

HOMELANDS :

KWAZULU - GENERAL

10 DEC 75 -

19

DEC 75

have you found staff and tutors. Comment

Blind workers threaten staff

Cape Times
10/12/75

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — About 150 blind Africans at the Natal Bantu Blind Society's workshops in Umlazi went on a brief strike yesterday and threatened the White staff with violence before the police quelled the disturbance.

Mr Jack Cornell, the Society's president, said that the strike concerned a pay dispute.

Yesterday the workers approached Mr John Edwards, the manager at Umlazi, with pay demands.

The workers became threatening and, according to Mr Cornell, the White officials were forced to slip out at a side gate and walk to the police station about two km away.

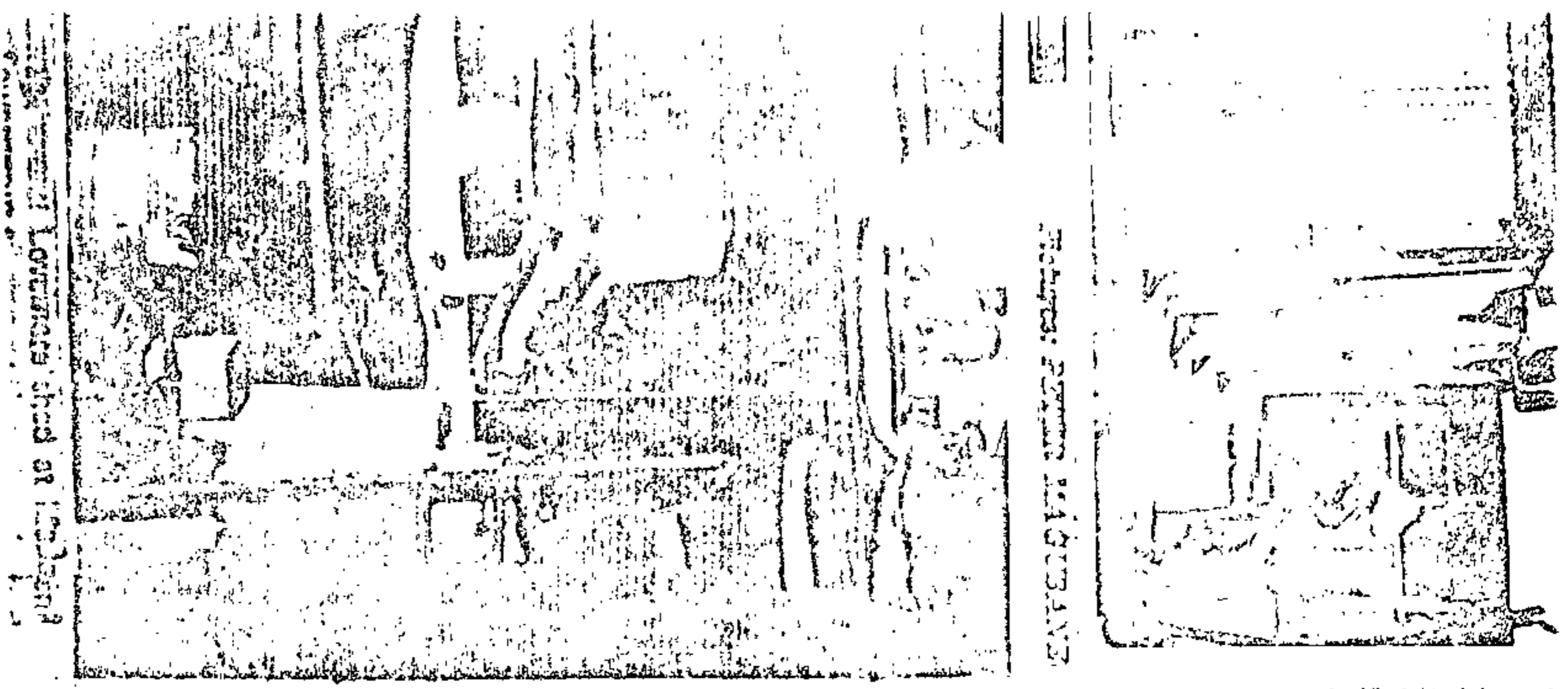
Col Piet Venter, District Commandant, Durban South, and a number of African policemen spoke to the workers.

Later yesterday Mr Cornell said the disturbance was over. He said the workers had received R25 000 worth of pay increases this year.

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PS 23.9.1975



Without fences. The shed in some of South Africa's better farming areas would be regarded as too hot in summer to keep cows in, yet for the men living in it, it serves as home, day after day, month after month.

All their social life is conducted there, all their meals are made and consumed there.

Their company, Savage and Lovemore, top engineering contractors with contracts worth millions of rands a year, houses 350 to 400 men in similar style, as do other equally prominent companies such as Fowler Construction and Roberts Construction.

The Savage and Lovemore shed and those provided by Fowler and by Roberts which together house some 1 200 men, are situated at the northern end of Madadeni Township in Newcastle — the bus boycott township.

The compound residents are mostly there on yearly contracts.

Mr T. C. P. Troughton, divisional director of Fowler Construction, said the accommodation provided in the compound was "standard" and "basic". The buildings and abutment blocks were acceptable and passed by the local Bantu Affairs Commissioner.

The Fowler compound housing 400 men in low corrugated iron huts — eight men to a 4 by 4 m room — closely resembles the ganger huts on the railways which the public accept as temporary. But Fowler's compound has existed since 1971.

The Savage and Lovemore compound has been there since 1972. So has the Roberts

sheds. There is neither grass nor trees. The rooms are sometimes lit by one window, the floors are concrete. Some of the men have built waist-high cupboards for their cooking utensils.

One Savage and Lovemore shed houses at least 64 men on double iron bunks, each man sleeping an elbow's length from the next. Every body does his cooking in the shed, his dressing and his own recreation after the working day.

The Roberts accommodation is smaller with 20 bedrooms, with metal-framed double

Mr France Ancillotti of Roberts Construction could not be reached for comment.

These compounds are a permanent home for most of these companies' labour. No charge is made for the accommodation.

Mr Troughton said his company had levelled off a piece of ground and put up soccer posts.

Mr Louw Nel of Savage and Lovemore said: "Yes, they play football, we have bought them equipment... And on a Sunday the teams turn out in bright coloured jerseys.

What other recreation is there? "I suppose," he said,

There are no cinemas or sports complexes, and the 80 000 residents resent the slap-dash manner in which the construction firms dumped men in their township, says the township chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose.

"We could do without those structures," he said. "They are not fit living conditions for hundreds of men."

A typical resident is Mr Andreas Zungu, 32, who mixes concrete for Savage and Lovemore. He is a contract worker with a wife and three children back home. With overtime, working a six-day week

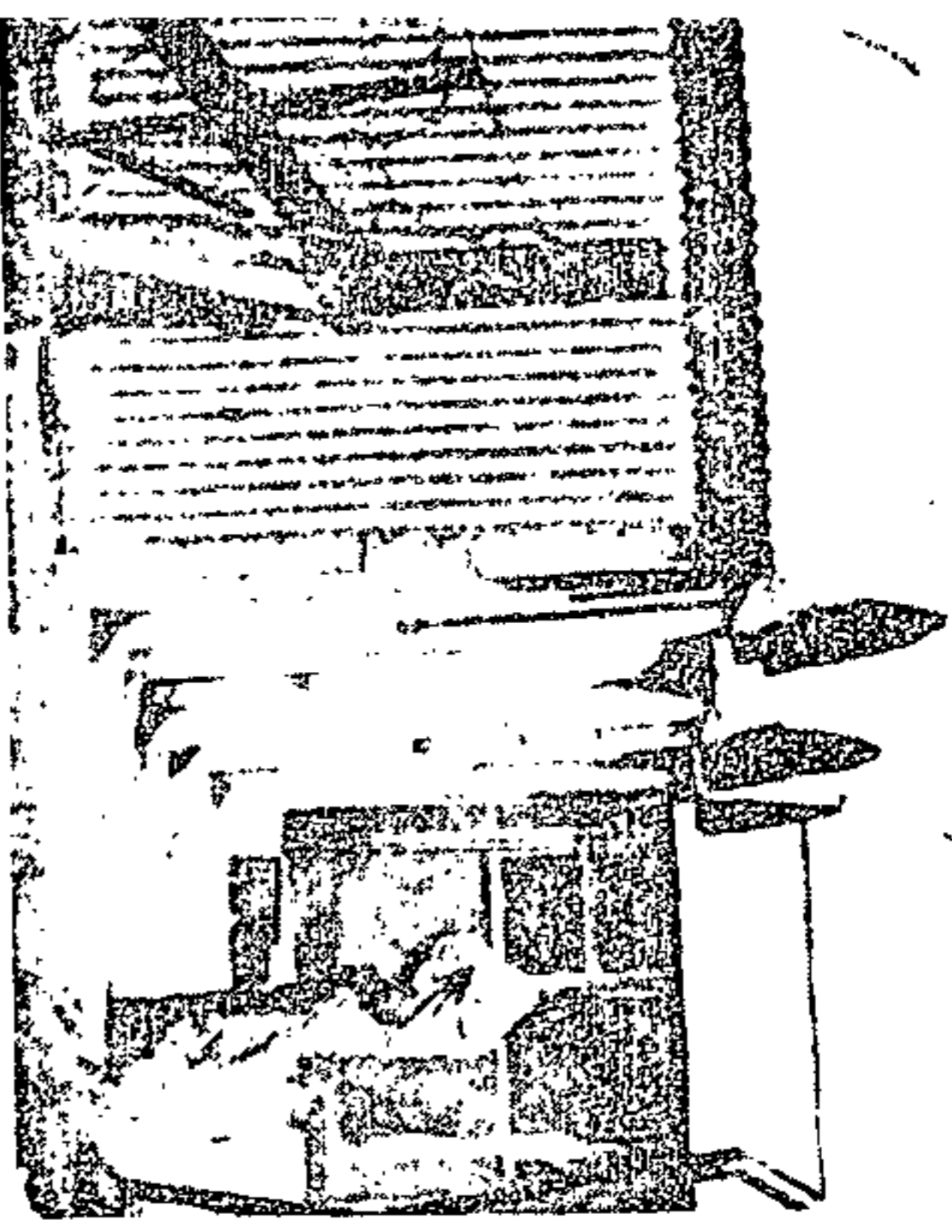
For food he buys a R2.60 bag of potatoes every fortnight and a 11 cent tin of fish each day. He says he cannot afford meat at current prices — it may be that he cannot bother cooking meal after a day's work.

He spends 50 cents a week on drycleaning and a moderate amount each month on clothing. Andreas Zungu tries to send at least R20 home each week. Sometimes he is able to send his whole wage home.

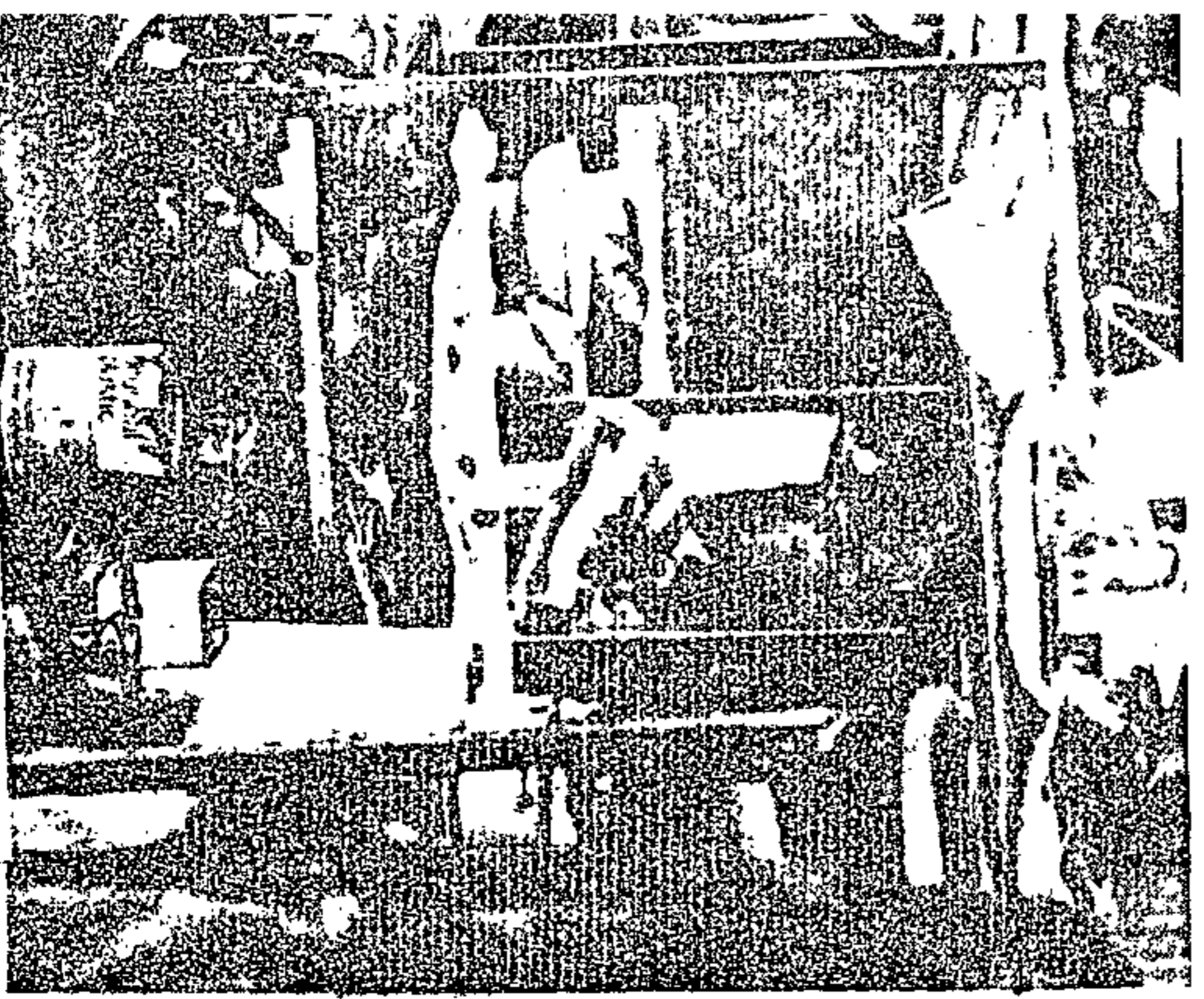
His recreation is to talk to his mates and to drink with them at weekends. Sometimes he plays soccer.

Workers who live in sheds

CLIVE EMDON: Labour Correspondent *RDM 16/10/75*



for 1200 men. Pictures: PETER MACUBANE



in the Savage and Lovemore shed at Madadeni

SIXTY-FOUR men are living in a corrugated iron shed, sleeping on iron double bunks, some without mattresses.

The shed in some of South Africa's better farming areas would be regarded as too hot in summer to keep cows in, yet for the men living in it, it serves as home, day after day, month after month.

All their social life is conducted there, all their meals are made and consumed there.

Their company, Savage and Lovemore, top engineering contractors with contracts worth millions of rands a year, houses 350 to 400 men in similar style, as do other equally prominent companies such as Fowler Construction and Roberts Construction.

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The Savage and Lovemore compound has been there since 1971.

Construction compound.

The compounds are bleak. The iron huts are crowded together, surrounded by barbed wire fences. There is neither grass nor trees. The rooms are sometimes lit by one window, the floors are concrete. Some of the men have built waist-high cupboards for their cooking utensils.

One Savage and Lovemore shed houses at least 64 men on double iron bunks, each man sleeping an elbow's length from the next. Everybody does his cooking in the shed, his dressing and his own recreation after the working day.

The Roberts accommodation is similar with 20 bedrooms, with metal-framed double

bunks. The rooms are 4.5 m by 9 m. Outside the compound are pools and rivulets of stagnant water from the ablation blocks.

Mr France Ancillotti of Roberts Construction could not be reached for comment.

These compounds are a permanent home for most of these companies' labour. No charge is made for the accommodation.

Mr Troughton said his company had levelled off a piece of ground and put up soccer posts. Mr Louw Nel of Savage and Lovemore said: "Yes, they play football, we have bought them equipment." And on a Sunday the teams turn out in bright coloured jerseys.

What other recreation is there? "I suppose," he said,

"they use the facilities in Madadeni."

Madadeni, which means "duck ponds", has little to offer. There are no cinemas or sports complexes, and the 80 000 residents resent the slap-dash manner in which the construction firms dumped men in their township, says the township chairman, Dr Frank Mdlatlose.

"We could do without those structures," he said, "they are not fit living conditions for hundreds of men."

A typical resident is Mr Andreas Zungu, 32, who mixes concrete for Savage and Lovemore. He is a contract worker with a wife and three children back home. With overtime, working a six-day week

from 6 am to 6 pm each day he earns R30 a week.

His biggest expenditure is on sorghum beer — R5 a weekend. For food he buys a R2.60 bag of potatoes every fortnight and a 10 cent tin of fish each day. He says he cannot afford meat at current prices — it may be that he cannot bother cooking meal after a day's work.

He spends 50 cents a week on drycleaning and a moderate amount each month on clothing. Andreas Zungu tries to send at least R20 home each week. Sometimes he is able to send his whole wage home.

His recreation is to talk to his mates and to drink with them at weekends. Sometimes he plays soccer.

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CHIEF RAPS ZULU CIVIL SERVANTS

1) 10c

Monday 15/10/75

African Affairs Correspondent

NONGOMA—Charging that many Zulu civil servants lack dedication to the Black cause, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi warned yesterday that they would not become departmental directors as long as they continued to maltreat pensioners and to drink on duty.

Earlier in the day the Chief was predictably re-elected head of the KwaZulu Government. There were no other nominations in the Legislative Assembly which has been convened to reconstitute itself after the first five years of its life.

Less predictably, Chief V. Mbhele was re-elected chairman of the House

by 68 votes to the 31 cast for Dr. Alpheus Zulu, the former Bishop of Zululand, who most observers believed would be the new chairman. Mr. S. Blose, was unopposed in the election of a vice-chairman.

Speaking after the elections, Chief Buthelezi said he had given the structure of his Cabinet some thought and had decided not to reshuffle it at this stage.

Noting that KwaZulu would probably have an election in about a year, he felt Cabinet changes would be pointless now.

He warned, however, that "in the task of building from scratch one needs to change the oxen one has inspanned at the beginning — the message is loud and clear, I hope."

Speaking about the need to set an example of hard work and dedication he said the dedication lacking in the Zulu Civil Service would never be rectified unless the Cabinet provided the right kind of leadership.

Paying tribute to the White directors of the six departments of the KwaZulu Government, Chief Buthelezi said: "The only thing I can praise from Pretoria is the men they have sent us."

Many people felt KwaZulu should have Black directors which he supposed was the "whole purpose of the proponents of this policy (of separate development)."

As long as civil servants continued to demonstrate a lack of dedication, of loyalty to the Black cause he did not think "Zuluisation will take place."

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F.M. 11/9/75

Getting worse

Migrant labour is on the increase. Something must be done to reduce its extent and its social costs

Mr Vorster flies to the Victoria Falls to meet Dr Kaunda. A Minister from the Ivory Coast visits South Africa. But neither event offers much hope of ameliorating one of the worst evils on the sub-continent: migratory labour. For more and more Black people in Southern Africa are becoming migrant workers.

Despite widespread condemnation, the migratory labour system has become so deeply woven into SA's economic fabric that any government trying to unravel it faces an almost impossibly difficult task.

In a paper read to the conference of the Economic Society of SA in Johannesburg this week Mrs Jill Natrass, of Natal University's Department of Economics does some pioneering research. She estimates that the number of "temporary migrants" in SA is probably about 1,75m — though it may be as high as 2m.

Temporary migrants (as opposed to

permanent migrants, who leave one area once and for all and settle in another) leave the rural areas for limited work periods in urban areas, after which they return home. "Separate development," says Natrass, has finally "entrenched" the system "as a way of life in SA". She estimates that the average working life in the modern sector of a migrant labourer is 19 years. The migrant is not allowed to take his or her family to the place of work.

Natrass bases her estimates on the 1970 population census, using masculinity ratios and ratios of women to children in various age categories. Of the total, 1 490 000 are men and 260 000 women (see box).

Applying the same method of calculation to earlier census figures, Natrass finds "the situation has grown steadily worse as SA has developed. Continuing



Jill Natrass . . . "the situation grows steadily worse"

Financial Mail September 19 1975

development has meant a continued growth in the size of the stream of temporary migrants." In the 34 years between the censuses of 1936 and 1970, the number of migrants grew at an average compound rate of 3,1% a year. In 1946-70, they grew slightly faster than the number of economically active Africans.

The result: in 1970, one in three African workers in SA was a migrant, and male migrants constituted a hefty 59% of the economically active African men in the so-called White areas.

Nattrass guesstimates that 80% of the migrants from the Bantustans "migrate and seek work through the normal institutional channels set up by the government" — ie labour bureaux — while the remainder are probably illegal. Government has steadily tightened influx control since 1948, making it more difficult to migrate through legal channels. "So the incentive to migrate illegally has increased."

Migrants from the Transkei seem to get a worse deal than those from other parts of SA. Again using official figures, Nattrass concludes that 70% of migrant workers from the Transkei are employed in the low-wage sector (agriculture, mining, and services — mainly domestic), whereas migrants from other areas (including the Ciskei) are split roughly half-half between the relatively high-wage sector (manufacturing, commerce, and the public sector) and low-wage jobs. Foreign workers, of course, are largely employed in low-wage jobs (see box).

There is little doubt, as Nattrass points out, that the modern sector has "benefitted substantially from the perpetuation of the system." For one thing, it has not had to divert resources from directly productive investment to housing migrants and their families in the "White" areas. For another, "it can be argued", says Nattrass, "that the system has held Black wages at a lower level than would otherwise have been the case."

Employers have been able to pay migrants less because their families stayed behind in the reserves, while being "footloose" has undermined their bargaining strength.

Great as the benefits to the White-owned economy may be, from the perspective of the Bantustans the story is very different. For every five men working in the rural areas in the Bantustans, there are six away from home working as migrants.

There can be little doubt that the migrant labour system is draining the Bantustans of their best manpower. Expenditure by Bantustans on education benefits the economy in the "White" areas far more than it does themselves. Again using official statistics, Nattrass concludes that of every 14 African chil-

BREAKDOWN

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| Bantustan rural areas | |
| Men | 1 030 000 |
| Women | 147 000 |
| Other rural areas | |
| Men | 67 000 |
| Women | 113 000 |
| Foreign migrants | |
| Men | 393 000 |
| Total | 1 750 000 |

dren completing primary school plus two additional years of education, half are at school in the "White" areas and half in the Bantustans.

Of the latter seven, one continues his education, three look for jobs in the Bantustans, and three migrate to the "White" areas. At the educational level of primary school plus four years, the rate of migration from the Bantustans reaches 90%.

Nattrass points out that migration "of such levels must drastically reduce the social rate of return on investment in education to the Homelands. If the system of migratory labour is to be maintained — and with the present magnitudes there is clearly no alternative — education in the Homelands should be financed directly by the central government as the social rate of return on investment in education to the Homelands themselves is likely to be so low that any cost-benefit analysis undertaken to rank projects will prefer almost any other project to investment in education."

Elaborating on her paper and pointing to the effects of migrant labour on the Bantustan economies, Nattrass told the *FM*: "I get incensed when people talk of developing the Homelands but ignore migratory labour.

"Of KwaZulu men, for example, 28% are employed in subsistence agriculture; 21% have non-agricultural jobs there or commute daily to jobs in nearby "White" areas; while 51% are migrants. Between 1960 and 1970, the rate of migration for KwaZulu was compounding at a rate of 8.2% a year.

"So KwaZulu's survival depends on the maintenance of the system — for the moment at any rate."

In 1970, she points out, migrants from

MIGRANTS BY SECTOR

| Sector | All South | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Foreign Africans | African Africans |
| Agriculture..... | 8 | 13 |
| Mining..... | 80 | 9 |
| Manufacturing..... | 3 | 20 |
| Construction..... | 2 | 10 |
| Trade & finance..... | 1 | 8 |
| Transport..... | - | 1 |
| Services..... | 3 | 26 |
| Public sector..... | 3 | 13 |
| | 100 | 100 |
| Low-wage sector..... | 91 | 48 |
| High-wage sector..... | 9 | 52 |

KwaZulu earned an estimated R139m, of which they sent about 19% (or R27m) home. This represents a huge slice of KwaZulu's income: for every R1 generated in the subsistence sector, migrants sent home 93c.

Between 1960 and 1970 average output per workers in KwaZulu's subsistence sector declined from R56 to R51. It was only the increasing remittances from migrants (up from R42 to R84 per migrant) that helped compensate for this decline, resulting in an overall improvement in average per capita money income.

The upshot is that KwaZulu is becoming more and more dependent on the remittances of migrants. Nattrass estimates that the annual income of a family which has some land and is able to generate income from it and which also receives remittances from one migrant, is between R186 to R230. Of course, if the family has no land (which appears to be increasingly the case) its income would be even lower.

It has been estimated that migrants spend around 80% of their earnings in the "White" areas. This money is lost to the Bantustans in more ways than one: in the first place, their families see very little of it; in the second, this 80% is equivalent to a leakage of twice the size of KwaZulu's GDP.

If these migrants could be employed equally productively in KwaZulu itself, the expenditure of their earnings at home could generate an additional 120 000 jobs in KwaZulu. This implies, says Nattrass, a re-location of jobs from the modern sector to the Bantustan.

Nattrass' painstaking research makes depressing reading — especially her conclusion that it will be very difficult indeed to end the system. She ends her paper with suggestions for a three-pronged attack aimed at least at reducing its extent and the human misery it causes:

- Provision of housing for migrants and their families at their places of work. This necessitates a basic change in government policy. Employers could be encouraged (eg through tax incentives) to stabilise their work-forces and to assist with housing.

- Stepping up the pace of decentralisation, especially in the border areas.

- The creation of alternative job opportunities in the Bantustans themselves, both in agriculture and industry.

To assist this, the Bantustan governments could, for example, centralise the supply of migrant labour under their own control and then use the resulting greater bargaining power to raise wages and thus transfer more resources to the Bantustans. They could impose a tax either on migrants or on their employers and use the money as a payroll subsidy to encourage labour-intensive technology in the Bantustans.

White increase is still lowest

STAR 26/8/75

Pretoria Bureau

The White population growth rate is the lowest of the four groups in the country, according to the latest census.

This is revealed in post-censal regional population estimates undertaken by the Bureau of Market Research of the University of South Africa.

The survey covers the period 1970 to 1974, when the total population stood at 24 936 000.

The two most important growth points in South Africa at present are Newcastle and Richards Bay, where the White population increased by 7,33 percent and 7,02 percent per annum between 1970 and 1974.

The White growth rate was 2,04. The African rate was the highest at 2,72 followed by the Coloureds at 2,69 and the Asian at 2,56.

At the end of 1974 the Africans comprised 71,22 percent of the total population while the Whites made up 16,68 percent.

Johannesburg has the biggest total population and the biggest White population of all the White areas.

In only 10 economic regions did the White population exceed 100 000. Six of these regions lie in the Pretoria, Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex, the remaining four are

Durban-Pinetown, Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage, the Cape Peninsula and the Boland.

Johannesburg's White population was 510 000 at the end of 1974, as compared to 876 000 Africans. The total Johannesburg population was 1 528 000.

Pretoria's total population was 690 000 of which Whites comprised 368 000 and Africans 295 000.

The most densely populated homeland was kwaZulu, with 2 623 000 people, followed by the Transkei with 2 131 000.

Out of South Africa's total population of 24 936 000, the Blacks made up 17 761 000, the Whites 4 158 000, the Coloureds 2 307 000, and the Asians 710 000.

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Gatsha: we don't back exploitation of blacks

Dispatch 11/9/75



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu yesterday attacked "do-gooders" who used his government and his people in an attempt to shed general white guilt for black oppression.

Opening a factory in Ladysmith, he deplored attempts by many white groups and individuals who propagated the lies that "we applaud, or even connive at, the exploitation of our people."

Speaking about the border industry concept, he said his government had emphasised that manpower was their only resource in reserve areas.

"This is a fact, but I am afraid that we have been slated here and abroad by many detractors, who read into this emphasis an attempt to encourage the exploitation of our people as cheap labour.

"I don't think there is any black man worth his salt who would deliberately connive at blatant and wholesale exploitation of his own people for the sake of it," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said his government was only concerned with getting jobs for its people, most of whom were illiterate and untrained through no fault of their own and through no fault of the

KwaZulu Government.

It was extremely unfortunate that one of the "carrots" dangled in front of industrialists to attract them to border industries was the non-application of the Industrial Conciliation Act, which prescribes minimum wages for certain jobs in specified industries.

He said he was becoming increasingly concerned by some of the "disgraceful wages" being paid to Zulus as a result of this "concession."

Largely as a result of this wrong, motives were read into the KwaZulu Government's advertisements in South Africa and overseas for industrial development in its areas.

"Here we are doing our moral duty to our people and to the country" he said. "It is sinful for people to starve to death in a country as rich as South Africa. It is the duty of governments to provide jobs for their people.

"This is the dilemma the KwaZulu Government faces every day. We hate the exploitation of our people from any quarter, be it white or black. But without any jobs at all, what is the alternative programme," Chief Buthelezi said. — SAPA.

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Daily Dispatch 25/7/75

Give KwaZulu workers a fair deal - Buthelezi

NEWCASTLE — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said yesterday that while he was opposed in principle to border industries, KwaZulu would maintain cordial relations with them "as long as our fellow citizens are given a fair deal and are not exploited."

In an address to the Iscor management committee here Chief Buthelezi gave notice that, as industrial development within KwaZulu increased, there would inevitably be competition for labour.

"As most of us in this country subscribe to the

philosophy of free enterprise, man should be free to use or sell his energy and skills as he wishes," he said.

"Should a Zulu therefore find a proposition in KwaZulu more to his liking than employment with your company, he should be free to exercise his choice," he said.

"With the higher degree of development and sophistication in the border areas — or more generally speaking, in areas known as white areas — it is only natural that blacks will acquire skills that will enable them to fill key positions in the areas designated as 'black' areas, should the opportunity arise," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said his government did not wish to become involved in domestic disputes between labour and management.

"However, in the absence of effective negotiation machinery for all people, we do not see how we can be uninterested in situations which amount to the exploitation of our people." — SAPA.

KwaZulu set for big jobs boost

African Affairs Correspondent

Natal Mercury

20/6/75

NONGOMA -- The KwaZulu cabinet has empowered the Bantu Investment Corporation to negotiate with six large firms which want to invest in KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday.

The chief was not able to say what sums were involved, but he detailed the employment opportunities that would be made available by the establishment of these companies in KwaZulu.

A company producing carpets will initially employ 30 Zulus but within two years will be employing 50.

Ray Moore Enterprises, producing mica flakes, will employ 350 Zulus to start with, increasing to 450 within two years.

Transtex Fabrics, producing clothing, will employ 19 Whites and 280 Zulus.

Another company will produce electronic components for radio and television, while Bata Shoe Company, which hopes to set up a factory at Keat's Drift in the Msinga district, will employ 200 Blacks.

Farm Fare, which will rear chickens, will employ 526 Zulus at Ezakheni, near Ladysmith.

Doctor hits at migrant labour

The Star Bureau
LONDON — Surgeon and missionary Dr Anthony Barker marked his return to Britain after 30 years at the Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital at Ngutu in Northern Zululand with a devastating attack on South Africa's labour policies.

Addressing a group of theological students at Birmingham's Queen's College yesterday, he described the practice of migratory labour as "one of the most terribly damaging social phenomena in South Africa today."

Dr Barker, who is to receive an honorary doctor of laws degree at Birmingham University next month, was recently made a Commander of the British Empire for his services to medicine.

POOR

He said people in the Ngutu area were becoming poorer each year, and the fields were steadily declining in fertility. On any one day, 70 percent of adult males were absent from their homes and families.

Two-thirds of a man's wages were needed to keep him in the city, but in 1970-72 the average wage in the Ngutu district was around R13.60. This had to do for a family of seven or eight.

"It is not surprising that one-third of children under five weigh less than the minimum generally considered necessary for normal growth. Forty percent show actual stunting," he said.

Dr Barker, earned his medical degree in Birmingham before settling in Africa in 1945.

He said he felt "disquiet" over the take-over by the authorities of the hospitals, but his years in Africa had been well worth while.

He said he had been a "gadfly" buzzing in the heart of South Africa.

Natal Mercury 3/5/76

Chief attacks teacher ban

African Affairs Reporter

NONGOMA—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told the Legislative Assembly yesterday that many young White volunteers who wanted to teach in KwaZulu schools had been refused permission by the Republican Government.

The volunteers had offered to be paid the same salaries as Black teachers. The problem was that the KwaZulu Government had no right to grant permission to White teachers to serve in KwaZulu schools.

The KwaZulu Cabinet

felt frustrated because there was a terrific shortage of English, Science and Mathematics teachers.

White Teachers could stay in White areas Mondli, Eshowe, and Nongoma while serving in African schools.

The Assembly passed a resolution that the Commissioner General should ask the Republican Government to allow White volunteers to teach in KwaZulu.

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Gatsha: wage gap will never be bridged on percentage basis. ^{Dail Disp. 2/5/75}

NONGOMA — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said here that if blacks in South Africa waited for the government to close the wage gap on a percentage basis, they would have to wait for the "second coming of our Lord."

"All of us know that the black wage structure is inequitable because it is a disparity scale based on race," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had said he was trying to

close the wage gap by increasing the salaries of black people by 17,5 per cent and of whites by 15,15 per cent.

"Clearly, if the gap is to be bridged on this basis, it will not be closed until the second coming of our Lord."

He was speaking during the Second Reading Debate on the KwaZulu Government Service Bill.

The Bill was introduced by the Executive Councillor for Community Affairs, Mr Walter Kanye, who said it was based on — and virtually identical to — the South African Public Service Act.

Chief Buthelezi said the Bill would enable KwaZulu to set up its own Public Service Commission, which would allow it a greater say in the wages of the civil service. This would mean "quite a marked improvement" in the KwaZulu wage structure.

Chief Buthelezi also called

for English courses to be made compulsory at black universities.

It is stated that in the first year English course there were 15 students compared with 111 in 1974, second year 30 compared with 19, third year ten compared with 15 last year.

The number taking a pre-degree English course has slumped from 214 last year to 150 this year, while there was only one person taking an honours degree in the language.

Those taking a senior teaching diploma in English had gone up from 16 to 24 this year.

Chief Buthelezi gained the support of the house for compulsory English courses when he said that the present position would result in a shortage of Zulu teachers using this medium. — SAPA.

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Nongoma a 'location'

STAR 23/4/75

Own Correspondent

NONGOMA — An emotional speech in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday attacking the White man's dealings with the Zulu people ended with a member declaring it was heart-breaking that their capital resembled "a native location."

Mr Paul Sibeko of the Nseleni Regional Authority wanted to see housing development similar to the new programme at Richards Bay developed at Ulundi.

"It breaks my heart when I look at our capital resembling a native

location," he said. "If the Government talks of independence for us they must pay us more money and give us proper things."

Commenting on the policy speech by Chief Everson Xolo, the Executive Councillor for Works and Roads, Mr Sibeko said that many White men supervising road gangs in kwaZulu were unfit for the job.

He wanted to see an African replace the White man on road gangs as he would know more about local conditions and be able to discuss matters with chiefs.

Salary demand angers chief

African Affairs Correspondent

N. Meraung 19/4/75

NONGOMA — An angry Chief Gatsha Buthelezi received a telegram from Pietermaritzburg after the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly adjourned on Thursday night, which demanded pay increases for Zulu civil servants.

The telegram, signed "Civil Servants", said, "Read papers that Exco to receive salary increases. What about us?"

Chief Buthelezi warned those responsible that if they were not satisfied with conditions of employment they should resign.

Mr. Walter Kanye, Councillor for Community Affairs, yesterday asked for a suspension of procedure to give the house the opportunity to react to the telegram.

He said these officials had failed to use the proper channels. Their action was particularly ill-advised because a Civil Service Bill would be considered at this sitting, and it made provisions for a Civil Service Commission.

To associate the demands for increases

with the salaries awarded to Assembly members who had "sacrificed their time and businesses for five long years without pay is impertinent to say the least."

Mr. Simon Chonco said that civil servants who had complaints would not have them put right if they alienated the house.

Mr. Rodgers Ngcobo said the telegram was tantamount to treason.

Mr. Kanye calmed the house by telling it that the issue should be handled departmentally. He said that Pretoria still controlled salaries, but pointed out that from July KwaZulu would determine civil service salaries.

Land Awaken

QUESTION: In the broad scheme of detente in Southern Africa, Rhodesia and South West Africa seem to be the hot spots where the situation needs to be defused immediately. Why, therefore, do you regard immediate detente at home as so very urgent?

ANSWER: The whole detente will be a grand success that never was if there is not the Black liberation point to in terms of meaningful change in the Black-White situation in South Africa.

It is true that all the plausible things Mr Vorster has done, the initiatives he has taken in Swaziland and others, become completely meaningless if nothing fundamental is going to happen inside the borders of South Africa.

We do not welcome Mr Vorster's initiatives, but they will only be important if he sees his own back yard, too. There is not much point in telling others to 'start cleaning up' if one's own backyard is dirty.

Q: Do you view your meeting with the Prime Minister as an indication that detente could fail?

A: I do not I returned rather depressed. I do not think that in an optimistic in many ways. I still think that this system of separate development will take a long time to change, but that it is not any longer sustainable. At the meeting with the Prime Minister I was not convinced that he intends to take any real steps, nor that Blacks can look for anything concrete, apart from promises.

Q: You have recently referred to civil disobedience on the part of Black people. Do you see any chance that this could be your attitude if relations between Black and White deteriorated?

A: To understand what I am trying to say here, you have to recall the situation as it was before the 1960s. There was a period of cooperation and frustration on Black side. The fact gone so far that they could not even see how organisations could see no alternative to the only weapon they had, violence. The disruption of services, to the White man to think seriously, to listen to the Black man.

It appears to me that by going to Pretoria and speaking to the Prime Minister and returning empty-handed is putting us in exactly the same position.

This is the warning I am sounding. Our leaders in the banned African National Congress went to the White leaders and said everything there was to be said about the Black man's oppression, and still returned empty-handed. This was before Sharpeville, when the banned African organisations started to adopt disobedience.

Powerless people

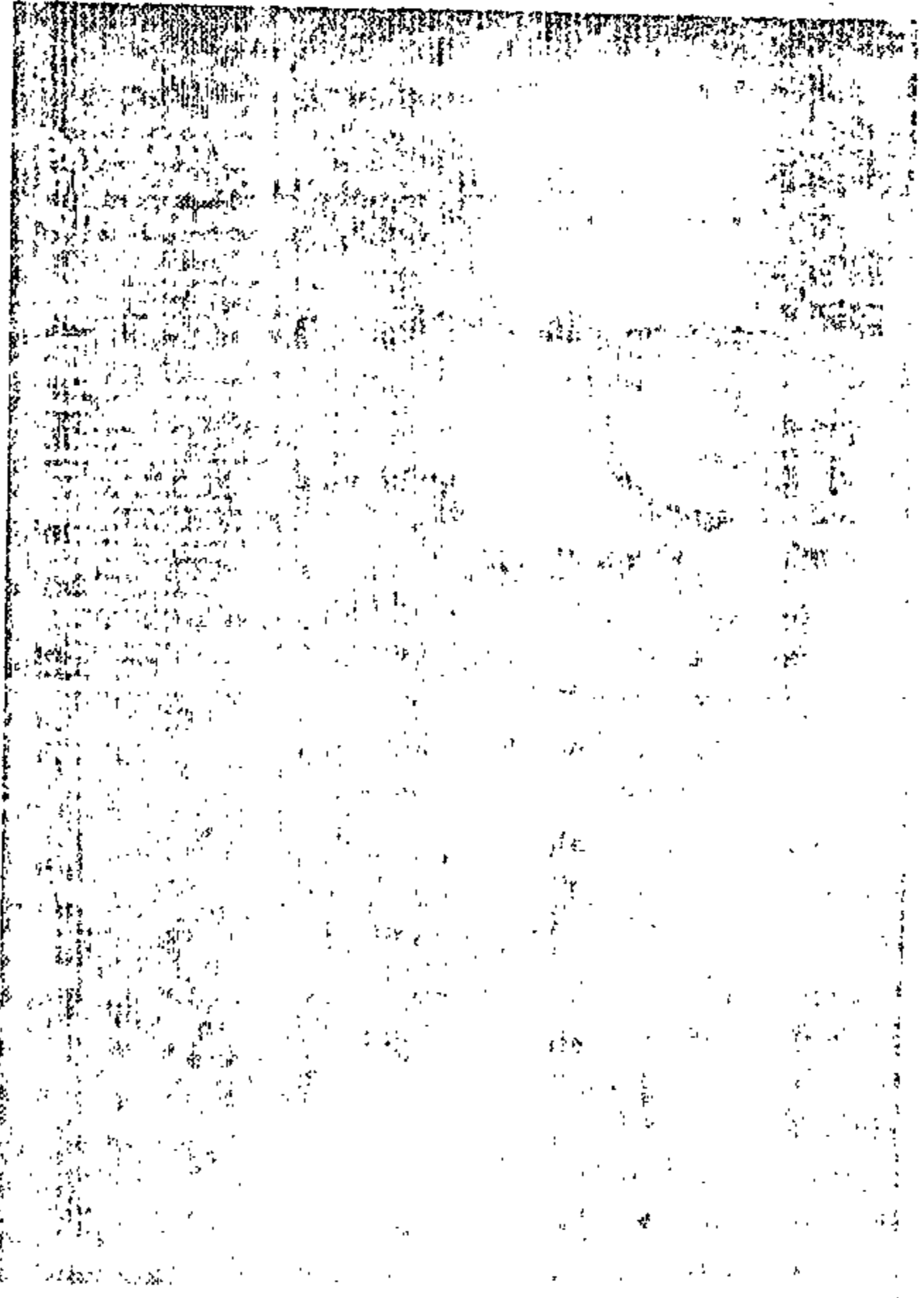
It seems to me that while dialogue, if I may call it that, between the Black leaders of this time and Mr Vorster does not lead to anything meaningful, we will lose credibility with our people and lead them to believe that we are helping Mr Vorster to maintain a facade, and in that case the Black man will turn against them.

THIS WEEK reporter **BRENDA ROBINSON** spoke to **K. Gatsha Butheferi**. She asked him about Mr Vorster and "There's not much point in saying to others 'start cleaning up your backyard' if one's own backyard is dirty."

She asked about civil disobedience.

He said: "Powerless people like us, who are not even allowed to do civil action in the hope that the White man might wake up. I do not mean that we will resort to violence."

And she asked him if he is prepared to give up his South African citizenship.



It is even some of the some development at all.

My own people, not only in Swaziland but in the other homelands, are concerned about their own development.

I do not know what is going to happen in the apartheid system.

The so-called Black liberation movement of the 1960s was a failure.

Q: What impact do you see on the Corporation of the restricted?

A: In fact, I do not see any impact, because the Corporation is a body that is not directly involved in the development of the homelands.

The Institute of Education is a body that is not directly involved in the development of the homelands.

The Institute of Education is a body that is not directly involved in the development of the homelands.

It is this self-congratulatory attitude which could be a major obstacle to the Black people's liberation.

Q: What is the basic common ground between you and other homelands leaders?

Chief Butheferi in "Come to New South Africa" advertisement: "We are concerned about our people."

they want a constitutional government which would be a supreme sacrifice without any reward.

Q: How many times have you met Mr Vorster?

A: Four times.

Q: Is there any basic difference of opinion between yourself and other homelands leaders?

HANSARD 2 Q. columns 122 - 123.

14 February 1975.

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Blacks appointed as managers in place of Whites in Bantu townships in Natal and kwaZulu

*24. Mr. G. S. BARTLETT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) What are the (a) names and (b) population figures of the Bantu townships in Natal and kwaZulu;
- (2) whether any Blacks have been appointed as managers in the place of Whites at any of these townships; if so, (a) at which townships, (b) when and (c) what was the (i) grade of employment and (ii) salary scales for a White and a Black township manager, respectively, at each such township.

†The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House):

(1) (a) and (b)

Neotshane— 2 914.
Mpungamhlophe—1 140.
Ngwelezana 11 500.
Enseleni 4 945.
Madadeni—59 093.
Mondlo -12 182.
Ezakheni 4 596.
Fkuvukeni 3 144.
Wembesi -2 484.
Sunlumbili 5 746.
Gezisila - 4 258.
Vulindlela—470.
Mpumalanga- -32 083.
Ntuzuma -4 935.
Umlazi 151 248.
Magabeni—2 472.
Kwa Makuta 12 156.
Mpophomeni—2 531.
Gamalakhe 2 250.
Osizweni -33 582.
Kwamsane 464.
Ulundi Nil.
Izikhawini -Nil.

(2) Yes.

(a) Mondlo.

(b) 1 March 1974.

(c) (i) and (ii).

White: Senior Administrative Assistant; R3 480 - 180 - R5 100 - R5 340.
Bantu: Senior Clerk; R2 460 - 120 - R2 700 - 150 - R3 300.

(a) Magabeni.

(b) 1 April 1972.

(c) (i) and (ii):

White: Senior Administrative Assistant; R3 480 - 180 - R5 100 - R5 340.
Bantu: Senior Clerk; R2 460 - 120 - R2 700 - 150 - R3 300.

(a) Kwa Madama

(b) 1 February 1974

(c) (i) and (ii):

White: Administrative Officer; R7 340 - 200 - R6 300 - 360 - R7 360.
Bantu: Principal Clerk; R3 450 - 150 - R4 200 - 180 - R4 500.

(a) Wembesi

(b) 1 May 1973.

(c) (i) and (ii):

White: Senior Administrative Assistant; R3 480 - 180 - R5 100 - R5 340.
Bantu: Senior Clerk; R2 460 - 120 - R2 700 - 150 - R3 300.

HANOSARD 3

Q. column 180-181

18 February 1975.

Development of the Kwa Ngendezi Township

*33. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) What body is the agent of the South African Bantu Trust for the development of the Kwa Ngendezi Township;
- (2) when will (a) the township be finally planned and (b) tenders for (i) the provision of services and (ii) the erection of houses be called for.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

- (1) The Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board is being appointed as agent.
- (2) (a) The planning of the Township has been finalized.

(b) (i) and (ii) Funds have been allocated by the kwaZulu Government for a start to be made with the provision of services after 1 April 1975.

The erection of houses will follow thereafter.

~~321~~
2 107

HANSARD 5 (2) column 341
4 March 1975.

1. 107
~~2. 331~~

[The MINISTER OF TOURISM:]

No. (a) to (d) fall away.

Incorporation of LwaMasha in LwaZulu

§3. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether it is the intention to incorporate LwaMasha in LwaZulu; if so, when; if not, why not.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, as soon as it is declared a released area in terms of the Bantu Trust and Land Act, 1936.

HANSARD 6

Q. 425

11 March 1975

KwaZulu Schools: Examination papers

*2. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

(1) Whether his Department was responsible for setting the examination papers for Std. VI in kwaZulu schools at the end of the 1974 school year; if so, (a) in what language were the questions set and (b) for what reasons;

(2) whether the papers were subsequently set in another language; if so, (a) in what language and (b) at whose instance.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) The papers for the subjects Zulu, English and Afrikaans were set in the languages concerned. The papers for the content subjects were firstly set in the official languages and subsequently translated into Zulu.

(b) It is normal practice to provide the papers for the content subjects to the pupils in their vernacular. The papers are set in the official languages and thereafter translated into all the recognized Bantu languages to ensure that the papers correspond and equal standards for all the Bantu language groups are maintained.

(2) No. (a) and (b) fall away.

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HANSARD 6 Q. column 484-485
14 March 1975.

Consolidation of kwaZulu

*29. Mr. R. M. CADMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(1) Whether the proposals for the consolidation of kwaZulu, as adopted by resolution of Parliament in 1973,

are to be altered or amended; if so,
(a) in what respect and (b) why;

(2) whether (a) the intention to alter or amend the consolidation has been and (b) the details of the proposed alterations or amendments have been communicated to any body or person; if so, in each case (i) what body or person and (ii) when.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No; (a) and (b) fall away.

(2) (a) and (b) (i) and (ii) fall away.

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11 March 1975.

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KwaZulu citizenship certificates

*7. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) What is the estimated number of persons who qualify for kwaZulu citizenship certificates;
- (2) how many (a) applications for citizenship were received and (b) certificates were issued as at 31 December 1974.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) 2 150 000.
- (2) (a) 600 000.
(b) 376 000.

Mr. C. W. EGLIN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, when does he anticipate issuing certificates to the balance of the people who are entitled to them?

The MINISTER: We try our very best to expedite matters as much as possible.

Mr. R. M. CADMAN: Further arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, is the total number of the Zulu ethnic group not of the order of four million persons?

The MINISTER: The reply refers to persons who may get citizenship certificates.

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Bantustan danger

Argus 19/3/75

① 107
② 3 General
④ 267

Drakensberg plan a mistake

Argus
19.3.75

Newman
Robinson
reports
from Natal

UP HERE in the Natal Drakensberg it is not only the precipitous scenery that makes you catch your breath. It is the Government's plans for the area. They not only imperil national interests. They conflict with the Government's own policies. Hundreds of sad and angry people here, Black as well as White, believe that the Government is about to make a grave mistake.

Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration, proposes to reshuffle thousands of Zulu peasants and evict an appreciable number of White farmers in order to consolidate the century-old Drakensberg Bantu 'locations' that run down the Drakensberg foothills between Giant's Castle and Mont aux Sources.

His proposal has some superficial attractions. It would reduce the number of KwaZulu's fragments. It would compress the now separate Drakensberg locations into a neat bloc. It would move Whites as well as Blacks. It would thus have an air of racial justice. And it would skim Zulu peasants, with their regrettable farming practices, off the higher catchment zones and move them to lower ground where, theoretically they would do less damage to water resources.

But in spite of all this the plan would do nothing to consolidate KwaZulu as such. It would in fact en-

trench the principle of fragmentation by making one of the fragments larger and more likely to try for UDI, without making it economically viable in any way.

It would place a Zulu bloc in the middle of White Natal and frustrate any meaningful White consolidation or coherence. For instance the town of Estcourt, now an important border industry centre, is outside the affected area and is intended to remain White. But because of the well-known power of blocs to expand, the more far-seeing heads of Estcourt industry are preparing now for a Black take-over.

Meanwhile both in Estcourt and in the surrounding rural areas people are speculating on the risks to national security of creating a potentially independent state between Lesotho and Zululand.

It is being observed that this state would form a convenient staging post linking Mozambique, via KwaZulu proper, with Le-

sotho. True, this western KwaZulu would be separated from Lesotho by a corridor about 30km wide and owned and controlled by the South African Government for conservation purposes. But it is a corridor cut by hundreds of sheer kloofs, almost impossible to police and affording admirable cover for guerrillas.

But most significant of all, Mr Botha's plan would mount a potentially foreign state KwaZulu astride the main tributaries of the Tugela — South Africa's best river and the only good one still in reserve.

The plan would also place that potentially foreign power in command of the projected Mooi-Bushmans-Tugela aqueduct which is intended to supplement the water the Rand is to get from Natal.

Moreover, the latest part of Mr Botha's proposal would merely scrape

African squatter farmers off one catchment zone (the Upper Tugela) and place them on another, the high, presently White-owned, country between the Bushmans and the Mooi. It would thus undo all that the Government has itself done to protect the higher slopes of the Drakensberg because it would imperil the lower.

Today, for example, the Bushmans sparkle like silver as it bursts out of the flank of Giant's Castle. But after running for 15km alongside erosive Zulu territory it is like railway coffee. Mr Botha's plan would ensure that it emerges at Estcourt like sump oil.

Whites, predictably, do not want to budge from their mountain country which has a zing and splendour excelled only, perhaps, by the better parts of Alpine Europe.

But they no longer persist in the conventional White South African demand to 'move the Blacks but don't move us.'

What they and their farmers' associations do

say is that the Drakensberg's water is a national treasure. Its quality and quantity are imperilled by amounts to rural squatters and by bad farming. Never mind what race bad farmers are.

It would be best, they say, if the Zulu peasants who comprise the great majority of the bad farmers, were removed from this treasury of the rains altogether.

But this entails predictable difficulties, dangers and injustices. So the Drakensberg Blacks who work in industry anyway should be settled families and all, in townships near their work, thus diminishing the many evils of migratory labour, and giving the genuine Black farmers (about 15 per cent of the total population) more room to farm properly.

This means the farmers associations now tend to concede that the Black farmers should be provided with state and can be by South African conform to conservation practices.

Africans do not want to surrender their homes either, and are suspicious of the Minister's proposal. Naturally he is going to say publicly that he would not share in the White land Mr Botha wants give KwZulu. But all whom I have spoken the violence which know would flow from factional jealousies, who gets that land, some declare they live without their neighbours after a of association and independence. So the Minister

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

F.M. 21/3/75

I M van Rooyen, Pretoria:

Your interview with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi (FM February 14) is so much bull. Both of you went out of your way to be as negative as possible.

Take for instance the reply he gave to your first question. Anybody who knows something about the Zulu will tell you that even if all the Zulu men were at home, the position wouldn't change one bit, for as we very well know the Zulu male passes his time by basking in the sun, gossiping and drinking beer. The women are traditionally the farmers. They are responsible for the planting, weeding, harvesting, portage, cleaning and storage of the crops.

That being so and accepted, why didn't Chief Buthelezi reply on the following lines: "... the remaining people are mostly women and old men, but we have introduced special programmes geared to vegetable gardening, animal husbandry, poultry keeping etc, as well as health and nutritional campaigns directed principally to women.

"We are training female students at our schools of agriculture to help women in their role of farmers, farm workers and housewives, in the same way that male extension officers now help male farmers.

"It is true that this would not in itself improve the material position of women as farmers and farm workers, but the female extension officers would become intimately aware of the problems of rural women and could feed back information to the Department of Agriculture so that suitable programmes geared to the traditional tasks of women could be developed."

Wouldn't such a dynamic approach be more in the interest of the people than merely blaming everything on the White government?

Last, but not the least, Chief Buthelezi's memory seems to be very short. When Dr Nyerere called Mr Vorster a monster, an episode which Mr Buthelezi relates with obvious relish, why didn't he point out to Dr Nyerere that the position under the present government is a far cry from that when Chief Dinizulu was the subject of British fairplay?

The Editor reserves the right to shorten letters to save space.

~~7/6/75~~
~~1/10/75~~
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GEC plant in *AD/1 2/4/75* KwaZULU

GEC South Africa has concluded arrangements with the Bantu Investment Corporation, acting on behalf of the KwaZulu Government, to establish a factory at Isithebe in KwaZulu for the manufacture of small electric motors.

These motors are being made at the Benoni plant of GEC Machines (Pty) where the space is required for expansion of manufacturing facilities for larger motors.

It is expected that the factory will come into full production in about 12 months when it will employ 100 Blacks with an initial White supervisory staff of eight.

HANSARD 9

Q. column 644-5

8 April 1975

X Bantu in Pietermaritzburg area

*11. Mr. W. T. WEBBER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(a) How many urbanized Africans are there in the Pietermaritzburg area, (b) when will it be known where the final boundaries of kwaZulu will be in this area and (c) what was the annual increase

in the number of Africans in this area over the last five years.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

- (a) The present Bantu population of the Pietermaritzburg urban area is approximately 39 000.
- (b) The proposals for consolidation of the Bantu area were tabled in Parliament on Thursday 27 March 1975.
- (c) The approximate figures are as follows:

| | |
|------|---------------|
| 1970 | 1 000 persons |
| 1971 | 2 100 persons |
| 1972 | 1 600 persons |
| 1973 | 8 200 persons |
| 1974 | 4 600 persons |

1. 321

2. 107

F.M. 11/4/75

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HOMELANDS INDUSTRY

Into KwaZulu

It's a drop in the ocean as far as employment goes, but KwaZulu's latest industrial undertaking is at least a step in the right direction.

This month GEC Machines came on-stream manufacturing small electric motors at Isithebe as a result of an agreement between the Bantu Investment Corporation and GEC (SA).

The factory employs only 100 Africans with eight European supervisors. But GEC, which instituted the move to allow it to expand manufacture of larger motors at its Benoni plant, is confident that the operation will grow.

"The motors concerned are single and three phase fractional motors up to 1kW which are used for general industrial purposes and in domestic appliances," says a GEC spokesman.

Manufacture, apparently, is labour-intensive and doesn't demand the degree of skill required by the larger machines. "Growing African demand for domestic appliances alone will mean the factory is likely to be expanded and it's possible that at a later date we may move more of our current Benoni operations to Isithebe."

In terms of the agreement, GEC Machines (KwaZulu) is using a standard 2 000m² building leased from BIC. Initial investment will be around R1m, of which BIC put up 45%.

"It's not a question of making use of cheap labour," claims the GEC spokesman, "since we are paying well above industry minima, but it has allowed us to move a labour-intensive operation out of Benoni, leaving us room to expand there."

Buthelezi call for more power

RDM 11/4/75

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NONGOMA — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday sought Government approval to alter the KwaZulu constitution to provide the Chief Executive Councillor with the power personally to appoint and dismiss his executive councillors.

In moving the motion seeking Pretoria's approval, he said a lot of time and money had been wasted during the last session because of differences between himself and a member of the executive council.

As the constitution stood, the Chief Executive Coun-

cillor had no control over the appointment and dismissal of executive councillors. To avoid a recurrence of last year's incidents, the matter should now be remedied in the interest of progress, he said.

Chief Buthelezi also tabled KwaZulu's 1975/6 budget of R92,7-million yesterday.

It shows a 40 per cent increase over the past year's expenditure, with more than half the amount being earmarked for public works and R18,5-million going to education.

Revenue for the year is estimated at R86,6-million, local sources accounting for R17-million and the balance coming from the South African Government.

The budget provides for salary increases for the executive council of KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi will receive an annual salary of R12 600 — an increase of R5 600 over last year's figure.

The remaining five executive councillors will receive R10 200 a year, an increase of R4 200. — Sapa.

(107)

New mood of hostility

Own Correspondent

NONGOMA — In the first week of the present session of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, a new mood of hostility and demand has emerged, with a far greater preoccupation with violence, confrontation and discrimination.

Speaker after speaker had risen in the House to echo the words of the Chief Executive Councillor, Chief Buthelezi, who said in his policy speech: "We Zulus come from a brave stock of people who were not afraid to face the cannons of the mightiest army in the world in 1879 with bare hands."

The fighting history of the Zulus has been repeatedly recalled. The threat is implied rather than bluntly stated but

STAR 17/4/75

in kwaZulu

with assertions that "we have no wish to fight anybody at all."

DEFENCE BUDGET

Great emphasis has been laid on the R1 948-million defence budget proposed by the South African Government this year. The question being asked is: "Is the White government arming itself against us?"

Early in the session Chief Buthelezi revealed that he had written to eight African ministers of state before the recent meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity in Dar Es Salaam.

In his letter he urged the ministers not to let Mr Vorster off lightly "by

slamming the detente door in his face." Instead, he said, they should use the Lusaka manifesto to impose pressure for change in South Africa.

In an address to the "Afrikaner Government" a member of the Assembly said: "Is it not possible for them to see reason?"

They see that our leader is a man of peace, why do they not allow him to consult with them?"

PRESSURE

The Commissioner-General of the Zulus, who is appointed by the Government to liaise between the homeland and the Central Government, has been compared with Moses on the hilltop who

warned of the coming of the enemy.

Under constant pressure to arrange dialogue, he has come in for frequent reminders that his job is to report to Cape Town exactly what is said in the kwaZulu Assembly and to convey to the Government the will of the people.

It has been made clear that the urgency for change is now pressing and the calls for movement have become more impatient, outspoken and candid than before.

The preoccupation with confrontation and violence gives weight to the warning by Chief Buthelezi:

"Those of us who advocate peaceful means are more and more going to be seen as obstructionists standing between real freedom and those people who believe that they can reach it only through violence."

Daily Dispatch 17/4/75 (107)

Anti-white feeling high in KwaZulu Assembly

NONGOMA — This sitting of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly has demonstrated a greater hostility towards whites than any previous session.

Speaker after speaker

during the past week has attacked white prejudice and greed in tones that have increased in bitterness as the days have gone by.

Members have complained that shopkeepers make them

pay more for cigarettes than do whites. They have attacked wage disparities, they have criticised the English press and they have recalled the history of the white conquest of Zulu territories.

Mr Rodgers Ngcobo said Zulus were tired of the privileged treatment given Coloureds and Indians.

Mr Walter Kayne, Councillor for Community Affairs, said he felt blacks were more aware of confrontation and discrimination because of South Africa's detente efforts outside the country.

"Zulus feel detente should start here. They are bitter because it has not," he said.

A young chief from the Hammarsdale area told the Commissioner-General, Mr P. H. Torlage, that Zulus were not "playing games any longer", and he wanted what was said in the Assembly to be reported faithfully to Pretoria.

Chief Everson Xolo, Councillor for Works, told the Assembly yesterday that the Nationalist Government could not be trusted. The he switched his attack to white officials who were "misleading" Zulus.

He gave an example of this and added, "this is the first time the Afrikaner has tried to confuse the people's mind." — DDC.

Return part of salaries says Chief

African Affairs Correspondent

NONGOMA — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi proposed in the Legislative Assembly here yesterday that between 2 and 5 percent of the salaries of the Assembly members and of the Cabinet should go automatically into the coffers of the Zulu National Liberation Organisation, In katha KaZulu.

This suggestion still has to be confirmed by the House, but he said he would like to see it accepted so that people would "not think we are preaching what we are not practising when we speak of self-reliance and of freeing ourselves."

On another topic, Chief Buthelezi told the Assembly that he had "qualms of conscience" about attending the investiture of the State President on Saturday, but he would go as a servant of the Zulu legislature.

He said he felt some people might regard this statement as irresponsible, but he believed that Whites should know how deep the Africans felt about the deprivations and humiliations they suffered in this country.

The interim report of the KwaZulu select committee on land tenure makes it clear that it is reluctant to strip chiefs of their right to control the land.

The Committee has asked for more time to consider the implications contained in a departure from the present system.

It will ask the Assembly to authorise study visits to Israel, Kenya, Mexico or Japan.

(107)

Mining in dunes

a threat

N. Mearns 18/4/75
Science Correspondent

MINING operations in the Zululand coastal dunes could lead to disaster, according to a local botany professor.

Giving his inaugural lecture at the University of Durban-Westville, Professor Trevor Steinke said: "It would be extremely unfortunate if the dune vegetation, particularly on the sea-facing slopes, was destroyed, but it would be disastrous if destruction of the natural vegetation was followed by inadequate measures to stabilise the dunes."

"Near Port Elizabeth, destruction of natural vegetation caused thousands of hectares to be devastated, by moving sand and reclamation proved a slow and expensive undertaking."

"If mining is to take place on these dunes, and I am certainly not suggesting that there should be a total ban on these operations, I appeal for activities to be restricted to areas where the least possible damage will be caused to the environment."

