to unsavoury remarks that some are sell-outs, some are political lepers, some are traitors, some are dishonest, some are working within the system, some are working outside the system, some are liars, some are relevant and some are irrelevant.

Whilst all these insults and derogatory remarks are taking place, the white community is laughing all the way to the bank. Political manipulation goes on unabated as they exploit to the full these futile and counterproductive fights going on among us.

Frankly the letters that land on my desk, particularly in the last three weeks, indicate that the general public is getting fed up with this destructive excercise.

The one thing that black leadership is going to have to learn is that nobody enjoys the monopoly of political solutions.

We must realise that all of us, in our diverse and sometimes unorthodox ways, are committed to one principle only and that is the total liberation of our people and the total destruction of apartheid and racism. Our differences must be seen as only pertaining to the strategies that all constituencies adopt to this end. In other words, our commitment to the cause, must tell us that we each compliment each other's strategies.

About three weeks ago I attended a conference at Virginia in the United States. One of the people attending the conference was Johnny Makhathini, the African National Congress's permanent representative in the United Nations and the United States.

I am legally not allowed to quote the nature of our discussions. But one thing I can say is that the ANC has in fact established links with Inkatha and talks between the two groups have been going on for the last four years.

I can also confirm that when Chief Gatsha Buthelezi recently undertook a trip to the United States, the ANC officially instructed all their units and members not to criticise the Chief in meetings or on the media.

I can also confirm that the ANC is now strenuously making efforts to heal the rift that exists between the organisation and the Black Consciousness movements in exile. All of this indicates a new and total strategy that accepts that there may be different strategies but the goal is the same.

It was, therefore, a matter of complete surprise for me to get back into the country and find insults flying back and forth. On the one hand Dr Motlana suggesting that it is untrue that Inkatha had links with the ANC. Chief Buthelezi reacted by suggesting that Dr Motlana would "never look Mandela in the eye."

This conflict, unless brought under control, will involve an ever growing constituency and could have frightening repercussions for our people.

One need not be a magician to realise that we are delaying the course of history, making it difficult to achieve the aims of the black struggle for human dignity in our land and ultimately, making the task of reconciliation with our fellowmen even more difficult.

The history of Africa abounds with examples of divide and rule. And if we cannot learn a lesson from that history — and interpret it correctly — then we deserve every inch of indignity imposed upon us.

The most recent of that history is to be found to the north of us in Zimbabwe. Here you have a classical example of blacks having totally won their struggle for freedom. But because Ian Smith brilliantly succeeded in dividing those people, the battle is now between black brother and black brother. Ian Smith has become irrelevant. His system has become irrelevant. The minority rule has become irrelevant. But the white community is sitting on the saddles of power while black brothers are engaged in a bitter and furious argument, threatening that country with the worst form of civil conflict ever known.

For God's sake, can't we grow up and can't we behave like mature adults. If we cannot respond to the calls of history with intelligence and human ingenuity then we stand on the threshold of being viciously condemned by future historians.

But if we can rise up to the occasion, then chances are that our children will occasionally put flowers on our graves — instead of spitting at them. The choice is ours. And the challenge is on. Can we make it?

S. Times 9/12/89

# ANC STORY MAKES CHIEF SMILE

Your View

## The sin of the SA system

SIR — I am here to add to what brother Sam Mabe said in the last SUNDAY POST.

The news dug into my mind when he was talking about people working at the mines, especially as black people are working for lower wages than whites.

I also read about elderly people grouped at QwaQwa who are starving — unlike whites who live life of prosperity, about people living in rural places and about people in the townships paying high rent. Life for black people is so furious.

Mr Mabe, I would like to tell you something critical. Apartheid is a sin according to what we read in the Bible. God says we must love mankind. This means we should love all human beings irrespective of colour.

People who support apartheid, are unkind.

Just have a look where some of our brothers are. Some are jailed for years, leaving their families desperate. Some are banned not to be seen at any meetings and some are hanged.

What cause this? Apartheid! If you can see what is happening here at the mines, this can lead you to a death spot. The white bosses treat us like dogs. Whose land is this (Bantu Continent)?

I sympathise with our motherland "Africa".

**ALPHEUS CINDI**

Virginia.

SIR — To anyone who knows the truth, your report entitled "The chief and the ANC" in your issue of November 11, elicits as "wry" a smile as that which you say Chief Buthelezi's name elicits on the face of "any official of the African National Congress".

Your "Special London Correspondent" seems to have gone to great lengths to prove that either no meeting took place or that it was an insignificant social tete a'tete.

