

HOMELANDS -

Kwazulu-General

1-1-81 - 31-7-81

Council's vote by lot of chairman in dispute

107

9/1/81

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THE KwaZulu Department of Interior has been asked to settle a dispute involving the manner in which the chairman of the Ngwelezana Township Community Council, near Empangeni, was elected.

Six councillors were elected in the community council elections, three of them supporting Inkatha and three independent.

When it came to electing a chairman, the councillors agreed to pull a name out of a hat. One of the independent candidates, Father N J Mjoll, a local Catholic priest, was successful.

An objection was then lodged by Inkatha and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, was asked to settle the dispute.

Chief Buthelezi last night confirmed that the incident had taken place but denied that it in any way involved a dispute between Inkatha and the independent candidates.

'All that is being disputed is the manner in which the chairman was elected,' he said.

He said the matter had been handed over to the KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, who would then attempt to settle the matter.

Mr H A Fakude, outgoing Mayor of Ngwelezana who was re-elected on the Inkatha ticket, said yesterday that the deadlock continued.

He felt that the matter should be handed back to the electorate for their verdict.

Six month bus boycott may soon be resolved

NM
9/1/81
107

Pietermaritzburg Bureau
THE six-month-old stalemate over the Wembezi bus boycott may be resolved at a township mass meeting next week.

At a meeting with the Wembezi Town Council in the township, members of the KwaZulu Development Corporation put forward a proposal to institute a new bus service, according to Mr Andries Botha, public relations officer for the corporation.

The proposal was accepted by the council, provided that it was accepted by the township at a mass meeting to be held there next week.

The boycotts began on July 28 in protest against a fare hike proposed by the Kanyani Bus Service, which then served the area between Wembezi and Estcourt.

The labourers, most of whom were employed in

Estcourt, trudged 29 km to Estcourt and back daily — and most are still making the daily footslog.

At the start of the boycotts police said some commuters, who held season tickets and were not immediately affected by the hikes, were intimidated into joining the boycott. Tyres were burned at the Wembezi terminus, and buses were prevented from entering or leaving.

In November the KwaZulu Development Corporation stepped in at the request of Kanyani to advise management.

It is believed that the Government may grant an increased subsidy, following official visits to the area in December. However, that will only be made known after a Department of Transport meeting on January 30.

KwaZulu matric results delayed

African Affairs Reporter

SOME black schools in KwaZulu have not received matriculation results although the Department of Education and Training released them last week and the schools open today.

The whole of Umbumbulu circuit has not received results. Parents told the Mercury that the delay had disturbed their children because they did not know whether they would have to repeat the classes. There was also concern that they might not be able to enrol again if they failed because of overcrowding.

A spokesman for the department said the delay was caused because some marks for certain subjects had not been added to the results. They should be out soon.

Junior Certificate results have been delayed by a computer breakdown.

The results would be out this week.

NM (107)
13/1/81
**Another
victim
of tribal
fighting**

Mercury Reporter

FACTION fighting in the troubled Izingolweni area where about 60 people died last year claimed another life at the weekend when Mr Nelson Sikhosana, 40, was found shot dead.

His body was found on DF farm with a bullet wound in his arm and chest. A spent shotgun cartridge was found nearby.

The dead man was a cousin of one of the central figures in the bloody feud, Mr Japhat Sikhosana, who was ambushed and murdered in October last year. He was a member of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly.

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunkley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has
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1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student
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Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of
Architecture (or Quantity
Surveying) in the subject
of Professional Practice.
D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.
S A Read

Osbourn Prize
For the best work in fourth
year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize
For the best work in
third year.

R A van Rosenfeld.

Govt puts
off talks

The Government has suddenly cancelled a meeting with homeland leaders scheduled for tomorrow which kwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has refused to attend.

Spokesmen for Dr Koornhof's Co-operation and Development Department, approached earlier today, were unable to give reasons for the cancellation.

Chief Buthelezi confirmed today that he had refused to attend the talks because the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, would be at the meeting.

Bus fare plan rejected

NM 16/1/81 Pietermaritzburg

PROPOSALS by the KwaZulu Development Corporation to end the six-and-a-half-month Wembezi bus boycott died in yet another stalemate as they were rejected by the people of Wembezi at a mass meeting in the township this week.

The KDC had offered to step in with a service costing labourers 22 c a journey, compared to the 25 c fare charged by Kanyani Bus Service before it upped its fares to 32 c a journey between the township and Estcourt. The proposed fare hike started a boycott of the service.

It was said that the Wembezi Town Council rejected the cheaper bus service proposals on the grounds that casual commuters would have to pay 25 c and 30 c a journey.

Buthelezi: Changing ID books no solution

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

IF THE proposed new identity document for all races became another "dompas" in disguise, it could precipitate violent confrontation in South Africa, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said this week.

Reacting to the draft Bill announced by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, Chief Buthelezi said his initial view was that it "extinguishes any ray of hope" for blacks about fundamental change in the country.

"If anything characterises the bitterness of blacks, it is influx control and the dompas. If influx control is not removed but merely entrenched, it could precipitate violent confrontation," he said.

In terms of the proposed legislation, the present reference books carried by blacks will eventually be replaced by an identity document which will have to be carried by all races.

No date has yet been determined for implementation of the proposals, which include the fingerprinting of all new applicants and those requiring endorsements in present IDs.

But blacks will still have to show some sort of documentation under the influx control laws.

Chief Buthelezi said he was alarmed by Mr Heunis' view that the purpose of the legislation was to limit, as far as possible, attempts to infiltrate strategic installations and key positions at a time when South Africa faced a "total onslaught".

Chief Buthelezi commented: "While I am not aligned with one side or another in violence, the solution is not through improving identity books. The solution is to get together. Infiltration comes about because there is no hope for fundamental changes."

The proposed measures have also been sharply criticised by other leading black spokesmen,

including the chairman of the Soweto Committee, of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, and the general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, as well as by white opposition groups.

The director of the Black Sash advice office, Mrs Sheena Duncan, remained convinced that, for blacks, "the new document will remain a dompas".

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, welcomed the draft Bill in that it would "help to eradicate discriminatory laws".

But, he said, if the document meant blacks would still be affected by influx control laws, then the document would be useless.

The Gazankulu Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsantwisi, said the introduction of a uniform document for all races was welcomed, but he was opposed to fingerprinting because it would make people appear to be criminals.

AS black people of South Africa we have lived to see numerous administrations in the Western world come and go without any change in the political circumstances of the oppressed black masses.

We cannot help recalling the fact that it was a Western government (in this case British) which endorsed the South Africa Act of 1909 which established a type of political union in this country which deprived black people of the right to vote.

The African National Congress was born in 1912 principally as a reaction against the exclusion of black people from all democratic processes in the land of their birth.

Banned

The ANC pursued the policies of protest until 1960 when it was banned and some of its leaders imprisoned for life for so called crimes against the security of the state.

Other than making angry noises within the corridors of the United Nations and other world bodies the Western countries were unable to do anything meaningful to assist black people in this regard. Even today the ANC, and the PAC, get their military and humanitarian aid from Eastern and not Western nations.

We in Inkatha should therefore be clearly understood when we maintain that inasmuch as the outgoing Carter administration did not do anything to assist black people in their struggle for liberation, we also do not expect any miracles from the Reagan administration.

Experience

We have learned through bitter political experience that Western governments (or any foreign governments for that matter) can only serve as peripheral, though sometimes useful, pressure groups in our struggle for liberation.

The struggle will either be won or lost here in South Africa and it is the input from South Africans themselves that will be decisive.

Having said this, I proceed to state what we expect the Reagan administration to do, and not to do, in relation to our political situation in South Africa: (1) Successive American administrations, including the outgoing one, have professed their commitment to peaceful change in South Africa, but they have done practically nothing to support, or at least encourage, black movements within South Africa that are working for radical, peaceful change.

Convention

We in Inkatha have for years declared that a national convention representing all leaders in this country should be convened to work out a universally acceptable political dispensation.

It will be interesting to observe whether or not the Reagan administration will do anything at diplomatic level to ensure that this idea gains momentum in South Africa.

(2) Our leader, Chief Buthelezi, has often expressed misgivings about the fact that certain Western diplomatic officials have, while doing nothing to assist the cause of black liberation in South Africa, tended to divide black people by posing as white political king makers.

WHAT WE WANT FROM THIS NEW MAN



by Dr

Oscar

Dhlomo,

Secretary General of Inkatha, the Zulu movement.

They found it within their competence as foreigners to decree which black movements or leaders are "authentic" and which not.

If the Reagan administration will also adopt that sort of diplomatic arrogance and liberal paternalism towards black people, then Inkatha will have nothing to do with them. Black people in South Africa are politically mature enough to choose their own leaders without assistance from foreign diplomats.

(3) Diplomats working for the outgoing Carter administration have been ridiculously hypocritical in their studious refusal to provide humanitarian and educational aid to the impoverished rural areas of South Africa. The reason advanced for this hypocrisy is that America does not want to be accused of supporting the homelands policy.

Hypocritical

In the meantime America has continued to trade and maintain diplomatic links at ambassadorial level with South Africa.

This hypocritical American stance has led to an anomalous situation where America has punished the black victims of the apartheid ideology in the rural areas while flirting with, and enriching, South Africa which is the perpetrator of that very same ideology.

The least we expect from the Reagan administration is an appreciation of the fact that rural areas in South Africa have over the years, been by-passed by development and that these areas will not miraculously disappear with the demise of homelands policy.

Rural

People will continue to live in the rural areas of South Africa even in the post-liberation era and they will look to the government of the day to provide them with development aid.

(4) At present Western governments in general and the UN in particular have deliberately failed to make a clear distinction between those homelands that have indicated their support for apartheid by opting for so-called independence and those homelands, like KwaZulu, that have shown their abhorrence of the policy by steadfastly refusing to take independence and continuing to regard themselves as citizens of a unitary South African state.

Foreigners

This distinction becomes even more important if we consider the fact that if ANC leaders of Xhosa extraction like Mandela, Sisulu, Tambo and others were to be released from Robben Island or allowed to return to South Africa, they would return to a South Africa that would regard them as citizens of a foreign state, Transkei, all because of the actions of their fellow countrymen in Transkei.

We in Inkatha are grateful to our leaders for the fact that if the late secretary general of the ANC, Chief Albert Luthuli, were to rise from the dead, and all the other members of the ANC who are of Zulu extraction were to return from exile, they would return to a South Africa that would still regard them as citizens of a unitary South African state all because of the consistent and steadfast political stance adopted by Chief Buthelezi in refusing to accept so-called independence for KwaZulu.

Sensitive

We hope that the Reagan administration will be politically sensitive enough to appreciate this very important distinction between the so-called independent and non-independent homelands.

We further hope that this administration will not end there but will also take genuine steps to strengthen the arm of those leaders who are in the frontline in the struggle against the homelands policy.

Lastly we expect the Reagan administration to be sensitive to issues pertaining to human rights all over the world including South Africa.

Concede

While we are prepared to concede that the new administration will probably adopt a low key style in its insistence on rapid socio-political change in South Africa, we regard it as utterly naive for some South African politicians and journalists to expect that the new American administration will condone apartheid as pursued by the South African Government.

The American president (Democratic or Republican) who could condone or endorse the present South African Government policy and still remain in office is probably not yet born.

ARCHITECTURE

PROGRESSIVE Federal Party MP for Musgrave Ray Swart has started moves to bring peace to the strife-torn Tugela Ferry area where hundreds of people have died in faction fights.

Following representations from tribe leaders last year, Mr Swart has started negotiations with Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof for large tracts of land in Tugela Estates to be handed over to warring factions in the area.

The land is owned by KwaZulu Development Corporation and is being used for the cultivation of cotton.

"The cause of the friction between the tribes in Tugela Estates," Mr Swart said, "appears to be the hopelessness of the situation in which they live. Hundreds of them are unemployed, and in order to survive and support their families, they steal food, stock and rob each other."

In 1968 about 20 000 blacks were moved into Tugela Estates from white farms in the Weenen/Estcourt area and Msinga.

The Government initially planned this settlement as a "transit camp" from which it hoped Johannesburg would draw migrant labour.

"But the transit camp has become a permanent home for the residents and they are battling to survive because of limited work opportunities in the surrounding areas.

"Elders in the tribes have told me that if people are allowed to use land to grow vegetables and live on a self-help basis, much of the friction between the tribe will be removed," Mr Swart said.

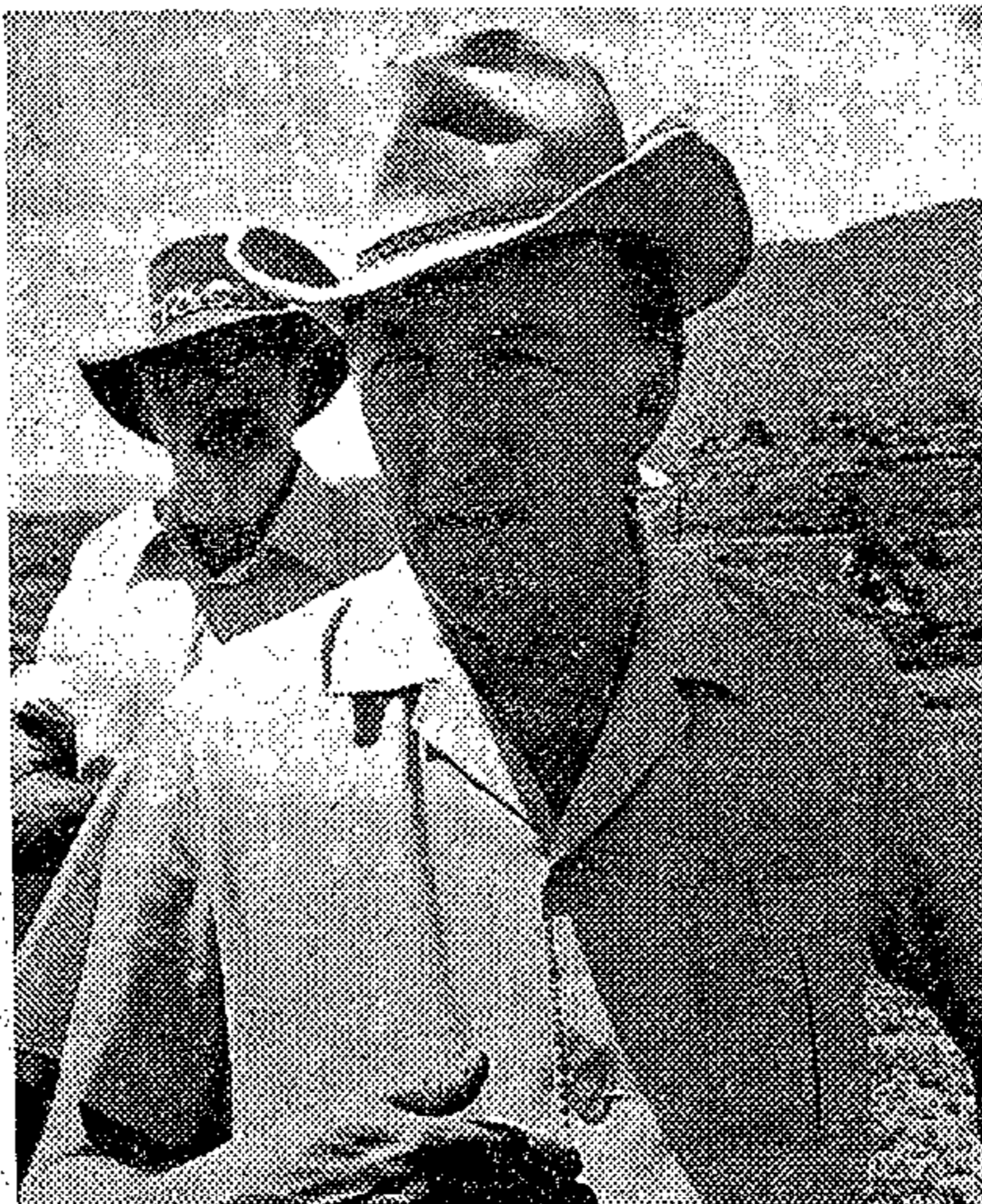
A joint committee of the Department of Co-operation and Development and the KwaZulu Government is presently looking into the possibility of handing land over to Tugela Estate residents for agricultural purposes.

"It is really silly Government policy to move people into an area without giving them the means of making a living. In Tugela we have land-hungry people who are battling to survive," he added.

SWART MOVES TO STOP VICIOUS FACTION FIGHTING

S. Tribune
18/1/81

107



Progressive Party MP for Musgrave Ray Swart (in front) and Neil Alcock, director of church agricultural projects at Msinga

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object in
design.

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For the best work in

Mrs. Thornton White Prize

(Continued)

ARCHITECTURE

KDM 19/1/81

SA losing its opportunities — Buthelezi

ULUNDI. — The KwaZulu Chief Minister and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in Ulundi last week that the month of January 1981 would go down in history as marking the beginning of South Africa's lost opportunity of finding a solution to its political problems.

Addressing Inkatha's central committee meeting — the first this year — he said that with the inauguration of the President's Council "we are even further from finding a solution" than he had thought this time last year.

"Although a certain measure of disillusionment was beginning, none of us could guess that the Schlebusch Commission would come out with such a retrograde step as the setting up of a President's Council, even as an interim measure, which excludes the majority of our population — the blacks."

He said it was disheartening that "we begin the decade of the 80s with the installation of a monstrous constitutional incubus on our backs."

"There are those of my brothers who no longer talk of sharing power, but who declare as their policy that they are aiming for no less than seizing power and sharing it with a democratic majority, where there will be no place for racists," he said.

"The thing that should matter to all of us is whether or not we are making as much of a contribution towards a solution for the country's problems as we should," he said.

"The South African Prime

Minister, Mr P W Botha, has appealed to some of his own people to leave the laager, but it does seem as if there are some of them who have a death wish and who do not in the least bother what happens to this country and all its people," Chief Buthelezi said.

He said a surge of anger might tell that it was much better to let things drift to a showdown. "Indeed certain politicians on the other side of the colour line have spoken of the imminence of such a showdown and have said that whoever survives can collect the ashes."

"This is the very measure of our responsibility. In provocative circumstances we are called upon to be responsible not just to ourselves, but to Southern Africa, to Africa and to future generations that will tread on this part of Africa when all of us are no more," he said.

There was a tendency to allow anger to have a free sway. It was even natural that since "there does not seem to be any reasoning possible, brute force is therefore the answer".

"But history has given us a great responsibility in this land. We are called upon by destiny to save the whites of South Africa from being strangled by ramifications of their greed and selfishness. We are called to save them from themselves."

"If there is any commodity we blacks need desperately in these circumstances, it is cool-mindedness," Chief Buthelezi said. — Sapa.

ARCHITECTURE

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AD. 19/1/81 (107)

Gatsha warns whites: move out of laager

ULUNDI — The KwaZulu Chief Minister and President of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said here at the weekend that this month would go down in history as marking the beginning of South Africa's lost opportunity of finding a solution to its political problems.

"The South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, has appealed to some of his own people to leave the laager, but it does seem as if there are some of them who have a death wish and who do not in the least bother what happens to this country and all its people."

Addressing Inkatha's Central Committee meeting, Chief Buthelezi said a surge of anger might tell his people that it was much better to let things drift to a show-down.

"Indeed certain politicians on the other side of the colour line

have spoken of the imminence of such a show-down, and have said that whoever survives can collect the ashes.

"This is the very measure of our responsibility. In provocative circumstances we are called upon to be responsible not just to ourselves, but to Southern Africa, to Africa and to future generations that will tread on this part of Africa when all of us are no more."

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"But history has given us a great responsibility in this land. We are called upon by destiny to save the whites of South Africa from being strangled by ramifications of their greed and selfishness. We are called to save them from themselves.

"If there is any commodity we blacks need desperately in these circumstances, it is cool-minds.

Chief Buthelezi said that with the inauguration of the President's Council South Africa was even further from finding a solution to its problems.

"Although a certain measure of disillusionment was beginning none of us could guess that the Schibusch Commission would come out with such a retrograde step as the setting up of a President's Council, even as an interim measure which excludes the majority of our population, the blacks.

"There are those of my brothers who no longer talk of sharing power, but who declare as their policy that they are aiming for no less than seizing power and sharing it with a democratic majority," he said. — SAPA.



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

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General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.

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Osborn Prize
For the best work in fourth
year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize
For the best work in
third year.

R A van Rosenfeld.

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KwaZulu
bus drivers
RDM 23/1/81
on strike

DURBAN. — Bus drivers of the KwaZulu Bus Service went on strike yesterday, stranding hundreds of commuters.

A police spokesman said 40 drivers from the Ezakeni terminus, near Ladysmith, and 15 from Watermeet, near Van Reenen, had refused to drive until an inspector was dismissed.

The inspector had reported a bus driver for allegedly assaulting a child on a bus. The driver had been dismissed as a result.

Officials from the Department of Labour are investigating. — Sapa.



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Vol. 187]

PRETORIA, 23 JANUARIE 1981
 JANUARY 1981

[No. 7382

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 18, 1981

POSISIE VAN KAPTEINS EN VOORSITTERS VAN GEMEENSKAPSOWERHEDE WOONAGTIG IN GEBIEDE UITGESNY UIT KWAZULU, BETREFFENDE HUL LIDMAATSKAP VAN DIE KWAZULU- WETGEWENDE VERGADERING

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 25 van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), gelees met artikel 21 (1) van die Ontwikkelings-trust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), verklaar ek hierby dat, ondanks enige andersluidende bepalings in enige ander wet vervat, enige gebied wat deel uitmaak van die gebied van 'n streeksowerheid of 'n gebied wat geag word 'n streeksowerheid te wees ingevolge die bepalings van Proklamasie R. 182 van 1962, binne KwaZulu, wat uitgesny word uit KwaZulu, nie-teenstaande sodanige uitsnyding, vir die doeleindes van verteenwoordiging in die KwaZulu- Wetgewende Vergadering ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 2 van Proklamasie R. 70 van 1972, deur die kaptein van enige stam of die voorsitter van enige gemeenskapsowerheid woonagtig binne sodanige gebied, geag word nie aldus uitgesny te wees nie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vier-entwintigste dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderden-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

No. R. 19, 1981

WYSIGING VAN BYLAE I VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 70 VAN 1972 SOOS VERVANG DEUR PROKLAMASIE R. 222 VAN 1976

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby Bylae I van Proklamasie R. 70 van 1972 soos vervang deur Proklamasie R. 222 van 1976 ooreenkomstig bygaande Bylae.

458—A

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 18, 1981

POSITION OF CHIEFS AND CHAIRMEN OF COMMUNITY AUTHORITIES RESIDING IN AREAS EXCISED FROM KWAZULU AS REGARDS THEIR MEMBERSHIP OF THE KWAZULU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 25 of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), read with section 21 (1) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), I hereby declare that, notwithstanding anything contrary in any other law contained, any area which forms part of the area of a regional authority or an area which is deemed to be a regional authority in terms of the provisions of Proclamation R. 182 of 1962, within KwaZulu, which is excised from KwaZulu, shall, notwithstanding such excision, for the purposes of representation in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, in terms of the provisions of section 2 of Proclamation R. 70 of 1972, by the chief of any tribe or chairman of any community authority residing in such area, be deemed not to have been thus excised.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-fourth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

No. R. 19, 1981

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE I TO PROCLAMATION R. 70 OF 1972 AS SUBSTITUTED BY PROCLAMATION R. 222 OF 1976

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend Schedule I to Proclamation R. 70 of 1972 as substituted by Proclamation R. 222 of 1976 in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

7382—1

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Dertigste dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

BYLAE

(a) Vervang paragraaf (ii) deur die volgende paragraaf:

"(ii) die bepaalde gebiede in die distrik Piet Retief."

(b) Vervang paragraaf (iii) deur die volgende paragraaf:

"(iii) die bepaalde gebiede in die distrik Ubombo uitgesonderd die gebied soos omskryf in diagramme 3429/79 goedgekeur op 11 Maart 1980 en 3430/79 goedgekeur op 20 Maart 1980 en geliaser in die kantoor van die Landmeter-generaal, Pietermaritzburg."

(c) Vervang paragraaf (iv) deur die volgende paragraaf:

"(iv) die bepaalde gebiede in die distrikte Nongoma en Ngotshe."

(d) Vervang subparagraaf (a) van paragraaf (vii) deur die volgende subparagraaf:

"(a) die bepaalde gebiede in die distrikte Lower Umfolozi en Mtonjaneni uitgesonderd die gebiede van die Mbonambi-stamowerheid, waarvan die instelling bekendgemaak is by Goewermentskennisgewing 295, gedateer 27 Februarie 1959 en die Sokulu-stamowerheid, waarvan die instelling bekendgemaak is by Goewermentskennisgewing 1135, gedateer 28 Junie 1968."

(e) Vervang subparagraaf (a) van paragraaf (xii) deur die volgende subparagraaf:

"(a) die bepaalde gebiede in die distrik van Dundee."

(f) Vervang paragraaf (xix) deur die volgende paragraaf:

"(xix) die distrik van Umlazi uitgesonderd die gebied bekend as "Glebe" soos bepaal by Goewermentskennisgewing 1109, gedateer 4 Julie 1969."

(g) Vervang paragraaf (xxvi) deur die volgende paragraaf:

"(xxvi) die gebiede van die volgende dorpe:

(i) KwaMashu, soos bepaal en afgesonder by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 462, gedateer 1 April 1977, en geleë in die distrik van Inanda; en

(ii) Ntuzuma, soos bepaal en afgesonder by Goewermentskennisgewing 2651, gedateer 30 Desember 1977, en geleë in die distrik van Inanda."

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Thirtieth day of October. One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE

(a) Substitute the following paragraph for paragraph (ii):

"(ii) the defined areas in the District of Piet Retief."

(b) Substitute the following paragraph for paragraph (iii):

"(iii) the defined areas in the District of Ubombo excluding the area as defined in diagrams 3429/79 approved on 11 March 1980 and 3430/79 approved on 20 March 1980 and filed in the office of the Surveyor General, Pietermaritzburg."

(c) Substitute the following paragraph for paragraph (iv):

"(iv) the defined areas in the Districts of Nongoma and Ngotshe."

(d) Substitute the following subparagraph for subparagraph (a) of paragraph (vii):

"(a) the defined areas in the Districts of Lower Umfolozi and Mtonjaneni excluding the areas of the Mbonambi Tribal Authority, the establishment of which was made known by Government Notice 295, dated 27 February 1959 and the Sokulu Tribal Authority, the establishment of which was made known by Government Notice 1135, dated 28 June 1968."

(e) Substitute the following subparagraph for subparagraph (a) of paragraph (xii):

"(a) the defined areas in the District of Dundee."

(f) Substitute the following paragraph for paragraph (xix):

"(xix) the District of Umlazi, excluding the area known as "Glebe" as defined in Government Notice 1109, dated 4 July 1969."

(g) Substitute the following paragraph for paragraph (xxvi):

"(xxvi) the areas of the following townships:

(i) KwaMashu, as set apart and defined by Government Notice R. 462, dated 1 April 1977, and situated in the District of Inanda; and

(ii) Ntuzuma, as set apart and defined by Government Notice 2651, dated 30 December 1977, and situated in the District of Inanda."

RDM 24/1/81
Striking bus drivers go back to work
 DURBAN. — All 55 drivers employed by the KwaZulu Bus Service were back at work last night after striking during the day over a dispute.
 A police spokesman said 40 drivers from Ezakheni, near Ladysmith, and 15 from Watersmeet, near Van Reenen, had refused to drive buses.
 The strike started when an inspector reported a driver who allegedly assaulted a child in a bus. The driver was dismissed.
 A police spokesman said the bus drivers refused to return to work until the inspector was dismissed. — Sapa.