Why do Xhosas get more? Gatsha asks

Daily Dispatch 18/4/75

(107)

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NONGOMA — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told the Legislative Assembly here yesterday that he was interested to know how Pretoria concluded that Zulus should be paid less than Xhosas.

He was referring to the salary of R14 600 paid to Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei and the R12 000 paid to the Transkei Cabinet Ministers.

He announced that the King, Paramount Chief Goodwill, would receive a salary of R14 000. Chief Buthelezi's salary will be R12 600 and his Cabinet Ministers will get R10 200 each.

In passing, he noticed South African Cabinet Ministers received R19 000 and the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, got R35 000.

Chief Buthelezi felt that the House should know that the suggested increases for the Cabinet came from Pretoria.

"I am not concerned whether the increases are adequate or not or whether they are commensurate or not with the status of this House. I regard this as an assault on the principle of self-government as it is this House that should determine what increases the members are to receive."

"I am not suggesting that the House should make alterations, but it must go down in the annals of this House that Pretoria sent

directives on what the Pretoria Government considers adequate remuneration for members of this House.

"This to me is a measure of the kind of self-government that Pretoria gives to blacks," Chief Buthelezi said.

The KwaZulu Government will be able to raise loans for its economic development from South Africa and foreign countries, if a Bill before the Legislative Assembly is accepted. — DDC.

Chief raises salary query

N. Masing 18/4/75

African Affairs Correspondent

NONGOMA Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told the Legislative Assembly here yesterday that he was interested to know how Pretoria concluded that Zulus should be paid less than Xhosas.

He was referring to the salary of R14 600 paid to Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei and the R12 000 paid to Transkei Cabinet Ministers.

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"I am not suggesting that the House should make alterations, but it must go down in the annals of this House that Pretoria sent directives on what the Pretoria Government considers adequate remuneration for the members of this House.

"This to me is a measure of the kind of self-government that Pretoria gives to Blacks.

Chief Buthelezi also said in the Assembly that a large part of Kwa-Zulu's budget of R92 million had been allocated to furthering the South African Government's policy.

He pointed out that more than R29 million had been set aside for population settlement which meant the creation of townships in South Africa basically for the convenience of Whites.

On the other hand a mere R1 771 000 had been provided for land planning and conservation.

Employment creation and income generation will get a little more than R5.5 million, or 6.1 percent of the budget.

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N. Mercury 18/4/75

Zulus display a bitter White hostility

(107)

African Affairs
Correspondent

NONGOMA—This sitting of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly has demonstrated a greater hostility towards Whites than any previous session.

Speaker after speaker during the past week has attacked White prejudice and greed in tones that have increased in bitterness as the days have gone by.

Members have complained that shopkeepers make them pay more for cigarettes than Whites.

They have attacked wage disparities, they have criticised the English Press and they have recalled the history of the White conquest of Zulu territories.

Mr. Rogers Ngcobo told the Mercury that the Zulus were tired of the kind of privileged treatment accorded Coloureds and Indians.

Mr. Walter Kanye, Councillor for Community Affairs, said he felt Africans were more

aware of confrontation and discrimination because of South Africa's detente efforts outside the country.

"Zulus," he said, "feel detente should start here. They are bitter because it has not."

Another man said: "We are worried because we have so little time to put things right."

A young chief from the Hammarsdale area told the Commissioner

General, Mr. P. H. Torlage, that Zulus were not "playing games any longer" and he wanted what was said in the House to be reported faithfully to Pretoria.

Several members stressed the fact that they were part of a warrior race and were not afraid to die.

Old members who in the past sat mute stood up this week to complain about the Government's land proposals and returned repeatedly to the White man's "theft" of their country.

Chief Everson Xolo, Councillor for Works, told the House yesterday that the Nationalist Government could not be trusted and then switched his attack to White officials who were "misleading" the Zulus.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's policy speech on Friday — more militant than most of his previous utterances — cannot be said to have released this outpouring of dislike. The mood has erupted quite spontaneously.

'PASS' ELECTION NO

N. Mercury 18/4/75

African Affairs Correspondent

NONGOMA — The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday again rejected the use of reference books for election purposes and demanded that Pretoria hasten the issue of citizenship certificates.

It was noted by the House that about 2 150 000 people qualified for certificates but at December, 1974, Pretoria had issued only 376 000.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said: "The issue is an explosive one politically and I have reason to believe that the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, told overseas visitors that I am the only one who has not held an election — as if I am responsible for that."

He claimed that Basotho Qua-Qua had not had its election at the time Mr. Vorster had made that statement. At the same time many people, including the Afrikaans Press, had blamed the Chief because the Zulus had not had a general election.

He recalled that last year he had opposed that KwaZulu hold elections with the "dompass" because of the kind of propaganda emanating from Nationalist circles.

The Assembly rejected his proposal then and yesterday the Chief reminded the House that KwaZulu was powerless to step up the rate of issue of certificates because Pretoria was responsible for the issue.

WHAT'S THE VERDICT ON MAPPELANE

EXCAVATIONS as deep as 40 metres could be gouged into the barrier of dunes along the Zululand coast at Mapelane if open-cast mining for titanium and other minerals is permitted.

But the two North American companies involved in the projects claim the dunes could and would be restored almost to their original state after the mining is completed.

One of the companies, United States Steel Corporation, said an expert study had indicated that the natural vegetation could be restored and the dunes protected from erosion, provided the replanting was done immediately after the sand was replaced.

The company said this was the opinion of Prof. G. Boshoff, a botanist hired by US Steel as a consultant on the environmental effects of the project.

Sam Tib
20/4/75
GERALD L'ANGE
reports from
NEW YORK

Mr Robert Esperance, director of the corporation's international department, said US Steel would not go ahead with its project if onerous conditions were imposed in the mining lease for which it had applied. The lease had not yet been granted by the South African Department of Mines.

The other company, Quebec Iron and Titanium Corporation — which is associated through the Kennecott Copper Corporation with the New Jersey Zinc Corporation — said it already owned the land. It proposed to mine and has been granted mining rights by the Government.

A spokesman said the company had not yet decided whether to go ahead with mining, although it was 99 percent certain that it would. Excavations were unlikely to begin, however, until 1979.

The Q.I.T. Corporation has a 50 percent interest

in the proposed venture, with 25 percent being held by Union Corporation and the Industrial Development Corporation respectively.

US Steel is associated in its project with General Mining, through a company called Zululand Titanium (Pty.) Ltd.

Both US Steel and Q.I.T. confirmed that the titanium and other metals in the dunes could be extracted only through open-cast or strip mining.

"There's going to be a big hole in the ground and there's no way you can get round it," said the Q.I.T. spokesman.

Mr Esperance said the excavations could go as deep as 40 metres in some places. The titanium would be extracted magnetically and the sand would otherwise be left unchanged. Most of it could be put back.

"We know there are ecological problems," he said, "and it is not a matter that we take lightly. I think in the end that some reasonable understanding on both sides will be reached. We would preserve the land to a degree satisfactory to those responsible for protecting it."

Q.I.T.'s spokesman said: "We have already assured the South African Government, which is a 25 percent partner, that all open mining areas will be reclaimed and all appropriate emission controls to meet South African Government standards will be applied to the smelter."

But he was unable to give an assurance that the dunes and their natural vegetation could be restored to their original condition.

Unique

Mr Esperance said that as South Africa did not consume much titanium itself most of the metal extracted would be exported.

He dismissed as "an over-generalisation" the argument that titanium could be found in many other places and there was therefore no need to disturb the fragile Zululand dunes and their unique vegetation.

The titanium in the dunes, he said, was of an uncommon quality.

Mr Esperance also denied that titanium was used extensively for aircraft, rockets and spacecraft. Most of the world's production, he said, was used to make white paint.

SIERRA CLUB

PROBES MINING VENTURE

Tribune Bureau
NEW YORK. The Sierra Club, America's most powerful conservation organisation, has launched an investigation into plans by American companies for strip mining in the fragile coastal dunes of Zululand.

The club was responding to a cabled appeal from the South African Council for Conservation and Anti-Pollution for help in preventing the "destruction of the Zululand dune forests".

Mr Nick Robinson, chairman of the Sierra Club's International Programme, said in an interview the club would decide what action to take when it had assessed the situation.

If it found a serious threat to the dunes, the club would be prepared to give SACCAP whatever help it could.

The Sierra Club, he said, was concerned that the Zululand ventures might be further examples of American-based companies "going into other parts of the world with little analysis of what the environmental results of their actions might be and acting purely on an economic analysis.

"We find a strong suggestion that North American-based, multinational corporations are looking for quick profits at the expense of irretrievably destroying a part of the natural heritage of South Africa.

"We feel these firms should be just as responsible towards the environment in their activities overseas as we expect them to be in this country."

With more than 150 000 members in the United States and others overseas, the Sierra Club is one of the largest conservation organisations in America.

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NONGOMA—Criticism levelled at Whites was "so much hot air" if Zulu Assembly members neglected their duties by absenting themselves from the House, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said here yesterday.

Informed that many members were away on Friday when he flew to Cape Town to

attend the investiture of the State President, the Chief gave members a warning.

He drew their attention to a proposed amendment to the Bill providing for salaries for the members, which will make it possible for the Cabinet to withhold part or all of a salary or allowance of any member should it deem it necessary.

This amendment was designed to deal with members who stayed away from the Assembly without good reason or who neglected their duties in some other way.

"Many members are not here and they have not given any reason for their absence. Is it fair that the money of the Zulu people should be given to these people if they regard this job as a sinecure?" he asked.

The members of the Mapumulo delegation were absent and had never accounted for their absence to the chairman or to Chief Buthelezi.

Among the members absent was Chief Charles Hlengwa, "a member of the defunct Shaka's Spear."

The chief said it was not good enough for him to send telegrams pleading illness. Members must produce medical certificates.

He reminded the House that many members had this session condemned the iniquities of Whites. This was nothing but "so much hot air" if members absented themselves.

He noted that White MPs did not behave in the same way and added: "This will give them cause to call us immature."

He said: "We have been calling on Whites to mend their ways, but it is about time that we mended ours."

Zulu hint of rights for women

African Affairs Correspondent

NONGOMA — Zulu women can expect radical relief from the legal disabilities they suffer, said Mr. Simon Chonco, chairman of the KwaZulu select committee investigating the laws affecting women.

The report was tabled yesterday. If accepted, it will deal a blow to the traditional patriarchal rights of Zulu men.

Its most sweeping recommendation calls for the repeal of section 27 of the Natal Code because it embodies the principle of the perpetual minority of women.

The commission also welcomes the fact that the repeal of this section will eliminate section 28, which forces women to apply for emancipation.

This will have the effect of bringing common law into operation whereby women will be automatically emancipated.

The committee also calls for an amendment to allow women to remain under guardianship should they wish to do so.

An amendment to section 83 would protect a woman and her minor children on the dissolution of a customary union.

The existing section compels a woman to revert to guardianship. The committee found this unjustifiable.

It recommends also that the role of the senior member of a polygamous household, presently known as the general heir, be that of an overseer, and not the administrator of the deceased estate. The estate would be administered by the woman of the household.

The report also wants amendments to a section of the Bantu Administration Act of 1927 which will modify the rule to give women the right to succeed on intestacy.

The Bill will form the basis for legislation to be presented at a later session. It is to be debated.

APARTHEID CHARGE AT INVESTITURE

African Affairs Correspondent

NONGOMA — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi charged in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday that the State President's investiture in Cape Town has been organised on an apartheid pattern and the arrangements discriminated against Africans.

Reporting to the House, the Chief recalled that he had had "qualms of conscience" about attending Saturday's investiture.

He said the African guests were herded together into one block in the Dutch Reformed Groote Kerk.

NO VIEW

Later, when the ceremony moved to the grand parade, the homeland leaders were simply part of the crowd without a view. He saw no reason why, as heads of Government, they could not have shared a platform with the diplomatic corps.

The Chief told the House that a diplomat had asked him if he was attending the reception in the afternoon. That was the first the Chief had heard of it.

Chief Buthelezi also complained that the homeland leaders had been the last people introduced to the new State President.

Transkei irks

Buthlezi

STAR
22/4/75

Own Correspondent

NONGOMA — Chief Buthlezi said today he was worried about future relations between kwaZulu and the Transkei because of alleged efforts by Transkeians to absorb the Port Shepstone and Harding areas of kwaZulu.

In the Assembly here today he said the involvement of the Transkeian urban representative in Durban, Mr Mdingi, and certain members of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, including a Cabinet Minister, "fills me with trepidation about future relations with the Transkei."

Chief Buthlezi said an emergency Cabinet meeting last Friday was attended by members of regional authorities from Port Shepstone and Harding.

"The information we were given by various chiefs, including Chief Xolo (executive councillor for works in kwaZulu) was that certain emissaries from the Transkei Government, including their representative in Durban, had been trying to influence them to hive off from kwaZulu and join the Transkei."

"HIGH POSTS"

His colleagues had told him they were being "baited." It was claimed that, if they co-operated and joined the secession movement, they would be given "very high posts" in the Transkei.

Chief Buthlezi said that over the years he had warned that one of the sinister aspects of separate development was that it created internecine quarrels between Africans.

"It seems to me it would be a tragic thing if we in the Transkei and kwaZulu were to quarrel like stupid little puppies over a meatless bone," he said.

Nongoma a 'location'

STAR 23/4/75

Own Correspondent

NONGOMA — An emotional speech in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday attacking the White man's dealings with the Zulu people ended with a member declaring it was heart-breaking that their capital resembled "a native location."

Mr Paul Sibeko of the Nseleni Regional Authority wanted to see housing development similar to the new programme at Richards Bay developed at Ulundi.

"It breaks my heart when I look at our capital resembling a native

location," he said. "If the Government talks of independence for us they must pay us more money and give us proper things."

Commenting on the policy speech by Chief Everson Xolo, the Executive Councillor for Works and Roads, Mr Sibeko said that many White men supervising road gangs in kwaZulu were unfit for the job.

He wanted to see an African replace the White man on road gangs as he would know more about local conditions and be able to discuss matters with chiefs.

1-107 ✓
2-108

Natal Mail 23/4/75

KwaZulu chiefs 'asked to secede'

African Affairs Correspondent

NONGOMA — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told the Legislative Assembly here yesterday that he was deeply concerned about future relations with the Transkei and charged that Transkei officials had promised Zulu chiefs in southern Natal high posts if they seceded from KwaZulu.

He said that the Transkeians had implicated Pretoria.

Chief Buthelezi held a special Cabinet meeting on Friday with representatives of the regional authorities in the Port Shepstone — Harding district.

He told the Cabinet that a Transkei Cabinet Minister and Transkei urban representatives Mr. Mdingi and others had visited the people of the area trying to "persuade them to hive off from KwaZulu to join the Transkei."

The chiefs said they had been promised high posts in the Transkei if they agreed to secession.

Chief Buthelezi said: "This is a very serious matter in terms of international relations."

The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday denied knowledge of allegations that his Government had made promises to certain Zulu chiefs if they seceded from KwaZulu.

Daily Dispatch 23/4/75

Transkei accused of KwaZulu land bid

NONGOMA — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi claimed yesterday that the Transkei aimed to absorb parts of KwaZulu and warned that this could harm friendly relations between the two homelands.

Chief Gatsha charged that Transkei officials had promised Zulu chiefs in southern Natal high posts if they seceded from KwaZulu.

He said he had held a special cabinet meeting with representatives of the regional authorities in the Port Shepstone — Harding district, and they had told the cabinet that a Transkei cabinet minister and Transkei urban representatives Mr Mdingi and others, had visited the people of the area trying to "persuade them to hive off from KwaZulu to join the Transkei."

The chiefs said they had been promised high posts in the Transkei if they agreed to secession. Chief Buthelezi said: "This is a very serious matter in terms of international relations."

He stressed that KwaZulu had no desire to quarrel with the Transkei but he was "filled with trepidation about future relations with the Transkei."

While separate devel-

opment might create "internecine squabbles" among blacks, it would be "tragic if we and the Transkei quarrelled like stupid little puppies over a meatless bone."

He added: "I am treating this matter in a low key because it could be very explosive."

The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday denied knowledge of allegations that his government had made promises to certain Zulu chiefs if they seceded from KwaZulu.

Chief Matanzima said: "I know nothing about the whole thing and I cannot comment. I know absolutely nothing of the matter."

In Parliament yesterday the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, said the Transkei government had made representations for the inclusion of part of KwaZulu in the territory. The area concerned was near Harding, and formed part of KwaZulu.

"However, seeing that the area concerned forms part of a homeland, namely KwaZulu, it is in the first place a matter between the Transkei and KwaZulu," the Minister said. — DDC-PC.

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CHIEF SEEKS ADVICE

N Mercury Correspondent

UMTATA — The Transkei Minister of Roads and Works, Chief George Ndabankulu, has admitted crossing the border to sound out opinions in the Harding area on joining the Transkei.

But the meeting he planned last March had never materialised, he said yesterday.

The Transkei's representative in Natal, Mr. H. S. Mdingi, had been to Harding the week before and had met the young Chief Xolo there. They had arranged to hold a public meeting where the people could air their views on joining the Transkei.

The people of Harding were Pondos, not Zulus, Chief Ndabankulu said. Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau of Eastern Pondoland had visited the area in the 60's and had claimed all the land up to the Umzimkulu River.

What future for dunes of

Zululand?

CONCERNED people who are worried about the fate of the Zululand coastal dunes in view of proposed mining activities will be able to get many of the facts about this development at a meeting to be held in Durban this evening.

Mr. C. J. Ward, one of the most prominent field ecologists working in South Africa today, will be speaking about dune ecology and the role of natural vegetation in the Aquarium lecture hall at 8 p.m.

This he is doing "by popular demand," for he spoke on the same theme at the recent Habitat

meeting on coastal conservation.

His talk was so well received that he was asked if he would repeat it.

Mr. Ward, a botanist at the University of Durban - Westville, is known to be good at explaining his science to non-botanists. He will be discussing environmental

factors and, in particular, vegetation changes resulting from human activity.

More may be at stake, than just the dune vegetation, valuable though this heritage alone is, when the proposed titanium open-cast mines are started on the coast

north of Richard's Bay.

The dunes concerned are very large structures and the vegetation holds them together.

If the plant cover is removed and not replaced properly — and it may not be possible to replace a cover built up by nature over many

decades — the dunes could begin moving, with sand blowing inland.

This wind-borne sand could be dumped, for instance, in the sponge areas feeding Lake St Lucia with water, interfering with the supply in an area already facing critical conditions.

*1 km
(2) km only*

Matanzima 'will talk on claims'

Mercury Reporter

UMTATA — Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima yesterday said he was prepared to meet Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to discuss the Transkei's claim to part of KwaZulu.

He said he would do this if Chief Buthelezi was also prepared to meet him.

He refused to comment further.

A delegation of Transkei chiefs has reportedly offered Zulu chiefs in the Harding area high posts in the Transkei civil service if they agree to the areas under their jurisdiction being incorporated in the Transkei.

CAMPAIGN

At Nongoma, Chief Buthelezi has again expressed concern in the Legislative Assembly about what he calls the Transkei's "campaign to subvert the Zulus of Southern Natal."

He was commenting in the House yesterday on a "Mercury" report that the Transkei Minister of Works, Chief George Ndabankulu, had admitted crossing the border to sound out Zulu opinion about a Transkei take-over of the Harding Umzimkulu area.

Chief Ndabankulu was reported to have said there were more Pondos than Zulus in Harding.

The Transkei had obviously failed, said Chief Buthelezi, to realise that the national boundaries of Africa were arbitrarily imposed by White colonialists.

He pointed out that there were more Tswanas in the Republic than in Botswana and he noticed that the Assembly itself had a chief who had many subjects across the Mozambique border. The people of the South Coast were the subjects of the Zulu king and the issue had nothing to do with boundaries.

AMAZING

Chief Buthelezi said that Chief Kaiser Matanzima had denied "knowing anything about this

campaign," but he felt that in the light of this denial it was "amazing" that Mr. H. Mdingi, the Transkei Urban Representative, had made a tour of the area.

Chief Buthelezi added that it had been reported that Mr. Mdingi had claimed that he and Chief Everson Xolo, KwaZulu's Councillor for Works, had arranged a public meeting.

Later, Chief Xolo issued a denial to the Mercury. He said Mr. Mdingi had made an appointment with him on behalf of the Transkei Minister of Works for March 29 but the Minister had not turned up.

Mr. N. Ngcobo warned the House that the activities of Chief Ndabankulu could precipitate a clash between Chief Buthelezi and Chief Matanzima. He asked for a meeting between the two leaders to discuss the issue.

Chief Buthelezi also had no comment to make on this request.

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Daily Dispatch 25/4/75
**Kaiser willing
to see Gatsha**
UMTATA — Paramount
Chief Kaiser Matanzima
yesterday said he was pre-
pared to meet Chief Gatsha
Buthelezi to discuss the
Transkei's claim to part of
KwaZulu.
Told that Chief Buthelezi
had proposed such a meeting
and asked if he would be
prepared to attend it, Chief
Matanzima replied with a
blunt "yes". He refused to
comment further. — DDC.

Chief hits at Zulu farmers

Natal Mercury 25/4/75

African Affairs Correspondent

NONGOMA—Zulu farmers were unco-operative and did not display an attitude of self-help, said Chief Owen Sithole, Councillor for Agriculture, in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Delivering his policy speech, the Chief was extremely critical of the obstructionist attitude his department had encountered among Zulu farmers.

The Department was constantly being asked by the people to do more for the people. It was important, however, that they showed a greater willingness to contribute towards their own progress.

He said his department was trying to create a sense of responsibility by letting the people take a greater share in the planning of their areas and by trying to influence them in that direction through the extension service.

“Most important, however, is the work my department is doing in connection with a co-operative movement. Normally this is a field in which the producers should take the initiative, but I have found it necessary for the department to take the lead.”

Later Chief Sithole said that the KwaZulu Government accepted that the chiefs were the administrators of the land and it expected them to behave in a responsible manner and to implement the legislation enacted by the Assembly.

“It behoves each one of us in a position of authority to take a close look at our own personal commitments to the nation and to progress and to take a positive stand to ensure that development takes place in an orderly manner.”

KwaZulu bid for better schools

African Affairs
Correspondent

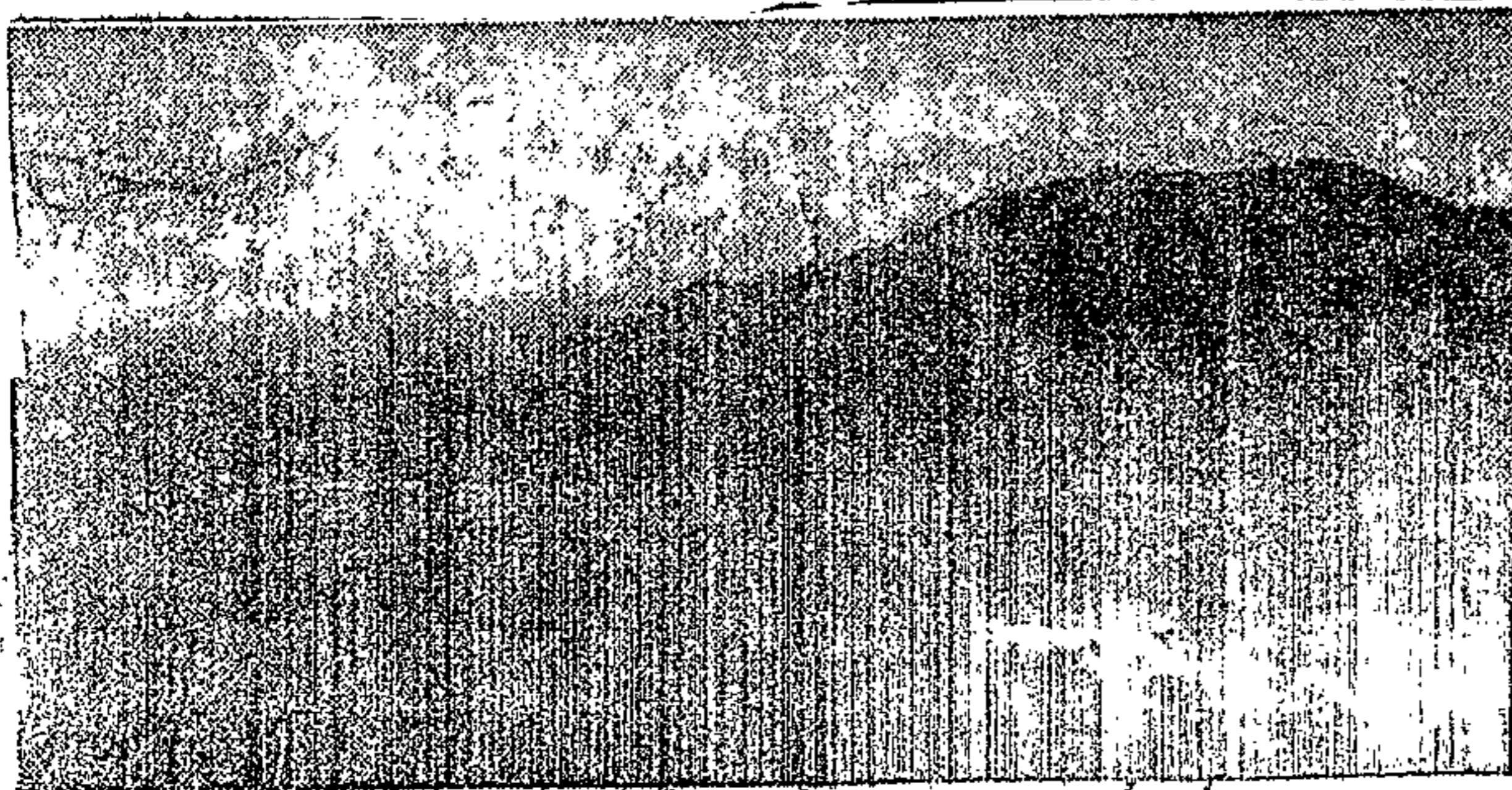
NONGOMA — KwaZulu will press for massive increases in the education budget over the next three years.

Mr. J. A. W. Nxumalo, Councillor for Education, told the Legislative Assembly yesterday that he hopes the estimates will be about R24 million for the 76-77 financial year, R30 million for the following year and R35 million for the year after that.

Teachers' salaries recently rose by 30 per cent, slightly narrowing the gap between White and Black salaries.

Because salaries were still inadequate the Department was unable to attract teachers of quality, and the best in the service left to join private enterprise.

All schools would be provided with text books within three years. It would cost about R1 million, and another million would be spent on furniture.



'No glut' in TV set market

John Cundill,
TV Correspondent

Mining attention on two key dune forest areas off the Zululand coast could spark off an international row.

South African conservationists are determined to put a stop to titanium-mining plans at Mapelana, just below St Lucia estuary, and at King Oscar Hill, south of Sordwana Bay.

They have called in aid from the world's most powerful outdoor organisation, the American-based Sierra Club with more than 3-million members, and the influential World Environmental Resources Council, based in

Mining interests are moving in on two forests in South Africa — Mapelana, just the Zululand coast, and King Oscar Hill, cover by geologists shows the Zululand titanium-bearing minerals. Now conservationists are demanding the forests. Peter Croeser of CARE, who

Television manufacturers have denied that the market is choked with unsold sets.

Today, another member of "the big six," Barlows, fully endorsed a statement issued at the weekend by other leading manufacturers and retailers.

Switzerland, to bring pressure to bear on at least one of the American interests in the mining ventures.

On the home front the Minister of Mines, Dr Piet Koornhof, has called for a meeting with conservationists, mining interests

and Government departments in Cape Town tomorrow.

On a private visit to Mapelana, site of world's highest indigo-forested sand dune, Minister expressed personal dismay mining interests were

The statement denied that there was a glut of sets on the market, and added that even now some makes were not available in the required quantities as orders had exceeded supplies.

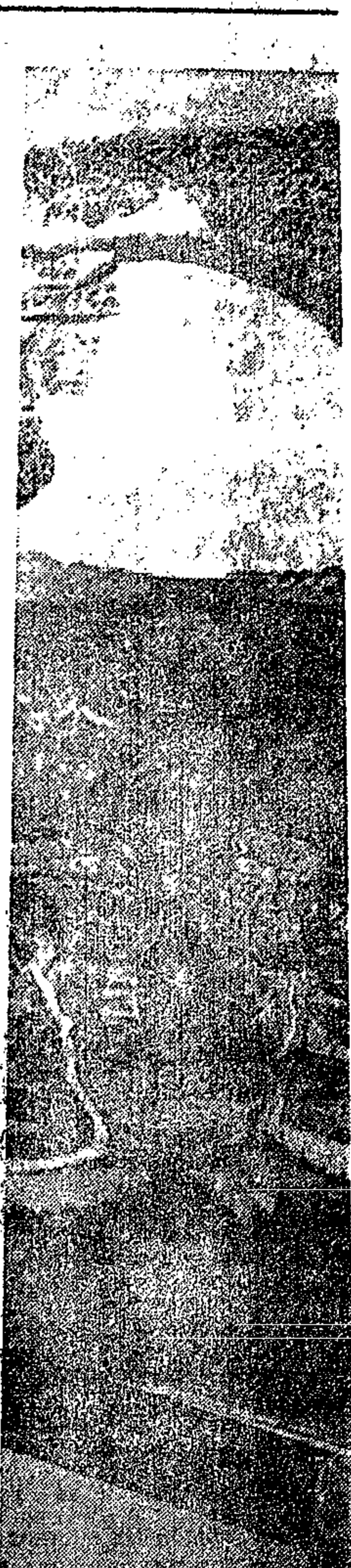
After conceding that sales had been slow to take off, a spokesman for one of the six said: "There is all the difference in the world between saying sales are slow and saying that the market is choked with sets."

ADJUSTMENT

The spokesman said a glut was not possible because as soon as manufacturers realised that sales would be slow they adjusted production plans.

● Mr Morris Maram, who runs a specialist radio and TV appliance shop in Johannesburg, said today he was arranging five to six sales a day.

"If business stays this way, I'll be perfectly happy," he said. "I've already sold out of two models, and can't get any more."



Ninety-five-year old Mr Jonatha

① 210
② 107
~~③ 67~~

Gatsha warning to Frelimo

Daily Star
30/4/75

(107)

NONGOMA — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu made it clear yesterday that while he encouraged good relations with Frelimo, this did not extend to allowing Mozambique to encroach on KwaZulu territory.

He said he had had reports that "our Frelimo brothers" were trying to encourage members of the Tembe tribe in Tongoland to make representations for the KwaZulu-Mozambique boundary to be moved.

The Tembe tribe straddles the boundary and there is regular and free movement across the border.

There were rumours that Frelimo were trying to "coax and cajole" the Tembe people to have the boundary moved so that they would be absorbed into Mozambique.

Speaking in the legislative assembly here, Chief Buthelezi urged the South African Foreign Minister to take steps to "counteract this activity."

He said he did not object to the present system continuing as long as it was clearly understood the territory belonging to KwaZulu would remain KwaZulu's. Arbitrary boundaries had always been maintained even when they had split ethnic groups he said.

Chief Buthelezi said he was taking this stand in a spirit of brotherhood, comradeship and black solidarity with Frelimo.

He assured Frelimo of KwaZulu's support in their development and of co-operation "if and when necessary." — SAPA.

KWAZULU LOSING MILLIONS

*Sen. Trib
(Finance)
27/4/75*

(107)

Financial Reporter

TRIBAL tradition and the power prejudices of regional chiefs and headmen are costing the KwaZulu Government millions of rand a year in lost earnings.

The losses arise from the failure of KwaZulu to extend the area under forests, despite the fact the territory is a high rainfall region ideally suited to the planting of trees to help overcome the looming timber shortage.

Mostly the KwaZulu Government is powerless to do anything to right the situation because permission to plant trees has to be granted by the area chief or headman within whose zone the afforestation is to take place.

And the chiefs and headmen are reluctant to grant permission to individual farmers to plant woodlots on their holdings because this would provide the right of tenure for the life of the trees, which is from 10 to 30 or more years.

Offer

Tradition dictates that the chief or headman can order a Black farmer and his family to shift from the land he occupies if he should fall from favour, or if another man gains favour or makes a better offer for the right to live on it.

The woodlot would have to be left behind and the chief or headman would have to pay compensation, probably in cattle, for it. No chief or headman is willing to take the risk.

But though KwaZulu is on the losing end of the timber business there are signs that small improvements are on the way, according to Mr C. W. Hardwick, assistant director of forestry, for the territory.

Limited

"Until now most forestry work has been limited to conservation of existing trees and preventing farmers from indiscriminately destroying them for firewood," he said.

"Recently, there has been a campaign to encourage forest extension, but what the results will be it is too early to estimate".

In the Transkei a similar education and encouragement project is meeting with success under direct Transkei Government drive and it seems the KwaZulu Government will have to assume similar responsibility for the development of woodlot farming as a means of boosting long term income.

Getting meals to the workers

Financial Reporter

FORESTS are not the easiest places in which to feed a labour force that can be remote from accommodation hostels and kitchens and may be out in the field for more than a day.

The same applies to some aspects of agriculture, particularly cattle ranching when herds have to be moved from pasture to pasture over, sometimes, a period of weeks.

But the solution to the problem is simple: Quick to prepare, high protein, dried foods that require only water and a source of heat — a fire or liquid petroleum gas cylinder — to prepare.

Among the most popular and lowest priced are the dried foods manufactured by Hypro Products (Pty) Limited, of Umhlali, which are winning an ever increasing share of the forestry, agricultural and industrial feeding market, according to Mr Gerald Katz, of distributing organisation Fortified Foods, of Pietermaritzburg.

The cost of a meal, depending on type, ranges from a low 0,5c a man for a soup dish to a top level of 8,5c for a full meal of stew of various flavours.

Basic raw material of the Hypro product is soya bean flour, processed by the Umhlali plant from imported soya beans, which are not grown to any extent in this country.

The cost to the worker in the field is virtually nothing. Normally, rations account for about 5 per cent of wages but in the dried foods system it is normal for the employer to contribute 50 per cent of the cost of each meal, which means that a worker can have two meals a day for a maximum of 5c.

Zulus want own police

African Affairs
Reporter

NONGOMA — Members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday supported a call that KwaZulu should control its own police force.

Mr. J. Mtetza told the Assembly that he would ask for a transfer of control and was supported by Mr. P. Sibeko, who said it should be done quickly.

At Enseleni, crimes were committed almost every weekend and the community was helpless because the police force was run by Whites, he said.

When people reported to the police they were referred to the local chief, who was expected by the police to arrest the criminals.

The African Affairs Correspondent reports that Inkatha KaZulu, the KwaZulu national movement, will co-operate with all national movements and political parties working to eradicate racialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism.

INKATHA

This is one of the aims shown in the constitution of the National Cultural Liberation Movement (known as Inkatha KaZulu) tabled in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday.

The preamble to the constitution declares that African political institutions are not undemocratic and rejects "the cultural domination and arrogance responsible for the belief that only the Western partisan political system is perfect."

The movement recognises that colonialism, racism, discrimination and the exploitation of man by man are serious threats.

The movement desires "to abolish all forms of discrimination and segregation" and to ensure the acceptance of the "principles of equal opportunity, justice, liberty, solidarity, peace, political, economic and social progress."

The constitution pledges to uphold the "inalienable rights" of Zulus to self-determination and national independence. Inkatha is a non-violent, national cultural liberation movement.

Chief Buthelezi said earlier this session that all Zulus were automatically members of Inkatha, but that there was a membership fee of R3 and annual fee of R2.

FENCE OFF ZULU BORDER CHIEF ASKS

African Affairs Correspondent *N. Mearns 30/4/75*

NONGOMA — KwaZulu will ask the Republican Government to demarcate and fence the border between Swaziland and the Zulu area of Ingwavuma, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Commenting on the faction fights in the Ngomezulu regions that have claimed several lives, he said it was not a function of the police force to guard any person indefinitely.

He was referring to the necessity of safeguarding Chief Kethwayo, the new chief of the Ngomezulu, who had been forced recently to seek asylum in another Zulu district because of the activities of the raiders who crossed the border with rifles.

The KwaZulu Government will also ask Pretoria to train a security corps in the Ingwavuma district.

This body of men could protect Chief Kethwayo, it could also help the police and it could form the nucleus of a KwaZulu police force.

During the debate that followed, the chief claimed that Whites in the area were supplying dissident Ngomezulus with arms. They were doing this, he said, to retain the status quo

because they did not want to fall under the jurisdiction of the KwaZulu Government, he said.

Earlier yesterday Chief Buthelezi announced that Frelimo soldiers on the border with KwaZulu were urging local Zulus to agree to having the boundary line moved in favour of Mozambique.

The chief appealed to the Frelimo Government to stop this activity. He said "we encourage good relations between us and the Frelimos, but this action goes beyond this kind of friendliness."

Meanwhile Mr. Jeffrey Mthethwa, Councillor for Justice has threatened Zulu civil servants with police investigations if any Government money disappeared.

Delivering his policy speech in the Legislative Assembly yesterday he said he was disturbed by the large number of thefts of official cash which occurred frequently. "significantly almost always among officials who are known to drink in excess."

African land

Natal Mercury

30/4/75

row hots up

African Affairs Reporter

NONGOMA—Chief Xolo said in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday that an official from the Transkei had told him that Chief Kaiser Matanzima would appoint him a paramount chief if he agreed to join the Transkei.

Chief Xolo, Councillor for Works and a senior chief in Port Shepstone, told the Assembly that he refused the offer because his grandfather was a Zulu.

He assured the Assembly that none of the 13 chiefs in his area would join the Transkei.

"I do not doubt that Chief Matanzima's claim on the Harding area has the South African Government's backing," he said.

Supporting his statement, Chief Xolo said he got this information from the office of Mr. H. Mding, the Transkei urban representative in Durban.

"I am against Chief Buthelezi meeting Matanzima over this matter because he chose to speak to a White man before meeting Chief Buthelezi," he said.

Zulus offered helping hand

Natal News 2/5/75
African Affairs Correspondent

NONGOMA — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that the Zululand Coloured People's Committee had offered to help Zulus in the field of industry, agriculture and education.

He announced he had met a group of Coloureds from Eshowe the previous evening and they had come "as brothers with certain skills they wished to share."

The committee felt that strong links should be formed between it and Inkatha KaZulu, the Zulu national movement, and its members emphasised that they regarded themselves as citizens of KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi told the Assembly that the Coloured people identified themselves with the Zulu liberation struggle and were concerned with the legal standing of Coloureds who accepted Zulu citizenship.

He pointed out his Government was not yet in a position to grant citizenship, but he anticipated that KwaZulu would eventually have Black, Brown and White citizens.

The Coloured committee also discussed the possibility of forming an apprenticeship board if the South African Apprenticeship Board did not co-operate, and if Coloured businessmen and artisans would be prepared to apprentice Zulu school-leavers.

Some members expressed suspicion of the Coloured motivation, but this seemed primarily directed at the Dunn family. The Assembly displayed a general acceptance of the Coloureds' goodwill.

The Assembly welcomed with gaiety and enthusiasm a proposal that members should contribute five percent of their annual salaries to Inkatha KaZulu.

Chief L. Nzimela, echo-

ing other speakers, said there was nothing to bind the Zulu people together.

"We are like a broken-down house without Inkatha KaZulu," he said.

Mr. Simon Chonco, welcoming the revised constitution tabled by Chief Buthelezi, said that all conquered nations should gather themselves together to eliminate "all those things that put them in to slavery."

He stressed that Inkatha was not a "Broederbond" type of organisation. It would operate in the open and would be open to all Zulus.

When Chief Buthelezi later proposed that all members contribute five percent of their new salaries to the movement he pointed that this would cost R150 a year or R12,50 a month. Cabinet members would pay R510 a year.

STAR 2/5/75

'Unique' kwaZulu ruling

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Own Correspondent

NONGOMA—The Zulu national cultural liberation movement, Inkathakazulu, embodies "a unique piece of constitutional law" which will enable its central committee to over-rule the kwaZulu Cabinet in a dispute.

Chief Buthelezi, the kwaZulu leader, described this as an example of "African participatory democracy." The central committee will consist of not less than 25 members headed by the president of the movement. He will be the only candidate backed by Inkatha in the election of a Chief Minister for kwaZulu.

If the president is not elected Chief Minister, he will continue as president until the following Inkatha election to be held every five years.

Mr Paul Sibeko of Nseleni expressed surprise at the supremacy of Inkatha over the Cabinet.

"Is this Legislative Assembly not the voice of the people?" he said. "If so, how can the central committee of Inkatha also be the voice of the people?"

Chief Buthelezi: "It is African democracy. It is democracy expressed through the medium of African culture by virtue of the consensus of the people."

Frustrating delays by Government — Gatsha

Daily Disp. 3/5/75

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NONGOMA — The KwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, expressed frustration yesterday over the Government's delays in acting on requests and resolutions made by the Legislative Assembly.

He told the Assembly here that he felt deep personal frustration over the slow communications. Some projects forwarded over a year ago had not even been answered yet.

"There is no decision-making," he said. "We are just a toy telephone."

Chief Buthelezi's outburst came when he announced to the House that many young white South Africans had applied to KwaZulu to teach in

black schools.

The problem was, that KwaZulu did not have the authority to grant a commission for these people to work in the territory, he said.

"The only white members of our teaching staff in KwaZulu are those seconded to us by the Republican Government."

The new applicants had asked to be paid the same as black teachers and could live in white towns such as Eshowe and Nongoma, Chief Buthelezi said.

But his executive council was in a quandary because the white teacher would have difficulties in gaining permits from Pretoria.

A resolution that the Commissioner-General apply to the Central Government to allow white volunteers to teach in KwaZulu schools was added to another motion calling on the University of Zululand to make courses in English compulsory for undergraduates. — SAPA.



Chief Buthelezi's *Natal Mercury 3/5/75* 'new movement'

By TIM MUIL, African Affairs Correspondent

INKAPHA KaZulu, the national movement which Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has insisted is not a political party, will in effect be the Government of the Zulu nation.

The movement's massive and complex constitution will give KwaZulu the kind of political machine in operation in countries like Zambia.

One of its clauses, for instance, has a distinctive Unip flavour. It says quite plainly that no person shall be selected as a candidate for any parliamentary or local government election unless he is a member of the movement.

This has been offset to some extent by Chief Buthelezi's explanation that all Zulus would automatically be members of Inkapha. But, on the other hand, the constitution does lay

down entrance and membership fees and qualifications for admission.

The most important aspect however was revealed by the Chief's long and sometimes complicated statement to the Legislative Assembly at Nongoma on Thursday night.

He made it clear then that the movement's central committee would have the power to overrule the KwaZulu Cabinet.

Yesterday, apparently under pressure from some members, he amended this and said that in the event of a clash on a matter of policy the Cabinet would seriously consider the views of the central committee before arriving at its decision.

Crucial to this amendment is the clause which says that the president of the movement — who will head the central committee — will also be Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

In terms of the constitution the candidate for the presidency must qualify for election to the office of Chief Minister. Until KwaZulu changes its own Constitution this will mean that the candidate will have to be a hereditary chief.

Furthermore, the president of Inkapha will be the sole candidate for election to the office of Chief Minister to receive the support of the entire movement.

Chief Buthelezi told the House that the movement would be "a demonstration of African democracy in action."

He explained that the national council of Inkapha would be composed of the central committee, the Legislative Assembly and of representatives of a wide variety of bodies within the structure of the movement.

This Council would

have the power to supersede the central committee. He argued that because the National Council would have the Legislative Assembly within its body there would be no clash between the movement and the Legislature.

Indeed, he said, the system would provide the people with more participation in Government and national affairs than did Western democracy.

But another clause in the constitution enjoins its members to "refrain from criticising publicly the national movement or any of its members in relation to its or his activities" in the movement.

Members will, however, be allowed to criticise the movement's shortcomings at its meetings. The Chief's explanation seemed to make it obvious that the National Council would be the most powerful political body in the nation.

But, in an interview with another member later, the Mercury was told that the National Council would only meet every five years. The Council will convey the policy desires of the movement to its executive body, the central committee, which would act as the people's direct link with the KwaZulu Government.

Therefore, the central committee, acting as the National Council's agent and because its president would also be the Chief Minister, will in practice be the supreme political power in the nation.

While the system, intermingling the Legislative Assembly with the National Council, and the Cabinet with the Central Committee, will bring the ordinary people into closer contact with the Government, it will certainly preclude the

growth of effective political parties.

The Constitution's preamble states "African political institutions are not undemocratic" and it rejects "the cultural domination and arrogance responsible for the belief that only the Western partisan political system is perfect."

(107)

From **ORMANDE POLLOK**
Political Correspondent

Natal
marun
3/5/78

CAPE TOWN - Dr. Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Mines, has frozen prospecting in the ecologically unique Mapelane dune forest and will not grant any more heavy mineral prospecting rights from Richard's Bay to a point north of St. Lucia until 1980.

He announced yesterday that he would also appoint a small working committee to advise him on any prospecting and mineral rights along the North Coast in future.

Dr. Koornhof's statement follows heavy controversy over the threat to the North Coast's natural environment through mineral prospecting and mining. The controversy culminated in a top-level meeting in Cape Town on Tuesday between all interested parties.

He said yesterday that he had explained the factual situation concerning the prospecting rights which had already been granted and said that, contrary to previous reports, "no prospecting rights had been granted between a point 12km north of Cape Vidal and the Mozambique border."

Dr. Koornhof added: "The discussions were frank and exhaustive."

He had stressed the importance of mineral development but had also undertaken to consider fully the question of nature conservation and to "respect the views and fears as expressed by the ecologists at the discussions."

The mining companies had given firm assurances of their willingness to co-operate in the preservation and the restoration of the natural environment.

Investigate

"As far as the dune forest in the Mapelane area is concerned, I undertook to go into the matter again as soon as the relative mining company has had the opportunity to investigate the viability of the deposit of heavy minerals, should the mineralised portion of this dune forest not be taken into account," he said.

"It is the understanding that no further prospecting work will be carried out in the dune forest in the meantime and that prospecting will in any case not take place there without the matter first having again been put to the interested parties who

attended the meeting.

"I undertook not to grant any further prospecting rights for heavy minerals between Richard's Bay and a point still to be decided north of St. Lucia until the end of 1980, when the position will be reviewed."

"Furthermore, I will appoint a small working committee comprising representatives of the Natal Parks Board, the Council for the Habitat and certain Government departments to advise me on the granting of any prospecting and mining rights along the coast of Northern Natal."

Daily Dispatch 7/5/75
Gatsha gets mandate for talks

NONGOMA — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was given a mandate by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly last night to continue or break off talks with Mr. Vorster as he saw fit.

The motion originally called on the KwaZulu government to reject dialogue with Pretoria unless ten conditions — demanding the dismantling of the entire apartheid structure — were fulfilled.

Chief Buthelezi said: "If we do not participate in talks where do we go from there." He said the motion tied his hands and he said he feared bearing the responsibility for the deaths of millions.

There might come a time, he said, when it would serve no purpose to talk to the Prime Minister, but he did not feel that the time had come yet. — DDC.

By **GRAHAM LINSOTT**

DESPITE denials by the Minister of Mines, Dr Piet Koornhof, the Sunday Tribune can disclose today that mining development is being planned for the stretch of Zululand coast north of Sordwana Bay to the Mozambique border.

The area does not come under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Mines but, because this coastal stretch will eventually be controlled by KwaZulu, under that of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, working through the Bantu Mining Corporation.

Earlier this month, Dr Koornhof told a meeting of mining companies and conservationists in Cape Town that "no prospecting rights have been granted between a point 12 km north of Cape Vidal and the Mozambique border," as reported in the Sunday Tribune.

At the meeting he also announced a five-year "freeze" on titanium mining in the unique Mapelane dune forests, south of St Lucia estuary, which the conservationists said were threatened with destruction.

An investigation this week established that:

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**PROSPECTORS OUT
IN FORCE
IN KWAZULU
DESPITE
KOORNHOF'S PLEDGE**

• Of 30 companies with inland mineral prospecting rights in the KwaZulu sector north of Sordwana Bay, at least some are investigating titanium deposits in the coastal dunes as well.

• The Government has commissioned a scientific team to evaluate the effects mining would have on the coastal ecology as far north as the Mozambique border.

• Although some of the northern dunes are not as valuable for conservation as those at Mapelane, others, like the turtle nesting beaches of Tongaland, are regarded as vital.

Confirmed

This week, Dr A. M. von Maltitz, chairman of the Bantu Mining Corporation, confirmed that prospecting was being carried out all along the KwaZulu and Natal coasts, and even in the Transkei.

"I think we've got well over 30 prospecting ventures there," he said, referring to the KwaZulu homeland.

Asked how many of these were on the coast, he replied: "They are all over, not just on the coast."

He said the entire coastline was rich in the heavy mineral deposits which were used to refine titanium, but mining ventures would never be allowed, unless the com-

panies showed they were able to restore the ecology once they were finished.

Mr Tim Condon, chairman of the South African Council for Conservation and Anti-Pollution, said yesterday that he viewed developments north of Sordwana Bay as "highly suspicious".

"We regard this as a pointer to the whole area being opened up for mining, which could destroy conservation areas. The turtle nesting beaches are just one example."

He said he would approach the Bantu Mining Corporation to find out what was planned, and would also report to the Sierra Club, an environmentalist group in the United States, which has been putting pressure on American companies involved in prospecting at Mapelane.

"I will tell them we are grateful for the five-year reprieve at Mapelane but the pressure must be kept up."

"I will also tell them about the threat to the coastline north of Sordwana and ask them if American companies are involved."

The Sierra Club asked Mr Condon for a report as it refuses to accept at face value an assurance from United States Steel International that it has made a proper environmental impact study of its Zululand operations.

Sun Trib
11/5/75
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NORTH COAST MINE REPORT 'INCORRECT'

Mercury Reporter 12/5/75

THE CHAIRMAN of the Bantu Mining Corporation, Dr. A. A. von Maltitz, yesterday denied that mining development was being planned for the Zululand coast from north of Sordwana Bay to the Mozambique border.

He was commenting on a Sunday newspaper report that development was being planned in spite of a statement recently by the Minister of Mines, Dr. Piet Koornhof, that no prospecting rights had been granted between a point 12km north of Cape Vidal and the Mozambique border.

The report stated that Dr. von Maltitz had confirmed that prospecting was being carried out all along the KwaZulu and Natal coasts and even in the Transkei.

Dr. von Maltitz said: "It is perfectly true there are more than 30 prospecting ventures in the KwaZulu homeland.

"Only two of them are engaged in prospecting for heavy minerals in the coastal dunes near Richard's Bay. These are General Mining and the IDC."

He said the report that mining was being planned for the area between Sordwana Bay and the border was completely incorrect.

"I did not infer such a thing or give any indication of such a thing," Dr. von Maltitz said.

He had checked with officials of the corporation, who "know nothing about it."

Dr. Koornhof declined to comment and referred the Mercury to Dr. von Maltitz.

"He will confirm that what I have said is correct," Dr. Koornhof said.

The Minister recently announced a freeze on prospecting in the ecologically unique Mapelane dune forest and said he would not grant any more heavy mineral prospecting rights from Richard's Bay to a point north of St. Lucia until 1980.

Dr. Koornhof also said he was going to appoint a small working committee to advise him on any rights along the North Coast in future.

This committee will include representatives of the Natal Parks Board, the Council for the Habitat and certain Government departments.

HANDBOOK 14

Q. 945-6.

13 May 1975.

Referendum in connection with take-over
of kwaMashu

*14. Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether he has held a referendum for the residents of kwaMashu to establish their opinion in connection with the take-over of the township by the South African Bantu Trust; if so, (a) when and (b) with what result; if not,
- (2) whether he intends to hold such a referendum; if not, why not.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

- (1) No, but a request for kwaMashu to be incorporated in kwaZulu was received from the kwaMashu Urban Bantu Council. (a) and (b) fall away.
- (2) No. In view of the Government's policy that Bantu should wherever possible, reside within the area of their own national unit and enjoy the privileges attached thereto, it is not considered expedient, especially having regard to the favourable location of kwaMashu on the homeland border.

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2. 107

YOU'RE WRONG, DOCTOR

By GRAHAM LINSOTT

TODAY the Sunday Tribune publishes a map, obtained from highly authoritative sources, showing the areas of Natal and the KwaZulu homeland earmarked for mineral exploitation.

ABOVE: The report in last week's Sunday Tribune that started it all — and was denied by the chief of the Bantu Mining Corporation

RIGHT: The map — from highly authoritative sources — that proves the Tribune right

*107
Sun Tribune
18/5/75*

The map indicates a solid block of KwaZulu, stretching from Sordwana Bay to the Mozambique border and extending about 40 kilometres inland, where prospecting and mining could take place.

An official of the Botanical Research Institute in Pretoria, has been working for more than six months on a study of the coastline south of Mozambique to establish the impact mining could have on the ecology.

Dams

Early this week Dr A. A. von Maltitz, chairman of the Bantu Mining Corporation, told a Natal morning newspaper that a Sunday Tribune report that mining was being planned on the coastal stretch from Sordwana Bay to the Mozambique border was "completely incorrect."

The situation is similar to the controversy two years ago when officials of the Department of Water Affairs were found conducting preliminary surveys in Zululand's Umfolosi Game Reserve for the siting of three dams which would have wiped out more than 24 000 hectares — 240 square kilometres — of natural habitat.

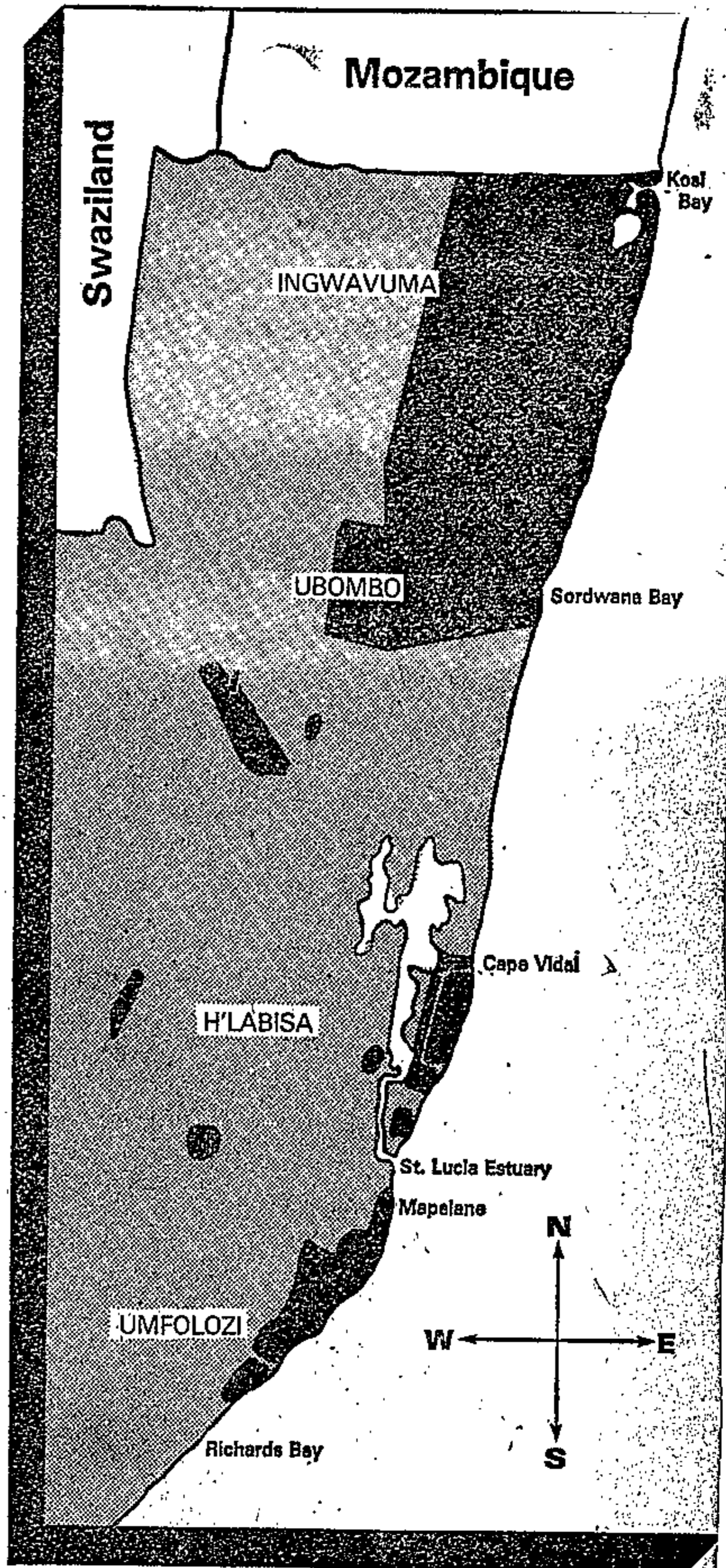
NEW MINING SHOCK

Typewriter
Adding Machines
Calculators
We always readily
available new or
reconditioned

By GRAHAM LINSOTT

DESPITE denials by the Minister of Mines, Dr Piet Koornhof, the Sunday Tribune can disclose today that mining development is being planned for the stretch of Zululand coast north of Sordwana Bay to the

PROSPECTORS OUT
IN FORCE
IN KWAZULU
DESPITE
KOORNHOF'S PLEDGE



The Government described drilling tests in the reserve as "routine" and insisted no decision had been taken, but there was an outcry from conservationists.

Some claimed plans for the dam were so advanced that the sites must already have been chosen.

Drilling stopped soon after, and the Government has still given no indication of where it plans to dam the Umfolosi River.

Conservationists fear that mining on the coast from Sordwana Bay to the Mozambique border could be disastrous to the ecology, particularly if the turtle nesting beaches in Tongaland were to be destroyed.

Several conservation bodies have made it clear they are not opposed to mining. But they fear that if it is allowed in "through the back door" irrevocable harm could be done.

Senate Hansard II 2694-6
20 May 1975

MINING OR PROSPECTING LICENCES IN
RESPECT OF ZULULAND COAST

SENATOR WINCHESTER asked the
Minister of Mines:

(1) (a) How many mining or prospecting licences have been approved in respect of the Zululand coast, (b) to which companies were the licences granted, (c) on what conditions and (d) in what specific areas;

(2) whether further licences will be granted; if so, for what purpose;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the outcome of the meeting on mining and prospecting developments on the Zululand coast held on 29 April 1975.

THE MINISTER OF MINES replied:

(1) (a) Three prospecting leases for heavy minerals were granted by my predecessors.

(b) (i) Gold Fields Mining and Development Company Ltd.

(ii) K.R.C. Resources S.A. (Pty.) Ltd., subsequently transferred to Kingsa Mineral Resources (Pty.) Ltd.

(iii) Titansa (Pty.) Ltd.

(c) The prospecting leases are subject to numerous conditions including very stringent conditions designed to ensure maximum protection of forest and vegetation. The lease holders are also bound by the conditions to take all precautionary measures prescribed by the Department of Forestry to prevent the formation of driftsands and to reclaim promptly any area on which driftsands may occur. The holders are further prohibited from disturbing, polluting or fouling or otherwise damaging any river, stream, water-course, etc., and it is an express condition of their respective leases that before vacating the prospecting areas, they must re-establish the vegetation thereon, where possible, and restore the surface of the area to its original level and state, as far as practicable, and fill in all prospecting excavations and open-cast workings or deal with them in such manner as the Chief Inspector of Mines in his discretion may direct.

(d) (i) A strip of State land, approximately 2 850 hectares in extent,

extending northwards from Prince of Wales Hill, that is just north of Cape Vidal, to a point just north of King Oscar Hill.

(ii) A strip of State land, approximately 1 800 hectares in extent, extending from a point just north of Mount Tabor to a point south of Cape Vidal.

(iii) A strip of State land, approximately 2 600 hectares in extent, situate between the southern boundary of St. Lucia Park and the northern boundary of Bantu Reserve No. 4.

(2) Following discussions at the meeting held on 29 April 1975 I undertook not to grant any further prospecting rights for heavy minerals between Richards Bay and a point still to be decided north of St. Lucia until the end of 1980, when the position will be reviewed. An application lodged by one of the companies concerned some 15 months ago for a small extension to the south of its existing prospecting lease area, has not yet been finalized.

(3) A Press announcement was made by me on 2 May 1975 and a copy thereof may be obtained from my department.

I may mention that prospecting rights for heavy minerals over Bantu Trust land on the northern coast of Natal have also been granted by the Bantu Mining Corporation. Particulars in respect of those rights may be obtained from the said Corporation. Arrangements have now been made with the Corporation, however, in terms of which there will be close consultation with the Department of Mines as regards the future granting of any prospecting or mining rights on the Natal coast.

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13. General comment

12. Should there be tutorial exercises?

have you found staff and tutors. Comment

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KwaZulu supermart chain plan

African Affairs Correspondent

Natal Mercury
20/5/75

A SUPERMARKET chain's plans to move into KwaZulu in partnership with Zulu traders and the KwaZulu Development Corporation were confirmed yesterday by Checkers and the Bantu Investment Corporation.

But a spokesman for the BIC emphasised that the proposal initiated by a National African Federated Chamber of Commerce resolution, would only become firm with the approval of the KwaZulu Government and organised African trade.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, head of the KwaZulu Government, has complained that Africans are forced to spend their money in White shops in White areas.

Calling for the establishment of commerce and industry, he has pointed out that the homeland could also benefit by the imposition of corporate tax on companies registered in KwaZulu.

A spokesman for Checkers told the Mercury yesterday that Checkers KwaZulu would not be a subsidiary of the Greatermans group, which owns the Checkers stores in White areas.

"It will be a KwaZulu public company unlisted on the Stock Exchange," he said.

'UNFAIR'

The supermarket plans were revealed yesterday by the Clermont tycoon, Mr. Zazi Kuzwayo, who quoted from a BIC document which he had come by.

He said the company would bring unfair competition to African areas and felt it was "morally wrong" under the Government's separate development policy.

The National African Federated Chamber of Commerce resolved last year to seek an association between African traders and a White chain of stores and this resolution was believed to have flowed out of the favourable impression made on African traders when Checkers helped Mr. Winnington Sabelo, an Umlazi businessman, set up his own supermarket.

According to a BIC letter which came to Mr. Kuzwayo's hands, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development has approved in principle that chainstores should be established in the homeland through the formation of "tri-companies."

The company structure, according to the letter, "would have to ensure a 51 percent majority shareholding to the White chain group and a 49 percent shareholding to KwaZulu citizens and the KwaZulu Development Corporation. Any issued or allotted shares that would be called for initially and not taken up by Zulu citizens will have to be taken up by the Corporation."

The board of directors, according to a memorandum submitted by Checkers, would be nominated by African Traders Ltd. and the Greatermans group, who own Checkers.

After the first 10 years, increases in share capital would be issued only to African traders until the percentage of share capital held by Greatermans had been reduced to 25 percent.

The memorandum also proposed that the initial share capital of Checkers KwaZulu be R200 000 of which one half will be issued to another public company, KwaZulu African Traders Ltd., the shares in which will be issued only to African traders in KwaZulu. The other half will go to Greatermans.

The KwaZulu Development Corporation will lend money to traders to enable them to buy shares.