The "exclusive" story is really only exclusive of veracity and rationality. It seems more like a hysterical clutching at straws.

One would have thought that your correspondent would try to adduce concrete facts to bolster up his contention that this was a non-event. Yet the report is nothing but speculation of what might or might not have happened, spiced heavily with your correspondent's own fulminations against Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha.

Some of the statements are so crassly absurd that it would be almost a sin not to correct them.

He says, for instance, "certainly his (chief Buthelezi) efforts to widen Inkatha's base and bring in non-Zulus have been abysmal. No non-Zulu sits on Inkatha's Central Committee. Well sir, I dare say, your reporter's knowledge of Inkatha is abysmal. Let him come to one central committee meeting and see how many non-Zulus there are.

As for the number of non-Zulus amongst the rank and file members, there are simply thousands. I am sure no one has any accurate figures on our membership cards, there is no space for "ethnic groups".

You see sir, Inkatha does not think about "tribe". It is only those of Inkatha's detractors with warped minds who try to use tribalism as a weapon against Inkatha.

The report suggests that Chief Buthelezi and his deputation went to London to try and appeal to the ANC to "get the Black Consciousness movement off his back," and unable to do so, according to your correspondent, he used the fact of the meeting to "score points against Motlana, Manthata and Nkondo".

Surely no one in his sober senses could think Chief Buthelezi would have had to go to London to get Dr Motlana et al off his back when Jabulani Amphitheatre is so much nearer. At least, now we are getting somewhere.

So the meeting did take place after all. But you see, sir, all the speculations as to the purpose of the meeting is an exercise in futility becaue nobody was prepared to or will be prepared to reveal to your sleuth in London what was actually discussed at the meeting. Maybe he thinks by suppositions, surmises, provocations and equivocations, he is going to get someone to react and thus give him some insight into what was discussed. No ways! man no ways!

On the whole, "Me thinks thou doth protest too much". The game is up, why not just hang your heads and say "mea culpa"?

It is about time you realised that people want

December 12, 1979 (167)

NM

# Inkatha to meet Treurnicht

African Affairs Reporter

ULUNDI — Twenty top Inkatha members have been invited by National Party leaders to talks in Pretoria on the political future of South Africa.

The meeting will take place on January 17 and Dr. Andries Treurnicht, leader of the National Party in the Transvaal, will be present.

Last year, as Deputy Minister of the Department of Co-operation and Development, he visited Ulundi for talks with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha.

Inkatha has also been invited to give evidence before the Schlebusch Commission in Cape Town on January 16.

The leader of the delegation will be Mr. Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education for KwaZulu and general secretary of the movement.

Other members of the delegation will include: Dr. F. T. Mdlalose, Minister for the Interior and national chairman of Inkatha, Mr. Gibson Thula, KwaZulu's urban representative in the Transvaal, and Professor S. B. Ngcobo, an executive member of Inkatha.

The organisation has already submitted a memorandum to the Schlebusch Commission. Inkatha representatives have since been invited to give evidence in person.



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METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. T
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3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates
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5. Infant Mortality Rates.
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# 'No black liberation with black power'

RDM 4/12/79

(107)

ULUNDI. — The black liberation struggle would not make any significant impact unless the black consciousness movement was eliminated from the political scene, the secretary-general of Inkatha, Mr Oscar Dhlomo, said yesterday.

Addressing an Inkatha Youth Brigade rally, he said the black consciousness movement which was "aided and abetted by white liberal newspapers" like Post, had introduced a negative element into the Liberation struggle — that of black fighting black.

He said the movement was engaged in a villification campaign of other leaders working for change in South Africa.

Black consciousness leaders criticised leaders of black states for "working within the system". This had weakened the thrust of the black struggle.

He dismissed the tactic of trying to deceive the black populace that black leaders like the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who had proved beyond doubt that they were against homeland independence, would after all opt for independence.

The banned African National Congress should not be confused with the black consciousness movement, he said. The ANC was born as a result of the "ganging up" of whites against blacks with the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910.

The ANC and Pan-Africanist Congress did not attack one another's leaders. Their leaders had endorsed the non-violent political strategy followed by Inkatha.

Blacks, by their exclusion from the franchise, he said, realised that to gain political power and to wage the "liberation struggle" effectively they had to be united — unlike the black consciousness movement which had never had any identifiable leaders.

He chided those who accused leaders like Chief Buthelezi of working within the system as "failing to make a difference between a strategy and accepting the principle".

According to Mr Dhlomo, it was a strategy to work within the system. Inkatha was not accepting the principle of separate development.