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ARCHITECTURE

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of Professional Practice.

D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize

For the best final year student.

S A Read

Osbourn Prize

For the best work in fourth

year.

295 held
after ^{RDM 24/1/81}
faction ~~276~~
fighting ¹⁰⁷

DURBAN. — Police have arrested 295 people in connection with faction fighting, theft and arson in the Tugela Ferry area of Natal, after a clash between members of the Sampofu and Sidakeni factions.

A police contingent was sent to the area as a result of a meeting between KwaZulu's Minister of Justice, Mr Jeffrey Mthethwa, and high-ranking police officials, in an effort to curb the faction fighting.

Impis were sighted, but before the police could move in, there was a clash between the two groups and several people were injured.

Twenty-one kraais were burnt down and several plundered. Chickens, goats, radios and knives were stolen.

The police took possession of 16 rifles and 10 revolvers. Those arrested are being detained at Tugela Ferry and Pomeroy police stations. — Sapa.

295 held after faction fighting

S. Times 25/1/81

276 (107)

By GEORGE MAHABEER

POLICE this week arrested and charged 295 men in connection with faction fighting in the Tugela Ferry area in which several people were injured and 21 kraals were plundered and burnt down.

During the clampdown police confiscated 32 firearms.

The arrests followed an appeal by the KwaZulu Government to the South African Police to quell faction fighting in the area.

The feud between the Sam-pofu and Esidakeni factions close to Tugela Ferry in the Natal Midlands has been raging for several months.

Meeting

Eighty policemen under Colonel J S Joubert moved into the area early on Thursday morning.

A police spokesman said yesterday the police presence in the area followed a meeting between the KwaZulu Minister of Justice, Mr J C Mthethwa and high-ranking police officers in Maritzburg.

Mr Mthethwa told the police he was concerned that fighting in the Tugela Ferry area had reached an alarming proportion and had developed into blood feuds.

Many of the men arrested made brief appearances in the Tugela Ferry court charged with arson, possession of unlicensed firearms and theft.

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BUILDING

For the best project in structure and design.
R Stubbs Award

J G Kirkman

design work.
best use of bricks in his
For the student who has made
S A Brick Association Prize

Miss M F J Sandilands

first year.
For the best work in
Mrs. Thornton White Prize

(Continued)
ARCHITECTURE

News EXTRA

Impis rage in reign of blood and terror

S. Tribune 25/1/81 (107)

Tribune Reporter

AS THE KwaZulu Minister of Justice discussed peace proposals with headmen of warring factions of the Mbatha tribe this week, rival impis raged across the mountains burning and looting.

A force of 80 policemen was pursuing one impi across the hills when another group swept in behind them, burning and looting the huts of those who had fled.

The police abandoned their chase and rounded up 295 men allegedly responsible for the destruction of a number of huts in the Tugela Ferry area.

Thirty-two firearms, comprising shotguns, rifles and pistols were confiscated, said Lt-Colonel Bobby Steyn of the South African Police in Pietermaritzburg.

The men arrested, all of the Sampofu faction, were charged with arson, the possession of unlicensed firearms and theft. They have been remanded in custody until February 4.

The police presence in the area was the result of a joint meeting between the KwaZulu Minister of Justice, Mr J. C. Mthethwa, and high ranking police officers in Pietermaritzburg, earlier in the week.

Mr Mthethwa requested police assistance in quelling faction fighting which has seen more than a dozen tribesmen gunned down during the past year.

Following this meeting he held talks with rival chiefs of the Sampofu and Esidakeni factions near Tugela Ferry and it was while these talks were taking place the police moved in.

The tally of destruction by rival impis was 35 kraals comprising 76 huts. Lt-Col Steyn said the impi which was being chased by police had escaped when police were forced to turn back to arrest those engaged in burning kraals.

As far as police have been able to ascertain nobody was killed in the fighting, but several people are believed to have been injured.

— Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunckley

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47
student.

esses.

Parents unhappy over JC failures

African Affairs Reporter Nm

JUNIOR certificate results for KwaZulu schools may be sent back to Pretoria for review after Umlazi parents, led by a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr Winnington Sabelo, yesterday decided that too many pupils had failed the 1980 exams.

Mr Sabelo, a Legislative Assembly member for Umlazi, yesterday appealed to other areas to join forces with KwaZulu to protest in the strongest terms about the poor results and their late release by the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria.

In a statement released to the Mercury yesterday, Mr Sabelo said an urgent meeting would be held and circuit inspectors, school committees and KwaZulu's Secretary for Education would be urged to take immediate action.

Mr Sabelo said a delegation would be sent to Pretoria to discuss the problem.

He said all the JC results could be sent back to Pretoria for remarking, subject to approval by KwaZulu's Department of Education and Culture.

'The Government is creating problems for both parents and pupils because of the delay in publishing results.'

'Because of the delay pupils could not register for subjects in March,' Mr Sabelo said, 'and by the time they could register many schools were full.'

He said Pretoria had failed to cope with external examinations, particularly in KwaZulu schools.

A Sapa report says Soweto parents meeting in the Dube YWCA yesterday accused the Department of Education and Training of manipulating external examination results.

The parents resolved that the 1980 JC results, in particular, be rejected until a commission of inquiry appointed by the parents had tabled its report on its findings of the high failure percentage.

Kwa Mashu parents

to pay fees

African Affairs Reporter A DECISION by Kwa Mashu pupils not to pay school fees, because they believe it is the duty of the Government to provide adequate funds for black education, has been strongly opposed by their parents.

Parents held a series of meetings last week in various wards in the township after receiving reports that pupils had resolved not to pay their fees.

The parents' decision to pay the fees was unanimous.

The parents' meeting was conducted by Mr Ewert Bhengu, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and Mr F F Mtolo, the Mayor of Kwa Mashu, local councillors and members of Inkatha.

The purpose of the meeting was to get the opinions of parents after reports that pupils would ask their parents to refuse to pay school fees.

Pupils objected to paying the fees on the grounds that part of the money would be used to build schools.

The Africa Youth Congress, which took this decision, held a meeting recently at the YMCA in Durban. It was decided that all pupils should return to school.

Although the meeting agreed in principle that such school fees should be paid, it was decided that the use of the money for building schools should be thoroughly investigated.

The pupils also decided that one school uniform should be worn at all schools.

For the best final year student.
General J B M Hertzog Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.

David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold

For the best woman student in third year.
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

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'Independent black leaders encourage apartheid'

27/11/81 Wm
107

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Black leaders who opted for independence encouraged the ruling National Party to persist with its apartheid ideology, the president of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said last night.

'Just as we have reached a point when the Afrikaners themselves realise there ought to be change, things keep happening on our side of the colour-line which encourage them to be intransigent,' Chief Buthelezi told directors of the company International Investors.

Black leaders who accepted independence gave the impression that apartheid was not so bad and thus made leaders who opposed it appear to be unreasonable, he said.

Accusing the National Party of having a 'hang-up' about the idea of a national convention, Chief Buthelezi rejected the Nationalist view that the convention proposal was 'the baby of the Progressive Federal Party'.

He said: 'When the African National Congress was operating in South Africa, it was committed to the national convention long before the PFP appeared on the political scene.'

'Colonisation'

Not all the sins of 'colonisation' could be blamed on Afrikaners, he told the businessmen. The British from whom your own ancestors in America hived off were really responsible for colonisation (of the Zulus).

While Western capital had 'exploited' blacks in the past, Western companies could still contribute meaningfully to the liberation struggle in several ways, one of which was to make it 'mandatory for their corporations to negotiate with black workers through properly constituted trade unions'.

fourth

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ARCHITECTURE

511/1
Welcome
for chief

Mercury Reporter

UP to 20 000 supporters are expected to welcome Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, tomorrow when he visits Soweto in what is seen as a show of strength.

Inkatha is seen by political observers as having enough support in Soweto to ensure victory in Community Council elections.

The black consciousness groups, such as the Committee of Ten, led by Dr Nthato Motlana, have a significant following but are not organised to the same extent as Inkatha.

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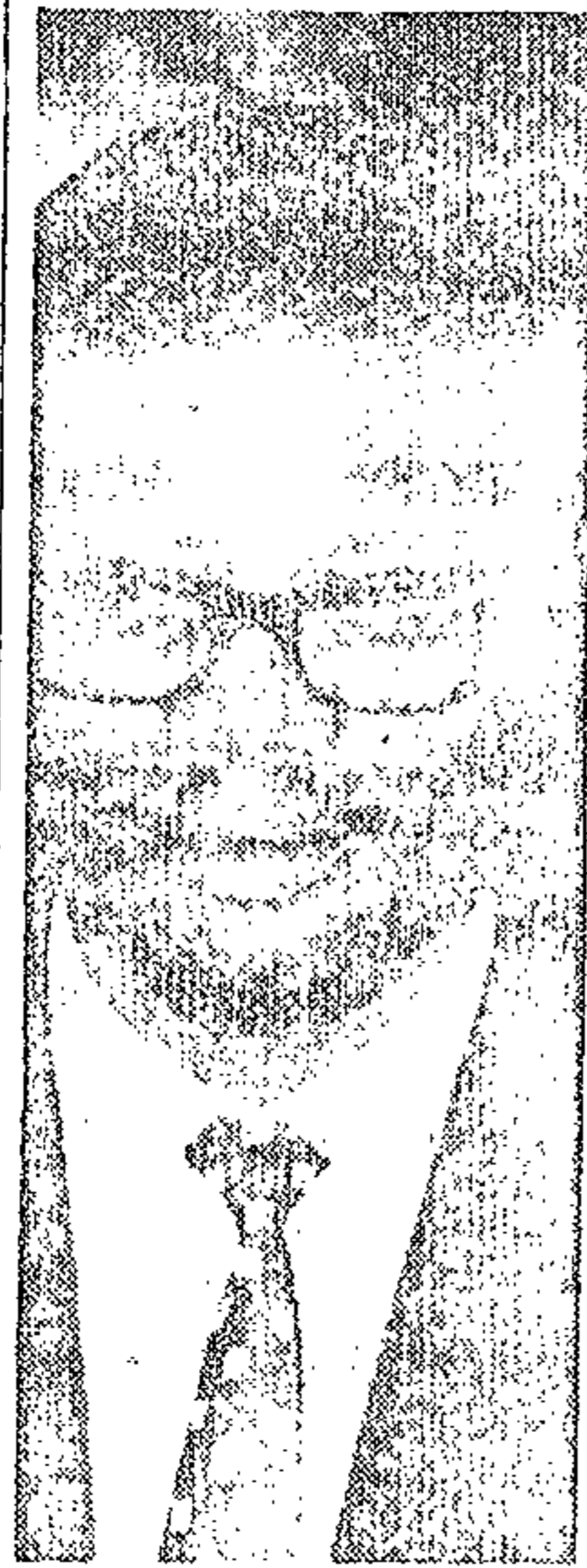
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ARCHITECTURE

Gatsha: why I back investment



CHIEF BUTHELEZI . . .
quotes Marx

JOHANNESBURG — Blacks should be able to state their views on foreign investment without allowing differences to divide them into hostile camps, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the president of Inkatha, said yesterday.

"It is not a make or break issue of principle but rather a question of strategy on which there can be different views," Chief Buthelezi said on the eve of his prayer meeting for black unity in Soweto tomorrow.

In a recent address on investment, Chief Buthelezi quoted Friedrich Engels in support of his view that foreign investment can aid "black liberation" by promoting the growth of capitalism.

The quote came from Engel's Anti-Duhring: "The continued development of capitalist industry tends to arouse within the masses of oppressed people strong desires to take part fully in the political and other decision-making processes of social life."

"Capitalism, without the design of the capitalists, widens and intensifies to a historically unheard of degree, the

struggle of the masses of oppressed for democracy in politics and equality in social life."

Chief Buthelezi commented: "I deliberately quote these Marxist sources because there are far too many pseudo-Marxists both here and abroad who try to justify disinvestment in South Africa on the basis of Marxist theory."

His support for continued foreign investment was conditional on it being "enlightened" rather than exploitative.

"Foreign investors can in fact strengthen our arm by making it mandatory for their corporations to negotiate with black workers through their properly constituted trade unions."

Referring to the wooing of local businessmen by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, Chief Buthelezi said he applauded moves to help blacks to enter the "capitalist free enterprise system," citing the establishment of the Small Businessmen Development Corporation as an example. — DDC.

General J B M Hertzog Prize

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ARCHITECTURE

Buthlezi plea for unity — despite differences

RDM 31/1/81 (107)

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

BLACKS should be able to state their views on foreign investment without allowing differences to divide them into hostile camps, Chief Gatsha Buthlezi, president of Inkatha, said yesterday.

"It is not a make or break issue of principle, but rather a question of strategy on which there can be different views," he said on the eve of his prayer meeting for black unity in Soweto tomorrow.

To be held at Jabulani Amphitheatre, the purpose of the meeting is to take an introspective look at the state of the black community with the aim of promoting black solidarity.

In a recent address on investment, Chief Buthlezi quoted Karl Marx's friend and collaborator, Friedrich Engels, in support of his view that foreign investment could aid "black liberation" by promoting the growth of capitalism.

The quote came from Engel's work, Anti-Duhring: "The continued development of capitalist industry tends to arouse within the masses of oppressed people strong desires to take part fully in the political and other decision-making processes of social life."

Chief Buthlezi said: "I deliberately quote these Marxist sources because there are far too many pseudo-Marxists both here and abroad who try to justify disinvestment in South Africa on the basis of Marxist theory."

His support for continued foreign investment was conditional on it being "enlightened" rather than exploitative, he said.

"Foreign investors can, in fact, strengthen our arm by making it mandatory for their corporations to negotiate with black workers through their properly constituted trade unions."

Referring to the wooing of local businessmen by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, Chief Buthlezi said he applauded moves to help blacks enter the "capitalist free enterprise system", citing the establishment of the Small Businessmen Development Corporation as an example.

He warned white businessmen not to let themselves become "hand-maidens of the apartheid policies of the Government, even where these were in wrappings such as the Constellation of States".

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The process is in fact arable to the other complementary land uses. and dividend system eases communal decision-making on land use away from properties (grazing, irrigation and forestry) established by the shares applicable per family. The interest of every member in the common etc.) and that reserved for use at progressive rentals above the norm sixteen years, 1/2 acre more for every additional adult over sixteen (e.g. 4 acres per family of two adults and all children under that allocated to families on a normative basis at a fixed rent to decide how to divide the land set aside for arable uses between (ii) to decide upon that information and knowledge of grazing, forest, irrigation and garden potentials and demands, how much of the arable to devote to cropping - the more marginal land or fields susceptible to erosion may best be allotted to grazing or forestry to secure the environment and an adequate supply of the complementary factors; (i) in conjunction with government technical services, to map and agree upon land that is suitable for cropping and to define its capability, proper crop uses and husbandry;

The simplest formulation for the communal management of arable land is for the members of a CIO :

Arable Land

Rent move an 'election tactic'?

NO SLOWDOWN HERE!



Ernie Fox, Corobrik area operations manager for Durban, Brian Waberski, managing director Corobrik, Natal and Clive Morrison production manager, glazing, study products from the new top hat kiln in the background

AS economic experts forecast a slowdown in the building industry and building societies cut back on mortgage loans Corobrik in Natal sees no sign of a check in demand for bricks and allied building materials.

This week, Corobrik announced that their factory at Glencoe had installed new dryers which will bring another seven million bricks a year on stream.

And at the Number One Works in Briardene, Durban...

By COLIN VINEALL
PROPERTY EDITOR

PROPERTY experts throughout the country have reacted strongly to the announcement that it is to delay the last phase of decontrol of rented properties.

And several have dismissed the statement by the Minister of Community Development Pen Kotze in Parliament as electioneering — coming two days after the Prime Minister announced a general election for April 29.

They are confident that a solution to the decision will be found. One said he was sure it was a temporary measure that might be reconsidered after the election.

Another said the Government was committed to the ultimate decontrol of all rented property.

Hitting out strongly at the Minister's decision, the executive director of the South African Property Owners' Association, Don Kennedy said: "As a short-term political measure in an election year, the move is totally understandable, but it is regrettable in economic terms, with regard to the provision of rental accommodation."

The postponement of de-control has obviously come about as a result of the activities of what

responsible elements who have conducted their sales of flats under sectional title, without any sense of social justice."

Kennedy says it was a great pity a small minority should have caused the Minister to make announcements regarding flat sales curbs on November 21 last year, and that he has now found himself compelled to delay the phasing out of rent control.

Kennedy criticised Kotze's action but added later: "On reading the full report of the statement it is quite clear that the Minister is very sensitive to the possibility of any deterrent to the building of new flats. I read from the statement that the administrative measures he will adopt will take this into account."

"He did say in November last year he would prohibit conversions on blocks in which there were any rent-controlled tenants. And then on December 5, he said he would consider applications for decontrol on their merits and I think that is the case."

"The present announcement will certainly make the investors and developers more cautious. He clearly and quite correctly wants to stop the exploitation which

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S. Tribune

1/2/81



Basil Levene MD of Isaacs Geshen . . . political motives



Sappoa executive director Don Kennedy . . . a short-term political measure

to a limited extent. "He hears all the bad cases and not the good ones. We believe there are very elegant solutions which we will be discussing than with the Minister on Monday."

"The solutions are by way of tenant protection and buyer protection," he said.

The national president of the Institute of Estate Agents Peter Strachan, said in Durban: "We accept that there has been some abuse of decontrol — but not a great deal. The buildings that are not going to be decontrolled now are the ones which have suffered longest — the pre-October 20, 1949 ones."

"It looks as if the private sector is going to have the to carry the baby for the government's tardiness in doing something about the provision of housing for poorer people and the needy."

"There is a crisis on our hands now from the rented accommodation

stage because I would imagine the number of buildings we are talking about now must be relatively small.

"The number of hard luck cases in those buildings is also fairly small so the Minister has taken measures to protect relatively few people.

"On the other hand, those owners of the pre-1949 buildings are the ones who have been sitting with control for the longest period and now they are expected to carry on subsidising people.

"We all know that it is hard on certain members of the community who are on fixed incomes but I really believe that the position would have adjusted itself and it seemed to be doing that.

"People had taken the psychological steps necessary to think about change. Everyone thought the phasing out would continue and reach the last stage this year, but now we are right back to square one in the sense that all those buildings now are controlled and we are going to sit on an unresolved and undefined situation for goodness knows how long now.

"The whole purpose as we knew it was to try to stimulate building and to try to give the confidence to the developers. The mere

has introduced this again now could obviously destroy that confidence. When developers can see that this can happen at the stroke of a pen.

"I rather feel they are using an enormous mallet to kill a fly here.

"If only the Government had bought buildings when they should have done — and they still could do, some of these controlled buildings' owners would be pleased to get rid of them — and put the hardluck people in and take over the social service functions which they expect the individual to carry.

"We boast about economy, our free enterprise system and then we keep putting on these fetters."

RMS Syfrets director Wally Meyer said the Government turnout on rent control must be seen against the light of the coming general election. He was confident the Government would look at the situation again later when they feel "more secure."

"Before the general election was announced there were 33 by-elections to be fought, so it is purely a political football.

"Everybody including the Government knows it is a good thing to phase out rent control but politics are interfering."

Property Editor

"top hat" electric kiln for glazed and ceramic products came on stream.

This will increase production of standard 229 millimetre and 76 millimetre tiles. It will also handle minitiles and such items as pool edging. Production increase will be by the equivalent of an extra million standard tiles a year and will supply the national outlets and keep delays to between four and six weeks.

Quarry floor tiles production will be increased from 16 million to 20.7 million a year. Brian Waberski, Corobrik's managing director for Natal comments: "It is all in response to continuing customer demand."

"The demand is contrary to the rumours about a slowdown being caused by the building societies reducing bond loans. We have had no sign of any slackening of demand and are continuing to increase production even at a

slower rate.

Ulundi: capital city in the making

S. Tribune 1/2/81 Ulundi — embryo capital

DOMINATING one of the walls in the office of the KwaZulu Secretary of Works is a map of Ulundi.

It is a large map and it shows huge housing schemes, shopping centres, a legislative assembly building and offices, even a football stadium, churches, schools and parks.

It bears, however, no relation to what the visitor sees when he visits the embryo capital of KwaZulu. For the map is that of the city of the future.

Works secretary Tony Johns explained this week that the existing Ulundi will be a small part of the city, tucked almost into one corner.

The major city will be some three or four kilometres away, probably surrounding the tiny Holiday Inn which now sits in the veld in isolated splendour.

Confidence

When one studies the map, however, that isolation seems irrelevant for there is a general confidence that Ulundi will grow. The big problem, as it is everywhere, is finding the money to build the infrastructure and then other development.

Money by the million is being spent. Secretary Johns said a total of R10,5 million will be spent during the three financial years, 1980-81; 81-82; 82-83 on permanent bulk water supply, clear water reticulation, sanitation in the form of a conven-

tional sewerage works, electrical reticulation, roadways and stormwater drains.

By some cities' budgets that R10 million or so may not seem a great deal of money. But for a cluster of houses, a shopping centre and a group of austere administrative blocks that look suspiciously as if they could be converted into schools at the drop of a partition, no doubt that sum and those works will make a huge difference.

Electricity is one of the dodgy questions at the moment. The supply to the township is uncertain and cut out for an hour or more during Tribune Property's tour — no minor incident under the summer sun that has scorched the area into a drought situation.

One theory is that the power was put in with the primary purpose of driving the massive coal trains on their way to Richards Bay. Ulundi was a secondary consideration and every time a train goes by the supply takes a dip — sometimes to the stage where the lights and airconditioning fail.

No doubt some of those millions will help cure that problem.

Apart from the infrastructure, there are plenty of plans to bring that wild map to life.

Johns explained: "At the moment we are building three houses at

By COLIN VINEALL
Property Editor

a cost of R42 000 each for the Secretary of Health and Welfare, Dr Gumede, the secretary for Education and Culture, Mr James Ndlovu and the chairman of the Public Services Commission Mr Charles Mngwanga.

"Another 60 temporary houses will be built for Legislative Assembly members in a contract valued at R700 000. Although they will be temporary, they will be far better furnished than the average house and fully carpeted.

Community

"We are also building a community hall, which is very necessary as people resident here have nowhere for community life. This community centre will become the temporary legislative assembly to replace the present assembly — also temporary — until the permanent one is built hopefully in 1983.

"The cost of the first phase of the permanent assembly which will begin next month will be R8.4million but will include accommodation for the King and Cabinet Ministers and 93 officials. The contract is in the process of being awarded to a consortium of Murray and Roberts and LTA."

All in all, the signs of a giant stirring.

But what of the private sector's involve-

ment in the development of a new city?

Three buildings stand out so far, says the KwaZulu Development Corporation's regional manager Lionel Oldacre. There's the Holiday Inn in which the KDC has partnership, a double storey block in which the KDC has its offices and small but vital shopping centre, complete with bank.

Oldacre said a housing scheme for the "elite type of house" is to be developed. The houses will be of a style that would be acceptable in any white suburb and will be marketed at around the R40 000 bracket.

The homes will be sold on a deed of grant, more or less equivalent to the title whites have. Marketing will be by the show house system with the hope that when one person buys others will follow.

The number of homes built will depend on demand. The KDC is not charity and will build what it can sell — "we are commercially orientated," says Oldacre.

One of the first needs to get Ulundi moving towards bringing the map to reality is to encourage industrialists to have the courage to be guinea pigs for the town.

One new development sponsored by the KDC which will begin in the early part of this year is a new filling station up near the Holiday Inn.

And that will be the second building of consequence in the "central business district to be."

SA raid a tragedy

— Buthelezi

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi does not think that South African blacks would have been proud to take part in the Defence Force raid against the African National Congress in Mozambique.

Addressing a meeting in Soweto yesterday, Chief Buthelezi described the SADF raid as 'a tragedy.' He called on people in the crowd to stand and observe a minute's silence in memory of those who had died in the raid. He then led the crowd in the singing of the black anthem, Nkosi Sikelele Africa.

CONFLICT

'Not even those of us who are committed to peaceful change can be jubilant about the death of our own kith and kin as a result of the conflict which exists in our country because of white intransigence,' he said.

'I do not think that there is a single one here among us who would be proud to have been part of the Defence Force that destroyed the lives of our own brothers in Maputo.

'Is there anyone among us?' he asked. Thousands of people in the crowd shouted 'no.'

APPEAL TO PM

'I appeal to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to consider very seriously the options open to him. He can save this country from the escalation of this violence or continue through the present policies to stoke the fires of this violence by continuing to listen to the right-wing who do not want to share power with blacks,' said Chief Buthelezi.

WHITE RACISM

'In the long run neither blacks nor whites can gain anything from this kind of destruction. We do not feel that communism is a threat to this country. But white racism, which is the core of the present policies of the Government, is a threat to black and white in this country.

'White intransigence which has been displayed so blatantly during the no-confidence debate, is a concrete foundation to

'United blacks can paralyse S Africa'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — If blacks are united, they can easily paralyse the South African economy and force whites to negotiate with them, says Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha.

Speaking to thousands of his supporters who crammed into the Jabulani amphitheatre in Soweto yesterday, he said the intransigence of whites called for serious consideration of such a method.

'But we cannot even begin to consider use of such a strategy if we continue to remain in such pathetic disarray as black political groupings,' he said.

MAIN THEME

Black unity was the main theme of Chief Buthelezi's address. However, a number of leading figures in the Black Consciousness Movement, including Dr Nthato Motlana, did not accept invitations to attend yesterday's gathering. It had been billed as a day of prayer for black unity and solidarity.

Mr. Jac Rabie of the Labour Party was cheered by the crowd when he pointed out that his party had refused to have anything to do with the President's Council because it excluded blacks.

Maputo strike will stir hatred, Gatsha

RDM 2/2/81 248 84A 107

By HARRY MASHABELA
 THE STRIKING of ANC bases in Maputo by the South African Defence Force was a tragedy which left the country with a cloud of darkness likely to hang over black South Africans for many months, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Inkatha president and KwaZulu Chief Minister, said in Soweto yesterday.
 Chief Buthelezi was addressing thousands of blacks who attended his "black unity" meeting at the Jabulani amphitheatre. He said that not even those blacks who were committed to peaceful change could be jubilant about the death of "our kith and kin."
 Those deaths, he added, were a result of the conflict existing in South Africa because of white intransigence.
 "This is completely unnecessary because if we, as South Africans, were to sit around a conference table as we have been pleading for decades, our brothers, who are now commit-

ted to violence, would not be in little camps in foreign lands on the continent of Africa.
 "The Maputo tragedy creates intense hatred, hardens feelings and makes reconciliation between black and white more and more impossible to realise," he added.
 It also demonstrated the dilemma blacks faced concerning participation in the Defence Force, Chief Buthelezi said.
 "I don't think there is a single one here among us who would be proud to have been part of the Defence Force that destroyed the lives of our brothers in Maputo. Is there anyone amongst us?" Chief Buthelezi asked and, in unison, the crowd cried "Oh, no."
 Chief Buthelezi said the violence involved in the present guerilla warfare had become a pattern "we face in our country so long as blacks are not given a chance to participate in decision-making and in sharing

power with whites.
 "I appeal to Mr Botha, the Prime Minister, to consider very seriously the options open to him. He can save this country from escalation of violence or continue, through the present policies, to stoke the fires of violence."
 Blacks neither felt nor shared the view with Mr Botha that communism was a threat to peace in the country. They believed that white racism, not communism, was the threat.
 "If there is a threat of communism at all, it is brought about by our oppression by white South Africa, our denial of human rights and dignity by white South Africa and their greed in hoarding the wealth of South Africa for whites only," Chief Buthelezi asserted.
 At the end of Chief Buthelezi's address, the huge crowd rose. They stood in silence for a moment, then broke into song, singing the African national anthem.