A BIC spokesman said the memorandum had been designed as a basis for discussion on the principle and not on the details. "The approval of the KwaZulu Government and of the organised trade in KwaZulu" would have to be sought.

A Checkers spokesman said: "Our objective was to find a formula beneficial to the Black consumer and acceptable to African organised trade."

Primarily designed to give African consumers the benefit of low prices, the outlets would also be wholesalers for African businessmen.

He said the company would run and finance a training school for African traders.

ANNEXATION: JOBS WARNING TO TRIBESMEN

African Affairs Reporter ^{Mercury}
23/5/75

IZINGOLWENI — Tribesmen of Harding were yesterday warned that, if Chief Kaiser Matanzima annexed Harding, they would become Transkeian citizens and would not qualify for houses and work permits in Durban.

Mr. David Gasa, of Harding, the leader of the Umlazi Residents' Association, told this to

more than 400 tribesmen at a meeting held here.

He warned Chief Matanzima against any moves to try to annex Harding, suggesting that he annex Kokstad instead and leave KwaZulu alone.

The meeting, which was also attended by many local chiefs, was unanimous in rejecting the annexation of Harding by the Transkei.

Mr. E. A. Blose, vice-chairman of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, said all local chiefs who had been canvassed by the Transkei were to make affidavits which would be submitted to the KwaZulu Government.

The matter will be discussed by the regional authority in Port Shepstone on Monday, when Mr. Blose will reveal further information about the move to annex Harding.

Blacks, Whites on board of Umlazi supermarket

STAR 23/5/75

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Both Black and White businessmen will be appointed to the board of directors of a KwaZulu supermarket company with the Blacks holding a 50 percent interest, if the principle is approved by the KwaZulu government, a spokesman for the Bantu Investment Corporation said today.

This new development follows a statement in a BIC memorandum that the company structure would have to ensure a 51 percent majority shareholdings to a White supermarket chain group, and a 49 percent shareholding to KwaZulu citizens and the KwaZulu Development

Corporation.

The spokesman said. "It is my personal opinion that if the proposal is to be acceptable to the KwaZulu government then a 50 percent rather than 49 percent interest will have to be given."

The spokesman also confirmed a report in the Zulu-language newspaper "Ilanga," that if the proposal is accepted, the first supermarket will be built in Umlazi.

No details as to whom the directors will be could be given at this stage, he said, as the idea was at discussion level only.

The idea was put to the KwaZulu Government "about two months ago, and

they are still sitting on it," he said.

The proposal was initiated by a National African Federated Chamber of Commerce resolution to seek an association with the White chain group Checkers, after they successfully helped an Umlazi businessman to set up his own supermarket.

In the past Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has complained that Africans are forced to spend their money in White shops in White areas.

If approved, these new supermarkets will provide the same items to be found in the White supermarkets and apparently at the same prices.

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'Democracy for Whites'

Macrum
9/16/75 African Affairs Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said yesterday that Western democracy was designed for the benefit of the Whites.

Speaking at a meeting of the National Cultural Liberation Movement (Inkatha) at Lamontville, Chief Buthelezi said Africans needed a machinery which was indigenous to Africa.

He said the machinery would enable every African to make a contribution towards his or her liberation and for the entire African nation.

The Chief said it was not good enough for the White friends to moan and prophesy that Inkatha spelled the end of political opposition.

"In making these wild predictions they are jumping their guns, for we have never really rejected their partisan system. All we have said was that it is arrogant to say that only their Western partisan system is perfect under any circumstances."

PPANSACSD 18

Q - 1115 - 16

10 June 1975.

Hospital at Umlazi

*1. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether any progress has been made in regard to the establishment of a hos-

pital at Umlazi; if not, why not; if so, (a) what progress has been made and (b) when is it expected that building operations will commence.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

Yes.

(a) The ground works at the Umlazi Hospital were completed during the course of the preceding financial year.

(b) The contract is in two phases. The first phase, namely the structural work was commenced with building January 1975 whereafter the building operations will be undertaken.

Mr. W. V. RAW: Mr. Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon. the Minister, can he give us an indication of the expected date of occupation of the hospital?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: I cannot give any specific date, but the first phase will be completed in 18 months' time. The work is going according to schedule.

(1) 98
(2) 107



ZULUS PROTEST

OVER MOVE

African Affairs Reporter

Natal
12/16/75
NONGOMA—More than 40 Zulus from Harding and Port Shepstone arrived here yesterday to protest to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi against Chief Kaiser Matanzima's move to annex their areas.

Sworn affidavits signed by chiefs, indunas, members of the regional authority and members of the local African Chamber of Commerce were submitted to Chief Buthelezi.

The affidavits stated that they had been approached by Transkei Government officials to agree to the annexation.

They arrived in a convoy of cars carrying banners which read: We refuse to part with our land. Harding and Port Shepstone are not going to be annexed by the Transkei.

They assured Chief Buthelezi that they were loyal to the Zulu Government and the King.

Chief Buthelezi was invited by the delegation to visit the South Coast so that Zulus in the area could demonstrate their solidarity against the Transkei.

The South Coast African Chamber of Commerce submitted petitions to the Chief protesting about inadequate transport and a spate of removals in the area to pave the way for White corridors.

Chief Buthelezi said that the affidavits would be considered by the executive council next week and he would also inform the Paramount Chief.

(107)

Daily Dispatch 12/6/75

Homeland investments to be protected — Adendorff

PIETERMARITZBURG — The South African Government guaranteed industrialists against any loss if political circumstances forced them to abandon their ventures in the homelands, white businessmen were told.

The managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation, Dr J. Adendorff, told guests at the Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Commerce's monthly luncheon it was imperative that more white enterprise involve itself in the economic development of black homelands.

The target the BIC had set itself for the current year implied a considerable acceleration of activities involving expenditure of R56m.

But much more was needed to accomplish the target, Dr Adendorff said.

He added that the establishment of industries was being encouraged in 30 growth points in border areas as well as the homelands, but the establishment of industries at other was also encouraged on condition they did not require provision of expensive infra-structure.

Ten foreign companies had begun ventures in Isithebe, on the north coast in the KwaZulu homeland, and Babelegi — the biggest industrial growth point within the homelands — near Hammanskraal.

Considerable mining potential existed in the homelands, especially in the Northern and Western Transvaal. KwaZulu and the Transkei had limited mining potential, but the new Bantu Mining Corporation was engaged in prospecting work and encouraging big mining concerns to prospect for minerals in KwaZulu.

Dr Adendorff said about 120 000 black male workers would enter South Africa's labour market annually and 60 000 workers would be absorbed through normal growth of the country's economy. Employment for the other 60 000 would have to be created in the homelands.

"These posts must be created within homelands or on their borders so as to accommodate the blacks within their own homelands under economically viable conditions where they are enabled politically as well as economically to fulfil the role of citizens of emerging

nations, Dr Adendorff said.

He added that Development corporations with multi-racial boards would be established in each of the black homelands.

The corporations with limited functions initially would be established later this year.

"The corporations will be controlled by boards of directors consisting of knowledgeable white and black members," he said.

"This step will ensure direct involvement by the various homeland authorities and will lead to greater understanding and a further increase in development tempo.

Dr Adendorff said that although his corporation felt that economic development in the homelands must be accomplished by the blacks themselves with the aid of the corporation, "it has been found that the blacks are generally unable or unwilling to tackle new undertakings of large format."

He said that if a large portion of the African market in the year 2000 was available in the homelands the market there would be bigger than the whole European market of today.

— DDC-SAPA.

... crash.

A moderate chief who has to talk of violence

5792 16/6/75

NONGOMA — This one-horse town in the dusty hills is the temporary capital of a proposed country whose leader hopes it will never exist.

The country is kwazulu, one of the African homelands that the Government of South Africa is trying to create.

The leader is Gatsha Buthelezi, an hereditary Zulu chief who has become the most articulate public spokesman for African yearnings in this country.

On one wall of Buthelezi's modest office hang pictures of Prime Minister

send anyone else to prison.

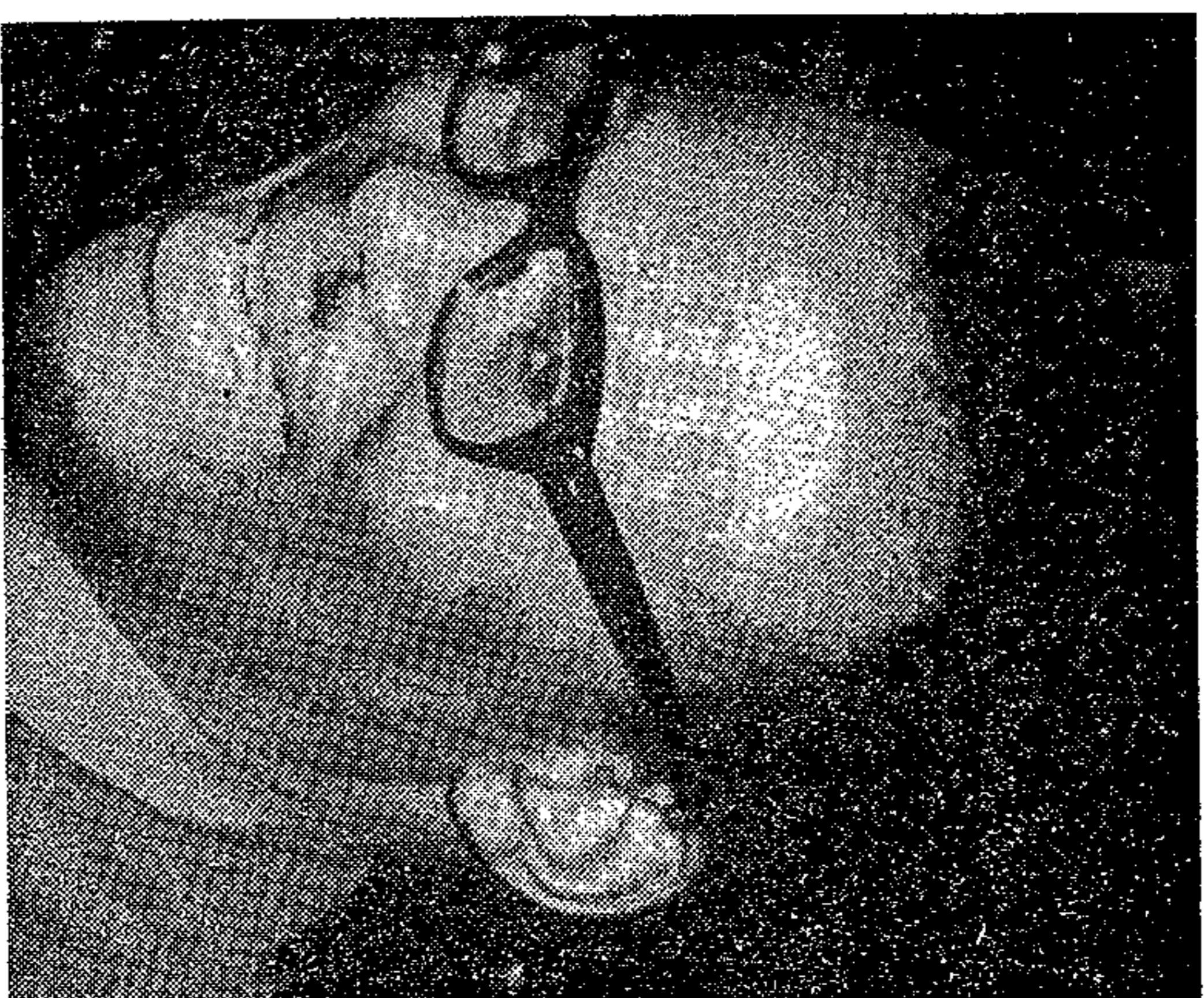
And he totally rejects the idea of homelands.

"This is one country," Chief Buthelezi said in an interview.

His aim is a multi-racial South Africa, in which all races share economic and political power.

That seems a dim and distant goal in a place where the White minority holds 87 percent of the land and a total monopoly of power. How did he think it could be achieved?

"We can struggle for it, as American Blacks do. It's not something we're going to get on a platter.



CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI

A YANK IN KWAZULU

— New York Times

Columnist
ANTHONY LEWIS

Mr B J Vorster and other South African officials.

On others are pictures of the late Dr Martin Luther King and of Chief Buthelezi with the banned leader of a banned organization.

CONTRADICTION

The pictures symbolise Buthelezi's contradictory situation. As chief executive councillor of kwazulu he is part of the official system of separate development, in which Blacks are supposed to find rights and eventually nationality in their homelands.

But he uses his position to say things that would

I have no illusions about it.

"People may lose their lives."

At a meeting of homeland leaders with the Prime Minister last January, he warned that there might be "civil disobedience and disruption of services in this land" if Black frustrations were not eased.

Mr Vorster took sharp exception to those words, saying South Africa would remain a country of law and order.

But in the interview Chief Buthelezi remarked: "What else is there to do?"

Asked about the possibi-

lity of violence, he said: "Where are the tools for it?"

"I am opposed to violence. But it's something you cannot rule out, or predict. Strikes and so forth have not led to violence so far.

"But in this explosive country it could easily happen. The Government complains that I seem to want violence because I talk about it so much. That's not true. I just try to warn them that their whole conduct must lead to it."

Chief Buthelezi is a charismatic figure, 48 years old but younger-looking, with a fringe beard, muscular, with a flow of words interrupted by an occasional large laugh.

He laughed when asked whether his outspokenness could get him in trouble.

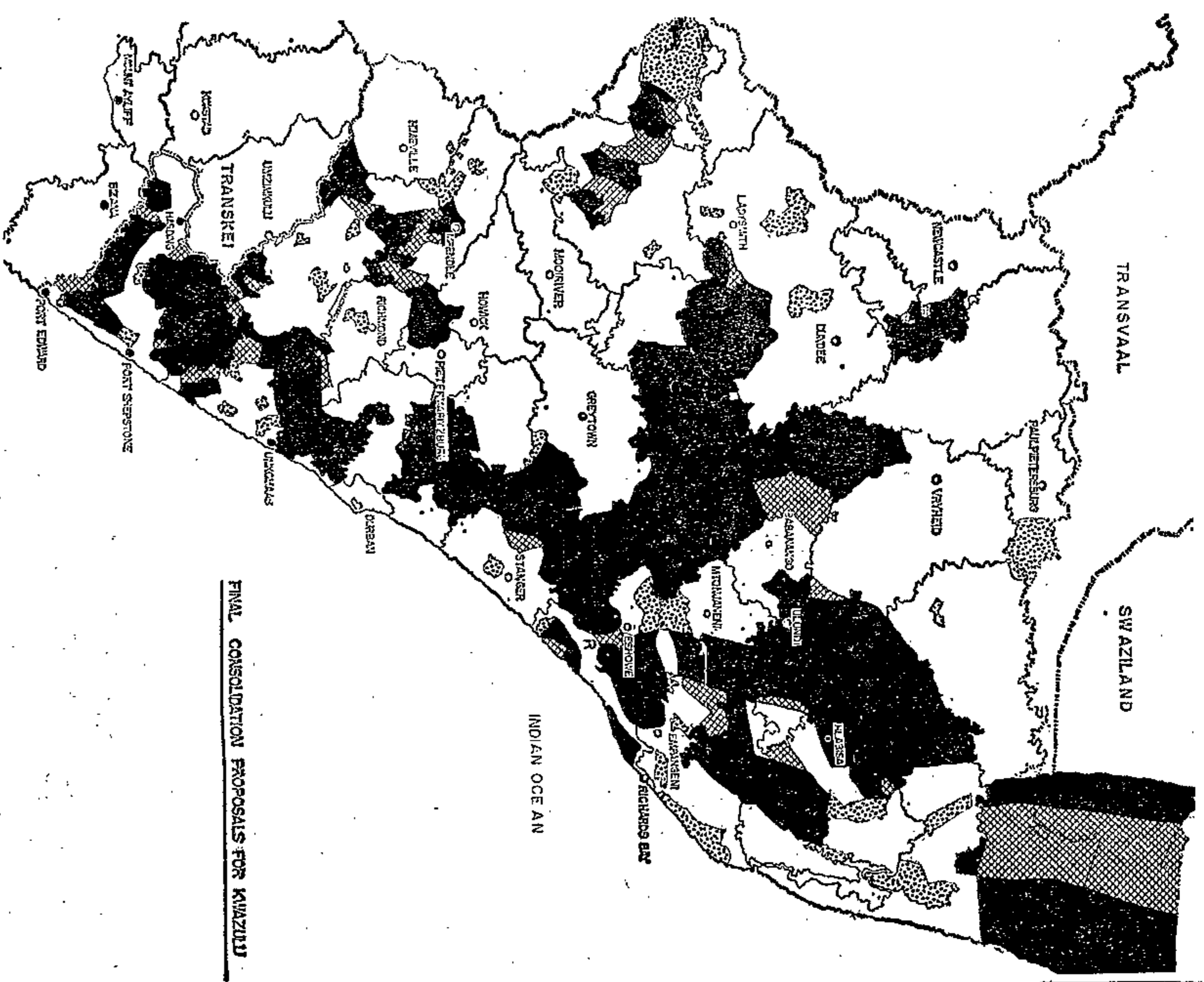
"Oh, they have the power to do anything," he said. "But in terms of their own myths, how can they do anything to me?"

By "myths" he meant the Government's argument that Blacks can have political rights in their own homelands, though millions in fact live in cities.

PROFOUND

The territory called kwazulu consists of 40 different little areas, spotted among White land, in eastern South Africa just under the border with Mozambique.

The Frelimo victory over Portugal in Mozambique has had a "pro-



FINAL CONSOLIDATION PROPOSALS FOR KWAZULU

found" psychological effect on South African Blacks, Buthelezi claims.

But he warned against thinking that "we can get rid of Whites as in a colonial situation."

"It's their country, too," he admitted.

"If it comes to confrontation, it will be a Pyrrhic victory for whoever wins, White or Black."

He said Mr Vorster's new policy of Detente had brought changes here, but so far more in manner than in the substance of rights.

Asked what the government could do, realistic, to convince him that it was prepared for genuine change, the chief said:

"First, provide a free and compulsory education for our children."

Africans now must pay for books and other school facilities, unlike Whites, and school is not compulsory for their children.

"Second, give professional people, at least, equal pay. To treat doctors and lawyers alike would not bankrupt the country. Third, end one of the

most iniquitous things in the country — the migrant labour controls that separate people from their families."

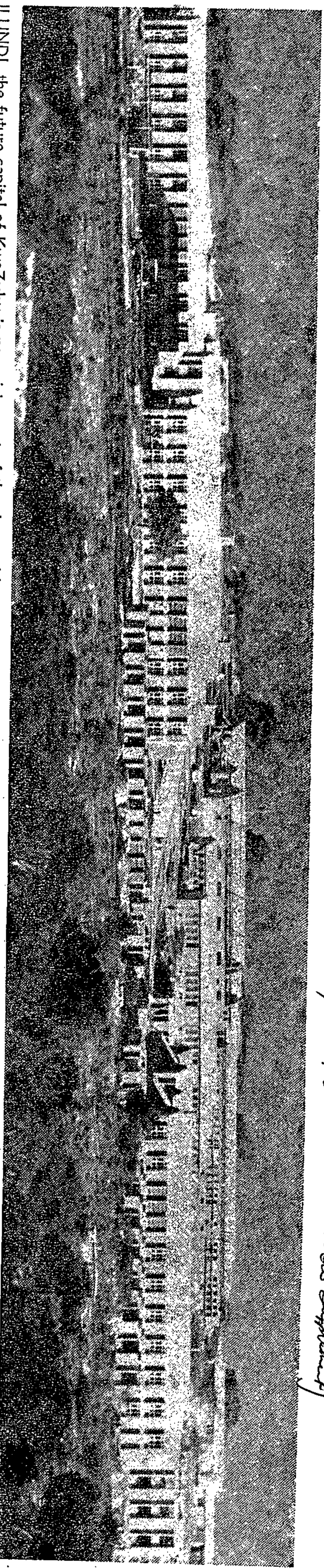
To an American those must seem modest demands, and Gatsha Buthelezi a moderate man.

Some younger Africans think, indeed, that he is too moderate. But so far, at least, the Government regards him as a provocative radical.

A shift in that view could tell a good deal about the hope for peaceful change in South Africa.

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Natal Mercury 17/6/75 (industrial show supplement)



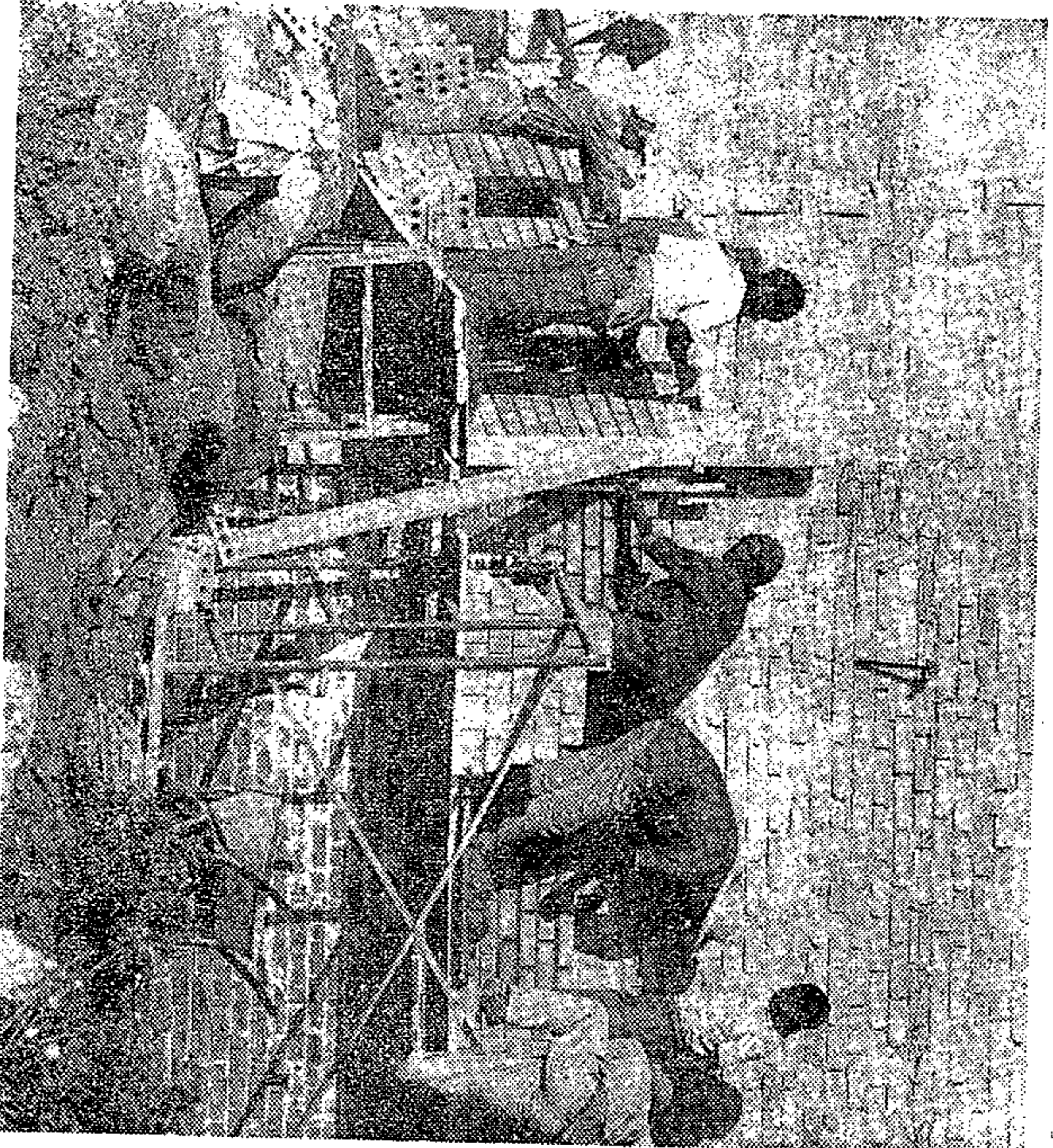
ULUNDI, the future capital of Kwazulu, is now rising out of the thornveld on a site near the White Umfolosi River. The buildings seen in the picture are office blocks for officials and members of the diplomatic corps. Later they will be converted into schools and hostels.

A new city rises

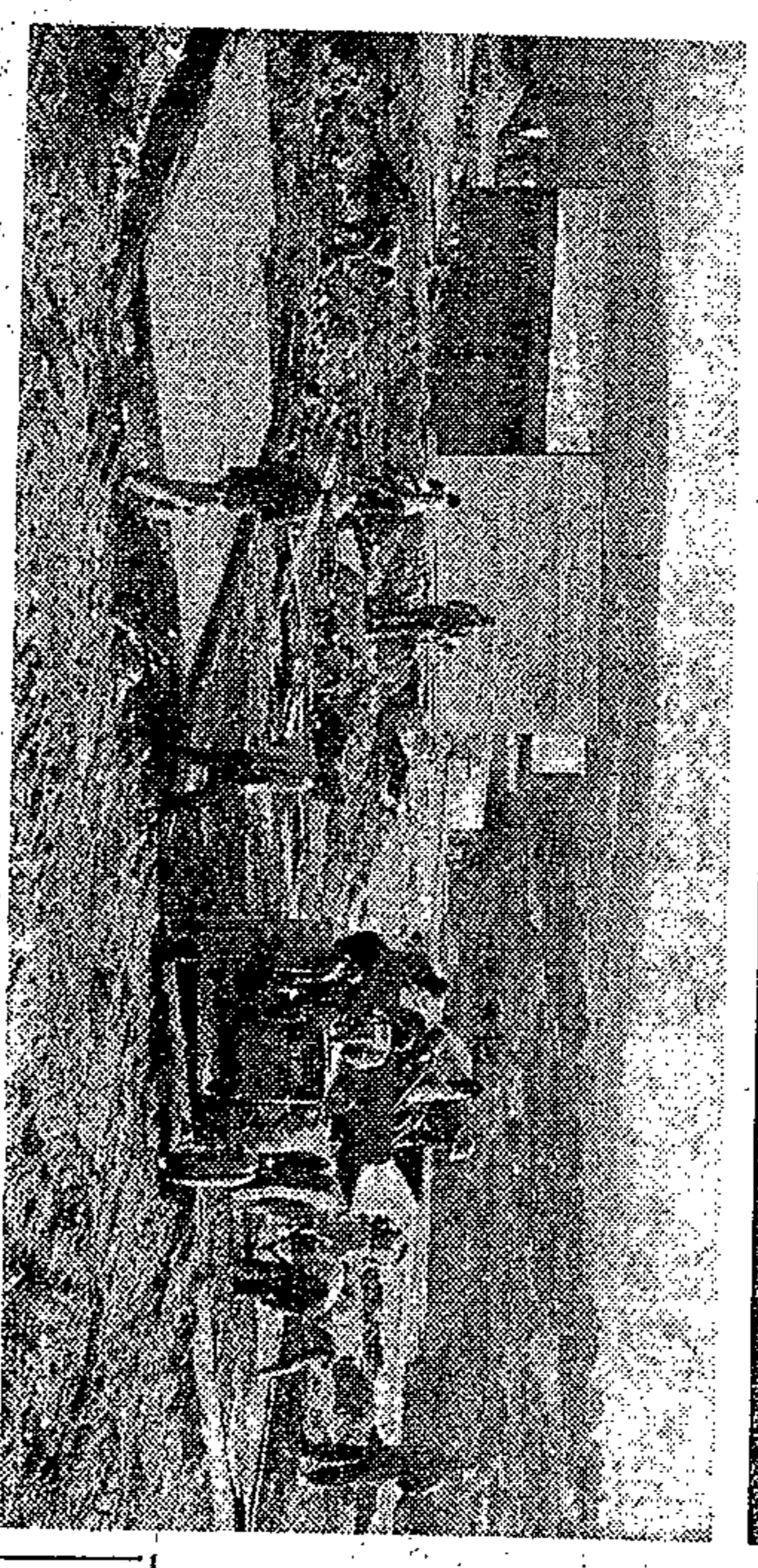
RISEING out of what was the scene of the last great battle between British and Zulu forces is Kwazulu's new administrative, legislative and administrative centre on the hillsides of Ulundi. Phase one, which is expected to be completed by the end of the year, will cost about R4-million and is being carried out by a consortium of LTA and Giniaker. The Bantu Investment Corporation is also involved in the construction of some of the buildings.

Phase two will start in August and will take another two or three years. Meanwhile 1 600 men — 200 tradesmen and 800 labourers — have built tar roads, 300 family houses, hostels for 2 000 pupils and for students in the primary and high schools, a shopping centre and a post office. Under construction are an assembly hall, a creche, a clinic, a community centre and football ground.

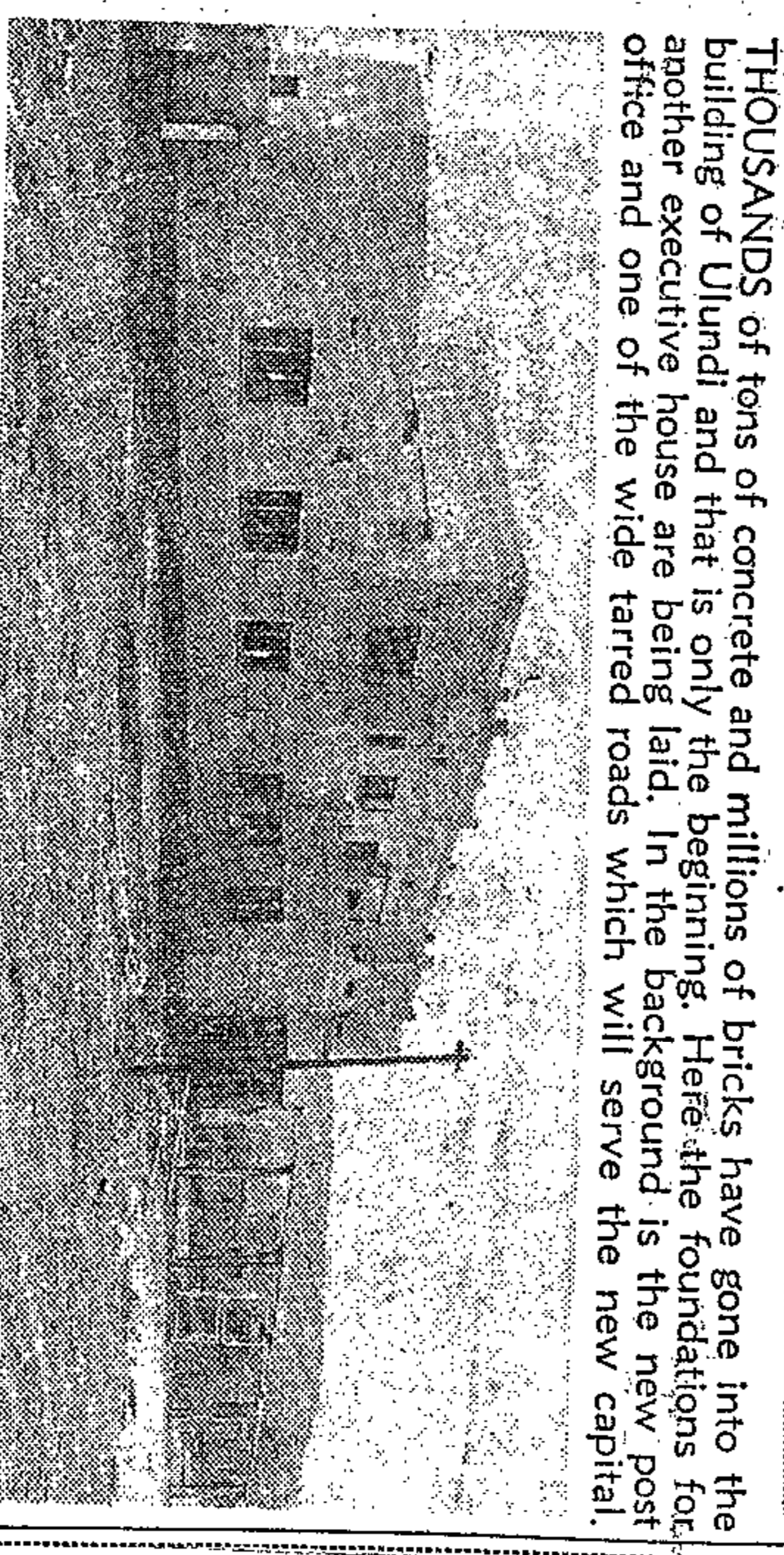
Ten executive houses are also being built for members of the Kwazulu Government. The houses will have wall to wall carpeting, dishwashers, air conditioners, electric stoves and fridges. For this giant project 7 million bricks have been required to date and of these 4.1 million were made on site at the rate of 30 000 a day. Most of the tradesmen are Africans or Coloureds. Each has two labourers and an apprentice. The apprentices are chosen from the labourers who show an aptitude.



AFRICAN tradesmen laying bricks at one of the 13 office blocks. They are part of a work force of about 1 000 Coloured and African tradesmen, apprentices and labourers employed on this giant project.

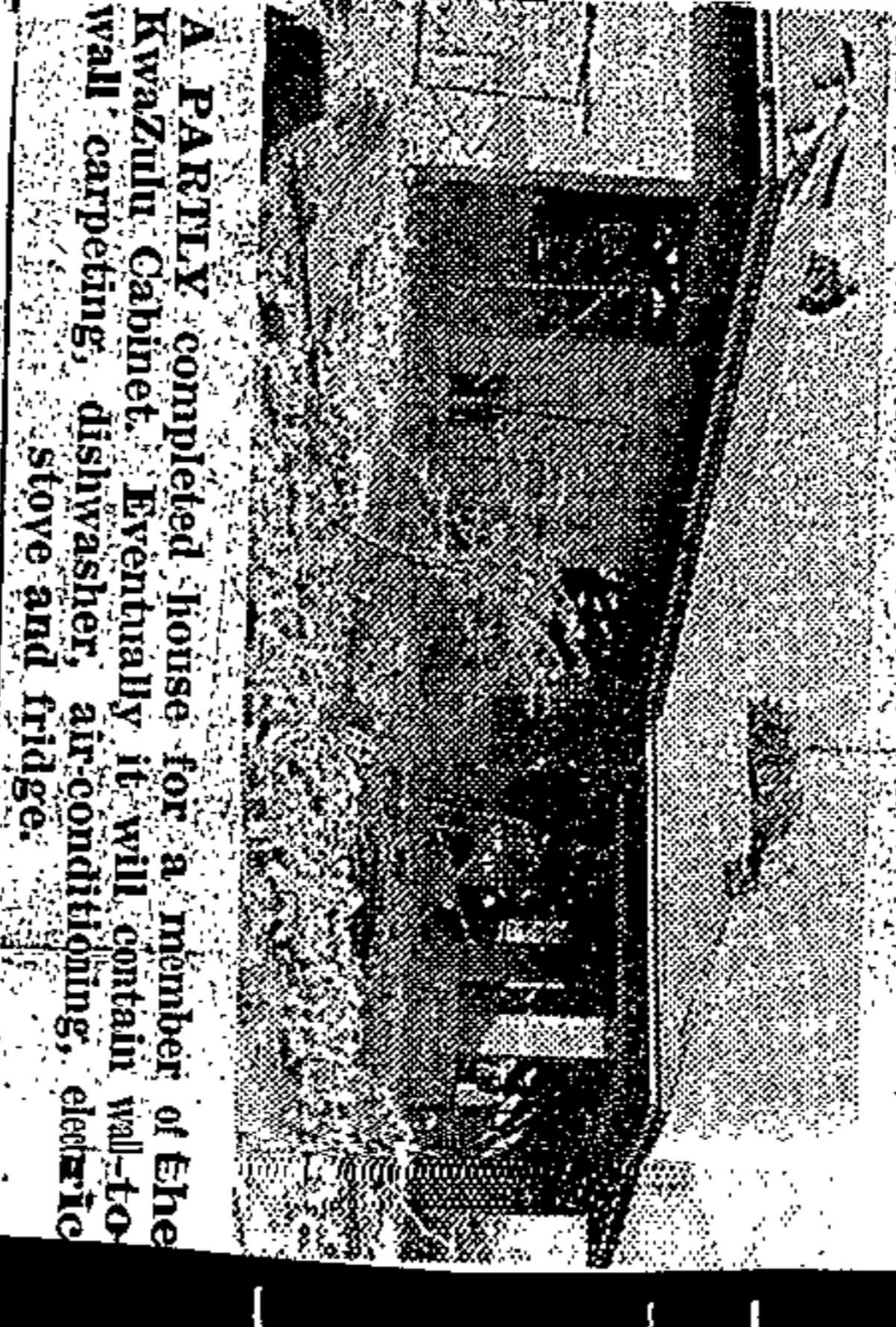


THOUSANDS of tons of concrete and millions of bricks have gone into the building of Ulundi and that is only the beginning. Here the foundations for another executive house are being laid. In the background is the new post office and one of the wide tarred roads which will serve the new capital.



THE NEW palace of the Paramount Chief Prince Goodwill has been sited nearer to the Swaziland border than his present home just outside Nongoma. It is being built by the Bantu Investment Corporation at a cost of about R300 000.

ULUNDI is not the only point of development in Kwazulu, there is also considerable industrial development at Isithebe near Mandini. Here eleven factories have come into production of a wide variety of products including pressure stoves, truck bodies, wooden health sandals, fibre glass gutters and fascia boards, lead drain pipes, concrete pipes, refrigerators and small industrial motors. The labour force at Isithebe is 600. Some were brought in as key personnel from factories operating in the large centres of the country while many of the artisans were trained at the industrial school there. The courses take 11 weeks and the men are trained in carpentry, bricklaying, welding, sheet metal work and electrical wiring. Once trained they can work in Isithebe if they wish or they can find employment in other parts of Kwazulu. Here they are accepted as qualified tradesmen, there is no job reservation in the homelands.



A PARTLY completed lounge for a member of the Kwazulu Cabinet. Eventually it will contain wall-to-wall carpeting, dishwasher, air-conditioning, electric stove and fridge.

Natal Mercury
By BILL FAILL 17/6/78 (Zululand Standard)
ALTHOUGH the controversy over mining operations in the Zululand coastal dunes has been muted for several weeks now, the issue is far from settled.

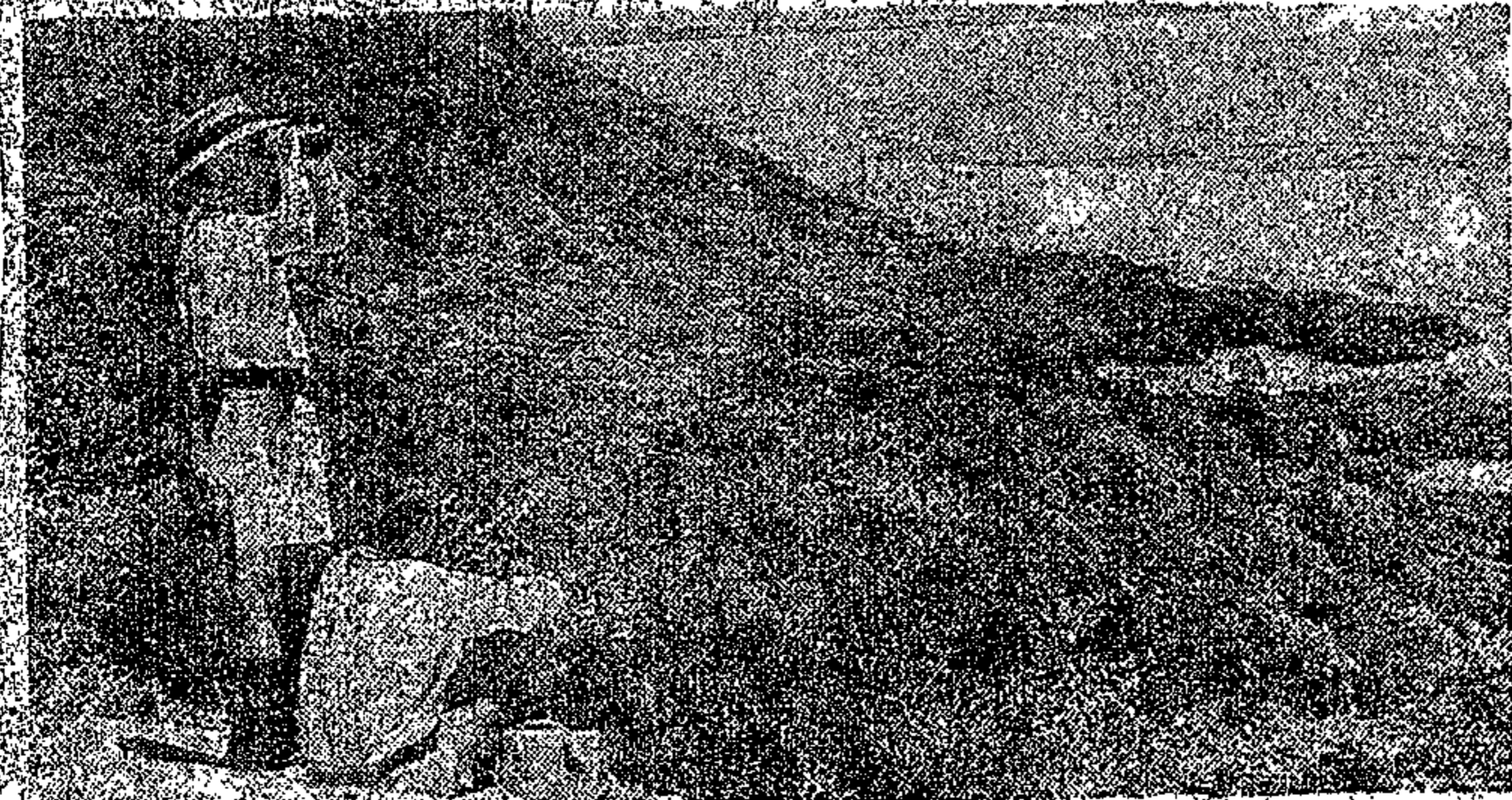
It seems clear from every angle that interference with coastal dunes is fraught with peril.

It is disastrous if destruction of natural vegetation is followed by inadequate measures to stabilise dunes, says Professor Trevor Steimle, road sand-free.

The economic situation on the Zululand coast is quite clear. The mineral concentrations that matter occur between Richards Bay and St. Lucia. These deposits represent the largest proven reserves of heavy minerals of this type in the world over a 2,000 hectare area.

cial advantages to the country of exploiting minerals in the Mapelane area might outweigh those of undisturbed nature conservation," Mr. Robertson quoted the Minister as saying.

The Minister, he says, backed this up with the ruling of the Depart-



THE threatened dunes of the Zululand coast. Can they be mined without irretrievable damage? Here NPB rangers study Lake St. Lucia.

of the University of Durban Westville.

From south of Perth on the west coast of Australia, Dr. E. A. F. Heydorn of Durban's Aquarium personally reports very deleterious developments.

Closer to home, and perhaps on a scale we can better comprehend, many commuters from Durban's northern suburbs will bear witness to the mess which resulted when vegetation was removed on Snell Parade.

Stability now reigns along this approach to town, but for a very long time Corporation lorries had to use the main 2,000 hectare area.

It is estimated that during the next 20 years, R2000 million in foreign exchange could be earned, according to Mr. M. T. de Waal, general manager of the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa.

DISPUTE

Unfortunately, this is the area most disputed by the conservationists. The mature climax vegetation of the Mapelane Forest is said to be irreplaceable, an asset of both use and beauty.

The sensitive state of St. Lucia has been a topic for years now. Exposure of the dunes fringing the eastern shore and the Mkusi swamps could tilt the balance fatally, by allowing the spread of sand inland.

On the other hand, R2000 million is at stake, with the northern limit of the mining area ending 24km south of Mapelane, according to Mr. de Waal.

SENTENCE

This limitation of area was not always the case, says Mr. F. C. Robertson, retired chairman of the Veld Trust, writing recently in an American magazine.

He reports that in 1972, the then Minister of Planning gave a verdict that was like a death sentence on Mapelane.

In the opinion of the Government, the financing of Mines which

was not prepared to agree to the reservation of the Mapelane area or any part thereof as a nature reserve or as a botanical garden."

If this indeed was the attitude of the authorities at the outset, then we must indeed thank the conservationists for their efforts.

The official case now rests on the claim that landscape and vegetation can be fully restored after mining operations. This process is described by Mr. de Waal.

DREDGERS


The method of mining will be in accordance with a new technique perfected in Australia — that of using dredgers.

In the case of Richards Bay, it is proposed to build a series of dams in the dunes, 30 metres above sea level.

Two dredgers will pump the sand from the front of the dam to a concentration plant also floating in the dam — where the heavy minerals will be extracted in the wet and the remaining sand — 90 percent of the original quantity — pumped to the rear of the dam.

In such a way the dam will be eaten away from one side and filled on the other, thus forming a continuous operation in the dune area without any discharge to the sea or adjoining water courses.

Sugar
107



Opportunities with sugar

Natal Mercury 17/6/5 (Zulu Supplement)

Financial Editor

DURING the next 10 years an area of 15 000 ha, with a potential of 75 000 tons of sugar, may be used for growing sugar cane in KwaZulu and the area could be enlarged to 30 000 ha.

This is the view of Mr. Anson Lloyd, the immediate past president of the South African Sugar Millers Association.

Mr. Lloyd said that the sugar industry had already given active attention to the development of sugar cane farming in KwaZulu. The industry had made R10 million available to assist small growers with low interest loans.

In addition, three new, fully equipped, farmer training centres had been provided in KwaZulu at a cost of R500 000.

LAND

Plans were now being investigated, in consultation with the KwaZulu authorities, with the aim of developing blocks of land where trained Zulu

cane farmers could be settled.

Also, committees had been set up at all the sugar mills to assist African and Indian cane farmers with any problems they might have.

Mr. Lloyd said that sugar was one of the few crops with which a Zulu farmer could make money but he would have to farm at least 10ha. A smaller plot would not be viable.

COST

It cost about R550 to put one hectare under cane. If the price of machinery and other requirements were included, this figure could rise to R1 000.

The Sugar Association has to do the hard

work and financing but we do not have large capital sums to spend.

Mr. Lloyd stressed that the Sugar Association was not looking at KwaZulu from the point of view of self-interest but only as an area where expansion could take place.

At present there was no intention of building a sugar mill in KwaZulu. This highlighted the problem of getting cane to a mill. Roads had to be built and transport provided.

Also, the majority of Zulus preferred to work in the towns or factories leaving the farms to their women or children.

It would not be easy to get the Zulus to change their pattern of life.

Arab loan offer to KwaZulu

C.T. - 17/6/75

Cape Times Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — KwaZulu was one of the two homelands offered loans of up to R100m on behalf of a London-based Arab trust, it was learnt yesterday.

According to one source, the second homeland was the Transkei, but the Transkei's Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, denied receiving an offer.

Offers were made by Mr David Mort, managing director of a real estate and development company, following preliminary discussions with the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr Braam Raubenheimer.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said yesterday: "I have been in correspondence with Mr Mort, but I need to know more about the conditions of the offer before I can make a firm commitment."

Zulus ^{RDM} get big Arab aid offer

17/8/75

① Capital
② 101
③ 103
④ 107

By
PATRICK LAURENCE

KWAZULU was one of the two homelands offered loans of up to R100-million on behalf of the London-based Arab Trust, it was learnt yesterday.

According to one source, the second homeland was the Transkei, but the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday denied receiving an offer.

"I know of no such offer and I would certainly have known about it if the Arabs had offered the Transkei money," he said.

INTERVIEW

The offers were made by Dr David Mort, managing director of a real estate and development company, following preliminary discussions with the deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr Braam Raubenheimer.

Mr Raubenheimer confirmed yesterday he had been approached by Dr Mort and had advised him to approach either the homeland governments or the Bantu Investment Corporation or the Xhosa Development Corporation.

The Minister meets Dr Mort again today for further talks after weekend reports about the offer of Arab money to homelands, and a request by Dr Mort for a second interview.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said yesterday: "I have been in correspondence with Dr Mort, but I need to know more about the

conditions of the offer before I can make a firm commitment."

Under present conditions, homelands are free to raise their own loans but only to the limit of their own sources of revenue (R18-million in the case of KwaZulu). But once they are independent — as the Transkei will be next year — that limit falls away.

Dr Mort said of the Arab Trust yesterday: "It is interested in the welfare of Black African states. It has already made loans to Ivory Coast, Senegal and Nigeria. One of the homelands was advised to contact Ivory Coast to check on the trust's bona fides."

Among the conditions which the trust would set for any loan of money to the homelands would be:

- A guarantee for its loan.
- A specific project for any money lent.
- Satisfaction that the project was feasible.
- A low rate of interest, "say about 10 per cent."

Dr Mort said the trust would probably only accept a guarantee for repayments from the SA Government.

He added: "If we get any specific proposal from a homeland for a development project, we will go back to the Treasury to try to negotiate a guarantee."

Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said yesterday he would be interested to learn more about the offer and invited Dr Mort to contact him to discuss it.

Doctor hits at migrant labour

The Star Bureau
LONDON — Surgeon and missionary Dr Anthony Barker marked his return to Britain after 30 years at the Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital at Nqutu in Northern Zululand with a devastating attack on South Africa's labour policies.

Addressing a group of theological students at Birmingham's Queen's College yesterday, he described the practice of migratory labour as "one of the most terribly damaging social phenomena in South Africa today."

Dr Barker, who is to receive an honorary doctor of laws degree at Birmingham University next month, was recently made a Commander of the British Empire for his services to medicine.

POOR

He said people in the Nqutu area were becoming poorer each year, and the fields were steadily declining in fertility. On any one day, 70 percent of adult males were absent from their homes and families.

Two-thirds of a man's wages were needed to keep him in the city, but in 1970-72 the average wage in the Nqutu district was around R13.60. This had to do for a family of seven or eight.

"It is not surprising that one-third of children under five weigh less than the minimum generally considered necessary for normal growth. Forty percent show actual stunting," he said.

Dr Barker earned his medical degree in Birmingham before settling in Africa in 1945.

He said he felt "disquiet" over the take-over by the authorities of the hospitals, but his years in Africa had been well worth while.

He said he had been a "gadfly buzzing in the heart of South Africa."

Natal Mercury 25/6/75 (101)

How Ntuzuma has grown up

African Affairs Correspondent

THE KWAZULU Government has built 1 018 houses, four schools, a magistrate's office, and an enormous reservoir and sewage disposal works at Ntuzuma, near Kwa Mashu, states Mr. Monty Ellis, director of the Department of Works.

Asked about 2 000 houses reported to be standing empty in the township while thousands of Zulus lived as squatters, Mr. Ellis said the township did not have 2 000 houses.

"We have 1 018 occupied, 696 under construction and, in the past two months, 153 were handed over for occupation," he said in an interview yesterday.

Five years ago, the Department of Bantu Administration began to clear squatters from three farms now forming Ntuzuma.

The first need was to house the squatters.

"There was a pressing need to house people so we pumped water in from Kwa Mashu to temporary reservoirs.

"This supply was temporary, and could not meet the needs of a township that will eventually have 10 000 houses.

"But we built 883 houses occupied on that water supply.

"Our water at Ntuzuma comes from the Corporation's sources in Reservoir Hills and necessitated the laying of a big main over miles of rough terrain and the construction of two major reservoirs and a pump station.

"The KwaZulu Government took over the township about two years ago, but the permanent water supply only became available in November.

"Since then, we have stepped up our building programme, but I must add that high tenders for the water project prompted us to have it handled departmentally, which delayed it."

Any squatters now in the Ntuzuma area were new and illegal.

Mr. Ellis said the KwaZulu Government could have housed the people before the services were provided, but "this would have been irresponsible. Can you imagine the diseases that this could

Chief hits at split in Zulu trade plan

(107)

Natal
Mercury
25/6/75

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI has come out strongly in favour of tri-companies and White aid in KwaZulu and warns the African Chamber of Commerce not to attempt to create a split between his Government and African traders.

He was commenting yesterday on the Chamber's rejection of a move by Checkers, the supermarket chain, to set up a KwaZulu company on a 50-50 share basis with African traders.

Prompted by a resolution by the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce last year to seek an association with a White chain store, the Checkers' deal offers benefits to the Black community.

But the Natal chamber, Inyanda, has rejected the project because, say some members, it fears White competition.

Chief Buthelezi told the Mercury he was considering the dissolution of the liaison committee he established to act as a link between his Government and Zulu commerce.

He felt it was serving no purpose if the president of Inyanda, Mr. Patrick Gumede, felt he could by-pass the committee.

The Chief said Mr. Gumede, a committee member, had favoured the tri-company concept which involves a White company, African traders and the Bantu Investment Corporation in a peripheral role.

RESISTANCE

"Mr. Gumede's job, as a member of the liaison committee, was to report the Cabinet's views to Inyanda."

Instead, Mr. Gumede led the chamber's resistance to the new development.

"Now," said the Chief, "Mr. Gumede wants to bring his executive committee to see me, instead of reporting back to the liaison committee."

This he could not allow, and he warned against division which might retard Zulu development.

He rejected the view that the tri-company concept, which could herald the establishment of a number of viable businesses in the homeland, could be "construed as White interference. This is simply not valid," he said.

ADVANTAGES

Enumerating some of the advantages, he said a tri-company deal offered:

- Low prices to the consumer, who would also be offered a wide range of goods.
- Corporate tax for the KwaZulu Government and a booster to homeland economics.
- Employment for Zulus and decent salaries.
- Training for Zulus from counterhand level to management.
- Business involvement and participation through shares and decision-making.
- Dividends for investors and ultimate takeover of the KwaZulu based company by a consortium of African shareholders.
- Wholesale services to Zulu retailers.

The Chief emphasised that tri-company stores would be built in selected areas and would not be allowed to put Zulu traders out of business.

Noting that the scheme would do much to keep Zulu money in Zulu areas, Chief Buthelezi also called on Africans to make use of the expertise being offered.

Umlazi
1/6/75

UMLAZI WILL HAVE ITS OWN FIRE SERVICE

African Affairs Correspondent

UMLAZI, the homeland township near Durban, will soon have its own fire station and Zulu firemen, said the district's Chief Magistrate, Mr. Arthur Nobel, yesterday.

Earlier this week 200 people at Clermont lost their wooden packing-case huts in a blaze that was extinguished finally by the Pinetown Fire Brigade.

Yesterday the Mercury learned that Umlazi, with a population of more than 250 000, has a small fire-fighting service run by the township's Engineer's Department.

The Magistrate added that arrangements were being made at present with the Corporation to train Zulu firemen. The fire station would be built within a year.

Mr. S. Borquin, director of the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board, said the townships of Kwa Mashu, Lamont and Chesterville were served by the Corporation firemen nearest to them.

He said he could recall only two occasions in about 40 years when it had been necessary to call the fire brigade to Lamont.

The Durban North fire station serves Kwa Mashu, and an official estimated that it took 10 to 15 minutes for a fire engine to reach the heart of that township.

Mr. Borquin said he could not recall a major fire. Most were small blazes, easily controlled by the occupants or by firemen.

He did not envisage fire services being established in Port Natal townships. He felt the Corporation's service was adequate and the fire record in the townships did not suggest need for a fire service.

'I'll resign' offer made to chief

Natal Mercury Reporter 2/6/7

PIETERMARITZBURG—The president of the African Chamber of Commerce in Natal, Mr. Patrick Gumede, yesterday offered to resign following a claim by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi that the Chamber was attempting to create a split between his Government and African traders.

Chief Buthelezi's statement followed a rejection of a tri-company concept by the Chamber.

The tri-company plan would involve a White company, Black

traders and the Bantu Investment Corporation in a peripheral role.

The Chamber rejected the plan because some members feared White competition.

Mr. Gumede said he had the highest confidence and respect for Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. He wanted to point out, however, that he had not expressed a personal view when opposing the concept, but was merely conveying the chamber's resistance to the idea.

"I deny that the chamber is

attempting to create a division between the KwaZulu Government and African traders. Our aim is to work towards an economically powerful State," Mr. Gumede said.

"Our chamber has always given Chief Buthelezi its wholehearted support."

He said he would step down as president of the chamber if Chief Buthelezi considered him the instigator of a move to cause disunity.

THE ARITHMETIC OF ZULU EDUCATION IS FAR FROM SIMPLE

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Natal Mercury
28/6/75

USING conventional building and teaching methods, KwaZulu will have to spend considerably more than R1 000 million over the next five years just to keep up with its school population explosion.

These sobering statistics were presented to Zulu Cabinet members and educationists this week by Mr. Johan Buys, the noted educationist and industrial training expert.

But he is not simply a prophet of doom. He suggested a solution that could well be applied to all race groups.

During an interview with the Natal Mercury yesterday, Mr. Buys outlined the problems confronting African education and explained the ideas of Miss Helen Parkhurst which he felt would go a long way toward overcoming the obstacles.

RATIOS

A member of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's planning committee, Mr. Buys used figures presented by several authorities. He pointed out that in Zulu primary schools the pupil-teacher ratio was 63 to one, and in substandards it was 100 to one.

By Standards V and VI the ratio had been reduced minimally to 55 to one.

He recalled that the

TIM MUL, African Affairs Correspondent discusses a problem that could well take R1 000 million to solve.

1974 student enrollment in Zulu schools was more than 570 000, and quoting Mr. M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration, he pointed out that the school-going age group would be about 30 per cent of the total African population by 1980.

Concentrating on Zulul, Mr. Buys said there were now about 4 800 000 and there would be, by 1980, more than five million. This meant that in five years time would be about 1 500 000 Zulus of school-going age.

"Now, what does this mean? The Department of Indian Affairs has estimated that to build a school for 1 000 pupils costs about a R1 million, and this does not include equipment.

"So, if we have a million pupils and we place 1 000 to a school we will have to build one school every one and three-quarter days throughout the year.

"At a cost of R1 million per school, we are going to have to find the astronomical sum of R1 000 million to erect buildings only."

At least 20 000 teachers would have to be trained by 1980, or about 4 000 a year.

"Even if we use the

highly unsatisfactory double-session system through the country then at least 500 schools will have to be built by 1980 and 1 000 teachers trained."

Faced with this immense task KwaZulu would have to turn away from conventional means to make maximum use of its educational resources.

The Dalton plan, devised by the American teacher, Helen Parkhurst, was founded on the premise that no two individuals were alike, and Mr. Buys submitted its basic principles.

Under the plan the school timetable is partly or wholly scrapped to permit pupils to progress at their own rate.

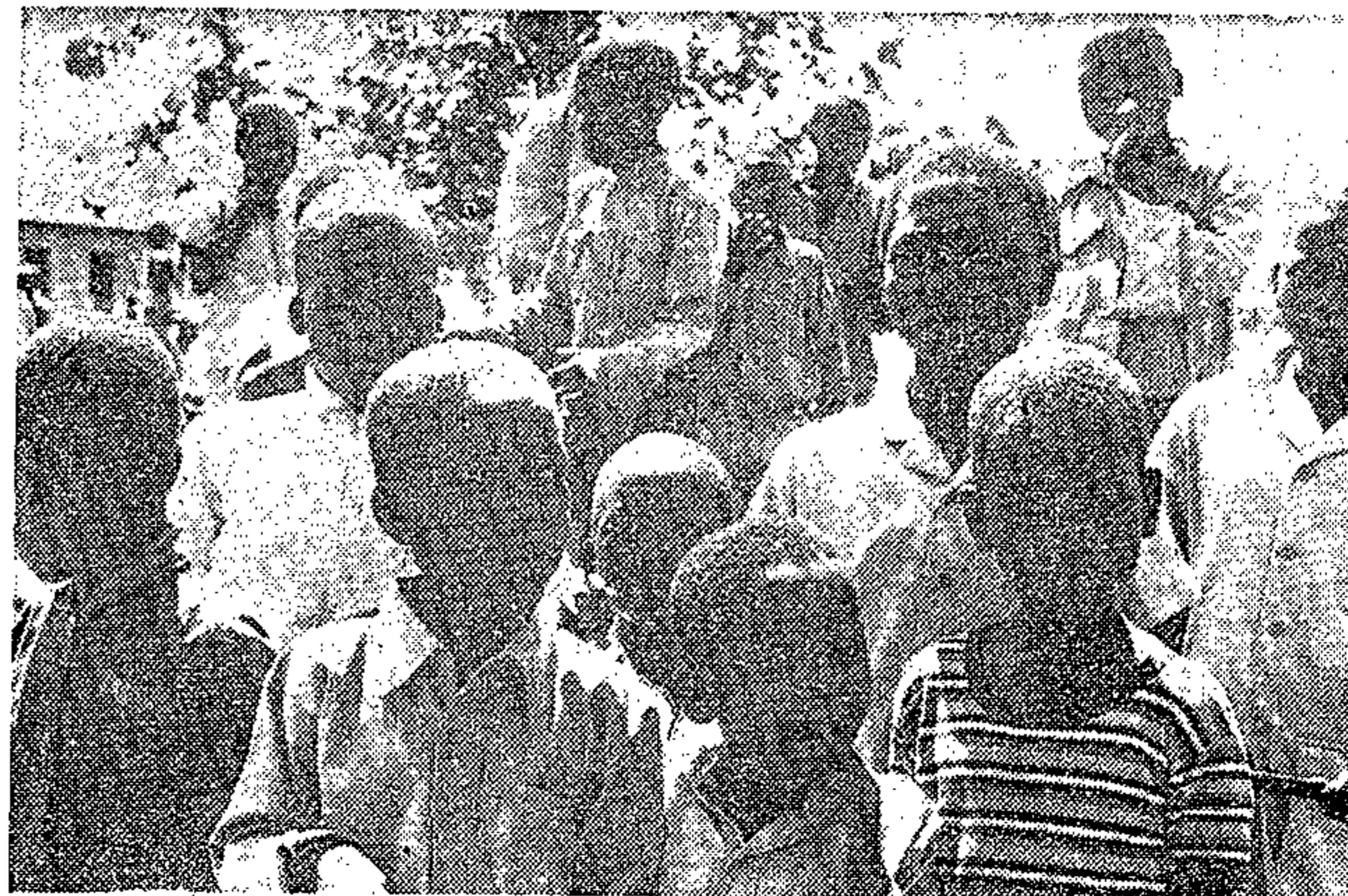
Instead of classrooms, academic laboratories are established for each subject thus pupils operate in halls with scattered desks and chairs.

OWN TIME

A complete month's work is mapped out for each standard, subject by subject, in separate assignments of work.

Each pupil accepts the work of his standard as a contract and signs a form to this effect.

The assignment is referred to as a "contract



By 1980 there will be 1 500 000 Zulus of school-going age. Under conventional planning they will need 1 000 new schools and 20 000 teachers. A new plan reduces building costs, books and teachers and equal opportunities for advancement by both bright and dull pupils.

job" and the individual is held responsible for the contract.

The pupils are responsible for their laboratory time. It belongs to them to use for their needs and they divide it accordingly. Thus an individual can devote more time to weaker subjects and less to strong subjects.

When a pupil has completed the work of a contract, he may ask for the next. If his work is judged satisfactory he may go onto the next contract.

A teacher can handle a much larger number of pupils. In one school, as

far back as 1928, each subject master was responsible for the work of 250 boys. Thus one teacher does the work of five.

The plan reduces building costs by having one large hall or laboratory instead of many small rooms.