He said the movement had demonstrated in "actual practice", by taking part in the KwaZulu election, that it was possible to thwart Pretoria's designs to make black people non-citizens in the land of their birth. — Sapa.

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RDM 18/12/79

# Gatsha and Nthato must bury hatchet

(107) (~~347~~)

By DIAGO SEGOLA

THERE seems no end in sight to the rift between the country's most influential black leaders — KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10.

Several efforts to bring about reconciliation, including one by American civil rights campaigner, the Rev Jesse Jackson, have failed.

Now Soweto Committee of 10 member Douglas Lolwane says the time has come for the two leaders to bury the hatchet.

He says: "No right-thinking person who belongs to an organisation which purports to serve the interests of its fellowmen can afford to remain unconcerned when the organisation's leadership is threatened by seemingly active and vicious mudslinging campaigns.

"For the past three months Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Dr Nthato Motlana have been the target of severe criticism and insinuation by their rival hero-worshippers.

"Although it could be argued that this war of words between the two leaders has prompted a natural reaction from their admirers, the scathing attacks on them by certain members of the public is a serious miscalculation of our present political situation.

"The feud provides the fence-sitters, the arm-chair critics and position-mongering opportunists with fertile ground to subtly engage the masses in political brain-teasing exercises for their own good.

"Such an unfortunate development in our black community cannot be allowed to take its course unchecked.

"The abuse and ridicule hurled at these respectable men have achieved nothing to heal the rift.

"On the contrary, these reproachful wet-blankets are heading the masses on a collision course that can only spell disaster for all.

"We must, as responsible citizens, discourage this trend with all the ingenuity at our disposal.

"We must not voluntarily create a situation like that in Rhodesia.

"Let us steer away from the agony of a further 10 years of wrangling over what some people glibly term "authentic leadership".

"I sincerely wish to appeal to our influential cool-heads and men of substance to make it their business to pave the way for renewed mental attitudes and a brotherly spirit of unity and reconciliation.

"Have we lost the virtues of love, brotherhood and forgiveness because of our frustrations?

"Should it not be our duty to strive for the elimination of negative human tendencies such as hate, jealousy, tribal doctrines and insinuations?

"We need each others' support — morally, materially, intellectually and even physically — as never before.

"We must present an image that will enhance our efforts to better the poor quality of our lives.

"Any attempt to display intellectual or political superiority will seriously jeopardise our hope of unity.

"We must of necessity display tact in our public statements.

"When we canvass for peace and unity we cannot in the same breath agitate for confrontation.

"Since politics and civic matters cannot be separated, our black leaders should be aware by now that if we increase the number of organisations claiming to have the same objectives, there is bound to be diversity of opinion and strategy.

"There are people in our midst who derive great pleasure from the feud between Chief Buthelezi and Dr Motlana.

"Chief Buthelezi and Dr Motlana should have the wisdom and guts to sort out these green pasture-seekers.

"Quarrels are quarrels and they must be brought to an end.

"The expression of our wrath over differences should not breed animosity for one another.

"I have great respect for Chief Buthelezi and Dr Motlana as men of integrity.

"I love them both and admire them for their intelligence and political philosophies.

"But I am also very annoyed by the things they have publicly said about each other.

"It would be folly to wish them away from the political scene.

"Unfortunately their tempers have taken command of their powers of reasoning.

"The people of Soweto can anticipate unwelcome news in the very near future.

"Can we do something to avert such a situation?

"Do we feel it is not our business to intervene?

"Is it in the interest of Soweto residents to be sub-divided once more?

"Is it not our greatest ambition to be unified without being uniformed?

"We have a right to disagree without being disagreeable.

"If the spirit of unity cannot prevail among the people of Soweto at this point in time, then my candid advice is that we zip our mouths forever and solemnly pray to die quickly — and forget about the future."

RDM 18/12/79 (107)

# Gatsha: Inkatha may be forced to violence

ULUNDI. — Any moves from Inkatha's non-violent stance would depend on what the "white minority power elite" did, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu was addressing the Inkatha Women's Brigade. He said patriots of the African National Congress had used non-violence until "it was made impossible for them to do so.

"Maybe Inkatha may be forced in the same way to move out of its non-violent strategy."

Chief Buthelezi said he respected people who fled the country for their convictions, but praised those who had not abandoned the home struggle.

"Have the guts to stay with your people and endure their hardships and lead them to a victory," he said.

He questioned the role of the Soweto Students Representative Council and asked how many blacks benefited from people like Mr Tsietsi Mashinini, the student leader who fled South Africa in 1976. — Sapa.

