

# SOWETO RESOLUTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# INKATHA YOUTH BRIGADE AND LEGISLATION

By Dumisani Makhanya

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

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

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

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

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

sibility on the packaing industry and the distribution sector.

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

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

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

# DOROTHY NYEMBE BROUGHT INSURGENTS TO KWAPHINDANGENE

By Vusi Sosibo

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

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

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

dismayed at the bitterness that the Accord had generated in some quarters. There is a feeling in certain quarters that Mozambique has let us down but what did we expect President Samora Machel to do after two raids by the South African Defence force? Did we expect him to pay tolerance to more and more raids, he asked. It must also be remembered that South Africa also assisted the Mozambique Resistance Movement.

This Accord has caused the whites to imagine that this can solve the South African problems. This misreading of the situation on both sides of the colour line spells disaster.

About Miss Dorothy Nyembe's confinement about which the fallacious lies have been spread that he is responsible for it, Chief Buthelezi said this was a trap to him since among the insurgents of the External Mission of the ANC

she brought at KwaPhindangene were already on cahoots with the Security Police. The Security Police encouraged this man to come with Dorothy Nyembe to bait me, he said. Although I had a right to report this to the District Magistrate or Police I did not do it because as a black patriot I would not do anything of this kind to my fellow blacks and it was the same people who came with Dorothy Nyembe who told the Security Police about this visit.

The Police decided to arrest him as he was already guilty of offence under Terrorism Act of 1967 for having been in touch with the Terrorists so-called and because of his hereditary position in KwaZulu. The Security Police informed Mr M.C. Botha the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development about their intention of arresting him. Mr Botha then informed the Prime Minister Mr B.J. Voster who resolved that

he must be interrogated and arrested if he lies. "During interrogation I discovered that the police had been informed about all what happened and Miss Dorothy Nyembe had sung like a canary confessing about this happening," he said. In those circumstances Chief Buthelezi was sub-poenaed to give evidence of what the police had already been told by both Dorothy Nyembe and the informer.

When I met Mr Oliver Tambo, Mr Moses Mabhida and other members of the External Mission of the ANC they were all appaled to learn of what Dorothy Nyembe did in bringing the insurgents to my home at KwaPhindangene" he said. They regarded Dorothy Nyembe's action as an act of great political stupidity; in almost jeopardising my position which they regarded as crucial in the black struggle for liberation.

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## UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the full text of which appears below. Following this historic act, the Assembly called upon all Member countries to publicise the text of the Declaration and "to cause it to be disseminated, displayed, read and expounded principally in schools and other educational institutions, without distinction based on the political status of countries or territories.

### PREAMBLE

WHEREAS recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

WHEREAS disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the

highest aspiration of the common people,

WHEREAS it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

WHEREAS it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

WHEREAS the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in

fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

WHEREAS Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

WHEREAS a common understanding of these rights and