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 J H Rens
 B F McClelland
 Professor George Menzies Prize
 Awarded on results of final
 examinations to the best male
 student in Land Surveying or
 Civil Engineering.
 J H Rens

Raid into Mozambique a tragedy, says Buthelezi

SOWETO—The raid on the ANC bases in Maputo was a 'tragedy which will remain with the black community of South Africa for many months', Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in Soweto yesterday.

He told about 16 000 people at a prayer meeting that even those blacks who were committed to peaceful change in the country could not be jubilant over the death 'of our kith and kin as a result of the conflict which exists in our country because of white intransigence'.

'This is unnecessary, because if we as South Africans were to sit around a conference table as we have been pleading for decades, our brothers who are now committed to violence would not be in little camps in foreign lands where their vulnerability from the South African Defence Force's striking power has now been highlighted by the Maputo tragedy,' Chief Buthelezi said.

He said that kind of tragedy created intense hatred, hardened feelings and

made reconciliation between black and white 'more and more impossible to realise'.

Later he said: 'I appeal to the Prime Minister to consider very seriously the options open to him. He can save this country from the escalation of this violence, or continue through the present policies to stoke the fires of this violence by continuing to listen to the Right wing who do not want to share power with blacks.'

Chief Buthelezi said blacks did not feel that communism was a threat to the country. White racism, however, which was the core of the present policies of the Government, was a threat to both black and white.

'White intransigence, which has been displayed so blatantly during the No-Confidence Debate, is a concrete foundation to those imaginary communist encroachments that everyone is talking about.' — (Sapa)

© See also Page 7

'Bait for division,' says Buthelezi

No radical change in security for some and not others, says chief

Mercury Reporter

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, has recommended that a whole section of the Black Community Development Bill be amended. But this has not altered the attitude of the Chief Minister of Kwazulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, towards the proposed legislation.

Addressing a large Inkatha rally at Soweto, Chief Buthelezi reiterated his criticism of aspects of three Bills under consideration by Dr Koorhof. They are the Local Government Bill, the Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill and the Black Community Development Bill.

Chief Buthelezi said Dr Koorhof

had told him that he had recommended that the whole of Section 31 in the draft Black Community Development Bill be amended so as to give complete security for those blacks who had a right to be in the cities.

'But as long as there is security for some blacks and not others we do not see even that as marking any radical change,' he pointed out.

'An evil and divisive attempt is contained in the provision that makes it easier for some blacks to reside in the urban areas, and makes it even more difficult than ever before for those who come to the cities from rural areas to seek employment.'

Chief Buthelezi said, according to the Bills, blacks were categorised into those who were qualified and privileged to be in urban areas and those who were disqualified and unprivileged.

The idea that only blacks were divided into those who were qualified to be in any part of the land and those who were not qualified to be there, went against the grain and was completely unacceptable.

'The sting in the tail is that the temptation will be great for those who will be privileged, to regard those who are not qualified to be in these areas, not as their brothers and sisters, but as outsiders,' he added.

If blacks fell for this bait of division, this would amount to another retrograde step away from black unity.

Chief Buthelezi said the Koorhof Bills had, in many ways, been a disaster.

'While they are supposed to herald a period of reform as far as black mobility is concerned, they have, in fact, made the position of blacks much worse than ever before.'

Mr P W Botha's profound statements since he assumed office had been made inconsequential by his creation of the President's Council from which blacks, comprising more than 70 percent of the population, were excluded.

3/2/51
M/M

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Faction fight:

292 Zulus to

face court

RDM 4/2/81

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By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau

STARTLING reports of how hundreds of Zulu tribesmen rampaged through a rival tribe's villages searching for men to kill have been made by people in a remote part of KwaZulu.

At least 76 huts were burned and scores of others looted on January 22 before the police were able to restore order.

Hundreds of families have been left without shelter or food, clothing and blankets.

According to official information released after the incident, 80 policemen under Colonel J S Joubert moved into the area after the KwaZulu Government had asked the SAP to act following months of sporadic faction fighting.

They were reported to have arrested 295 men and confiscated 32 firearms.

The men later appeared briefly in the Tugela Ferry Magistrate's Court and were remanded.

A visit by the Rand Daily Mail to the area has revealed a pitiful situation with more than 1 000 people in desperate need of help.

A 75-year old woman, Mrs Jessie Sokela, who lost all her possessions when her hut was razed, said the trouble began last year when the chief of the Mabaso people was killed, al-

legedly by men from within his own tribe.

Mrs Sokela said she was shopping in Tugela Ferry on January 22 when she heard that an "army" of men from the neighbouring Mtembu and Majozi tribes were marching against the Mabasos. She rushed home.

"When I got there the army was starting the attack. They were smashing open houses, taking things out and setting huts alight. We women and children ran outside and tried to keep away because we were frightened, but they shouted it was the men they wanted to kill, not us," Mrs Sokela said.

Since the chief was killed the men of Estageni have expected a raid which would lead to their banishment, and have been hiding with relatives elsewhere.

The looting and burning stopped when the police moved in. They chased the tribesmen and arrested so many "that the jails of Pomeroy, Tugela Ferry and Greytown are full", Mrs Sokela said.

A man of the Mtembu tribe said he and fellow tribesmen were told by messengers from their chief to report to an area near Tugela Ferry on January 22. Those with firearms were told to take them along. His group was prevented from attending the meeting by the swollen Tugela River and had

to turn back.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said his Minister of Justice, Mr Jeffery Mthetwa, had been in the area for some time investigating the trouble and would report back as soon as he returned.

In reply to questions, an SAP spokesman said yesterday that on January 22 the area of the Sidakenis (Estageni) was searched for suspects and firearms after faction fighting in the area. When the police had completed their task, they went in pursuit of the Sidakeni impi.

While this action was in progress, an impi gathered and attacked and looted Sidakeni kraals. The police acted immediately and arrested 292 men, including 20 who were armed with guns. Twelve discarded firearms were also recovered, the spokesman said.

The arrested men would be charged with armed gathering, arson, theft and assault, and will appear in court today.

Meanwhile, the Church Agricultural Projects (CAP), which operates a self-help farming scheme in the area, has appealed for relief supplies to aid the destitute tribesmen.

Clothing, blankets, foodstuffs or cash should be sent to the Red Cross in Durban. They should be marked: "Tugela Ferry Relief".

(b) Owing to the extent of the investigation, formal charges have not yet been formulated.

(2) No. order has been restored but unless tribal disputes are resolved unrest can be expected to recur from time to time.

The Police are nevertheless doing everything within their power to control the situation.

Arts: Inquiry

*13. Mr. J. F. MARAIS asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether it is the intention to institute an inquiry into the (a) state of the performing arts, (b) state of the plastic arts and (c) adequacy of art education, in the Republic; if so, what matters will be included in such inquiry?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (People laid upon the Table and leave of House)

- (a) No, not as such;
- (b) yes; and
- (c) yes.

In this regard I refer the hon. member to a statement issued by me on 11 December 1980 announcing that the Government has decided to appoint a commission to inquire into and report on the promotion of the creative arts among all population groups in the fields of the literary arts, music and the plastic arts, and also to give attention to financial support to creative artists. The terms of reference will specifically include the following matters:

- (a) The fostering of an appreciation of art in the community by means of formal and informal education.
- (b) The introduction of creative artists and their works to the public, and the contribution that museums, libraries, performing arts councils, the radio

Items 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

*12. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) Whether there have been any acts in the Tugela Ferry district of Kwa-Zulu Natal since 1977 as a result of which (a) any persons have been arrested, and (b) any persons have been killed or injured;
- (2) Whether the Government is considering, if so, what steps are being taken to prevent the recurrence of such unrest?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND STATE AUXILIARY SERVICES (for the Minister of Police):

- (1) Yes.
- (a) 292.

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G L Cragg

Chief
 hits
 'no hope'
 debates in
 Parliament

African Affairs Reporter
 NEWCASTLE—Chief
 Gatsha Buthelezi, presi-
 dent of the Black Alliance
 and Inkatha, warned at the
 weekend that recent de-
 bates in Parliament had
 displayed the narrow-
 mindedness of white South
 Africa.

Speaking at the South
 African Black Alliance
 meeting here, the chief
 said: 'Looking at the de-
 bates which took place in
 Cape Town, there is noth-
 ing for our comfort.'

To me, the political nar-
 row-mindedness of white
 South Africa was displayed
 at its best through the spe-
 cious arguments that only
 underline the lack of po-
 litical statesmanship with-
 in the ranks of those who
 wield power.

There has yet been no
 evidence that such
 statesmanship, if it exists
 at all, is going to be used
 in the near future to re-
 solve our problems.

Action

I do not believe that the
 majority of Nationalists
 would start a palace revo-
 lution if the Prime Minis-
 ter attempted to put into
 action some of the
 "preachments" he has
 made since assuming
 office.

By dragging his feet as
 he did during the no-confi-
 dence debate, the Prime
 Minister seems to be in no
 mood at the moment to rid
 himself of the albatross
 around his neck.

There is every reason to
 believe that if he acted
 boldly he would still re-
 main Prime Minister of
 South Africa. He would
 salvage whatever still ex-
 ists of the white Christian
 commitment among a peo-
 ple often referred to as "a
 God-fearing" people.

The selfishness and fail-
 ure to recognise the image
 of God in black human be-
 ings makes such a descrip-
 tion just a little beyond
 our comprehension.

CHEM

Nm
1928/1 (107/3)

KDC not interested in blacks, claim

Mercury Reporter

A DIRECTOR of Church Agricultural Projects at Weenen, Mr Neil Alcock, has claimed that neither the former Bantu Investment Corporation nor the KwaZulu Development Corporation had been interested in the plight of blacks living in the Tugela Estates area of Northern Natal when he approached them initially.

Mr Alcock was replying to a statement by Mr Anson Lloyd, chairman of KwaZulu Agricultural Company, that it was a pity Mr Alcock and Mr Ray Swart, MP for Musgrave, had not approached the KDC about the situation before publicising it.

Mr Lloyd had written to The Natal Mercury, claiming that Mr Ray Swart had not been accurate when he claimed that the land, at present owned by the KDC, was being used for the

cultivation of cotton while people in the area were starving.

Mr Alcock said that a Dr von Marlow, head of the agricultural division of the BIC, had told him he was not prepared to discuss the Tugela Estates development.

Subsequently he had been in contact with Dr J M Erskine, assistant general manager (agriculture) of the KDC, about the matter.

'No one can say I did not try to work with them,' he added. 'I only turned to Mr Ray Swart when I could get no one else to meet the Africans.'

A joint committee of the Department of Co-operation and Development and the KwaZulu Government has been set up with a view to handing over fertile, arable land to residents of Tugela Estates for cultivation.

Germans may help plan KwaZulu's ecological future

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—West German researchers may become involved in planning a new ecological future for badly neglected parts of the KwaZulu-Natal region.

A leading German ecologist Professor Hartmut Bick arrives in South Africa today to investigate the possibility of German post-graduate students working for the Natal University-based Institute of Natural Resources (INR) which is taking an in-depth

look at the problems facing the region and possible solutions.

Prof Bick will confer with Prof John Hanks, director of the INR, and will 'see for himself' to what extent German organisations with whom he has contact can provide post graduate students to assist the INR, a spokesman for the Institute said yesterday.

Prof Bick heads the Council of Environmental Advisors to the West German Government and is

head of the Institute for Agricultural Zoology at Bonn University. He also serves on the the World Health Organisation's Expert Panel on Environmental Health.

Initial planning for the INR research, which has the blessing of both the KwaZulu and South African governments, is progressing well and details of exact areas of operation are expected to be announced within the next two weeks, the spokesman said.

Students expulsion not justified, rules Court

11/21/81
25/6
107

Court Reporter

A DURBAN judge has ruled that the expulsion of five matriculation pupils from the Dlangezwa High School at Empangeni in August last year following student unrest was not justified.

In a written judgment yesterday Mr Justice Howard confirmed an interim order, granted on October 27, against the school principal, the school's governing body and the Minister of Education and Culture of the KwaZulu Government following an application by the fathers of five expelled pupils, who were all boarders at the school.

In terms of the earlier rule the respondents were asked to show cause against orders setting aside the expulsion, reinstating the children as pupils of the school and facilitating their participation in the 1980 end-of-year examinations.

Opposed

The school principal, Mr Maurice Mlamuli Mzoneli, the school's governing body and the KwaZulu Government opposed confirmation of the rule.

In his judgment yesterday Mr Justice Howard said the pupils' expulsion was governed by regulations which directed that a

boarder could not be expelled without first considering evidence taken at an inquiry.

From the papers it was clear that the applicants' children were expelled without any inquiry being held and without their being afforded any opportunity to answer the charges of misconduct levelled against them by the three respondents.

Exceptional

The defence had argued that there were 'exceptional circumstances' arising from the fact that there was unrest at the school, boycotts of classes, pupil intimidation to participate in class boycotts and refusal by pupils to co-operate with the authorities in an investigation of their grievances.

The ZwaZulu Government had submitted under the circumstances it was 'virtually impossible' to hold an inquiry.

'In my opinion this submission is manifestly devoid of substance,' the Judge said.

Misconduct

There was nothing to prevent the authorities from informing the pupils of the misconduct charges against them and affording them an opportunity to answer those charges at a duly-constituted inquiry. If the pupils chose not to answer such charges or to participate in an inquiry they would have only themselves to blame.

'However, it was grossly irregular and manifestly unlawful to expell them without even informing them of the charges under investigation, let alone holding an inquiry as required by the regulations,' the Judge ruled.

Mr L. Gering and Mr P N Langa (instructed by K K Mhiyane & Co) appeared for the applicants. Mr M Grutter (instructed by the Deputy State Attorney) appeared for the respondents.

MSINGA:

smouldering

powder-keg RDM 11/2/81 107 of separate

development

CORDING to the KwaZulu Development Corporation, the Mzinga district is one of the homeland's areas of "exceptional scenic beauty".

That may well have been true 200 years before the white man's laws turned it into the human garbage dump it is today. Tens of thousands of desperate people have been crammed into an area that was considered by the white authorities to be the most populated more than a century ago — and the resettlement continues.

There is not much beauty on the rocky trail into the hills above Tugela Ferry. Too many cattle and goats have long since destroyed the ground cover. Downpours have sent torrents down the hillsides to gouge deep and ugly wounds in the earth. In the wet season precious topsoil turns the raging Tugela into mud.

On the hills and in the valleys thousands of tribesmen fight for living space, space to grow crops and to graze their stock, and as a last resort — when the squeeze becomes too great — they kill their neighbours to make more space.

Mzinga is the largest, most densely populated and probably the most neglected of KwaZulu's 11 districts. It is also one of the country's most violent areas and is a good example of the powder-keg threat rural poverty and land degradation pose to South Africa.

The district is ruled by the gun. "Faction fighting" has reached alarming proportions. According to a police spokesman the SAP are "continually occupied in the area in an attempt to reduce the fighting, but owing to the vastness and inaccessibility of the area, and the general attitude of the actions, (we) are finding it difficult to contain the position."

The clashes can generally be linked directly to land hunger. An authority on Zulu culture and on the Mzinga district in particular, Mr Jonathan Clegg of Wits University, said in a paper presented to an African studies seminar in Johannesburg in 1979 that "... wars between tribes over boundaries in Mzinga and Mpopofana became a means by which the chiefs would increase their constituencies and attempt to maintain their vanishing power base — their ability to provide land to their people."

Today, with many Mzinga men working in the cities and unable to return home periodically to settle disputes, "assassination squads" have been created to do the work for them.

"This little group of full-time professional 'fencers' are supported by a fund created by those men working in the city... and enables members of the district to fight 'by proxy' and keep their jobs," Mr Clegg said.

Although the scale of fighting has been reduced, the squads kill more people than would have died in big clashes because they are well armed, "highly mobile, small and ruthless." But the squads — strongly opposed by most of the older men — may be Frankenstein monsters, as Mr Clegg pointed out: "Another interesting observation by the older men of the regimental tradition of feuding is that the assassination squad stands to lose in a way if the feud comes to an end. They are being paid to fight and perhaps it is not in their interest to allow hostilities to cease."

The Mpopofana rural location mentioned by Mr Clegg sprawls along the border between Mzinga and white farms in the Weenen district and there are growing fears that the friction between the two areas may well result in a spark to ignite the powder-keg.

Mpopofana was fully populated in 1880. The Weenen magistrate at the time, Mr Peter Paterson, warned that there was no more room for the blacks who were, even in that day, being evicted from white-owned farms.

But resettlement continued. By 1895 there were 7 400 people at Mpopofana and today it is estimated that nearly 40 000 try to live there — and still evictions from white farms continue.

By contrast, in 1895 there were 517 whites in the Weenen district. In 1970 there were 676. Between 1970 and 1976 the average holdin on white farmers in the district increased

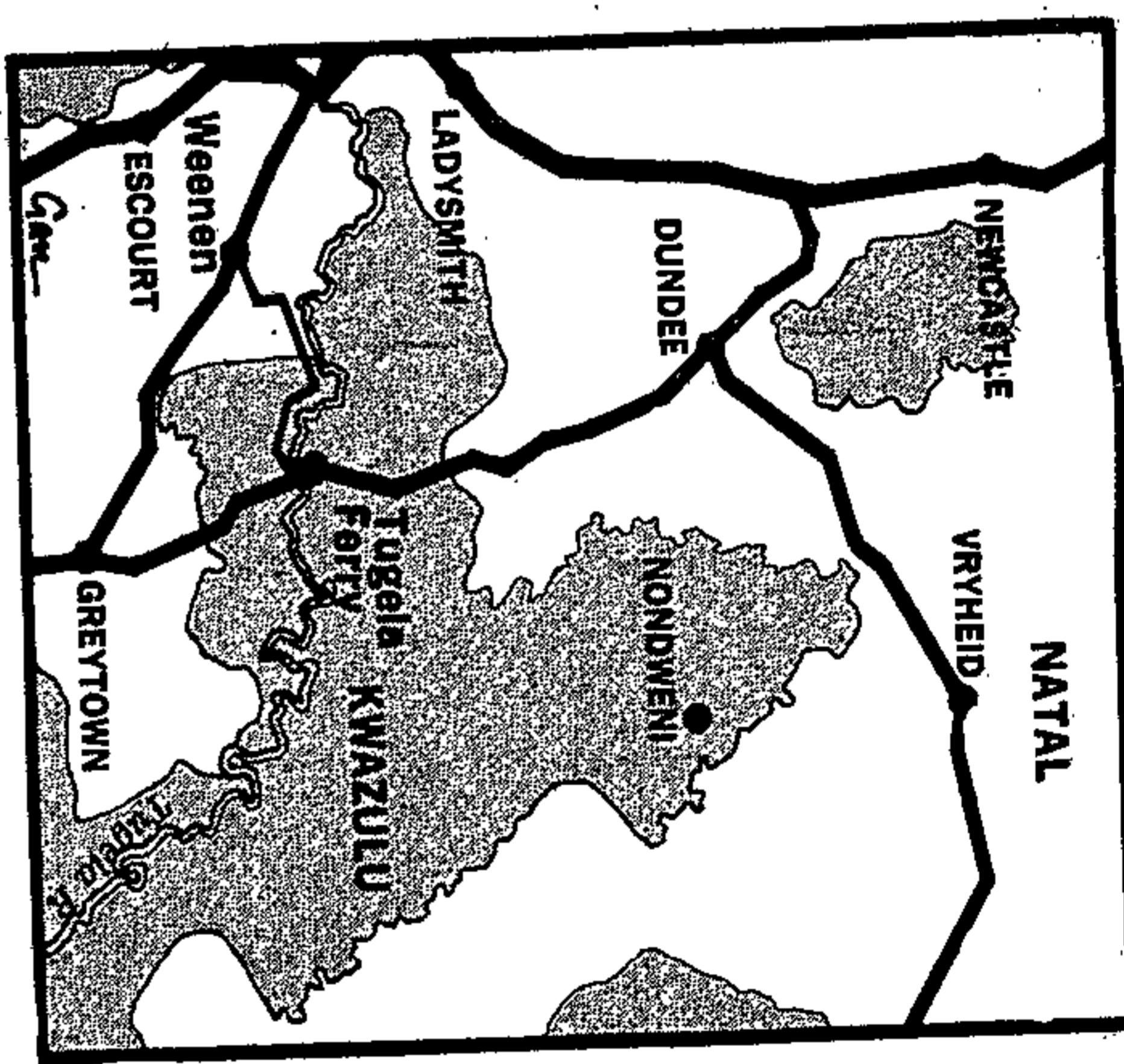
The Mzinga district of KwaZulu in the hills around Tugela Ferry has much in common with other neglected black rural areas in South Africa. The land is degraded in some parts beyond saving. It is over-populated, poverty-stricken and depressing. But above all it is a powder-keg waiting for the inevitable spark that will blast it from obscurity into headlines across the country. CHRIS FREIMOND of the 'Mail's' Southern Africa Bureau reports.

black farmers whose stock starve to death while over the fence on the white man's land good grazing goes uneaten. The border situation has become so desperate that Mr Neil Alcock, managing director of Church Agricultural Projects (CAP) which operates a self-help farming programme in the area, believes it is "close to tragedy".

But his efforts to solve the problems have met with little success. The gulf between officialdom and Mpopofana seems unbridgeable. Of immediate concern is the growing tension between white Weenen farmers and their black neighbours. Inevitably, black-owned stock has been grazing on white-owned land. White farmers either shoot trespassing animals or impound them and claim startlingly high damages fees to have them released.

The Weenen pound turnover increased from R2 800 in the 1976/79 year to nearly R35 000 the following year. Damages are paid to the pound and then transferred to the landowner on whose property the stock was trespassing. There have been allegations that some white farmers are making more money by impounding stock than by farming. The chairman of the Weenen and District Farmers' Association, Mr Joseph le Roux, has admitted that in some cases this could be true.

Due to their circumstances the people of Mpopofana have been unable to challenge the damages claims in court, but a lawyer who has done a preliminary investigation of complaints believes that in most cases the claims have been too high and



Last year one of the white farmers was convicted of trying to murder three black trespassers in December, 1978, by blasting them with a shotgun. He was fined R200 and given a 12-month suspended jail sentence. In passing sentence the magistrate took into account the uneasy border situation. The farmer told the court that he had been ambushed, shot at and threatened, fires had been deliberately started on his farm and fences had been cut.

In another case last year, the same farmer was ordered by a Supreme Court judge to pay R1 000 damages to a black man whose jaw he broke with a blow from his rifle barrel. In his defence the farmer said he was "driven almost to the end of my tether" by trespassers who unlawfully grazed their cattle on his land. He was forced to carry a gun wherever he went on the farm and said the police were "completely ineffective" to control the situation.

The KwaZulu regional director of agriculture, Mr Charlie Cuff, has told Mr Alcock that he has appealed to the white farmers of Weenen to "show restraint" in dealings with their black neighbours. However, Weenen farmers believe they are sorting out the problems. At an "historic" meeting in the local magistrate's court last year white farmers and their Zulu neighbours sat down to talk.

"It was truly an exceptional occurrence. We wanted to talk, state problems, listen, look for solutions, listen further," Mr Le Roux said. For some time there had been a "serious problem" between Zulu and white farmers along the KwaZulu border. "Fences are being cut, there is unauthorised grazing on (white) farms and incidents which, if not curbed, could lead to violence — and then it will be too late to talk," he said. The meeting was hailed as a breakthrough at the annual congress of the Natal Agricultural Union (NAU). Naulu, the publication of the NAU, said the initiative taken by the Weenen farmers held a "crucial lesson" for Natal.

"We can ignore it only at our peril," the magazine said. But the blacks took a different view. They were informed of the meeting by the police and went to Weenen expecting to discuss the evictions. The 300 Zulus who trudged across the veld to the courthouse resented the way they were treated at the meeting. They were seated across the room from the whites.

A senior tribesman, Mr Mtembu Goza, commented: "I have been at meetings with whites before and usually the whites shake hands with the chiefs and then sit mixed up together. They address the chiefs with respect as Indabazita. They never say: 'Stand up Simakade (Chief Simakade Mccunu of Mpopofana) what have you got to say?'"

The chances of solving the problems were remote. The gulf between black and white was too wide, perceptions were too diverse. The meeting was inconclusive, as was a second some weeks later. The Zulus refused to attend the third scheduled get together. To them the exercise had been a miserable failure.

One tribesman bitterly summed up the general feeling: "At the meeting the whites say we must discuss problems round a table. But when we meet them at the border fence they tell us they bought their land with blood and will shed blood again to keep it. They tell us their country will never be ruled by kaffirs."

Neil Alcock's efforts to stem the rising tide of anger have met with little success. For more than two years he has lobbied politicians, policemen, officials, farmers and lawyers. Investigations have been promised. Action has been promised. The potentially explosive nature of the situation has been acknowledged.

But in real terms nothing has been done. Misery and hopelessness continue to mingle with bitterness and anger. Within South Africa's present political framework it is unlikely that anything can be done. And so the powder-keg smoulders on...

Cattle died

and went on dying . . . the pain was beyond bearing'

was a man with a family when the draai came to make the years a circle without an end.

"The farmer had been paying us R5 for every six months," Ngulungu said.

"We told him we could not live on R10 for the whole year so we were sacked off the farm and many other kraals with us."

Love gives a man ownership. When Ngulungu's father knew he had lost his home on the mountain "his old age seemed to settle on him and he died. I was left alone to do the move."

On foot, over the veld,

The appalling human misery and suffering sweeping South Africa's forgotten rural areas was poignantly captured in this moving report by CREINA ALCOCK in the October, 1980 newsletter of the Church Agricultural Projects (CAP) which runs self-help farming schemes near Weenen in the Msinga district.

away from the mountain, through the fence that divides white farms from KwaZulu.

Close to the wire was the site for their new home, a dreary spot without shelter from the blowing dusts of the location.

The chief had said there was no more room for anyone, he was sorry, but an uncle agreed that nobody would notice if Mkonjiswa built close to his kraal.

"Four times were walked

from Umhlumba to the Location," Ngulungu said.

"It takes a day from here to there. In a day there is no chance of a second trip."

The family carried blankets, sleeping mats, pots, kets, carrying bundles of thatch from their roof, poles broken from old walls. They drove their four cattle and eight goats — which were to die, for the location was short of grass.

And when everything had been removed, Ngulungu stood in his yard for the last time and cut a branch from one of his father's ozi trees.

Then he carried it across his shoulder to the location, cut it into two and planted the pieces.

"When we came to this place," Ngulungu said, "I did not like it. Even though we had trees, I did not like it. But we have been here seven years now and slowly the trees have brought my father back to this place. When we left Umhlumba I knew I would never be allowed back to visit his grave, but his spirit is here now with his trees."

In March this year a line of surveyors' flags went up alongside Ngulungu's home.

"There's been a mistake with the fence," said the surveyors. "You will have to move."

While they were chatting they spotted the ozi trees.

"Don't move your trees," they gave some friendly advice. "You can get compensation for them. You can get paid."

"I am sorry they said that," Ngulungu could not hide his hurt. "I wish they had never talked about money."

A new fence began to follow the line of the surveyors' flags, but it sidestepped the Ngulungu's small hut. Mrs Ngulungu stacked a few more thornbushes around her tiny garden and went on tending her red-pepper bushes, her spinach and sweet potatoes.

And on a tin on a branch an orchid went on swinging to keep evil spirits from the home.