# Inkatha overseas watchers 'monitor' Motlana

RDM 21/12/79 (107)

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

TAPE recordings of "scurrilous and denigratory statements", allegedly made by Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, about Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, were sent to Inkatha by its overseas observers.

Reference is made to the tape recordings in letters written in a "spirit of black solidarity" to Dr Motlana by Mr Gibson Thula, a top Inkatha man, requesting an explanation from the Soweto leader.

Copies of the letters were released to the Rand Daily Mail yesterday by Mr Peter Davidson, Inkatha's West Rand Press liaison officer, as a part-response to an appeal to Dr Motlana and Chief Buthelezi to settle their differences, made by Mr Douglas Lolwane, a Committee of Ten member.

Mr Davidson said: "While we applaud the efforts of Mr Lolwane to promote unity among black people, we feel it is important for him to look back at the events of the past few years."

Among these events Mr Davidson listed the writing of "numerous letters to Dr Motlana requesting meetings at which contentious issues would have been discussed away from the glare of public forums".

The first letter, dated August 22, 1978, refers to several "vitriolic and scurrilous anti-Buthelezi and anti-Inkatha statements" attributed to Dr Motlana by people whom Chief Buthelezi saw during an overseas visit that year.

The letter adds: "Even our observers in Europe, England, America and Africa have provided us with similar feedback. This kind of material is available in print and in tapes."

The second letter is dated January 3, 1979, and reminds Dr Motlana that his requested response had "regrettably" not been received.

It then refers to "tape recordings" of Dr Motlana's reported remarks which were forwarded by "various overseas observers" and to similar material made available to Inkatha by "senior white journalists".

The letter also says Mr William Johnson, United States Consul-General, quoted Dr Motlana "in the same context" at a luncheon given for Chief Buthelezi by US industrialists on December 3, 1978.

In his statement Mr Davidson said:

- Dr Motlana had rejected the bid by the Rev Jesse Jackson to heal the breach between him and Chief Buthelezi.
- Dr Motlana had called Chief Buthelezi a "traitor" in a speech at Lenasia.

Mr Davidson concluded: "Mr Lolwane and other members of the Committee of Ten have not on a single occasion repudiated Dr Motlana on all these things."

Dr Motlana declined comment yesterday, except to say that the Committee of Ten as a whole would address itself in the New Year to the issues raised in the letters.

Mr Johnson yesterday confirmed he attended the lunch in December last year and that he had talked to three or four Inkatha members on that occasion.

He said: "I asked them to comment on the stand of some people in Soweto on homelands and homeland leaders. I was trying to elicit a reaction. My discussion was abstract and academic."

# 'Give PM chance, or it's bloodshed'

RDM 22/12/79

(107)

DURBAN. — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday asked South Africans of all races to give the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, a chance to prove his policy intentions were genuine — because otherwise, he said, the next step was bloodshed.

In a New Year message from Mahlabatini in KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi said blacks had welcomed Mr Botha's intentions cautiously and there were doubts, because they had as yet not been translated into action.

But to avoid the "escalation of bloodshed we see as a pattern in Southern Africa", all responsible South Africans should wait and see if he could take the country out of its "present political morass".

Mr Botha had articulated the intentions of his Government in terms which no South African Prime Minister had expressed since 1948, and had moved away from the rigid and doctrinaire approach of his predecessors.

"That is what has raised the hopes of many people in South Africa, white and black.

"While many black people have, on the whole, welcomed this approach, they have done so with great caution, as what has been expressed by the Prime Minister has not yet been translated into action, especially when it comes to fundamental issues that confront the South African nation," Chief Buthelezi said.

This was the reason for the doubts of many. These were strengthened, amid what was otherwise an atmosphere of hope, by the proviso in most of the Prime Minister's pronouncements.

"The Prime Minister assures everyone of the change which is in the offing, provided we understand that the changes he proposes will not affect the lives of whites.

"In some cases his proviso has been put more bluntly, when he states that the changes that he talks about will not change separate development.

"To most blacks separate development is merely a euphemism for apartheid.

"That increases the doubts. To most of us the only meaningful changes are those which will change white lifestyles.

"As we start the new year we will be watching whether the Prime Minister will tell the country about the extent to which he is prepared, or not prepared, to abandon the fundamentals of apartheid.

"There are many of us who have encouraged the Prime Minister on his new stance. We have done so because we do not want to go down in history as people who discouraged the Prime Minister through being over-cynical about what he tells the world he is prepared to do," Chief Buthelezi said.