LABORATORY

It also reduces the number of books. For example, "suppose that any single standard sets as a minimum reading requirement, ten books a year. If there are 50 pupils in each standard, this means that 500 books would have to be

bought, but the 500 books represent only 10 pieces of literature. In an English laboratory, instead of 500 books, we could buy only 200 different books and allow the pupils to read any ten."

The plan allows equal opportunities for advancement to bright and slow pupils alike.

It makes it possible for the learner to have at his disposal an entire staff of consultant specialists.

It tries to overcome school problems by getting at them from the viewpoints of the learner by enlisting his genuine co-operation.

formed

Sunday Times 29/6/75 By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi is moving fast to turn KwaZulu into a one-party state through an organisation described as the Zulu Broederbond.

At the same time, opposition to Chief Buthelezi is mounting among Zulus in urban areas.

One of their grievances is the issuing of Zulu citizenship cards which they maintain is a ploy to delay elections until Chief Buthelezi and his followers have entrenched themselves through the organisation known as Inkatha kaZulu.

Inkatha — officially billed as a cultural organisation — is a national political movement which will be the effective Zulu government and will transform the homeland into a one-party state on Zambian lines.

Revived by Chief Buthelezi earlier this year from a former cultural movement, Inkatha has for the past month been boosted at mass rallies in Natal and KwaZulu, and on July 18 it will be the subject of a national conference at Nongoma. During at least one of the rallies — at Lamontville, Durban — Inkatha, it is alleged, was explained as a "Zulu Broederbond."

Machine

Although Chief Buthelezi insists that it is not a political organisation, its constitution makes it clear that it is a political machine that could steamroller all opposition in the homeland.

It also ensures that

One-party state move by Buthelezi

the chief, himself, as president of the movement, will remain in control of the KwaZulu government.

Give-away clauses in Inkatha's constitution are that:

● No person shall be selected as a candidate for any parliamentary or local election unless he is a member of the movement.

● The president of the movement, who will head Inkatha's central committee, will also be Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

● Members of Inkatha must refrain from criticising publicly the national movement or any of its members in relation to its or his activities in the movement.

Spreading

Inkatha, which will, it is understood, incorporate a women's organisation and a youth wing, will permeate every aspect of Zulu life.

By vesting supreme power in Chief Buthelezi it will also give him the authority personally to select candidates who will be guaranteed the entire support of Inkatha.

Meanwhile, as president of Inkatha, he will be the only candidate for the office of Chief Minister to receive the support of the movement.

Inkatha's national movement — which it is believed will only meet every five years — will be composed of its central committee, the Legislative Assembly and bodies within the movement. This will make the council — and by extension the central committee — with the Chief Minister at its

of the central committee on the instructions of the president, as an attempt to centralise all political authority in his hands.

The decision of the Legislative Assembly not to call a general election until all Zulus have been issued with citizenship cards is seen as a delaying tactic, while the cards are seen

as yet another "pass."

While Chief Buthelezi moves fast to establish his form of African democracy, a Zulu Labour Party has been started in Durban, and its leaders are preparing to use the Inkatha Conference at Nongoma next month to raise the issue of KwaZulu's long-delayed general election.

It is regarded as significant that only members of the central committee, Legislative Assembly, members of affiliated organisations and the regional chairmen of Inkatha branches will be allowed to attend the national council meeting. Some of the conference's other sessions will also be closed to Press and public.

● Several attempts were made to obtain comment from Chief Buthelezi in the past fortnight, but he was never available.

Democracy

Described by Chief Buthelezi as an example of "African democracy in action," Inkatha's constitution stresses that African political institutions are not undemocratic, and rejects the "cultural domination and arrogance responsible for the belief that only the Western political system is perfect."

Inkatha is believed to enjoy mass popular support in KwaZulu, but urban Zulus regard it as an attempt to entrench the political power of the chiefs through the clause that any candidate for the presidency of Inkatha must qualify for election as Chief Minister.

Under KwaZulu's constitution the Chief Minister must be a hereditary chief. They also point to Chief Buthelezi's frequent warning that no Inkatha branch will be recognised unless it is formally launched by a member

Challenge to African teachers

African Affairs
Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, head of the KwaZulu Government, called on African teachers at the weekend to dedicate themselves to the development of their nation.

At the same time he emphasised that academic education was not sufficient to meet the needs of national development.

Speaking at the Natal African Teachers' Union conference at Edendale on Saturday night, Chief Buthelezi felt consideration should be given to a wide spectrum of educational processes.

The overtly racist origins of African education had blurred Black

perspectives. "The emphasis on academic education for Whites only (by South African Government) had jaundiced us against non-academic education which as a developing community we need desperately."

The Chief conceded that Africans had no real self-government, and Pretoria's refusal to allow African schools in White areas to use English as a medium of instruction had simply confirmed this, but it was essential that Zulus get on with the job of development and with planning ahead.

SHIRKING

If one took the view that KwaZulu, as conceived by the Government, could never be viable "one might be tempted to fold up." This, however, would be a shirking of responsibility to the people.

"We must therefore build on the limited resources under our control, both agriculturally and industrially."

Technical, trade and industrial training were essential to development, but it would have to be recognised that there would inevitably be many who could not be

accommodated at any conventional schools.

"Quite clearly we cannot rely entirely on orthodox methods of training for the mass of our people." The Chief pointed out that youth training in Africa had proved successful.

The Malawi Young Pioneers, a good example, were given intensive training in modern agricultural methods so they could provide a core of disciplined leaders for rural progress. They were also taught civics, citizenship duties, Government policies, leadership techniques, literacy, rural vocational training and health education.

BRIGADE

There were others like the Zambia Youth Service whose aim was to prove that the land, if properly used, could yield profits equal to those found in industrial work.

Chief Buthelezi hoped the youth brigade of Inkatha, revived recently as a national development movement, would give KwaZulu something similar. "We need to widen our strategy to include various techniques as our problems are enormous."

Sun Trib
6/7/75 By BRENDA ROBINSON

THE ZULU national cultural liberation movement Inkatha KwaZulu is not the Black equivalent of the Broederbond, Zulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said this week.

But even if it were, he added, what right had Afrikaners to complain?

Inkatha KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi said, was a Zulu movement for self-help.

"You can call it self-development in action. The intention is that Blacks should help each other, and from the response it is clear that Zulus are delighted with the idea."

Some Blacks joked and said laughingly that it might be likened to the Broederbond "but the point is that Inkatha is a national cultural liberation movement covering the broad spectrum of Black life in which Whites are not involved," he said.

"Inkatha is intended for the Black sons and daughters of Africa, and its formation is an invitation to every Black man and woman to join hands with me and with each other in the battle for our human rights—yes, in the struggle for our human dignity."

This, he insists, is not something new. Zulus had always attempted to resist encroachments on what they regarded as theirs.

Fighting

The idea behind Inkatha was to give expression to the new determination on the part of Blacks to reject colonialism and its concomitants — intimidation, racism, discrimination and exploitation.

Within Inkatha's framework they could avoid faction fighting and partisanship.

"If you ask me why that is necessary, look at the tragic events happening between our brothers in Angola and Rhodesia. Do we want that to happen here?"

"Let us Blacks capture the buck we are all chasing together — freedom. We can move on to form parties and take sides on issues if necessary when we have achieved our freedom."

Many Zulus felt they had not advanced as swiftly as they might because they had allowed their enemies to divide them.

The fact was that people with a vested interest in the disarray of the Zulus had assumed the right to determine the pattern of the Black future.

Foreign

As a result, Blacks had relied too much on foreign cultural patterns. Over the years they had been conditioned to regarding their own cultural patterns as incapable of being used as vehicles by which they could themselves achieve liberty, brotherhood and equality.

Inkatha, said Chief Buthelezi, was not a political party. It was open to men and women, and Zulus had been specifically asked not to allow sectional or civic differences to bedevil it.

"Every man and woman, young or old, has been asked to join it and branches are being formed in each town and region. Organisations such as trade unions, teachers' associations and chambers of commerce are not to be dismantled, but, where possible, will be asked to become affiliates so that they can also take part in the common struggle for liberation."

Chief Buthelezi told me there were no grounds for Whites to make wrong assumptions and fear the new movement.

But it would be idle to pretend that years of opposition to the Zulus by the Bureau of State Security, some Government members and their Black affiliates had not played a part in bringing the homeland concept close to failure as far as the Zulus were concerned.

Buthelezi hits out

Sun Times
6/7/75

One-party state denied

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI has reacted angrily to reports that he has formed an organisation designed to turn KwaZulu into a one-party state.

The organisation, Inkatha KwaZulu, which he says has "Robben Island graduates on its central committee", was revived by Chief Buthelezi earlier this year from a former cultural movement.

It is being boosted at mass rallies throughout KwaZulu and Natal.

In a letter to the **SUNDAY TIMES**, Chief Buthelezi says that though Inkatha uses KwaZulu as its "launching pad", he can foresee it as "a rallying organisation for all Black oppressed people, with the provision of co-operation and co-ordination of effort with other Black oppressed people in Southern Africa and the rest of Africa."

He did not need "White experts" to tell him what was democratic and what was not democratic. "Every White person in South Africa is willy-nilly a member of a White oligarchy which hoards 'democracy' only for those with White skins."

Referring to allegations that KwaZulu elections were being delayed because of the Legislative Assembly's insistence on the use of special Zulu citizenship cards for the registration of voters, Chief Buthelezi said that these were part of a "Pretoria-inspired campaign to drive a wedge between me and the Zulu people."

The Legislative Assembly had decided on the citizenship certificates in preference to the "dom-

pass" which was "hated by all Africans as a badge of their oppression".

The Sharpeville tragedy had been a peaceful demonstration by Africans against the "dompass", and had become bloody through no fault of the African people, he said.

Pretoria, through the now defunct Bureau for State Security's Shaka Spear Party, "had propagated the view that citizenship cards were being used to delay KwaZulu elections." To defuse these allegations he had twice proposed that passes be used instead, and on both occasions his proposal was turned down by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Another cause for the delay in holding a general election was that "KwaZulu is such an unconsolidated Dalmatian-skin type of thing" that electoral divisions had not yet been completed by the South African Government.

Chief Buthelezi defended these key clauses in Inkatha's constitution:

● No person shall be selected as a candidate for any parliamentary or local election unless he is a member of the movement.

● Members of Inkatha must refrain from criticising the movement, its actions or its members publicly.

Chief Buthelezi said

both clauses were designed to counter interference in KwaZulu's politics and infiltration of the movement by the Bureau for State Security. All defunct splinter-groups which had tried to emerge in KwaZulu had been inspired either by the Department of Information or the Bureau for State Security, and in the Empangeni area, Boss agents had openly asked Inkatha officials for the right to join the movement.

Referring to the clause that any candidate for the presidency of Inkatha must qualify for election as Chief Minister, and the proviso in KwaZulu's constitution that the Chief Minister must be a hereditary chief, he said he had suggested the scrapping of the latter, but the Legislative Assembly had refused to do so as it did not regard it as "a priority".

Chief Buthelezi said: "Pretoria and its agents, who are everywhere, are trying to exploit even such dead-duck issues to create friction and division among us. This helps the White-minority power elite to have more leeway to go on oppressing us while we wrangle among ourselves over meatless bones such as Bantustan politics. A good example of what might happen can be seen in Angola and Zimbabwe to show what damage internecine strife promoted by Whites within the Black oppressed people can cause."

Dismissing reports of mounting opposition to him in urban areas, he said that Inkatha is strongest in Soweto and "we have such eminent Zulus as Bishop Zulu, Professor Nyembezi, ex-provincial secretary of the African National Congress, H Selby Msimand, and even some Robben Island graduates as members of the central committee of the movement."

Inkatha was not a secret movement like the Broederbond — although someone had once made the remark "flippantly" The Broederbond had, however, helped the Afrikaners to ascend to power, and "ascendancy to power even through a secret organisation like the Broederbond would be more acceptable to me than through bloodshed."

Chief Buthelezi said that he speaks for five-million Zulus and "millions of

R200 000 loan to *Natal means 8/1/75* Zulu tycoon

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African Affairs Correspondent

THE BANTU Investment Corporation has lent R200 000 — its highest loan yet in Natal — to a Pongola businessman Mr. Richard Nzimande, a corporation official told the Mercury yesterday.

Mr. Nzimande, the owner of a bus company and several trading stores, was lent the money to take over a garage, trading store, a butchery and a bakery

on the outskirts of Jozini.

The Zulu businessman, who took over the complex at the end of last month, paid nearly R129 000 to Makathini Co. (Pty.) Ltd., the main shareholders — Mr. J. F. Kriel and Mrs. A. Sell. Jozini, between Mkuze

and the Makathini Flats, is an African reserve overlooking the J. G. Strydom Dam.

The largest previous loan made by the BIC in Natal was to Mr. Winington Sabelo, an Umlazi Councillor and supermarket owner, who received R187 000.

'Alliance of Blacks' sought in SA

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Coloured Representative Council Executive Committee will hold talks with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the KwaZulu Cabinet and the Indian Council Executive Committee in Durban next weekend to discuss the unification of the Black people of South Africa.

The CRC delegation will be led by the Labour Party leader, Mr Sonny Leon, and will include Mr David Curry, Mr Norman Middleton, the Rev Alan Hendrickse and Mr George Fortuin.

Mr Middleton, CRC Executive Member for Social Welfare and Pensions, said today that the meetings with the KwaZulu Cabinet and the Indian Council were being held to bring about a Black alliance in South Africa.

He said the CRC Executive Committee wanted to break down barriers that divided the Black population.

RACIST SYSTEM

'It is our aim to see that a United Black front is established to confront the racist system that presently exists in our country.

'We all must work together for peace and justice in South Africa,' he said.

Mr Middleton said the CRC Executive Committee would call on the Indian Council Executive Committee members to play their role in the betterment of the entire Black population.

He said even though the Indian Council Executive Committee members were not elected by the masses, they had an important role in the Black people's struggle for justice and freedom.

Natal Mercury 11/7/75

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LONDON — The withdrawal of British investment in South Africa would have a negative effect, Chief Buthelezi of KwaZulu said in an interview published in Labour Weekly.

In the Labour Party's official organ Labour Weekly, Chief Buthelezi said he believed British investments in South Africa "could be used in a positive way in assisting us to reach justice for the Black people.

"I think that withdrawal is more negative, as far as I'm concerned, than investing. I believe that Britain should help organise those African trade unions that are already established," he said.

In the first of two articles on South Africa, interviewer Mrs. Ann Roberts called Chief Buthelezi a moderate, responsible leader.

He had told her: "We have been prepared to endure abuse in the hope that the Government's policy may be a road to real fulfilment for the Blacks.

"If this road is leading only to a cul-de-sac then our only real alternative is to seek fulfilment not in unreal "separate freedoms but in one South Africa, and in the only seat of power, which is Parliament." — (Sapa.)

KwaZulu growth 'just beginning'

Mary 17/7/75

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Political Reporter

KWAZULU'S economic development is only just beginning, says the Regional Manager of the Bantu Investment Corporation, Dr. M. J. Olivier.

Addressing a Mtwalume youth congress organised by the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs yesterday, he said: "We are only scratching the surface of KwaZulu's economic potential."

Dr. Olivier said negotiations were being conducted with large undertakings outside KwaZulu aimed at establishing "a number of bakeries, a White brewery, a cool-drink concern and mechanised workshops" in the homeland.

"The intention is that, before the end of the year, a start will be made in establishing these concerns," he said.

BUSINESSES

Spending by Zulus on food, clothes, shoes, furniture and other household goods, cars, radios, building materials and agricultural implements, was being studied with the aim of establishing businesses in KwaZulu

to help satisfy these needs.

Dr. Olivier said statistics on job provision were not satisfactory in measuring development progress.

A basic requirement for successful development was the creation of needs and development at the same pace.

Dr. Olivier said the BIC was sometimes criticised for providing "so-called luxury facilities."

These so-called luxury items were a better development stimulant than a factory in the bush. "The creation of a striving for a higher and more sophisticated standard of living is an essential prerequisite for successful development," he said.

Luxury amenities stimulated the growth of "a typical social snobbery. In the development of a less developed group of people, I would like to know what more effective instrument or factor there is to create a desire to develop than social snobbery."

Complaints were often heard about slow development and this, to an important degree, was because of a manpower shortage.

"We need accountants, costing clerks, auditors, economists and factory managers, mechanics, transport operators and

experts in this field, agriculturists, quantity surveyors, personnel managers and many others," Dr. Olivier said.

"We need people who can work with and for the Black man — people with a positive and healthy approach."

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ZULU LIMIT ON BOTTLE STORES

African Affairs Correspondent

18/7/75

NONGOMA — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi announced yesterday that Zulu businessmen would in future be allowed a maximum of only one bottle store licence each.

The KwaZulu Cabinet had also decided that if anyone owns more than 25 percent of the shares in a company running a bottle store "he should not be granted another bottle store licence in his name."

Chief Buthelezi explained that the Cabinet was trying to prevent monopolies and was hoping to distribute business opportunities as widely as possible among Zulus.

The Chief has invited three members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of South Africa to sit on his liaison committee.

400 Zulu leaders back Buthelezi

(107)

19/1/75 Cape Times Correspondent

NONGOMA. — More than 400 community leaders representing Zulus all over the country yesterday endorsed a variety of views expressed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, including the rejection of independence to support for Black trade unionism.

Giving the lie to rumours that opposition to the KwaZulu Government was growing, the delegates to the "National Council of the Inkatha Zulu", meeting for the first time, demonstrated total agreement with the points which Chief Buthelezi made.

Flanked by black, green and yellow flags that bore a striking resemblance to African National Congress colours, Chief Buthelezi told his audience that members of the ANC in exile in London had asked him "not to condemn violence as this upset their applecart".

He said that two ANC men he met in London asked that he refrain from making statements that would be detrimental to congress policy.

"I told them that in the first place I was not committed to violence and that even if I was, they had also not advocated violence while they were within the borders of South Africa."

LARGEST GROUP

Rejecting independence for KwaZulu at this stage, Chief Buthelezi said it was a farce to ask for independence of separate pieces of inadequate territory for the largest ethnic group in the country.

"We Blacks have contributed towards the growth of the South African economy," he said. Should Africans sign away their claims to this economy that they had helped to develop, "in exchange for a flag, a national anthem and representation at the United Nations?"

Switching to the charge that KwaZulu was delaying its elections, he said that this rumour was being deliberately "propagated by people in very high places".

The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly had decided to use citizenship certificates for elections because reference books were regarded as symbols of oppression.

These certificates were being issued by the Department of Bantu Administration and at present only 450 000 had been sent out.

Chief Buthelezi recalled that he had been blamed by his political opponents for the slow issue of these certificates and he reminded his listeners that the Legislative Assembly had on two occasions since reaffirmed their decision to use the certificates.

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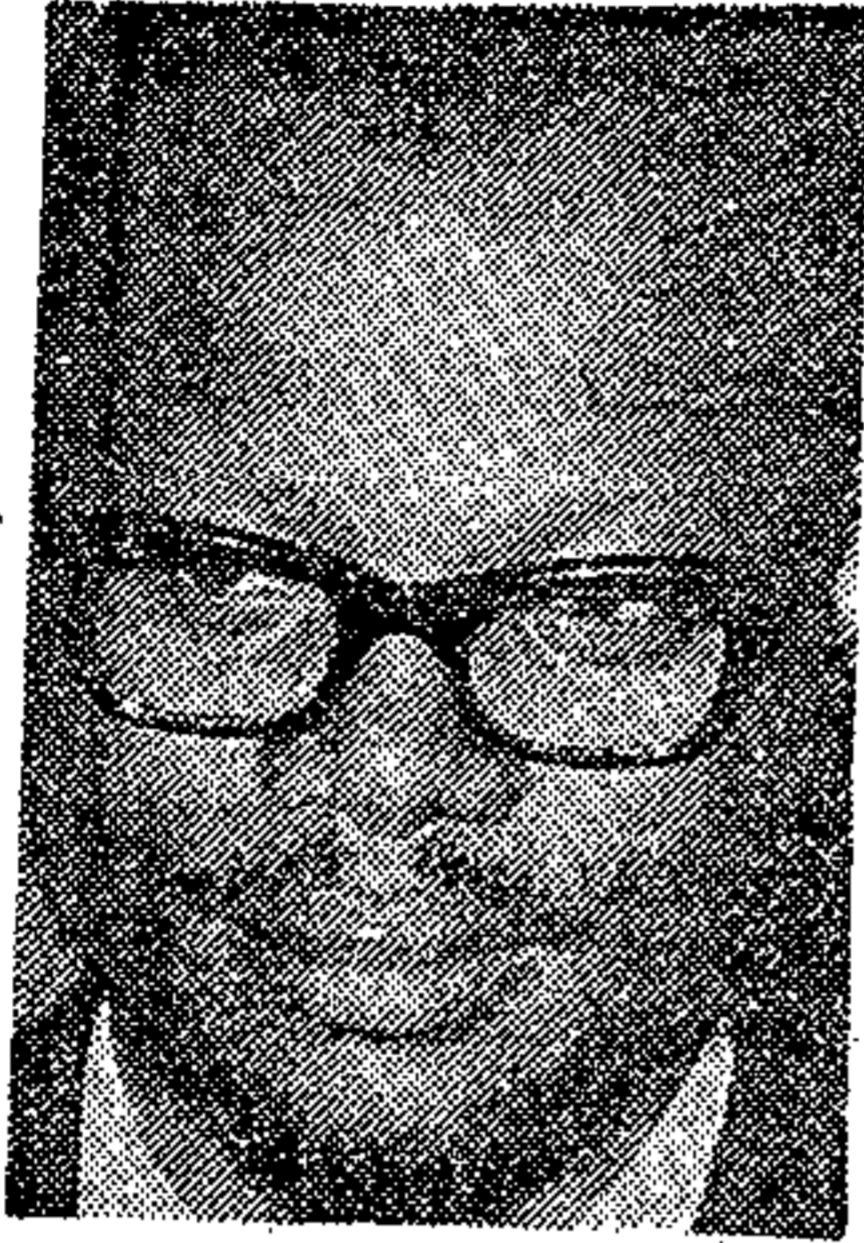
Revolutionary approach intended says Gatsha

NONGOMA — "We are not going to plan a revolution, but we certainly intend revolutionising our approach to our problems," Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of KwaZulu said here at the first conference of the National Council of Inkatha KwaZulu (Zulu national cultural liberation movement).

Part of the conference is to be held in secret but Chief Buthelezi, who is the national president of Inkatha, invited the press to attend the closed sessions as long as they regarded it as "off the record."

He said there was no intention to discuss anything "hanky panky"

Revolutionising the Zulu's approach to their problems involved a process of self-examination, he said. "No revolution, even if it is just



CHIEF BUTHELEZI... no hanky panky

that approach, is planned under the floodlights of publicity which can so easily have a withering effect on anything that is being grown from scratch."

The national council of Inkatha includes members of the movement's powerful central committee, members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and regional chairmen of Inkatha.

Many of those attending wore printed stickers on their lapels proclaiming their support for Chief Buthelezi.

In his opening address Chief Buthelezi said the establishment of Inkatha was an expression of African democracy which accepted that power flowed from the people.

Chief Buthelezi told the

conference yesterday that the Zulu people had little choice but to remain working within the system of separate development and to take the opportunity of "doing our best out of the whole mess."

"If we cannot reach any meaningful fulfilment through the instruments of separate development, what is the next step? A view has been expressed by some people that one must have nothing to do with the system."

Chief Buthelezi said the fact that the system was abhorrent to the Zulus did not seem a plausible excuse for keeping out of the people's struggles, "just to be able to say we have not contaminated ourselves with the system."

"Ideological cleanliness may be a virtue, but to strive for it whatever the cost to one's people may cheapen it to nothing more nor less than a cheap and arrogant vice," he said.

If the Zulus were operating within the system, strategies would have to be established to enable the nation to get optimum benefit to enable them to struggle further for their liberation. The national movement would be an instrument to put their theories on these matters into action.

The retired Bishop of Zululand, the Rt Rev Alphæus Zulu, was unanimously elected national chairman of Inkatha at the first session on Thursday. —

SAPA

PERSONAL BUTHELEZI TRIUMPH FOR

By TIM MUII *Noted Member 2/17/75*
African Affairs Correspondent

THE FIRST conference of Inkatha, the Zulu national liberation movement, which ended at Nongoma at the weekend, provided a vindication of the policies pursued by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi since he became the political head of the Zulus more than four years ago.

But more than that, and less predictably, the conference was a personal triumph for the Chief.

For the past few months the rumour has been growing that he was losing his urban support and for years a variety of people, Whites, Indians and some radical Africans, have charged that he was not representative of the Zulu people.

was awarded thunderous approval by the more than 400 people who come from almost every urban area in the country where Zulus are to be found.

The conference asserted that he was "unchallenged leader of four - and - a - half million Zulus," and empowered him to speak for all Zulus within and without the borders of the Republic.

The chiefs and township commoners could

not have given him a greater demonstration of their loyalty and support.

This most representative gathering of Zulus at a policy - making conference also dealt a sharp slap in the face to militants abroad who have been sniping at the Chief and other homeland leaders for years.

They acclaimed a resolution that stated: "This conference is concerned by the efforts of certain self - exiled South Afri-



CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI receiving a warm welcome from supporters during a recent visit to Durban.

cans to denigrate Chief Buthelezi as a stooge of the Vorster regime. This House rejects with contempt such allegations."

On the other hand, the conference wanted it made clear to the exiles that Zulus had not abandoned the aspirations they had held when they fled the country.

Mr. Paul Zulu, a Kwa-Zulu urban representative, felt that the information reaching the exiles, "our brothers abroad," was one-sided, and he wanted them to know that Zulus were as much committed to change as were they. "Only our means," he added, "are different due to the new developments in internal relations."

The gathering supported the Chief's pursuit of friendly relations with our "brethren" who, it was clear, meant the States north of the Limpopo.

At the same time the conference, voting on a resolution by Dr. Frank Madlase of Madadeni, called for a Zulu radio station. In the words of Mr. Walter Kanye, Councillor for Community

Affairs, the radio service would not be a propaganda organ, "in fact it will be a counter - propaganda organ."

The decision, and another to establish an Inkatha newsletter, was prompted by what the Press inaccuracies about the Chief, his Government and its policies.

The newsletter, said Dr. Madlase, should give all Inkatha branches a clear picture of what African democracy was all about, and at the same time it would "obliterate reports in some news media which try to denigrate Blacks."

The conference also approved resolutions which condemned violence and which rejected independence until the hand issue had been settled satisfactorily and until KwaZulu had a port and decent schools.

The conference also considered a tri - company concept so strongly favoured by the Chief. His advocacy of commer-

cial partnership with selected White companies has met with opposition from Zulu traders, and a few voices, known to belong to business men, were raised against the idea during the conference.

Proving the Chief's point that an African democracy "disappears" disappears with consensus, the vast majority endorsed the concept and several delegates, including Mrs. E. Ntuli, a Lamontville councillor and herself a shopowner, enumerated the advantages offered by a Checkers - type deal.

While the conference was successful in indicating the wide range of support for the Chief, it was less successful in devising strategies to aid the Chief in his struggle on behalf of his people.

But the conference, it must be remembered, was the first of its kind, and it is obvious that the Zulus are thinking and

are eager for involvement in their own development.

Mrs. Nomathemba Sichole, of Umhlati, for instance, felt Inkatha and the Black trade unions could work well together and another delegate perhaps spelling out what Inkatha might come to mean in the future, suggested that once it was firmly established it could organise a three - day work stoppage "to pay for independence."

However, one of the most significant features of the talks for Whites was the conference's acceptance of the Chief's federal formula for South Africa. Its acceptance of federalism, of White commercial and industrial partnership and its condemnation of violence, made it clear that most Zulus would rather share the country than oust the White man.

The Inkatha delegates were clearly more interested in peaceful change than violent revolution — surely a hopeful sign in anxious times.

All-race hotel for KwaZulu

N Mercury 8/1/75
African Affairs Correspondent

A **MULTIRACIAL** hotel of international standard is likely to be built at Ulundi, the new Zulu capital on the White Umfolosi, following talks between the KwaZulu Government and the Holiday Inns group.

The hotel group has been promised that it will have sole casino rights in KwaZulu once the homeland becomes independent.

A joint statement was issued to the Natal Mercury yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chief executive councillor for KwaZulu, and Mr. Charles Fidian-Green, chairman of the hotel company.

It said the hotel project is subject to a final in-depth investigation, although an agreement has been reached in principle.

A joint company will be formed between Holiday Inns of South Africa and the Bantu Investment Corporation, or its successor, the KwaZulu Development Corporation, with each party holding 50 percent of the equity.

No information was released about when building might start, or the cost of the hotel.

RDM
29/7/75

African magistrate

Own Correspondent
DURBAN. — Mr Wellington Mtshali, 41, chairman of the KwaZulu Liquor Board, as been appointed a senior magistrate, the first African to be appointed to this position.

A magistrate at Umlazi, near Durban, for several year and a lecturer in law, Mr Mtshali spent 60 days in the United States in 1973 as a guest of the State Department.

He said his wife had contributed toward his advancement. "She had made many sacrifices for my career."

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Shopping boost for Blacks?

STAR 29/7/75

A large chain store has begun negotiations to get permission to open stores in African homelands.

Reacting to a call for supermarkets in Black areas made yesterday by Mr Eugene Røelofse, former director of the South African Co-ordinating Consumer Council, the vice-president of Checkers, Mr Bob Harvey, said negotiations had been under way.

"We would very much like to help these people in townships and the homelands, but it also depends on their reaction."

"Some Black businessmen fear they will be put out of business and we don't want that to happen," he said.

He could give no further information about negotiations taking place, he said.

A director of the Pick n Pay group, Mr Richard Cohen, said that because his was a young group, it had been concentrating on White areas. The new Hypermarket had absorbed a lot of the group's energies.

"I believe Raymond Ackerman (the chairman) has given some thought to this question, but along the lines of going into a form of partnership with

Black businessmen," Mr Cohen said.

If anything developed along those lines it would most likely be as a completely separate venture possibly even under a different name.

Mr A Fabig, personnel director of the OK Bazaars, said his company was in the forefront of the Black market, with thousands of shoppers making use of the computer system to shop at the store's Johannesburg branches.

He pointed out that, at present, only Black entrepreneurs were allowed to run businesses in the townships.

"It is doubtful whether any of them have the capital or knowledge to open supermarkets which could compete in price with the existing big chains," he said.

Mr Fabig could give no indication of OK Bazaars' policy on other Black areas such as homelands.

Act on federation, warns Buthelezi

ADM 30/7/75

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By PATRICK LAURENCE,

'Mail' Man on the Spot
NONGOMA. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of KwaZulu, warned yesterday that time was running out for a federal solution to the South African political impasse.

Commenting on the Progressive-Reform Party plan for a federated South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said: "I have always offered a federal solution as a compromise solution. It is not an ideal solution."

Although Chief Buthelezi did not spell it out, it was clear that he saw federation as a compromise between a strong central government elected by the White minority and an equally strong central government chosen by a Black majority.

The advantage of a federal solution was that it offered machinery to allay White fears of Black domination without cutting the homelands off as isolated independent units deprived of a fair share of the wealth of the whole country.

"I have never made any pretences that federation should be something for all time," Chief Buthelezi said.

"But I thought it could be something which could postpone wrangling while people got together and learnt to know each other and got rid of the fear which bedevilled the atmosphere.

"We might think of a unitary solution later on, but for the foreseeable future I think it would be a compromise solution.

"We do not think it is right for us to get out of the economy of the country by accepting independence because, as I have



Chief Buthelezi . . . time short.

said many times, it robs us of our birthright.

"I see federation as a compromise insofar as it caters for the fears of minority groups and at the same time gives us a share of the economy which all races have developed."

But, Chief Buthelezi warned, time was running out for federation as a compromise solution; the triumph of Frelimo in Mozambique had created an impatience with compromise solutions among the Black youth.

"I know that with the Frelimo take-over in Mozambique psychologically young people will reject federation as too much of a compromise—but I always try to bring some realism into politics."

It was put to Chief Buthelezi that his reference to the impatience of Black youth was a warning that

the eleventh hour had arrived for the protagonists of federation.

He replied: "That is why I mentioned it at all. It is proffered as a compromise solution and it must be implemented—or time might run out for it."

Turning to the possible integration of KwaZulu into a federated South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said he would not lay down fixed pre-conditions on the franchise question because he had a "dread of blue-prints".

The question of franchise should be negotiated at a fully represented convention—not one which would merely have a few "Black faces" and nominal consultation with them.

But, although the issue should be left open it would be very difficult for Black politicians to settle for less than universal adult suffrage, Chief Buthelezi added.

● More than 40 White MPs and senators were due to arrive in Nongoma today for informal talks with the KwaZulu Cabinet. The party, made up of MPs and senators with a special interest in African affairs, is on an extensive tour of the homeland.

Bid for Black racing

(107)

31/7/75
Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARTZBURG — A group of African businessmen has applied to the Administrator-in-Executive-Committee for permission to establish a race track at Newcastle to serve the town's 130 000 Blacks.

Three possible sites have been chosen for the track, which would be the first of its kind in South Africa.

Senator Jannie Moll, who has assisted the men in their negotiations, said yesterday the first race would probably be run on the track within a year.

"The Bantu Investment Corporation was approached for funds to establish the course, but we were told we had to have Exco permission before the money could be made available."

Senator Moll said he was very hopeful the negotiations with Exco and the BIC would be successful.

"They have very little entertainment in the Madadeni township. Horse racing will be a tremendous breakthrough for them."

The course would start with tote facilities only at first, Senator Moll said. Black bookmakers could be introduced at a later stage.

Senator Moll said the licence obtained would be for a gymkhana course. Races would, however, be run under Jockey Club rules, and there was the possibility of a Black jockeys' academy being built if the course proved a success.

A new

Ulundi

Rand Daily Mail
rises. 31/7/75

Staff Reporter

ULUNDI. — More than 40 White Parliamentarians yesterday visited Ulundi, once the kraal of the last of the Zulu military kings and now the site of the new capital city of KwaZulu.

Nearly 100 years ago Ulundi was razed by British troops after the might of the old Zulu order had been finally crushed at the Battle of Ulundi.

But it was a different scene yesterday: Where the Mhlabatini plains had once been deserted except for the Zulu dead and freshly dug British graves, the Parliamentarians yesterday saw beginnings of a new Ulundi totally different from the kraal of King Cetshwayo.

POURED

Already houses are springing up on the dusty plain and the KwaZulu Government hopes to move into temporary offices there next January.

More than R3 600 000 is being poured into the construction of the new city and there is talk of it becoming the home of 800 000 people.

● The Parliamentary team was originally under the leadership of Deputy Minister Braam Raubenheimer but he had to leave the tour of KwaZulu on Tuesday because of the death of his mother.

Brief visit upsets Buthelezi

STAR 31/7/75

(107)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Chief Buthelezi, the kwaZulu leader, has expressed strong disappointment over his brief meeting in Nongoma with 40 Government and Opposition MPs on a three-day whistle-stop tour of the homelands.

The parliamentary party was to have held informal discussions with Chief Buthelezi and his Cabinet yesterday afternoon. But the talks were abandoned as the MPs had to travel to Mkuzi for a party on the farm of the Nationalist MP for Eshowe, Mr Stoffel Botha.

Chief Buthelezi, who addressed the group at a lunch and spoke briefly to some of them afterwards, said afterwards he was disappointed that an opportunity to discuss the situation in South Africa had been lost.

FIDDLING

"I believe it is important that there should be more contact between us and influential people such as our visitors. Just to smile at each other and to shake hands is rather like fiddling while Rome burns.

Chief Buthelezi told the party he believed that all people, regardless of political affiliation, should get together to ensure the

peaceful unravelling of the South African situation.

While he did not agree with much the government did, there was a great deal that could be achieved within the parameters of its policy.

OF VALUE

Mr Val Volker, Nationalist MP for Klip River, said later that he agreed the tour was too short for MPs to get real insight into local problems.

However, even brief visits to major developments in kwaZulu were of value in giving a broad view of development in the homeland, especially to MPs who had not visited the area before.

W/E ARGUS (B.4.) 2/8/75

South Cape option ends

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—South Cape Corporation, the much-publicised company with intentions of winning a major place in South Africa's coal trade, yesterday failed to take up its option over extensive mineral rights in Zululand. Its owners are now in Johannesburg for discussions with one of the big mining houses on the possible sale of the rights.

The rights, according to Ubombo Mines, owned by a group of Maritzburg businessmen, cover more than 12 000ha in the Nongoma district of Zululand, which are underlain by deposits of high-grade anthracite — some of which could be exploited by opencast mining.

According to a director of Ubombo, South Cape asked for an extension of

its option for three or four weeks. But it was considered that as it had not been able to find the money to take them up — believed to be some R5-million — it would not be in the interests of Ubombo to have any further dealings with South Cape. It had therefore been decided to offer the coal rights to other interested organisations.

South Cape was launched with a flourish just over a year ago at a banquet in Johannesburg when Mr Schoeman described it as the biggest single foreign investment project yet undertaken — eventually amounting to R1 000-m.

Most of the money was to come from Italian and Luxembourg-registered companies with a combined stake of 80 percent in South Cape's equity. The balance was owned by a

company owned by Mr Jim Bailey, South Cape's managing director.

Technical consultants said that the areas in which the corporation was interested contained large reserves of coal.

Since then no progress has been made. Within weeks of the banquet it became clear that there was little chance of any money coming from Italy as the result of the credit squeeze and Mr Jim Bailey was admitting that there was little chance of exports starting before mid-1977.

In May this year South Cape announced that it

had acquired options over anthracite deposits in the Nongoma area. Prospecting had been completed, said Mr G. A. Lauro, a vice-chairman, leaving a few loose ends to be tied up. The investment envisaged could be anything between R30-million and R200-million. The options have now expired.

Shortly after this, Mr Bailey resigned as managing director, leaving Mr Lauro to run the corporation. Nothing further has been said by it about the pipeline scheme, though recently Shell announced that detailed design studies for it were nearing completion.

2 150

Sugar scheme take

Jun Trib(Fin) 3/8/75

KWAZULU sugar farmers are being given the chance to reap larger benefits from South Africa's sugar earnings as new plans of the Sugar Association's small cane growers' affairs department reach fruition.

For the Department, which administers the financial aid fund, is planning a new phase in the development of sugar growing in KwaZulu which will have important implications for the industry.

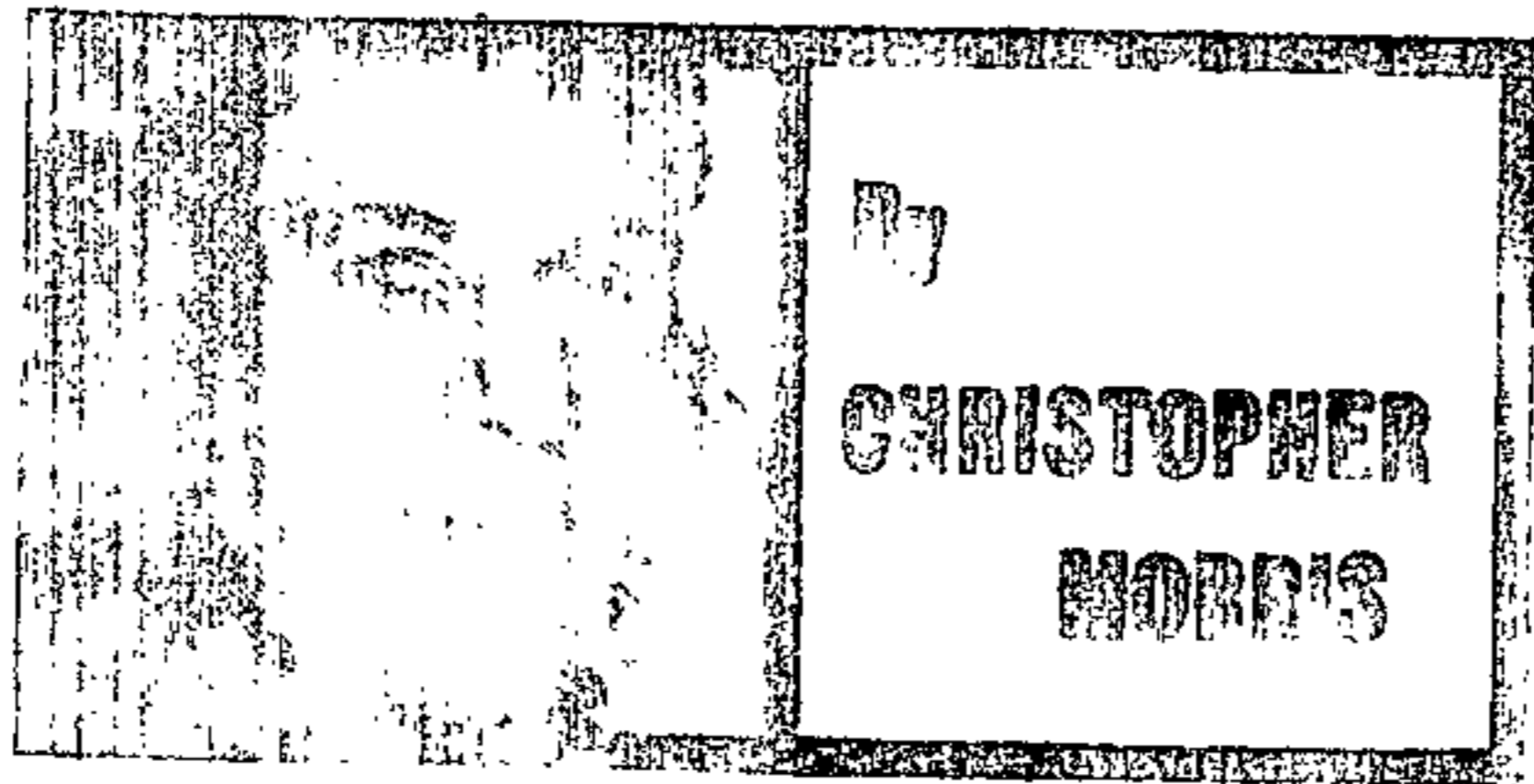
Originally the scheme has received the blessing of the KwaZulu Government.

The Department proposes to purchase 1000 acres of land in KwaZulu — in the form of 1000 sections — which will be allocated to small cane growers. The association will finance the development from proceeds from the first year's crop, handing over any profit to KwaZulu.

Subsequently, the land will be divided into viable units and then allocated to individual Zulu farmers, who will continue to farm the land under the guidance of extension officers of the KwaZulu Government.

The spin-offs from such a scheme will be many. Not only will it help the economy of the homeland, but it will mean more cane for the sugar industry,

SHOT IN THE ARM FOR FARMERS IN KWAZULU



currently losing valuable export earnings due to the increase in the local market.

But it will have one other effect vital to the Sugar Association: it will give farmers in KwaZulu the opportunity to become self-sufficient and independent, one of the objectives behind the financial aid fund.

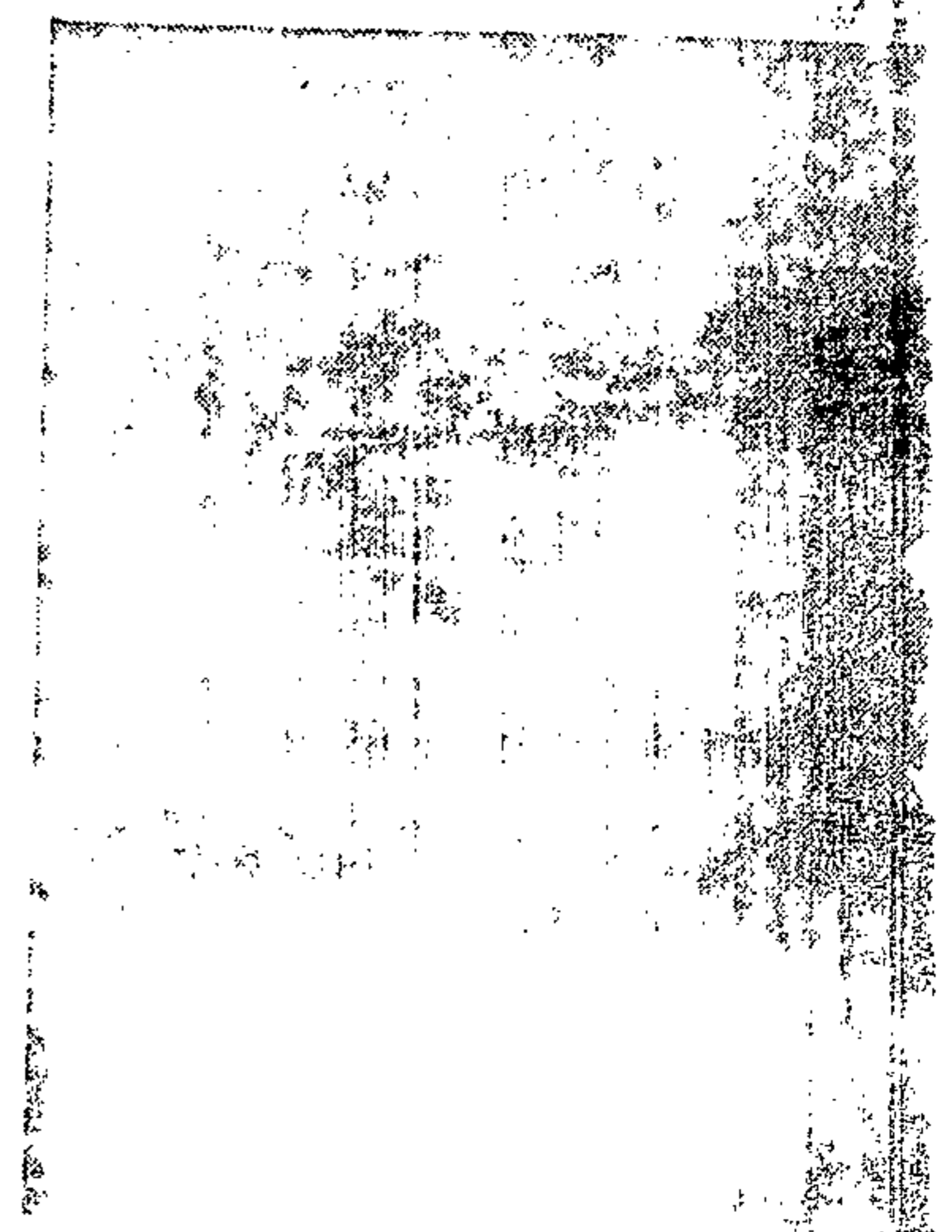
The new phase is the brainchild of the association. According to Alfred Schaffer, the fund's manager, the plan is an attempt to help Zulu growers. He is emphatic it is not governed by the in-

dustry's self interest.

The small cane growers' financial aid fund was first conceived in 1952, brainchild of Anson Lloyd, chairman of the Sugar Association. The idea was discussed with the Department of Industries and favourably received. The industry had experienced some profitable years and it was thought small growers should be given assistance to share the prosperity.

The fund was established the next year and Mr Schaffer was called in to manage it.

"I came in on the basis



Alfred Schaffer ... good living

that the fund was to be a non-profit-making trust which contributed to the development of KwaZulu and was directed to establishing smaller growers as full-time self-reliant farmers who could make a good living from the soil.

"By this, I mean that the farmer earns an income that is at least equal to, and hopefully, better than the equivalent income he could earn if he took a job in the town or city."

Trust

For the first year, the groundwork was done. An accounting procedure was developed and the principles of the fund, into which the association injected an initial R5 million, were thrashed out.

The fund is a non-profit-making trust that aims at making revolving credit available to African, Indian and Mangete (members of the Dunn family) small farmers at low rates of interest, set at 3 percent for the first four years and at 5 percent for the remainder of the loan's life. Loans must be redeemed within 10 years.

The fund should be

of interest and loan repayments should ploughed back into the fund.

Involve the local people in the fund.

The concept discussed with KwaZulu Government, Natal Indian and Mangete Growers' Associations, all of which responded enthusiastically.

The fund got off ground a year ago more than R627 000 has been granted to more 400 small growers.

The fund has been to other equally important ventures. "Financial aid alone is worthless unless backed up by agricultural and technical training," says Mr Schaffer. The fund has 13 three farmers' centres at R200 000 each — will be donated to KwaZulu Government completion.

Each centre will concentrate mainly on giving local farmers a better understanding of the growing of cane.

Aspects

There will be lectures and seminars on various aspects of farming, including

Sun Trib (Kw) 3/8/75

Another R5m for sugar development

Financial Reporter

THE Sugar Association is planning to provide a further R5 million from its development fund to assist sugar development in KwaZulu, according to chairman Anson Lloyd.

Mr Lloyd said negotiations with the Department of Industries had already been started, and it had been agreed in principle.

The money would be lent to the KwaZulu Government at low rates of interest to develop large blocks of land for the growing of cane.

The KwaZulu Department of Agriculture has already selected 12 000 hectares in the homeland suitable for "block" development.

"Land for phase two is within access of existing mills up and down the coast; there is no question at this stage of putting a new mill up anywhere."

The R5 million is in addition to the R5 million already set aside for loans to Black growers.

See Page 5

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Guns vs



assegais

Two Times 3/18/75

THE old-fashioned faction fights with knobkerries, assegais and shields are fast becoming a thing of the past — and fired gunmen and armed warfare are taking their place.

In several cases recently — in the past couple of years — warring factions in the Natal Midlands have had gunmen, solely from Johannesburg, to carry out revenge killings for them.

A well-known lawyer, who cannot be named for professional reasons, told me of two cases where several of these alleged gunmen were prosecuted for murder, but were acquitted because of lack of evidence.

He said he had heard of instances where the hired "hands" arranged perfect alibis in Johannesburg: someone would clock in for them at work, for example, on the day they drove to the deadly rendezvous. The men would strike at night and, disguised with balaclavas, gun down their victims and drive back to Johannesburg.

The change from the old-fashioned method of settling grievances — which does not carry the death penalty — has also been highlighted by instances in Johannesburg of men being shot in the streets by members

of a rival faction from their area in Natal.

Many of these men, the lawyer said, return home to find that there has been an altercation, usually with another tribe, but sometimes between factions of the same tribe. The reasons are various: a man from one tribe marrying a woman from another tribe against that tribe's wishes. Or the appointment of a headman or induna unpopular with one faction.

Commenting on the gunmen from the Golden City, the lawyer said they were usually deadly accurate shots, always used pistols and, usually, after killing their victims, burned all the huts in the particular kraal selected for the "hit".

An anomaly is that when people are charged with faction fighting, the charge and sentences are usually of a lighter nature than those for murder or attempted murder — if sticks, shields and similar weapons only are used in the fight.

When, however, pistols and other firearms come into the act, the law steps in — and puts its foot down, hard.

Seventeen men are to appear in court this month in connection with a feud between two rival factions of the same tribe, and all have been charged with murder or attempted murder.

Iaine Harper

KWAZULU CHEEKMATE

A MAJOR ROW is threatening to split the economic and political leaders of KwaZulu. And at the centre of the controversy is the multi-million Checkers supermarket chain.

The chair has submitted proposals that, if accepted by KwaZulu, would lead to the setting up of a Checkers chain throughout the homeland. The proposals have been approved in principle by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. H. C. Botha.

All that remains for Checkers, or any other chain, that is decided upon, is for the Lydenburg Chamber of Commerce to agree, from comments made at the recent National African Chambers of Commerce meeting at Wislizenhoek, it seems likely the go-ahead could be given at a meeting to be held on August 15.

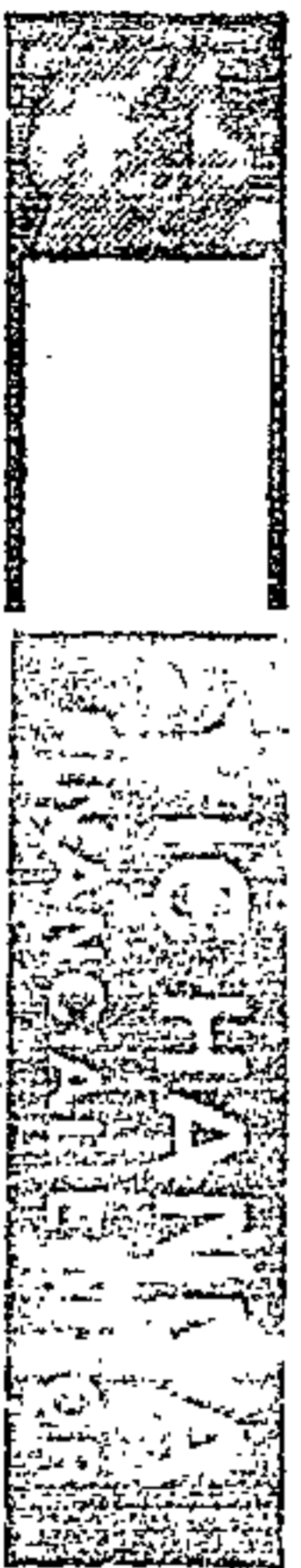
But the stumbling block is the objections raised by African traders in Natal and Zululand. Led by millionaire Zazi Khuzwayo, who claims he has the support of all the Zulu traders, the Checkers proposals could be rejected. And this would bring the traders into disagreement with Chief Gatsha Buthezi, who has expressed his approval of the proposals.

Homebased trading is the obvious plan for the large chains, particularly Checkers, which is having to seek new trading areas in the face of the Pick'n Pay and OK hypermarket developments. Moving quickly in the supermarket

Traders vs Government

Row Booms Over

Huge Supermarket Deal



Zazi Khuzwayo:
We must build

tree for the homeland. Checkers submitted a series of proposals to KwaZulu which suggested:

- That a non-quoted company — Checkers KwaZulu — be formed to operate a chain with 100 branches.
- That the shares of the company be divided between 100 African Traders. Initially Great Zimbabwe would hold 50 percent of the shares and the traders the balance.
- That Checkers KwaZulu capital be increased in the first 10 years of some ratio as the initial investment. That any increases in share capital be issued only to KwaZulu African Traders, until the percentage held by other members

of the Government. That no other foreign ventures in the industry owned by Africans, be allowed to operate near a Checkers branch within 10 years.

All the above is opposed to the Government. It is the feeling of the African traders in Natal and Zululand that in terms of the Government's separate development policy they must be allowed to develop the industry on their own. And proposals which will definitely do away with the support of African traders, the Government must oppose.

The Checkers proposal includes the offer to train African staff at all levels but it is felt that, at least of the level where training is most important, White staff would not be prepared to work alongside Africans.

And I am not happy that the traders offered shares of the Checkers operation after the initial 10-year period would be in a position to take up their shares, because of a lack of cash."

The aid a memorandum has been submitted to the KwaZulu Government which is at variance with the statement of Mr. P. M. G. Botha, chamber president of the Lydenburg Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Lydenburg Chamber of Commerce.

For information, submitted by Mr. P. M. G. Botha, says the Lydenburg Chamber of Commerce, the African traders in the Checkers proposals.

The only part of the proposal it says, "will be the proposal to allow to materialise even if we say as well forget about Black entrepreneurs."

Some of the South African claims had to know-how of running chain stores, they get acquired the skill overseas, where entrepreneurs did not suggest to them to enter into partnerships at a 50 percent basis before they bring their know-how, managerial skill, and by must they in turn insist on partnership in our case.

The Government (KwaZulu) wants to pursue accelerated development, and we agree to the same funds from the National Development Corporation be set up and its sponsoring Zulu entrepreneurs for specialised training locally and abroad, and in the case with independent Black stores. In the event, and with no restriction as far as the acquisition of capital is concerned, they we cannot see ourselves failing in running our own companies.

② 107

Black tycoon checks in

African Affairs Correspondent *MRCam 6/8/75*

MR. ZAZI Kuzwayo, the Clermont tycoon, who is at odds with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi over the tri-company White partnership concept, claimed yesterday that he knew that "African traders and the Zulu public would like me to lead them in all spheres, not just in business."

He said, however, that he would not challenge Chief Buthelezi, the head of the KwaZulu Government, "because my involvement in business does not permit me time for politics."

Mr. Kuzwayo was commenting on Chief Buthelezi's defence yesterday of a tripartite concept which might see the Checkers supermarket chain enter into partnership with Zulu traders.

Chief Buthelezi replied: "I will not insult the intelligence of the Zulus by trying to add to my past explanations. But, I want Mr. Kuzwayo to understand one thing: I do not believe there will ever be an all-Black KwaZulu. People all over the world are interdependent, and there will always be people of different race groups in KwaZulu."

The tri-company scheme has become part of KwaZulu development policy and also found instant acceptance with the Zulu liberation movement, Inkatha, at its conference in Nongoma recently.

Mr. Kuzwayo, however, claims that the "majority of traders" oppose the project.

AMUSING

Later yesterday, Mr. Wynnington Sabelo, the Umlazi supermarket owner, said he found Mr. Kuzwayo's leadership claims "very amusing," and he doubted that there would be "anyone who will agree with him."

Mr. Kuzwayo said yesterday that the African Chamber of Commerce, Inyanda, had never agreed to the Checkers proposal as

claimed by the Chief. The chamber had only signified that it would reconsider the proposals.

Claiming the support of the majority of the traders, he believed that Zulus would never be able to buy Checkers' interest in the homeland.

"I don't believe, either, that Checkers will phase themselves out gradually as they have proposed. At the end they will wipe out all the Black traders."

"The traders will borrow money to buy the 50 percent shareholding offered initially by Checkers from the Bantu Investment Corporation, but they will not be able to repay the loans with dividends because Checkers might not even declare dividends."

"The profits made by Checkers in KwaZulu will be invested in White areas, and the BIC will take the African traders' dividends as repayment on the loans."

Mr. Sabelo said Mr.

Kuzwayo could not speak for Inyanda and he disputed that he was "leading Zulu traders."

As an Umlazi town councillor for the past three years he had been a member of the committee screening businessmen. "Sometimes we advertise three business sites and get more than 100 applications. I have been made sharply aware that there are many Zulus with quite enough money to invest in businesses."

"At this moment there are no companies in KwaZulu offering shares to the people."

"If Checkers signed a contract with the KwaZulu Government, and Chief Buthelezi has said this will be one of the conditions of agreement, the company will be bound by contract to fulfil all its obligations which will force it to phase itself out if it has promised to do so, and it will also force it to declare dividends."

Nats in fight for coal rights

By ERROL SYMONS

A DISPUTE involving an agreement over the mining rights for the rich anthracite deposits of KwaZulu, involving millions of rands, has led to litigation in the Rand Supreme Court, with prominent Nationalists on opposing sides.

The action has been brought by the eight shareholders of Ubombo Mines Pty, the main shareholder being Mr Otto Redlinger, a farmer and chairman of the Nationalist Party in Maritzburg, against South Cape Exploration Pty, which has the former Minister of Transport, Mr Ben

Schoeman, as chairman, and Kwa Ngoma Mines Pty.

Involved in the dispute is R4,5 million by Kwa Ngoma for the purchase of a mining lease granted to Ubombo Mines by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development last year.

In papers before Mr Justice Colman this week, Mr Otto Redlinger explained how he had arranged for a R1-million loan from South Cape Exploration in May last year, and provided securities by ceding all the shares in Ubombo Mines and granting a mortgage bond over his unencumbered 22 722 ha property in Natal.

South Cape Exploration

was also granted an option to purchase the mining lease Umbombo had acquired from the Minister, as administrator of the South African Bantu Trust.

Part of the agreement was that there would be payment of R4,5-million upon registration of a notarial cession of the lease and delivery to South Cape Exploration of the original lease.

Mr Otto Redlinger alleges that Kwa Ngoma, as cessionary of South Cape Exploration, exercised the option in terms of the offer.

In the application the court is asked to order the return of the shares and the signing of documents so that the mortgage bond may be cancelled.

In reply, Mr Giorgio Lauro, a director of Kwa Ngoma Mines, said that South Cape Exploration had ceded all its rights and obligations in terms of the loan agreement to Kwa Ngoma.

He said Mr Redlinger owed R666 714 together with interest. Mr Redlinger was in breach of his obligation to repay the amount, the due date being June 30. Kwa Ngoma was presently considering what action to take against Mr Redlinger.

The hearing was postponed to August 12.

MERCURY 11/8/75

Inyanda rejects concept

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African Affairs
Reporter

THE NATAL and Zululand African Chamber of Commerce (Inyanda) yesterday rejected the tri-company partnership concept in KwaZulu as suggested by the KwaZulu Government.

The decision was taken at a stormy meeting of the traders in KwaMashu yesterday where the executive committee of the Chamber was briefed to call a special meeting should the KwaZulu Government oppose the resolution.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said last night his Government would not be deterred by Inyanda's decision and would implement its policy.

Buthelezi backs 'blended' socialism

Cape Times Correspondent

DURBAN. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu yesterday advocated "the African brand of socialism which is not exclusive of a reasonable measure of free enterprise".

Speaking to several thousand Africans at Mpumalanga, near Hamersdale, the chief was replying to the Zulu business men who have criticized his government's decision to implement White partnerships projects in the Homeland.

He said: "I will not dance to the tune of anyone or any group merely because they are financially strong. I will not be intimidated."

Amid acclamation from a large crowd who gathered to hear him discuss Inkatha, the Zulu liberation movement, Chief Buthelezi said he did not believe in either rampant capitalism or rampant socialism.

He valued the emergence of a Zulu entrepreneur class, but while his government regarded these business men as the core of the Zulus' modest economic development, "we are deeply concerned with the poverty of the mass of our people".

ZULU PATTERN

As free enterprise was part of the Zulu cultural pattern, his government would support its development, but it had to be tempered by values extrapolated from Zulu culture.

"If we do not do this we are soon going to have a new division among Blacks to the detriment of our struggle for liberation."

Undiluted capitalism, could divide the people into two distinctive classes — the very rich and the very poor.

He recommended "a blending of a free enterprise with a pinch of African communalism, which is the African brand of socialism that is not exclusive of reasonable measure of free enterprise."

Natal Mercury 20/8/77

(107)

07

Blacks upset at subsidy

'discrimination'

African Affairs
Correspondent

SEVERAL of Umlazi's Black officials this week complained that they were being discriminated against "not only in salaries but in matters like transport subsidies."

Zulu civil servants' salaries are determined by Pretoria, but this will soon change now that the KwaZulu Public Service Commission has been established.

But, they say, there are unfair disparities in other areas as well.

White officials seconded to the KwaZulu Government service receive

transport subsidies when working in African townships, and their Zulu counterparts do not.

The official reason given to the Mercury is that White officials — magistrates and township administrators—are not allowed to live in the townships, and are thus forced to travel from areas outside.

Black officials yesterday countered this with

two arguments. First, they said, thousands of Whites in private employment drive to work every day in unsubsidised cars. Many live no nearer their offices than do Umlazi's White officials.

Secondly, they pointed out, Black officials are forced to move from one township to another when transferred. Several White officials, however, drove to Umlazi

from places like Pietermaritzburg and Pennington on the South Coast and their transport was subsidised.

"If a White official," said a senior Zulu civil servant, "can live in Pietermaritzburg and have his transport to Umlazi subsidised, we feel it is unjust to expect a Black to take his children out of school, force his wife to give up her job and leave a good house to move to a township that might be within driving distance."