The ozi trees were in full bloom; each branch a froth of mauve blossom, when a police van drove to the fenceline on October 4 and two white policemen and a farmer got out.

Ngulungu was handed a torn scrap of paper, carelessly scribbled. It read: "Mkonjiswa Ngulungu. You have thirty (30) days in which to remove yourself, your family, your possessions, stock and kraals off Lilyfontein Farm. Signed P. B. Gill."

SPRING never came to Mpo-fana this year, but close to one shabby hut two wild gingers came into bloom. They seemed to be a mistake, cloudy mauve follies, bits of frippery ill-suited to the dilapidated veld.

Yet the gingers were tough. The dam dried up, splintering into grey flakes. Across the location dead thorn bushes spread in small white patches, like leprosy.

Cattle died, and went on dying until the death toll for October was the highest of the year. But the ginger trees kept on blooming, and when the flowers were over, green leaves sprouted in their place. For Mkonjiswa Ngulungu the pain was beyond bearing.

He was rolling rocks to block a donga when we found him, a tall man with quiet eyes, polite but indifferent. For five years he had been without a job. Now there was this work for the famine relief.

"My trees," he said. "I got them from Umhlumba." He stood with his back to the mountain almost as if the mountain was not there.

"Some things," he tried to explain later, hesitating at the effort of saying it at all, "some things hurt in a place one cannot talk about."

Mkonjiswa was a little boy chattering at his father's heels when he first climbed Umhlumba. The mountain rises more than 1 600 m, a bulky landmark that snatches at passing clouds. Although its slopes are eroded, pink watsonias clump in the rocks, while summer harebells dance among the grasses.

With its flowers, its mists and cold winds, Umhlumba is an island high above the surrounding thornveld. And for most of his life Mkonjiswa Ngulungu was an islander, living on Bellevue, a white farm that straddles the shoulder of the mountain.

"That day my father said we were going to fetch an ozi tree (a wild ginger)," Ngulungu said, "so we climbed up to the place where the ozi trees grew and together we cut a branch and carried it home."

"But I argued with my father, saying that no tree could grow without roots. And my father said: 'This tree is different.'"

"When we got back we cut the branch into two pieces and planted them and I kept watch and found that what my father said was true. The ozi grows without roots."

Over the next 30 years the slips turned into shrubs and the shrubs became leafy trees that shaded the yard. Then Mkonjiswa's father died.

"It was the time of the draai," he explained.

The draai, the turn, the continuous circle. It was the end of the six-month system. Iniquitous it was called and perhaps it was, but it served the white farmer and his workers. Six months the blacks stayed at home working for rent and six months they stayed in the city working for cash.

Mkonjiswa had started paying his six months as a herd boy of nine years old and he

Trespass: a white man's word that spells hardship

RAND DAILY MAIL, Wednesday, February 11, 1981

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IT TOOK a whole day to interview 28 people from Mpofana location in KwaZulu's Msinga district. They were just a sample of the anger and bitterness in that place.

In a quiet, unemotional way, they constructed a montage of the crises and tragedies that had become a way of life for those who border the white farms of Weenen.

Makekene Mcunu, the head of Chief Mcunu's indunas, lived on a neighbouring white farm until it was sold and the new owner started evicting black tenants and shooting trespassing livestock.

He was not evicted from the farm. He rejected an offer to stay and act as "policeman" to "arrest" trespassing stock of his fellow tribesmen.

"Since I have been living in the tribal area I, like everyone else, have been unable to keep my livestock off the white farms, particularly as the only water is on the 'white' side of the boundary fence," Mr Mcunu said.

Eleven of his cattle were impounded by a white farmer. He had to pay R202 to have them released.

Mamxedi Koza had three cattle impounded when they strayed onto a white farm to graze. She paid R61 to have them released. A week later her 15 goats were "arrested".

"I had to release them from the pound for R300. I paid this fine by selling two cows," she said.

Shisonka Conco had 14 cattle impounded. He paid R714 to have them released. He also produced the skins of 14 goats that had been shot while grazing on a white man's farm.

Burtwell Neunu paid R42 to have one of his two impounded cows released. He could not afford to have the second beast released immediately. When he had collected more money and returned to the pound two weeks later he had to pay R71 for the other animal.

A number of people alleged that when they went to have their goats released they were told that the animals had become infected with mange and had to be dipped and remain in quarantine for three weeks.

Gende Koza said: "When I went for my 12 goats after three weeks they said they wanted R400 for their release . . . I could not afford this and I left. I have never received a cent for my goats."

Citagele Conco had a similar story. The pound-keeper demanded R22 each for the release of six goats. She could not raise the money so she lost the animals without receiving compensation.

Two of Joseph Koza's cattle were shot dead by a white farmer while trespassing.

"My father removed the bullets from the beasts and took them to the chief who sent them to Ulundi. The chief said we would hear from the police, but we have heard nothing," he said.

Dumdpi Mcunu had six goats shot by a white farmer on whose land they were grazing.

A 60-year old grandmother, Mamcunu Ngululgu, alleged that she was assaulted by a white farmer while using the public path across his farm.

"I was returning from shopping and walking on the public road . . . he snatched my bottle of medicine from me and smashed it on the ground. He hit me with his fist below my right breast and I fell down. He took my crutch away with him. I crawled into the bush and searched for a piece of wood which I used to get home," she said.

Busewe Langa, 27, was washing clothes in a river just across the border on a white farm. A white man approached and told her to collect her things and leave.

While she was walking away, the man raised his rifle and shot a hole through the plastic bucket she was carrying on her head. Xanegele Langa was thrown into a dam when a white farmer caught her trespassing on his farm. When she got out he ordered her to climb into his truck and drove her to a distant corner of the property. She spent hours walking through the freezing winter night to get home.

Seven of Ndabazanantu Nchaba's goats were shot. A black employee of the white farmer who killed them came to his house and said: "My boss has shot your goats."

All the stories were similar. They alleged cruelty and depravation by whites. As far as they were concerned, white farms were "stolen" Zulu land. Separate development and trespass were words invented by the white man that spelled hardship.

Fencing off the people

107 S. Times 4/2/81
THE Government will erect a two-metre-high, 15-strand, barbed-wire fence running for about 20km to separate KwaZulu from two white towns.

The purpose is to create a buffer strip between KwaZulu and Amanzimtoti and Kingsburgh on the Natal south coast.

This follows a suggestion by Mr George Bartlett (NRP), MP for Amanzimtoti, that a farming fence should be erected to keep away straying cattle.

The fence is expected to be erected within four months, with the Government bearing the cost.

This week Mr Bartlett said that the suggestion had been made in the first place to keep the peace and not to create any racial friction.

But Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said he was "saddened by the erection of barriers between

says Buthelezi

By G. R. NAIDOO

people, as if we do not have enough of them already".

"The truth of the matter is that blacks are already overcrowded and there's a pressure on the land issue because of black dispossession," he said.

Mr Bartlett, however, explained that the problem started about three years ago when people were led to believe that there would be buffer strips to separate areas on a racial basis.

The residents of both Amanzimtoti and Kingsburgh were concerned when they realised that there was no buffer strip, and that the old main road was to be used as a barrier.

"The white residents of the area were concerned when KwaZulu residents began building shacks across the road. The Government had had discussions with KwaZulu about the establishment of a buffer strip, and KwaZulu said that there was no space for such a strip.

"During the severe drought of last year, cattle from KwaZulu were driven into the two white towns and began grazing in private gardens. The matter was raised in the two councils, but there were no by-laws effectively to control movement of cattle.

"Then the rabies scare became a reality and infected dogs began arriving in Toti and Kingsburgh from Umlazi.

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107 S. Times 15/2/81

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"Then the rabies scare became a reality and infected dogs began arriving in Toti and Kingsburgh from Umlazi.

Buthelezi denies note to Machel

RDM 16/2/81

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2/14

By JOSÉ CAETANO

PRESIDENT Samora Machel of Mozambique said at the weekend that since the South African raid last month into his country, his government had received many messages of "support and sympathy" — including messages from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Bishop Desmond Tutu.

But last night Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and leader of the Inkatha movement.

He said Mozambique wanted "peace and not war".

"We want peace, because peace enables us to work to better our lives and to eliminate hunger, poverty and sickness," he said. "But if one side wants peace, and the other doesn't, what is to be done? It is up to South Africa to decide if we are to live in peace, or we are to make war.

"We will leave the decision to South Africa. We are not afraid of war, because the entire Mozambican people, our independence, and our socialist country, are products of war."

There was surprise when eight Mozambique army officers — in handcuffs and irons — were brought on to the grandstand and presented by President Machel to the crowd.

He described them as "traitors and renegades".

President Machel described how the South African raid was carried out.

He said the South African troops crossed into Mozambique at Pangane, 11km south of the the Ressano Garcia border post, at 11pm on January 29. With their faces blackened, they travelled past Moamba in vehicles similar to the type used by the Mozambican army, and drove along the the main railway line to Maputo — thereby avoiding the big army base at Boane — to reach their targets in Matola.

After the attack they retreated back along the railway line — with air support — and recrossed the border at 5am on January 30.

● See Page 3

denied he had sent a message to President Machel.

And Bishop Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said he had not sent any message of support or sympathy to Mozambique.

"Perhaps I should have done so, but I definitely didn't. I don't know where he got my name," Bishop Tutu said last night.

Chief Buthelezi said: "I sent a message to a member of the ANC (African National Congress) executive in Maputo expressing concern about the strike on Mozambique, and expressing our sympathies for those who died.

"The South African Black Alliance also deprecated the the South African Government for allowing the bodies of the victims to be returned to this country for burial in their fatherland."

"I presume this message was passed on to President Machel."

President Machel called a mass rally in Independence Square, Maputo, at the weekend to "give details" of the South African commando raid on ANC-occupied houses at Matola last month.

Among those present was Mr Oliver Tambo, the ANC leader.

President Machel said that since the raid his government had received messages of "support and sympathy" from many nations, organisations and individuals.

Scrap Bills, says chief

16/2/81

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Mercury Reporter

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, would be well-advised to withdraw three new Bills dealing with black mobility until the Government was prepared to withdraw its influx-control measures in their entirety.

This point was made at the weekend by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, when he addressed the second meeting of the newly-created inner council of the central committee of Inkatha at Ulundi.

The Bills concerned are the Local Government Bill, the Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill and the Black Community Development Bill.

Chief Buthelezi said it might be better to withdraw the Bills altogether as long as whatever was contemplated as far as black mobility was concerned revolved around influx control.

Encouragement

When influx-control measures were abolished in their entirety there would be a real breakthrough in human relationships in South Africa.

I think Dr Koornhof deserves encouragement for being man enough to heed the message contained in the various comments on his Bills, which resulted in his withdrawing his Bills for further consideration.

He pointed out that the minister had stated in conversations with him that the Government was not prepared to withdraw influx control.

So I feel that any "doctoring" of influx-control measures in an attempt to make them more palatable to blacks can only discredit Dr Koornhof's integrity and whatever credibility he has among blacks.

He must understand that we know he has his heart in the right place, but that we know he is not the leader of the National Party or the Prime Minister of South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said.

Any efforts to "improve" influx control by making it more effective are much worse than retaining influx-control measures as they stand.

Buthelezi denies telegram to Maputo

DURBAN — Paramount Chief Gatscha Buthelezi said yesterday he definitely did not send a telegram to President Samora Machel after the South African raid into Maputo.

"I don't remember sending a telegram. My news have been very open about the raid," he said.

President Machel had said in Maputo on Saturday that among the many messages of "support and empathy" received by his government following the South African raid were

telegrams from Chief Buthelezi and Bishop Desmond Tutu.

The Mozambican President was addressing a mass rally called to "give details" of last month's South African commando attack on ANC-occupied houses in Matola. Among those present were diplomatic representatives stationed in the country and the leader of the African National

Congress, Mr. Oliver Otambo.

President Machel told the meeting Mozambique wanted "peace and not war because peace enables us to work to better our lives and to eliminate hunger, poverty and sickness. But if one side wants peace and the other doesn't, what is to be done?"

He added, to tumult-

uous applause: "We will leave the decision to South Africa. We are not afraid of war because the entire Mozambican people, our independence and our socialist country are products of war."

President Machel also announced that cities, towns and villages throughout the country would be divided into blocks to improve security and enable members of

the "vigilant groups" to detect any infiltrators or spies.

"Every building and house will be monitored," he said.

In a surprise development eight officers of the Mozambican army, in handcuffs and irons, were presented by the President, who described them as "traitors and renegades." Among them was a

lieutenant-colonel and the head of the office of the chief of staff of the Mozambican Defence Force.

During his three-hour speech, President Machel gave details of how the commando raid was carried out.

He said the South African troops had cross-

ed into Mozambique at Pangane, 17 km south of the Ressano Garcia border post, with their faces blackened, had travelled past Moamba in vehicles similar to those of the Mozambican army and driven along the main railway line to Maputo, thus avoiding the big army base at Boane.

After the one-hour attack the invaders retreated back along the railway line with air support, he said. — DDC

NM 16/2/81

107 258 50

African school results rejected

African Affairs Reporter
RESULTS in African schools which were rejected by parents, teachers and circuit inspectors will be returned to the Department of Education and Training on Wednesday for review.

The rejection of the examination results was described yesterday as 'historical' by an African educationist who said: 'It is a reflection on the Department of Education and Training which has for many years failed to correct the irregularities since it took over.'

The delegation from Umlazi is headed by Mr Winnington Sabelo, a mem-

ber of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, and Mr C G Mbongwe and the Rev I L Shembe.

In an interview with the Mercury yesterday Mr Sabelo said the KwaZulu Education Department had given a mandate to parents to go ahead and protest to the department in Pretoria.

A number of memoranda collected from teachers, pupils, parents, school principals and inspectors will be presented to the officials of the department. A senior official of the department will fly from Cape Town to meet the delegation in Pretoria.

Mr Sabelo told the Mercury that KwaZulu had done its best to monitor the smooth running of the examinations which could have been interrupted by school boycotts last year.

Not received

Because the examination results had been so poor, the boycotters were telling other pupils to boycott schools because the department was not prepared to educate the black child.

Meanwhile, some schools in Natal have not received their matriculation results although schools opened a month ago. The JC results were published by the department long after the schools opened.

Some results had to be telephoned to the schools after headmasters had made several appeals for their release.

The Natal Mercury

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1961

NOT SO SIMPLE

THE pass laws have for so long been one of the most visible and humiliating instruments of apartheid that one can readily understand the desire of blacks to get rid of every vestige of the hated system.

Thus as the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, goes back to the drawing board to review his three draft Bills dealing with black mobility, the advice to him from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is that he should withdraw influx control measures entirely.

Dr Koornhof has, equally understandably, indicated that the Government is not prepared simply to scrap influx control, though it is committed to removing 'hurtful discrimination' and relaxing controls in line with the recommendations of the Riekert Commission.

It is apparent that if the matter is not to remain deadlocked at this level there is an obligation on all concerned to give serious consideration to the social and economic as well as the political implications of influx control, both in the short term and the long term.

That these three aspects of the problem are inseparable has already been implied by Chief Buthelezi, who said recently that the greatest threat to the security of South Africa was going to come from 'the vast throngs of unemployed and disowned' living in squatter areas outside the cities. A similar warning has been voiced by

the Urban Foundation, which has urged that the only effective means of control is a rapid programme of rural development that would induce people to remain in the rural areas.

It must be remembered that the whole pass-law system as it has developed over many years is not the problem itself, but an attempt to deal with an underlying problem of haphazard and uncontrolled urban growth that is today assuming runaway proportions in many parts of the world, particularly the developing countries.

The assumption that urban living is the answer to population growth in under-developed regions is being increasingly questioned. Sound agricultural investment, which has been singularly lacking in most developing countries, brings returns as much as three times higher than costly investment in other sectors of the economy, according to a recent Worldwatch Institute report. Uncontrolled urban conglomerations are already showing signs of breakdown, with the poor in the towns having less to eat than their impoverished country cousins.

Laws alone will not halt the drift from the country to the towns, but those who are genuinely seeking solutions that are socially responsible as well as politically acceptable must acknowledge the complexity of the problem and realise that a sudden abolition of all forms of influx control is more likely to aggravate it than solve it.

Corporation Medals
 For the best student in each
 of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salmon

T J Cumming

D P Weeks

J H Rens

B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize
 Awarded on results of final
 examinations to the best male
 student in Land Surveying or
 Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
 Awarded to the student with the
 best classwork in Engineering

Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize

For the first year student

obtaining the highest average

mark.

G L Cragg

Argus 18/2/81
**Influx
 laws
 'no help'**

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Any attempt to 'doctor' influx control to try to make it more palatable to blacks would only serve to discredit the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, the Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said at the weekend.

Addressing the movement's inner council at Ulundi, he said black people appreciated that Dr Koornhof had his 'heart in the right place, but we know he is not the leader of the National Party or the Prime Minister of South Africa'.

The Minister deserved encouragement for being man enough to withdraw the three Bills dealing with the control of blacks because of strong opposition from black people.

Both the former Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, and Dr Koornhof had made it clear that they were not prepared to scrap influx control.

CREDIBILITY

'I feel that any "doctoring" influx control by an attempt to make it more palatable to blacks can only discredit Dr Koornhof's integrity and whatever credibility he has among black people.'

'Any efforts to "improve" influx control by making it more effective is much worse than retaining influx control measures as they stand.'

Chief Buthelezi said he believed that once people had been mobilised, it was necessary to motivate them to do practical things in order to engender a spirit of self-reliance.

STRATEGY

'We have never hidden our strategy that when we think we have reached the optimum level of mobilisation, we have to think seriously about mass action.'

He appealed to Inkatha members to make greater personal sacrifices for the movement.

'Sacrifice is meaningful to a deprived people only when they are prepared to sacrifice until it really hurts.'

In Inkatha's think tank

Lawrie Schlemmer is Professor of Development Studies at Natal University and a prominent social scientist, who now heads the Inkatha Institute, established by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

FM: How did you become involved with the Inkatha Institute?

Schlemmer: I got an invitation from Chief Buthelezi. I took it up because I have respect for his leadership. I think he is a sophisticated and shrewd politician and this is the kind of leadership SA needs. Secondly, I believe that an academic environment without some involvement with practical situations is sterile. Thirdly, I teach development studies at the university and the problems of this area, KwaZulu and Natal, where there is a close and dangerous juxtaposition of developed and underdeveloped economies, provides one with an opportunity to contribute in a direct way to their solution.

What is the role of the institute?

It will serve as a resource centre, a technical think tank for Inkatha on issues related to development. To give examples we shall concentrate on youth training, teacher upgrading, health education and ways of stimulating informal business sectors. On the socio-political side, we shall explore Inkatha's long held views that the options for peaceful change must be examined in depth. Strategies for change generally expressed have been emotional and superficial. Such approaches can be counterproductive. We shall carry out research for Inkatha with the aim of stimulating meaningful discussion.

Will this enable Inkatha to broaden its appeal?

That is not our role. We can't dictate policy; Inkatha is quite capable of making decisions. My contribution is purely technical.

To what extent should academics be



involved with social and political issues?

A distressing thing is that very few academics dirty their hands. They are totally uninvolved and contribute very little to the dynamics of the situation. This is more so with English-speaking academics; their Afrikaans counterparts are more involved. English academics should take note of this and be more active. Academics should serve as consultants, write articles, do community work — they should become more involved in the market place. This will make their courses relevant and the students more useful persons. A good example of academic involvement was in the early Seventies when some of them participated in the trade union movement and this has had meaningful results.

Won't greater involvement with pub-

lic issues affect their objectivity and merit? And would this not result in their becoming politically loaded, as with many Afrikaans academics whose thinking has shaped Nationalist policies?

It is not true that Afrikaans academics operate within a government framework. There are many of them who now work outside it. Also it is not political loading to work in a particular direction. Any attempt to discourage a specific political orientation is counterproductive. Democracy requires a diversity of views and activities; it's important that everyone gets involved in all activities. I believe in free enterprise — people should do what they like and what is profitable.

You said that KwaZulu-Natal provides a challenge to the problems of bridging the development gap. Could you elaborate?

The problems of closing the gap are well nigh impossible, as experience in the rest of the world has shown. But SA is in a much better position to succeed. Firstly, it is one economic region. The proximity is conducive to direct benefits from the developed sector flowing to the underdeveloped, unlike France, for example, which would like to help a West African country — the distances involved make it more difficult. SA's dynamic economy gives us a better chance. Secondly, the political implications of the gap make it absolutely necessary for SA to eliminate pools of poverty. KwaZulu-Natal is a microcosm of southern Africa and southern Africa in turn is a microcosm of the world.

What are the chances of KwaZulu's and Natal's economic interests co-operating towards at least reducing the gap and generating overall development?

They are excellent. The Buthelezi Commission is intended to look into that.

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(4.2) Direct operating costs

Since no separate input costs are kept for comparison of expenditure can only be cr 4,2 the notional average cost per outpatient by input category. For Groote Schuur, West Hospitals, the figure is biased upwards expenditure is divided as if all patients so the overheads of all specialized equipment maintenance of large buildings, operating and the labour costs of a twenty-four are attributed to outpatients, whereas in into the calculation. Since it is not amount of these costs is, it is not possible cost figures. The total cost at the D any of the other hospitals, as is the cost for pharmaceuticals, which is higher than Hospitals. All Provincial Hospitals are drugs may be prescribed at these hospital drug stocks. Hospitals keep their drugs a list is approved and held by hospital equivalents. Group A, teaching hospitals: Prescribed drugs which are not available experimental and considered to be necessary ordered specially after approval by the medical superintendent. Groote Schuur

National per patient expenditure calculated

Day Hospitals: Expenditure from CPA

Total outpatient attendances

Other hospitals: Expenditure from CPA

Calculated total units

on the assumption 3 outpatients

as one inpatient.

Schedules refer to Director of Hospital

NATAL FM 22/2/80

Solution finding

(107)

A need for some form of political dispensation to accommodate more balanced economic growth in Natal and KwaZulu is suggested by evidence led to the Buthelezi Commission. The Commission recently spent four days in Durban studying fact papers related to socio-economic, political and constitutional aspects of the two areas.

Predictably, the economic data presented to the Commission, drawn up by Natal University professor Jill Natrass, shows immense differences in productive capacity (measured by distribution per head of gdp) and income distribution per head between Natal and KwaZulu. In the richest areas of Natal, estimated gdp per head last year, at 1975 prices, was R1 570 in Durban, R1 110 in Richards Bay and

R1 010 in Newcastle. By contrast, from 1976-80, KwaZulu, with 56% of the region's total population, generated just 6% of output. And gdp per head in KwaZulu is estimated last year at R72.

Per head income distribution estimates are less extremely imbalanced as migrant remittances, earned in Natal, count as income in KwaZulu. In Durban, average annual income is put at R1 590, and in Richards Bay and Newcastle at R1 000. In Kwa Zulu, average incomes are about R200.

Spending patterns further underline the concentration of resources in Natal as out of every R6 of income derived in KwaZulu, R5 is spent in Natal. And with potential purchasing power in KwaZulu last year at about R670m, private sector production there was just R128m.

At the same time it was noted that the Natal economy is dependent on labour from KwaZulu and, indeed, that although population figures are incomplete, burdened as census taking is by political considerations, there is hardly a magisterial district in Natal which does not have a black majority.

Two implications arising from these perspectives, says commission chairman Deneys Schreiner, and on which the Commission will need more information and advice, are:

□ The need for a political accommodation which fosters the common economy of Natal and KwaZulu and which will tackle the large disparities in wealth distribution between the two.

□ Devising ways and means to develop capital resources and redistribute income to the poorer areas. One method could involve returning a proportion of the income produced by labour in the richer areas to the poorer districts, with a view to boosting educational skills and infrastructural development.

Meanwhile, in an address last week to the northern Natal Chamber of Industries, FCI executive director Johan van Zyl analysed government thinking on industrial decentralisation in Natal.

Crucially, the emphasis is now on developing existing industrial metropolises rather than encouraging industrial activity in or next to the homelands to conform with apartheid-delineated political boundaries. By bringing people to infrastructure instead of the reverse, the new thinking stands a much better chance of success.

21/2/81 (107)

'Look ahead' KwaZulu is told

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Department of Co-operation and Development is prepared to consider further financial aid to KwaZulu for drought relief projects.

This was said at Ulundi yesterday by Mr J J Wentzel, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, when he met the KwaZulu Cabinet.

Mr Wentzel said he had asked the KwaZulu Government to formulate a reconstruction plan and had offered technical assistance from his department.

He said that a long-term drought rehabilitation plan would have to pro-

vide for the elimination of certain undesirable practices of KwaZulu farmers. These practices had intensified the severity of the effect of the drought.

'Now that the drought has been broken, the time has come to look ahead. This, in fact, is the main purpose of my visit,' he said.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said the Laingsburg tragedy had overshadowed the serious effect of the drought on blacks in those parts of KwaZulu where the drought had been severe.

While the public in general had been

generous in giving donations to the poorest among the poor, the effect of the drought on the people of KwaZulu had now paled into insignificance since the Laingsburg tragedy.

He said that the people of KwaZulu had been moved from areas where they had been able to plough and dumped on almost semi-arid pieces of land where they could neither rear stock nor plough.

Even farms bought by the Black Development Trust for the purpose of passing them on to KwaZulu had not been transferred, he said.

Chief Buthelezi is not guilty of opportunism

107
RDM
23/2/81

AFTER arguing his case against the Maputo Raid fairly objectively, your correspondent Samkelo Khumalo suddenly accuses Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of being opportunistic (RDM Feb 5).

One would have expected Mr Khumalo to know that Chief Buthelezi's political stature as well as Inkatha's influence have grown over the years not because of, but in spite of, the "exiled organisations". For many years vitriolic and blatantly false accusations have been directed at Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha by the so-called exiled organisations.

Yet in spite of all this Inkatha continues to rank as the biggest ever black liberation movement that South Africa has seen.

If Mr Khumalo had attended the Inkatha rally in Soweto, he would have seen an historic

spectacle: for 30 minutes, about 30 000 (not 15 000 as the Press has claimed) black people from all walks of life were able to unite in a moving tribute to fellow countrymen who had fallen in the struggle. The fact that this was possibly the only mass memorial service that these fellow countrymen would have in the land of their birth, for which they sacrificed their lives, did not pass unnoticed by the thousands of people who participated in the service.

That Chief Buthelezi happened to play a leading role in this service had absolutely nothing to do with "being opportunistic". The Maputo Raid coincided with his visit to Soweto and since Chief Buthelezi happens to be the only black leader in South Africa capable of drawing about 30 000 people to a political rally (and

not a feast) and keep them there for about 10 hours without a break, Mr Khumalo should be grateful to Chief Buthelezi for inviting thousands of people to join him in the memorial service.

It is clear that if black liberation were to be achieved tomorrow, Mr Khumalo would only accept it if only he and his political pals were involved in bringing it about. This would of course ensure that they would then be installed in positions of power to the exclusion of all other blacks who contributed to the struggle.

That to me, is political opportunism of the first order and I dare say that with such opportunists roaming the political scene and confusing the oppressed black people, the black man can forget about any chances of liberation in the

foreseeable future.

At its recent meeting in Newcastle, the South African Black Alliance, of which Chief Buthelezi is chairman, passed a resolution condemning the fact this Government had turned down a request that the bodies of the black South Africans killed in Maputo should be returned for burial on South Africa soil. The alliance also undertook to lodge a strong protest with the International Red Cross and other relevant organisations.

Chief Buthelezi will continue to work through Inkatha for the total liberation of the black people in this country. The only reward he would be grateful to receive is the achievement of black liberation in South Afrika. — DR OSCAR D DHLOMO, Secretary-General, Inkatha, Ulundi.

