

ultimate goal, which is the total liberation of the oppressed masses, is far more important than the different strategies employed to achieve it.

The Strategy Of Participation In Government-Created Institutions:

Many critics of Inkatha have argued ad nauseum that Inkatha is irrelevant in the struggle because its leaders participate in the so-called "system" in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly. To the politically uninitiated this indeed sounds like a valid argument. Our counter-argument is, however, simple and straight-forward:

In South Africa black people are facing the threat of denationalisation in the form of homeland independence. This threat cannot be wished away and it needs must be faced squarely and repulsed by

means of a properly planned political strategy. For us in Inkatha, this strategy entailed the deployment of patriots who would go into the system of homeland government with the intention of blocking it from within, so that KwaZulu would never be an independent state boasting a population of six million denationalised Zulus. We got in after having satisfied ourselves that constitutionally it was possible to block the system from within and also that the South African Government had no constitutional power to force any so-called homeland government to accept independence. Other strategies like boycotting participation were also calmly examined, debated and rejected for pragmatic reasons. If we boycotted participation, stooges who were in fact already waiting in the wings, promoted by their

white sponsors, would come in and sign agreements with the government, thus selling the citizenship rights of six million Zulus down the drain. Today after ten years Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha have been proved right. KwaZulu remains very much a part of South Africa and those who boycotted participation in other so-called homelands have been denationalised without raising a finger to defend their citizenship rights.

Up to the present time we are still waiting for any person to suggest to us an alternative strategy that could save millions of black people from being denationalised and without that person himself getting practically involved in blocking the constitutional mechanism that makes denationalisation possible.

BUREAU FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ROOTED IN INKATHA IDEALS

INHLABAMKHOSI interviews Mr Nqobizizwe Nkehli — Director of the Bureau for Community Development and Youth Affairs.



Editor:
When was the Bureau for Community Development established? What are its aims and objectives?

Director:
The Bureau for Community Development and Youth Affairs was established in July 1980. Aims of

the Bureau embody the promotion of the development of the people based on self-help and self reliance principles and also to assist the youth of the nation develop in the direction wherein they will actively find their place in the national development pro-

gramme. Further our objectives are based on the following realization, shared by both Inkatha and KwaZulu and that is;

1. Community development embraces that local people working in their local group situations, have not only the right but also the responsibility to choose their **own objectives** and make their **own decisions**,
2. Community Development embodies a belief that lasting progress can be achieved only through the development of local understanding, local initiative and local self-help with as much local participation as possible.
3. Community Development carries with it a concern for changing the local situation with a view to improve conditions in the community. However it is essential to keep it in

mind that it is not until the citizens agree on a change that the change can be regarded as an improvement.

4. Community Development emphasizes the balanced development of all the resources, physical and human in the community or area under consideration. It is basically a matter of organization with a concern for the development of the total community.
5. Community Development assumes that outside resource including counsel and technical assistance must be available to local community situations. Outside resources will be available from many sources both public and private but these sources should respect and accept the validity of the people's own initiatives and their inputs.
6. The nation can ill afford to leave its youth completely out of the development process. If young people are not encouraged to take part in constructive work they have a tendency of turning to non-constructive and undesirable activities. Further since young people are more receptive to change and new ideas than adults, their energies can be harnessed for the development of the country and nation building.

Editor:

As the first director for the Bureau for Community Development, how did you develop this Bureau?

Director:

As the first Director of the Bureau For Community Development and Youth Affairs I have found the initial groundwork of implementing the decision by the Cabinet of establishing the Bureau very challenging. I must say that I cannot remember one thing that I have done without the help of many people both in the Government sector and also out of Government. I can say therefore that this Bureau is made out of people.

Presently the Bureau has the status of a branch in the Department of the Chief Minister. It comprises of eight divisions and various sections and subsections. The divisions that form it are; Community Development Division headed by Miss Liz Clarke; Field Services Division headed by Mr Nkosinathi Ndelu — a graduate in Community Studies and Social Leadership; of St Francis Xavier University of Canada (Mr Ndelu also act as Assistant Director); Grassroots Literacy Training Division headed by Mrs Jean Mayson; Youth Affairs Division headed by Mr Musakawukhethi Zondi; Co-operative Development Division headed by Mr Nathan Shange; Project and Program Research Division headed by Mr Cyprian Madlala; Secretarial Services Division headed by Mr Thanduxolo Nyawo and Administrative Services Division headed by Mr Alpheus Zulu (This Division is organizationally part of the Department's Administration Branch). These are the bricks we have put together to build this Bureau.