"If he should fail to take the country out of the present political morass like his predecessors, it should never be because we sabotaged his plans by not giving him a chance to prove that he means what he says he means.

"Because the next step is bloodshed, if what the Prime Minister states turns out to be empty promises.

"It is absolutely essential for anyone who is responsible, and is in politics, to wait and see Mr Botha walk through his path of promises. Responsible South Africans must avoid the escalation of the bloodshed we see as a pattern in Southern Africa.

"This we must do because it is a noble cause. At the same time, if we must go through bloodshed to reach a political settlement in South Africa, let us do so after we have had the satisfaction that we have left no stone unturned to avoid getting there." — Sapa.

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

## METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.
7. Competing Mortality Risks.[8] This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censual years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds, the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution[10] by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.[11]



## DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in

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among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

(107) DD 29/12/79

# No going back Gatsha

PORT ELIZABETH — Any attempt to revive the politics of the Verwoerd and Vorster era would be taken as an attempt to turn back the clock, the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said here yesterday.

In an address read on his behalf at the 14th annual congress of the Coloured Labour Party, Chief Buthelezi said such a step by whites would lead to uncontrolled bloodshed.

It would set the "black political tiger" on the run and destroy everything in its path.

Chief Buthelezi said the average black man knew there were important differences between the present government and that of Mr Vorster. There was however no illusion about the long duration and bitterness of the struggle that lay ahead.

The Botha government had butchered some of Vorster and Verwoerd's sacred cows and blacks were being seen by the present government as a permanent part of the urban community. There was also an understanding that the black worker should be accommodated in trade unions, as well as the need for a new housing policy.

Inkatha realised there was no easy way to political power by using the sentiments of hungry workers and their families.

South Africa was "full of bantamcocks that climbed up and down their dung heaps to crow about economic and labour power."

Chief Buthelezi likened consumer power in South Africa to a sleeping giant "who did not weaken while he slept." There was therefore no reason to act too hastily.

"The Inkatha movement believes there must be much more consultation with its Coloured and Indian brothers and sisters. We are as far from one another as the nearest telephone.

"In circumstances created by P. W. Botha there should be joint decision-taking on what the eventual goal is and how one should act politically."

The struggle for freedom was a struggle by the masses, and black political organisations can not claim obedience from people according to party political standards. The brothers in exile should realise this.

The masses did not have an interest in political protests — they were hungry for real power. Unless the advantages that real power might offer could be provided, the leaders of the masses would be dropped at some or other time, Chief Buthelezi said. — SAPA.

# WORSHIPPERS KILLED AT HOLY MOUNTAIN

## Shembeites in leadership clash

107

**Weekend Argus Bureau**

**DURBAN. — At least two Shembeites died when more than 1 000 followers of the Rev A K Shembe, brandishing machine-guns and other firearms, ambushed a large group of pilgrims headed by the Rev Londa Shembe while they were making their way to the holy Hlangakazi Mountain at Nkwedwe.**

Although a senior police spokesman in Durban said he had no knowledge of firearms being used in the clash, Mr Londa Shembe said machineguns, a great variety of firearms and spears were used when his followers were attacked.

'There was a great amount of shooting. Two people died, one from our side and one from theirs,' Mr Londa Shembe said.

### HEAVILY ARMED

He said his followers were stopped by the police while making their way to the mountain. 'They told us we could not proceed because a large group of heavily armed Maqadi tribesman were waiting for us ahead.

Mr Londa Shembe said several cars belonging to his followers had been taken away by force and impounded at the kraal of Chief Ngcobo is a supporter of Mr A K Shembe. He is Kwazulu's Minister of Works.

'Chief Ngcobo himself was there during the clashes. He had his head wrapped in a towel,' Mr Londa Shembe said.

Chief Ngcobo could not be contacted for comment.

### GOVERNMENT

Mr Londa Shembe said he had also seen vehicles belonging to the Kwazulu Government being used to ferry tribesmen about.

He said his followers had lost thousands of rands worth of personal property when they were attacked.

The clashes took place on Boxing Day. It is understood Mr Londa Shembe had been given permission by the magistrate at Verulam to take his followers up the mountain from December 26 to January 8.

### PILGRIMAGE

Mr A K Shembe was to undertake a pilgrimage with his supporters from January 9.

Both Mr A K Shembe, brother of the late Galilee Shembe, and Mr Londa Shembe, the dead leader's son, claim to be head of the church, which has more than 200 000 followers.

One car was set alight after the occupants had been thrashed with a sjambok during the clashes and two others were rolled down a mountainside.

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