CIVIL

Malan Chemical Engineering
Medals
For the best student in each of the following years:-

Second Year (Bronze Medal)
A H Dabrowski

Third Year (Silver Medal)
C L E Swartz

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
L Flach

Malan Prize for the most Improved First Year Chemical Engineering Student
K W Strickland

S A Institution of Chemical Engineer's Silver Medal

For the best performance in project, design and practical courses over the 4-year curriculum.

P M Salmon

CHEMICAL
(Continued)

Govt agrees after protest to check Umlazi exam results

African Affairs Reporter

THE Department of Education and Training in Pretoria has agreed to have all the Junior Certificate results for Umlazi circuit re-checked following protests by parents that the failure percentage was unusually high. Mr G Engelbrecht, chief public relations officer for the department, said yesterday.

Mr Engelbrecht emphasised that the examination scripts would not be re-marked but that the department would re-check marks to determine if the correct marks were entered in the right

schedules. He did not say when the final results would be released.

Last week a delegation sent to Pretoria by parents met Mr G J Rossouw, director-general for the department, and outlined reasons why the J.C. results were not acceptable to parents. They requested the department to review the whole marking system.

The delegation told Mr Rossouw that of the 193 candidates who had written the Zulu exam paper only two had passed. When school principals had queried the department it had been discovered that 83 had passed.

Meanwhile, the whole of Umbumbulu circuit has not received their matric results. Mr Engelbrecht assured the Mercury yesterday that they would be posted to schools this week. There would be no re-check of marks for matric results.

The department has announced that the examination fees for J.C. and matric will be raised next year — matric from R10 to R20, and J.C. from R8 to R16.

A spokesman for the department said the fees will be raised because of expenses incurred in printing exam papers and money paid to the markers.

© See Editorial Opinion

24/2/81

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Blacks on their own, says Chief Buthelezi

Mercury Reporter

BLACKS in South Africa were very much on their own in the liberation struggle, according to the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Speaking at an Inkatha meeting at Dlangezwa, Chief Buthelezi said no single country had taken a bold practical stand against the South African strike on ANC bases. This, in his opinion, amounted to an infringement of the territorial integrity of Mozambique.

'On the other hand, not a single country has as much as threatened, let alone actually taken, retaliatory action on behalf of the external mission of the African National Congress,' the Chief Minister added.

Strategic minerals

He said blacks in South Africa would have to learn more than ever before that they would resolve their political problems in South Africa by their own efforts, whether this was by force of arms or through peaceful means.

The possession of strategic minerals by South Africa was a factor which should make it clear that expectations from the international community should never be unrealistic or too big.

'The manner in which the Namibian situation remains unsettled also emphasises just how difficult it is for the international community to intervene directly,' he pointed out.

'I have often wondered whether, if blacks were mowed down with guns on a larger scale than we saw in Sharpeville in 1960 and Soweto in 1976/77, we could expect more than just the strong protests at the United Nations and other international forums. From past experience, I would not expect any direct intervention of any sort,' he said.

Homeland mission causes red faces

Own Correspondent

DUBLIN. — A most secret delegation from BophuthaTswana flew into Dublin last Friday and departed as secretly yesterday. Their mission was to recruit teachers for their republic and to make business contacts — one-armed bandits from Ballymount, Dublin, already go to BophuthaTswana, but via Australia or Britain, not direct from Ireland.

But the little delegation caused a few red faces in Dublin. The Irish Republic doesn't recognise BophuthaTswana and these men were travelling on South African passports anyway. To make matters worse, they had holiday visas and yet were on a work trip.

A spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Ministry said hesitantly: "Well, yes, I did hear something of such a delegation but I've rather pushed it to one side."

The funniest side is that the delegation didn't need visas to visit the Republic of Ireland for a holiday.

A E & C I Prize

L Menegaldo

Drawing.

Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering
Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

J H Rens

Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.
Professor George Menzies Prize

B F McClelland

J H Rens

D P Weeks

T J Cumming

P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

CHEMICAL

Black communities; removal
11/10/53 20/2/54
200. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether the Black communities at
(a) (i) Matiwane's Kop, (ii) Jonono's
Kop, (iii) Lusitania and (iv) the
Driefontein complex of farms, at
Ladysmith, (b) Tembalihle, Estcourt,
and (c) Kwapitela, Himeville, are
going to be removed; if so,
- (2) (a) how many people are involved in
each place and (b) (i) where and (ii)
when will each community be re-
settled;
- (3) whether arrangements have been
made to inform these communities of
the Government's intentions; if so,
what arrangements?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1)(a) to (iv), (b) and (c). Yes it is the
intention of the Government to re-
settle the communities of the areas
concerned.

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THURSDAY, 26

(2) (a) Matiwane's Kop	12 502
Jonono's Kop	1 701
Lusitania	1 827
Driefontein complex	70 980
Tembalihle	5 000
Kwapitela	630

- (b)(i) and (ii). The Black communi-
ties of Matiwane's Kop, Jono-
no's Kop, Lusitania and the
Driefontein complex will be re-
settled on compensatory land in
the district of Ladysmith.

The resettlement area for the
people of Tembalihle has not yet
been identified.

It is intended to resettle the
non-landowners of Kwapitela on
the farm Compensation in the
district of Impendle. Compensa-
tory land for the registered own-
ers of Kwapitela has also not yet
been identified.

No fixed dates for the pro-
posed resettlements have yet been
determined and will only be
arranged after the necessary
facilities and services have been
provided on the compensatory
land and settlement areas applic-
able.

- (3) Meetings have been convened with
certain of the communities to discuss
the proposed resettlements with
them. The Government of kwaZulu
will also be consulted and my Depart-
ment is already busy to negotiate
with kwaZulu.

MAC

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1/3/81



page 1

Chief Buthelezi and Dr Lawrence McCrystal in happier times

GETS

S. Tribune
1/3/81

THE

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PUSH

BUTHELEZI FORCES TOP ECONOMIST TO QUIT THE KDC

By Peter Davis

KWAZULU'S chief economist and development officer, Dr Lawrence McCrystal, has cut all ties with the homeland after he had been asked to resign as chairman of the KwaZulu Development Corporation.

Dr McCrystal said this week he had been shocked and hurt when he was phoned by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and asked to resign as head of the KDC.

"Apparently Chief Gatsha Buthelezi contacted Dr Koornhof and told him I was no longer acceptable because of my place on the President's Council," Dr McCrystal said.

In a terse statement through his secretary, Chief Minister Buthelezi said he was sorry to lose the services of Dr McCrystal, but his resignation was inevitable in view of the ambiguity which his part on the President's Council would create in the light of the KwaZulu Government's well-known attitude against the President's Council.

Dr McCrystal said he had known of the moves to get rid of him for some time.

Dr McCrystal said he had known of the moves to get rid of him for some time.

"It still came as a shock to me because I thought I could put it to bed. Obviously I could not."

Besides resigning as chairman of KDC, Dr McCrystal has also resigned from the Buthelezi Commission investigating the relationship of Natal and KwaZulu, the KwaZulu Planning and Advisory Committee, which has an important influence on the Cabinet and the many other committees and organisations dealing with a variety of matters in KwaZulu.

"It is the end of an era for me," Dr McCrystal said. "I am hurt I have spent 10 years of my life at considerable personnel expense treading deep footsteps into the earth of KwaZulu and its development.

"I constantly fought to make things happen because there was a lot of inertia and for years nothing had been done.

"I battled to change people's attitudes and get the Government to see new light.

"I am committed to building bridges between different communities. As a Christian, this is an essential part of my philosophy. Now I am shattered to find a door is closed on this bridge building and the abutment I was building between KwaZulu and the President's Council has been knocked down.

"I am shattered that the KwaZulu leadership does not see the value of the President's Council and seek to use it instead of closing the door.

"Now that link between the President's Council, KwaZulu and the Buthelezi Commission is gone. I tried to save it, but I couldn't.

"Human bonds are not visible, but they are vital. Now bonds which took me 10 years to build have been broken — to achieve what?"

Dr McCrystal said he was succeeding in keeping away from confrontation and ensuring that attitudes did not harden.

"Now I am leaving the job half undone and that hurts. I had to resign from all the other bodies, because if the KwaZulu leadership wanted me, they would have resisted the pressure to get rid of me."

Dr McCrystal said he had joined the President's Council knowing it would possibly prejudice his links with KwaZulu, but believing the KwaZulu leadership would be pragmatic about the issue.

"This was in fact indicated to me by one of the leaders, who said it would be better to have a friend in the council than an enemy. I certainly did not expect to be put on the line."

In spite of the uproar over the decision to keep blacks off the President's Council, Dr McCrystal said he agreed with the decision.

"The role of the President's Council is to bridge gaps between different communities. If we were to be concerned with the issues of the black community, we would never get around to the coloureds and Indians.

"The relationship between the white, coloured and Indian communities is complex and it will require much wisdom to satisfy all concerned, but if we had to deal with the black community at the same time, this would widen the problem instead of reducing it to a manageable size."

Dr McCrystal said there were many fundamental differences between the white, coloured and Indian communities and the black community such as the land tenure system and the legal system and this would have to be tackled on its own.

COMMENT

POLITICAL comment in this issue, unless otherwise stated, is the responsibility of Ian Wylie. Political headlines and posters by John Hendry. Both of 85 Field Street, Durban.

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1/3/81

KDC

RDM 2/3/81

chief

(107)

forced to quit

Political Reporter

DR LAWRENCE McCrystal has been forced to resign as chairman of the KwaZulu Development Corporation, following pressure from KwaZulu Ministers who were embarrassed by his membership of the President's Council.

Dr McCrystal, the territory's chief economist and development officer, reportedly quit after a request from the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday Dr McCrystal had consulted the KwaZulu Cabinet before he had accepted the invitation to join the President's Council.

"Each one of our Ministers expressed himself as being embarrassed should Dr McCrystal accept the invitation, in view of our attitude to the President's Council.

"Despite that, he still joined the council."

Chief Buthelezi said that, subsequently, he raised the issue with Dr Koornhof as pressure mounted for Dr McCrystal's resignation from the KDC.

Chief Buthelezi and members of Inkatha and the SA Black Alliance — two movements he leads — have been scathingly critical of the President's Council and those who accepted service on it.

Dr McCrystal could not be reached for comment yesterday, but the Sunday Tribune quoted him as saying he had cut all ties with the homeland, and that he had been shocked and hurt when he was phoned by Dr Koornhof.

He has also reportedly resigned from the Buthelezi Commission probing the relationship of KwaZulu and Natal, from the KwaZulu planning and advisory committee and from other KwaZulu-linked bodies.

TABLE 4

Distribution of farms by number of sheep (x) and size of permanent male labour force (y)

Buthelezi asked for McCrystal to resign

2/3/81

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Mercury Reporter

THE chairman of the KwaZulu Development Corporation, Dr Lawrence McCrystal, has resigned from the corporation at the request of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi who believes Dr McCrystal is no longer acceptable because he is a member of the President's Council.

Dr McCrystal confirmed this from his home in Durban yesterday and added that he was approached about three

weeks ago by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and asked to resign after Chief Buthelezi had contacted Dr Koornhof.

Dr McCrystal has also resigned from the Buthelezi Commission investigating the relationship of Natal and KwaZulu and the KwaZulu Planning and Advisory Committee.

He said yesterday that he had discussed with the KwaZulu Cabinet his intention to join the President's Council and was told 'the people would have difficulty understanding his move.'

'I thought the KwaZulu leadership would be pragmatic and not ideological about the issue and left it at that,' Dr McCrystal said.

He added that two senior people in KwaZulu leadership had told him 'it would be better to have a friend in the Cabinet than an enemy.'

Asked why he joined the President's Council knowing it could prejudice his links with KwaZulu, Dr McCrystal replied:

'Basically I am a builder of bridges between different communities and I use all opportunities to do this. The President's Council is one of reconciliation and is a bridge. I am a dialogue man, a reconciliation man and a peace talker. That is why I joined the council.'

Dr McCrystal was appointed as a member of the council on October 2 last year and his position took effect from January this year.

He was 'shattered' the KwaZulu leadership did not see the value of the President's Council and 'seek to use it instead of closing the door'

No. sheep No. Men	Number of sheep (x)				Total No. of farms
	0 - 999	1000 - 1999	2000 - 2999	3000 - 4999	
0 - 2	4	3	2	1	10
3 - 4					1
11 - 12					1
> 12			2		4
					1
					2
					2
					1
					32

TABLE 2.

TOTAL POPULATION (COLOURED AND AFRICAN), NUMBERS 'NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE', NUMBERS IN THE 0 - 14 AND ≥ 65 AGE GROUP, BY REGION, TWO ECONOMIC REGIONS, 1970.

	Total (a)	Not econ. active (b)	% n.e.a. (c)	Total a'	Aged 0-14 & ≥ 65 (d)	% (c)	Shortfall (a)-a'	Aged 0-14 > 65 f=e. (a-a')	Total aged 0-14 & ≥ 65 (g)	N.e.a. less those aged 0-14 & ≥ 65 (b) - (g)
Econ. region 11.										
Coloured men:	35 817	19 720	55,06	35 450	18 500	52,19	367	192	18 692	1 028
women:	35 817	28 762	80,30	35,290	18 480	52,37	527	276	18 756	10 006
African men:	4 838	1 598	33,03	3 880	1 160	29,90	958	286	1 446	152
women:	3 213	2 297	71,49	2 500	1 100	44,00	713	314	1 414	883
Econ. region 13.										
Coloured men:	32 612	19 648	60,25	32 560	17 800	54,67	52	20		
women:	34 620	27 542	79,56	33 600	17 300					
African men:	47 040	25 380								
women:	47 767	33 865								

McCrystal quits KwaZulu jobs ^{DD 2/3/81} (107)

DURBAN — The chairman of the KwaZulu Development Corporation, Dr Lawrence McCrystal, has resigned from the corporation at the request of the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who said Dr McCrystal was no longer acceptable because he was a member of the President's Council.

Dr McCrystal confirmed this from his home here yesterday and added that he was approached about three weeks ago by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and asked to resign after Chief Buthelezi had contacted Dr Koornhof.

Dr McCrystal has also resigned from the Buthelezi Commission, investigating the relationship of Natal and KwaZulu, and the KwaZulu Planning and Advisory Committee.

He said he had discussed with the KwaZulu cabinet his intention to join the President's Council and was told "the people" would have difficulty understanding his move.

"I thought the KwaZulu leadership would be pragmatic and not ideological about the issue and left it at that," he said.

Sources: a) & b): a' & d:

Population Census, 6 May 1970; Sample Tabulations: Bantu: Age, Occupation, Industry, School, standard, Birthplace, Report No. 02-02-02.

KwaZulu opposes removals

18/8/81

African Affairs Reporter

THE KwaZulu Cabinet has come out against the removal of people in Matiwaneskop near Ladysmith after a meeting at Ulundi with Mr J J G Wentzel, Deputy Minister for Co-operation and Development, and Mr P N Hansmeyer, Commissioner-General for the Zulus.

The discussions were held because of representations to the Director-General of Co-operation and Development by Dr Frank Mdlalose, KwaZulu's Minister of the Interior.

A proposal for the forma-

tion of a steering committee on which the KwaZulu Government would be represented will be submitted to the KwaZulu Cabinet. The committee will investigate the development of Matiwaneskop so that the living conditions can be improved through better work opportunities.

The KwaZulu Cabinet approved of participation in the steering committee, provided it was not interpreted as an acceptance of the removal of Matiwaneskop people and that the expropriation notices already issued be withdrawn.

Certainly a man's
red not only in terms
of their accept-
rage worker were to
skim milk a week,
stall price of skim
ash wage (about R8,70).
acceptable to him
d have difficulty

It seems that the question of cash and kind wages needs

and it was not always easy to answer them.

happy to provide several examples of this sort of situation
and have more left to feed his family. Most farmers were

proportion, and no more, on the lounge suites, tobacco, etc.,
higher wages the selfish worker would spend the same

a difficult position. He sees no guarantee that if he paid
however barely, and sees that family under-nourished, is in

a cash wage sufficient for a worker to feed his family,
page 55-56 below) but it is true that the farmer who pays

wages paid by the farmers to these rightless women (see
This argument might seem a little hollow in view of the

and that he could not be relied on to respect them.

farmers argued that his wife and children also had rights
entitled to stop him, certainly not his employer. But the

drink instead of on food, that is his right and no-one is

to spend his money on lounge suites, radios, tobacco or

'KDC chief knew PC seat was unacceptable'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The former chairman of the kwaZulu Development Corporation, Dr Lawrence McCrystal, was told by each member of the kwaZulu Cabinet that it was totally unacceptable that he should accept nomination to the President's Council.

This was revealed today by kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who was commenting on Dr McCrystal's resignation as chairman of the KDC.

Dr McCrystal was asked to resign by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, after being told by Chief Buthelezi that Dr McCrystal was no longer acceptable because he had joined the President's Council.

"Each individual member of the Cabinet told him in clear terms that it was unacceptable that he should join the council and remain on as chairman of the KDC," Chief Buthelezi said.

Chief Buthelezi said he wished to point out that Dr McCrystal had resigned as chairman of the Council of the University of Zululand on his own initiative, after his appointment to the President's Council.

"He must have known that he would be harassed by the students, who would not have accepted him following his appointment to the PC.

"If this is the reaction of students who don't represent anybody, surely the situation would be very

much worse for us who are elected by the people," Chief Buthelezi said.

Commenting on a statement by Dr McCrystal that he was "shattered" the kwaZulu leadership did not see the value of the President's Council, Chief Buthelezi said: "That is a most extraordinary statement.

"Must we accept our own rejection? The exclusion of blacks from the council is a move to remove them from the body politic."

10

(v) Comprehensive funding is the pole in its essentials. This has become both the original objective of the 1946 Bill, financial means, and of residence or in 1978: 69). No access for individual financial contributions were 80% central & contributions, and spectacles and den For 1974 an official "public funds" and (OHE 1976: 11).

At the present time enact more comprehensive. Virtually all suggestions of federal financing the only unifying Health Security placed in the program jointly through eligibility is widespread and there care would be for paying providers. Other illustrations with taxation as source of financing interesting variations 89% respectively end of the spectrum insurance in Hungary.

is universally free, but surprising features are

(iv) National health insurance systems financed either through or with the assistance of the public sector for all or designated target groups in the total population are an identifying feature of late capitalism in its welfare state form. This category merges at the edges with (v) below, but if the "insurance principle" is to have any meaning at all it is necessary to keep it distinct. The purpose of health insurance is to prevent or compensate large financial losses that take place with relatively low probability through serious or lengthy illness. But originally, to be eligible for this coverage the subscriber had to pay a regular premium and possibly a fixed share of costs beyond a certain minimum: no contribution implied no risk sharing and no valid claim.

In recent times with the coming of state intervention this tidy picture has disintegrated. National systems now rely either upon social insurance as the principal instrument of financing via compulsory pay-roll taxes on employers as in France and West Germany, or health is one element in a package deal of benefits for targeted groups paid out at least in part from general tax revenues. Programmes initiated in the U.S. under the Johnson administration in 1966 are examples of the latter. Medicare covers assisted medical aid for those over 65 (about 24 million in 1975) and is national, i.e. uniform across states. Medicaid provides assistance to some 25 million people medically indigent because of low income, and is also public sector based but with inter-state variation. However the Canadian system is perhaps the clearest example of transition from the insurance principle to universality of access and coverage. Federal and provincial governments have realized that where everyone is covered there is no point in charging "premiums". The options are either to make contributions compulsory in the form of a poll tax to retain some connection between payment and utilization, or to move the whole way to general revenue financing. The latter seems to be happening. (Evans 1976: 438-440).

Argus 5/3/81 107
Reagan: 'Qualified' Buthelezi support

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — President Reagan's supportive statement on South Africa received qualified approval from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi who said today he would like to see more emphasis on human rights and less on strategic minerals.

'Most interesting is that

American policy towards South Africa in the past has been to have no policy, and this is the first definition we have had of an outlined policy towards South Africa.'

The Zulu Chief Minister said blacks had not noticed any reforms in the South African political sphere except in the formation of trade unions.

'But it is good to encourage white South Africa to put its house in order. A nudge in the right direction is better than a push.'

Chief Buthelezi said the acknowledgement that there were many people in South Africa who do not support apartheid was welcome. It was troubling in the past when opponents of apartheid were

expected to do the impossible. Americans had often assumed blacks could do much more than they were doing.

'The time factor is extremely important now. From our point of view participation in the Government of the country and sharing the decision-making is the issue.

'Reforms to apartheid are not crucial to us now.'

US policy 'may retard progress' — Page 4.

(News by R. Robinson, 35 Field Street, Durban.)

The Inkatha connection *FM 6/3/81*



Sir — I was disappointed to read your article on Black Consciousness (*FM* February 6). After clumsily paraphrasing the full text of my statement and then using it totally out of context, your writer concludes that I, as one of Chief Buthelezi's "spokesmen," am not free from chauvinism.

Your readers should consult the full text of my statement, which was quoted by one of my colleagues as part of a letter to the *Rand Daily Mail* (February 5). This statement was in turn part of a fairly long article on the impact of the Reagan Administration on SA, which appeared in the *Sunday Tribune* (January 18).

My statement simply pleads for a distinction to be made between Chief Buthelezi and those black leaders who have virtually accepted the fragmentation of SA by opting for homeland independence. I pointed out the ironical situation where the most vehement critics of Chief Buthelezi are themselves no longer South African citizens in terms of government policy. The political actions of the Matanzimas, Mangopes and Mphephus are either never attacked by these critics or,

if attacked, are deliberately grouped with Chief Buthelezi, whose policy is diametrically opposed to homeland independence. Many critics of Chief Buthelezi in the Transvaal cannot even get South African passports because the government regards them either as Tswanas, Vendas or what have you!

Bastion of black resistance

It is therefore ironical that groups and individuals who have made it their full time occupation to vilify Chief Buthelezi are, in fact, expending their political energies trying to destroy the very bastion of black resistance to the policy of homeland independence in this country. In doing so, they allow the real culprits, who have cooperated in the fragmentation of the country and thereby deprived them of their South African citizenship, to go unpunished.

I see no trace of chauvinism in my stating an axiom that Messrs Mandela, Sisulu, Mhlaba, Mbeki, Tambo and Nzo are black South Africans of Xhosa extraction. Neither do I see any chauvinism in the statement that the late Chief Albert

Luthuli was a black South African of Zulu extraction. Further, in stating that Mandela, Sisulu, Mhlaba, Mbeki, Tambo and Nzo would, in terms of government policy, be regarded as foreign citizens of Transkei, I am merely spelling out the objectives of government policy as of now. This clearly has nothing to do with the fact that we in Inkatha are vehement critics of that policy.

If your writer had read the text of Inkatha's evidence to the Schlebusch Commission, he would have been enlightened on Inkatha's standpoint on ethnicity. Inkatha recognises the reality of ethnicity. The reality that there are South Africans of English, Afrikaans, Italian, French, Portuguese, Jewish, Sotho, Xhosa and Zulu extraction cannot be denied by any serious-minded observer of the SA political scene. What Inkatha objects to, however, is the present government's practice of exploiting and abusing this reality; and making ethnicity a yardstick to determine where black people will live, to which schools they can send their children, and what political rights, if any, they can enjoy in the land of their birth. Since this

abuse of ethnicity does not apply to white South Africans, we in Inkatha see no reason why it should apply to black South Africans.

I disagree with your writer when he states that Black Consciousness proponents have consistently attacked Chief Buthelezi "sometimes with a venom normally reserved for the Matanzimas and Mphephus who have 'sold out our birth right.'" A cursory glance at Black Consciousness literature and Black Consciousness-inspired articles in some newspapers shows that the most venomous criticism of the homeland policy is always, without exception, reserved for Chief Buthelezi. This is so even though these critics never tell the world which "birth right" Chief Buthelezi has "sold out," since six million of his people are still citizens of a unitary South African state. I have not seen a single article that makes a distinction between Chief Buthelezi and the Mphephus or Matanzimas. This was the gist of my appeal to the international community and holds true for Black Consciousness groups as well as other critics of Chief Buthelezi in SA.

Conflict of personalities

If, instead of labelling me as a "chauvinist," your writer had followed my argument to its logical conclusion, he would

have realised that, given the above facts, it is clear that the apparent conflict between Inkatha and the Black Consciousness groups, as well as the ANC, has nothing to do with ideology or even strategy. It is simply a conflict of personalities with strong overtones of political one-upmanship.

We have reached a pathetic stage in black politics, where any proposal that needs to be supported by all black people is supported or rejected not in terms of its feasibility or relevance, but in terms of which leader or group has initiated it.

We in Inkatha remain confident that this apparent conflict among black groups will ultimately be resolved. Our appeal to the *FM* and other newspapers is simply that they should be seen to be creating a favourable climate for the resolution of this conflict instead of exploiting it. For instance, the whole article on Black Consciousness is extremely negative from beginning to end. The readers are told very little, if anything, about the philosophy, aims and strategy of the Black Consciousness movement. Little is said about the visible achievements of the movement, if any, as well as tangible benefits that have accrued to the oppressed black masses as a direct result of the existence of the movement.

Instead, the Black Consciousness move-

ment is portrayed as being anti-everybody and everything! It is anti-Inkatha, anti-Chief Buthelezi, anti-white journalists, anti-liberalism, anti-Black Sash and anti-Urban Foundation. If your writer wants us to believe that Black Consciousness strategy for black liberation consists of all these "antis" and nothing else, then surely Black Consciousness has neither the principles nor the strategy to sell to the black masses.

Lastly, it would possibly assist your writer to know that Inkatha is also a Black Consciousness movement. No black movement in the history of this country has done better than Inkatha in arousing the conscience of black people and making them realise that their power lies in unity and constituency mobilisation. Inkatha has propounded and practically applied the philosophy of *buntu-boitho* and self reliance to situations affecting black people in this country.

Perhaps the difference between Inkatha's and other versions of Black Consciousness is that we in Inkatha lack the arrogance to regard ourselves as blacker than other oppressed blacks. We have also unequivocally singled out our political enemy in the struggle. That political enemy is the present South African government.
Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general, Inkatha.

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Inkatha warns unions

Disagreements between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement and some black trade unions could aggravate tensions in both black politics and industrial relations. The inner committee of Inkatha has accused certain unions of "exploiting black workers for political ends" and serving as "mere

surrogates of certain exiles." It also referred to "white activists" exploiting black workers for political ends.

Although the committee did not identify any union, it is believed to have been aiming at some in Natal.

The resolution, however, came as a surprise to labour observers because of Inkatha's commitment to working closely with the union movement.

Sam Kikine of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) told the *FM* that "there is absolutely no conflict between Saawu and Inkatha."

Inkatha is apparently concerned about possible competition for membership between itself and the tightly organised unions. Labour activism, with strong political undertones, has galvanised black workers and may be more attractive to some than Inkatha's relatively low-key approach.

Inkatha's warning that certain unions should check their political direction lest there be "unnecessary internecine strife among blacks, with disastrous consequences for the black trade union movement and for black unity," can possibly be interpreted as an indication of uneasiness about rivals for political support. In the past it has repeatedly used its platform as the largest black political movement to call for unity among the political groups.

The *FM* is told that reconciliation talks are under way between Inkatha and some unions but there is speculation that if they fail Inkatha might ask its members to disassociate themselves from the unions.

The apparent conflict is in contrast to Inkatha's normal stand on labour matters. The inner committee has defined Inkatha's role as being that of a channel between workers and management with a strong emphasis on conciliation. Whether the movement can hope to maintain this stance in an

era of increasing labour militancy remains to be seen.

However, the clash emphasises once again the difficulty in keeping black politics separate from the black labour movement. Much as employers and the government might like to handle industrial relations in isolation, this seems impossible.



