
WHITE PAPER ON BUTHELEZI COMMISSION

— KWAZULU CABINET

Ulundi — The South African Government has been involved in considerable constitutional planning of late. The KwaZulu Cabinet has consistently made it clear that the constitutional plans of the South African Government at the national level are unacceptable. The main reasons given are that the plans exclude the majority of South African's i.e. the Blacks, and have been drawn up without any real negotiation between the different interested parties, similar to what one would have at a national convention.

Right now the South African Government is involved in constitutional planning for the regional and local authority levels of government. As these plans affect KwaZulu and its citizens the KwaZulu Cabinet has issued an interim statement on these constitutional developments. The interim statement will be followed in the near future by a white paper, emanating from recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission, which will go before the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

KWAZULU OPPOSES DECREASE IN PROVINCIAL POWERS

The interdependence of KwaZulu and Natal was clearly spelt out in the Buthelezi Commission. Not only is the economic interdependence of the area widely known and accepted, but the commission carefully documented other aspects of interdependence. The population of KwaZulu identifies with all parts of the region, irrespective of political boundaries.

The labour supplying dormitory areas for the Natal economy are the towns of KwaZulu. Health services, road planning, water conservation, the control of infectious diseases and a host of other services cannot be planned separately for Natal and KwaZulu. The educational system of KwaZulu serves the needs of Natal for skilled and educated labour. Many of the major recreational attractions of the region attract people across the present political boundaries.

Consequently the Cabinet of KwaZulu opposes a decrease in the powers of provincial (or regional) government because this level of

government in Natal and KwaZulu offers the best prospect for co-ordination and co-operation in the development of the whole of KwaZulu-Natal area. Rather, the Cabinet proposes, the Provincial or regional powers of Natal should be increased to the same level as that presently held by the KwaZulu Government.

Cabinet reached this conclusion having weighed up the evidence presented by the Buthelezi Commission which made an extremely convincing case for the intergrated planning and administration of KwaZulu and Natal as a single region. In addition, since the commission reported, practical necessity has brought about the establishment of co-operative bodies in the region for specific issues such as the metropolitan transport committee for greater Durban, the Inanda development programme and others.

However, the piecemeal co-operation around certain issues in some areas will be insufficient to build the type of development and the administration foundation needed for the development of the population of the region.

Therefore it is the considered view of the KwaZulu Cabinet that some form of government at the regional level which can embrace both KwaZulu and Natal is necessary in order to ensure the future prosperity of the whole population of the region.

KWAZULU SUPPORTS METROPOLITAN AUTHORITIES

"The 'functional' regions of all the

major cities in Natal include more KwaZulu population than Natal population and dominance of the KwaZulu population sector of each metropolitan area will increase in future."

The very fact that the Durban 'functional' region, unlike any other metropolitan area outside KwaZulu/Natal region, includes local authorities who answer to separate bodies i.e. the Natal Provincial Authority and the KwaZulu government, means that metropolitan authorities in the KwaZulu/Natal region require a different treatment to other areas in South Africa. In fact, flexibility is required when approaching constitutional matters for KwaZulu/Natal because of the many aspects of its uniqueness in South Africa.