A top KwaZulu official in Pietermaritzburg told the Mercury: "Yes, it does seem like discrimination, but it is one of the anomalies KwaZulu can do little about."

"There are, I understand, only a few cases of subsidised cars, but some are quite heavily subsidised."

"The KwaZulu Government does not pay these allowances. All salaries, allowances and subsidies paid to White officials in the homeland service are paid by Pretoria."

"The KwaZulu Government simply does not have the money to follow suit. One of these days we might be able to do something like this, but at the moment we would have to sacrifice priorities like clinics and schools to afford it."

NURSES WIN BATTLE

Natal Mercury 21/8/75

African Affairs Reporter.

THE FREE official transport for nurses at Umjazi's Polyclinic, withdrawn by White KwaZulu Government officials last week, has been restored on instruction of Mr. Eric Hastie, KwaZulu's Director for Community Affairs.

Mr. Hastie said yesterday he would visit the clinic on August 28, accompanied by Mr. Walter Kanye, KwaZulu's Councillor for Community Affairs, to investigate the situation.

He confirmed that there had been some abuse of the free official transport by nurses and warned that this would not be tolerated.

The official who ordered the withdrawal of the free transport said last week that nurses earned enough to provide their own transport.

Nurses claimed that those employed by the KwaZulu Government elsewhere were taken home after dark in official vehicles.

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By DEREK TAYLOR

THE DUNN clan — descendants of the legendary White Zulu chief John Dunn — fear that Government delays in finding new homes for Zulu squatters on their land have created a feud that could end in bloodshed.

In the year since the Dunns won their 39-year battle to get legal title to the land bequeathed them the Government has proclaimed land near Akhandhla as a new home for squatters living on Dunn farms.

But representatives of the 900 squatters claim the Department of Bantu Administration has told them nothing about when and how they will be moved. Many of the older squatters now believe they will be evicted without compensation and are blaming the Dunns for what they regard as a trick to dispossess them of their homes.

Meanwhile the Dunns have still not been given the title deeds to their land which they were promised last year.

This means they still cannot insure their crops and can only farm around the 200 squatters' kraals scattered through their farms.

This week, I watched while an elderly induna threatened to kill Mr Dan Dunn, chairman of the Dunn Descendant's Association.

"I'll put my assegai through your throat!" the old man raged. "I'll kill any man who takes away my kraal."

Illegal fees

Many of the squatters have been forced to pay illegal fees to neighbouring chiefs for their kraal sites on Dunn land.

A chief is alleged to be demanding sums of "about fifty pounds and a cow" for the right to move into a neighbouring African reserve — which is already overcrowded.

The Dunns sympathise with the squatters despite the threats and arson attacks they have endured from a violent element among them.

Mr Dan Dunn said this week: "It's no good solving our problems at the expense of the Zulus. They are angry because they are insecure and frightened of losing what little they have to live and I don't blame them."

Anxious

Mr Philemon Ndhlovu, one of the young squatters, said he and many like him were anxious to leave if they were given land they could farm in security.

GOVERNMENT DELAYS MAKE DUNN FAMILY FEAR BLOODSHED



Mr Dan Dunn . . . sympathy for the Zulu squatters

Nothing

"The officials called a meeting last year but they came late and by then the elders had been drinking beer so nothing was done.

"Nobody has told us of the new land or how we are to get it," he said.

The Sunday Tribune attempted to contact eight officials, in succession, of the Department of Bantu Affairs on Friday for comment on the squatters' claims.

One official was "on leave." The others were all "out" and would not be available until next week.

Since the Dunn lands were excised from the African reserve last year, they have fallen under the Department of Agricultural Land Tenure.

The Dunn Association wrote to inquire when their title deeds would be available a year ago. — 80

years since Chief John died leaving 4 000 hectares of sugar land to his 40 wives and 117 children. They were told the Department would contact them "in the near future."

Two months ago, the Association wrote again to the Department requesting a meeting. No reply has been received so far.

A spokesman for the Department of Coloured Relations explained that it had no jurisdiction in the problem.

Deadline

Meanwhile, unless the squatters can be moved to their own land in time, the Dunn farmers will not be able to prepare the 900 hectares now occupied by the squatters.

The deadline for establishing claims for quotas is only eight months away.

"Besides the human suffering involved, one would think there would be more urgency in getting good sugar land into production," said Mr Dunn this week.

'I'll kill for my kraal'

SUN TRIBUNE 24/8/75

By Vic Hanna

SUN. TRIB. (FINANCE) 24/8/75

ACCEPTANCE by the KwaZulu Government of the Greatermans proposals which will lead to a chain of Checkers supermarkets in the homeland opens the way for joint development by White and Black business to tap the vast potential of KwaZulu.

Other large White-controlled South African companies are now understood to be negotiating with Chief Buthelezi with a view to joining with Black interests to develop in the homeland.

At this stage, says Mr E. S. Ngubane, Chief Buthelezi's secretary, the chief is not prepared to comment, but it is understood that the giant McCarthy group, together with Toyota South Africa, is holding negotiations with the KwaZulu Government and the Bantu Investment Corporation to develop a car distributorship in KwaZulu.

Brian McCarthy would not divulge details of the plan but merely confirmed his group is involved in discussions with the BIC and KwaZulu.

McCarthy

group in talks to follow

the Checkers breakthrough

It is understood that the first of the McCarthy-Toyota outlets will be established at Umlazi with other outlets to follow in high-density population areas.

The negotiations follow the decision by the executive committee of KwaZulu that it is prepared to have tripartite companies in the homelands.

The tripartite company concept, developed by the BIC, has benefits for the

White entrepreneur, the African people and the homeland development corporation.

In most cases it is understood that initially capital of the companies will be divided equally between White and Black ownership. The White company undertakes to set up the business and to train Africans, who later assume senior managerial responsibility.

And, it is understood, the White share will gra-

dually diminish, after a possible initial 10-year period.

At present the commercial and industrial infrastructure of KwaZulu is almost non-existent. The introduction of the tripartite companies could see a rapid change in development as the homelands generate their own business community.

Chief Buthelezi has had to face a barrage of opposition against the concept, particularly from the

African traders (see *Tribune Finance*, August 3) but appears to have taken the majority view in that it is the Zulu people as a whole who will benefit from White involvement in the homeland.

Zazi Khuswayo, Zulu trading mogul, says he is still opposed to the idea and says that the African Chamber of Commerce (Inyanda) will now have to consider the matter. Inyanda made representations to Chief Buthelezi not to proceed with the Checkers proposals.

But it appears that the tripartite concept will be the force that could bring about the essential commercial change in KwaZulu despite certain elements of opposition.

Already Holiday Inn are probably to build a hotel in KwaZulu and other announcements of tripartite agreements are expected to be announced soon. — See Page 3.

DAILY DISPATCH

African commerce

25/8/75

rejects plan

African Affairs Reporter

THE KWAZULU Cabinet's decision to accept a proposal for partnership with the Greatermans group, has been rejected by the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce.

The scheme was for the establishment of three Checker's supermarkets in the homeland.

Nafcoc rejected the decision in Umtata last week and it is binding on all other homeland branches of the Chamber.

A member of the executive of Nafcoc told the Mercury at the weekend that it was clear that the partnership would not go any further than KwaZulu.

Last week the KwaZulu Government announced its acceptance of the proposals made by the Greatermans group.

Liquor war breaks out

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Some liquor prices are to drop by up to half in Johannesburg tomorrow.

The managing director of a discount liquor store chain, Mr S Linz, said today: "Our policy has always been to give Mr Average a square deal."

He claimed that price cuts by another chain of stores had been done only to "copy us."

"But we are going to do better. From 9 am tomorrow we're going to slash all liquor prices. There will be a price drop of up to half less than the recommended retail price and beer prices drop by nine percent."

Mr Linz said the average overall price decrease would be 15 percent.

He hopes to keep to the new prices until the end of the year.

Mr Ian Muil, public relations consultant of a competitor, said: "We will match any beer prices. Our spirit and wine prices have always been competitive. We don't have to lower these prices to compete."

He said brandy will be R3,35 a bottle, whisky R4,99 and quarts of beer R5,49 a dozen.

Playing with fire chief

African Affairs
Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday warned "certain people," Black and White, who were attempting to use the King, Paramount Chief Goodwill, for their own ends that they "were playing with fire."

The head of the Kwa-Zulu Government told a large crowd at Hlabisa that it had been reported to him that several African businessmen, opposed to his White commercial partnership policy, were trying to enlist the king in their cause.

It would be tragic, he said, if the king was to be seen standing for the interests of a few against those of the mass of his people.

Several Africans this week told the Mercury that some African traders had met the king at the weekend in Kwa Mashu.

Chief Buthelezi told his audience yesterday that the king had been made patron-in-chief of the movement, and not president, so he could stand above the "heat and dust and controversy of politics."

In spite of this safeguard, certain troublemakers, including Whites, were trying to create friction again "between us the people and our king."

(1) 101
(2) 28

(107)

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Seminary asks for space aid

MERCURY

28/8/75

PIETERMARITZBURG

Mercury Reporter

AN APPLICATION by the Alice Theological Seminary for temporary accommodation at the Edendale Lay Ecumenical Centre here has been "sympathetically" received by the centre's board of trustees.

But according to the director of the centre, the Rev. Enos Sikakane, no final decision can be taken until further information is obtained from the seminary.

The seminary's application follows the recent expropriation of their land by the Government.

At a meeting on Tuesday the centre's board of trustees representatives of the KwaZulu Government and representatives of the seminary discussed the application in detail.

It was decided to write to the seminary registrar requesting details of how the seminary programme would be run at the

Edendale Centre.

The letter also suggested that representatives of the seminary visit the centre to discuss the facilities.

In addition, the letter asked the registrar to bear in mind "your needs and our needs and the additional structures which may facilitate the running of your seminary without adversely affecting our programme."

Mr. Sikakane said yesterday he could not add anything more to the prospects of the seminary moving to Edendale until the trustees had had a reply from Alice.

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~~107~~

KwaZulu on the go

MERCURY 30/8/75

IF KwaZulu is to grow it needs capital for development, and in spite of criticism from some African traders the KwaZulu Government will have substantial public support for its efforts to attract private investment through its tripartite companies scheme.

This provides for a partnership between Black and White businessmen, the KwaZulu Development Corporation and homeland citizens. Already the KwaZulu Government has approved the establishment of a chain of Checkers stores.

In this venture the shares of Checkers KwaZulu will be divided equally between Greatermans and a company to be formed — KwaZulu African Traders. The capital of the new company will be increased when necessary with equal contributions from both partners for the first 10 years. After that shares will be issued only to KwaZulu African Traders until Great-

ermans interest is reduced from 50 to 25 per cent.

It is understandable that some African traders fear they may not be able to compete, but it would be unrealistic to allow KwaZulu to develop for the benefit of a few. For the majority the scheme offers many advantages, including opportunities for good jobs and training from counterhands to managers and company directors.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and his Cabinet are now negotiating with other large White-controlled companies for similar agreements, which if they are successfully completed, will mark the beginning of an exciting and promising experiment in economic development.

While many believe that the homelands can never become viable, independent States, no one doubts that they should be developed as quickly as possible for the betterment of their people. Chief Buthelezi and his Cabinet are setting a fine example in co-operation.

(1.28)
(2.107)

Putting MERCURY case for tribe

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG. TRIBAL lands near Estcourt, which had been given to the Putili tribe 100 years ago, had stood dormant for that period because the State President and his predecessors, as trustees of the South African Bantu Trust, had entirely failed to fulfil their duties, the Supreme Court heard here yesterday.

Durban advocate, 91-year-old Major Cecil Cowley, who has been in the legal profession for the past 70 years, said this in an application before Mr. Justice Hoexter to have 2000 acres on the farm made available to 200 kraal heads of the Putili tribe.

The tribe had lived in the area prior to the Langalibalele Rebellion in 1873.

Because of a "misunderstanding" they were removed in August 1874. They were granted a pardon by Sir Henry Pine, then Governor of Natal, and were permitted to return to their homes.

Major-General Sir Garnet Wolsely, the then Administrator of Natal, authorised that £12 000 should be given to the tribe as restitution and a trust to administer the funds was set up.

The trust bought the 8 000-acre farm Maritzdam for £3 200 from the trust funds. Two thousand acres were to be surveyed for freehold allotments and the remaining 6 000 acres were to be used as commonage.

Mr. Justice Hoexter ruled that a special plea by the State President be upheld with costs that the action be stayed until such time as the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development could be joined as a party to the action.

(107)

CHIEF ¹⁰⁷ CALLS ZULU MAP ^{MERCURY} A 'DALMATIAN' ^{1/9/75-}

African Affairs Reporter

NEWCASTLE—The suppression of the Blacks in South Africa did not begin with the ascendancy of the Nationalist, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, head of KwaZulu, said yesterday.

Addressing more than 80 000 Zulus in Mondlo township near Vryheid, he described the Zulu map as a Dalmatian dog which ensured the separation of the Zulus in 29 pieces of land.

Consoling the Zulus, the chief said they were fortunate to live in the midst of the Afrikaner Volk.

He reminded them that Afrikaners under British rule had been faced with poverty.

PROBLEMS

"White problems of the 20s and the 30s involved mostly the Afrikaner people. Some of you have seen how unity and hard work pushed the Afrikaner to a position of ascendancy. Now most of the decision-making power in this land is wielded by them."

He recalled that the pride of the Afrikaner people in the past was a good example for the Zulus to fight for their survival. He said oppression, disease, poverty and ignorance should not deter the Zulus from fighting for their freedom.

The chief said segregation had been the policy of all governments that had been in power in South Africa.

Homelands industrial magnets

(107)

D. Dispatch

2/9/75

PRETORIA — The Isithebe industrial area in KwaZulu will soon be enlarged substantially to accommodate more industries.

Dr J. Adendorff, managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation, said here that a large number of applications for the establishment of factories at Isithebe had been received in the last few months.

Last week National Veneers announced it would start a R4,5 million veneer and plywood plant at Isithebe. Dr Adendorff said a site of 7,5 hectares had been made available to Natven by the Corporation, with a further 4,5 hectares for expansion.

Isithebe is on the Natal north coast railroad, 85 km from Richard's Bay and 100 km from Durban.

Dr Adendorff said industrialists were realising the homelands could meet the expansion needs of both labour and capital-intensive industries to an increasing degree.

A keen interest in homeland growth points was apparent — it was recently announced that Babelegi, in Bophuthatswana, was fully taken up — and now Isithebe is to be enlarged to meet demands. — DDC

5-TAR 3/9/75

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Move to oust Chief Gatsha

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Mr Lloyd Ndaba, secretary general of the inactive Shaka's Spear Political Party, has started a move to oust the kwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, according to Illanga, the Zulu newspaper.

The paper claimed that Mr Ndaba accompanied by Mr Petros Mthembu, approached Chief Alfred Sibisi of Inkandla last week and asked him to oppose Chief Buthelezi in the elections of the kwaZulu executive on October 13.

Chief Sibisi is chairman of the Nkandla Regional Authority and member of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Chief Sibisi received a verbal message followed by a telegram from Mr Ndaba, telling him that Mr Ndaba would call on him on August 25.

Mr Ndaba was accompanied by Mr Mthembu. They asked him to contest the position of the Chief Executive Councillor in the elections.

SUPPORT

Chief Sibisi was given a bottle of whisky by the two men, who offered him assistance in opposing Chief Buthelezi and promised him full support of the tribal chiefs in the Nkandla area.

Mr Ndaba produced a list of the chiefs, which he said he had obtained from the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha in Pretoria.

Chief Buthelezi told the Illanga that Mr Ndaba did not realise the Zulu nation knew who he was working for, and for what purpose.

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Concern over hospital move

STAR 3/9/75

Science Editor

A group of doctors associated with a mission hospital in kwa-Zulu have expressed their grave misgivings of the Government's intention to take over mission hospitals in South Africa and turn them into State institutions.

Writing in the South African Medical Journal, they point out that nationalisation appears to have been decided on

without consideration of other alternatives, such as those in Malawi, Lesotho and Zambia.

They maintain that no adequate explanation has been given as to why the mission hospitals cannot be allowed to continue to work on the present "agency" basis which works well and gives health care more cheaply than State hospitals have been able to do.

"It is disappointing that the many who have given years of service in the rural areas of this country have not been em-

ployed in helping to design the new rural comprehensive health service," they write.

A second objection is that the State Health Department will now take over staff recruitment, a function at present of 10 or more churches or mission societies.

This has potentially serious consequences as many doctors still have to be recruited overseas because of the shortage of doctors in South Africa.

The fear is that many of these doctors would be prepared to work under the banner of a mission society but not under that of the Government.

QUESTION

In their letter the doctors also question the practicability of controlling hospital staff by three State departments, which is a side-effect of nationalisation.

"With these factors in mind, we wish to make a renewed public appeal for greater consultation at all levels in the planning of health services in this country, and to express grave doubt as to the wisdom of the present changes," they write.

Chief's salary

8/9/75 (107)
Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Executive Councillor of KwaZulu homeland is to get a salary of R12 000 per annum, according to a notice in the Government Gazette.

Keeping the Natal

'cake'

Natal Highway 11/9/75

Agricultural

Correspondent

NATAL of the future — after KwaZulu had been excised—would resemble a "moth-eaten doughnut" and have internal boundaries with KwaZulu of 2500km in extent says the president of the Natal Agricultural Union.

Delivering his presidential address to the annual congress of the union in Durban yesterday, Mr. Donald Sinclair said: "While this must surely be a unique situation, it becomes almost bizarre when we learn that citizens of the separate areas of KwaZulu will be guaranteed transit rights through White Natal while presumably we may expect reciprocal rights through KwaZulu."

The reality of this situation could only be visualised if it was believed that relations between White and Black areas would remain "of the highest order."

"There need not be despondency but we have very little time in which to build bridges of contact, of mutual upliftment, trust and confidence. To secure our future we must rapidly move from complacent self-sufficiency to involvement with new, lesser privileged neighbours."

(1) 3 General
(2) 107

KWAZULU PLAN 'WON'T BE FINISHED IN DECADE'

Natal Agricultural Correspondent
Natal Mercury 12/9/75

THE Government's KwaZulu consolidation plans would not be completed in 10 years' time, says the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. Punt Janson.

Speaking at the annual congress of the Natal Agricultural Union in Durban yesterday, Mr. Janson said: "Anyone who thinks that the buying of land for consolidation purposes will be completed in 10 years is a greater optimist than I am."

Farmers at the congress expressed concern and dismay over the deteriorating situation existing on many farms sharing a common boundary with KwaZulu, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Delegates claimed that fences were being cut almost daily and stock theft occurred regularly. In addition, cattle from Black areas were driven on to farms to be grazed.

Delegates asked that Mr. Janson's department erect and maintain fences to avoid serious clashes. The Deputy Minister said fencing would be a waste of time.

"It would create a very bad impression overseas and people would wonder what sort of race relations were practised where fences were needed to keep people apart," he said.

Mr. Janson agreed that boundary fences were a continual cause of irritation and said that there "had been almost a war on the Lesotho border over stock thefts." No such problem had yet been encountered with the homelands.

KwaZulu shoe^m factory

13/9/75

African Affairs
Correspondent

THE SOUTH African branch of an international shoe company will start production at a Keatsdrift factory soon, it was learned yesterday.

The company will start component and footwear production in KwaZulu almost immediately and will employ 220 Zulu citizens.

The Keatsdrift factory, the first of its kind in the Homeland, flows out of negotiations between the company and the Bantu Investment Corporation and has received the enthusiastic support of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, head of the KwaZulu Government.

Chief Buthelezi said the company would help to increase the economic viability of KwaZulu and he hoped other international organisations would follow their labour-intensive example.

250
(2) 107

Border cleric is *Despatch* new bishop 15/9/75

EMPANGENI — Canon Lawrence Bekisisa Zulu, of Grahamstown, was elected Bishop of Zululand on Saturday and becomes the youngest Anglican bishop in South Africa.

Theological College, Alice, before being appointed to his post in Grahamstown. — DDC.

Canon Zulu, the co-director of religious education in Grahamstown and a former tutor at St Peter's Theological College, Alice, will succeed his distant relation, Bishop Alphaeus Zulu.

Canon Zulu, 38, will probably be consecrated in November. He will take up residence in Eshowe with his wife, Ruth, a nurse.

Canon Zulu matriculated at St Augustine's High School, near Nqutu in 1956. After three years at St Peter's Theological College in Johannesburg he was awarded his licence in theology.

He was assistant priest at St Margaret's, Ngoma, before being awarded a bursary to study at Selwyn College, Cambridge.

He completed a BA degree in theology at Cambridge and was awarded his MA degree in 1967.

After serving as priest in charge of All Saints' Church in Mbebe, he was appointed the first black rector of the Holy Name Church in Empangeni.

In 1970 he became a tutor at St Peter's

Chief warns of unrest

Natal Mercury 15/9/75



MR. VORSTER

Church 'holds key to change'

African Affairs Correspondent

THE CHURCH still had great potential for bringing about reconciliation and peaceful change, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, head of the KwaZulu Government, when he opened the new hall at Edendale's Lay Ecumenical Centre at the weekend.

On the platform with him were the Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev. Denis Hurley, and Mrs. Ethne Bain the Natal Commissioner for the Girl Guides, both of whom unveiled foundation stones during the course of the three-hour dedication ceremony.

The hall, the guest house and the new sleeping unit cost more than R300 000. The money was donated by the Lutherans of Germany through the Churches' Development Services and by Misereor, the German Catholic organisation.

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that the erection of the buildings had been an ecumenical effort involving Anglican, Congregational, Lutheran, Presbyterian and Catholic Churches and the Natal Christian Council of Churches.

He felt the Ecumenical Centre was a "unique experiment in Christian

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI, head of the KwaZulu Government, said Mr. Vorster did not impress him as "someone prepared to listen to the voice of reason" when he addressed about 2 000 people at KwaMashu yesterday.

The Chief said Mr. Vorster's broad electoral support "convinces me that he can actually move faster in order to save this country from sure catastrophe, without losing his position."

He recalled that in January this year he told the Prime Minister that unless he changed his attitude on land apportionment and on the federal formula offered as a compromise, "I can foresee only civil disobedience and unrest as an alternative into which desperation will drive us."

"I still stand by those words in this connection. If the Prime Minister's involvement in the present attempts to ward off bloodshed in Rhodesia is to be taken seriously by us, then he must take steps to avoid bloodshed right here in our own country as feverishly as he is doing in the Rhodesian situation."

SHAKA

Chief Buthelezi said the Zulus had offered the hand of friendship in the same way Shaka did in the last century. "The reaction of Pretoria acting on behalf of the White electorate shows that our hand of friendship is not acceptable to them. We will continue to offer this hand even at this late hour because if this thoughtlessness on the part of our White countrymen results in a catastrophe, history should heap the coals of judgment on the heads of those who will be the architects of that tragic holocaust."

He warned that when a people was frustrated, there was often a tendency for them to turn their frustrations against themselves.

Referring to the activities of Mr. Lloyd Ndaba, the founder of Zulu National Party, and some African businessmen the Chief noted the "divi-

fellowship."

The centre helped Africans to help themselves. "Our people are helped here to discover themselves, by themselves. Our people are helped here to have self-confidence after being robbed of their human dignity for so long. Our people are helped here to be creative."

"To me these things spell out our whole struggle for liberation."

"The institutional Church has not contributed much toward our liberation as Blacks."

Admitting the past contribution by the Churches in terms of the propagation of the Gospel, education and medical services, Chief Buthelezi said there was growing disillusionment among Blacks with the institutional churches.

"But maybe the Church was strait-jacketed by the norms of the society in which it operated. These are the norms that make our White countrymen regard us as minors that must be denied meaningful decision-making and a share in the power structure of the country."

The struggle for the Black man's liberation had gone a long way. The Church could still be an agency for their liberation and reconciliation.

sionism" being created among the people.

It did not surprise him that "certain selfish elements in our Black community are parroting certain slogans about democracy as if Inkatha (the liberation movement) is anathema to democracy."

COHESIVE

"It is the Lloyd Ndaba's of this world and their disciples here in Natal who are trying to exploit even the differences of opinion on supermarkets in KwaZulu to promote division among us, and to create doubts about Inkatha, the only instrument which will enable us to take initiatives as a cohesive force."

"They do so, not because they have any valid case against Inkatha or the establishment of tri-companies, but each one of them is bent on serving his own interests."

Chief Buthelezi added: "The Black agents of our oppressors are bent on discrediting me to divert attention away from the real enemies of the people."

Inkatha sought to destroy all forms of oppression and exploitation, regardless of whether the perpetrators were Black or White.



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

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Buthelezi calls for equal pay

PINETOWN — Once inflation was under control South Africa would owe it to the security of all its people to do something radical about introducing equal pay for equal work, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the KwaZulu leader, said here yesterday.

In an address at a shoe company factory, Chief Buthelezi said: "We live in rather exciting times where it is no longer a controversial issue that the wage gap must be eliminated."

A few days ago the Minister of Labour, Mr Marais Viljoen, had said this and it was no longer regarded as the language of agitators to express this belief.

"It is a fact acknowledged by all right-thinking people in the country. There may of course be differences on what is meant by a gradual elimination of the wage gap," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said he realised it was a bad time economically to talk about this issue, because of inflation. But once this was under control, something radical would have to be done about equal pay for equal work.

He visited the factory

here yesterday before signing a contract between the Bantu Investment Corporation and the KwaZulu Government for the erection of a new shoe factory near Greytown in KwaZulu.

"We have had a long chequered relationship with the BIC," he said.

"We have had our differences with them from time to time.

"But in spite of this fact, unless one is downright dishonest, one must acknowledge that they have initiated the developments I am talking about there," he said referring to the establishment of "tri-companies, in which black people have shares, and the willingness of white industrialists to expand in KwaZulu with blacks as partners.

"After a long wait, their work amongst us in promoting industrial development deserves our applause; however grudgingly some of us may wish to give them this," he said. — SAPA.

~~11/2/75~~
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2-107

(107)

Bus fares pegged almost 30 years

By ROB HUDSON

IN this age of soaring costs Zululand's Washesha bus service holds what must be a unique record—it has not raised its fares for almost 30 years.

But now the inevitable has caught up and the company has been forced to apply to the local transportation board for

permission to raise its fares.

If this is granted the new fares will come into effect in the next few months.

The company's services cover the Eshowe, Mtunzini, Nkandla districts as well as part of the Empangeni district.

The principal route is between Eshowe and Empangeni and the cost of a return trip — a distance of 115km — is a mere R1.

"Our prices may not appear to be that low but one must consider the shocking roads on which the buses have to travel — especially on some of the routes," said Mr. Norman Braatvedt, one of the owners.

The life expectancy of a bus is seven years. Each vehicle averages about 900 000km a year.

"The reason we're asking for an increase in our fares has been vast rises in running costs and the expense in replacing buses. To keep up the replacement programme for our fleet of vehicles — each bus costs R22 000 — we must raise our fares," he pointed out.

The company buys four new buses each year.

Mr. Braatvedt attributed its ability to run the service for so long without an increase to the fact that there was always an average of 22 passengers on each bus.

"Each bus is full at some stage of its journey," he said.

The number of passengers using the service has more than doubled over the past six years.

"In fact in the last year the number has



MR. NASON MAGWEZA, who has been with Washesha more than 20 years, takes the fare from a woman before a trip to Empangeni.

increased by 23 percent," said Mr. Braatvedt.

Providing more than two million passengers with transport every year, the Washesha service reckons it has more passengers than South African Airways in a calendar year.

Washesha began in 1916 when two brothers, Harold and Doug Braatvedt, returned from the war and started a service between Eshowe and Empangeni with a bus chassis built on an army surplus vehicle.

"I joined some years later. Doug was killed in an air accident," said Norman.

The company grew from strength to strength. Today its fleet of 26 buses provides 11 different services.

The shareholders are Norman and Harold and Mrs. Rene Braatvedt, Doug's widow.

Washesha is not subsidised and has a staff of 47 Africans of whom 24 are drivers. Mr. Bob Baytopp, a White mechanic, is also on the staff.

Washesha has a remarkable safety record.

"There have been accidents but no passenger has been killed or even seriously injured," said Mr. Braatvedt. "On the other hand there have been at least six births on our buses over the years."

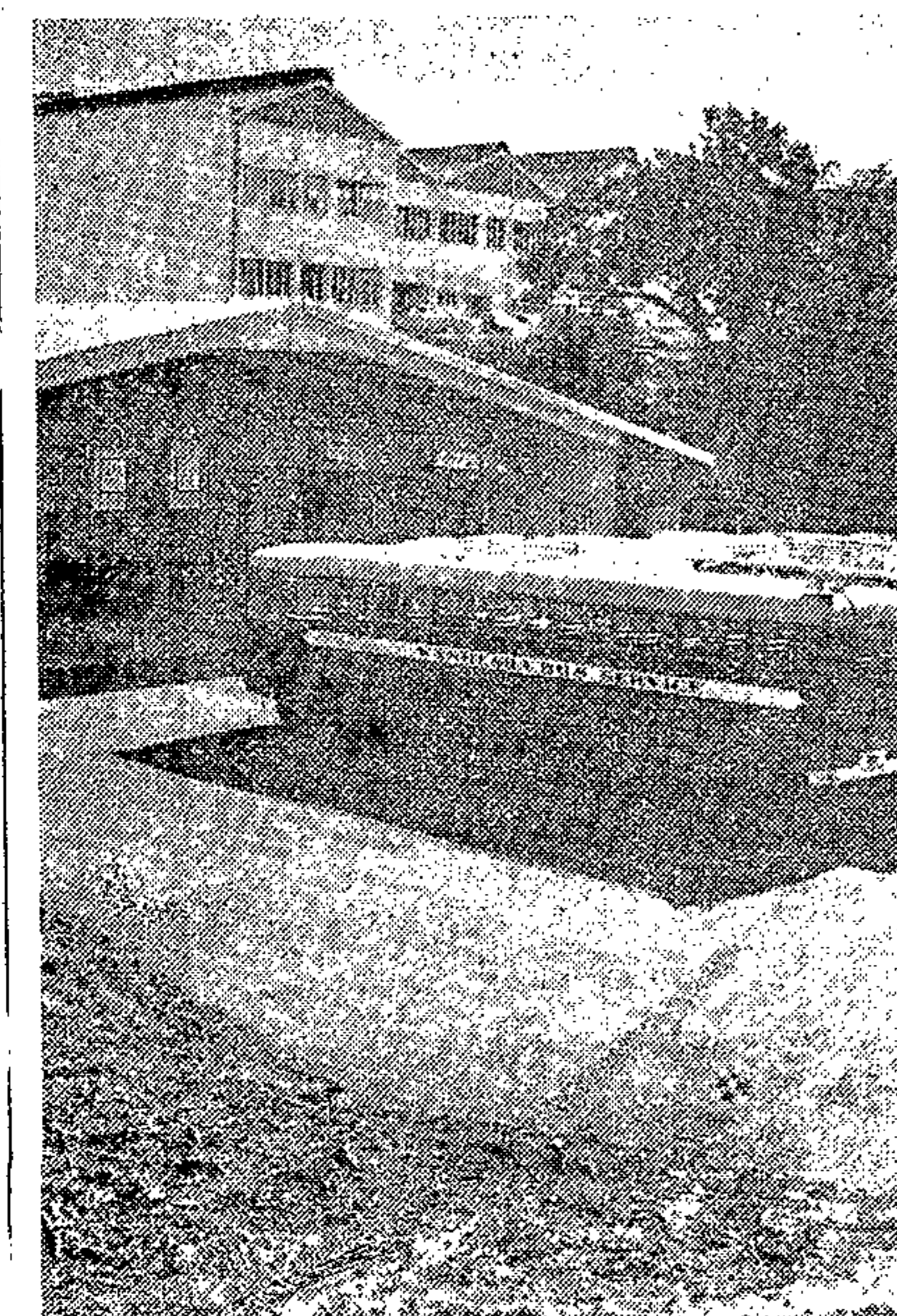
"People seem very satisfied with our service and know they are getting a good deal. In fact many of them hire our buses for weddings and other social occasions."



MR. BOB BAYTOPP, Washesha's mechanic who is responsible for the maintenance of the fleet.



THE BUS terminal (above) — behind Adams Store in Eshowe. The facilities provided were described by Mr. Braatvedt as "hopelessly inadequate." The people in the picture are waiting for a bus to take them to Empangeni. The beds, bags of meal and other assortment of luggage are all to be loaded on to the bus. The driver will also stop along the way and pick up other passengers, who will also have luggage to be transported. People queue up at the terminal for hours and should they not be able to catch the first available bus they wait patiently for the next. Our picture (below) shows Washesha's modern new premises. Expansion of the business has forced the Braatvedt brothers to build this new modern workshop.



South Cape bid to seal

deal

RDM
16/9/75

Industrial Editor
SOUTH CAPE CORPORATION executives were carrying out 11th-hour negotiations with Ubombo Mines (Pty) directors in Maritzburg last night in a bid to secure the mining options on reportedly large anthracite deposits in the Nongoma area of KwaZulu.

It was the company's last opportunity to buy the options and necessitated the payment of about R3 700 000 to the directors of Ubombo Mines.

Anxiously awaiting the outcome of the negotiations in Johannesburg were the representatives of a consortium composed of South African, American and Continental interests, who were apparently poised to enter into a joint venture with South Cape, or even take it over if the Ubombo deal went through.

The corporation's involvement with Ubombo Mines, which has as its chairman a Maritzburg property speculator, Mr Otto Redinger, goes back to May, 1974, when South Cape's former managing director, Mr Gerald Bailey, negotiated to buy the mining lease held by Ubombo, and covering large tracts of land in KwaZulu.

The arrangement, which was entered into by South Cape through a subsidiary company, Kwa'ngoma Mines (Pty), involved an agreement to pay Ubombo R4 500 000 on registration of a notarial cession of the lease and delivery to South Cape of the original lease.

A part payment had ap-

parently been made to Mr Otto Redinger, totalling a little more than R600 000, which was in the form of a loan from South Cape. Security against this loan were all the shares in Ubombo and a mortgage bond over a 22 722 ha property Mr Redinger owned in Natal.

LITIGATION

South Cape was eventually given until the end of July this year to exercise the option and produce the balance of the money. This it did not do. The result was a dispute which led to litigation in the Rand Supreme Court, later settled out of court with South Cape's deadline extended to yesterday.

Both parties are convinced that there are large anthracite deposits in the Nongoma area. Estimates from these quarters, based on borehole results, suggest that reserves could be well over 100-million t of high-grade anthracite.

This has been discounted by other mining houses which claim to have investigated the area. They put reserves at little more than 10-million t to 20-million t.

Where South Cape is concerned, there has been a question mark over this company's ability to raise the capital to buy the options and mine the anthracite. South Cape's present executive vice-chairman, Mr Giorgio Lauro, has maintained that money is no problem.

It is known, however, that South Cape has been approaching several mining houses with a view to a joint venture. Whether this was purely a desire to get the South African knowhow involved with its plans or also to seek our necessary financial backing is unclear.

Dispatch 18/9/25-

International shoe firm for KwaZulu

PRETORIA — The South African Bata Shoe Company Limited will be starting component and footwear production very soon in the KwaZulu homeland.

set by Bata by establishing labour-intensive industries in KwaZulu. — DDC.

At a function held in Durban, Bata announced it had concluded negotiations with the Bantu Investment Corporation, leading to its acquiring factory premises at Keat's Drift.

This project had received the enthusiastic support of the Chief Executive Councillor of KwaZulu, Chief G. M. Buthelezi. It was announced that production operations will start almost immediately.

The South African company is an integral part of the world Bata shoe organisation, which has its headquarters in Toronto, Canada. The Bata organisation is a multinational concern, which operates in 97 countries in the world.

The Bata shoe factory at Keat's Drift is the first of its kind in the homeland, and will employ some 220 Zulu citizens.

On a visit to the Bata Shoe Company in Pinetown, Chief Buthelezi said the undertaking will greatly increase the economic viability of KwaZulu. He expressed the hope that other multinational organisations would follow the example

[Handwritten scribbles]

Discriminatory law dates back to 1891

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ARGUS 18/9/75

'Liberation' of Zulu women

JOHANNESBURG. — The KwaZulu Government is planning to liberate Zulu women from some of the most restrictive laws applied to women anywhere in the world.

About 1.5-million Zulu women out of a total Zulu population of more than four-million stand to benefit from changes that will have far-reaching effects in private life, politics and the economy.

Sources close to the KwaZulu Government say legislation should be enacted within a year to reform the women's provisions of the Natal Code of Bantu Law, which has been in force virtually unchanged since 1891.

The code stipulates that Zulu females stay legal minors from the cradle to the grave and require the permission of their kraal-heads or husbands for almost every important step in life.

LEGALLY INFERIOR

Other Black women in South Africa attain their majority at the age of 21, although they are still inferior in legal status to White women.

The new deal for Zulus will be based on 13 recommendations put forward in the interim report of a KwaZulu select committee set up to investigate the subject.

The report was tabled in May at the Legislative Assembly in Nongoma, and a final report is expected before the end of the year.

OUTLINE

In outline, the changes recommended are:



THE TWO FACES of Zulu women — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is reputed to be the force behind moves towards their liberation.

● An end to the system of perpetual minority which makes a Zulu woman heavily dependent on her guardian.

● Reforms in the marriage, divorce, and child custody laws, and clarification of rights of inheritance.

● A Zulu woman will be able to sign contracts, own property, leave her kraal or change her place of residence if she wishes to, inherit her husband's assets if he dies intestate, and regard her children as her own rather than belonging to her guardian's family.

BUTHELEZI

In an interview in Johannesburg this week, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Councillor of KwaZulu, declined to give details of any planned legislation.

The chief is reputed to be the moving force behind the changes and has been meeting various women's groups.

He told The Argus correspondent, 'We don't want to jump the gun by disclosing anything at this stage.'

'VERY WORRIED'

'But I can say that we are very worried about the legal disabilities of our women and we are determined to put things right.'

He said he did not know why the South Africa Government had failed to act in the past, in spite of repeated appeals and tragic cases of Zulu women in modern society hamstrung by tribal laws.

Legislation passed by the KwaZulu assembly will become effective for all Zulu women throughout South Africa.

The heaviest burden of the Natal Code of Bantu

Law falls on women actually resident in Natal. Those outside the province fall beyond the jurisdiction of Natal courts.

Many Zulu women have gained legal emancipation after applying to Bantu Affairs Commissioners, but since 1973 it has become more difficult for them to achieve this. Officials have not explained why.

The Black Sash greeted news of the planned liberation of Zulu women with enthusiasm. Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the organisation, said:

'Well, it just shows that Zulu men are not content with the system as they find it in our law. They are not such bad male chauvinists after all.'

'The changes are long overdue.'

Inyanda lifts bar on tri-company plan

Natal Mercury 20/9/75
African Affairs Reporter

THE NATAL and Zululand African Chamber of Commerce, Inyanda, has decided to withdraw its opposition to the KwaZulu Government's tri-company policy, according to Mr. Patrick Gumede, Inyanda's president.

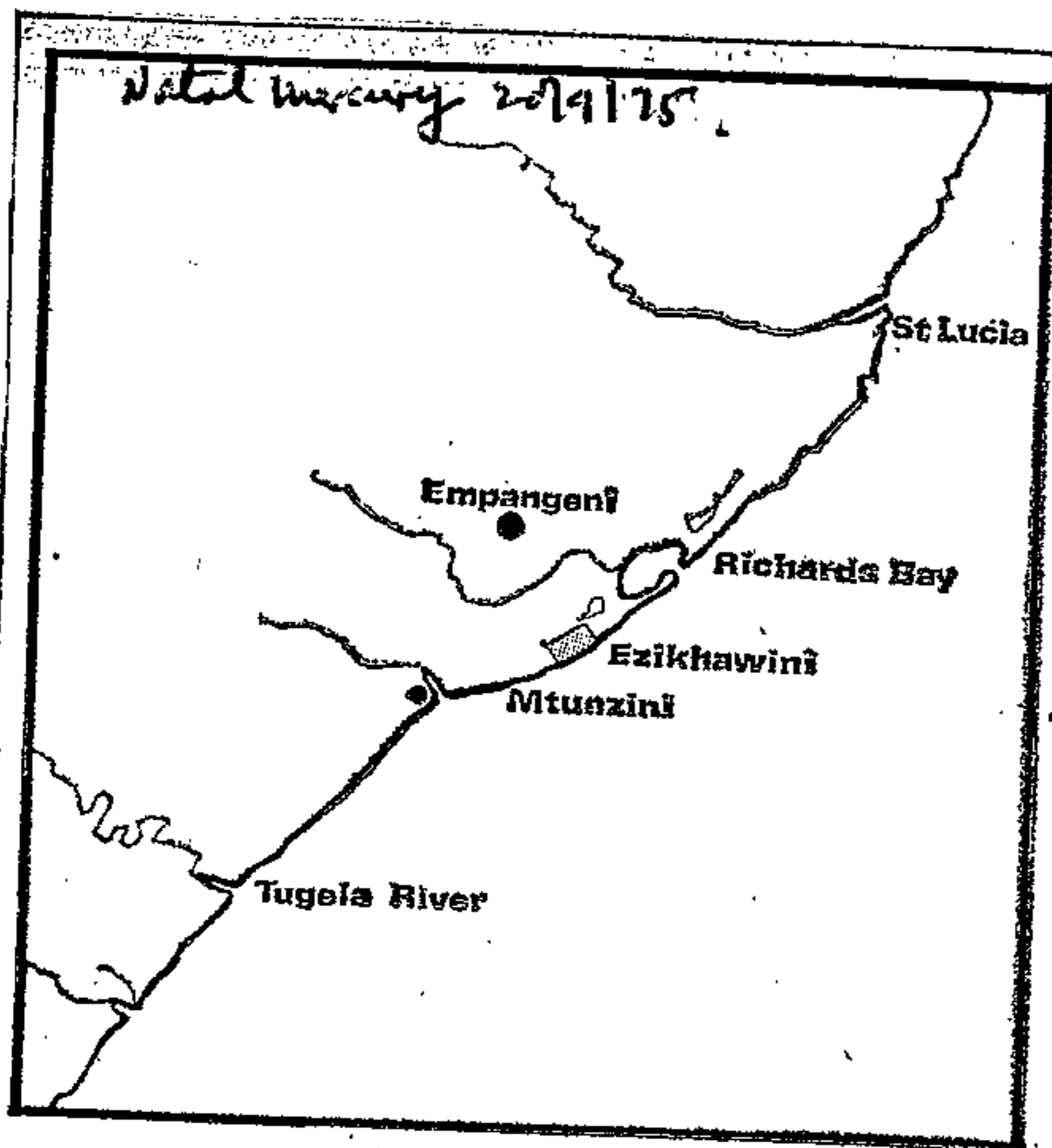
The decision was taken at a meeting at Edendale this week. Inyanda felt that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi viewed the tri-company concept as a political issue.

Mr. Gumede said: "We withdraw unreservedly all statements and pronouncements by the Inyanda or individuals regarding the introduction of a tri-company in KwaZulu."

A motion of confidence in the KwaZulu Government was adopted and seconded by Mr. Zazi Kuzwayo, the Clermont businessman who until this week led the opposition to the Checkers supermarket deal.

Mr. Gumede was instructed to plead for an appointment to submit constructive criticisms and recommendations based on the draft proposals as the Government had originally asked Inyanda to do.

It was placed on record that Inyanda had not solicited the help of the opponents of the KwaZulu Government.



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KWAZULU CITY WILL 'BREAK TOWNSHIPS MONOTONY'

African Affairs Correspondent

KWAZULU'S first modern city, on the shores of the Indian Ocean about 20 kilometres from Richard's Bay, will have cost "several hundred million rand" by the time it is completed, a spokesman for KwaZulu's Department of Works said yesterday.

Ezikhawini, under construction now by the KwaZulu Government, has already cost about R10 million for initial services which, the spokesman said, would be extended several times during the years to come.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said the city would eventually be the size of Pietermaritzburg and would accommodate about 400 000 people in about 22 residential communities.

The first of these communities will cost about R6 million, and will include semi-detached houses, terrace houses and blocks of flats. The Chief said this pattern of housing was designed to break the "monotony so common in African townships."

The city will be spread over about 6 000 hectares with its northern flank on Lake Cuthu. It will reach as far south as Port Durnford and its southern boundary will encompass a nature reserve and "looking into the future, smallholdings which will supply some of the city's fresh produce."

Facilities will include schools, community centres, libraries, cinemas, boarding houses and initially one hotel, two industrial areas and "an attractive beach area."

BUTHELEZI SPRAWK

Sunday Times

21/9/75

By JOANNA STRANGWAYES-BOOTH

'What I want for my people'

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, would like "an economy based on a blend of a free enterprise with a pinch of African communalism" for his homeland.

The chief spoke of his aims in an interview with BUSINESS TIMES this week.

African communalism, which was not to be confused with communism, he said, was a unique form of socialism emanating originally from Tanzania and subsequently partly adopted by Zambia.

While not discouraging free enterprise (and Chief Buthelezi was adamant in his support of private entrepreneurs), it also ensured that "the people, as a whole, have a stake of sorts in the wealth of their own land".

This would be attained through State-owned organisations which would have controlling interests in all main economic enterprises. The profits earned would thus be for the nation and ploughed back into the country for its development, rather than for the enrichment of various individuals," he said.

No desire

While Chief Buthelezi said he has no desire to duplicate the position in White South Africa, where a dangerously wide wealth gap divides the "Haves" and the "Have-nots," he has, at the same time, to attract investment capital to Kwazulu.

Thus he rejects out-of-hand the idea that his people (2.1-million live in the scattered homelands) should be made to starve

through de-investment (sic) and unemployment, so that a revolution can take place as a prelude to Black Liberalism.

"Self-righteousness," he observed, "does not fill bellies."

The Chief has no illusions as to the underdevelopment and overpopulation of Kwazulu, (which has 173 people per square kilometre), its lack of capital and entrepreneurial skills, its low per capita income and the depressing fact that the majority of its population are engaged in peasant agriculture.

Budget

Therefore, although at the present time his government has no intention of seeking independence from Pretoria, he said he has decided to implement a national economic development plan for the territory.

The Kwazulu budget for 1975 amounts to R93-million of which about 20 per cent comes from its own sources—local taxes, from the state forests along the coast near St Lucia and rates from its expanding townships.

Kwazulu has one economic growth point, Isithebe Industrial Township near Mandini, which has been partly developed by the Bantu Investment Corporation at a cost of R3-million.

Nine light industries are established there and a further five are in the planning stage.

Investment

Joint investment there by industrialists and by BIC will exceed R5-million this year.

Elsewhere, seven other concerns employing 1400 people have been established. The major companies are GEC, Bata, Empangent Brick and Tile, Skema Engineering, and Bulwer Timber.

The development plan envisages a fourfold expansion at Ishebe and the establishment of another industrial growth point at Ezakheni, near Ladysmith.



Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi. . . . "A pinch of African communalism."

economic development," he said.

His government plans to introduce the in a place of "African communalism" through the Kwazulu Development Corporation, now in the course of formation, and like its counterpart the NID in the Transkei, the shares of the BIC.

Its board of directors will consist of 50 per cent of the chief's appointees and 50 per cent nominated by the Minister of Bantu Administration.

Apparently the Kwazulu government intends to use the KZIDC rather as Koppin Kaunda used the old Northern Rhodesian Development Corporation as the means to acquire control of the heavy industrial groups.

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where the new territorial capital is under construction. Will provide industrial potential in the heart of Kwazulu on the new railway line to Richards Bay, due for completion within five years. The port, which is costing Pretoria R252-million to develop, will be ready to handle coal exports by the end of 1976.

Concerned

Thus the industrial age will come to the Zulus saving them from having to migrate to jobs in White areas. At present 51 per cent do this.

Chief Buthelezi said he was concerned that entrepreneurs investing in the territory should make a profit comparable with those in White areas.

"Only a profitable concern can make a contribution towards Kwazulu's

Buthelezi speaks

• Continued from
Page 1

that among the incentives offered by BIC to entice industrialists is the non-application of the Industrial Conciliation Act, as well as wage determination. He said he was becoming increasingly concerned about the appalling wages workers receive in many "border industries," which his government was powerless to influence.

"Strikes are not desirable," he said. "But if, at the same time, they deny trade unions rights to our

people, what else can they do?"

"If we come to power we will have trade unions."

He liked the German unions system which had worker participation in management decisions, eliminating the strike epidemics which have done such harm to the British and Italian economies.

"I wouldn't like to see the situation which is happening in Britain happen here. I think that it is democracy gone mad when people can cripple the economy of a country on the grounds that they are

exercising their democratic rights."

One of the problems facing entrepreneurs in KwaZulu is that of land tenure. Except on a few mission reserves, freehold does not exist. Land is allocated for unspecified periods by the chiefs and headmen by a system no doubt satisfactory to the pastoralist society but highly undesirable in a developing industrial country.

The KwaZulu executive has appointed a Commission on Land Ownership and Utilization to study land tenure in other parts of Africa with a view to finding an acceptable compromise. Until its findings are presented, the Chief said he preferred to make no comment. However, he pointed out that his Government is prepared to consider agency agreements of 99 years as opposed to the 25 years granted by the BIC at present.

KwaZulu has high agricultural potential particularly for forestry, cattle ranching and cash crops. Despite Chief Buthelezi's dissatisfaction with the Government's consolidation plans, he admitted that they facilitate planned utilisation of new land "rather than the re-planning of existing over-utilised land."

Sugar

Plans are under way to develop sugar plantations which the KwaZulu Government believes will one day be one of the country's greatest assets.

A delegation left this week to investigate farming schemes in the Gabon and the Ivory Coast, while another is at present in Puerto Rico investigating community development schemes by means of which it is hoped to enable Zulu farmers to produce sugar on a profitable basis.

Many White sugar farmers and the South African Sugar Association have provided valuable assistance and have made money available for adult education farming programmes as well as lending equipment and heavy transport.

Chief Buthelezi would prefer the present White farmers to remain in the new KwaZulu.

Agricultural planning is also restricted by having to resettle people evicted from farms and "black spots" around Vryheid and Paulpietersburg. Whole tribes have in some instances, been moved and the logical place to re-establish them is on former White farms being made available by the Bantu Trust. Nevertheless, the Chief would like to see the farms being re-allocated to Zulus who have true motivation and the initiative to become successful agriculturalists.

Chief Buthelezi said he dreams of "real and meaningful self-rule where prosperity for people in all walks of life shall reign free from poverty, disease and ignorance".

Property

However, he believes that before this becomes reality, the territory must be properly consolidated into a geographical unit with White property owners continuing to own their property within its boundaries.

Until KwaZulu's consolidation includes the harbour at Richards Bay and Sordwana Bay and the White "corridors" which include the towns of Eshowe, Empangeni and Melmoth, Chief Buthelezi said, he could not accept "these dots" as a country.

"This is not a matter of confrontation, but of common sense. We cannot sign away our birthright as South Africans for meaningless rights in KwaZulu which will legalise our position as pariahs for ever."

The parched, over-grazed and over-stocked hills around Nongoma and Mahlabatini offer little to the returning Zulu migrant. Unlike its neighbouring homeland, the Transkei which is consolidated and has its port, Chief Buthelezi sees KwaZulu as being far away from independence.

"As long as under-developed over-populated homelands exist, White South Africans' security is in question".

KwaZulu probe party back

mercury
23/9/75
(107)

African Affairs Correspondent

A KWAZULU Government party, led by the Councillor for Agriculture, Chief Owen Sithole, returned yesterday from a five-week tour of America and Europe where they studied a number of development projects.

The director of the department of agriculture, Mr. Nick Smit, said the party saw tourism, conservation, animal husbandry and sugar projects.

A month was spent in America and Puerto Rico. They visited a low-income farmers' area at Texicana where farms are run on a part-time basis.

"We feel we should give more help to our part-time farmers. Because if they were taught to farm correctly they could make a worthwhile contribution," said Mr. Smit.

A farmers' credit also prompted the party to think seriously of establishing a credit scheme in KwaZulu for low-income farmers.

The group visited Italy and London where they made contact with the International Co-operative Alliance, which co-ordinates co-operative enterprise throughout the world.

The KwaZulu Government sees co-operative farming as an important development technique and Mr. Smit felt the Alliance could give the homeland valuable advice.

Another group, led by the Councillor for Justice, Mr. Jeffrey Methethwa, is inspecting a sugar project in Gabon.

It is understood this might lead to the establishment of a multi-million-rand sugar project by a French consortium in KwaZulu.

Buthelezi speaks on his
role against apartheid

Star
26/11/75

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Black anger need not be violent...



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi
... "harsher than
any passing
nightmare."

Political Staff

DURBAN—In a major exposition on his philosophy on violence, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the kwaZulu leader, last night told a Dutch audience in Amsterdam that he would lead his people on a path of "democratic opposition" against the "hideous" apartheid system in South Africa.

Making a "Peace Week" speech at the Free University in Amsterdam, Chief Buthelezi said: "My friends, we Blacks are living through some kind of nightmare."

"We shake our heads at times in total disbelief at what is happening to us. Can it really be true, we ask ourselves, that lack of human responsibility can go as far as it has gone in South Africa?"

"We shake our heads and realise this is no nightmare we are living through — it is reality harsher than any passing nightmare."

DENIAL

Speaking on the role of non-violence in the "liberation" of South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said the "Pretoria brand of democracy" had denied White South Africans the democratic right to participate with their fellow South Africans, of whatever colour, in their common interests.

"To the Pretoria apologists it does not matter that the fellowship and loyalty in a nation in one land, circumscribed by one international boundary, who are concerned with one indivisible national good, has been put beyond the reach of the political, social and economic institutions which now exist," he said.

new and just society," he said.

Chief Buthelezi told his audience that existing South African society was structured on violence and maintained by violence.

But he said in attempting to effect change he did not believe one could talk responsibly about the use of large-scale violence in South Africa. As a planned strategy, it would not serve the interests of his people.

"I do believe that non-violent strategies and tactics have a real contribution to make," he said.

Warning that it would be foolish to ignore the real and growing possibility that violence would erupt, he said: "I believe the dynamic growth of democratic opposition to apartheid, even at this late hour, can serve to limit what violence there must be and perhaps even to eliminate it."

Chief Buthelezi said that by "democratic opposition" he meant opposition to the schizophrenia of South African society which had destroyed the brotherhood of men.

He also meant opposition within institutions, both officially recognised and ignored.

These institutions, which divided people, should be made to enshrine the fellowship of all South Africans.

"This, for me, is the end product of democratic opposition. Therefore, for me the starting point is the institutional life of South Africa," he said.

BLACK ANGER

"It is, after all, for institutionalisation of White avarice and minority power which is so contemptible in the eyes of the free world."

But he said one could not declare war on institutions and shoot them dead with guns.

Institutions would be changed by democratic opposition and Black anger directing itself against the institutions of South African society needed to be given content and form.

"This content and form should be fashioned in the daily lives of people so that in democratic opposition to unjust institutions they become the architect and builder of a

South Coast calls for new kwaZulu plan

(107)

16/9/75

The Natal South Coast will become "a second Port St Johns — surrounded by Blacks" under the Government's consolidation plan for kwaZulu.

This was the argument of National Party delegates from the South Coast.

Mr George Allison urged that the existing plan be scrapped and that Natal should be divided between Black and White along the line of the Tugela River.

South Coast Whites

were most unhappy about the plan which could, he said, turn the area into a narrow White strip of a few kilometres wide between Hibberdene and Port Edward.

The Government should be big enough to admit that it had made a mistake on the South Coast and should open a White corridor to it via Umzinto and Ixopo through to Maritzburg, Mr Allison said.

Another South Coast

delegate, Mr L du Plessis, said Nationalists were bluffing themselves if they believed the Government's existing kwaZulu consolidation plan would work.

It would result in White areas being cut off from the rest of South Africa and would lead to endless problems in the future, he said.

Mr du Plessis said the only logical division of Natal was to give the Zulus the area north of the Tugela. It would mean

giving up Richards Bay, but Durban Harbour could be expanded to cater for White needs, and the use South Africa was still making of Lourenco Marques indicated that Richards Bay would remain open to Whites when under kwaZulu control.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr Baubenheimer, made it clear that the Government would make no major alterations to its consolidation plan.

The main plan would not be changed, he said.

Buthelezi rejects 'uhuru'

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Cape Times Correspondent

26/9/75

JOHANNESBURG. — Chief Buthelezi last night rejected independence as an objective for KwaZulu when he told the Free University of Amsterdam: "We do not intend further Balkanizing South Africa."

Delivering a paper on non-violence—an advance copy of which he made available in Johannesburg — Chief Buthelezi described homeland policy as an attempt to give "false respectability" to the strategy of divide and rule.

In setting aside reserves for the African peoples, the ruling Whites showed some honesty about the "brutality" of their treatment of the indigenous inhabitants of South Africa, he said.

"In calling these reserves homelands which are offered some kind of independence they remove the honesty and leave only the brutality."

Homeland policy was not freely chosen by the

African people but foisted on them, "as were the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts which provided for the Reserves".

"I want on their behalf to expose the true intentions of the South African Government . . . I want to carry the spirit of opposition into the homeland political institutions."

In operating from KwaZulu, his purpose was not to advance a "narrow tribal nationalism" but to fight for a non-racial South Africa.

"The Black man's struggle has to begin somewhere and quite clearly it has to begin right where one is."

"Whatever use we make of KwaZulu as a base, everything we have done is geared towards the at-

tainment of a sovereignty in which all Blacks — indeed all the people of South Africa — will participate."

Officially sanctioned institutions were a logical starting place for those opposed to the present system but at the same time against violent attempts to destroy it.

"For me the starting point for democratic opposition is the institutional life of South Africa. It is, after all, the institutionalization of White avarice and minority power."

While strongly committing himself to non-violence, Chief Buthelezi warned that South Africa was a violent society and that "it would be foolish to ignore the real possibility that violence will erupt unless action is taken".

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POLICE READY FOR FARES PROTEST

SUN TRIB
28/9/75

Tribune Reporter

NEWCASTLE police and dog handlers will be on standby before dawn tomorrow to prevent violent protest against the increased bus fares between Madadeni township and the industrial areas.

Up to 10 000 workers who commute daily to work at the industrial giants of Iscor, Bester Homes and Defy Industries are believed to be planning a boycott of the township bus service, Trans Tugela Transport, which will put up fares on some routes by about 20 percent from tomorrow.

"We are acting on strong rumours we have heard that the workers will refuse to use the buses. We will be on duty in the township from 4am to ensure that no criminal acts are allowed to take place," Newcastle police station commander Captain G. S. Heunis said.

"The workers are not boycotting work. This is not a protest about their wages. They are dissatisfied about the increases in the bus fares.

"If some of them want to use the buses, we will see they are able to do so and that the buses are not attacked."

Captain Heunis said as far as he knew the fares for the Iscor works had not been increased and that Iscor workers were expected to go to work as usual.

The TTT bus service, which runs about 170 buses, is the only one operating between Madadeni and Newcastle.

MEKUK 7 25/9/75

Threat of bus boycott today

010 702 313 337 14 00

Mercury Reporter

THOUSANDS of Africans in the Madadeni township outside Newcastle, are expected to boycott bus services today.

The reason for the boycott threat is increases in the bus fares ranging from 25 to 100 percent which come into operation today.

Police have been on standby in Newcastle since Saturday. Between 8 000 and 10 000 people are expected to boycott the buses.

CRIPPLE

The boycott could cripple the Newcastle industrial area. Although no comment could be obtained last night, it is reported that some of the larger Newcastle industries are laying on alternative transport for their workers.

A spokesman for the bus company, Trans Tugela Transport (TTT), yesterday described the situation as "quiet."

"We are hoping it will continue that way tomorrow," he said.

The spokesman said that although bus fares had increased, the subsidised fares "are still the cheapest they will get anywhere."

Cash fares have been increased by 25 percent. Weekly coupons, subsidised by the Government, have in some cases increased from 75c to R1,50.

DIFFICULT

The company owns more than 200 buses and provides the only transport for workers from the township.

"We were finding it difficult to operate on the old fares. All our fares are based on mileage and even with the increases they are still the cheapest you will find," the spokesman said.

He claimed it was the first time the company had increased the subsidised fares and said they had distributed 3 000 pamphlets explaining the reasons for the increases.

Thousands

walk in

bus protest

29/9/75

The Argus Correspondent

NEWCASTLE. — Police stood by as thousands of Newcastle Africans walked more than 12 km to work early today in a protest against increased bus fares — now being charged by the Trans-Tugela Transport Company, which was sponsored by the Bantu Investment Corporation.

The new fares — 30c for a single journey — represents a 5 percent increase, making a total increase of nearly 40 percent in two years.

The protest followed a weekend of tension in the Madadeni and Osizweni townships, the labour reserve for the giant Iscor, Veka clothing factories, Durban Falkirk and many other industries.

A spokesman said police were restricting their involvement but were ensuring that no violence or criminal activity took place.

Some workers set off from both townships as early as 3 am today to ensure that they were at work on time.

Buses were seen running empty while others later returned to the depot.

The chairman of the Madadeni Town Council, Dr F. T. Mdlalose, travelled on the back of a

light truck, appealing to people to remain calm.

Yesterday an emergency meeting of the council was called to discuss the suggested protest.

Later on in the day trouble started and centred on bus ranks where people were queueing for coupons and boycotters were trying to stop them. In one incident more than 500 people were involved but police kept order.

Buthlezi

hits at

Vorster,

(107)

Govt



Cape Times 30/9/75 Chief Buthelezi

DURBAN. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the KwaZulu leader, said yesterday that the South African Government was trying to undermine him.

Chief Buthelezi, who returned from Holland on Sunday, said the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, was also trying to intimidate him, "and I will not be intimidated".

He said that the Government was treating him as the small boy among homeland leaders.

Mr Vorster, in Durban last week for the Natal congress of the National Party, said Chief Buthelezi had twisted history and he argued against the Government from false premises during his trip to Holland.

Mr Vorster said it was indeed interesting that such a speech should come from the one homeland leader who had not yet held elections.

Chief Buthelezi said that the Zulu opposition party, Chaka Spear, was spreading the lie about his delaying elections in KwaZulu. He said: "I am getting sick and tired about these lies about the elections".

The delay was caused by "the Government's dream of consolidating KwaZulu in little pieces." Until the boundaries of KwaZulu had been finalized, electoral divisions could not be determined.

Another factor in the delay was the slow progress being made by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in issuing KwaZulu citizenship certificates. — Sapa

30/9/75

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21/9/75
19/10/75

(107)

Cape Times Correspondent

NEWCASTLE. - Violence erupted near here yesterday as Africans, protesting against bus fare increases, stoned at least two buses, police vehicles and motor-cars.

Although police imposed a total clampdown on information, it is believed that at least one police-

man was injured when an angry mob stoned the vehicle while he was driving.

An unknown number of Africans travelling by bus from Dannhauser were injured when the bus was stopped and stoned by a mob outside the Madadeni Township.

The passengers fled from the bus, which was severely damaged. The massive protest was aimed at the Bantu Investment Corporation's Trans Tugela Transport (TTT) fleet of buses.

The fleet of 160 buses were empty for the whole day yesterday. Africans claim the company has raised its fares by 400 per cent in the last two years, prices increasing from eight cents to 30 cents a trip. The latest increase was 5 cents.