Inkatha's Oscar Dhlomo . . . eyeing the unions

McCrystal ^{N.M.} resigns from ^{18/3/81} top Govt post ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾

Political Reporter

DR LAWRENCE McCrystal, the National Party candidate for Durban Point, yesterday resigned from the President's Council.

His decision came after several hours of considering the legal and moral implications of continuing his membership of the non-political council.

He had not decided to contest Point against New Republic Party leader Vause Raw, 'on the basis of being a loser. I'm going to win'.

Dr McCrystal said he had set as his object as a public representative 'the helping of the less-privileged and the building of bridges between communities'.

He said his association with the Government's anti-inflation drive in 1975 and 1976 would ensure he became involved in the inflation question in Parliament.

Since he was involved in the property field, he would work at bringing about changes so that people in the Point constituency could buy their homes on the beachfront under sectional title.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday that his only grievance concerning the decision of Dr Lawrence McCrystal, former chairman of the KwaZulu Development Corporation, to stand for the National Party in the Point constituency, was that Dr McCrystal had hid-

den his true political colours from the Zulu people for so long.

'While there are scores of people who belong to the National Party who serve the Zulu people,' he continued, 'I must confess my amazement as to why Dr McCrystal never told me in all the years we have worked together that he was a member of the National Party.'

'I had been given hints by some people that he was a Nationalist, but thought that they were just being jealous of his position. Now I know better.'

(Report by B Wilkins and P Leeman, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

● (See also Page 12)

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Section C : The workers:

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'Get-out' S. Times order to 8/3/81 owner of 107 dog called Gatsha

By G R NAIDOO

A SENIOR white public servant seconded to the KwaZulu Government was given 24 hours to leave KwaZulu this week after an investigation revealed he had named his dog Gatsha.

Mr S J Pieterse — he has been in charge of a section of the Department of the Interior for several years — was instructed by Pretoria to quit within 24 hours.

Mr Pieterse also had an important role to play in the first KwaZulu elections in his role as an official dealing with the KwaZulu population.

When it was confirmed that Mr Pieterse had named his dog Gatsha, the Chief Minister wrote to the Commissioner-General, Mr Paul Hansmeyer.

Offensive

The KwaZulu Cabinet demanded the removal of Mr Pieterse after a security officer reported that Mr Pieterse's personal safety at Ulundi could no longer be guaranteed.

The Chief Minister told the Commissioner-General that it was extremely offensive to the Zulu society for a dog to be named after a person.

Several affidavits were obtained verifying the naming of the dog.

It is understood that Mr Pieterse had apologised in writing to the Chief Minister.

But one official at Ulundi said this week: "No one at Ulundi will miss Mr Pieterse. We consider his actions an insult to our chief."

Sadly, Gatsha, the dog in the middle of the furor, died a while ago.

Nobody knows what to do with the water

S. Tribune 8/3/87

107

By KEN DANIELS

KWAZULU's white elephant, the Pongolapoort Dam near Josini, may soon be filled after standing empty for nearly 10 years — But nobody knows what to do with the water.

The controversial dam in the Ubombo Mountains in Northern Zululand was planned more than 20 years ago as reservoir for an elaborate canal irrigation scheme for the low lying Makathini flats.

The scheme, which cost R35-million and is still not completed — has been slammed repeatedly by both politicians and conservationists. It has been called a white elephant, a showpiece for apartheid and a monumental environmental disaster.

Since the completion of the dam wall in 1972 it has never been filled to its capacity because of numerous problems ranging from dam's back up waters flooding part of Swaziland to construction difficulties in anchoring the wall to one of the rockfaces between which it is built.

The Swazi Government has finally agreed to allow part of its territory to be encroached on by the waters after years of negotiations with the South African Government.

The construction problems have also been ironed out, according to the Department of Water Affairs, and the dam is ready to be filled during the next rainy season.

While the level of the water passing through the dam has not been allowed to rise to much more than a trickle, many of the plans for cultivating the Makathini Flats have ended in failure.

More than 20 years after the Josini project was first conceived there is still no clear plan for the huge

tropical plain.

The Department of Co-operation and Development's liaison officer, Mr Japie Jonker said the Makathini Flats had been earmarked for consolidation into KwaZulu, presently being investigated by the Van der Walt Commission of Inquiry into consolidation of the homelands.

He said the Pongolapoort Dam would be used to supply water to the local farmers on the Makathini Flats but there was no specific plan for

cultivating the area.

A spokesman for the KwaZulu Department of Agriculture said he had not heard of any plans for developing the Makathini Flats.

Mr Nigel Wood, MP for Berea and NRP spokesman on energy matters, believes the problem with the scheme is that it was conceived as a showpiece to publicise the ideology of the government.

"With this in mind the government appears to have been over-hasty in its planning. They did not consider at the time that the back-up waters of the dam would cover territory other than their own.

"They also did not research the soil types the dam was going to irrigate.

"There has been no substantial research done into all aspects of the project and all that has happened is that people have been given false hopes."

The dam was originally called the Josini Dam, but was later named the J. G. Strijdom Dam. It was however later changed to the Pongolapoort Dam when handed over to KwaZulu in 1976. Since its completion in 1972 it has never reached more than 25 percent of its total capacity.

Relief still wanted

THE Sunday Tribune Red Cross Drought Relief Fund received R2 000 this week from Durban's 31 Club. The Club gave R1 500 when the Tribune launched its appeals for drought-struck KwaZulu last year.

Relief efforts are still going on — last year's drought was the worst in memory — and contributions can be sent to the Tribune at Box 1491 Durban 4000 or to the Red Cross at Box 1680, Durban 4000.

Other recent contributions to the fund are:

Std 3 Class Malvern Primary School, R32,94; Mr/Mrs R. E. Fuller R15,00; Inner Wheel Club of Wynberg (5th Contribution) R140,00; Mr and Mrs B. E. Vanderplank R200,00; Mrs Gertrude Ngubane R50,00; Berea Townswomen's Guild R30,00; Gallwey K.S.M. R20,00; Inner Wheel Club of Wynberg (6th Contribution) R200,00; St Mary's School for Girls, Johannesburg, R164,53.

McCrystal 'deeply hurt' by Buthelezi

Angus 9/3/81 (107)

Political Staff

DURBAN. — Dr Lawrence McCrystal, National Party parliamentary candidate for Durban Point, said today he had been 'deeply hurt' by being 'virtually accused of duplicity' by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi whom he regarded 'as a brother in Christ'.

At the weekend Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, said that his only grievance concerning Dr McCrystal, former chairman of the Kwazulu Development Corporation, in standing for the National Party was that Dr McCrystal had hidden his true political colours from the Zulu people for so long.

In an interview today Mr McCrystal said he had not had a long association with the National Party, having only joined the

party on Wednesday, when he accepted the nomination for the Durban Point parliamentary seat.

'The chief's statement is unsubstantiated. I deliberately did not associate myself with any political party, precisely because of my association with Kwazulu.'

Dr McCrystal said he had been approached by all three main political parties at the time of the 1977 general election to stand as a candidate, and had turned them all down.

Asked why he had now chosen the NP, he said he had done so for four reasons.

He felt the opposition parties were irrelevant. He believed the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was trying to do the right things. The country had serious problems, and

English-speaking people needed to become more involved in the Government of the country.

Meanwhile, Mr Vause Raw, leader of the NRP, whose Durban Point seat Dr McCrystal is contesting, today accused Dr McCrystal of not withdrawing from the President's Council on moral grounds as he had claimed.

'He is not allowed to hold an office of profit under the State while contesting an election or as a public representative.

'His decision to withdraw was not taken on moral grounds, but purely on legal grounds.'

Mr McCrystal rejected Mr Raw's claim. 'I am, and will be, fighting this election as a committed Christian. I have no intention of degrading anyone's integrity.'

(Report by B Cameron, 85 Field Street Durban).

SA Independent Weekly 10/3/81

Natal dam will drown 3 500 homes

By Greg Finch

NATAL is to build its biggest dam on the Umgeni River at Inanda this year to meet increasing demands by the industrial and domestic sectors in and around Durban.

Last week's go-ahead by the Department of Water Affairs will see the construction by 1985 of a scheme covering 31,3 km of shoreline and one which will contain 251 million m³ that will engulf an estimated 3 500 homes of 25 000 people living in Kwa-Zulu.

Building on the dam, to be done in two phases, will begin later this year and should be completed by 1985, and will supply water to the growing demands of industry in the greater Durban and surrounding areas.

Also on the drawing boards are plans to build a 20 km pipeline to carry water from the wall to a new purification works at Wiggins Farm near

Cato Manor. Tenders for the new contract have already been called for after test drilling at the site below the dam wall was carried out last year.

According to a report published in a Durban daily newspaper, statistics contained in a White Paper prepared by the Department of Water Affairs says that the Department of Co operation and Development has allocated an estimated R3,5-million to cater for the removal and resettlement of the affected blacks. A further R690 000 will be needed to buy additional land as compensation.

The volume of water in the new dam, which is to be 15 times as large as Nagle Dam, situated further upstream in the heart of the picturesque Valley of the Thousand Hills, will flood some 15 km upstream from the wall, and on completion of the first phase, will cover an area of 655 ha. Once the second phase is completed the entire area covered will be 1440 ha. In its first phase the dam will have a capacity of 70 m cubic metres and will extend to 251 m cubic metres, once the second phase, which entails raising the wall by an additional 18 m, is completed.

Fred Barnes, circle engineer for the Department of Water Affairs in Natal, said the natural growth in the Natal area had made it necessary to build Inanda Dam.

"We will be selling the water to the Umgeni Water Board who in turn will be responsible for purifying it and selling it to the Durban Corporation. We each take our own little cut out of it. The dam has been essentially built to take care of the future shortage of water in Natal and to cater for the growing demand. The dam was planned in the early seventies," said Munro.

"We are already looking at the possibility of importing water for the Umgeni River project and hope to be doing so before the turn of the century.

SOWETAN
107
12/3/74

Chief 'humbled' by chance for Nobel



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu told SOWETAN yesterday that he was "humbled and encouraged" by his nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Chief Buthelezi has been nominated by 33 members of the West German parliament for the prize.

"Regardless of whether such a prize is given to me or not," Chief Buthelezi said, "I am humbled and encouraged by

the recognition of my efforts in the peaceful struggle which blacks are waging at present in South Africa."

He added: "This is also a recognition of the efforts of all those who are engaged with me in the struggle.

"It surprises me that there is still such international recognition of our humble efforts despite such an internationally orchestrated campaign of denigration."

We can't decide for blacks — Ray Swart

DD 16/3/81

107

DURBAN — The Progressive Federal Party rejects the government's attitude that it can decide for other races what is good for them.

This was said yesterday by Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the PFP and chairman of a joint PFP-Inkatha initiative.

He was responding to a statement by Chief Gatsha Buthulezi, president of Inkatha, that whites were still debating among themselves about blacks, but not with blacks.

Mr Swart said the PFP would continue to work for a situation where there could be joint

negotiation among fellow South Africans about the future of their common fatherland.

"We have realised that the time has long passed when one group can decide for another what is good for it," he added

"Chief Buthulezi himself has shown admirable initiative in setting up the Buthulezi Commission. Although this is not in any way a substitute for a national convention, we have welcomed this commission and deplored the fact that the Prime Minister and the national Party

have refused to have anything to do with it."

Inkatha said at the weekend the all-white election was irrelevant to the fundamental problems of South Africa and called for the urgent assembling of a national convention.

A resolution passed deplored the racial basis of the elections.

Chief Gatsha Buthulezi said: "It is strange that in this day and age whites are not prepared even to talk to us across the table on our common future in the land of our birth."
—DDC.

(News by P. Leeman, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

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The Unisa survey refers to coloured domestic workers

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Area: the census includes all holdings in four karoo

survey to end-1975 and early 1976.

the Unisa survey to January and February 1975 and this

Date: the agricultural census refers to 1972-73,

White elections irrelevant, says Buthelezi

107

16/3/81

Mercury Reporter

THE 300 000-strong Inkatha movement says the coming all-white General Election is irrelevant to the fundamental problems of South Africa and has called for the urgent assembling of a national convention.

A resolution passed by the central committee of Inkatha, the policy-making body of the organisation, in Ulundi at the weekend said Inkatha greatly deplored the racial basis of the elections, which were no different from previous ones.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the president of Inkatha, told the committee: 'It is incredible that our white countrymen should squan-

der so senselessly the opportunities which God has given to them to work out a future political dispensation for all the people of South Africa with us.'

While there might not be so much talk about the 'swart gevaar', South African politics was still about that.

Bogged down

'It is strange that in this day and age whites are not prepared even to talk to us across the table on our common future in the land of our birth.

'They are still bogged down in the political marshes of selfishness where they are debating

among themselves about blacks, but not with blacks.'

Chief Buthelezi forecast that more English-speaking whites would vote Nationalist in this election than ever before. The Prime Minister had played his cards very well.

His continued warning about the so-called communist threat was well-orchestrated, Chief Buthelezi said.

'The production of the Russian spy during the No-Confidence Debate and the Maputo pre-emptive strike will all have the right results.'

(Report by P Leeman, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

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Current debt to farmer (R) Number of workers Cumulative %

Distribution of workers according to current debt outstanding, R

TABLE 21

is shown in the table below.

all. The distribution of debt among the remaining 29 workers (78 percent) were described by farmers as having no debt at a few weeks. At the time of the survey, 101 workers food, etc.) 'on the book' and to pay the farmer back over their provisions (milled meal, sugar, tobacco, soap, tinned to workers in the sense that workers were allowed to buy However, most farmers extended very short-term credit too big to pay off easily and there was no way to stop them.

New joint move by Zulu cane growers on the South Coast

African Affairs Reporter

DR S P Du Toit Viljoen, chairman of the Corporation for Economic Development, said this week that the S A Development Trust had lagged in transferring the land it holds to the relevant authorities for development.

He said because KwaZulu land was communally owned, no special party had an interest in developing it. However, the land was being very gradually and grudgingly released for private production.

Speaking at the opening of the Inkanyezi Depot in Umtwalume, owned by a tripartite company to develop sugar cane production on the South Coast, Dr Viljoen said his corporation had tried throughout to act as a catalyst to combine initiative, expertise and capital of the large white corporations of Natal with local Zulu entrepreneurship but they were being handicapped by the system of land ownership.

The company was formed by the KwaZulu Development Corporation, C G Smith Sugar and the Corporation for Economic Development. In its first year it developed 600 ha for cane production in KwaZulu and is aiming to continue at the same rate in future.

Mr F R Jones, chairman of C G Smith Sugar, who also spoke at the function, said black cane growers had delivered 56 000 tons of cane to the Sezela mill last season and, although it was a little early to predict the crop in the forthcoming season, indications were that the 100 000 ton mark would be achieved.

He said in the relatively

short period of three years cane supplies had nearly doubled. In that period the value of cane production had increased from R760 000 a year to R2 200 000. The 600 ha planted during the past season had resulted in 390 Zulu farmers becoming cane growers

It was his belief that cane development in KwaZulu should be increased and at a greater rate than at present. In order to achieve this his company was prepared to make further funds available for the purchase of tractors and equipment.

Referring to KwaZulu's Ministry for Agriculture, Mr Jones said he was aware that the department had a programme for sugar cane production but it was awaiting a decision by the Minister of Industries of the South African Government.

He warned that any delay in this regard could cause a slow down in the rate of cane production as the last allotment of 10 000 ha had now been fully allocated to mill areas throughout the sugar industry.

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Cumulative %

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This appendix contains an attempt to value meat and milk rations at the prices workers would have to pay for them in shops, and to adjust payment in kind, total payment and family income accordingly.

DD 24/3/81 (107)

Calendar for blacks backed



CHIEF BUTHELEZI . . .
consult us.

DURBAN — KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi says he has no objections to blacks setting aside special days to commemorate historical events, but he is unhappy that they are "foisted" on the black community without consultation.

Reacting to the "black calendar" announced by black consciousness organisations to mark special days, Chief Buthelezi said "foisting" special dates on blacks did not do justice to the people.

Black consciousness organisations have set aside four days as special — March 21, June 16, Oc-

tober 19 and December 16.

Chief Buthelezi said that in KwaZulu, not all of the official South African "political" holidays were observed. "In fact, we have our special days as well, for example September 24, which is King Shaka's Day."

He believed it was difficult for black people to respect the significance of holidays that white people observed.

In a nonracial South Africa, he did not believe there would be any objections to, for example, Kruger Day in view of its significance to the Afrikaner community. — DDC.

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Inanda dam project scrapped so 25 000 will not have to leave their homes

Rejoice!

African Affairs Reporter

THE massive Inanda dam project has been stopped and 25 000 people living in the Umgeni Valley will not have to be moved, a Department of Water Affairs spokesman said yesterday.

According to the spokesman, the decision was made on human considerations and the fact that there appeared to be a breakdown in co-ordination between the Department of Water Affairs and the De-

partment of Co-operation and Community Development at the outset of the project.

He said the Department of Water Affairs was studying an alternative site and a decision on this could be expected soon. He was not in a position to say where the new site would be.

Earlier this month a White Paper prepared by the Department of Water Affairs said that the dam would flood an

estimated 3 500 dwellings in the Inanda district of KwaZulu.

The announcement that the resettlement of tribesmen had been called off comes after the KwaZulu Government objected to the scheme on the grounds that it had advised the central Government to get the approval of the tribesmen.

Tribesmen in the area told the Mer-

cury this week that they had not been approached by Pretoria but they had seen a lot of activity in the area, apparently in preparation for the construction of the dam.

Mr A M van Rensburg, KwaZulu Secretary for Interior, said earlier this month he had asked senior men from Pretoria to come to KwaZulu to discuss the situation with the chiefs.

He said the area had been developed

with schools, shops and houses and a reasonable number of minor secondary roads.

Dr Frank Maladlose, KwaZulu's Minister of Interior, said it was good news that the removal of tribesmen had been halted.

Tribesmen told the Mercury last week they were prepared to interdict the department against their removal because they had not been consulted by Pretoria.

The White Paper said that the Department of Co-operation and Development would have to spend an estimated R3 500 000 to cover the removal and resettlement of the tribesmen. A further R690 000 would be needed to buy additional land as compensation.

Pretoria last month also changed its mind to resettle people in Matiwane's Kop although the residents had been officially told that they would be removed.

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Umgeni Valley homes will stay on foundations

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The huge Inanda Dam project has been stopped and 25 000 people living in the Umgeni Valley will not have to be moved, a Department of Water Affairs spokesman has announced.

He said the decision was made on human considerations and the fact that there appeared to be a breakdown in co-ordination between the two departments — of Water Affairs and of Co-operation and Community Development.

He said the Department of Water Affairs was studying an alternative site and a decision on this could be expected soon.

"I would appreciate it if your newspaper could help to put those people's minds at rest," he said. "We will definitely not be building the dam on the original site and they will not have to move."

Earlier this month a White Paper, from the Department of Water Affairs, said the dam would flood an estimated 3 500 dwellings in the Inanda district

of KwaZulu.

The announcement that the resettlement of tribesmen had been called off comes after the KwaZulu government objected to the scheme on the grounds that it had advised the central government to get approval of the tribesmen.

The KwaZulu Secretary for Interior said earlier this month he had asked senior men from Pretoria to come to KwaZulu to discuss the situation with the chiefs.

He said the area in question had been developed with schools, shops and houses and a reasonable number of minor secondary roads.

Dr F Mdladlose, KwaZulu's Minister of Interior, said it was good news that the removal of tribesmen had been halted.

The White Paper said the Department of Co-operation and Development would have to spend an estimated R3 500 000 to cover the removal and resettlement of the tribesmen. A further R690 000 would be needed to buy additional land as compensation



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

One man one vote is already a fact - Chief

ID7
SOWETAN
26/3/81

HOMELAND leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told Stellenbosch students on Tuesday night that "one man one vote is already a fact of life in South Africa."

Addressing the Aktuele Aangeleentheidskring at Stellenbosch University, he said: "It is not the issue we face at the moment. I deplore the use of it merely as an emotional political slogan to cloud the real issue — which is getting around a conference table to seek consensus."

And he added: "South Africa will not be saved from disaster unless the National Party rids itself of cancerous right-wing growths."

Chief Buthelezi said nothing would ensure black/white polarisation more than a Prime Minister who was "seen dancing to the discordant

tunes of his right-wing."

Referring to the forthcoming general election he said black people did not understand what it was all about.

"We do not know what whites are really voting for. There has been speculation that the Prime Minister wishes to assure Afrikanerdom that he will not split it up.

"If he cannot risk a split which will involve only the rightwing fringe element within the National Party, then God help South Afrika."

Chief Buthelezi said white South Africa used "euphemistic frills" to shroud injustice.

He said he was not flattered by people who avoided offensive terms when talking about blacks but then in fact treated them "like kaffirs" when:

- They were not allowed to participate in determining the future of their children.

- They were driven into certain corners of South Africa and then became foreigners.

- Black people were expected to fight on the border but denied full human rights, and

- Black education was poorly financed.

Chief Buthelezi told the students that the Afrikaner youths were clearly ahead of the Government in their thinking about the future of all the people of South Africa.

"Your SRC has shown its determination to play a role in breaking the political logjam we face," said Chief Buthelezi.

However, he questioned whether the commitments made by young students lasted after they became part of privileged white society.

ARGUMENT

On the issue of one-man-one-vote, Chief Buthelezi, who is the leader of both Inkatha and the South African Black Alliance, said that it should not be the basis for political argument at this stage.

He said white people had already decided that they would "rely on the gun" to solve the prob-

Buthelezi: Nat right wing must go

CT
26/3/81 (107)

Staff Reporter

STELLENBOSCH. — The Chief Minister of Kwa-zulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, was loudly applauded by a student audience here last night when he said the National Party had to rid itself of its "cancerous right-wing growth".

"South Africa will not be saved from disaster by pandering to the Treurnichts and the Arrie Pauluses, the Connie Mulders, the Jaap Maraiss and others of their ilk," he told an attentive audience of about 500 Maties.

Nothing would promote dangerous black-white polarization more than a prime minister who expressed the correct sentiments about the future of all races but was seen to be "dancing to the discordant tunes of his right wing".

Chief Buthelezi, president of the 300 000-strong Inkatha movement, said the majority of black South Africans did not want bloody confrontation. He was replying to a question as to whether he thought the banned African National Congress would sit around a conference table with him or any democratically elected black leader.

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that the ANC had declined his invitation to serve on a multiracial commission appointed to work out a constitution for Natal. Inkatha, he said had become the custodian of ideals propounded by the founders of the ANC.

He was loudly applauded at the end of his speech when he said that if apartheid were not abandoned South Africans would be participants in the "ghastly alternatives" spoken of by Mr John Vorster.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

One student asked how Chief Buthelezi found it possible to have dialogue with white Stellenbosch students who would return to Parliament a man who said blacks should not be allowed on to the President's Council because their thought processes were too slow.

This was a reference to the statement by Mr Hennie Smit, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications and Nationalist Party candidate in Stellenbosch.

Chief Buthelezi said he believed in peaceful change and felt he had a responsibility to help such whites from themselves.

After the meeting Mr J W Pienaar, chairman of the Saak current affairs society which organized the meeting, paid tribute to Chief Buthelezi as a person who had encountered "suppression and injustice" but was still prepared to have an "indaba" with Stellenbosch students.

(Report by R Meintjes, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

● Picture, page 4

Barclays steps in with a loan to small cane growers

BARCLAYS Bank has stepped into the breach with R2 million for small black, Indian and coloured cane farmers in a move that will strengthen the base for large-scale cane growing, particularly in KwaZulu.

This is the first contribution from outside the sugar industry to the South African Sugar Association's small growers' financial aid fund. Peter Sale, general manager of the Sugar Association, says it is hoped to attract more capital to the fund from

Finance Editor

financial institutions in South Africa and overseas.

Barclay's loan at an interest rate of 8.5 percent will help to boost loans to small farmers in the 1981/82 season to R3.8 million. The fund plays a vital role in helping farmers in KwaZulu to move beyond the subsistence level.

Considerable assistance has already been given by individual sugar groups and the Sugar Association.

At the end of March 1981, loans of R10 million had been

granted to 8537 or 65 percent of the total number of small growers.

In a related development, C. G. Smith has opened a new maintenance depot at Mtwalume. The company supplies expertise and equipment and subsidises cane land development on behalf of black farmers.

The full extent of development of cane growing in KwaZulu hinges on the committee of inquiry into the industry announced this week. Many of the details appeared in *Tribune Finance* two weeks ago.

S. Tribune 29/3/81

3249 (107)

3249

Beaufort West
rse or cow
erms

For the estimates of payment in kind, grazing has been valued at the rates then current on the Beaufort West City Council common ground. Farmers' estimates of the grazing value of their land varied enormously; to some extent this may reflect actual variations in quality but it again seemed safer to apply a uniform rate to all.

(127 workers had no cattle at all)

one had 5 cows.
one had 2 and
One worker had one cow,

Cattle:

4 had 4 donkeys.
3 had 3 donkeys and
21 had two donkeys
2 had one donkey each,

100 workers had no donkeys, (76, 92%)

Donkeys:

Find Indian-Zulu link call

By Nagoor Bisetty NM 30/8/87

A PROMINENT member of Durban's Indian community, Mr J N Reddy, yesterday called for research to establish possible cultural links between Zulus and Indians.

Addressing more than 500 people at Inanda, near Durban, where he opened a clinic as an Indian gift to KwaZulu, Mr Reddy said Indians and Zulus cherished their close links and relationships and, as they were destined to live side by side, the possibility of the communities being linked culturally in the past should be researched.

This should be done soon before the two groups began to lose some of their customs and traditions through Western influences, he said.

of 13 000 hectares

permanent in the Graa

The Unisa survey found an average of 5,62 permanent farm workers per farm in area 3 and 2,84 in area 4. (3)

The differences between figures derived in this survey and those quoted by the Census and to a lesser extent by the Unisa research, seem to confirm the impression that many of the farms in this survey are bigger - with bigger labour forces - than the average in the area. For example, two farms in the Beaufort West district, covering 39 000 and 26 495 hectares, employ 25 and 23

SOURCE: Report on agricultural and pastoral production, Agricultural Census No. 46, 1972-73, Report No. 06-01-10.

District	No. of workers	No. of holdings	Average No. of workers per holding
Beaufort West	1 015	274	3,7
Fraserburg	591	214	2,8
Middelburg	1 141	204	5,6
Graaff-Reinet	1 384	199	7,0
Total	4 131	891	4,6

District, Number of permanent ('regular') Coloured and African men workers employed, number of holdings and average number employed per holding, 1972-73 :

TABLE 2

Agricultural census data give the following averages:

were usually few white patients the wait was not usually excessive, and they would normally come as private patients. This was convenient for those who found it difficult to travel further afield, though there was one complaint of

a rather cursory examination, only one of walking into town to the respondents or an with physical access. difficulty in taking ted that he lost any marked contrast to th

Of the farm respondents taking time off work to say whether they all those families in town and thus did not location residents u from age or infirmity about relatives, thi people where, if one car or horse trap, t with severe transport. However, in 12 out of a subsequent choice only 10 out of 63 (1 mainly due to switch to visiting a doctor greater the distance visit a doctor and 1 Many of those com: by their employer, neighbour's horse t

Problems with access would be more likely to occur

there was no farmer, or where the illness was not recognized in time or not reported to the farmer or his wife (e.g. in the case of a child's gastro-enteritis which is such a common occurrence).

3.2. Choice of Facility

Table 1 shows the health facilities consulted first for each ailment, and subsequent choices.