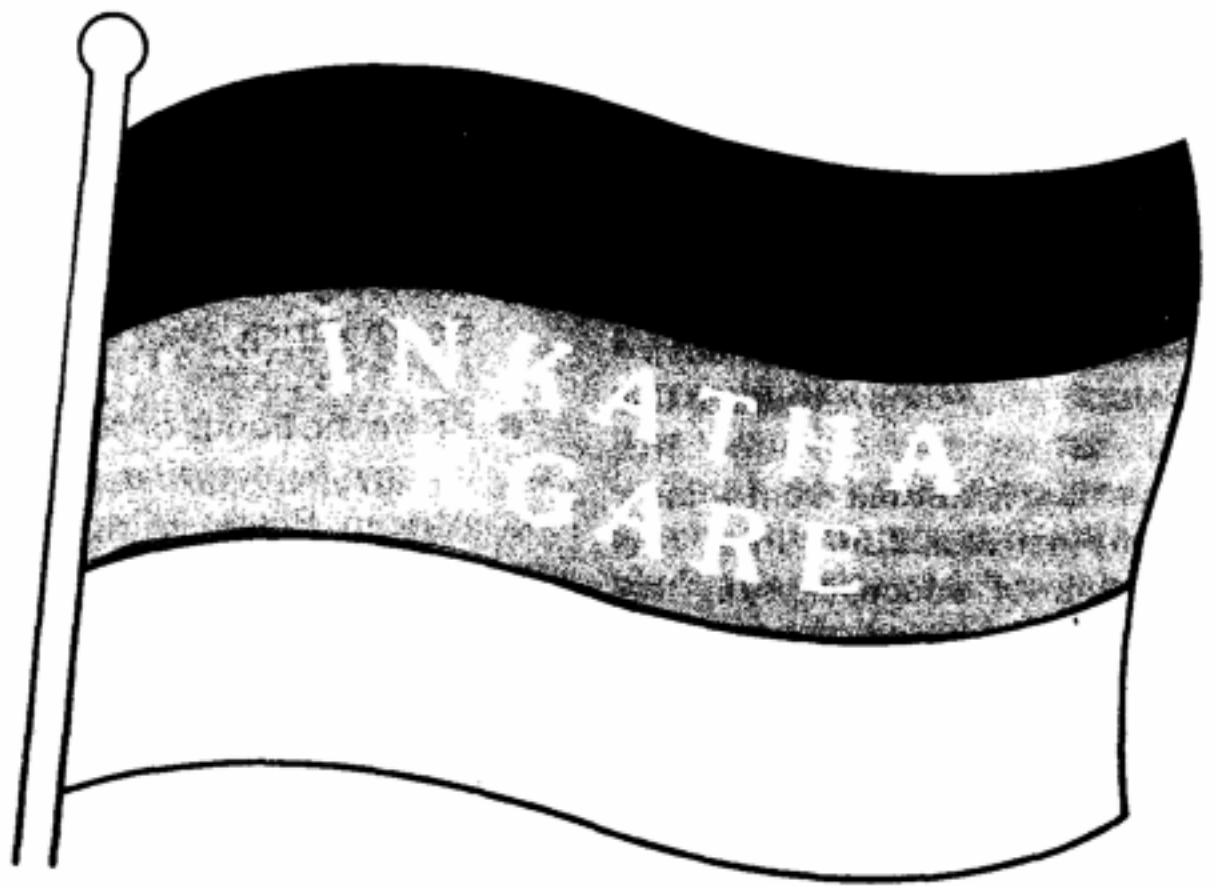
The KwaZulu Cabinet wishes to see metropolitan authorities play a useful development and administrative role for all population groups of the metropolitan areas, including those residing in KwaZulu.

This would mean that services should be supplied to all residents of the metropolitan areas on a mutually agreed basis, whether they reside on the Natal or KwaZulu side of the boundary. Furthermore, it is necessary that adequate methods of representation and involvement in decision — making are formulated which include all race — groups resident in the metropolitan areas.

If the metropolitan system appears to be suitable, including provisions for representation and the supply of services, the Legislative Assembly will establish structures which will fit in with the metropoli-

tan concept in Natal.

Finally, the KwaZulu Assembly wishes to encourage the concept of consociational or consensus government for the region. Cabinet therefore urges that round table discussions involving representations of all the relevant participating authorities in the metropolitan system take place before the finalisation of such plans for metropolitan authorities.



CHIEF BUTHELEZI AND HIS POLITICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

By: M.J. BHENGU



Dr M.G. Buthelezi, President of Inkatha

INKATHA/KGARE

INKATHA Yenkululeko Yesizwe is a mass political movement in South Africa. It is the largest Black organisation ever to come into existence in the history of the country. It was established in 1975 and now has well over 984 000 card-carrying members distributed over the entire country. INKATHA is the strongest in the Province of Natal which includes KwaZulu because it originated in this Province. Zulu-speaking people form the largest single cultural group in the country and Zulu-speaking members form the majority in it, although members from every Black cultural group have joined the Movement. Not only is it the largest Black political constituency in the country, but INKATHA also has the largest youth movement and women's brigade the country has ever seen.

It is a democratic organisation with freely elected leaders and every rank and file member of INKATHA is eligible for leadership positions in the Movement. It is a very well structured and tightly disciplined movements with branch, regional and national structures. The supreme body of the Movement is the Annual General Conference which determines policy and pro-