Last night it was announced that Bantu Investment Corporation officials had agreed to drop the bus fare increases for a period of two weeks.

But a mass meeting of 10 000 Madadeni township residents rejected the "reprieve", saying the old fares were too high anyway.

Angry Africans hurled stones at police vehicles which were withdrawn from the scene of the meeting.

The crowd also stoned cars belonging to Madadeni councillors.

Trouble

The BIC move followed a marathon two-and-a-half-hour meeting between representatives of its TTT Bus Company, Iscor officials and the Madadeni Town Council.

The stay in the fare rise has been granted to allow negotiations between the three bodies.

Last night the Mayor of Madadeni, Dr F Mdlalose, claimed that police officers had left him surrounded by an angry crowd at last night's meeting, although he had asked for protection.

"As they left the crowd started hurling stones at their vehicles.

"I climbed on top of my car with a loud hailer and told them that the police would open fire if they were stoned.

"If real violence breaks out here we are in terrible trouble," Dr Mdlalose said.

He expected the boycott to continue today.

A large contingent of police, armed with tear-gas and sten guns, and a number of dog handlers were standing by in the township last night.

They were concentrating on preventing intimidation at the bus depots.

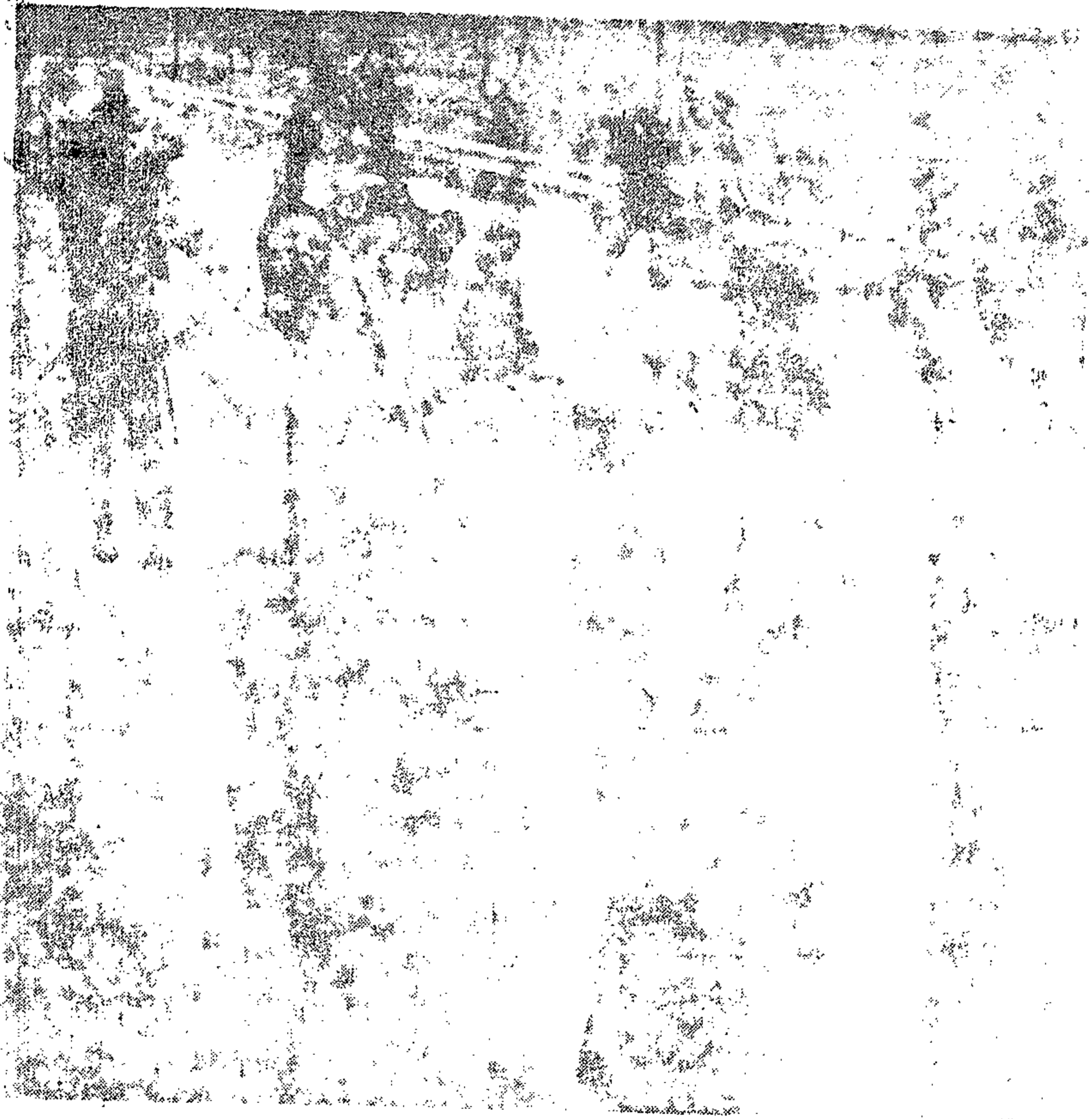
Buses stoned in fares riot

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STAR 30/9/75

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Own Co



Buses were stoned at port office as rioters went here today in fare increases

Police have kept a tight rein on the protesters but dozens have been injured.

A strike of 1000 of new recruits of Blacks of the township shepherded back to the back of the town by police today.

The bus was diverted. Another bus stoned at least 10 miles at Madaden Township where Osizweni residents hounded buses to Newcastle breaking the boycott.

Four people were injured in the bus barrage and were forced to disembark. The other buses returned to Newcastle.

Women from the township who had travelled to Newcastle by bus were barred entry by rioters when they arrived at the Veka factory.

Robbed

They had to walk home. A number of industries and businesses said many workers had not turned up for work today.

One Mkhoni resident who gave two workers a lift to Newcastle was stopped by rioters and allegedly robbed of R1 850.

The rioters apparently reprimanded the resident, Mr Mkhoni Gatsha, for giving lifts to workers but allowed him to continue his journey. When he arrived at his store he realised the money was missing.

After a public meeting at which limited concessions granted bus commuters a two-week reprieve on fare increases, more than 1000 Africans stoned the bus coupon office today.

The rioters and the...

Fists raised in defiance, Newcastle bus boycotters make their own way to work. The boycott, touched off by a planned increase in fares, flared into a riot today when buses were stoned.

MAN DIES IN BUS RIOTING

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321
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The Argus Correspondent 1/10/75

NEWCASTLE. — One man was killed and several others injured as bus boycotters went on the rampage in the Madadeni township here last night. Police fired warning shots and used teargas to disperse more than 2 000 rioters.

The Madadeni and Osizweni townships were quiet today.

Brigadier J. F. Engelbrecht, Divisional CI Officer for Natal Inland Division, drove to the trouble spot early today to take command of the police operations.

He said bus services were expected to operate again tomorrow.

The boycott, which started at the weekend as a peaceful protest against an increase in bus fares has erupted in violence with rioters stoning cars, wrecking buildings and looting.

WORKERS

They have attacked workers attempting to break the boycott.

A reporter saw the body of an African man apparently beaten to death by rioters.

Meanwhile, Newcastle industry is badly disrupted. Thousands of Africans have not turned up for work.

Police fired shots in the air and used teargas to disperse more than 2 000 rioters who smashed their way into a second Bantu Investment Corporation

beerhall last night, taking thousands of litres of beer.

The mob stoned two police vans and a Press car and threatened a Black reporter.

At 5.20 pm angry crowds, armed with sticks, marched to the beerhall.

Stones were thrown and windows smashed before the mob entered and wrecked the building.

Police managed to break up the mob soon after 7 pm.

At least 17 looters were arrested yesterday.

Police airlift to scene of bus dispute

107
2313
3321
240

2/10/75

Cape Times Correspondent

NEWCASTLE — Police reinforcements from Pretoria were late yesterday airlifted to Newcastle to help quell the disturbances which erupted here on Monday.

Trans Tugela Transport (TTT) buses, withdrawn on Tuesday, will run again today in an attempt to break the deadlock which has left many Newcastle industries without labour.

A TTT spokesman said last night that the buses would run at the increased fares — the cause of the unrest.

An uneasy silence hung over the twin townships of Madadeni and Osirweni yesterday.

It was reported late last night that a crowd had gathered outside the BIC offices in Madadeni and were aiming to set fire to the buildings.

Colonel P Malherbe, second-in-command of the police forces, could not confirm the report.

IN STRENGTH

"However we are here in strength. They will not succeed if they try," he said.

Brigadier J Engelbrecht, divisional CID officer for Natal, arrived here yesterday to take command of the police operations.

Meanwhile police are reported to have opened fire, for the first time, late on Tuesday night.

Although police would not comment on the report, it is understood they used teargas and fired shots into the air to disperse a crowd of 2 000 who wrecked a BIC beerhall, taking thousands of litres of beer.

A Black reporter, who claimed he had seen the body of an African man in Madadeni, yesterday body had lain. "As we dug body hal dain. "As we dug under the sand we came upon fresh blood."

Colonel Malherbe confirmed that a body had been found but said it had nothing to do with the rioting.

EIGHT TREATED

Dr P Fitzgerald, medical superintendent of Newcastle Hospital, said last night that only eight people had been treated at the hospital. Of these three had been admitted.

"The most serious case is a man who is paralysed after being beaten on the head," Dr Fitzgerald said. He had not reports of any

hostages

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3/10/75

Cape Times Correspondent

DURBAN.—All available policemen from Durban and surrounding areas left for Newcastle after an emergency call-up last night following an attack on several policemen who stormed an Iscor compound to rescue two Whites held hostage.

Three policemen were seriously injured and at least one African was shot dead when a handful of policemen entered a compound which houses 7 000 Iscor workers and bargained for nearly an hour for the lives of the two White men, one believed to be the compound manager.

The rioters refused to listen to police appeals and became aggressive, setting alight a bus and smashing hundreds of compound windows.

Police then fired teargas into the mob, which at that stage numbered about 400. A detachment of police then rushed into the compound and rescued the two Whites. Their names have not been released.

The police also recovered the body of an African with a bullet wound in the head.

He is believed to have been shot by rioters.

Safetly drag

The injured policemen are Warrant Officer Delary Labuschagne, who is in a critical condition in the Newcastle provincial hospital, and Warrant Officer D D P van Zyl and Sergeant W J van der Westhuizen, who were treated and discharged.

It is understood that they were dragged to safety by Colonel P Malherbe, Major Joubert and an African sergeant.

The attack took place soon before dark and brought to a dramatic end a day of relative quiet in the riot-torn Madadeni township.

Within a few hours a strong force of policemen attached to Durban's mobile unit and anti-riot squad, as well as 17 police dog-handlers, left Durban after an emergency call-up to the area.

The Durban policemen left in four-wheel-drive vehicles and were all armed. They are being commanded by Colonel Gert Kruger, district commandant for Durban Central.

Standby

Police reinforcements were also on standby in Pretoria and at other stations throughout Natal.

Brigadier Sydney Smith, divisional commissioner for Port Natal, said last night that the call-up

SA Digest 5/9/75
HOMELANDS STAKE IS R230M

The share capital of the Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC) had reached the R100-million mark, and its total share capital would top R125-million by the end of the current financial year, the managing director of BIC, Dr J. Adendorff, said in Pretoria.

The figure of R100-million was reached amidst increasing interest in the economic development of the Black homelands, said Dr Adendorff. In addition to its own capital, which was supplied by the South African Bantu Trust, the corporation had been able to draw substantial amounts of outside capital, and the total investment in the homelands stood at R230-million in March this year.

FACTORIES FOR HOMELANDS

The Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC) will build another eleven standard factory buildings at a cost of R2,5-million at industrial growth points in Black Homelands. This forms part of a R8-million project for an eventual total of 35 such buildings.

Dr J. Adendorff, managing director of BIC, said that these standard factory units were proving so popular that the Corporation was unable to meet the demand at present.

The factory buildings are designed to provide adequate office space at the plant, as well as ablution facilities for 100 to 200 workers. The floor space varies between 1 000 m², 1 500 m² and 2 000 m². Fifteen of these factories were already completed and all were occupied.

Dr Adendorff said that a contract of R2,5-million provided for the construction of two factory units at Isithebe, in KwaZulu, three at Letaba, in Gazankulu, four at Seshego, in Lebowa, and two at Witsieshoek, in Qwaqwa. The building operations are due to start shortly.

R40M SUGAR PLAN FOR KWAZULU

Sunday News

21/9/75

① Agri-Sugar

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A VAST R40 million sugar scheme involving the establishment of a new sugar mill is being considered for KwaZulu.

An investigation into the viability of the scheme is to be conducted by an international group of consultants and, it is believed, the R40 million is to be supplied by a consortium of French banks.

It is understood negotiations have been conducted by representatives of the KwaZulu Government, currently in Europe, and the French consortium.

The scheme, should it be considered viable, would have to be submitted to the Board of Trade for its approval.

Under investigation is the establishment of an entire sugar industry

complete with farming units, transportation network and a mill.

Sugarmen maintain that the minimum size for a viable mill is one that can produce around 100 000 tons of sugar so it is possible that the KwaZulu scheme will be geared around a mill of this size. Last year the giant Lonrho group tried to get a R20 million sugar mill established at Melmoth but the plan was turned down.

The present return allowed by the sugar revenue distribution formula on milling and growing is presently under discussion. The South African Sugar Association is currently meeting with representatives of the Board of Trade in an endeavour to increase the return permitted on sugar production investment.

And it is possible that a new formula would make the establishment of the KwaZulu sugar scheme a viable proposition.

As yet the Sugar Association has not been officially approached about the new scheme and chairman Anson Lloyd said this week as he did not have any details of the scheme he could not comment.

Should the scheme get off the ground it would provide an enormous boost for the emerging homeland.

A mill producing 100 000 tons of sugar a year would crush around 900 000 tons of cane being produced from 16 000 hectares of land. And the total project could employ around 8 000 people.

At the moment the sugar industry produces sugar for around R170 a ton but this is based on a plant that in some cases is very old and on already established canelands.

To bring a completely new project into operation would result in a much higher cost figure, probably in excess of R200 a ton.



VIC HANNA
FINANCIAL EDITOR

Dutch firm to expand in SA

① 70
② 107
③ 183

STAR 23/9/75

Tim Patten

THE HAGUE—A large Dutch company, Akzo, has announced that it is to build a R1,7m factory in kwaZulu — causing a wave of left-wing indignation here.

The announcement by the chemicals subsidiary of the giant organisation came at the start of a campaign for withdrawal of investment from South Africa.

To add to the Left-wing anger, Akzo simultaneously announced that it would expand its salt division substantially by rebuilding and broadening its investment in the chemical industry in South Africa.

EQUAL PAY

News of the decision was splashed on the front page of one of the most influential Dutch newspapers, Volkskrant, which also carried a full report on the aims of the anti-investment campaign.

It was announced that Akzo would build a factory together with its Bri-

tish partner, Chemical Holdings. Each will contribute R600 000 and the rest will come from within South Africa.

Although large, the factory will employ only about 40 African workers, who will get equal pay for equal work and will earn considerably more than other workers in the homeland. They will have equal opportunities with White colleagues in all respects, says Akzo.

The investment decision was made after considerable research and moral argument within the company.

Akzo Chemicals and Chemical Holdings have both captured about 15 percent of the South African market in washing powders, and obviously view favourably the prospect of improving this stake.

After a year of studying the prospects, Akzo decided on the site — 100 km north of Durban. While researching the project Akzo weighed up what world — and specifically Dutch — opinion would be, and eventually

decided it would be able to weather the storm.

But Akzo has laid down strict social conditions — which is in line with Dutch Government policy on South African investment — barring discrimination on racial grounds.

A decision to invest in kwaZulu comes just before Chief Buthelezi is to arrive in Holland tomorrow for a three-day lecture tour at the invitation of a group of pacifist churches and political parties.

WELCOME

He will be talking during Peace Week on the non-violent struggle against apartheid in South Africa.

It is not known whether the chief will have talks with the directors of Akzo, but the company has made it known it would welcome such a meeting. It would be up to the Chief to request a meeting.

Star 2-19-75

Black power shadow on Buthelezi?

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Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Anti-South Africa groups in Holland are understood to have invited the prominent Black leaders, Miss Angela Davis and Mr Oliver Tambo, to speak there at the same time as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, in an attempt to sabotage attendance at the kwaZulu leader's meetings this week.

Interviewed at Durban's Louis Botha Airport on his departure for Holland yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said he had not yet been informed whether or not the two militant leaders would in fact appear in Holland during his visit.

Miss Angela Davis is an American communist Black Power leader, who attracted wide support in 1970 when she was acquitted of charges of murder, kidnapping and conspiracy after a protracted and much-publicised trial.

TAMBO

Mr Oliver Tambo is a Fort Hare University trained lawyer and is the exiled president of the banned African National Congress.

Their appearance in Holland would attract considerable interest from sympathisers of the Black struggle and if they were to hold meetings at the same time as Chief Buthelezi, it would undoubtedly affect his audience.

Chief Buthelezi's visit to Holland — he is to be one of the main speakers

at a "peace week" organised by pacifist groups — has met with strong opposition from Dutch anti-South Africa organisations.

(See Page 29)

Keen eyes on Buthelezi



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

Tim Patten

THE HAGUE—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of kwaZulu arrived in Holland today on a three-day speaking tour, and will find himself the focal point of a burning controversy over Dutch investment in the South African homelands.

As an adept politician, the chief will have steeled himself against an onslaught from radical groups here, but he will probably be as surprised,

as he will be pleased to note the number of people who support investment while disapproving of apartheid.

Although the investment issue is not the purpose of his visit — he was invited by a group of pacifist organisations to talk during "Peace Week" on the non-violent struggle against apartheid in South Africa — it has been dramatically revived by a new investment announcement by a Dutch firm late last week.

Akzo Chemicals, a subsidi-

ary of a giant Dutch firm, made known its plans to build a R1,7-million factory in kwaZulu, 100 km north of Durban, in conjunction with a British firm, Chemical Holdings.

The announcement was made on the eve of a weekend pressure group congress campaigning for the withdrawal of all foreign investments from South Africa, and the angry rumblings over the announcement have still not died down in the left-wing quarters of Amsterdam.

It is not known whether Chief Buthelezi will meet the directors of Akzo during his brief visit, but if he does it will cause renewed outcries from the anti-apartheid movement and will embarrass the Chief's hosts, who have carefully avoided becoming involved in the investment debate.

The organisers, who include prominent churchmen and politicians, have been at great pains while justifying the invitation to Chief Buthelezi in avoiding any association with South Africa.

Buthelezi

ARGUS 26/9/76

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says he

opposes

violence

The Argus Correspondent
AMSTERDAM. — In a major exposition on his philosophy, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the KwaZulu leader, said in Amsterdam last night he would lead his people on a path of 'democratic opposition' against the 'hideous' system in South Africa.

Making a Peace Week speech at the Free University in Amsterdam, Chief Buthelezi said: 'We Blacks are living through some kind of nightmare. We shake our heads at times in total disbelief at what is happening to us. Can it really be true, we ask ourselves, that lack of human responsibility can go as far as it has gone in South Africa.'

'We shake our heads and realise this is no nightmare we are living through — it is reality harsher than any passing nightmare.'

'Hundreds of people are in prison tonight because they opposed the South African system. There are people being held in solitary confinement who have been there for many months and who are beyond the reach of any helping hand — even that of the law.'

STRATEGY

But, said Chief Buthelezi, in attempting to effect change, he did not believe one could talk responsibly about the use of large-scale violence in South Africa. As a planned strategy, it would not serve the interests of his people.

'I do believe that non-violent strategies and tactics have a real contribution to make,' he said.

Warning that it would be foolish to ignore the real and growing possibility that violence could erupt, he said: 'I believe the dynamic growth of democratic opposition to apartheid, even at this late hour, can serve to limit what violence there must be, and perhaps even to eliminate it.'

Chief Buthelezi said it would be naive to employ non-violence in the negative sense — that of simply getting on with the 'South African way of life.'

'It is urgently needed that in the lives of my people, in their day to day existence, their opposition to apartheid be given content and form. This is the task that I have set myself. This where my lot is.'

A rising tide of 'Black anger'

African Affairs
Correspondent

CHIEF Gatscha Buthelezi launched a major attack on apartheid last night when he addressed a Peace Week gathering at the Free University of Amsterdam.

When he left South Africa on Tuesday the Chief said he would make his first major overseas statement on the South African situation, on violence and non-violence, as a guest of Kerk and Vrede, the Holland-based organisation promoting international fellowship.

There was no "magic solution" to the South African problem but he did not believe that those who advocated the tactics of violence had correctly analysed the situation. "The South African logistics must be thought out carefully before we plan an armed march on Pretoria."

He told his listeners: "A sense of dedication to the liberation of South Africa must be evidenced in responsibility."

He was encouraged by the "dramatic increase in the tempo that we now see in the changing Southern African scene." But this awareness should not blind Africans to their "unchanged reality."

He did not believe it was possible to talk responsibly about the use of large-scale violence, and he did not believe it would serve the interests of his people.

He did however, believe "that South Africa faces violence." That possibility grew by the month. However, the dynamic growth of democratic opposition to apartheid, "even at this late hour can serve to limit what violence there must be and perhaps even to eliminate it."

McCarty 26/1/75

warms Buthelezi

Chief Buthelezi said it was the Whites of this country who had "declared war and commenced the phase of the violent struggle" when the Government banned the non-violent African National Congress and the Pan-African Congress.

"It would be naive of us to employ non-violence in the negative sense—in the sense that non-violence is simply getting on with the South African way of life.

"Not doing anything to oppose violence in South Africa is in itself a participation in violence. South Africa's society is structured on violence and it is maintained by violence.

"Even while we talk here tonight somewhere, probably in many places, people are being arrested for pass offences.

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Hundreds of people are in prison tonight because they opposed the South African system. There are people being held in solitary confinement who have been there for months and who are beyond the reach of any helping hand — even that of the law.

"Doing nothing but expressing moral indignation at what goes on around us in South Africa is in itself a particular form of violence."

Neither non-violence nor violence had been effective. "The task we set ourselves should be to discover what is effective, and we should be bold enough to go where that discovery leads us."

The disillusionment among Africans with what had been tried and was being tried was "very real." They could

not wait for "some future Utopia."

Chief Buthelezi told his audience that he had warned the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, "that in his intransigent and uncompromising stand, in his inability to indulge in the politics of give and take, he is making the task for somebody like myself increasingly difficult.

"Leadership has to affect the will of the people and the Prime Minister ought to know that my people are being brought closer to adopting civil disobedience as a tactic in their struggle for liberation.

"He ought to know that there may soon be little else for me to do except to lead my people into civil disobedience.

"He ought to know what that would mean and where such a step

will take me and my people."

He had said many times that time was running out for a peaceful solution. He had warned repeatedly that unless there was convincing evidence of "political realism — concrete steps toward the sharing of power, wealth and opportunity — the non-violent struggle will rapidly be without reward."

Recognising that South Africa was in the grip of State and institutional violence, Africans were abandoning their former faith in the country's institutions and their old tactics of peaceful protest and deputations.

"Blacks in South Africa have now lost their faith in these institutions. From being critics of those Whites who have persistently turned the Blacks away, they are more and more becoming critics of the institutions themselves. Black anger is beginning to reject the very nature of South African society."

Vorster attacks Dutch speech by Buthelezi

Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Prime Minister, Mr. B. J. Vorster, last night attacked chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the KwaZulu leader, for a speech in Holland this week.

Quoting from a report about the speech Mr Vorster said: 'Chief Buthelezi said it was the Whites of this country who had declared war and commenced the phase of the violent struggle when the Government banned the non-violent African National Congress and the Pan African Congress.'

Speaking at the Natal National Party congress in Durban, Mr Vorster said: 'This is not true. It is true that the Government banned them. It is also true that they professed to be non-violent when it suited them.'

But, he said, Chief Buthelezi was no stranger to this country.

'Surely, he knows that the ANC had its violent arm called Spear of the Nation and that the leaders of the ANC were the leaders of the Spear of the Nation.'

Dealing with the PAC, Mr Vorster asked if Chief Buthelezi had never heard about the Bashee Bridge murders and the murders at Langa and Paarl.

CHURCHES

Mr Vorster said the ANC and the PAC had both directly or indirectly been responsible for much bloodshed and many murders. And if anybody wanted to substantiate this they should read the records and accounts of the Rivonia trial, he said.

Meanwhile, Chief Buthelezi, last night challenged the Church in South Africa to go beyond

doing 'churchy things' and involve itself directly in the Black 'liberation struggle.'

Speaking in Arnhem, Holland, Chief Buthelezi said the Church more than any other 'White' institution had the greatest potential for bringing about peaceful change through practical actions of reconciliation.

And in Durban, Roman Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley has said Chief Buthelezi's call is quite in line with modern Christian thinking and should be taken up by the churches.

'I do not mean that they should actively promote violent liberation, but rather that people must be made aware.'

The churches should encourage Black initiative — particularly self-help — and also promote White understanding of the problem.

CHIEF BUTHELEZI CHALLENGES VORSTER: RELEASE ANC LEADERS FROM DETENTION

SUN TRIB
25/9/75

By TIM PATTEN in AMERSFOORT

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday challenged Prime Minister John Vorster, to release the ANC leaders from detention to see how peaceful or violent they really were.

Chief Buthelezi, in Amersfoort on the last leg of his three-day speaking tour of Holland, brushed aside Mr Vorster's attack on his earlier speech in which he defended the ANC and Pan-African Congress.

"Instead of attacking what I said, the Prime Minister should see the situation in South Africa

in the same light as his efforts to defuse violence in Rhodesia," he said just before leaving Holland for South Africa.

"There he arranged for the release of the Rev Sithole and Mr Nkomo so that they could get around the conference table with the Rhodesian Government.

"It is logical that Mr Vorster should do the same thing in his own country — release the African leaders and invite them to join him around the conference table.

"This would be a real step towards defusing violence."

Chief Buthelezi said he was not going to enter into an argument with Mr Vorster over what happened at Bashee Bridge or what happened in the Paarl riots.

"What Mr Vorster knows as well as everyone is that when there was a peaceful demonstration at Sharpeville, the people were shot down and the leaders were never given a proper hearing.

"The question is who started the violence?"

Chief Buthelezi said that Mr Vorster was fully aware that he was not a believer in violence. He had spoken out forcibly against violence during his speech at the Free University of Amsterdam.

He did not see why the Prime Minister felt it necessary to attack what he said.

"I agree with Mr Vorster that violence should be defused in Southern Africa, but it is illogical, as I

have told him before, that he does not see the South African Black leaders in the same way as he obviously does the Rhodesians."

Chief Buthelezi said he had spoken to many Black exiles in Holland during his visit here, and had found a surprising amount of sympathy among them for the non-violent views he had expressed.

Chief Buthelezi held discussions with the pacifist organisations — which had invited him to Holland — before flying home.

Greatermans going great, says Herber

Sun Times (Bus Times) 28/9/75

① 28
② 107
③ 313
④ 251

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By COLIN CAMPBELL

GREATERMANS Stores is budgeting for a "solid improvement" in each of its trading divisions, chairman and chief executive officer Norman Herber says in his 1975 annual statement.

Last year's profit advance — net earnings up from 95.4c to 106.5c, and pre-tax profit at a record level of R10.35-million — should improve further, despite the doubts now overhanging the economy.

The only patch of doubt is that the department stores will take a little longer than expected to move into the profit stage, and a small loss has been anticipated in the group's budget for this division.

Mr Herber says the Checkers arm of the group plans three large stores, which will also act as retail laboratories in KwaZulu to be set up in partnership with the Government and private KwaZulu citizens.

This is the first Checker development aimed exclusively at serving the Black market.

Because of the spread of trading areas, customer income levels and different merchandise groups, Mr Herber feels that the Greatermans group will sail through the uncertain economic waters that lie ahead.

"I feel the recovery will be slow and that we will only see the Western world enjoying a return to full economic prosperity in 1977/78.

"It follows that I have in the short-term limited hopes for the local



Norman Herber . . . "A well-balanced group."

scene," Mr Herber forecasts.

Mr Herber adds that even if the cost of television licences can be justified those of the sets seems unreasonable — and because the price is as high as it is there could be, at retail level aggressive competition, and prices of television sets could be driven to sub-

economic levels for those retailers who provide a responsible service organisation.

In a report on the group's trading divisions the chairman makes the following points:

- Ackermans: In 1974/75 Ackermans' profits handsomely exceeded both budget and previous year's level.

- Rave: Progress in the first four months of the year was spoilt by softening of consumer demand in the balance of the year, and net profit was only R242 000 compared with R728 000 in 1974. But, assuming an orderly and profitable television campaign, Rave should greatly improve its profits this year.

- Clicks: One new store will definitely be opened this year, and there are plans for additional stores in the future. There is every reason to expect further growth in sales and profits this year.

- Prudential Shipping: The balance sheet of Prudential has strengthened considerably with, a R7.9-million reduction in contingent and other liabilities. In his review on the economy Mr Herber agrees that South African industry needs protection, but asks whether it is economically sensible to provide long established South African industries with tariff protections of between 100 per cent and 200 per cent. "Protection, South African industry needs and deserves, but this can not and must not be granted indiscriminately, and without concern for its inflationary and the social implications," Norman Herber says. In 1975 dividends were raised from 25c to a record 32.5c a share, covered 3.3 times.

Police out as bus mob musters

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Rand Daily Mail 1/10/75

NEWCASTLE.

POLICE late last night were reported to be facing a mob of 2 000 stick-wielding Africans mustered outside a beerhall in a Newcastle township.

Police took no action but the situation grew increasingly tense as rioters — angry at bus fare increases — stoned private cars driving into Madadeni township.

Earlier in the night the bus service from the Madadeni and Osizweni townships to Newcastle was withdrawn after the mob had stoned at least 15 buses and dozens of people had been injured.

Yesterday's unrest in the townships spread into the Newcastle industrial district and a crowd of about 300 chanting Africans were escorted by police through the streets as they marched to the offices of Bester Homes Ltd.

The Africans refused to work unless they were given a R2 a week increase. When the increase was refused the workers threw their time cards to the ground and demanded they be paid off.

A spokesman for Bester Homes said the company would not give in to the demands.

"We were expecting trouble to spread from the townships but we did not expect it so soon," he said.

At the same time the works manager of the giant Iscor plant, Mr. K. Prince, angrily claimed Iscor was "catching the sidewash of the trouble."

Reporting a high rate of absenteeism, Mr. Prince said: "We don't like this situation at all. It is time the Bantu Investment Corporation entered into detente with the Africans about their buses."

The Rand Reinforcing Plant at the Iscor site was closed yesterday after workers failed to arrive, and in Newcastle itself many businesses, among them the OK Bazaars, were working without Black labour.

Colonel P. Malherbe, police officer commanding the operations, would only say the withdrawal of the buses which are controlled by a Bantu Investment Corporation company, would greatly ease the police task.

No information was available from the police about the number of arrests or

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Bus fares to rise again

RDM
2/10/75

Staff Reporter

DEVALUATION would force the boycott-hit Trans-Tugela bus company to apply for yet a further fare increase, its chairman, Mr Dana Viljoen, said yesterday.

And a report from Newcastle says the Ezakehni Transport Company, which runs buses in the Lady Smith area, would increase its fares on October 8.

As a result of Monday's fare increase, which sparked a boycott and riots, thousands of workers from the Newcastle townships of Mdadeni and Osizweni stayed away from work yesterday.

A spokesman for Iscor said 1 000 of its 5 000 workers had not come to work. Some other companies reported a 90 per cent loss of labour.

Today the Trans-Tugela buses are to be put back into service with police escorts.

Trans-Tugela's fare increase on Monday was the first increase for 10 years, "and that is not bad with inflation running at 16 per cent a year," Mr Viljoen said. "Somewhere along

the line it seems fair to make the passenger contribute a little more."

Mr Viljoen is general manager of transport in the Bantu Investment Corporation, a part owner of Trans-Tugela.

Mr Viljoen said the "economic" passenger per km fare had risen from 0.8c to 1.25c in the past six or seven years.

But the 1.25c was a pre-devaluation calculation and the figure now was closer to 1.50c.

Devaluation was a "bit of a disaster" and would force the company to apply for a further increase, Mr Viljoen said.

African transport costs are subsidised by the Government. If African commuters had to bear the total weekly cost fares would be R2,55 a week, Mr Viljoen added.

He denied an allegation by a former Trans-Tugela depot manager that the company was claiming subsidies for a greater distance than its buses actually travelled.

"But I'll look into it," Mr Viljoen promised.

The former depot manager, who declined to be named, told the Rand Daily Mail: "I am a tax payer and have to contribute to the subsidies. The company should have used the extra money it got to meet inflation costs instead of raising fares."

Mr Sonny Leon, chief executive of the Coloured Representative Council, warned yesterday that Newcastle was "a red light" which should not be ignored.

"We have continually warned the Government of the increasing threat of industrial unrest unless the plight of all Non-White workers is relieved," he said.

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SUNDAY

EXPRESS

5/10/75

ATTACKING THE REAL ENEMY

THE STRIKES and riots in Newcastle this week are a stark warning of how socially dangerous our economic crisis is. They have shown that rising prices, by putting the squeeze on the mass of Blacks who are already living close to or below the poverty line, constitute the main security threat facing this country.

You can squeeze people in this position just so far, and then there will come a point when a last straw — like Newcastle's 5c bus fare increase — will make them snap.

And once trouble like this starts, it can easily flare across the country as one area of grievance infects another.

For the Government the message is clear. There may be agitators and intimidators at work, but it would be a grave mistake to attribute the Newcastle trouble entirely to them and think only in terms of police action to restore order. The Government must move quickly to the real source of the trouble, which is rising prices in the midst of poverty.

It must reschedule its economic priorities to bring relief to the Black masses. For a start it must spend a lot more on subsidies for essential foodstuffs and transport to the Black townships. Then it must attack inflation by slashing its own spending. Particularly on defence.

It must get one thing straight. That enormous defence expenditure is not buying us security, it is actually undermining it. Because it is the greatest single contributor to the greatest single threat facing us. Inflation.

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Riots break out as fares row flares

Nov 30/9/75 Mercury

row flares

0321 (3) 313

020 (4) 107 Mercury Reporter

NEWCASTLE—Violence erupted near here yesterday as Africans, protesting against bus fare increases, stoned at least two buses, a police van and a car.

And it has won a reprieve from the Bantu Investment Corporation, which has agreed to drop the increases for two weeks.

But more violence flared when 10 000 angry Madadeni township residents heard of the reprieve last night.

Africans stoned police and councillors' cars and after being calmed by the Mayor of Madadeni, Dr. F. Mdlalose, they condemned the bus fares as "too high anyway."

Dr. Mdlalose feared

there would soon be a major outbreak of violence in the district if the situation was not defused.

Angry mobs, boycotting the local buses, rampaged through the Newcastle area yesterday as BIC officials met representatives of its TTT Bus Company, Iscor and Madadeni Town Council before agreeing to drop the 5c fare increase for two weeks.

At least one policeman was believed to have been injured when an angry mob stoned his vehicle during the day.

An unknown number of Africans travelling by bus from Dannhause, were injured when the bus was topped and stoned by a mob outside the Madadeni township.

The passengers fled from the bus, which was severely damaged.

It is understood that police reinforcements from Glencoe, Wasbank and Dundee have been called in.

Last night they were concentrating on preventing intimidation at the bus depots.

Meanwhile, the fleet of 160 buses were empty for the whole day yesterday. Africans claim the company has increased its fares by 400 percent in the last two years, prices increasing from eight cents to 30 cents a trip.

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Unhappy tribe

Mercury 1/10/75

inherits fine

cattle country

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①267 ②107 ③40

ALTHOUGH the Mad-lanzini tribe is unhappy about leaving the land it has occupied near Richard's Bay for generations, the removal, soon, is the first I have found acceptable.

Ntambanana, the area to which they are going, is better by far than the of a remarkably high Sheer entertainment is genuinely balanced information.

ALEX MAPHALALA
African Affairs
Reporter

to keep them. If the families do not want them, they will be taken away by the department.

Roads are being built under the eye of Mr. Jordaan who spends most of his time in the area

houses or owned property.

Several tribesmen also complained that they had not been given assurance that the Richard's Bay expansion would not interfere with the tribe's burial areas.

Mrs. Meline Mbuyisa said eight graves of her family had been dug up and, she claimed, the exhumations had been carried out without her consent.

Mr. Jordaan told me he would inspect the buildings personally and if he felt they had been undervalued he would ask for a re-assessment.

JOHN SECOMBE
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2/10/75

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(107)

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — White leaders of Black trade unions and Black politicians yesterday warned the Government that the troubles in Newcastle were an early warning of serious industrial unrest and the need for substantial improvements in the life style of Black workers.

The general secretary of the National Union of Commercial and Allied Workers, which speaks for more than 50 000 Coloured and Indian workers, Mr. Ray Altman, said Newcastle was a symptom of the simmering dissatisfaction spreading among Black workers.

Bus fares, he said, had always been a flash point with low paid workers because most of them were unable to pay the higher fares without imposing further serious hardships on their families. Clearly Black workers could not afford the ever-increasing costs of transport.

The Government should see it as an urgent duty to increase substantially transport subsidies.

"There must be a mass of dissatisfaction among Black workers just below the surface for violence to erupt over the payment of higher bus fares."

The happenings in Newcastle could erupt in other areas unless substantial improvements in the lot of Black workers were introduced.

A trustee of the S.A. Foundation and a former chairman of the S.A. Indian Council, Mr. H. E. Joosub, said the Newcastle incidents showed that Black workers were increasingly vulnerable to outbreaks of unrest and violence.

"The bus fare grievance could be solved quickly by the payment of larger State subsidies."

But, Mr. Joosub said, this was only one of many causes of the Newcastle troubles. Little was being done, he claimed, to significantly meet the growing economic demands of Black workers.

WORST HIT

"And unless something is done, and soon, it would be unreasonable to expect industrial peace to continue indefinitely in this country."

The president of the Garment Workers' Union, which represents more than 25 000 Black workers, most of them Africans, Senator Anna Scheepers, said worst hit by the inflation were the Black workers.

Newcastle incidents had shown the low paid Black worker had a limit to his capacity for absorbing cost of living shocks.

"The higher bus fares in Newcastle obviously pushed them beyond this limit into a work stoppage and violence."

Similar explosive situations existed in most urban industrial areas.

The chairman of the executive of the Coloured Representative Council.

① 321, 2/10/75
② 40, 2/10/75

Mercury Reporter 2/10/75

107

NEWCASTLE — Police reinforcements from Pretoria have been airlifted to here to help quell the riots which erupted on Monday.

Trans Tugela Transport buses, which were withdrawn on Tuesday, will run again today in an attempt to break the deadlock which has left Newcastle industry partially paralysed.

The spokesman said last night that the buses would run at the increased fares — the cause of the riots.

So far 57 buses — more than a third of the BIC controlled fleet have been damaged by the rioters.

An uneasy silence hung over the twin townships of Madadeni and Osizweni yesterday.

It was reported late last night that a crowd had gathered outside the BIC offices in Madadeni and were aiming to set fire to the buildings.

Colonel P. Malherbe, second-in-command of police anti-riot forces, could not confirm the report.

"We are here in strength. They will not succeed if they try," he said.

Brigadier J. Engelbrecht, Divisional C.I. Officer for Natal, arrived here yesterday to take command of the police operations.

The police contingent of 60, plus a squad of six dogs and their handlers, arrived late yesterday afternoon in a South African Air Force Hercules.

A permit issued by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner Mr. G. D. Maytham allowed a Mercury reporter and photographer into the townships between midday and 3 p.m. yesterday.

Two BIC owned beer-halls in the township had been totally wrecked. Steel gates had been ripped off their hinges and concrete tables and chairs wrecked.

A strong contingent of police, carrying shotguns and teargas, were on guard at the bus depot, where most of the 57 damaged buses were stored.

In Osizweni, Mr. Lawrence Mabaso described how his bottle store had been looted of stock worth R20 000.

"We were told on Tuesday that a crowd was coming to loot the store.

"A crowd of about 1 000 arrived.

"They smashed through the steel bars and plate glass windows and took everything they could lay their hands on," Mr. Mabaso said.

Meanwhile police are reported to have opened fire, for the first time, late on Tuesday night.

Although police would not comment on the report, it is understood they used teargas and fired shots into the air to disperse a crowd of 2 000 who wrecked a BIC beer-hall taking thousands of litres of beer.

Dr. P. Fitzgerald, medical superintendent of the Newcastle Hospital, said last night that only eight people had been treated at the hospital, but only three had been admitted.

Rioters

cleared

by dogs

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0321 2340 13315 21167

Own Correspondent

NEWCASTLE — Police used dogs today to break up a crowd of more than 1 000 in riot-torn Madadeni Township here to allow buses to pass.

This follows the arrival of 60 police reinforcements yesterday.

Buses were running today after four days of rioting but the boycott continued.

Africans continued to walk to work in their thousands from Madadeni, which is 15 km from Newcastle, while fewer were walking from Osazweni, 25 km away.

Some employers arranged transport for their workers while others have been staying at work.

At least one man has died since the outbreak of violence and the medical superintendent at Newcastle provincial hospital said 11 people had been treated on Tuesday night — two with bullet wounds. They are Miss Jabile Mntambo (25), who had a bullet removed from her foot, and Phiwe Ntlabathi (15).

Mr Jock Espie, Natal secretary of the Trades Union Council today asked Newcastle industrialists to subsidise the bus fares of their workers.

He said he was afraid trouble in the townships would continue and more factory production would be lost unless the bus fare problem was solved fairly.

Mercury 1/10/75

'Bus fares' rioters run amok

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Mercury Reporter

NEWCASTLE — Rioters in the Madadeni township here yesterday smashed their way into the BIC bus depot and stole trucks in which they careered around the township.

Violence flared after the bus service from the Madadeni and Osizweni townships was suspended yesterday. Rioters, angry at bus fare increases, stoned at least 15 buses.

Colonel P. Malherbe, commanding the police anti-riot squad here, said last night that a number of buses had been damaged by the mob who broke into the depot. But the situation was "completely under control," he said.

Late last night it was reported that police in the townships were facing a mob of 2 000 Africans armed with sticks.

The crowd had gathered outside a beerhall and the police were taking no action.

The situation was tense as rioters stoned all private cars entering the township.

Col. Malherbe could not say how many people had been arrested since the violence flared early on Monday, but 17 bottle-store looters were arrested at Osizweni yesterday, he said.

A Mercury reporter who is in the township, reported widespread violence last night. "Gangs are roaming the streets, beating up anybody they see.

Yesterday's unrest spread from the townships into the Newcastle industrial area.

A crowd of about 300 stick-wielding, chanting Africans were escorted by police through Newcastle's streets as they marched to the offices of Bester Homes Ltd.

The Africans refused to work before they were given a R2 a week increase.

rioters amok

Black labour.

The Bantu Investment Corporation - controlled Trans Tugela Transport (TTT) buses were withdrawn yesterday after at least 15, carrying passengers from Osizweni to Newcastle were stoned in the Madadeni township. Dozens of people were injured.

Colonel Malherbe said later the withdrawal of the buses would greatly ease the police task.

By mid-morning 100 buses had been parked at the Natal Motor Industries yard. Another 10 were reported parked in the Madadeni township.

Late on Monday night, rioters angered by the two-week fare rise re-trieve offer by the BIC, wrecked the bus coupon office at Madadeni.

Unconfirmed reports said that a beer hall near the office had been wrecked and looted.

Last night violence broke out again as employers tried to return Black staff to their homes. Two men were stoned in a car and one beaten with a kerrie.

He and his employer, Mr. J. Hattingh, were stoned. All the windows in Mr. Hattingh's truck were smashed.

When the increase was refused the workers threw their clock cards to the ground and demanded to be paid off.

A spokesman for Bester Homes said later the company would not give in to the demands.

At the same time the works manager of the giant Iscor plant, Mr. K. Prince, angrily claimed

INVESTMENT 'A BURNING ISSUE'

Watal
Meeting
29/9/75

African Affairs Reporter

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI yesterday said the question of investment in South Africa was a burning issue in Holland.

Speaking at a Press conference at Durban's Louis Botha Airport, he said he did not want to see a rift between the groups fighting over the question of investing money

in South Africa.

"Some people feel very strongly about the Shell Company having a R4 million project in this country."

He said people in Holland felt that investments would strengthen the apartheid system.

The Chief had just returned from Holland, where he had been invited to address a Peace Week gathering at the Free University of Amsterdam.

During the debate at the Free University, some political exiles supported him on his investment non-involvement stand.

One of his supporters was Mr. S. Shange, who flew from Denmark to meet him. He also met Mr. Abednigo Ngcobo, a member of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress.

Man killed in Natal riot

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1/10/75

NEWCASTLE — One man died and at least 11 people were injured as violence spread at Madadeni township last night.

Police fired shots into the air and used teargas to disperse an angry crowd of 2,000 people protesting against increased bus fares.

A policeman said it was obvious that the man, aged about 55, had been beaten to death.

Eleven Madadeni people were treated for injuries in the Newcastle provincial hospital. Two had bullet wounds.

Miss Jubee Mtambo (25) had a bullet removed from a foot. At first she claimed that an

African shot her but later said she was hit when police fired.

The hospital will make the bullet available to the authorities should it be required.

A 16-year-old boy, Phiwe Ntlabathi, was also treated for a bullet wound.

(See picture on Page 3)

A child, Dudzili Lukkele, was hit on the head when sitting on her mother's lap in a car.

Some of the injured were treated for stab wounds.

Meanwhile Newcastle industry is partially paralysed and thousands of Africans have not turned up for work.

The manager of one

company, Defy, Mr D Manicon, said 90 percent of his labour force was absent and that many other firms were in the same position.

The giant Bester Homes organisation has been at a standstill for two days.

Militant groups have extended the bus boycott, triggered by increased fares, to taxis which are also at a standstill along with the 180 Bantu Investment Corporation-sponsored Trans-Tugela buses, of which 19 have been stoned.

The riots spread to Osizweni township last night when the BIC-sponsored beerhall and a bottlestore owned by Mr C M Mabasco were wrecked and looted.

F.M. 3/10/75? (107)

That the feasibility study for a KwaZulu sugar mill is being conducted by overseas-based

Buckhouse International?

Though KwaZulu's Director of Agriculture and Forestry, Nico Smit, meets enquiries with a stiff "no comment", the scheme is scheduled for Zululand's reserve No Five near Kwamboumbi. Intention is to build a dam on the Umsindusi (feeding the Umfolosi River) to irrigate some of the proposed canelands. Initial output target is 60 000 t.

Cost of the scheme, needing Board of Trade and ministerial approval, is reckoned to be about R50m, with at least R29m said to be available as a 20-year 7.5% loan from a French bank.

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(107)

Chief's warning over insults

STAR 3/10/75

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Chief Buthelezi, the kwa-Zulu leader today warned that people in the Natal Parks Board who abused Blacks and called them "kaffirs" would get their just deserts.

"It doesn't help to appeal to these people to stop this sort of thing," he said. "But if they treat Blacks like this, they will be hoist with their own petards; they will reap what they sow."

Chief Buthelezi was commenting on a claim by Mr Gordon Bailey, a former ranger with the NPB, who has quit the board after 14 years' service.

He said the board had refused to recognise the vital role of Blacks in conservation and staff still referred to Africans as "kaffirs" and "coons."

NOT SURPRISED

Chief Buthelezi said: "I am not really surprised. The Natal Provincial Administration is the government of Natal and the parks board is a wing of that government. I know Natal is the very cauldron of White provincial Administration vatism."

Mr Gert Hanekom, leader of the Nationalist opposition in the Natal Provincial Council, said that if the allegations were true, it was a matter to be deplored.

INQUIRY

In his article, Mr Bailey supported calls for a judicial inquiry into the board's internal affairs and urged that the recreational aspects of the board should be placed under the direct control of the NPA.

Mr Hanekom said this vindicated calls he has made in the past. "Ever since I have been on the Provincial Council I have held the view that the parks board should be integrated into the NPA as a separate department directly responsible to the executive committee," he said.

Commenting on Mr Bailey's resignation, Mr Hanekom said: "I am very

RDM 3/10/75

Armed police line riot bus routes

Own Correspondent
NEWCASTLE. — Armed police yesterday escorted busloads of workers from the Osizweni township into Newcastle in an attempt to break the bus boycott which has caused four days of rioting.

However, the boycott continued in Madadeni township where more than 1 000 people jammed the roads early yesterday. Police used dogs to disperse the crowd.

Although the situation was quiet, there was a possibility of more violence. It was reported that Blacks who had stayed away from work were angry with those who worked, and might take action against them.

Police lined the route taken by buses from Osizweni township.

Armed with rifles and teargas, they kept watch on the progress of the buses.

There were no incidents and buses which were sent to Madadeni township were later sent to the bus depot.

It was the first time since Tuesday that buses had run. They were withdrawn after 57 of them had been stoned.

Africans using the buses yesterday paid the increased fare, but those who went to work from Madadeni used taxis.

⊙ In a major call-up last night, all available policemen throughout Natal were ordered for emergency duty in Newcastle. The reason was not immediately known.

3/10/75

Mercury Reporter

ALL AVAILABLE policemen from throughout Natal were last night ordered to report for emergency duty in Newcastle.

The orders came from Police Headquarters in Pretoria about 8 p.m. and two hours later 16 dog handlers commanded by Major Hannie Meyer had already left Durban for the strife-torn area.

The entire Mobile Unit stationed at Wentworth, Durban, as well as the Durban Riot Squad were due to embark before midnight.

The number of policemen involved in the call-up was not disclosed, but was thought to be considerable.

Newcastle police have now been reinforced by men flown in from Pretoria on Wednesday and from stations in Northern Natal on Tuesday.

Armed police yesterday escorted busloads of workers from the Osizweni township into Newcastle in an attempt to break the bus boycott which has caused four days of rioting.

But the boycott continued in the Madadeni township where more than 1000 people jammed the roads early yesterday morning.

Police used dogs to disperse the crowd, but last night the situation was quiet.

Police yesterday lined the route taken by buses from the Osizweni township. Armed with shotguns, rifles and teargas, groups of three more policemen kept a careful watch on the progress of the buses and there were no incidents.

Africans using the buses yesterday paid the increased fare — which had sparked off the riots.

At the same time the Madadeni Township Council has complained about the increased fares being pushed into operation.

A statement released by the chairman of the council, Dr. F. T. Mdlalose, said that Bantu Investment Corporation officials, at an emergency meeting with the council on Monday, agreed the increase would not come into effect before October 16.

The boycott is still badly affecting the Newcastle industrial area. In the superlative taste —

Oak Mellowing gives of the Drei Kronen Bi

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EDITORIAL



OPINION

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

It is important that there should be a thorough inquiry into the week-long disturbances at the African township of Madadeni, near Newcastle.

The immediate cause, or trigger, is fairly obvious — an increase in the bus fares between the township and the industrial area. The underlying cause, as we pointed out in a leading article earlier this week, is no less obvious — low wages and rising prices all round.

But if the Madadeni riots are not to pass uselessly into the annals of civil and industrial unrest, it is surely an elementary form of insurance to learn as much as possible about the specific sociological conditions that have kept a whole community so poised on the brink of violence that it took no more than a five-cent fare increase to topple it over.

The supposition is that household budgets are so tightly stretched that any extra burden means hardship, but what are the facts? What is the income of an average family at Madadeni? What proportion goes on transport costs?

What other irritants or grievances are there? Should the bus fares, which are already subsidised by the Department of Transport and the Department of Bantu Administration, be subsidised further? What can be learned to help defuse similar situations before they become explosive?

These are all material questions arising from the disturbances of the past week, and unless an attempt is made to answer them intelligently and act upon the findings it is unfair to expect the police, who have behaved with commendable restraint, to continue to bear the brunt of situations that can only be forestalled by urgent social and political action.

Ideally workers should be paid enough to enable them to pay their way without hardship. But in the present recessionary phase of the economy, and with more inflation in the pipeline as a result of devaluation, other means will have to be found — and found quickly — to protect vulnerable Black workers against price rises and the threat of unemployment.

Mercury 4/10/75

Board 'no' to shack village

Mercury Reporter
PIETERMARITZBURG
THE Drakensberg Bantu
Affairs Administration
Board has refused to
take over the sprawling
shack village in the
Slangspruit area near the
capital until the consoli-
dation of KwaZulu has
been finalised.

In a letter to the city
council here the board
has noted that Slang-
spruit "could quite con-
ceivably be incorporated
into KwaZulu." If it was,
the board would not
have any jurisdiction
over the area.

The board was reply-
ing to the council's
request made a few
months ago that they
take over the respon-
sibility of the area.

Newcastle

- low pay high COL

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Mercury Reporter

4/10/75

NEWCASTLE, which is still reeling after a week of violence, must look to industrialists and socio-economic factors for the root cause of the disturbances.

For although the riots were triggered by a five-cent rise in bus fares, the fares are no longer the issue.

This is borne out by the fact that the most serious outbreak of violence in which two White men were held hostage and assaulted and three policemen injured, took place at the Iscor compound where workers do not use the buses.

Two years ago — at the time of labour unrest in Durban — a study mooted by the Chamber of Commerce here placed the poverty datum line at R90 a month.

planned in the regulation regimented square, and each house is identical to the next.

With the exception of one street the roads are untarred.

Rental for the houses is R4,38 a month.

Although an accurate figure could not be obtained, residents estimated there were 10 000 houses.

This means an average of eight people are living in each house.

Residents said there were two high schools, four higher primary

castle for their purchases.

Appalling social conditions prevail in both townships.

Africans have reported that even before this week's violence, drunkenness, robbery and violence were prevalent.

Representation for the townships is by way of a township council, appointed by the Department of Bantu Affairs.

There are no elections. In Madadeni, the chairman of the council is Dr. Frank Mdlalose, best described as a moderate.

Although he is an appointed leader, Dr. Mdlalose, the township's doctor, commands wide respect and would undoubtedly be elected by the people.

However even he has been stoned during the last week for his consistent attempts to defuse the situation by appealing for calm.

It is against this background of frustration and squalor that violence erupted on Monday.

It would appear at this stage that the violence has been spontaneous.

As one Black said: "How else can my people protest. How else can we show our disgust. We have no representation."

The danger of the situation remains that it must inevitably create radical leaders, a class of whom already seem to be emerging from the ranks of taxi owners.

The tragedy of Newcastle is that industrialists here are not paying significantly lower wages than the rest of South Africa, and the townships of Madadeni and Osizweni are no different from hundreds in South Africa.

JUST three kilometres
Dublin a 32-year-old ho
normality with her husba
ANDREW S

According to police in
Northern Ireland, Mrs.
Roisin McLaughlin is a
murderer. But as a
result of the centuries-
old enmity between Bri-
tain and Ireland, there is
no chance that Mrs.
McLaughlin will be
extradited to face
murder charges in
Ulster.

The killing in which
Mrs. McLaughlin is
accused of being involved
was one of the most
unpleasant in Northern
Ireland since the present
troubles began six years
ago. Four unarmed
soldiers were injured by
several girls to a "party"
in Belfast: when they
arrived they were made
to lie on a bed, and then
machine-gunned. Three
died, and the other sur-
vived with crippling
injuries.

At the beginning of
this month, Belfast the
Senate then help have to

able to people who have the
that honorary gentleman
nister of Labour who says
circumstances will he sit in
ad' as a non-White." (Mr.
ill, explaining why the U.P.
a sovereign Parliament in
e would be NO Coloured
insard, February 8, 1973.)
the goal for the Coloured
uite clear—common citizen-
he Whites." (Japie Basson,
)
ll band of liberals who are
complete equality for the
r complete equality for the
ple are only complicating
mental issue." (Graff,
1971.)
Voster puts the Coloured
Senate then help have to

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© All letters must
hear the writer's sig-
nature and address,
even if a non-de-
plume is used. The
Editor reserves the
right to reject or ab-
breviate any letter.

Daily Disp 4/10/75

(107)

Natal riot town tense

NEWCASTLE — Two hundred policemen from all parts of Natal were on guard in the black township here last night after a week of rioting. Normally resembling a mini-Johannesburg on a Friday afternoon, this bustling northern Natal industrial town saw little more than a trickle of pedestrians and traffic yesterday.

To a clearly worried community, it appears the dispute over increased bus fares for blacks has developed into a confrontation between black labour and white employees.

Brig B. S. Pieterse, in charge of SAP activities here, said after bus tariffs had been increased, black demonstrations and incidents since Monday morning had been directed mainly against the Bantu Investment Corporation and firms in which the BIC had an interest.

Referring to the attack on Thursday night by a gang of blacks on four policemen at Iscor's compound, the Brigadier said: "The attack was not aimed at the whites of Newcastle."

Captain G. Heunis of the local SAP, said the incident started when a black man threw a stone at a passing BIC bus.

Four policemen, two of them with dogs, entered the compound to arrest the man and were set upon by a group.

Warrant Officer Delarey Labuschagne sustained serious head injuries. He was transferred from Newcastle Hospital to Grey's Hospital in Pietermaritzburg yesterday where his condition was described as satisfactory.

W/O C. P. D. van Zyl and Sergeant W. J. van der Westhuizen had arm injuries. They were treated in the local hospital and discharged.

As the four policemen fought back, 24 reinforcements under Col P. Malherbe arrived. They pulled

the four policemen to safety. Several shots were fired.

Later the body of an unidentified black man with a bullet wound in the head, was found near the administrative headquarters.

The group set alight and destroyed the bus in question, and badly damaged a car and a light delivery van.

Brig Pieterse said about 20 blacks had so far been arrested in connection with the unrest.

Mr Keith Prince, general works manager of Iscor, the town's main employer of both blacks and whites, said there had been an absentee figure of 20 to 25 per cent this week. This was higher than normal. However, production had not been affected.

Mr Prince denied reports of four white "hostages" being held during incidents on Tuesday night when a black man was killed.

"When the incident started outside the Iscor compound the four white officials on duty took shelter in the administration buildings. When things quietened down the officials left under police protection," he said. — SAPA.

Resentment of Newcastlers

By I.D. SCALLES

YOU DON'T have to look far to find the reason for the bus boycott and riots which shook Newcastle this week — caused some industries in this new economic hub of South Africa to face three complete production days.

No further, in fact, than at the weekly budget of an average Black family living in either one of the two townships, Madadeni and Osizweni.

This quickly shows that the increases which have taken place in the bus fares to the two townships have had a crippling effect on these people.

For the average family man, already living below the starvation level, more than one-fifth of his earnings are going to the bus company if he lives in Osizweni — which is 23 km from Newcastle.

For the man in Madadeni, 13 km out and the bigger of the two townships, things are a little easier — but bus fares still consume a crippling 13.6 per cent of his wages.

When one considers that for most Africans bus fares are specially resented — because they are seen as an expense incurred by apartheid, which forces them to live in these separate townships far from their places of work — the wonder really is that there have not been protests in Newcastle before.

The latest fare increases have only averaged 50c for a one-way trip, and it is this which caused most people to react with surprise at the angry reactions.

It seemed an insignificant increase in anyone's budget.

But in fact, it was only the latest in a series of increases which have inflated the Newcastle fares by almost 200 per cent over the past two years.

It was, therefore, the last straw which caused these hard-pressed Africans to snap — and cut their losses at the Trans-Togela Transport Company.

In fact, the main focal point of their anger is against the Trans-Togela Transport Company. Large-scale sit-down strikes have taken place since the B.C.

took over Trans-Togela's two main routes. Before the B.C. takeover the bus fare from Newcastle to Madadeni was 50c and to Osizweni 70c.

Today the fare for the round trip has soared to 60c a day, or a crippling R3 a week for Madadeni's 80 000 inhabitants — and 90c a day or R4,50 a week for the 50 000 living in Osizweni.

What this means becomes starkly apparent when you study the economics of life in these townships.

The poverty datum line in Natal is R27 a week, but a quick survey I did suggests that most people here are earning below that.

Two people I spoke to who seemed fairly typical, told me their wages were R22 a week. In each case the man was supporting a wife and two schoolgoing children, and the families lived in Osizweni.

This is how they budget for the bare necessities of life each week: Food R15; rent R1,10; bus fare R3; school fund 10c; school uniforms 77c; school books 58c. The total is R20,55.

Bear in mind that that is allowing only R2,14 a week for the family's food — or 54c a day.

Bear in mind, too, that it makes no allowance for such essentials as fuel, polish, clothing for the adults, fur-

BUDGET

SUN EXPRESS 5/10/75 (107)

OF THE

50c BUS

sparked by apartheid

Yesterday's situation in Newcastle was:

① The industrial giant, Iscor, has suffered a severe blow with the evacuation of some 1 500 Black workers from the site of extensions to the steel plant which has put Newcastle on the industrial map.

The evacuation came after riots and stoning of buses and police stations this week when the Trans-Tugela Transport Company announced a five per cent increase in bus fares to and from Madadeni township.

The evacuees, although not employed by Iscor, were working for one of the construction firms building the extensions to the steel plant.

They will only come back to work when peace returns to this riot torn town.

② There is wartime tension in the town and business houses are feeling the pinch with two exceptions.

The local firearms dealers has more than trebled his usual sales in the past week to anxious Whites who fear for their lives. The other exception is bottle stores who have reported a roaring trade this week.

③ Hundreds of battle-dressed police troops, armed with FN rifles and shot guns, were on duty yesterday at strategic positions in Madadeni and in other areas where violence looked likely.

But there were no incidents.

RIOT

niture or even cooking and eating utensils. To say nothing of luxuries or leisure spending of any kind.

It can then be seen what a disproportionate amount goes on bus fares — 20,45 per cent for Osizweni residents and 13,6 per cent for those in Madadeni — and why this has caused such explosive resentment.

For many, the buses have, in fact, become a luxury they can't afford.

One African I spoke to, who works as a waiter in one of the town's leading hotels, told me he didn't think he would be able to pay the fare to Osizweni when the service resumed.

His family was there, but he felt he would have to live apart from them.

I spoke to a mother of four, working as a clerk in Newcastle, who walks the 13 km from Madadeni each morning — and home again in the evening — because she can't afford the buses any more.

Aggravating the situation is the fact that, although there are shops in both townships, Blacks claim their prices are exorbitant.

To hold down their living costs they have, therefore, usually done their shopping in Newcastle itself.

But now that involves the higher bus fare, so they are being forced to buy in the more expensive township

shops.

What are businessmen, hard hit by the strike which lost them three production days in this important new economic growth point and anxious about the future, doing to ease the situation?

Some companies have undertaken to pay their employees' bus fares.

One exceptional company has an average wage level of R30 a week.

But for the most part their wage levels are a major cause of the distress afflicting the Africans of Newcastle — and thus of the disturbances which have now blown up in their faces.

Earnings in many of the major Newcastle industries are below R20 a week — a full R7 below the province's poverty datum line.

And two of the smaller companies I visited pay as little as R17 a week.

THE authorities claim a James Bond-type agitator was behind the bus riots in Newcastle.

They say he used walkie-talkies to synchronise the strikers' activities during the week of strife.

The Government sent an electronics expert from Durban to try to beam in on the ring-leader who is said to be a ruthless agitator.