The majority of patients (53%) had clearly gone to the nearest doctor first. Only one consulted an outside doctor first, although in 9% of the cases the patient went first to the hospital. This must often have been due to the nature of the complaint. Seventeen percent said that they initially tried home treatment or merely endured their pain, and most of them sought no other form of treatment. However, the number who tried home treatment, endured, or went to indigenous practitioners would probably have been considerably greater than reported. Eight percent of the total number of 'consultations' were treatment by employer, 'master' or 'madam'. In fact there was only one urban employer in this group, but preliminary consultation with, and possibly treatment by the farmer or wife was the rule among rural respondents. In half those treated, no further treatment was sought. The importance of the employer for primary health care is thus considerable.

In 22 out of 92 ailments a different course of action was tried after the first; i.e. in 24% of cases a subsequent choice was made.

3.3. Factors affecting the Utilization of Health Services

1) Physical access and transport

The fact that there has often been no doctor in Tiersdorp has caused problems for all sections of the population. According to their means they have adapted in different ways.

For illnesses which are not emergencies all residents could attend the surgeries of the district surgeon. There was a separate waiting room for whites, the doctor taking alternate batches of white and black patients. As there

Union link with politics inescapable — Buthelezi

RDM 31/3/81

(107)

EMPANGENI. — The exclusion of blacks from trade unions for so many decades was "intensely political," because whites had used economics and labour issues as "mechanisms of political oppression", the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said at the weekend.

He said the intertwining of politics and trade unionism had to be accepted as a reality in South Africa since the movement operated in a structure created by white political interests.

Speaking at the inauguration of a shop stewards' council of the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Natal region), Chief

Buthelezi said unions and political organisations operated cheek by jowl in many countries.

"Everywhere, trade unions, whether at shop level or national executive level, are intensely aware of the intertwining of politics and trade unionism.

"In this country, more than in any other country, this intertwining has to be accepted as a reality, because the ball game we have to play is an arena created by white political interests.

"Politics and economics are intertwined and labour matters in industrial and commercial

concerns cannot be separated from political matters.

"The insistence that the Government now has to keep union matters and political matters apart is, in itself, intensely political."

Chief Buthelezi said Right-wing white unions resisted black involvement because they could not accept the equality of workers. This "throws down the gauntlet to blacks".

"White unions are politically motivated. They are politically connected and operate within political frameworks. They sanctimoniously demand that blacks do not use trade unions platforms for political purposes," he said. — Sapa.



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PRETORIA, 3 APRIL 1981

g.g. [No. 7525

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 67, 1981

AMENDMENT OF THE CODE OF ZULU LAW AND PROCLAMATION R. 103 OF 1973

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by sections 24 and 25 (1) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), read with section 21 (1) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), I hereby amend the Code of Zulu Law and Proclamation R. 103 of 1973 in accordance with Schedules 1 and 2, respectively.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Tenth day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE 1

CODE OF ZULU LAW

Substitute the following for section 7B (3):

“(3) The provisions of subsections (1) and (2) shall have the force of law in the Districts of Alfred, Bergville, Dundee, Glencoe, Hlabisa, Ingwavuma, Klip River, Mahlabatini, Msinga, Mtonjaneni, Mtunzini, Ndwedwe, Ngotshe, Nkandla, Nongoma, Nqutu, Port Shepstone, Ubombo, Umbumbulu, Umzinto and Weenen only.”.

SCHEDULE 2

PROCLAMATION R. 103 OF 1973

Substitute the following for paragraph (a):

“(a) the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto shall have the force of law in the Districts of Alfred, Bergville, Dundee, Glencoe, Hlabisa, Ingwavuma, Klip River, Mahlabatini, Msinga, Mtonjaneni, Mtunzini, Ndwedwe, Ngotshe, Nkandla, Nongoma, Nqutu, Port Shepstone, Ubombo, Umbumbulu, Umzinto and Weenen; and”.

536—A

PROKLAMASIES

107 van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 67, 1981

WYSIGING VAN DIE WETBOEK VAN ZOELOEREG EN PROKLAMASIE R. 103 VAN 1973

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikels 24 en 25 (1) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), gelees met artikel 21 (1) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), wysig ek hierby die Wetboek van Zoeloreg en Proklamasie R. 103 van 1973 in ooreenstemming met Bylaes 1 en 2 onderskeidelik.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Tiende dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

BYLAE 1

WETBOEK VAN ZOELOEREG

Vervang artikel 7B (3) deur die volgende:

“(3) Die bepalings van subartikels (1) en (2) is slegs in die distrikte Alfred, Bergville, Dundee, Glencoe, Hlabisa, Ingwavuma, Kliprivier, Mahlabatini, Msinga, Mtonjaneni, Mtunzini, Ndwedwe, Ngotshe, Nkandla, Nongoma, Nqutu, Port Shepstone, Ubombo, Umbumbulu, Umzinto en Weenen van krag.”.

BYLAE 2

PROKLAMASIE R. 103 VAN 1973

Vervang paragraaf (a) deur die volgende:

“(a) dat die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan vervat, in die distrikte Alfred, Bergville, Dundee, Glencoe, Hlabisa, Ingwavuma, Kliprivier, Mahlabatini, Msinga, Mtonjaneni, Mtunzini, Ndwedwe, Ngotshe, Nkandla, Nongoma, Nqutu, Port Shepstone, Ubombo, Umbumbulu, Umzinto en Weenen van krag is; en”.

7525—1

Jw Jul best sa g.g.

Call for violence foolish, says Buthelezi

Mercury Reporter

WHITES were visibly demonstrating an intransigence during the current general election campaign and it was natural for blacks to say, in view of this, that only violence was the solution.

This was said last night by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, when he opened a meeting of the central committee of the movement at Ullundi.

Chief Buthelezi said it might be a natural reaction to call for violence but he thought it was a foolish one.

This was just what white 'hawks' wanted.

'The white trigger-happy brigade wants us to draw just such a conclusion, for they know that we can never win that battle with bare hands,' he pointed out.

'There are methods within our non-violent struggle

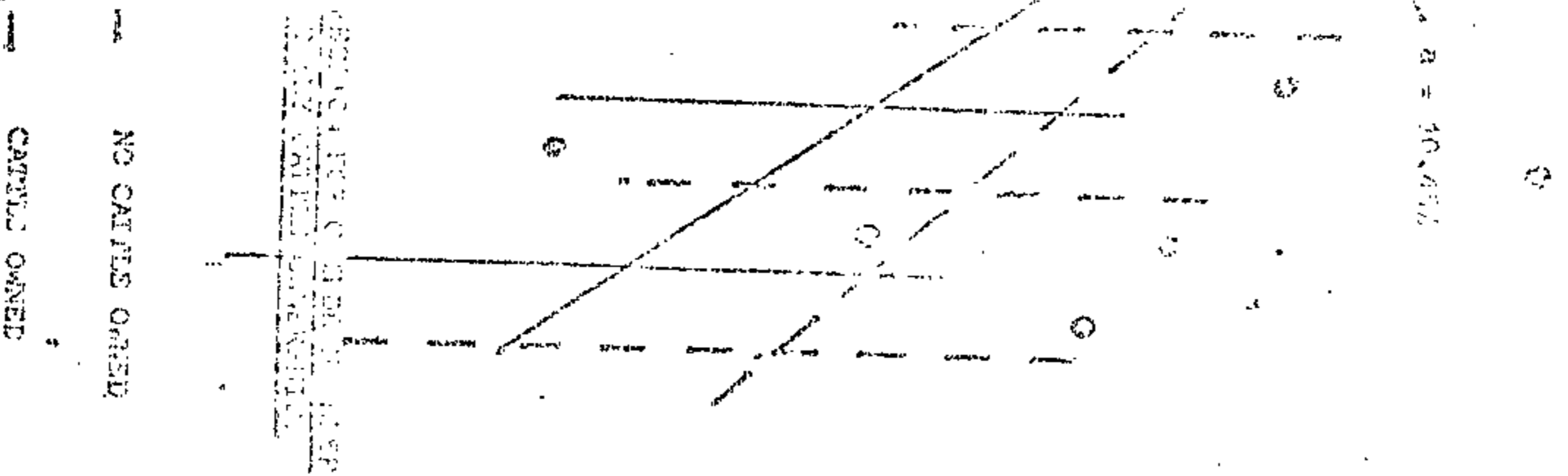
which we have hardly touched.

'We have not exhausted all of them.'

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha was the largest socio-political movement that South Africa had ever seen.

He said the struggle for liberation was going to be long and it was still going to be hard.

(Report by P Leeman, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)



CARE GRANT FOR TUBERCULOSIS OUTPATIENTS

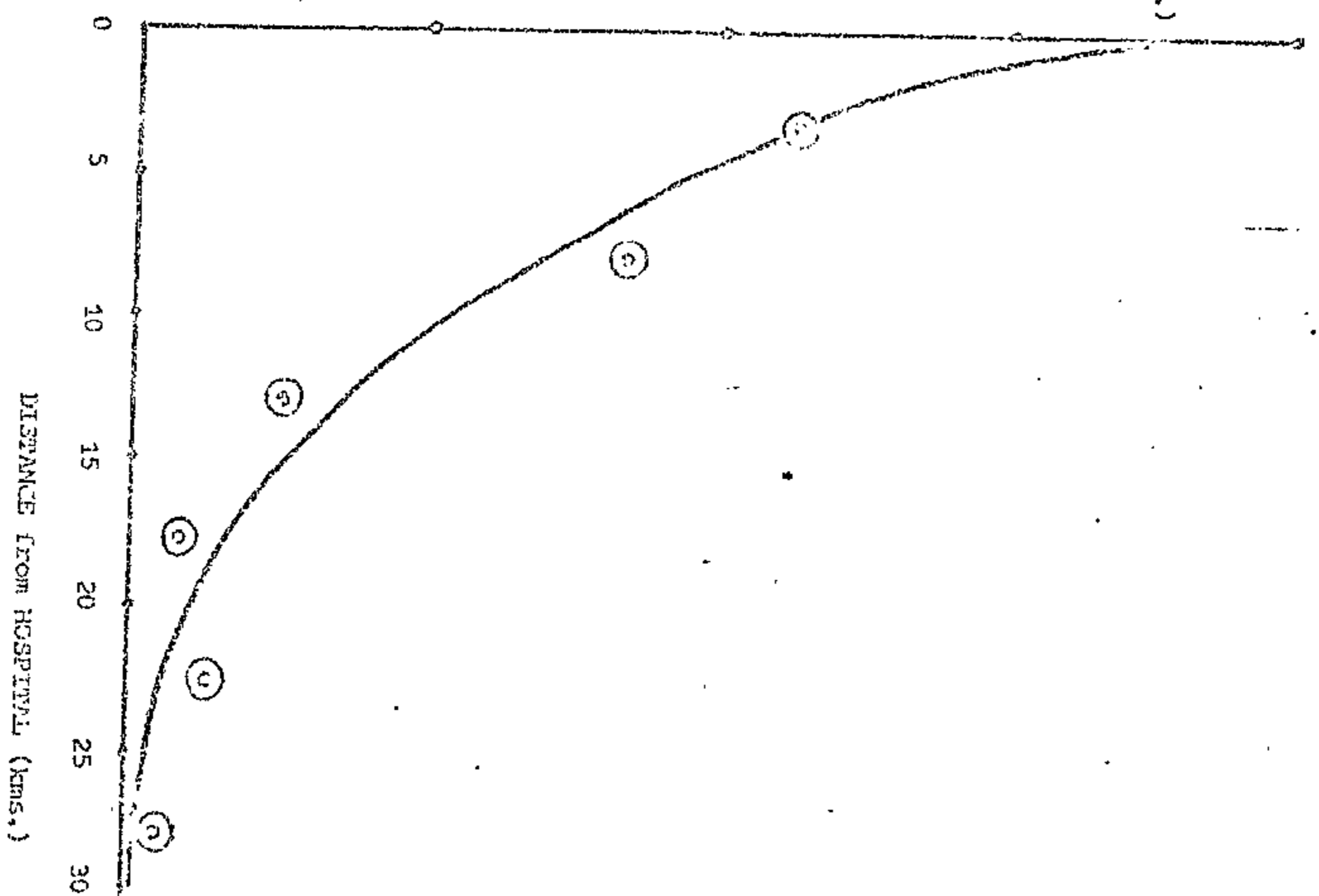


FIGURE 5

10

1971

Expose apartheid call

107
STAN FLICKS

By Derrick Thema
Chief Gatsha Buthelezi,
Chief Minister of kwaZulu,
yesterday exhorted foreign
correspondents to "expose
the true horrors of apart-
heid society" to their
readers.

Speaking to foreign
journalists at a Johannes-
burg hotel, he said: "The
black man no longer sees
white South Africa as a
granite-like monolith. We
are confident about the
future because victory is
truly assured. Apartheid

cannot survive and all we
ask is how long the strug-
gle will last and how much
greater our suffering
must be."

He said the foreign
journalists needed to write
about the logistics of the
armed struggle.

"You need to expose the
true horrors of apartheid
society by showing how
possible it is to continue
subjecting blacks to ter-
rible white domination."

Chief Buthelezi said
journalists should not iso-

late forces which worked
in South Africa to bring
about change.

"They want protection
and want to be allied to
international forces which
can strengthen them."

He said the homeland
policy had failed because
"the majority of blacks
now live and will continue
to live in so-called white
South Africa.

"The political myth that
we can overthrow the
South African Government
by force is destructive."

Urban Foundation

By G R NAIDOO

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, has appealed to the Urban Foundation to remain in the strife-torn resettlement area at Inanda, on the outskirts of Durban, after a threat by the foundation to withdraw its resources.

The Department of Co-operation and Development moved thousands of people out of the nearby Amaoti and Amawotana slums and settled them at nearby Inanda Newtown last year after a water crisis led to a serious cholera outbreak.

About 3 000 sites were laid out for the 14 000 people who were moved into the area and running water was provided.

The Urban Foundation persuaded the authorities to give residents security of tenure and undertook to help people apply for housing loans provided by the Government.

The maximum loan to an individual was set at R2 500 and it was repayable over 30 years at an effective interest rate of one percent.

When the Urban Foundation decided to move into Inanda, the idea behind the scheme was a self-help housing project. Loan applications were processed by the foundation, though the people were being moved by the Government.

Those moved into Inanda were accommodated in tents until homes were built on sites allocated to each family.

Some families built shacks on the allocated land and when the Sunday Times visited the area at the end of last year, the residents interviewed said they were far happier at Inanda.

They were grateful to the Urban Foundation for taking a personal interest in their welfare. The Urban Foundation

S. Times 5/4/81
asked by

Gatsha:

Stay in

tent town

had set up offices in the sprawling tent town.

Most of the people at Inanda are very poor and were resettled on a peri-urban fringe, only a short distance from Durban.

The rift between the foundation and some of the residents came into the open this week when Mr Rodgers Ngcobo, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, levelled serious criticisms against the foundation.

A meeting of senior executives of the Urban Foundation, members of the residents' committee of the Inanda tent town and Mr

called after the foundation said it was considering withdrawing from Inanda because of what appeared

to be a highly organised campaign to force it out.

Chief Buthelezi has appealed to the foundation to stay in Inanda. He said that if it was the consensus of residents that the foundation should go, KwaZulu would be very happy to ask the foundation to help in other areas.

Chief Buthelezi said it was clear that a serious conflict had developed between the residents' committee and Mr Ngcobo. He said that Mr Ngcobo had conceded that although a number of residents had demanded the withdrawal of the foundation, there was no evidence to suggest that that was the attitude of most of the people.

He said Mr Ngcobo and members of the residents' committee shook hands in his office and agreed to make a fresh start to try to resolve their differences.

The Natal director of the foundation was not available for comment.



The Inanda resettlement — residents live in tents

CAMPAIGN REPORT

By Rodney Jackson-Smith

It's a four-way fight for the new Natal constituency of Greytown, but the key to the outcome is far removed from the midlands town which lends its name to this sprawling battlefield.

The vast majority of the voters in the constituency, which stretches from Kloof to Greytown, live in the Kloof, Hillcrest and Waterfall areas.

Roughly one third of the voters live in the remaining larger area, making the constituency something of a misnomer.

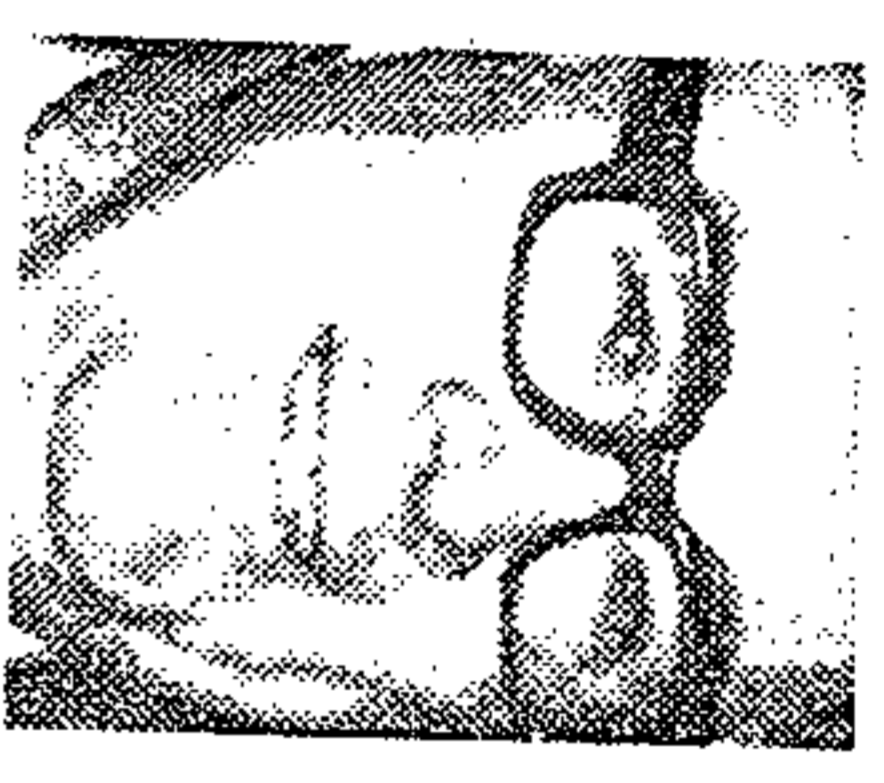
At least two parties in the running — the PFP and the NRP — have adapted their election strategies accordingly by concentrating their efforts in the more populated parts.

In the north the NP, supported by the PFP, is involved in a dash to gain a foothold in the constituency with the right-wing National Conservative Party.

These parties are countering their campaigns to the north but it would be unfair to suggest that any of the parties are ignoring certain parts of the constituency. Of all the parties involved in this contest, the NRP has probably read its resources most effectively. Its parliamentary candidate is Warwick Webber, a former senator and Natal leader of the party. In years gone by, he represented some parts of the constituency. He lives in the area and undoubtedly the best-own candidate.

Webber threatens to name towns earmarked for consolidation

IT WILL BE THE BEANS



The people have a right to know
S. Tribune
5/4/81
107



THE ELECTION

Left v right v Nats in Greytown

He has the back-up to the north of the party's youthful provincial candidate, Adrian Hall, son of a former Natal MEC, who farms at Muden, near Greytown.

The only other party which has two candidates in the field is the NP but its parliamentary hopeful, Eugene van Zuydam, an advocate, comes from Pietermaritzburg. His running mate, Melvyn Adendorff, is, however, a Greytown businessman.

The PFP's Pierre

Cronje is from Pietermaritzburg and the NCP's Chris Botha is from Vereeniging in the Transvaal.

Up North the NCP is gunning for the NP in a big way — and the Nationalists have responded by sending the largest number of cabinet ministers into this constituency.

Aided and abetted by the Conservative Movement headed by former NP Natal leader, Henry Torlage, the NCP claims it has the NP on the run. It was Mr Torlage who set alight the election

fever in Natal shortly after the date had been set for April 29 by announcing his resignation and those of more than 50 other dissident Nationalists.

While the NP fumed, he quietly went about establishing branches of the Conservative Movement. No longer was the right-wing backlash a purely Transvaal phenomenon.

Mr Torlage knew he would have to find a vehicle to give expression to his beliefs and plumbed for the

philosophy of former Cabinet Minister Connie Mulder.

Now it's all eyes on the election and, with quiet confidence, he agrees it's 1948 all over again. With one notable exception.

In 1948 the UP's Smuts regime had no inkling of the strength of the forces ranged against it. In 1981, P.W. Botha is probably aware of right-wing resistance and has called the election to gauge its strength.

Mr Chris Botha, an NP organiser of nine years' standing, is fighting the election on the

Nat's terms. One example: He caught a man tearing down NCP posters and laid a charge, agreeing to withdraw it if the man, a NP supporter, apologised in writing.

Two hours later Mr Botha had his apology. It may be a small point, but it demonstrates the willingness to take the fight to the NP.

Mr Botha claims wide English support, and this will be put to the test on April 10 when Dr Mulder addresses a public meeting in Kloof.

With the NCP on the attack and the NP on the defensive, the parties will in all probability be tied up with squabbles surrounding NP policy to such an extent that they will allow the NRP and PFP a straight fight in the south.

Indications are that the new seat will fall into more traditional opposition hands. If this is so, the NRP must be assured of a provincial seat, regardless of which of the two wins at parliamentary level.

Report by Rod Jackson-Smith of 85 Field Street, Durban.

CAMPAIGN REPORT

By IAN WYNNIE



Brian Nel... with the documents which

"I intend making them public as the people of Natal have the right to know what the Government is planning before they go to the polls on April 30."

Angrily

The commission's chairman, Mr Hennie van der Walt, reacted angrily to the threat.

Any committee report forms part of the commission's documents," he said. "I will take action in terms of the Commissions Act if he releases them."

Mr Webber has already disclosed some of the recommendations, saying the committee asked for "several" Natal towns to be incorporated into KwaZulu. He named Harding, Melmoth and Eshowe as well as parts of the district of Ixopo, and said many Zulus were to be moved.

Mr van der Walt said he did not intend taking action against Mr Webber now, but would do so if he released further details.

He has already asked the police to act against the HNP candidate for King William's Town, Brian Nel, for releasing similar documents to the Sunday Tribune during a hearing of the commission in King William's Town.

Mr van der Walt warned that publication of the documents, a final report on the fixing of the boundaries of Ciskei and an interim report to the Prime Minister, would result in prosecution under the Commissions Act.

No fear

But the head of the Criminal Investigation Department in East London, Colonel Jan Fourie, said this week the Attorney General had declined to prosecute Mr Nel.

The police had investigated a possible contravention of the Official Secrets Act, he said.

Mr Webber does not fear prosecution.

"It is in the interests of the people of Natal to know the truth before being asked to vote and give the Nats a blank cheque," he said.

It was important to un-

derstand that the recommendations for Natal made no provision for properties to be expropriated or bought out, he said.

"Read with the report of the Government's Bureau for Economic Research Co-operation and Development (Benso), the committee makes it clear it favours a policy of incorporation.

"People won't be bought out. All they will receive is a nebulous guarantee that they won't suffer any loss or hardship," he said.

"When one considers this in the light of the stated Government policy that the consolidated homelands should become independent states, this has the effect of taking South African citizens and putting them in a foreign country.

Depriving

"It will be depriving them of residence in their own country without any compensation. The Government has been doing it to blacks ever since it started consolidating Transkei, but now it is to happen to whites, coloureds and Indians as well," he said.

Mr Webber said he would "spill the beans" at a public meeting in Pinetown on Wednesday or one in Dalton on Thursday if the Government did not respond to his challenge.

Mr van der Walt refused to disclose his recommendations to the Sunday Tribune.

He said the Eastern Committee had not submitted any firm recommendations as they could not reach agreement.

"The only recommendations were made by the chairman and it was left to the commission itself to decide," he said.

"We've considered all proposals, including those from other sources, and have made our recommendations to the Cabinet."

If the Cabinet supported the commission's recommendations it would

instruct him to put them to the people of Natal before any final decision was taken.

White residents of Eshowe, Melmoth and Harding, the three towns so far named by Mr Webber, would be unlikely to welcome incorporation.

The town council of Eshowe has made it clear it is against incorporation of the town's 4 800 whites, 1 500 coloureds and 2 000 blacks into KwaZulu.

Mr Martin Abro, Mayor of Melmoth, refused to speculate on the feelings of the town's 1 000 residents, beyond saying they had not been consulted about incorporation.

(News by Ian Wynne, 85 Field Street, Durban.)

The parched valleys

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, APRIL 5, 1981



Pupils at the Embhudle School have to spend the whole day without water

EVERY morning tribesmen in the Tugela and Umfolosi valleys in Kwazulu look to the heavens for a sign of rain that will save them from another drought.

For these people who have not yet recovered from the devastation of last year, a more dreadful drought this winter is a very real and frightening prospect.

The rainy season is almost over and the only remaining hope of avoiding a drought worse than last year is the autumn rains which are expected in April. If they do not arrive, there will be no rain until November.

Last year the Red Cross Society, with the help of the Sunday Tribune raised R420 000 for the people of Kwazulu who were reeling under the worst drought in memory. The Red Cross distributed 2500 tons of food to starving people whose crops had failed.

The fund is now desperately short of money and already requests for food have been received from people in the Tugela Ferry and Mhlabathi areas.

Already some areas of Kwazulu are without water and the rivers are low. Many streams have dried up and the dams are only 50 percent full.

One of the first areas to show signs of the impending drought is Mhlabathi near the Kwazulu capital Ulundi.

The township is situated on a hilltop and has received a little of the rain that has fallen. But the low lying settlements are becoming desperately short of water.

The acting secretary of the local authority at Mhlabathi, Bheki Mshangase, said food was being distributed at schools and arrangements were being made to cart water to people living in the Okhukho area.

By KEN DANIELS

The Tribune travelled through the Hlabani area, near Ulundi this week with the local induna, Aaron Zulu.

"This land is dead," Mr Zulu said looking across the valley where he has lived for nearly 50 years.

The Hlabani River has dried up and with it all the streams which were the source of water for the people living in the valley.

To get water now they must dig in the river bed with their hands, but soon even that source will dry up if it does not rain soon.

At every hut the cry is the same, "aweko amanzi" (we have no water). The teacher at the Embhudle School is threatening to stop teaching because the children are thirsty and there is no water at the school.

The Kwazulu director of Agriculture, Elson Roux, said his department was aware that a serious drought problem was arising and plans were being made to have water carted to the areas where people had none.

"The people are dependent on the rain for making the grass grow for grazing for their cattle. If we do not get rain before the winter there will be no grazing and there will be a situation like we had last year."

Mr Le Roux believes the long term solution to the problem is to teach the Zulus to place less importance on their cattle.

"They invest a lot of money in their cattle and in times of drought they suffer huge losses when their cattle die."

Drought relief fund

- Mr B. Ramlakhan R100,00
- Anonymous, Estcourt R50,00
- H. Bruce R30,00
- Ixopo MOTH Shellhole R50,00
- C.S. Dobson R20,00
- Eshowe Assembly of God R125,00
- A. B. Johnston R20,00
- Mr and Mrs R. Beaton R20,00
- Anonymous R20,00
- Anonymous donors R20,00
- Transvaal R50,00
- Miss M. B. Boorman R50,00
- Anonymous, Pietermaritzburg R20,00
- Mrs M. K. Lamont R10,00
- Pietermaritzburg Indian Girls' High School R50,74
- Mrs H. T. Goodall R20,00
- TOTAL R1 877,74

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- 9-4
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- 4-14
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- 10-4
- 10-11

'KwaZulu

will be
NM 6/4/81
consulted'

says MEC

(107)

Political Reporter

NATAL would continue to consult with KwaZulu on matters of common interest rather than adopt the Nationalist Government pattern of foisting decisions on people regardless of their feelings. Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC, said yesterday.