Editor:

We understand that you are a Community Development Specialist, do you, perhaps, have some background training to this?

Director:

I have studied Development Administration (a course) with University of South Africa and I have had training in Canada at the University of St Francis Xavier in its Coady International Institute where I achieved a diploma in Community Studies, Development Strategies and Social Leadership.

Editor:

Seemingly, the Bureau for Community Development is rooted in the ideals of Inkatha, can you explain this?

Director:

Inkatha is built on the principles of **Self-help** and **Self-reliance** and also teaches these virtues to the communities through its branches. Inkatha also; as the Honourable Dr

O.D. Dhlomo — its Secretary — General puts it; views liberation and development as the two sides of the same coin. These clearly show how the Bureau for Community Development and Youth Affairs is rooted in the ideals of Inkatha. Moreover Community Development is not possible without organizations which the people have set up themselves. Inkatha is such an organization.

Editor:

What projects has the Bureau for Community Development initiated so far?

Director:

The Bureau has initiated Co-operative Development Program, Literacy Training Program, Youth Action Program.

1. Co-operative Development Program so far is made of 52 Community Co-operative Projects which are undergoing Co-operative Leadership training conducted by our Co-op Development Division.
2. Our Literacy Training Program is still at its infancy. Training material has been produced and a group of 25 officers are nearing completion of their training as literacy "soldiers." These will break into five teams and approach various communities and run classes for three months in each area. Our first target is Ingwavuma district and awareness creation programs have been conducted in this area.
3. Within our Youth Action Program two main projects have been initiated. Those are Eman-dleni-Matleng Youth Camp and Amatigulu Youth Camp. Within this program regional and district camps are run by our Youth Affairs Division.
4. Also the Bureau in partnership with other Departments through its Field Services Division is engaged in Ndundulu Fire Disaster Relief Program.

Editor:
Do you see separate development as part of community development?

Director:
Any development which takes place in one section of the Community at the expense of the other sections is not true development and development which is done for the people without them is futile. People cannot be objects of events for long. They want to be part of decisions that affect them. You can see that development which is characterized by the above is in fact contra to Commu-

nity Development whereby people should be given back their right of being main actors in their development as early as in the identification of their needs and setting up of priorities and people need have an input in the key decision making aspects, what has to be done, how it will be done and what local resources could be harnessed. Separate Development as a development approach fails dismally to observe these principles hence I do not view it as part of Community Development.

Editor:
In what way does your Bureau

differ from the Department of Community Development in Pretoria?

Director:
Our terms of reference are completely different though the names seem the same. The Department of Community Development concentrates in housing and community matters (seemingly totally excluding Blacks) and even their approach is Top — Bottom.

INKATHA HAS DONE IT AGAIN IN THE ELECTIONS

NEWS FROM THE LABOUR BUREAU BY MR Z.A. KHANYILE

You are notified that the results of the KwaZulu General Election held from 5 September 1983 to 9 September 1983, for the electoral divisions of Ezingolweni, Madadeni, Mpumalanga and Ntuzuma are as follows:

Ezingolweni

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|--------------------------------|-------------|
| (i) Madikiza, Victor Simpson, | 2 405 votes |
| (ii) S'Kosana, Mfanizo Julius, | 6 289 votes |
| (iii) Vezi, Themba Elias, | 3 197 votes |

Therefore messrs Vezi, T.E., and Skhosana, M.J. are duly elected members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly as from 9 September 1983.

Madadeni

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| (i) Gatite, John Weli, | 2 405 votes |
| (ii) Madonsela, Hugh Thamsanqa, | 8 208 votes |
| (iii) Hlophe, Thomas Mdubane, | 2 636 votes |
| (iv) Mbuli, Herbert Elliot, | 2 810 votes |
| (v) Mdlalose, Themba Frank, | 8 096 votes |
| (vi) Nyembe, Ntombikayise Zerish, | 9 177 votes |
| (vii) Nyembe, Robert Gordon, | 7 963 votes |
| (viii) Skakane, Peter Obadiah, | 7 848 votes |
| (ix) Thusi, Siphamandla James, | 2 298 votes |
| (x) Xaba, Siphon Claude, | 8 506 votes |