It was alleged by a telecommunications worker in

Newcastle yesterday that "this man is most elusive and dangerous".

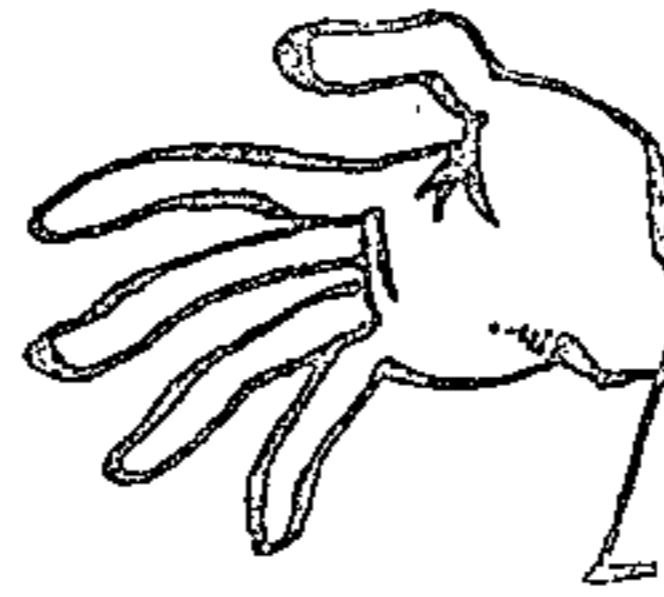
He said that the riot situation in Newcastle during the past week had been controlled by a leader who has somehow acquired several electronic walkie-talkies.

Apparently this man, who authorities say is almost certainly an African, has complete control over the actions of many residents of the Madadeni township.

Dyna

suicid

love



POLICE believe 19-year-old Oliver Edward Wensley Grey blew himself up with dynamite this week because of his love for a pretty blonde Stillfontein teenager.

Oliver's mutilated body was found in a smelter's room of a Stillfontein mine after he had tried to blow himself up with dynamite. He was 19 years old.

Apparently, the girl's name is Miss Klaus. Her father, Mr. J. H. Rothman, said Oliver was "crazy" about her. He said Jenny is

But the Rowe fuse to comment. friendship with the

"Jenny had it with another guy called Klaus to whom she confessed her love. I told her that 'Oliver was a perfect fool' and that she should not



Checks on cars as boycott of buses continues

6/10/75 The Argus Correspondent

NEWCASTLE. — The Newcastle township bus boycott continued today with a long stream of African men and women trudging to work as buses roared past empty.

Police road blocks stopped almost every taxi and private vehicle carrying Africans.

Many of the vehicles were put off the road and some of the drivers were charged with various offences.

Dozens of vehicles have been impounded by a large force of uniformed police and traffic officers.

Some township leaders felt trouble might result from a road safety check coinciding with the bus boycott.

Brigadier J. Engelbrecht confirmed that the boycott appeared to be spreading though continuing more peacefully than at first.

DANGEROUS FAULTS

He said his men were checking for vehicles with dangerous faults, such as bad steering and poor brakes, and had found some with false registration plates and whose drivers had 'phoney' licences.

It is not my concern whether they use the buses or not — they must not store them, that's all, the Brigadier said. It's a long way to walk and I don't think they will last very long.

Mr P. N. Dlamini, chairman of the Madadeni Taxi Association, said he had asked police to be more lenient under the present circumstances. While the Natal Provincial Administration had agreed, he said the Newcastle traffic police had refused and told him they would continue charging drivers of any vehicles breaking the law.

BIG CHANGE

The mood in the township has showed a marked change since Sunday's public meeting, when about 1 000 men and women cheered, stamped feet and waved fists in the air after deciding to continue the boycott indefinitely.

The meeting, convened by the Madadeni Town Council in the local Pres-

RDM

① 32

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6/10/75

By CLIVE EMDON (2, 10)
'Mail' Man on the Spot

NEWCASTLE

A MASS MEETING of residents at the Madadeni township yesterday pledged to continue the week-long bus boycott and called for the removal of the Bantu Investment Corporation's bus service.

They urged their township council to start immediate negotiations with Putco and the Railways to provide a new service.

Meanwhile, police have confirmed that two people were killed and 40 detained in the past week.

There was no violence at either Madadeni or Osizweni at the weekend.

At Osizweni a group of 150 vigilants armed with sticks are patrolling the township at night to prevent further vandalism which to date is estimated to have caused R100 000 damage.

There is a fear of looting of shops in Osizweni as bus boycott families go hungry.

Yesterday's meeting at Madadeni's Presbyterian Church was attended by hundreds of residents.

Convoys of police vehicles patrolled the township throughout the afternoon.

Addressing the meeting, Dr Frank Mdlalose, chairman of the township council, urged Newcastle companies and residents with vehicles to put them at the disposal of workers boycotting the buses.

Stamping

He made a clear distinction between the bus boycott and people wanting to work but not being able to get transport.

Residents at the meeting, amidst loud stamping and cheering at the decision to continue the boycott, said they would rather walk the 12 km to work than give in to the new fares.

They warned there would be trouble if the police today pulled off the road vehicles taking people to work.

On Saturday at a police roadblock, provincial traffic police took about 15 taxis off the road for defects. Taxi drivers say this is a vindictive move by the authorities to help break the boycott.

BI Corp's TTT service daily busfares have risen from 25c to 30c a trip. Dr Mdlalose said they were 8c in March 1974, rose to 25c in June this year and then to 30c this month.

Newcastle

STAR 7/10/75

fare rises

321
107

cannot be

reversed'

Own Correspondent.
NEWCASTLE — The bus fare increases which sparked the Newcastle boycott by thousands of African workers cannot be reversed, says the Trans Tugela Transport chairman, Mr Dana Viljoen.

Mr Viljoen flew to Newcastle today to meet Madadeni and Osikweni township leaders with a view to breaking the boycott, which has left thousands without transport for

nine days while nearly 200 buses stand empty.

Mr Viljoen said the BIC-controlled company lost R251 000 in the five months to the end of August. Now the Road Transport Board had approved the fare increase to allow the company to cope with greatly increasing costs and the fare could not be lowered.

"If there is no fare increase then the company is bankrupt," he added. R2 500 in the 10 raids.

Meanwhile, the Ezakheni Transport Company, which operates the African

bus service in Ladysmith, has decided to postpone an increase in fares which was to have been introduced tomorrow.

A spokesman would not say whether the postponement was a result of the violence in the Newcastle increase in bus fares.

The Frame Textile Company, which was to have given a wage increase to help employees absorb the rise in bus fares, was today "holding fire" on its plans.

Mr A Frame, a joint director, said that as far as the company was concerned there was not going to be a rise in bus fares "just yet."

NO VIOLENCE

In Newcastle the boycott continued today with thousands of men and women walking at least 15 km from their homes to town.

Some workers from the more distant township of Osikweni caught buses today, but there were no reports of violence or intimidation by hard-line boycotters.

"Low-key" police activity continued, with small groups of policemen—some armed with rifles and riot sticks—standing at strategic points. No roadblocks were set up, but police vans occasionally patrolled the bus route.

Urgent bid to end boycott

Cape Times 7/10/75

Cape Times Correspondent

NEWCASTLE.—An urgent meeting between the chairman of the Bantu Investment Corporation-controlled Trans-Tugela Transport Bus Service, Mr Dana Viljoen, and township leaders will today attempt to solve the bus boycott, which has entered its second week.

Mr Viljoen was expected to fly to Newcastle early today to meet the Madadeni and Osizweni township leaders.

Meanwhile, thousands of Blacks yesterday walked distances of up to 60 km rather than use the bus service.

Scores of cars carrying workers into the industrial area, were pulled off the road by police roadblocks.

Many of the vehicles were found to be defective and were put off the road. They were impounded at the Madadeni police station. The occupants were forced to complete their journey on foot.

Last night the chairman of the Madadeni Township Council, Dr Frank Mdlalose, said the move had angered Madadeni residents. "They say the police are taking the side of the bus company," Dr Mdlalose said.

Africans felt that the private vehicles were being taken off the road to force them to use the buses.

Although South African Police manning the roadblocks exercised restraint, traffic police were involved in several incidents.

A number of Blacks were manhandled and dragged from their cars by traffic police.

Vehicle-testing was carried out in the middle of the busy intersection — thronged with people walking to work. Traffic police revved the car's engine and braked heavily in the middle of the intersection.

The bus boycott continued in full swing as nobody in Madadeni and handfuls in Osizweni used the service.

R. J. M.
7/10/75

By CLIVE EMDON
'Mail' Man on the Spot

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NEWCASTLE.

THE chairman of Trans Tugela Transport, Mr Dana Viljoen, flies from Pretoria to Newcastle in a bid to end the bus boycott.

Yesterday thousands of workers walked from 24 to 60 km to get to work and home again as the mass boycott of buses stepped up in protest at the deadlock over fare increases.

We must talk, says Viljoen

Staff Reporter

DIALOGUE must find the answer to the Newcastle bus boycott. That is the view of Mr Dana Viljoen, chairman of Trans Tugela Transport.

Sparked by a decision to raise fares by 50c a week, the boycott has put more than 180 Trans Tugela buses out of operation since last Monday.

Mr Viljoen said yesterday: "We must talk. It will be difficult, but maybe between the lot of us we will come up with an answer." His decision to fly to Newcastle followed a weekend meeting at Madadeni.

The meeting called for the removal of Trans Tugela and urged the township council to open negotiations with the Railways and Puteo — a rival bus company — to start a new transport service.

Mr Viljoen yesterday reiterated that Trans Tugela buses could be put to use elsewhere but made it plain that he would do everything in his power to avert a total pullout from Newcastle.

Before raising its fares



MR VILJOEN
... negotiation

— the first increase it has passed on to the nearly 50 000 commuters, according to Mr Viljoen — Trans Tugela tried to inform all concerned, including employers and passengers.

"We did not expect a boycott", Mr Viljoen said.

"We had advised everyone timeously. We were hoping it would have been made possible for passengers to pay the increased fare. We were hoping employers might have seen the need to provide economic shock absorbers."

The largest employers, Iscor and Defy, yesterday reported an 80 per cent turnout of workers, while a Department of Labour official reported a third loss of manpower to most firms.

At the Ladysmith factory of the Frame Industrial group, workers received a pay rise to cover the town's increased bus fares, reports Sapa.

A company spokesman in Durban confirmed: "We realise that they have suffered a knock with the introduction of the new bus fares and this increase in their wages will help them overcome it."

At Newcastle what began a week ago as a spontaneous protest against increased fares, with consequent violence to the bus depot and buses, beerhalls and a liquor store, has become an orderly mass protest.

Yesterday armed police and traffic police launched a pre-dawn traffic blitz.

They set up roadblocks, and pulled more than 100 vehicles off the road.

Traffic police checked vehicles for defects and some were impounded.

One traffic officer raced car after car up and down the road testing brakes.

I saw police and traffic officers manhandle and abuse people.

But there were times when police tact excelled, such as the way a police captain persuaded a lorryload of workers to turn back to offload their sticks and kieres.

Last night there were no road blocks.

Standby

About 300 police are on standby.

Yesterday's bus boycott at Madadeni township was complete. Every bus was empty as walkers and cyclists left for the 12 km journey into town.

Those from Osizweni were also empty except for a handful of commuters. Several thousands from the township of 50 000 people walked to work and home again—at least 23 km each way.

Dr Simon Maseko, chairman of the KwaZulu Government's Inkathla committee at Osizweni said last night he was due to meet Mr Viljoen today.

He said 500 to 1 000 resi-

Boycott buses sa be hurried

Mercury Reporter

NEWCASTLE—The sale of the Trans-Tugela-Transport bus service to the KwaZulu Government, due to be completed by April next year, is to be accelerated.

This was decided at a meeting between the chairman of TTT, Mr. Dana Viljoen and Madadeni and Osizweni township leaders held here.

The meeting became deadlocked after the Black leaders told Mr. Viljoen Blacks would boycott the buses even if fares were reduced, and refused to negotiate with the masses of bus boycotters on TTT's behalf.

Mr. Viljoen in turn said TTT would "bleed to death" if fares were reduced, and said no other company could operate more cheaply.

He revealed that the present boycott was costing the company a massive R6666 a day, in addition to damage to buses estimated at R125 000.

The company made a loss of R356 000 last year. Before the boycott it had carried 45 000 to 50 000 passengers a day.

They are now walking, using taxis, private cars or bicycles to get to work.

Mr. Viljoen promised

to consult major shareholders in TTT on his return to Pretoria to speed up the sale of the company to a KwaZulu holding company.

Dr. Frank Mdladlose, chairman of the Madadeni Township Council, said: "I fear more trouble and even more violent riots. I don't even know what is going to happen this week.

"If the situation continues there is a possibility of more loss of life."

He added that township residents had lost faith in TTT and feared rises in fares to 45 and 50 cents a day.

Mr. Viljoen claimed that although residents had called on the company to leave, nobody else could run the service more cheaply.

He warned that the recent devaluation of the rand would once again increase costs which were already rising at 20 percent a year.

"We are not trying to exploit the Zulus. The present rate charged is one and a quarter cents a kilometre a passenger.

"TTT is a private company. We cannot subsidise fares.

"We are not making millions out of it," Mr. Viljoen said.

Fares were already 66 percent Government-subsidised. He appealed to the councils to explain the position to the boycotters but this was bluntly refused.

"The authorities can talk to the people themselves. We must wash our hands of this,

"Already the people say we are on the side of the bus company," Mr. H. Madonsela, vice chairman of the Madadeni Township Council said.

Dr. Mdladlose said township residents felt another company would be more understanding and would have Black interests more at heart.

Mr. Viljoen said TTT had sunk millions in the service and had done "more than anyone else" for the Blacks.

"It is sad to see the troubles and the violence. Blacks ultimately will be the losers. But the community, industry, business—all will suffer," he said.

Nabal Mercury 8/10/75

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Bus chief fails in bid to end boycott

Rand Daily Mail
8/10/75 1321

2/107

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Mail Man on the Spot

NEWCASTLE. — Mr Dana Viljoen, chairman of the Trans Tugela Transport company, failed yesterday in his efforts to end the Newcastle bus boycott.

After his attempts had been rejected at a meeting with representatives of the Madeni and Osizweni townships, he agreed to try to speed up a takeover of the company by KwaZulu Holding. This is a projected company which has the blessing of the KwaZulu Government.

He telephoned his colleagues in Pretoria, and they agreed to the plan. The handover would def-

initely take place earlier than the target date of next April.

Mr Viljoen was told bluntly yesterday that the African people had only one objective — withdrawal from the area of Trans Tugela.

He had opened the meeting by explaining the background behind the decision to raise fares by 50c a week and insisting the company had no option if it were to avoid "bleeding to death."

Dr Frank Mdlalose, chairman of Madadeni township council, told Mr Viljoen his explanation was too late. "We are faced with a community which has lost faith in Trans Tugela Transport. They want it to pull out — and they are prepared to walk."

Mr H. T. Madonsela, Madadeni council vice-chairman, warned there was no question of township representatives trying to dissuade the people from their boycott decision.

"We want to be quite straight and state that the council is not prepared to go back and explain to the people why the fares had to be raised."

"We are just here to explain the wishes of the people to you," he said.

Another Madadeni man, Mr R. M. Tshabala, said: "It is true the people are suffering, but they have preferred to suffer once and for all to get rid of Trans Tugela."

Mr Viljoen then told the representatives that his company was being made the scapegoat for a whole series of grievances for which it was not responsible.

Dr Mdlalose replied: "It is obvious that there are other frustrations. We can even go into the political situation. We know to be Black is to be cursed. But we cannot because we are dealing with a specific problem."

Idi Amin will get you...over

By PATRICK LAURENCE

NEWCASTLE. — Officials of the boycott-hit Trans Tugela bus company have been hearing a strange message on their walkie-talkies. "Idi Amin is coming to get you."

The explanation is quite simple and does not involve professional agitators who, reportedly, moved in to

Newcastle to direct the boycotters via sophisticated electronic equipment.

At the start of the trouble last week, local boycotters succeeded in getting hold of company walkie-talkies — probably from bus drivers they had turned back during the campaign.

The walkie-talkies were then used to threaten of-

ficials with the No. 1 Black bogeyman — President Idi Amin of Uganda.

"Remember he is coming to get you."

When the amateur broadcasters got tired of the prank, they foiled the company communication system by pressing a button to jam it.

Post Office officials were called in to trace the

RDM 9/10/75 0321
By CLIVE EMDON 2/107
'Mail' Man on the Spot

NEWCASTLE.

THE Department of Transport has been pulling vehicles carrying bus boycotters off the road, after being called in by Major General N. C. Loxton, officer commanding the South African Police counter-insurgency unit.

The action is being seen both by Newcastle employers and by residents of the townships as a direct attempt by the State to halt the boycott.

The boycott is also being seen as a test of strength between the SA Government and the Kwa Zulu Government.

The KwaZulu Government is making a bid to take over the Bantu Investment Corporation's Trans-Tugela Transport Co.

Many Newcastle firms are being prohibited from ferrying workers to and from work and are being fined by police for doing so.

A confrontation is developing with some firms, who are taking legal action and others, who are resolutely continuing to fetch their workers.

The Department of Transport is using an obscure law — Section 27 of the Workmen's Compensation Act — to take vehicles off the roads.

The Chief Traffic Officer for Natal, Mr William Cail, was astounded to hear of this.

Incite

Brigadier Ben Pieterse, in charge of police operations during the bus boycott, said yesterday the police had no tie up with the Department of Transport. "They are acting on their own. Sometimes we have assisted them."

He defined the main police role during the bus boycott as prevention of intimidation and incitement. A number of people had been charged for inciting people not to ride in the buses.

Shortly after speaking to him, a top Department of Transport official from Pretoria spoke to me while he was personally checking the licence of a fully loaded, Indian-owned bus taking workers to Osizweni Township.

He said his department was working in close cooperation with the police and had been called in by Major Gen Loxton.

Company vehicles carrying workers to and from

Boycott

ROW GROWS

FROM PAGE ONE

work were being stopped in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Section 27 of the Act defined the term "duty" of an employee, in terms of being conveyed by his firm to or from work. Certain firms had specific licences which detailed this, while others had not.

Mr Cail, when asked, as a traffic expert, how the Workmen's Compensation Act related to the transport of workers in company vehicles, said: "God knows what it has to do with transport. That's a new one to me." He said the NPA had never applied the Act.

Mr Cail confirmed that he was to come to Newcastle today in connection with the behaviour on Monday of an overzealous traffic officer. The traffic officer appeared to Pressmen to delight in the police road block which was set up and checked dozens of vehicles, charging many motorists for defects.

Mr Cail said provincial traffic police "are not there to hammer people and to make them ride the buses. We realise people have to get to work. We are not going out of our way to look for defects.

"Our job is just to en-

Punt says no to drop in bus fares

By CLIVE EMDON
Mail Man on the Spot

NEWCASTLE. — The Government will not allow the Trans-Tugela Transport Company to reduce its new fare structure, despite the bus boycott by 40 000 workers, which goes into its 12th day today.

This was the message yesterday from the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, to Dr Paul Viljoen, Nationalist MP for Newcastle.

The message was conveyed to industry and commerce in the town which, in turn, released details of wage increases and benefits to African workers.

This was an attempt by firms to reject the call by the TTT chairman, Mr Dana Viljoen, for them to subsidise the higher bus fares.

Yesterday, after chairing the meeting of the cham-

bers of commerce and industry, the Sakekamer and Iscor, Dr Viljoen said no decrease in fares would be considered in view of heavy losses to the Government-backed company — R607 000 in 19 months to August — and in view of the Government's 66 per cent subsidy on all fares.

Mr Janson said his department was trying to speed up the handing over of the Bantu Investment Corporation's TTT company to a KwaZulu company. This was not possible before April, 1976. Two days ago, the chairman of TTT said the handover could be done within two to three months.

Dr Viljoen said he had been asked to make a renewed approach to the Railways to provide a commuter service to Madadeni and Osizweni townships.

107

331 107

RDM 10/10/75

R5,5m to be paid for bus firm

ADM 11/10/75
① 321
② 107

By CLIVE EMDON
"Mail" Man on the Spot
NEWCASTLE — KwaZulu Holdings, a KwaZulu Government backed company, will take over the boycotted Trans Tugela Trans. R5,5 million, an African director of the TTT, Mr Mafaheni Twala, said yesterday.

The South African Government has said this takeover of all assets of the company cannot be done until April, 1976.

Mr Twala sold his bus company to the TTT in March, 1973. At that time, it ran 39 buses from Osizweni township to Newcastle. He said the sale to the KwaZulu company would include 60 new buses on order.

KwaZulu Holdings will

take over all bus services in the KwaZulu homeland. The Bantu Investment Corporation bus services being run in homelands are preparing for takeovers within the next two to three years as the homelands become independent.

Mr Twala confirmed that when he ran the Osizweni service, single fares to Newcastle for the 30 km were 13c a single trip.

The TTT's rates have gone up this month from 30c to 40c, and it is this rise which has sparked the current boycott.

Yesterday, traffic officers were not on the boycott routes.

Mr Twala said he thought the company's huge deficit—R607 600 up to August—was primarily due to high running costs and to the servicing of buses by outside contractors.

He believed KwaZulu Holdings could effectively reduce running costs, but doubted whether it could lower fares because of the huge loan it would need for the takeover, and which it would have to finance from the service.

FOCUS

Trudging protest path

12/10/75
1 221
2 40
3 107

UNREST



Police set up a Newcastle roadblock. Picture: RENNIE BOTHA

THE PEOPLE leave their homes and fall into straggling lines in the dark. It is cold in Newcastle.

They are wrapped in blankets and tightly-buttoned coats and their feet are grey with the dust from the un-tarred roads.

There is no singing or joking. The road is too long to waste energy and, besides there is little to feel light-hearted about.

There are buses, but almost 50 000 Black workers at Madadeni and the nearby Ozizweni township walk 15 km and more to Newcastle—and home again at night — because they

refuse to pay the 60c a day to use the Bantu Investment Corporation bus service.

A fortnight ago, word of the bus fare increase — from 50c to 60c — spread through the townships and the people began walking, rather than spend the R12 a month. On Thursday, last week, the resentment boiled over and the men at the Iscor hostel hurned and wrecked buses at the BIC depot.

Police from the Transvaal and Natal were rushed to Newcastle. A tent town was erected at the Madadeni police station to house

the more than 300 policemen. Patrols through the townships were stepped up until fears of further violence had abated.

The people continued to walk, but some of them began using the taxis, both legal and unlicensed. The buses, with an escort in each, continued to run, but they were empty.

On Saturday last week, police, commanded by a major, set up a road block outside the township. "Why are they still walking? They should have returned to the buses by now," journalists at the scene heard him tell a subordinate.

"They must use the buses again. If the taxis and cars are unroad-worthy tell them to get out and walk or use the bus service," he said.

Traffic police were called in to help and the cars were stopped and tested. Hundreds were pulled off the road and the passengers ejected.

In the morning, we heard the major telling passengers of a taxi—three women and two men — to "beat it".

"Go on, beat it, there is a bus service. Use it or walk," he told them.

They climbed out of the car and walked. The buses passed . . . empty.

Patrick Taylor

No surprise as Buthelezi re-elected

(107)

File Nov 14/1970

Own Correspondent
NONGOMA — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was today returned unopposed as the chief executive councillor of kwaZulu for a second five-year term.

There were cheers and applause in the special session of the kwaZulu legislative assembly here, as 47-year-old Chief Buthelezi's nomination was accepted and seconded.

An emotional Chief Buthelezi said: "I really say with all my heart that it is a privilege for me to

serve my king and his people.

Chief Buthelezi said he hoped the Zulus were not expecting him to do the impossible, bearing in mind that there were so many forces of violence arrayed against the Black people.

Yet another attempt to oust Chief Buthelezi from the leadership of the Zulus failed here at the weekend, it was reported yesterday.

It is understood that a strong faction of the Zulu royal family wished to put up a candidate to oppose him in today's elections.

MIDNIGHT MEETING

At a midnight meeting on Saturday attended by the Zulu King, Paramount Chief Goodwill Zwelithini, an attempt was made to re-establish a Zulu Royal Council which was dissolved because of its opposition to Chief Buthelezi.

However, after a meeting lasting well into Sunday morning, the plan was abandoned.

There have been several reported attempts to oust Chief Buthelezi before. All of them, however, failed to get off the ground.

kwaZulu's first general election is expected in about a year's time.

Ninety-eight members were sworn in yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi told the assembly that he would announce his cabinet tomorrow, after he had been officially sworn in. No changes are expected.

Royal Zulu failure

African Affairs Correspondent

NONGOMA — An attempt to revive the Zulu Royal Council at a midnight meeting at the Royal Kraal at the weekend, collapsed early on Sunday morning in the face of opposition from royal supporters of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

It is understood that a Durban-based faction of the royal family wanted to re-establish the council which King Paramount Chief Goodwill, dismissed several years ago because of its attempts to oust Chief Buthelezi as political leader of the nation.

Sources close to the royal house told the Mercury yesterday that a strong group wanted to oppose Chief Buthelezi in the election of the Chief Executive Councillor in the Legislative Assembly. One informant said: "It was made very clear to the king that another political defeat would do serious damage to his image."

It was also feared that the conflict between Chief Buthelezi and King Goodwill would flare up again with dangerous results for the king.

ZULU POLL AREA TO BE EXTENDED

African Affairs Correspondent

Mercury 17/10/75
NONGOMA—The Zulu towns of Umlazi near Durban, Madadeni and Osizweni near Newcastle, not represented in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, were included in KwaZulu's electoral divisions by amendments made in the House yesterday.

Zulus' vote grows

African Affairs
Correspondent

NONGOMA — More than 750 000 citizenship certificates had been issued to Zulus, said Mr. P. H. Torlage, the Commissioner General, when he opened the first sitting of the second KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

He felt that the potential of 2 million voters would not be reached unless "pressure in some form is brought to bear on citizens to apply for certificates."

Noting that Zulu's social pension had been increased to a maximum of R180 a year — or R15 a month — Mr. Torlage said this represented an increase of R2 million a year.

Introduced by the Councillor for Community Affairs, Mr. Walter Kanye, the motion heralds an election within about a year if accepted by the South African Government.

Umlazi, containing the largest concentration of Zulus in the country, will be an electoral division on its own and the other towns will be included in large divisions.

The amendments will also entrench the use of citizenship certificates as a means of voter identification and allow for the compilation of a voters' registration list as distinct from a voters' roll.

There will be about 26 divisions whose boundaries correspond as nearly as possible with KwaZulu's present borders.

The first election will see three chiefs from each of the 26 regional authorities within KwaZulu appointed to the Legislative Assembly, while a further 55 members of the Assembly will be elected.

Seconding Mr. Kanye's motion, Chief Buthelezi said there was now an urgent need to establish more Inkatha branches.

KWAZULU F.M. 15/8/75
Business fears (107)

Formidable business confidence problems face emergent KwaZulu. Last weekend Natal businessmen held a regional congress of chambers of commerce at Sani Pass and the subject of proposed land purchases dominated the proceedings.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Executive Councillor of KwaZulu, said he welcomed free enterprise but it must avoid the evils of capitalism. One way would be to allow the KwaZulu Development Corporation to have a 50% stake in any KwaZulu company — the benefits would be passed on to the nation.

But there was no indication as to whether the KDC would pay for its 50% stake. The Chief went on to describe the "sisa" system; what he called African communalism in which all members of a tribe helped each other.

This was all background to the main question — which perforce had to be avoided — of land tenure. The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly has appointed a commission to investigate this obstacle to advancement. Businessmen, of course, want to know how farmers or traders will be able to get bank credit if they cannot use their property as security. Economist Dr Lawrence McCrystal's suggestion at Sani was a form of leaseback through the KDC.

At present, land is owned by the tribe and is at the disposition of the Chief. This has not prevented the emergence of many



**Cutting cane in KwaZulu . . .
more yields please**

small Zulu sugar cane farmers, but they are too small to realise the potential of large-scale operations. Natal Agricultural Union president D C Sinclair said that if Zulu cane farmers could lift their yields to the equivalent of White areas, an extra 2 Mt of sugar cane would be available from existing Zulu farms.

Things are, however, starting to happen in KwaZulu. Buthelezi told of the appointment of planners to establish an

economic development programme; Anglo American is investigating afforestation of the coast areas near the lakes; Huletts recently flew the Chief over potential sugar lands; and there's a deal pending over anthracite deposits near Nongoma which could yield substantial royalties.

Black speakers at the Sani get-together. Patrick Gumede (chairman of the Inyanga Chamber of Commerce) and J N Reddy (executive chairman of the Indian Council), stressed that the economic future of KwaZulu and Natal was inter dependent. Chief Buthelezi, meanwhile, called for active participation by Whites before more radical ideas gained ground.

All quiet but bus boycott continues

8/10/75

The Argus Correspondent

NEWCASTLE. — Thousands of African men and women continued their dusty trek into Newcastle from the townships today with no real sign of a solution in sight to their bus boycott.

All has been quiet at Madadeni and Osazweni for several days with the majority of workers seemingly more determined than ever not to use buses until fares are reduced.

Even news that the Bantu Investment Corporation-controlled Trans-Tugela Transport bus service may be sold to KwaZulu interests within two to three months has made no apparent difference.

DANGER POINTS

Armed police — most looking rather bored — today continued their patrols around the townships, with others stationed

in small groups at potential danger points.

There were not as many buses to be seen on the road today but even these carried few passengers who boarded them under the watchful eyes of uniformed policemen.

TTT chairman Mr Dana Viljoen said from Pretoria today he would fly back to Newcastle on Monday to see township leaders.

'We are working on two ideas,' he said. 'One is a possible shortening of routes with fewer stops and a lower fare, and the other is speeding-up the KwaZulu holding company which has already been formed.'

IMPOSSIBLE

Depending on how far the legal aspect could be tidied up, this could hopefully take place within two to three months, he said.

However, if local people thought such a takeover would mean the fare could be lowered, they were expecting the impossible, Mr Viljoen said.

'No one could run this service more cheaply than we do,' he said.

Yesterday's meeting, for which Mr Viljoen and several of his directors came from Pretoria, appears to have made little impression on the African man-in-the-street.

BACKGROUND To Newcastle

Cape Times 8/10/75

321 315
101 336
40 242

Bus fares not real issue

By PETER MANN

DURBAN. — Newcastle, which is still reeling after a week of violence, must blame industrialists and socio-economic factors for the disturbances.

For although the riots were triggered by a five cent rise in bus fares, the fares are no longer the issue.

This is borne out by the fact that the most serious outbreak of violence during which two White men were held hostage and assaulted and three policemen injured, took place at the Iscor compound — where workers do not use the buses.

Two years ago — at the time of labour unrest in Durban — a study mooted by the Chamber of Commerce here placed the poverty datum line at R90 per month.

The figure was based on a family unit of four.

Although this figure is the most recent available inflation and the recent devaluation have hopelessly outlaid it. The bus fare two years ago was eight cents; it is now 30 cents.

Today's PDL figure would be closer to R120 per month. A survey of wages paid in Newcastle yesterday produced average earnings between R72 and R124 per month.

Below PDL

This means that the vast majority of the 130 000 Blacks surrounding Newcastle are living below the PDL.

KwaZulu's Councillor for Community Affairs, Mr Walter Khanye, has called on industrialists to raise wages to meet the bus fare increases.

"The riots are as much a protest against poor wages as against fare increases," Mr Khanye said.

Newcastle's twin trouble spots are the Madadeni and Osizweni townships, lying 12 and 23 kilometres from the town.

The township's manager, a Mr Durant, refused to give any information about the townships. "I'm far too busy," he said.

But according to the Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr G. D. Matham, about 80 000 people live in Madadeni and

townships are sub-economic. In Madadeni, the houses are four-roomed units, comprising a kitchen, a dining room and two bedrooms.

Water-borne sewerage is provided at all the houses, although in many cases the toilet is an outside structure. In homes where the toilet is inside, a shower is provided. There is no hot water.

No culture

Rental for the houses is R4.38 per month.

There are two high schools, four higher primary schools and five lower primary schools in the township. The total community facilities are two big beer halls which have both been wrecked in the riots.

There are no movie theatres or any other cultural facilities.

Housing in Osizweni is of a much poorer standard than Madadeni. There is one beer hall, which has also been wrecked in the riots, but no other community facilities.

Representation for the townships is by way of a Township Council appointed by the Department of Bantu Affairs. There are no elections.

In Madadeni, the chairman of the council is Dr Frank Mdlalose, best described as a moderate. Although he is an appointed leader, Dr Mdlalose who is also the township's doctor, commands wide respect and would undoubtedly be elected by the people.

However, even he has been stoned during the past week for his consistent attempts to defuse the situation by appealing for calm.

It is against this background of frustration and economic hardship that violence erupted.

The danger of the situation remains that it must inevitably educate radical leaders a class of whom all ready seem to be emerging from the ranks of taxi owners.

The tragedy of Newcastle is that industrialists here are not paying significantly lower wages than the rest of South Africa, and the townships of Madadeni and Osizweni are no different from the shacks in South Africa.

'Amin' on talkie

CAPE TIMES 8/10/75

NEWCASTLE. — Officials of the boycott-hit Trans Tugela bus company have been hearing a strange message on their walkie-talkies: "Idi Amin is coming to get you."

The explanation is simple. At the start of the boycott last week, boycotters succeeded in getting hold of company walkie-talkies.

The walkie-talkies were then used to threaten officials with the Black bogeyman par excellence, President Idi Amin, of Uganda.

When the amateur broadcasters got tired of speaking, they foiled the company communication system by pressing a button to jam it.

Postal officials were called in to trace the source of the senders, but the walkie-talkie batteries ran down before they could be located.

Yesterday all was quiet on the walkie-talkie front.

— Sapa.

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Bus boycott continues

Cape Times 8/10/75

NEWCASTLE. — The pattern set yesterday morning when thousands of Black workers made their way to work on foot to continue the bus boycott was reversed yesterday evening when Black workers continued to ignore the slow-moving buses and work their way home on foot.

A meeting yesterday

morning failed to settle the differences between the two adversaries — the Trans Tugela Transport — who maintain that it is impossible to reduce the fares and remain economically viable — and the passengers, who say that irrespective of the economic difficulties facing the operating company, they are unable to

pay the increased fares.

Earlier yesterday the chairman of the TTT, Mr Dana Viljoen, told Madadeni and Ostzweni town councillors that the bus company was not out to exploit Black workers.

Mr Viljoen stressed that the bus company would eventually be taken over by a Zulu holding company. — Sapa

SAP not
stopping
boycott
of buses

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Own Correspondent
NEWCASTLE — Road blocks and vehicle checks in the township area were the responsibility of the Department of Transport and not of the South African Police, Brigadier Ben Pieterse, the officer in charge of operations said here today.

Commenting on the bus boycott situation, he said: "All we are doing is ensuring that those people who want to use the buses can do so without intimidation and that the buses are not stoned. We are not going to force anyone to use the buses."

The brigadier said buses were stopped by SAP men early today for no more sinister reason than that they were dangerously overloaded. Forty extra passengers were taken off one and 29 from another.

Major General C. P. Pretorius, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Natal Inland Division, said that he had no knowledge of any instructions allegedly issued to police during the Newcastle bus boycott by Lieutenant General N. G. Loxton, head of the Anti-Insurgency Unit.

"Our job is not to break up boycotts, or strikes, but to keep the peace. Roadblocks were organised in the interest of the safety of passengers and drivers," the general added.

DURBAN. — The Government is determined to end the Newcastle bus dispute — now in its second week — and a warning has been issued that more of the same cannot be allowed.

This emerged from an interview with the secretary for Transport, Mr J. Driessen, who said the

actions taken against taxis and private vehicles this week were part of a campaign to break the stay-away.

And with the workers still slogging it out through a week of depressing weather and a series of harassing actions by the authorities, the situation appears to have reached an impasse.

'INADEQUATE'

At the same time, United Party Senator Mr J. Moll said he had warned the Government 18 months ago that the bus service to Madadeni and Ozisweni was inadequate.

'I appealed for its replacement by a suburban train service, but the Minister replied that the bus service could cope until 1990, which shows how-out of touch with the situation they are, because the bus service cannot cope even now,' said Senator Moll.

Official action against the stay-away — which continued in an atmosphere of calm in contrast to last week's rioting — included a series of swoops on defective vehicles and harassment of employers ferrying workers between Newcastle and their homes.

A number of people have been charged for

inciting people not to use the buses.

From Pretoria, Mr Driessen confirmed that his department was determined to settle the dispute.

'It is illegal. I have my duty to do and I am not going to let people break the law just as they like,' he said.

Mr Driessen also warned that there would be more significant increases in transport costs in the near future.

'Everything goes up and everything affecting bus transport — oil, petrol, spares, tyres — is going sky-high, and there are going to be tariff increases all over the country.

'The Government is paying R10-million a year for Bantu transport, and that will increase to R15-million next year.

Mr Driessen said: 'From our side, I think we are doing more than enough, but there is some little fraction of the tariff which the people have a responsibility to bear to make some contribution to the increase in living costs.'

Meanwhile, sociologists in Durban this week pointed out that thousands of people in Madadeni and Ozisweni near Newcastle had been shifted there as a result of Government policy of 'Black spot removals' — often after a long struggle — which left a sense of grievance and the pre-existing links which provided the informal structures of spontaneous mass organisation.

B.P.C. praises Newcastle boycotters

Rdm 11/10/75

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Staff Reporter

THE Black People's Convention (BPC) yesterday welcomed the stand taken by Newcastle African workers to boycott the buses as "a heroic and dignified gesture".

In a Press release the BPC described the boycott as displaying a spirit of unity, togetherness and brotherhood as Blacks.

The boycott came as a result of an increase in bus fares and the people have been walking to and from work. The townships and bus terminals have been patrolled by armed policemen since riots took place during the early days of the boycott.

The BPC applauds the courage and spirit shown by the Black community of Newcastle," the statement said.

"Their attitude to adopt extreme measures, when persistently under physical restraints of walking to and from places of employment is a clear in-

stance human dignity — Black dignity — is a step in the right and irreversible direction.

"Their stand is a gesture of extreme sacrifice, not for personal gain but for humane gain," it added.

The BPC said the workers' stand illustrated the power behind a united people.

The stand, they said, was the only answer to the "divide and rule" tactic which has been an effective tool of the powers that be to subject the Black man to perpetual servitude.

The workers' united stand "clearly defines the word 'solidarity' as advocated by the consciousness movement."

BPC warned the powers that be that if was time they realised that bargaining power was "undoubtedly in the Blacks hands."

"Even though we are not represented in the making of the White laws that affect us, they will surely

not affect us for ever without a spontaneous reaction against injustices inflicted on us."

The writing was on the wall, the BPC said, "and no measure of intimidation, detection and warnings will reverse the course of events."

Meanwhile in Durban, the young Xhosa cultural organisation, Inkatha KaZulu, has denied that it was behind the boycott.

The mayor of Madadeni, Dr Frank Mdlalose, an executive member of Inkatha KaZulu yesterday reacted strongly to claims in an Africans daily newspaper that the "Black Broad-based" was behind the boycotts.

"This is absolute nonsense," Dr Mdlalose said. "Inkatha is committed against violence and loves peace, humanism and good order."

"Do these people think there must always be an instigator whenever the Zulu people react to injustices?" he said.

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kwaZulu Nov 15/10/75. leader retains cabinet

Own Correspondent

NONGOMA — Chief Buthelezi, the kwaZulu leader, yesterday made it clear that while he was going to retain his present cabinet, changes were likely — probably after the general elections in about a year's time.

After being sworn-in for a second five-year term he said: "It may not take more than a year before the next election and it would be pointless at this stage to reshuffle the cabinet. By saying this, I am not reflecting on colleagues who have served with me so faithfully for so long."

BRIBES

The cabinet is: Chief Buthelezi (Authority Affairs and Finance); Chief Owen Sithole (Agriculture and Forestry); Chief Everson Xolo (Roads and Work); Mr J A W Nxumalo (Education and Culture); Mr Walter Kanye (Community Affairs); Mr Jeffery Mtethwa (Justice).

Slamming Zulu civil servants for their lack of dedication, he said as long as they continued accepting bribes, mistreating pensioners, and drinking on duty, he could not see that "our clamour for freedom will have any meaning."

He knew he was "sticking his neck out" by saying this, because there was a large body of Zulu civil servants who "hated his guts."

(107)

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KwaZulu is *Mercury 16/10/75* upset with Pretoria

African Affairs Correspondent

NONGOMA — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi hit out last night at what he termed "Pretoria's rejection" of Legislative Assembly resolutions by KwaZulu.

The Zulu Cabinet, he said, were left in little doubt that the South African Government regarded the KwaZulu Government as a "toy telephone."

While the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, had rejected assembly resolutions in the past, the Cabinet's resentment had been revived by his latest reaction to a resolution passed in May.

The assembly wanted the South African Government to allow White volunteers to teach in KwaZulu schools.

Volunteers, who indicated they would work for the same salaries as Black teachers, could live in White areas near KwaZulu schools.

THE LIABILITY

The Minister, in reply, said the system would not be practical since control would be difficult as volunteers would not be able to enjoy conditions of service such as pension and medical aid schemes.

But if such voluntary teachers were advised to join the Department of Bantu Education, they could be placed at schools where they were required.

"As employees their remuneration would be the liability of the Department and not of the KwaZulu Government."

Chief Buthelezi said it was clear that the Government wanted to screen volunteers.

kwaZulu in bid to end boycott?

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Nov 17/10/75

① 324

② 40

③ 107

④ 313

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Agreement was reached last night between the kwaZulu Government and representatives of the Madadeni and Osiziweni townships on a temporary measure which might solve the Newcastle bus boycott.

The chairman of the meeting at Nongoma, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi,

said afterwards that pending a full probe of the position and consultation with top management of the Bantu Investment Corporation, his Government would explore the possibilities of accepting an offer to prove the bus service over a shorter route.

This would mean a shorter journey at R1,25 a kilometre for Madadeni residents. A similar plan for Osiziweni would also be considered.

The kwaZulu Government hoped to discuss a long-term solution with the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, when he visited Nongoma on October 24.

● Sapa reports that two African bus drivers from the Chippa Bus Company — the only company unaffected by the bus boycott — were arrested and held in custody by police yesterday.

One of the drivers, Mr D Nyendini was released. The other Mr Desmond Nxumalo is being held on suspicion of assault.

Newcastle: Progref's bus appeal

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Mercury 17/10/75

(1) 321 (3) 107

(2) 40 (4) 267

Mercury Reporter

LIVING conditions for Black workers in Newcastle should be investigated by a State Commission of Inquiry. Mr Ray Swart, acting leader of the Progressive Reform Party said yesterday.

"And in the meantime, immediate relief should be granted to Newcastle's Black bus-users," he said.

Calling for the inquiry in a Press statement, Mr. Swart said he was "singularly unimpressed" by the apparent superficiality of the Govern-

ment's response to the Newcastle situation.

The Government was showing a dangerous lack of sensitivity in regard to a potentially explosive situation.

He said the sparking point for the unrest appeared to be the increase in bus fares, but

that this should be seen against the background of a soaring cost of living with low wages.

"With this background even a minimal increase in bus fares becomes a major calamity to the individual.

"Many of those involved in the boycott are people who have been previously displaced in some of the Government's notorious forced removal schemes, and are bitterly resentful of this fact.

"Longer distances to travel to and from work are often made necessary by officialdom's desire to move the homes of Black workers further away from the areas in which they work.

"All these aspects need to be thoroughly but urgently examined by a top commission which will study all the sociological implications of the conditions of employment and residence of Newcastle's Black workers," Mr. Swart said.

VITN NO fanfare of rumpets the Industrial Development Corporation, Union Corporation and Quebec Iron and Titanium are on the brink of making one of the greatest — if not the greatest — mining decisions yet taken in South Africa.

Vast project

The IDC's annual report briefly referred to the R250-million heavy minerals project north of Richards Bay. This received small coverage in the daily Press because the decision to embark on it has still to be taken.

embarrassment but the production of this pig iron will be achieved by a unique Quebec process developed after 25 years' work.

I learn, however, that these corporations are seriously considering going ahead with the project and that a decision can be expected shortly.

The proposed mining area is 17 km long and between 2 km and 3 km wide. It is inland from the beach and the base of the sands containing the heavy minerals is about 25 m above sea level.

If so, it will be a mining landmark for several reasons, including these:

Two ponds will be built by earth-moving machinery. The dredges and a floating primary recovery plant will be sited in the ponds. The concentrate from the floating plant will be pumped ashore and will then be transported 10 km inland to the main concentrator.

- The rate of mining will be greater than previously envisaged on any project in South Africa.

The ilmenite, which in the past has sometimes been unsaleable in Australia, will be converted to titania slag and low manganese pig iron in the smelter.

The dredging capacity will be up to 96,000 t a day when the mine and plant are in full production.

Scientific

- Rehabilitation of the countryside after this mining will be scientifically undertaken by an agronomist and an ecologist assisted by horticulturists and consultants. The area will be left covered in vegetation without unsightly dumps or pits.

Provided the project gets the go-ahead, Union Corporation will hold 25 per cent of the equity, IDC 25 per cent and Quebec Iron and Titanium 50 per cent.

The products will be: rutile at 75,000 t a year; zircon at 150,000 t; titania slag at 600,000 t and low manganese pig iron at 320,000 t.

Two companies have been incorporated for the project: Tisand (Pty) for the mining and separation activities and Richards Bay Iron and Titanium (Pty) for the smelter operation.

There are several firsts in this project. It will be the first mining enterprise in South Africa employing dredging techniques.

Tisand is controlled by Union Corporation and IDC jointly, whereas Quebec Iron and Titanium will control Richards Bay Iron and Titanium.

It will employ an African labour force of about 600, who will be housed in townships with their families. They will travel daily to work by company transport.

Satisfied

This is a welcome departure from the usual employment of migratory, single labour.

The rutile produced by the recovery process is used mainly for the chloride route in the production of white titanium dioxide, which is used in paint.

Although the area will not be in Bantu Trust land, royalties will be paid to the Bantu Mining Corporation, which acts for the Bantu Trust.

Zircon is used in ceramics, refractories and in foundry moulding sand, and the titanium slag will go to pigment production on the sulphate and chloride routes.

Recovery

The decision to incorporate this coastal strip in part of the Richards Bay White area, while providing inland areas to KwaZulu in exchange, was made before the mineral sands project was envisaged.

One of the most significant features of the project is the attention being paid to the rehabilitation of the mining area.

On the production side this enterprise should earn about R100-million a year in exports.

Consultants with Australian experience have been appointed. The plan is to stockpile top-soil and use it with fertiliser for replanting grass, shrubs and trees on land which has been mined and refilled with white sand tailings.

A beach sand mining plant, a mineral separation plant and an ilmenite smelter will produce the four products.

This is a great project and the IDC, headed by Jan Kitshoff, and Union Corporation, under Ted Pavitt's leadership, deserve praise for their part in turning hands with

The low manganese pig iron is a by-product of the titania slag production. The iron content of ilmenite is usually an

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Daily Disp 21/10/75

Boycott talks for Janson

DURBAN — The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr T. N. H. Janson, will meet Newcastle industrialists tomorrow to discuss the bus boycott, which has entered its fourth week.

Mr Janson will also meet the KwaZulu Executive Council and representatives of the Trans-Tugela Transport Bus Co in Non-goma tomorrow night in an attempt to break the deadlock over buses which is costing TTT more than R6 000 a day.

The boycott continued yesterday with few people riding the buses.

However, the manager of a clothing factory, Mr D. van der Merwe, said attendance at work had been good.

"Although blacks are still not using the buses, we have no absenteeism at all," Mr Van der Merwe said. — DDC.

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Netel/leay
Janson to
21/10/75
discuss
boycott

Mercury Reporter

THE Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. Punt Janson, will meet Newcastle industrialists tomorrow to discuss the bus boycott which has entered its fourth week.

Mr. Janson will also meet with the Kwa-Zulu Executive Council and representatives of the Trans Tugela Transport bus company in Nongoma tomorrow night in an attempt to break the deadlock over buses which is costing TTT more than R5 000 a day.

The boycott continued yesterday with few people riding the buses. However, the manager of the Veka Clothing Factory, Mr. D. van der Merwe, said that the attendance at work was good.

"Although Blacks are still not using the buses, we have no absenteeism at all," Mr. van der Merwe said.

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STAR 23/10/75
23/10/75
Buthlezi reply to NZ

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Own Correspondent

NONGOMA — Chief Buthlezi, the kwaZulu leader, today said it was "sheer arrogance" for a foreigner in New Zealand to pass judgment on him from a distance and to pontificate about what he was doing for his people.

He was reacting to an Auckland statement by Mr Newham, president of the Citizens' Association for Racial Equality, who attacked Chief Buthlezi as being nothing more than

a spokesman for apartheid.

Mr Newham made his attack after a report of an interview between Chief Buthlezi and a noted Maori physician and former outstanding rugby player, Dr M Paewai, in Durban.

In the interview two days ago, Chief Buthlezi spoke of pressures on the apartheid system and said that in sport, for example, the level of multinational participation achieved

was largely due to external pressures.

According to the New Zealand Herald, which reported the interview, Chief Buthlezi said the All Blacks should tour South Africa.

"By sending teams of mixed race to South Africa, countries help to bring about changes my people want," Chief Buthlezi said.

Mr Newham attacked Chief Buthlezi and said he could not be regarded as a true spokesman on

non-racial sport. Chief Buthlezi was in a strait-jacket and was on the payroll of the South African Government as a spokesman for apartheid.

The chief said Mr Newham was entitled to his opinion, but added that neither his people nor Mr Vorster would regard him as a spokesman for apartheid.

"Everybody in this country knows that I am not the darling of the Government," he said.

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kwaZulu to run bus firm

At 23/10/75

Own Correspondent
NONGOMA — The kwaZulu Government and the Bantu Investment Corporation are to take over the Trans-Tugela Transport Company in Newcastle in a bid to break the deadlock between the company and boycotting Africans arising from a fares increase.

It is hoped that the agreements reached at a top level meeting here last night, will be favourably received by Africans living in the Madadeni and Osizweni townships and break the boycott, which in its initial stages was marked by violence and rioting.

The takeover decision was reached at a meeting of the kwaZulu executive council, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, African leaders from Madadeni and Osizweni, officials of the BIC and the TTT and senior police officers.

At the three hour meeting, it was decided that the BIC and the kwaZulu Government would form as soon as possible, a holding company with 50

percent participation by each party to take over the TTT as well as the other transport companies operated by the BIC in kwaZulu.

It was also decided that the routes between the two townships and Newcastle would be rationalised by introducing fare stages which would reduce the travelling costs for casual passengers.

All the proposals are subject to agreement by the people of Osizweni and Madadeni who, it is understood, will be asked to approve the decisions at a public meeting shortly.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the kwaZulu leader, said after the meeting last night, that the holding company would be a utility, non-profit-making organisation to provide a service for the people of kwaZulu.

"We accept that it will cost a lot of money, but we are doing it to provide a service," he said.

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① 107 ② *Edict - Tech Hce*

198 are guilty of Nongoma violence

SN 24/10/75

Own Correspondent

NONGOMA — In a special session of the Magistrate's Court held at the Nongoma Vocational College, last night 198 students were found guilty of public violence.

One student was ac-

quitted. Those found guilty were sentenced to fines of R60 each (or 60 days). They also received three months jail sentences conditionally suspended for three years.

All, except one of the students, pleaded guilty when they appeared before Mr J Nel last night.

Their appearance arose from an outbreak of rioting at the school on Wednesday, when students went on the rampage after three others were expelled.

At the height of the rioting, two students were shot and wounded.

Between 15 and 20 cases are still being investigated — including the two in hospital — and it is expected more charges will be brought later.

The shooting itself is being investigated and a docket will be sent to the Attorney General who will decide whether or not to prosecute.

(107) D.D. 24/10/75
**Consolidation not
final says Kaiser**

MATATIELE — The Chief Minister of the Transkei Paramount, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here yesterday he did not consider that the government's consolidation plan was final as regards the Transkei, and also made claims on several districts of the Cape Province.

Chief Kaiser was addressing a public meeting in the Maluti district of the Transkei, near here, to explain to the people the implications of the Transkei's coming independence.

"In terms of the historical boundary of the Transkei, Mount Currie, Matatiele, Cedarville, Maclear and Elliot are part of the Transkei," he said.

"We hope white South Africa has taken note of these insistent claims and should in future make a final demarcation of the Transkei boundary."

Chief Kaiser said in the event of the government

acceding to his demands, he would want the white people to remain on their farms, but under the Transkei Government.

"We would not want them to leave us. We would like to live with them, but we want all colour bars and discrimination to go."

Chief Kaiser then turned to the recent claims by a section of the Sotho community in northern Transkei for self-rule.

"I want to warn these people to stop their nonsense because the Transkei will never be fragmented into small tribal cliques. I hope they will soon realise they have been misdirected in their thinking and the sooner they stamp out their political agitation the better. The independent Transkei will not tolerate any treasonable action by anybody," Chief Kaiser said. — SAPA.

Two shot as students riot at Zulu school ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾

D.D. 24/10/75

NONGOMA — Two students were shot at the height of a riot at the Nongoma Vocational School on Wednesday during which rampaging students allegedly threatened to kill the principal, police said yesterday.

Both students are in hospital here and their conditions are said to be satisfactory under the circumstances."

About 30 of the students at the school have been arrested.

During the riot, which followed the expulsion of

three students, students stormed the administration buildings, smashing windows and furniture.

They overturned a landrover belonging to the principal, Mr K. J. Kilerby, and slashed a tyre of a government truck.

At the height of the riot, a crowd of angry students advanced on the principal's office, allegedly threatening to kill him.

A teacher, standing in the doorway of the office, fired several warning shots, scattering the rioters.

But they re-grouped and advanced on the office again. Shots were fired and two of the students were wounded, both in the abdomen. They were taken to hospital, where they underwent emergency treatment.

The students were later addressed by Major A. J. Naude from the police district headquarters at Eshowe. — SAPA.

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| <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">GENERAL 27/10/75</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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VIOLENCE NOT THE WAY — JANSON

24/10/75 Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH—Making demands by throwing stones, damaging property and killing people would never be condoned or tolerated, Mr. Punt Janson, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, warned a multi-racial meeting held here yesterday.

Mr. Janson, together with Doctor Adendorff, the managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation, and Mr. Dana Viljoen, the general manager of BIC transport, flew by helicopter from Nongoma to Ladysmith to attend a meeting to give commerce and industry, as well as leading Africans and Indians, an opportunity to discuss the increased bus fares which are to be implemented here soon.

The meeting was convened by the Ladysmith Town Council and chaired by Mr. Gert Hanekom MPC.

Nothing could be achieved by force and people who thought it could would learn a hard lesson, said Mr. Janson.

The police force had acted with admirable restraint at Newcastle during the recent unrest. Mr. Janson said far more could be achieved by consultation.

"To the Blacks I say if you have complaints, make them through your leaders and my door is always open to any legitimate request for intervention."

With inflation a rise in bus fares here was long overdue and the increase had already been granted by the Road Transportation Board.

Mr. Janson said his department had however asked for the postponement of the increase until he had an opportunity to come to Ladysmith to discuss the matter locally with all race groups.

He appealed to the Black people to do their share by averting trouble.

He said: "If you say the BIC is worth nothing I do not agree and I am satisfied with the integrity of the people connected with BIC."

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30 held after school RIOT

Natal Mercury 24/10/75

African Affairs
Correspondent

ABOUT 30 pupils were arrested at the Nongoma Vocational School yesterday after a riot on Wednesday in which two of them were shot.

Major A. J. Naude of the police told the Mercury that he expected to arrest a further 150 before the investigation finished. They would probably be charged with public violence.

The riot at the school broke out over the expulsion of three students.

It is understood that the expulsions were connected with a protest over food last month after which about 400 students were sent home and told to reapply for admission.

About 250 of them went on a rampage while people living in houses on the school boundary waited for what they believed would be an attack. Some of the residents were armed.

TYRES CUT

The students remained within the school grounds, overturning a Landrover owned by the principal, Mr. Ken Kilderby, slashing the tyres of a Government truck and smashing up the administrative offices.

Shots were fired in the air and the students retreated but re-formed and stormed the principal's office. More shots were fired and two students were hit in the stomach.

IMPROVING

Although their names were withheld from the Press yesterday, doctors at the Benedictine Mission Hospital said their condition was serious but improving.

Major Naude said statements about the shooting would be taken and they would be referred to the Attorney General. He did not know if anyone would be charged.

The police, who arrived after the shooting, were reinforced by about 50 on Wednesday night, but yesterday all was quiet at

~~12 247~~

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All is quiet at scene of rampage

① Educ - Police Agency 25/10/75
② 107
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NONGOMA — The situation at the Nongoma Vocational School, where students went on the rampage on Wednesday, was quiet yesterday, with the police detachment having been withdrawn from the premises.

Major E. J. Ladwig of the S.A.P. Eshowe, said that investigations were continuing. He said so far 199 students had been charged with public violence and yesterday 198 were convicted of the offence by Magistrate Mr. J. Nel, at a special trial held in the school hall.

They were each fined R60 (or 60 days) and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for three years.

It is believed that the school will be closed for the remainder of the year.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Benedictine Mission Hospital here said that two students admitted with gunshot wounds were "as well as can be expected in the circumstances." The names were not available.

Police declined to discuss the circumstances of the shooting. (Sapa.)

Allegations

Mr. Botha 25/10/75
claim by (107)

Buthelezi

African Affairs Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu yesterday told Mr. M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration, that certain Government agents had made allegations against him that he was delaying the KwaZulu elections.

The Chief said this at a meeting between the Minister and the KwaZulu Executive Council which was held in Nongoma yesterday at the offices of Mr. H. Torlage, Commissioner-General of the Zulus.

Chief Buthelezi told him that the Department of Information and the Bureau for State Security were behind the accusation that he was delaying the elections.

Mr. Botha said he would not discuss the

matter because the departments mentioned by Chief Buthelezi were not present to defend themselves.

Both parties emerged from a three-hour meeting looking tense and strained. At a Press conference later, Chief Buthelezi admitted that the talks were fruitless.

Mr. Botha on the question of KwaZulu moving to the next constitutional phase, told the executive council that it was up to KwaZulu to decide, but warned that they must have the date for the election in mind.

Dealing with the question of amnesty for political prisoners and exiles, the Minister said he would not grant a blanket amnesty, but if

there were, for example, any individual Zulus who wanted to return, he would treat individual cases on merit.

The Chief told Mr. Botha that the National Cultural Liberation Movement, Inkatha, had passed a resolution that KwaZulu must have its own radio station because the present Zulu Service was not giving satisfaction. Mr. Botha said he would take the matter up with the SABC.

Bus fares
'not cut' *RDM*
25/10/75

IT was "completely incorrect", to say, as a news report had, that fares for casual passengers between Makhdeni, Osizweni and Newcastle had been lowered, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson said in Pretoria yesterday.

Passengers would pay less because more stages would be introduced as a rationalisation of routes, he said. — Sapa.

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Buthelezi hits no-funds

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SUN. TIMES 26/10/75

development

By SUZANNE VOS

OVERSEAS ORGANISATIONS — including "liberation movements" — receiving large sums of money for development programmes were warned yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to expect a "showdown" soon with South African homeland leaders.

The KwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told me yesterday — just before leaving for Canada, where he will address the Anglican synod and several universities — that he and many other people wanted to know where "various large sums of money" were going.

Chief Gatsha was reacting to reports this week from The Hague and London that two organisations had decided to reverse their policies of providing finance to the homelands and would no longer consider requests for aid from their leaders.

"Is their idea of liberation that people must starve?", he asked. He had recently visited Holland, said he did not ask for aid while he was there.

Grounded

It was announced last week that Dutch plans to channel considerable financial support to costly development projects in various South African homelands had "run aground."

In Britain the management committee of the War on Want charity organisation decided to stop giving aid to the homelands because such aid "implied their recognition."

Chief Gatsha said his message to organisations turning their backs on his people was that if they thought they could destroy apartheid in this way they were making "a great error of judgment."

"After all, if the Republic's Government is not doing enough, why punish our people even further?"

"These organisations are behaving in an arrogant and inconsiderate manner. How do they expect my people to liberate themselves? People cannot truly liberate themselves when they are not educated and are dying of kwashiorkor."

A firm "no" to trade unions for KwaZulu's Black workers from Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration, has further frustrated and angered Chief Buthelezi and his executive council.

During what Chief Buthelezi described as a "fruitless" meeting with Mr Botha on Friday at Nongoma, the question of trade unions was raised.

"Mr Botha told us he was against trade unions for Blacks—and then said he wished Whites didn't have them either."

During the discussion, Chief Buthelezi said, he and his executive made it clear that while they wished to move into the next constitutional phase in which KwaZulu would enjoy more legislative powers—they also wanted it known that this did not mean they would ask for independence.

Game

land

plan

stuns nature men

By PATRICK TAYLOR

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI, the Chief Executive of KwaZulu, may hand over part of the Ndumu Game Reserve in Natal to tribesmen when the homeland becomes independent.

"The lives of my people are more important than game reserves," he said. The plan has stunned Natal conservationists. It is now feared that the Kosi Bay reserve on the northern Zululand coast (one of the last breeding grounds of the giant sea turtles) may also be in jeopardy.

Chief Gatsha said: "I would not like to have to hand over part of Ndumu. I certainly would not allow the reserve to be demolished."

Chief Buthelezi's Government has formed a conservation body attached to the KwaZulu Department of Forestry. The chief has many times emphasised the need to conserve South Africa's wild life.

It is now known that a group in the Legislative



Chief Buthelezi . . . "people more important."

Assembly are putting pressure on the KwaZulu Government to agree to hand over at least part of the Ndumu Game Reserve to appease Thembu tribesmen on the Mozambique border. The tribe lost farmlands when Frelimo closed the border with South Africa.

Natal's MEC in charge of conservation, Mr Derling Stainbank, said this week that he would be most upset if part of the Ndumu reserve was given to tribesmen.

"It would be a tragedy. It is unique in that it is the only flood plain reserve in South Africa.

"When KwaZulu reaches independence Chief Buthelezi can do what he likes with the reserve. I know there are pressures on him to give part of it away," said Mr Stainbank.

Tribesmen on the northern Zululand border were an "independent lot," he said, and were eager to get part of the Ndumu reserve in place of the land they lost when the border was closed.

"I don't know how Chief Buthelezi can now justify his earlier statements on conservation. One wonders what will happen to Kosi Bay."

TRAVELLERS TOLD OF NEW BUS FARES

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107
13

Boycott
37/10/75

African Affairs Reporter

NEWCASTLE — Councillors in Madadeni and Osizweni held meetings yesterday at which residents were told of the decision of the KwaZulu Government and the Bantu Investment Corporation to take over the Trans-Tugela Transport Company.

The meeting at Osizweni was attended by more than 1000 people where Dr. S. P. Maseko told residents that it was up to them to accept or reject the decision.

He said fares for a single trip from Osizweni to Newcastle had been reduced from 45c to 30c.

Bus coupons would cost R1,25 for five days and R1,50 for six days.

He added that firms in Newcastle had agreed to subsidise the fares.

It would cost the KwaZulu Government and the BIC R6 million to buy out the TTT company.

No decision was taken but after the meeting thousands of residents rushed to the coupon offices — an indication that they will use the buses today.

But at the Madadeni meeting unruly elements dominated the gathering calling on residents to continue the boycott.

Were it not for the calmness of Dr. Frank Mdladlose, the Mayor, the meeting would have ended in an uproar.

At one stage the unruly element surged forward demanding to use the microphone.

Dr. Mdladlose announced the new reduced fares. He said from a bus stop next to the South African Police post in Madadeni to Newcastle would cost 18c

instead of 30c. From Section Five and the bus depot it would cost 20c for a single trip to Newcastle.

Whatever happens the bus service will be resumed in Osizweni and Madadeni today.

No decision was taken at the Madadeni meeting and it remains to be seen whether people will use the buses.

KW
3/11/75

Buthlezi asks West for help

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Own Correspondent
TORONTO — South African blacks are not getting the financial help they desperately need from Canada and other Western countries in their battle for freedom within the Republic, Chief Gatsha Buthlezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu said here yesterday.

He said he believed Canada should give direct aid to the African homelands—“just as it gives funds to Third World nations.”

He indicated in an interview he would probably be raising this matter when he confers with Federal Government officials in Ottawa next week.

“Just because we are an oppressed people within a White-ruled country is no reason why we should be excluded from this type of aid,” said the Chief Minister, who is on a three-week visit to Canada sponsored by the Anglican Church.

A spokesman for the

External Affairs Department said later there were no plans to aid the African homelands.

They are not countries and therefore are not eligible for aid under the Canadian International Development Agency Programme.”

Chief Buthlezi insisted that the fact that the homelands were not independent countries should not prevent aid being given to people in need.

He acknowledged that some Black liberation movements who want to violently overthrow the White regime are opposed to aid being given to the homelands.

Chief Buthlezi is sharply critical of this attitude.

He said he had never been against countries, churches and individuals giving to the violent liberation groups and felt it was hypocritical for them to oppose aid to their brothers for fighting for liberty within South Africa.

Land row is partly settled

Mercury
5/11/75

African Affairs Correspondent

A DISPUTE between two chiefs in the Umsunduze area which has been blocking sugar cane development in the district has been partially resolved, the local Magistrate, Mr. C. W. S. Mncwanga, said yesterday.

An association of more than 85 registered sugar farmers in and around the Umsunduze Mission Reserve, in the Ndwedwe district, have asked the KwaZulu government to allow them to handle their own affairs because of the chiefs' dispute.

They had formally applied to the Tongaat Sugar Company for development aid, but had been told nothing could be done until the dispute over tribal boundaries had been settled.

Mr. Mncwanga told the Mercury yesterday that the chiefs, in a meeting with him last week, denied that they had pre-

vented farmers in the area from converting to cane cultivation.

It was agreed that any farmer with an old allotment in the disputed area, of which the Mission Reserve is part, could convert to cane and could enlist the help of the sugar company.

The boundary dispute has been referred to the KwaZulu government for settlement.

In the meanwhile, Mr. E. Gilfillan, a Tongaat official, has agreed to begin development operations next spring. He told the Mercury it was too late to start this year.

Bus boycott alert

Mercury Reporter *Mary Smith*

PIETERMARITZBURG—Police are again standing by at the Madadeni township near Newcastle after rumours of possible violence following the distribution of pamphlets recently calling on residents to support the bus boycott.

However, the divisional Commissioner of Police for the Natal Inland Division, Major General C. F. Pretorius, said yesterday that no incidents had been reported, and the situation in the township remained quiet.

He said the extra police had been sent to Madadeni to be on the safe side, but no violence was expected.

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Wealth

Mercury

6/11/75

'with Whites'

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African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi speaking to business leaders in Montreal, Canada, yesterday said that because the so-called homelands were occupied by Africans under White subjugation they were the most ill-developed parts of the country.

He said that the development of the African people wherever they were "is what the whole struggle for liberation is about. As both decision-making and wealth are preserves of Whites only, we need to develop wherever we are, if we are to be free."

"Education meant liberation in the broadest sense of the word." Africans needed formal, technical, professional education he said.

FINANCES

"Today the taxes of my people are channeled into the KwaZulu revenue fund. This places a moral obligation on me and the Legislative Assembly to ensure that the amount of R92 711 000, for example, budgeted for the current financial year is spent wisely on our peoples' needs.

"The largest amount in this budget goes to education, but this is hardly a drop in the ocean in relation to the entire educational needs of my people."

Chief Buthelezi said Africans were bitter about the fact that Black university education was not under Black control.

Education was a field in which Canada could do much to help Africans.

There was no limit to what a country such as Canada could do in granting scholarships.

"This is the non-controversial manner in which this country, and particularly the universities, can help us in our non-violent struggle," he said

Chief Buthelezi in search of 'just society'

'Pointless giving a few Blacks the opportunity to join the few Whites in their exploitation of the masses of the African people'



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

The Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — It was oversimplistic to imagine that the destruction of the apartheid system would automatically spell the birth of a just society in South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Kwa-Zulu leader, said in Canada.

Addressing the Canadian national executive council of the Anglican Church in Toronto, Chief Buthelezi said he was concerned that a radical redistribution of wealth, power and opportunity should take place in a meaningfully short period in South Africa.

'I am certain that even if skin colour ceased to be the important decisive factor that it is in our South African society, there

would be no guarantee that what I wish to see happen there would take place,' he said.

'It is quite conceivable that the gap between the haves and the have-nots might even widen.'

STRUGGLE

Chief Buthelezi said the Black struggle aimed at the destruction of the present unjust society in South Africa would be pointless if it meant merely giving a few Blacks the opportunity to join the few Whites in their exploitation of the masses of the African people.

'We need a new social direction in South Africa, which means the emergence of a better way of life which will radically change the existing direc-

tion in social, economic and political development,' he said.

On foreign investment in South Africa — an issue many churches have been debating recently — he said disinvestment would have an inevitable ripple effect on the poverty of his people, perhaps for generations.

'INJURE'

After weighing up the disadvantages to the Black cause of foreign investment, Chief Buthelezi said: 'Any drying up of the stream of foreign investment in a country still so dependent on them would impede economic growth of the country generally. Injure those economic activities which have been the largest ab-

sorbers of foreign capital such as the mines and secondary industries, and so cause a decline in the volume of employment.'

Black people, the only race group subject to pass laws and influx control, would suffer more than the Whites or any other race group, he said.

'White employment is protected by the Government whereas the Africans are the first to be fired and always the last to be hired.'

Chief Buthelezi said, however, that the campaign against investment

in South Africa could be useful in influencing industrialists and commercial concerns to improve their employment practices in regard to Black staff

The campaign could also serve to bring pressure on the Government to grant Blacks the trade union rights enjoyed by the other race groups.

'Any trade union rights Blacks may acquire in South Africa will be a great breakthrough in our whole campaign for economic justice for Blacks.'

NEW KDC MAY BE DELAYED

Mercury - 11/11/75 -
African Affairs Correspondent
THE KwaZulu Development Corporation, scheduled for proclamation at the beginning of this month, may not be established until later next year, sources close to the KwaZulu Government said yesterday.

It is understood that the Zulu Cabinet has objected to a decision by the South African Government that the Bantu Investment Corporation in Pretoria retains control over industrial development on an agency basis, agriculture and transport.

Thus the KDC would be left with those activities now within the jurisdiction of the Natal division of the BIC.

These include the running of local operations like the breweries, bakeries and holiday resorts, loans to Zulu businessmen and the successful tripartite (tri-company) project.

The Mercury was told yesterday that the KwaZulu Government expected and wants the same kind of control over its development as was given to the Transkei's Xhosa Development Corporation.

Top KwaZulu officials pointed out that the KDC would be considerably less effective without autonomy in the industrial and agricultural spheres.

A spokesman for the BIC in Pretoria said: "As far as I know the KDC will still be promulgated this year according to the Minister's announcement earlier this year.

"The rights and functions of this corporation will be spelt out in the promulgation."

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Dutch firm plans KwaZulu plant

Mercury - 11/11/75

African Affairs Correspondent

A DUTCH chemical company, one of the largest in the world, in partnership with a South African firm, will open a plant at Isithebe, on the Tugela River, to produce 5 000 tons of detergent raw material a year.

Mr. W. J. Hefer, chairman of Chemical Holdings, announced yesterday that his firm would go into KwaZulu in partnership with Akzo Chemie GmbH, part of a Dutch group with worldwide outlets, to set up a plant with an initial capital of R400 000.

The company will have a further R2-million at its disposal, consisting of R1-million from the joint shareholders, overseas credit facilities amounting to R400 000 and a loan of R600 000 from the Bantu Investment Corporation.

There is strong opposition in Holland at present towards investment in South Africa by Dutch companies. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, in Holland recently, ignored these protests and called on Dutch investors to help Zulus by investing in KwaZulu.

The plant, which will be capital intensive, will employ about 45 Africans and begin operations in December next year.

The agreement between Chemical Holdings and Akzo Chemie "lays down clear principles for equal pay and training and promotion prospects for employees of whatever sex, race, colour, creed or nationality," said Mr. Hefer.

(1) 107
2-70

M. King
15/11/75

Three centres for Blacks

African Affairs
Reporter

THE SOUTH African Sugar Association is building a training centre for African farmers on the Umsinduzi Mission Reserve, in the Ndwedwe District, at an estimated cost of R200 000.

Apart from this centre, two others will be built in other parts of KwaZulu. The three centres will be donated to the KwaZulu Government which will staff and maintain them.

Farmers' days, seminars and courses in sugar cane husbandry, agriculture and servicing and maintenance of tractors and farm equipment will be held at these centres.

Courses in home economics and cultural subjects will be given for the farmers' wives. It is expected that the construction of the three centres will cost R600 000.

(1) 107

(2) Agri - Sugar

(3) ~~Marpen - Tra~~

BIC fails says Majola

African Affairs Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG—The Bantu Investment Corporation had failed to achieve what the central Government initially sent it out to do for the Africans, Mr. Majola, an executive member of the African Chamber of Commerce, Inyanda, said yesterday.

Speaking at a stormy meeting of Inyanda at the Lay Ecumenical Centre, Edendale, Mr. Majola asked the BIC to

admit to the central Government that it lacked know-how.

The meeting had been called to discuss the tri-company market introduction in KwaZulu and was attended by Mr. H. Kruger, territorial administration manager for the BIC.

Inyanda resolved to reject the introduction of the tri-companies in the Bantu homelands and Mr. Kruger was asked to convey the feelings of the traders to the KwaZulu Government.

Mr. Majola said it was clear from the Act which constituted the BIC that it was never the intention of the central Government to bring White trade into the Black areas.

"What is the BIC going to do with its clients in the townships who are heavily indebted to it when now it invites tough opposition to compete with them?" he asked.

728
7107

107

COLOURED'S SEEK ZULULAND AREA

Mercury 15-11-75

Mercury Reporter

EMPANGENI—The Coloured Representative Council has asked for a Coloured Group Area to be proclaimed at Empangeni.

This was disclosed in an address by Mr. L. T. Gray, regional representative of Coloured Affairs, at the first annual congress of the Zululand Regional Development Association.

Mr Gray said that according to Government policy there was no

Coloured area planned for Zululand.

He said, however, that a large number of Coloured people had been resident in Zululand before the policy of Group Areas was implemented.

The congress passed a resolution urging the Government to "consider expeditiously the principle of a Group Area for the Coloured people".

The resolution stated that the Coloured people of Zululand were well integrated and essential to the territory's economic life.

Q107

(2) 86

Increase in fares — buses stoned

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — Violence flared briefly at Ladysmith when an Ezakheni transport bus was stoned, following an increase in bus fares this week. Police were out in force.

Major J. S. Joubert, of Pietermaritzburg, who is in charge of operations, yesterday confirmed that five windows in a bus had been broken on Thursday night.

RAN AWAY

Five young Africans were seen throwing stones which shattered windows when the bus was near the beer hall in the Ezakheni African township.

The youths ran away when the bus stopped. The police are still investigating the incident.

Major Joubert said an African bus driver was treated in hospital for a piece of glass in his eye.

There has been no fall off in the sale of the weekly tickets which have been increased slightly in price.

Police reinforcements, which were drawn from the various centres in the Natal division as a precaution during the fare increase, were out in force patrolling a large area last night.

① ~~262-NH~~
② 313
③ 321
④ 107

Plan needs R250 m capital

EMPANGENI — Capital of R250 million is needed for the heavy minerals project near Richard's Bay, the Minister of Mines, Dr. P. G. J. Koornhof, said here last night.

The project is to be undertaken by the Industrial Development Corporation in co-operation with a South African mining house and a financially powerful overseas company.

Speaking at a function for the selection of the Zululand Sportsman of the Year, the Minister said the immediate effect of the proposed heavy mineral project for the mining of newly discovered deposits of ilmenite, rutile and zircon would be both the production and the processing of raw materials for which there was a growing demand in the world today.

The majority of the products could be exported through Richard's Bay and an estimated R90-million to R100-million a year would be earned in foreign exchange by this undertaking.

Over a projected life span of 22 years these earnings would amount to about R2,000-million and would provide work opportunity for 600 to 700 Black workers in the border area.

Dr. Koornhof also said that stories about extensive prospecting rights along the whole Northern Coast of Natal which insinuated indifference on the Government's part to nature conservation were simply not true.

The Minister said many people in Natal had probably read with misgivings reports which had appeared in newspapers earlier this year in which there had been grave speculation about the possibility that the natural environment in this part of the province would be defaced and ruined by the exploitation of the heavy mineral deposits.

"One such report which is known to many

(107)

See also 220

15/11/75

107

Two jolts for Gatsha policy

Sunday Times Reporter
**CHIEF GATSHA BUTHE-
LEZI'S** economic policy
may be seriously impaired
by two developments which
could affect the tri-company
concept — which demands
involvement by a White
company, African traders
and the KwaZulu Develop-
ment Corporation (KDC)

SUN. TIMES 16/11/75
in business ventures.
This week Zulus learned
that the KDC may not be
promulgated until late next
year because Pretoria is
withholding three facets of
the operation regarded as
prerequisites by the Kwa-
Zulu Government.
The South African Go-
vernment has made it clear

that it wants the Bantu
Investment Corporation in
Pretoria to retain control
over industrial develop-
ment on an agency basis.
Later this week the Afri-
can Chamber of Commerce,
Inyanda, rejected the tri-
company scheme because it
feared competition from
chain stores.



A FAMILY OF TRIBESMEN, some clutching the wire fence, await the arrival of a truck that will move them from the only home they know.

8000 moving for White settlement

The Argus Correspondent
MARITZBURG. — More than 1500 families, an estimated 8000 people, in the Roosboom township outside Ladysmith, Natal, are to leave their homes because the land they have occupied for the past four generations has been taken over for White development.

The first 100 to 120 families will be moved by Department of Bantu Administration and Development officials this week to Ezakheni, a KwaZulu township 25 km away.

It is expected that the resettlement will take at least a year as families will only be moved as housing becomes available at Ezakheni.

Mr J. C. Eysen, the liaison officer for the department in Pretoria, confirmed that the move was taking place. He said it was part of a long-term plan to resettle all the Africans in White areas around Ladysmith, as the department had been doing all over the country.

SERVICES

As housing, water, and other services become available, the people will be leaving Roosboom. At

be paid out for their land.

Roosboom will be taken over by the Department

of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure.

Mr Eysen said many of the residents of Roosboom were squatters living in

shacks and keeping animals. The land was over-grazed and people overcrowded, he said.

① 267
② 86
③ 107
④ 321

Tri-companies face problems

Meary 18/11/75

African Affairs Correspondent

THE confrontation between the KwaZulu Cabinet and the African Chamber of Commerce, Inyanda, over the introduction of tri-companies, now involves Zulu consumers who have bought R186 000 worth of shares in the scheme.

The tri-company project, now known as KwaZulu Chain Stores Ltd., has been joined by six companies including Checkers.

Both the Cabinet and Inkatha, the Black liberation movement, have approved the tripartite concept, but last week two new developments occurred that could seriously disrupt Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's economic policy of partnership between Blacks and Whites.

It was learned that the KwaZulu Development Corporation (KDC) may not be promulgated until late next year because of Zulu Government objections to certain Pretoria proposals.

The South African Government has made it clear that the Bantu Investment Corporation in Pretoria will retain control over industrial development on an agency basis.

Later in the week Inyanda angrily rejected the tripartite concept at a meeting at Edendale because it feared the competition of chain stores.

Thus two of the three props for the scheme have, at least for the foreseeable future, fallen away. The tri-company plan demands the involvement of a White company, the KwaZulu Development Corporation and an association of Zulu traders as shareholders.

① 107
② 28

Zulu Natal Mercury 2/11/75 leaders back call

African Affairs
Reporter

NONGOMA — The KwaZulu Executive Council decided yesterday to support the Prime Minister's appeal for action against inflation and has empowered KwaZulu heads of departments to take all the steps necessary to implement such action.

The Council also approved the appointment of two members to the KwaZulu Public Service Commission.

They are Mr. D. September, of Mahlabathini, and Mr. H. J. Bhengu, of Durban.

A proposed group life insurance scheme for the KwaZulu Public Service was agreed to in principle.

The Executive Council was addressed by a delegation from the Department of Health on enrichment of the staple diet of the Zulus.

The delegation recommended that certain vitamins were necessary, especially vitamin B.

The Council gave the project its blessing in principle, in the interests of physical and mental health of the Zulus.

The council passed a resolution on the centenary celebrations planned for the commemoration of the Battle of Isandlwana in 1879, when the Zulu impis wiped out British forces.

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TEAM HELPS BLACK FAMILIES TO MOVE

Mercury Reporter

18/11/75

LADYSMITH — The first 300 African families from Roosboom, an African area which straddles the main national road about 5km south of here, are to be resettled in the next two weeks.

This first step in a concerted resettlement programme of Roosboom started yesterday when a special Department of Bantu Administration Development team from Pretoria moved in to transport the first families to their new homes in Ezakheni in KwaZulu.

Three hundred families will be resettled before the end of November and then early in January a start will be made on resettling a further 700 families.

Ultimately as many as 2000 families involving about 10000 Africans will be resettled from Roosboom to Ezakheni.

The African leaders in Roosboom specially requested that their people should be resettled on a site and service basis and the Department has complied with these requests.

When the team arrived at Roosboom yesterday morning it was to find the families packed and ready for the move and the first bus-load drove off with the people happily singing. No incidents were reported.

The people from Roosboom have elected to build their own homes under the supervision of the Superintendent at Ezakheni.

Meanwhile each site has been provided with a Flecraft building which can be bought for R100 or otherwise it will be left for six months before it is removed.

Those wishing to have tents in addition to the Flecraft buildings have been able to ask for them and they have been provided free of charge for three months.

Land owners of less than 40 acres have been given a free site in addition to the compensation they have received for

their properties in Roosboom.

People who are not landowners will pay a small monthly rental for their site, building and service.

However no rent or charges for services or township registrations will be made for the first six months they are at Ezakheni.

Every attempt has been made by KwaZulu officials to make the move for the families as smooth as possible and KwaZulu social welfare officers Mr. Mqadi and Sister Savela have been delegated to assist with the adjustment of the families to their new environment.

Special arrangements were made for the school term for the Roosboom children to end early so that they would not be affected by the move.

Food parcels are being handed to each person for the first three days after their arrival in Ezakheni, while fire wood is close at hand and a wood and coal merchant also operates there.

1. 267
2. 107

African training centres

Mercury 28/11/75
African Affairs Reporter
THE THREE training centres for African farmers, which are being built by the South African Sugar Association, will be handed over to the KwaZulu Government early next year.

Mr. James Nxumalo, KwaZulu's acting Chief Executive Councillor, said the official opening of the centres would take place in February and March next year.

The centres are being built at Umzinto, Mtunzini and Ndwedwe at an estimated cost of R600 000.

Farmers' days, seminars and courses in sugar cane husbandry, agriculture and servicing and maintenance of tractors and farm equipment will be held at these centres.

Courses in home economics and cultural subjects will be given for the farmers' wives.

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Sapa appoints Black

African Affairs Reporter

THE South African Press Association (Sapa) has appointed an African journalist to run its office in Ulundi, KwaZulu's capital.

A former news reporter for the SABC, Mr. Ray Madlala will be responsible for news coverage of the whole of KwaZulu.

Born in the Transvaal, Mr. Madlala joined the SABC as a clerk and was

merum 24/11/75
promoted to radio news reporter in 1973.

While working for the SABC as a news reporter, he created a network of contacts throughout Natal and Zululand. He commands respect among chiefs and ordinary people.

His first assignment was to cover the KwaZulu Executive Council meeting in Nongoma last Thursday.

The Umtata office for SAPA is also run by an African.

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2-245

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Canadians sceptical of homelands says Gatsha

D.D. 28/1/75

JOHANNESBURG — People in North America and Zaire have become even more hostile to the "Balkanisation of South Africa" into separate homelands, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi was speaking on his return from Canada and Zaire. He was the guest of the

Anglican Church while in Canada and had talks with leaders in Zaire on his return journey.

During his month-long absence a second homeland, Bophuthatswana, decided to opt for independence under separate development.

Chief Buthelezi, an opponent of separate independent homelands,

said: "People are really taken aback about the prospect of independent homelands. They have become even more hostile to Balkanisation of South Africa."

Many politicians in both countries were sceptical that the independence offered to homelands would amount to genuine independence, the Zulu leader added.

On Bophuthatswana's decision Chief Buthelezi said: "It came as a complete surprise. We can't dictate to each other as homeland leaders but it is a matter of courtesy that we consult with each other."

He apparently was referring to the meeting of homeland leaders at Umtata in 1973 at which homeland leaders agreed to consult with each other on vital issues like independence and land.

He reiterated that KwaZulu had no intention of seeking independence on the basis of a land deal which left it with ten separate pieces of territory.

"As far as my people are concerned we do not see that we have a separate destiny from that of other black people of South Africa or for that matter from that of all other South Africans.

"That was why we offered a federal formula to the Prime Minister as a compromise."

During an address to Zulus who had come to meet him at the airport, Chief Buthelezi referred to "scurrilous attacks" launched against him by marxist members of the banned African National Congress.

He specifically mentioned an attack contained in the May issue of the ANC journal *Sechaba*. —
DDC

101

Homeland

Cape Times

plan 28/11/75

draws

hostility



Chief Buthelezi

JOHANNESBURG. — People in North America and Zaire have become even more hostile to the "Balkanization of South Africa" into separate homelands, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi was speaking at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from Canada and Zaire. He was the guest of the Anglican Church while in Canada and had talks with leaders in Zaire on his return journey.

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Many politicians in both countries were sceptical that the independence offered to homelands would amount to genuine independence, the Zulu leader added.

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Chief Buthelezi was apparently referring to the meeting of homeland leaders at Umtata in November, 1973, at which they agreed to consult with each other on vital issues such as independence and land.

He reiterated that KwaZulu had no intention of seeking independence on the basis of a land deal which left it with 10 separate pieces of territory. The KwaZulu stand had the backing of Inkatha, the premier Zulu movement, and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

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Buthelezi hits out at attack on him abroad

107

STAR 28/11/75

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the kwa-Zulu leader, has expressed concern at the nationalist-Marxist conflict in the banned African National Congress abroad which, he said, was dividing the forces of liberation at a crucial time in their struggle.

"Nobody would like to see what has happened in Angola take place here at any time in the future."

Chief Buthelezi, who returned to South Africa yesterday after an extensive visit to Canada and Zaire, said the campaign of denigration against him by mainly non-African Marxists in the ANC combined with the image projected by the South Afri-

can Department of Information had left people abroad "woefully ignorant" of the true situation here.

"It is a great pity that machine operating overseas one has not got even an office abroad to watch one's interests," he said.

UNDERSTAND

"People do not easily understand people like me as long as we are projected by the Department of Information abroad, or by hostile exiles," he said.

Chief Buthelezi visited Canada as the guest of the Anglican Church. He was most surprised to learn, on his arrival there, that an Indian businessman, Mr Joe Saloojee, had written to the church protest-

ing against the invitation in the name of the ANC.

"The Morogore Declaration, which permitted non-Africans abroad to be members of the ANC has created serious complications," he said.

Chief Buthelezi expressed gratitude to the Archbishop of Canada for inviting him "at an opportune time when a campaign of denigration is being stepped up against me overseas and also in Africa."

While some people overseas felt that with all the institutional violence arrayed against Blacks in South Africa, violence was the only method for change, others applauded his non-violent stand "and wished me well."

Red enemies for chief

Mercury 28/11/75

African Affairs Correspondent
CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi flew into Durban last night with an account of the Communist take-over of the African National Congress - in - exile, which has led recently to a campaign against him by a number of non-African Marxists. The chief returned

from a three - week tour of Canada, America and Zaire. He told newsmen and the members of his cabinet who met him at the airport yesterday that during his Canadian tour an Indian businessman, Mr. Joe Saloojee, had written to the Anglican Church to protest against the chief's invita-

tion to that country. Mr. Saloojee wrote in the name of the ANC. "The Morogoro Declaration," said Chief Buthelezi, "which permitted non-Africans abroad to be members of the African National Congress, has created serious complications." This had led to persistent attacks on him by

the Marxists in the ANC. "This can be seen by the scurrilous attack in the May issue of Sechaba, a publication which is supposed to be the ANC organ, edited by M. P. Naicker." Many issues of The African Communist attacked him. The articles were written by non-African Marxists.

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BLACK SEMINARY ALL SET TO STAY ON IN NATAL

(1) 27
(2) 107

THE Federal Theological Seminary, centre of an international church uproar earlier this year when it was hounded out of Alice in the Eastern Cape, is almost certain to move permanently to Natal.

This was learned yesterday from an authoritative church source who said that the question of a final home was almost certain to be raised at a meeting of the seminary council at Edendale, near Pietermaritzburg, on December 18.

The meeting comes at the end of the most troubled year in the turbulent history of the institution — a year which has also seen it ordered from its temporary refuge at Umtata after a head-on clash with Chief Kaiser Matanzima's government.

The seminary is a college for Black, Indian

Sin Tribune Reporter

30/11/75

and Coloured students studying for the priesthood in either the Anglican, Methodist, Congregational churches or one of four branches of the Presbyterian Church.

It is understood the choice of a permanent site will hinge largely on the question of finance and the assurance of secure tenure.

The seminary has provisionally accepted an offer of about R2 million from the South African Government in compensation for the loss of about 80 hectares of property it occupied in Alice.

The site was expropriated by the Government ostensibly to allow neighbouring Fort Hare University room to expand, but seminary leaders have

consistently maintained the existence of their multi-racial college next door to an apartheid showpiece was the deciding factor.

The final compensation claim is expected to be for all expenses incurred in moving to a permanent home. This may include the seminary's unsuccessful stop-over in Umtata.

Yesterday the seminary's Registrar, Mr Chris Wright, said the first phase of moving the seminary to its new temporary home at the Edendale Lay Ecumenical Centre would begin on December 12.

"Talks have been held with KwaZulu's Chief Councillor, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and he has assured us he is interested in our welfare. I feel sure we will be welcome in KwaZulu."

Sun TRIBUNE 30/10/78

Reds take over the ANC

By BRENDA ROBINSON

THE African National Congress overseas has been taken over by non-African communists to the point where some of them believe that Nelson Mandela is a tool of the Nationalist Government, says Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

At Louis Botha Airport in Durban after spending more than a month in Canada, Liberia and Zaire, he said: "I have noticed that the farther away from South Africa one gets, the bigger and better the bloodbath certain extremists seem to want — in South Africa."

Many Africans felt it was time to remove the small non-African clique which, while claiming to be non-racialists, extolled violence and failed to acknowledge that non-racialism lay in accepting the dignity of the African and his freedom from pressure.

It was impossible to discuss investment in South

Africa during his trip to Canada because of the hostility shown by many of the groups he was invited to address.

"In the end I told people in Canada: You are high on the list of trading partners with South Africa and I am a victim of apartheid. So you blame me and yet continue to make a profit at Black expense."

Many written and oral attacks were made on him. Although he did not think they would abate, especially because of his non-violent stand, his trip abroad gave people an opportunity to size him up personally as against hostile propaganda.

People everywhere had a burning interest in South Africa and questioned him about apartheid and how much violence was involved maintaining it.

"There were some who felt that with so much violence arrayed against Blacks, violence was the only method of change. Others applauded my views and wished me well."

Chief Buthelezi arrived in Zaire when President Mobutu was still celebrating the tenth anniversary of independence. "I was requested by the commissioner for the bureau of politics to make a return trip at my convenience to hold discussions."

He was not certain when it would be, particularly as the Angolan problem occupied many African Ministers with whom he had talks.

He met President Senghor of Senegal, President Amin of Uganda, President Michombero of Burundi, Prime Minister Elijah Mudenda of Zambia and Premier Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho.

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Zulu clan wins battle for land

The Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — The Dunn clan — descendants of the legendary White Zulu chief John Dunn — have won a double victory with a Government promise to resettle 600 homeless Zulu squatters.

Last week, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. A. J. Raubenheimer, ended the Dunn's 60-year battle for their inheritance of 4 070 ha of land with two pledges:

● The last legal steps for giving the Dunn's title deeds to their sugar-land farms will be finalised in January.

● The homeless Zulu squatters who have taken over large sections of the Dunn farms will be given their own land elsewhere, with compensation for homes and crops and help in moving to their new homes.

'We are numb with joy over this settlement for all,' said Mr Dan Dunn, chairman of the clans association.

TRAGEDY
 'We could not have settled for less than a fair deal for our Zulu brothers as well as our own inheritance.'

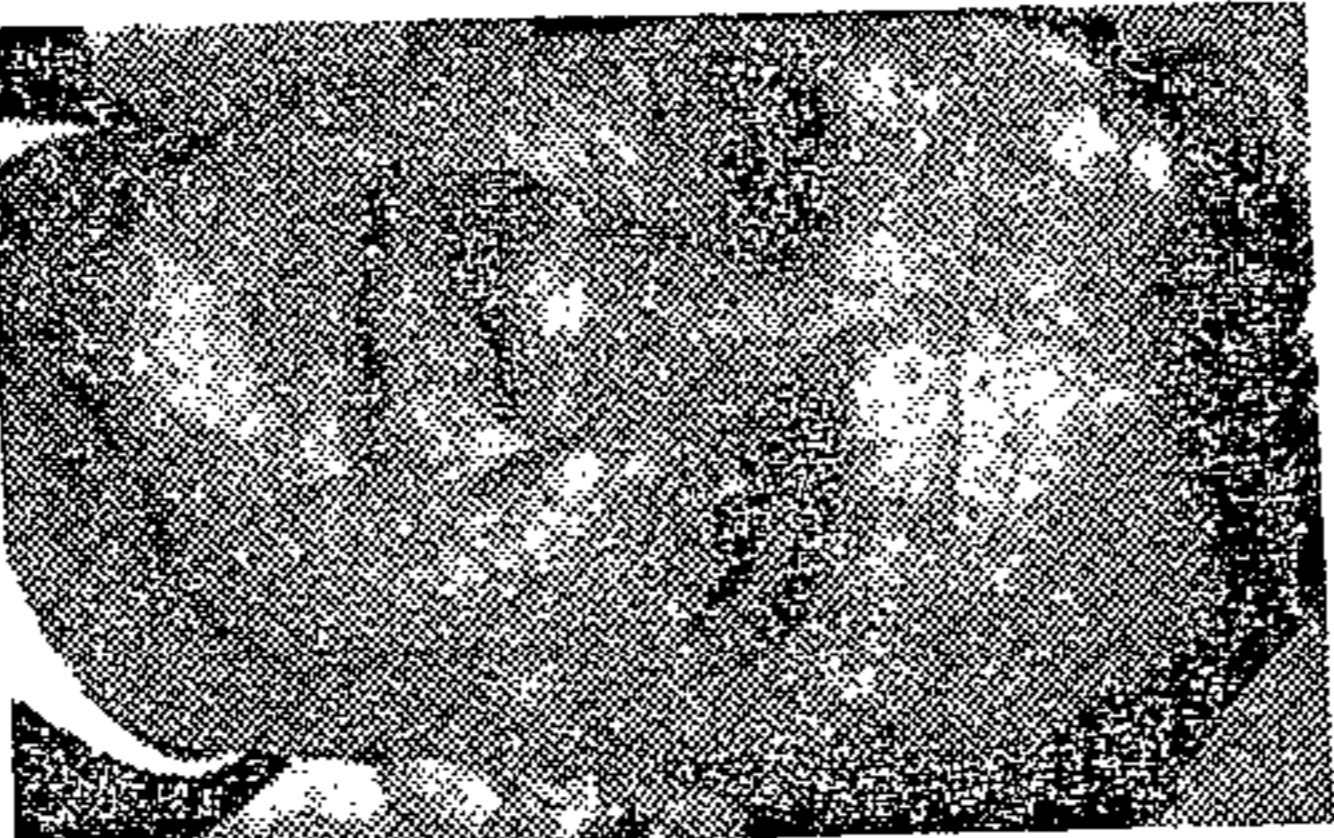
'Now the anger and frustrations of the past can be forgotten. A human tragedy has been averted and we can build a new future together.'

The resentment of the Zulu squatters reached a flash-point in the past two years when they feared being thrown off the Dunn lands without alternative homes.

Arson attacks on Dunn sugar crops and houses threatened a murderous resolution of the squatters and the Dunn clan's plight when the matter was first reported in the Press eighteen months ago.

RESTRICTIONS

Now, with full title to their farms in sight, the Dunn's will be able to insure their crops and finance the full development of their lands.



MR. A. J. Raubenheimer pledges.

new relationship with the Department of Coloured Affairs will begin in the new year.

'It appears that a new Act of Parliament may be necessary to give us a suitable position within the aegis of the department,' Mr Dunn said. 'The existing Act on which Coloured Adminis-

tration is based is in many ways most inappropriate to our community and we have been assured of official co-operation in eliminating anomalies,' he said.

Mr Dunn said he had called an urgent report-back and planning meeting of the clan — now estimated at about 1 000 — at Mangote on December 6.

COMMERCIAL

'There is a great deal to be done,' he said, 'not least of which is the preparation of our claim to about another 808 ha of our land not included in the current settlement.'

'We also hope to continue our practical help and advice to our Zulu brothers when they move to their new land. Many of the younger men are keen on commercial farming and we have pledged our help to them.'

'There is so much to be done to take a full part in the economy and, thank God, we now have a legal basis from which to begin the job.'



ZULU squatters . . . to be given their own land with compensation and help in moving.

30 000 tons of sugar under great difficulties and restrictions, at the moment,' said Mr Dunn. 'But with legal titles we can push this up to at least 100 000 tons a year by the end of the decade.'

The Dunn delegation's Pretoria meeting with Mr Raubenheimer included officials from the Department of Coloured Affairs.

The Dunn clan exists in an administrative no-man's-land at the moment and negotiations for

Arden preferred)

Arden preferred)

Arden preferred)

Warning to Inyanda by Buthelezi

Mercury 5/12/75
African Affairs Reporter

NONGOMA — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu yesterday warned the Natal and Zululand Chamber of Commerce (Inyanda) that if it wanted to make a political issue of the introduction of a tri-company in KwaZulu he would be compelled to ask the Zulu nation to make a decision.

The chief issued a statement after a meeting of the KwaZulu liaison committee in Nongoma and emphasised that the KwaZulu Government would go ahead with the tri-company scheme in spite of the Inyanda's disapproval.

He said he could not change the policy of his Government because of certain members of Inyanda. "I cannot degrade the dignity of my office."

Last month Inyanda passed a resolution rejecting the tri-company scheme because it

felt it would compete against Zulu traders.

The Inyanda was yesterday represented at the liaison committee meeting by its president, Mr. P. G. Gumede, who presented a memorandum.

Chief Buthelezi said the memorandum made alternative proposals to counter the policy of his Government. "If Inyanda wants to play political football with me, I will be compelled to ask the Zulu nation to make its decision. We are moving in different orbits to Inyanda."

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~~12 28~~

CORONATION TO PROSPECT IN KWAZULU

107

Mercury.
10/12/75.

CORONATION Industrials, the brick and tile-making arm of the Tongaat sugar group, is to prospect a huge area of KwaZulu for brick-making clays and related minerals, following an agreement with the Bantu Mining Corporation.

Early next month Coronation Industrials will start an intensive geophysical survey of the region which stretches inland from Empangeni to south of Mtunzini.

Prospecting will start with aerial surveys, followed by field work. The agreement provides for a prospecting period of two years.

Mr. Dick Kemp, managing director of Coronation Industrials, said yesterday that once the survey was completed, and assuming suitable materials were found in payable quantities, a company would be formed, with Coronation and the corporation as shareholders, to mine the clay.

The proposed company would have the exclusive rights to mine the clay for 25 years, with the option of renewal for a further 25 years.

HOUSING

"It is obvious that the development of KwaZulu and also the Richard's Bay and Empangeni complex is going to need tremendous quantities of bricks and building materials for the provision of housing and other facilities," said Mr. Kemp.

The Bantu Mining Corporation will hold 20 per cent of the shareholding in the company and have the right to increase its shareholding into 49 per cent, subject to certain conditions. The share-

holding taken up by the BMC will be available for KwaZulu citizens to acquire in due course.

Mr. Kemp said the company would employ KwaZulus recruited locally as far as possible, and would institute a programme for the systematic training of KwaZulu staff so that they could take over responsible posts in mining operations.—(Samp)

King plans a political party — claim

*Mercury
18/12/75*

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5. (a) What in your opinion
tutorials be
(b) Do you feel these good
year?

African Affairs Correspondent

PARAMOUNT Chief Goodwill, hovering on the brink of overt opposition to the KwaZulu Government for years, was scheduled to have held a secret meeting in the Bulwer district last night to finalise plans for a political party, according to sources close to the Royal Family.

The Natal Mercury was told yesterday by informants in Durban that Prince Clement Zulu, a long-time opponent of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, would be one of the people present.

Other names reported to the Mercury were Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo of Hammarsdale, a known opponent of Inkatha, Mr. G. Mathe, an Umlazi prosecutor and a former security guard for Chief Buthelezi, Mr. Coqo, a Hammarsdale businessman, Chief King Mbele from Richmond, an Information Department official, Mr. Joseph Madlala and Mr. Hertzog Zuma, a member of the Legislative Assembly.

It is also understood that some of the businessmen who oppose the KwaZulu Government's tri-company project may also be present.

The King's emergence as a politician would undoubtedly cause a constitutional crisis for the Zulus because the Legislative Assembly's constitution, passed unanimously in 1972, forbade his entry into this arena.

At that time Chief Buthelezi pointed out that the King had the right to be consulted, to encourage and to warn. The constitution says that the Assembly consists of the Paramount Chief personifying the unity of the Zulu nation and its members who shall be representatives of the monarchy.

This decision was recently reaffirmed by the House and later by Inkatha, the liberation movement in which all Zulus are members.

The facade of Zulu amity began to crumble soon after the King interviewed the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, in Pretoria several months before his installation four years ago.

Shortly after this members of the Royal Family travelled to Pietermaritzburg to ask the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner to do something about Chief Buthelezi's growing stature.

At the installation, in December 1971, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, intimated that the King would be paramount in Zulu affairs.

It was this situation that led the House to reject the King's bid for executive power.

But the King did not give up. He later clashed with Chief Buthelezi over the Shaka Day celebrations, exchanged hot words with him in the House in 1973 over his non-political status and later, in the same year, was implicated in the writing of a letter to Mr. M. C. Botha that asked for the removal of the Chief from office.

Last week the King snubbed his Cabinet by not inviting its members to the celebrations to mark the anniversary of his installation — an indication to many Zulus of the resurgence of his hostility to democratic government.

A number of prominent Zulus in Durban told the Mercury this week that the King was also known to be unhappy with the fact that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was head of Inkatha. The King's supporters are now trying to gather support in an effort to place him at the head of this movement.

They claimed that he was strongly under the influence of King Sobhuza — who holds all power in Swaziland.

King Goodwill is on the point of marrying King Sobhuza's daughter, Princess Mantombi, who has already borne him a son, and it is felt by many Zulus, that the young King would like to emulate King Sobhuza's absolutist position.

A number of Inkatha members yesterday recalled the rumours that the King was involved with Shaka's Spear, the opposition party allegedly financed by the Bureau of State Security, and they pointed out that there were strong rumours that much of the money behind the King's recent activities had been donated by Whites.

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'Dunn city' plans for Mangete

Mercury
Apr/75

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Coloured Affairs Reporter

THE FUTURE of a Dunn industrial and commercial city in Mangete, north coast, was spelled out yesterday to the multi-racial Dunn family at a meeting of the Dunn Descendants' Association.

3 More than 100 members — Black, Brown and White — in the Dunn family heard their Association chairman, Mr. Dan Dunn, call upon them to join in a consortium to build Mangete into a future Dunn city with industry, supermarkets, business houses and other development.

Later, after the meeting, Mr. Dunn said: "Now that the title deed for more than 3 000 hectares of land is practically in the bag, we envisage big plans for this area.

4 "I have approached big business houses and banks to sink money into Mangete to help develop it with the Dunns. We want to lay out a mini city here with industries

and modern blocks of flats, offices, supermarkets and other businesses."

Mr. Dunn told the meeting that development of industry and commerce in the area would provide employment opportunities for the scores of present fourth generation Dunn children as well as encourage an influx of many Coloureds from other parts of the Republic into the area.

"With a six-lane highway that is coming through this area, plus Durban and Richard's Bay as two ports on either side of Mangete, I see a great future here," Mr. Dunn said.

He also disclosed that a further 2 000 acres of land along the beach area is going to be added into the Dunn land empire and part of this will see a coastal holiday resort with a beachfront hotel go up.

Last month the Government assured the Dunns that they would be given ownership to some 4 070 hectares of land in the Mangete area of Zululand, bequeathed to them by their White ancestor, John Dunn, who died in 1895.

John Dunn had one Coloured and 49 Zulu wives, with whom he had sired 117 children and from which line some 600 first to fourth generations have descended. About 200 are classified White, more than 100 African and the rest Coloured.

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SWAZIS TOOK OVER ZULU CEREMONY

African Affairs Reporter

IT WOULD take the Zulus many years to forget the Ingoma Dance by the Swazis at the fourth anniversary celebrations of the Paramount Chief of the Zulus, King Goodwill, at Nongoma at the weekend.

3 The Swazi team which had been sent by King Sobhuza II of Swaziland as guest dancers outclassed all the Zulu teams competing for the trophy.

The Swazi team has taken part in the independence celebrations in Uganda, Malawi, Kenya and Zambia.

The Durban Navigation Collieries from Dannhauser won the trophy and the Iscor group came second while the Mount Edgecombe team was placed third.

King Goodwill arrived at the stadium in his new car which cost P15 500. He watched the proceedings with his wives, Princess Mantombi, daughter of King Sobhuza II, Princess Sibongile and Princess Buhle.

King Sobuza II was represented by Dr. A. M. Nxumalo, Minister of Power and Communications and a group of Swazi Princesses and Princes.

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ou feel should be added to the course?

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(b) Do you feel these goals were achieved during the year?

Kwazulu jobs — the vital task

A massive challenge faces South Africa in providing jobs in the homeland of kwazulu. Much has to be done in the development of the area to bring about self-sufficiency and end the exodus of Black labour to the cities.

ANTHONY DUGGAN looks at the findings of an economic review on the homeland.

A massive effort to create at least 30 400 jobs a year in kwazulu alone is needed if the annual stream of jobless Blacks from the homeland to the cities is to be stemmed.

In the light of the fact that little more than 40 000 new jobs have been created in the homeland altogether to date leaves no illusions about the enormous task involved in developing the areas.

These details have come to light in the first economic review of kwazulu which has just been published by the Bureau for Economic Research (Bantu Development (Benbo)).

Although kwazulu is favourably located as far as agriculture, markets and several natural resources are concerned a tremendous disadvantage is the fragmentary distribution of the territory which is now in 48 separate units with plans to consolidate this into 10 units.

Obstacle

The leakage of purchasing power to the developed trade and service sectors of the White areas, which is aggravated by the fragmentation of the homeland, is an obstacle to rapid development, the Benbo survey states.

Only one-ninth (R30-million) of the income earned by Zulu people in South Africa is made in the homeland. Migrant workers and those living in kwazulu but working outside bring in

85% 9/12/75
30 400 a year must have work to stop the drain

another R279-million.

But it is obvious that most of this money earned by Zulus living in "White" areas is spent outside the homeland.

It is a similar situation to that in Bophuthatswana, the wealthiest of the eight homelands established to date, where a survey showed that less

than 14 percent of the income earned by Tswana people was spent in the homeland.

Since the early 1960s at least R233-million has been invested by the Industrial Development Corporation and private enterprise in creating 19 204 jobs for kwazulu residents in border areas — a cost of about R11 600 a job.

During the same period the Bantu Investment Corporation established 16 manufacturing concerns employing 883 Blacks in kwazulu itself.

One of the main growth points set up by the BIC is the industrial area of Sithole where 20 of the 49 sites laid out and serviced have already been allocated.

Potential

The mining potential of the homeland is being explored by the Bantu Mining Corporation which employs 307 Blacks and is prospecting for coal and probing deposits of copper, nickel and other minerals.

Only two thirds of the arable land in kwazulu is presently utilised but this should grow as soon as irrigation schemes such as the J G Stridom Dam on the Makatini Flats is ready.

With the introduction of more effective marketing and veterinary services, stock farming could become an important source of income.

There is also great potential in industrial crops, sugar cane and citrus tenax of which kwazulu is the largest producer among the homelands.

Irrigation projects on the Tugela and Ferry Estates — run by the BIC — already produce cotton, citrus and vegetable.

On these schemes the BIC leases the land with the approval of the kwazulu government with the idea of initiating agricultural production and training Black managers.

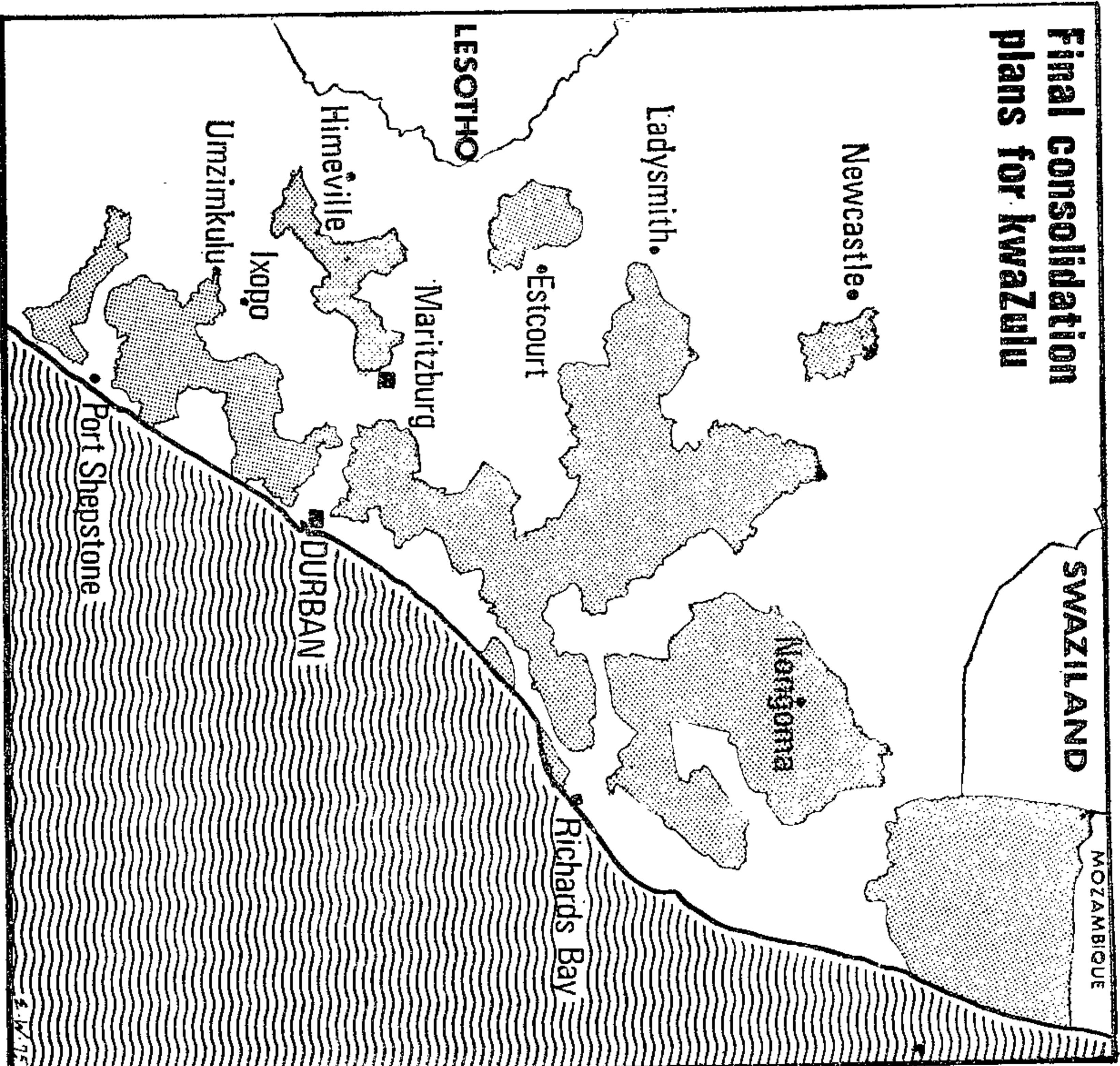
20 TOWNS

A policy of rapid urbanisation is being followed and 20 towns have been established in the homeland. In the current finan-

An old Zulu warrior... in kwazulu the old are in the majority.



Final consolidation plans for kwazulu



This is what kwazulu will look like when the final consolidation proposals are carried out. The territory presently consists of 48 separate fragments and is to be consolidated into 10 units making up about one-third of the area of Natal. This fragmentation is one of the biggest obstacles kwazulu faces in its effort to develop rapidly because much of the homeland's purchasing power leaks to the developed trade and service sectors in the areas bordering these separate units.

But the greatest challenge lies in the growing work each year since 1974. The survey estimated that an average of 54 876 Zulu people — of whom 43 percent are in kwazulu — have been looking for work each year since 1974.

To prevent the migration of manpower from kwazulu at least 30 400 jobs have to be created each year up to 1976, the survey concludes.

It is obvious from the rest of this survey that the creation of so many jobs in a year is very far from possible at the moment.

cial year the Government has allocated 32.5 percent of its expenditure of R125.4 million for the establishment of towns.

However, this is not sufficient to keep up with the population growth. In the past five years the total population of the homelands has increased by 45 percent but the number of houses has grown by only 37 percent.

As a result there is an average of 7.3 persons to each house as against 6.3 persons in 1970 — and this is regarded as a very conservative estimate, the survey states.

Following expenditure on population setting the largest allocation of funds is towards education — R17-million in the current financial year.

Here the statistics show a vast imbalance. More than 93 percent of the pupils at school in kwazulu are in primaries and only 6 percent of pupils are in secondary or technical schools.

Colleges

At the same time the number of secondary school pupils has increased faster than the number of candidates for teaching. The pupil-teacher ratio has grown slightly to 33 to 1.

The number of pupils in each primary school has grown in the past three years and now stands at 63 a teacher.

Besides two advanced technical colleges there are several industrial schools in the homeland for pre-employment training courses in brick-laying, plumbing, wood-work and machining.

Of the more than 2-million Zulu people in kwazulu in 1970 — just under half the Zulu population live outside the homeland — more than 44 percent were under the age of 15 years.

Almost 62 percent of the economically active male Zulu population are in "White" areas while a majority of the old age (65 years and over) are in the homeland.

(To Next Page)

KWAZULU: WHERE HAVE ALL TH

Despite the job-creation efforts of the Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC), KwaZulu has become more, not less dependent on income earned outside.

Between 1960 and 1973 income earned in KwaZulu itself rose 132% to R80m, while the income of Zulus working outside as migrants rose 275% — more than twice as fast — to R150m.

Income earned internally constituted 44% of gross national income in 1960, but only 22% in 1973.

The income of workers living in KwaZulu but commuting daily to work in nearby border areas has risen 62% in three years to R130m in 1973.

These revealing figures are contained in an *Economic Review* of KwaZulu, published this week by the Bureau for Economic Research re Bantu Development (Benbo).

Adding to these figures the small amount earned by Whites in KwaZulu (R6m) gives a gross national income for 1973 of R366m.

The *Review* does not, however, give any indication of what percentage of the R150m earned by migrant workers is actually remitted to KwaZulu. Other studies (*FM* September 19) indicate that as little as 20% is sent home.

The *Review* says that *per capita*

annual income earned in KwaZulu itself rose from R28,4 in 1960 to R34,7 in 1973 — about R2,90 per head per month. If the income of commuters is included, that figure rises to R7,60.

Gross domestic product has almost doubled since 1960 to R76m in 1973. The share of the formerly predominant subsistence sector has declined to 43%. Nearly half of GDP is accounted for by community, social, and personal services.

KwaZulu has a population of about 2,1m. There are also 1,9m Zulus living

in the common area. Of those living in the Bantustan itself, only 27% are economically active, compared to 46% outside.

Benbo anticipates that an average of 55 000 Zulu men and women will join the labour market each year in 1974-76, some 42% of them in the common area.

"An effort must therefore be made to create at least 30 400 work opportunities per year for the period 1974-76 in order to obviate the migration of manpower out of KwaZulu."

Judging by past performance, there



More and more dependent on "White" South Africa

1018

Financial Mail December 12 1975

YOUNG MEN GONE?

is scant hope that this target will be met. Between 1960 and 1974 only 20 187 African jobs were created through the BIC and the Industrial Development Corporation: 983 of them through the BIC and the agency system at iSithebe, 110 km north of Durban, and KwaZulu's sole growth point; and 19 204 of them through the IDC in border areas like Hammarsdale, Ladysmith, Newcastle, Pietermaritzburg, and Richards Bay. (Later figures show that the number of agency-created jobs up to 1975 is 1 558).

Some industries have also been established in border areas without IDC assistance, among them Iscor's Newcastle steelworks (providing 3 000 African jobs as at August this year) and a Frame factory at Hammarsdale.

The capital costs: R3,2m at iSithebe, and R233m in the border areas. All of the 49 industrial sites provided by the BIC at iSithebe have been allocated.

Benbo estimates that last year 180 000 workers were commuting daily from KwaZulu (143 000 of them from Umlazi alone) to workplaces in the neighbouring common area.

Up to 1974 the BIC lent R3,1m to 417 African businessmen, most of the

money being used to set up trading enterprises. Compared to the other Bantustans KwaZulu has an extensive tertiary sector, with 3 000-odd trade and services enterprises. This is more than three times as many as in BophuthaTswana, also the subject of a recent *Review* by Benbo.

Nevertheless, only a small percentage of national income is spent in KwaZulu itself. "It is therefore of extreme importance," says the *Review*, "that attention be given to expansion of the tertiary sector in order to limit this large leakage of purchasing power."

Apart from this leakage, another obstacle to economic development is the low level of savings. This arises not only from low earnings but also from the high adult male dependance burden, ie the number of children dependent on each man (2,9 in KwaZulu, 1 for the White population).

Hence capital formation from internal sources is not sufficient. The *Review* adds that the "economically active men, who are so essential for Homeland development, leave to work in the White areas." Of the economically active male Zulu population, 62% are in "White" areas, and only 37% in KwaZulu.

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(2/12/75)

Eviction complaint

Mercury 12/11/75
African Affairs Correspondent

A GROUP of Africans from the Dannhauser district, evicted from White-owned farms in the area, have complained to the KwaZulu Government about the "unsympathetic treatment" they received from Mr. Walter Kanye, the KwaZulu Councillor for Community Affairs.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, head of the Government, told the Mercury: "I have no comment. All I can say is that I am aware of the problem and I am aware of the complaint."

A deputation from Dannhauser travelled to Pietermaritzburg to see Mr. Kanye recently. In a petition to the homeland government this week they claim Mr. Kanye was unable to help them.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible, appearing to be a list or series of entries.]

KwaZulu explains 'no aid'

Walter Kanye
12/12/75

African Affairs
Correspondent

THE KWAZULU Government was unable to help Africans evicted from White-owned farms because of the shortage of land, Mr. Walter Kanye the Councillor for Community Affairs, said yesterday.

Commenting on a complaint made to his government by a group of Dannhauser Africans, he said his department's inability had nothing to do with his personal attitude, but was determined by the shortage of land in KwaZulu.

The Africans had complained that Mr. Kanye had been unsympathetic to their plea for help. He maintained yesterday that he felt great sympathy for displaced people.

"All we can do is refer the people to the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner because the evictions have taken place within his jurisdiction and not ours."

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Natal Mercury
18/12/75

Inyanda to take up 'challenge'

African Affairs Correspondent

MR. P. G. GUMEDE, president of the African Chamber of Commerce, Inyanda, said yesterday that his organisation had decided to accept Chief Buthelezi's challenge publicly to debate the tri-company project which is so unpopular among Zulu business men.

He emphasised that Inyanda did not see the controversy as a "political issue."

Chief Buthelezi denied issuing any such challenge. "I said I would take the issue, to the

nation if necessary, through Inkatha and by testing public opinion during my public appearances which, in fact, I have done.

"I would not engage in a debate with people whose minds are closed. I feel utter contempt for Inyanda, particularly because of the manner in which they somersaulted while I was away in Canada.

"They are challenging the government of Kwa-Zulu on a policy decision -- of course, this is a political issue.

"It further becomes a political issue through the involvement of businessmen in this new opposition party."

The unnamed party was founded last week and involves King Goodwill of the Zulus.

"A high ranking member of Inyanda, the Hammarsdale trader Mr. Coqo, is a member of this party and his membership implicates the organisation. We also know that several Inyanda members were at the meeting on Friday night.

"The activities indulged in by Mr. Gumede recently also convinces me that he is involved in the party," he said.

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Earnings of Zulu top R700m

Mercury 9/12/75

African Affairs Correspondent

THE TOTAL income of the Zulus was more than R733 million in 1973 and about half of this income was earned in the homeland, according to the KwaZulu Economic Review, which is published by the Bureau of Economic Research, Bantu Development (Benbo).

The Review, which was released yesterday, shows that because of the fragmented land surface of KwaZulu the homeland has the largest contingent of commuters of all homelands.

Benbo estimates that more than 180 000 people living in Zulu areas commute to work in the White areas every day. More than 140 000 of these live in Umlazi.

While this arrangement allows the workers to live with their families, it also means that the bulk of the R130 million earned by them is spent in White areas.

This sum, says Benbo, would have had a favourable impact on economic development in the homeland.

The Bureau found that industrial development in the homeland has not been an "unqualified success."

Border industries, the responsibility of the Industrial Development Corporation, have been more successfully attracted to Natal than is the case in the Transvaal.

The IDC has spent more than R70 million on border industrial development as against R162 million by private enterprise, the publication states.

23.9.1975

Zulu king 'in secret bid to form an opposition'

By SUE VOS

A CONSTITUTIONAL crisis faces the Zulu people — the KwaZulu Government reported to the Security Police in Maritzburg on Friday night that Paramount Chief Goodwill Zwelithini, King of the Zulus, was holding a political meeting attended by Blacks and Whites.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said yesterday that the meeting was at Indaleni, near Richmond, where plans were completed to launch the king's political party.

He said a number of KwaZulu Government cars were seen outside the building in which the meeting took place.

At the same time Chief Buthelezi revealed that the king crossed the Mozambique border about four weeks ago to drum up support among the Tembu tribesmen who live there.

The crossing was made with the agreement of the local Frelimo commander and in the company of a South African Security Branch officer. This was confirmed yesterday by Col G. J. Dreyer, head of the Security Police in Maritzburg.

Paramount Chief Goodwill Zwelithini has been at loggerheads with the KwaZulu Government for years over his desire for a political say in the nation.

His emergence as a politician would cause a constitutional crisis for the Zulus because the Legislative Assembly's constitution forbids his entry into this arena.

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Buthelezi and King set for clash

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15/12/75

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The widening rift between the Zulu King and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is likely to reach crisis proportions following a secret meeting called by the king last Friday in an apparent bid to drum up support to oust the kwaZulu leader

The meeting was attended by King Goodwill Zwelithini, some Zulu traders and several Whites.

A number of kwaZulu Government vehicles were also seen at the meeting place, but it is not known whether they belonged to Cabinet Ministers.

After an official complaint from the director of the kwaZulu Department of Justice at the instruction of Chief Buthelezi, the meeting was reported to Colonel G J Dreyer, the chief of Security Police in Maritzburg.

Under the Improper Interference Act it is illegal for Whites to become involved in Black politics.

PROMINENT

Chief Buthelezi has now called a meeting of the national council of the Zulu national cultural liberation movement, Inkatha Kazulu on January 15.

The national council consists of all members of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly and other prominent Zulus.

Chief Buthelezi is the national president of Inkatha.

The relationship between the king and the kwaZulu Government has been steadily deteriorating. The king, who according to kwaZulu

To Page 3, Col 5

Buthelezi for clash

(From Page 1)

constitution may not become involved in politics, has made very clear his desire to wield executive power.

His name has in the past been linked with several alleged plots to oust Chief Buthelezi and he was deeply implicated in the Chaka Spear Party which is strongly anti-Buthelezi.

It is understood the king has now changed his tactics and, instead of remaining in the background, is determined to move into open opposition to Chief Buthelezi and his Government with the establishment of a political party which he will head.

At the weekend Chief Buthelezi, clearly worried by these developments, confirmed he had given instructions for the kwaZulu Department of Justice to make an official complaint to the Security Police about Friday's meeting.

The Zulu-language newspaper Ilanga said today a political party in opposition to Chief Buthelezi will be launched before Christmas.

107

Soweto 'mayor' warns Zulus: Keep cool

RDM 19/12/75

107

A BLUNT warning to avoid "inevitable bloodshed" in KwaZulu regarding the constitutional crisis, was given yesterday by Mr T. J. Makhaya, chairman of Soweto's Urban Bantu Council, who is also a member of Inkatha, the Zulu national liberation movement.

Mr Makhaya said he had discussed the matter with Mr Gideon Tula, chief representative of the KwaZulu Government in the urban areas on Monday, shortly after the proceedings of the national day of prayer

at the Zondi koppie. They both agreed that as "mayor" of Soweto, he should make a statement condemning those behind the crisis.

He said thousands of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's supporters along the Reef would like to get an immediate explanation to expose those behind the crisis. "We greatly support Chief Buthelezi for what he has said and done on our behalf, and equally honour King Goodwill Zwelithini, but would not like

to see him dragged into politics," said Mr Makhaya.

He said the people in Soweto and along the Reef were "mad" about the whole issue, and this had become a topic in their homes, beerhalls and travels. Mr Makhaya said it was obvious that some Whites were involved and they had pulled in some Blacks "with no spines" to carry out their wishes to see Chief Buthelezi ousted.

"This has been tried in the past, the plotters had failed and now their new attempts were meant to kindle some explosion that would be detrimental to the Zulu nation", Mr Makhaya said. "I wish and pray that the Zulus could cool their tempers and level their heads until this threatening storm gets over."