'Soweto would never have been in flames in 1976 if the central government had adopted the New Republic Party way of doing things. Instead, Dr Andries Treurnicht forced Afrikaans on Soweto as the medium of instruction.'

Understand

Mr Martin was reacting to criticism by Minister of Police Louis le Grange and Nat Party candidates about the close links between Natal and the KwaZulu Government. Mr le Grange attacked Natal for sending copies of draft ordinances to KwaZulu for comment.

Mr Martin, who is Natal chairman of the NRP, said he could not understand why the Nats were so worried about KwaZulu influencing Natal when a cumbersome system existed to vet all draft ordinances from the provinces.

He said Natal had submitted only one draft ordinance to KwaZulu, and that was the Pounds Ordinance which affected the people of both territories equally.

Strategy

Mr Martin said 'numerous flashpoints' had arisen during the recent drought as a result of damage caused by straying cattle and relations between white and black farmers had been 'extremely volatile'. For this reason, a revised draft was drawn up.

He warned that the Nat strategy of 'trying to gain cheap political capital' out of the links between Natal and KwaZulu could backfire after the election 'because then they have to try and live in peace with their neighbours'.

(Report by B Wilkins, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

kwaZulu Assembly to cost R8.3-m

A contract of R8,3-million to build the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly at Ulundi has been awarded to Maralta, a joint venture of LTA Construction (Natal) and Murray & Roberts (kwaZulu). Work on the three-storey building has begun, and

is scheduled for completion in 26 months.

The architects are Moolmon, Van der Walt, Vlok and Van der Westhuizen of Pretoria.

The building will be of reinforced concrete frame construction filled in with brick walls externally and internally.

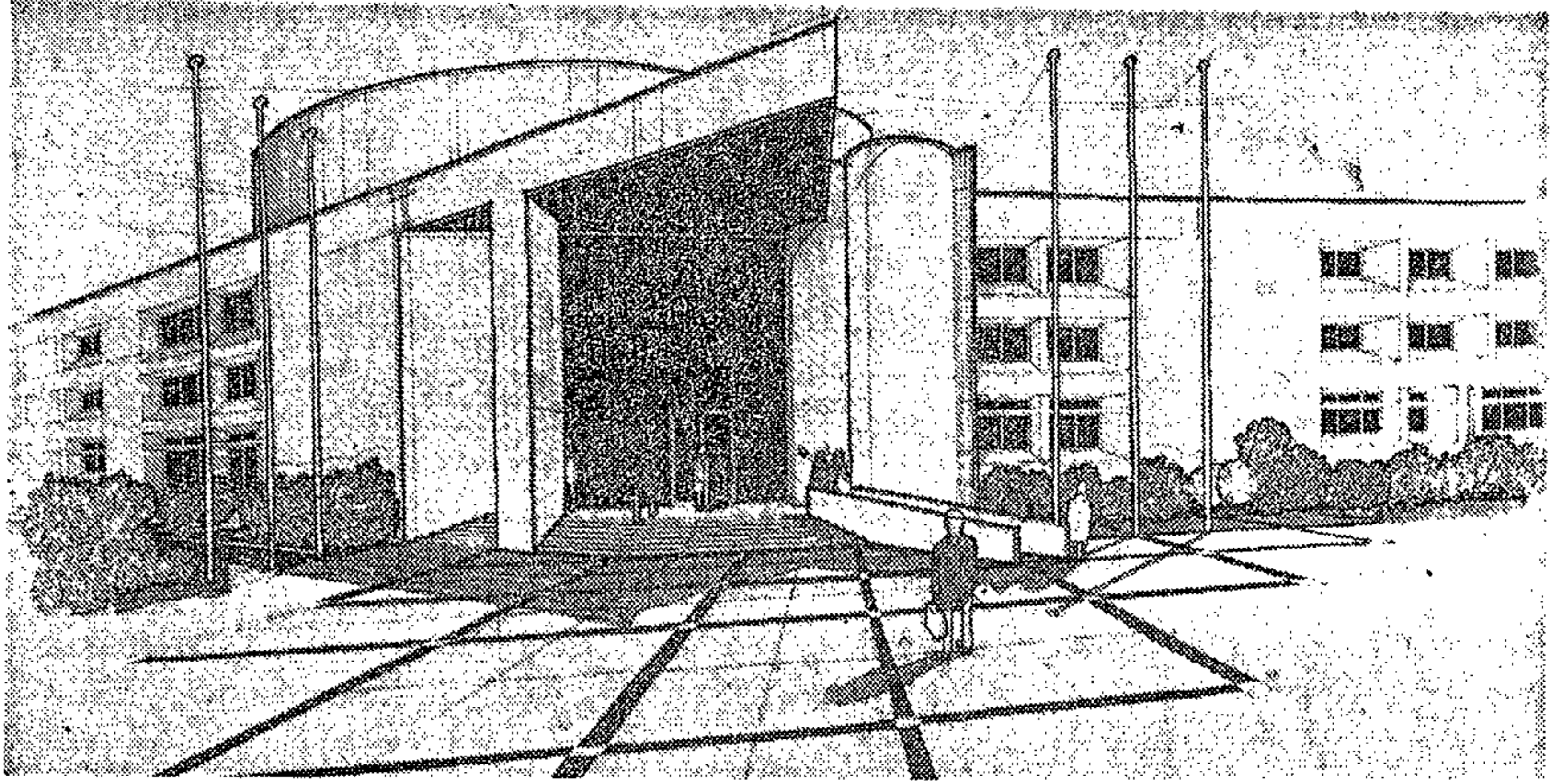
In another feature project, LTA Building (Tvl) is involved in a R3,7-million contract for Phase 2 of the NGK office and conference centre in Pretoria.

LTA is already working on the R6,4-million Phase 1 construction which is on the corner of Visagie and Andries streets, next to

the Voortrekker Gedengebou.

The new contract is for two nine-storey blocks on two basement parking levels and is due for completion early in 1983.

The centre, designed to meet the church's needs for the next 40 years, includes a 600-seat conference hall.



The super building to be the home of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly in Ulundi. It will be of modern construction including airconditioning - plan rooms, mosaic tiling and wood panelling. The building is a prestige contract which brings together major construction companies, LTA and Murray & Roberts.

(107) RDM 8/4/81

Koornhof 'vote ploy' attacked by Buthelezi

By CHRIS FREIMOND
'Mail' Africa Bureau

THE Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has sharply criticised the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, for trying to discredit him on the issue of homeland independence.

In a statement yesterday, Chief Buthelezi re-affirmed his total rejection of "the National Party's bogus independence" for homelands.

He was reacting to the reply to a question put to Dr Koornhof at a Press conference in Johannesburg on Friday.

Dr Koornhof was asked what the Government would do about Chief Buthelezi and other homeland leaders who have repeatedly rejected independence. He replied that presidents Kaiser Matanzima and

Lucas Mangope had also rejected independence at one stage.

Chief Buthelezi said he was "extremely disappointed" at Dr Koornhof's "cheap political posturing".

"I consider it cheap in the extreme for the Minister to create doubts in the minds of my people about my political integrity . . . in order to catch a few votes for his party," he said.

Such comments automatically widened the void between him and the Minister and caused him to "despair for the future of South Africa", he said.

If Dr Koornhof did not understand that the Zulus did not "talk with both sides of their mouths" then South Africa had to be pitied for having leaders with such little understanding of black aspirations," he said.

'Whites could never create enough jobs'

RDM 10/4/81

107

category with a mean of 36. (8)

Concentration is not an indicator of monopoly power unless barriers to entry can be identified. The definition of sub-

13.

MANDINI. — There was no way in which whites would ever be able to create enough jobs for the ever-expanding South African economy, the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in Mandini yesterday.

Opening a new R2-million stationery factory built at the Isithebe growth point, he said it would only be possible to create sufficient jobs if there was a meaningful partnership between black and white and South Africa was able to attract foreign investment.

Chief Buthelezi said there was now no longer any argument that it was totally impossible for areas like KwaZulu to become economically viable unless they remained an inte-

gral part of South Africa. "The Prime Minister's latest plans for the promotion of regional development, that spurns ethnic or homeland boundaries, is the very acknowledgment of this fact," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said that the last two decades had shown unequivocally that economics was the dominant moving force and that political ideology was negative and destructive.

South-Africa would do nothing to frighten off foreign investors as had been the case "in certain countries to the north which imagined that they could thereby be gaining proprietorship over their own economic sector."

Chief Buthelezi said he was perplexed by the increasing tempo with which questions such as: "How long do you think South Africa has? Will there be a revolution? Will industry be nationalised?" were being asked of him.

The death of the South African Government had been prophesied many times.

"There is nothing in the South African experience to suggest that revolution is at hand," he said.

He said in every important sense the South African situation was going to force black and white to come to terms and it was also going to force the West to come to terms with Southern Africa. — Sapa.

(News by A Konigkramer, 85 Field Street, Durban).

relatively more than other industries by ...
A further problem concerns what is included in the term capital. At present items such as research are treated as

• / ...

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current expenditures. But if research, an investment in knowledge, were treated as a capital expenditure, return on capital as measured would decline.

Again, with research and development constituting major items of expenditure in the drug industry, the accounting bias affects it relatively more than other industries.

Because these two effects are stronger in the drug industry than in most others, the difference in profit between it and other industries would narrow markedly if accounting procedures were improved.

In addition, evidence from international as well as South African studies indicate that whereas the profits in the drug industry are greater than average, they are no greater than profits earned in other growth industries. (11)

It seems reasonable to conclude that competition in the drug market is sufficient to prevent monopoly profits from being earned. The profits of the industry may be above average, but this can be ascribed to the fact that it is a growth industry. In such an industry profits must be sufficient to keep the entrepreneur in the industry and innovation must promise the possibility of reward. Profits are not excessive unless they are greater than is necessary to call forth and keep the entrepreneur in the industry.

But such a conclusion about the level of profits in the industry does not necessarily imply that prices are optimal. Competing firms may make expenditures that raise prices so that, although profits are not excessive, prices may be "too high". Such an assertion clearly needs further investigation.

14.

Kwazulu jitters

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

LAND jitters are growing in parts of Natal as speculation increases that the Van der Walt Commission might well have recommended the inclusion of five towns into Kwazulu.

The issue was raised last year in the Provincial Council and this week Mr Brian Page, New Republic Party MP for Umhlanga, called on the Government to reassure the voters before election day that Eshowe, Melmoth, Ixopo, Babanango and Creighton would not be taken over.

He said yesterday, however, that he had found that because of the Government's broken promises in other instances, people wondered if they could really believe what they were told by the Government.

Mr Page recalled that at an election meeting in Empangeni in 1974, the then Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, had said that as long as the National Party was in power, Eshowe and other established white areas would remain white.

He had described as 'skinder stories' suggestions that Eshowe, Richards Bay

Government lays down law that land must be used

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Government had laid down new norms when dealing with consolidation to ensure that all available land was used properly and not merely left to lie fallow when handed over to newly independent homelands, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said

and others would go black.

It had also been reported at the time that the present leader of the National Party in Natal, Mr Owen Horwood, had gone even further and had said that Eshowe would remain white 'in your time, your children's time, your grandchildren's time and beyond it'.

Mr Page recalled too that Dr Hendrik Verwoerd and others had given the assurance that the Gingindlovu corridor would be widened. Today it did not exist. 'People remember these and other assurances of the past such as Fort St Johns so there is a growing air of uncertainty,' said Mr Page.

'If Kwazulu ever went for independence we would have to cross an international border to get to Eshowe or Melmoth.

'The trouble is that I find people have difficulty believing the Government whatever it says.'

(Report by O Pollok, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

here. 'In future on transfer of land for consolidation purposes there must be guarantees that it will not be utilised on a communal basis, but on an economic and productive one,' Dr Koornhof said.

'In some cases the productivity on transfer of land has been pointed out clearly that land had in the past been bought from white people at 'tremendous prices' and handed over only to lie fallow,' Dr Koornhof said.

'In some cases the productivity on transfer of land has been communal basis, dropped to as low as 13 percent.'

Richards Bay pipeline more serious than Durban sludge, says MEC

Pietermaritzburg bureau

THE Richards Bay pipeline is a far more serious matter than the Durban sludge issue, said Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC for Parks and NRP candidate for the Provincial Council seat in Mooi River.

'Insufficient investigation has been done into the intended development although both the Adminis-

trator and myself have voiced our serious concern to the minister responsible,' Mr Stainbank said at a meeting in Richmond last night.

Members of the CSIR had also expressed 'strong feelings of concern over the project'.

The Government, he said, was obviously far more concerned with the devel-

opment of Richards Bay than the effects that the proposed 10 000 tons of gypsum to be dumped in the sea a day would have on the environment and sea life.

He added that other chemicals, such as fluoride, would be involved in the scheme.

(Report by T Shapiro, 3 Fraser Lane, Pietermaritzburg)

Election

countdown

Big business says No to consolidation

S. Tribune 12/4/81 ~~27~~ 107

Commission told: Leave Natal alone

Tribune Reporter

THE economic sector in Natal and KwaZulu is overwhelmingly opposed to any further consolidation of KwaZulu.

In a hard-hitting minority report to the Van der Walt Commission on consolidation, the contents of which were released to the *Sunday Tribune* this week, the five organisations representing 80 percent of the economy in the province opposed any further transfer of land to KwaZulu.

They said KwaZulu was not economically viable and was unlikely to become so as a separate entity from Natal.

Productivity

Land transferred would, through no fault of KwaZulu, lose productivity; would not make KwaZulu viable; and would undermine the rest of the central economy, which would still have to support KwaZulu from an eroded economic base.

The cost of meaningful land transfers would be out of all proportion to the resources of the country and at the expense of the central economy.

The economic interests of the various sectors of the population would be jeopardised and confi-

dence in long-term land ownership and security of investment would be impaired.

The report said Natal and KwaZulu formed an indivisible economic unit with the rest of South Africa, with economic activity generated almost entirely from within the present white areas, but involving and being dependent on all ethnic groups.

The transfer of further land from white areas would adversely affect the economy of the whole area in that the land transferred would fall under the sovereignty of a potentially independent state.

The five organisations, the South African Federated Chamber of Industries (including the Natal Chamber of Industries), the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa (Natal Region), Development Association, the South African Sugar Association and the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, which were represented on the eastern committee of the Van der Walt Commission, based their findings on economic implications of consolidation and disregarded political implications.

In their minority report as part of the eastern committee, the organisations said they could not subscribe to proposals presented by the chairman of

the committee, Mr Val Volker, the MP for Klip River.

"These proposals will, in our view, have the effect of undermining the economy on which the future peace, progress and prosperity of the country ultimately depends, without even necessarily being helpful to KwaZulu," they said.

Negotiation

There was no guarantee that the ultimate objectives of consolidation would be acceptable to whites, coloureds, Indians or blacks and it was clearly a matter for discussion and negotiation.

But, according to information released by the Natal leader of the NRP, Mr Warwick Webber, at a political meeting in Dalton this week, Mr Volker's proposals for consolidation had been forwarded to the commission's chairman, Hennie van der Walt.

"What other reason could the Government have for refusing to release the recommendations of the commission before the election," he said.

Mr Volker's proposals, which were forwarded as alternatives discussed by the committee and not as recommendations, made provision for the removal of hundreds of thousands of Zulu people and the inclusion of four white

Natal towns in the homeland," he said.

He named the towns of Harding, Melmoth, Eshowe and Babanango and said vast tracts of land in northern and southern Natal had been suggested for inclusion in KwaZulu in return for the removal of Zulus from the Drakensberg reserves, the Tugela reserve and other "black spots" in Natal.

This would consolidate KwaZulu into two or three major areas.

Mr Webber said the white corridor around Eshowe, Melmoth and Babanango produced R75 million a year from sugar farms alone. There were major citrus, wattle and beef industries in the area.

Recommended

He said the committee had recommended the three major reserves in the Drakensberg and Tugela areas be removed — but it could not agree on where the 300 000 people living there should be resettled.

One of the areas suggested was a major part of the Ixopo district (excluding the town) and the Harding district (including the town). The committee could not reach agreement on this

Mr Webber said he was

perturbed that the report contained many recommendations, presumably from the chairman, which had been discussed but not accepted by the committee.

Emphasis

The committee report, he said, had placed great emphasis on "joint-venture deals" in which areas would be included in KwaZulu, but be jointly administered to ensure continued economic productivity.

The committee recognised the impossibility of buying out farmers in the areas to be consolidated and had chosen this form of incorporation as a way around the issue.

"People should understand that this means they will not be paid out, but will have to live in a homeland with certain nebulous guarantees," Mr Webber said.

Mr Volker has disputed Mr Webber's right to release details of the committee report and the accuracy of his revelations.

As chairman he could not afford to reply to the "glaring inaccuracies" in what Mr Webber had said. "It appears he has breached the Commission's Act and told a lot of untruths about the committee's recommendations," Mr Volker said.

INTRODUCTION

Much has been spoken and written about the concepts of health care delivery, and the use of the Medical "Team" approach. The thrust of this paper will be to show that in the South African context, the work place is one of the ideal settings to bring these concepts to reality, integrating the older "Industrial Medicine" with health care delivery by medical teams.

O C C U P A T I O N A L H E A L T H

AIMS OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH CARE

To utilise the techniques of efficient health care delivery in order to maintain and/or improve the health of all workers, in the interests of both employer and employee.

The interests of the employer to be served by:

- (i) Improved productivity and efficiency
- (ii) Reduction of lost work time due to ill health and the treatment thereof
- (iii) Prevention of premature wastage of trained manpower

The interest of employee should be self-evident during the course of presentation of this paper.

METHODS OF PROVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH CARE

1. Pre-employment examination to provide for
 - (a) A fit work force, or at least
 - (b) Recognition of chronic or potential ill health in a new employee.
2. Provision of on site care in order to
 - (a) Treat acute ill health on site where possible
 - (b) Supervise health maintenance by regular examinations
 - (c) Treat and control chronic ill health in collaboration with other agencies
 - (d) To control the effects of the work environment to prevent industrial accidents where possible, by use of safety techniques and regulation
 - (e) To treat accidents when occurring
 - (f) Provide advice re health problems of employees to management
 - (g) To promote health education to the factory population using all available methods

DEFINITION: ACUTE or CHRONIC ill health here used to refer to any deviation from normal in any socio-medical context.

SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED BY:

Team consisting of

- (a) Part or Full Time Doctor
- (b) Industrial Nursing Sister
- (c) Ancillary
- (d) Ancillary

Make up of tea

Management, so raised object maintenance of

It is proposed used, and answer

Political Staff
DURBAN — There was no doubt that kwaZulu would eventually, like the other national states, accept independence, Mr Pierre Cronje MP, Deputy Minister of Community Development, said last night.

Mr Cronje, who was speaking at a National Party meeting in his Port Natal constituency attended by 67 people, also gave an undertaking that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu "will have no say in the affairs of Natal."

He accused the NRP and the PFP of creating false expectations for

Chief Buthelezi by serving on the Buthelezi Commission and "suggesting to him a higher status for kwaZulu."

Mr Cronje intimated this was one of the reasons for Chief Buthelezi declining independence.

Guest speaker Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, said the message of his speech was that "the Nationalist Government will not leave Natal in the lurch. Not now and not in the future."

"Natal is part of South Africa and what goes for South Africa goes for Natal."

(Report by B Cameron, 85 Field Street, Durban.)

Q. The major schemes, and Day H for his h
A. The answer so to the documents paid ment promotion
One need only malnutrition in its broadest sense, alcohol, smoking, stress, lack of exercise. Add to this the particular problems of our South African society - differing cultural attitudes to health and disease, ignorance, neglect, apathy, fear, sheer economic inability to cope with long-term treatment.

Buthelezi to have no say in Natal

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Never

107

23/4/81

Blacks won't accept independence Pretoria-style, says Buthelezi

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said yesterday that as long as the Zulus want him to lead them, KwaZulu would never take Pretoria's 'pseudo-independence', even at the point of a gun.

Proposing a vote of thanks to the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, after the official opening of the fourth session of the third KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said he wanted to repeat that there was no way in which blacks of the region could ever be fooled into accepting 'independence à la Pretoria'.

Chief says lies being spread by the Govt

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Department of Information was spreading lies abroad when it maintained that there was such antagonism between black ethnic groups in South Africa that they would be at each others throats practically every day if it were not for the fact that they were separated under the Government's grandiose apartheid scheme.

This point was made yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, when he spoke at the unveiling of a tombstone in memory of King Mpande, king of the Zulus between 1840 and 1872.

The ceremony was performed by King Goodwill

Zwelithini.

Chief Buthelezi said this was such rotten propaganda for apartheid that it really 'stank to high heaven'.

He said it was nonsense to say that it was not in the interests of blacks to regard themselves as one people in spite of their different languages, culture and history.

They were no less one people than whites who, in spite of their ethnic differences and their different cultures and languages, all cherished a Western culture and a Western orientation, to the extent that even after 300 years in Africa, they described themselves as Europeans.

(Report by P Leeman, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban).

Schoeman's appeal to KwaZulu . . .

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, yesterday appealed to the people of KwaZulu to show unity with the whites to 'ward off the onslaughts from outside the country and to overcome its internal problems'.

Opening the fourth session of the third KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr Schoeman said: 'Whites and blacks should not differ so much from each other that they leave the way open to the enemy outside.'

'We know that everything possible is being done to set right whatever is wrong. Things have been done in the past which should rather have been left undone.'

'We have said this many times before. But — as a result of the arrogance which National Party spokesmen have displayed during this election, where, in spite of our firm stand against the fraudulent independence, they have been speculating left, right and centre about KwaZulu possibly accepting independence — I feel constrained to repeat that stand,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly regarded non-violence as a noble cause but if the people of KwaZulu were forced at the point of a gun to commit suicide to fall in line with Pretoria's plans then non-violence might cease to be a noble cause for most of them.

'If all that is being said in the course of this election is going to be forced on us, then I can foresee only a very gloomy future for South Africa, for the sub-continent of southern Africa and for Africa,' he continued.

Chief Buthelezi sharply attacked the Minister of Agriculture, Mr P T C du Plessis, for saying at a recent National Party meeting at Greytown that the Government was spending 12 times more on educating each white child than it was spending on each black child.

Conscience

He said Mr du Plessis had further boasted that whites were paid pensions which were three times higher than pensions paid to blacks.

'Can anyone who has any qualms of conscience about racial discrimination ever really boast about these inequities of our society? Can people be blamed abroad for believing that in South Africa we have worse racists than any which have ever set foot on this planet?'

(Report by P Leeman, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban).

'We should take care, however, not to take the attitude that nothing that is being done today can set right what went wrong in the past.'

'Together we shall triumph, but divided we shall all perish,' he declared.

Turning to the drought problem, Mr Schoeman said the people of KwaZulu should plan to minimise the effects of future droughts in the region and to limit the consequences of previous droughts.

Such action would entail strict control over grazing, the limiting of livestock numbers and the enforcement of water and soil conservation, he said. (Report by P Leeman, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

» 14 «

ASHLEY MONTAGU

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» 15 «

THE CONCEPT OF RACE

ner in which what we look at shall be perceived. Each time the term "race" is used with reference to man, this is what, I think, is done. The term "race" has a long and tortured history. We cannot enter upon that here. The present-day usage of the term

Instead of saying to himself, as the true believer in "race" does, "Here is a population, let me see how it fits my criteria of 'race,'" I think it would be much more fruitful of results if he said to himself, instead, "Here is a population, let me go ahead and find out what it is like. What its internal likenesses and differences are and how it resembles and how it differs

Land issue for congress discussion

Mercury Reporter

23/4/81

(107)

THE emotive issue of consolidation will be tackled at a meeting in Durban on May 13 and 14 by Natal farmers — the people whose land is most likely to be carved up by the Government's homeland policy.

At a special two-day congress called by the Natal Agricultural Union next month, farmers will try to establish what steps have been taken to ensure survival of agriculture in Natal and KwaZulu.

Twenty farmers' associations have opposed further consolidation in a motion which reads: 'Congress does not believe that it is practical or economically feasible to consolidate KwaZulu into a viable

and separate State within the boundaries of Natal, even by the provision of further land.'

Among the speakers at the meeting will be the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the head of the agricultural division of the KwaZulu Development Corporation, Dr J M Erskine.

Nine farmers' associations put forward a motion that valuation of land must be realistic, that compensation must provide for the farmer's reinstatement, and that all land must be paid for immediately on expropriation.

(Report by M Gosling, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban)

Inkatha's tentacles

Radical black attacks on KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha are common. Now the Right is getting in on the act.

Inkatha — the biggest legal black grouping in SA — has incurred the wrath of an outfit calling itself the South Africa First Campaign, which uses an expensively produced pamphlet to "expose" the movement as a power-hungry organisation bent on black domination. And in an election speech, NP Transvaal leader Andries Treurnicht accused Inkatha of promoting "Zulu imperialism."

Meanwhile, in the background, there is Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof's announcement that Pretoria anticipates granting "independence" to all the homelands as the prelude to its fully-fledged "Constellation of States." "All" means KwaZulu, too — despite Buthelezi's repeated denial that he will ever opt for independence.

KwaZulu's firm stand would appear to thwart in advance Pretoria's grandiose vision. NP ideology has linked SA's 6.5m Zulu people to the homeland, which means that even if every other homeland cuts its political ties with SA, blacks would still be in the majority in SA as long as KwaZulu stands firm. Koornhof, however, has pointed out that KwaZulu is not unique in insisting on non-independence. Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei all said the same — and then went out. Quite naturally, these examples have made the black militants suspicious about even the most strongly worded denials from Buthelezi and his lieutenants.

But KwaZulu's no-go stance could be more substantial than that of Transkei & Co. Inkatha, while deliberately projecting itself as a cultural organisation, obviously plays a massive political role in the af-

fairs of its members. It claims a membership of 300 000 and, while these are believed to be overwhelmingly Zulu in ethnic affiliation, and the leadership's power base is in KwaZulu, the claim that its support spans black SA cannot be discounted.

In any case, there is the position of Inkatha in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly (KLA), where all members belong to the movement. There is no room, Inkatha says, for any other group; and it stands for "unity and liberation." Even local councils mirror the KLA in this respect.

A crucial aim of packing the assembly with Inkatha members seems to be to ensure that Pretoria cannot promote an opposition group which might support "independence." Coupled to this is a tight executive structure comprising a highly politicised and sophisticated top echelon, actively involved in "conscientising" the rank and file about Inkatha's objectives — particularly its stand on "independence."

All this is part of its strategy of participating in "the system" in order to put obstacles in the way of moves towards political and territorial separation.

Inkatha's influence in social and community affairs in KwaZulu is pervasive. The school system has increasingly come under its control and student disturbances in the late Seventies were moderate in KwaZulu thanks to the intervention of Buthelezi, who insisted that class boycotts and the destruction of buildings were just not on.

At the same time, KwaZulu schools are said to be compelled to keep in line with Inkatha objectives and pupils are expected to become members of the Youth Brigade.

Inkatha has also taken a keen interest in black trade unionism. Though it has not formed direct links with any particular union, it views black workers as a viable force to use in advancing black political interests. And the movement has repeatedly said that the consumer power of blacks should be tapped to effect pressure

for political change.

It has also forged a working relationship with organised black business in KwaZulu. Indeed, its strong grip on administration at all levels makes its leverage on economic and business activities persuasive in keeping black business people sympathetic to the group's aims.

The movement has not, however, confined its attention to specifically black issues. Through the Buthelezi Commission it seems to be exploring ways of merging KwaZulu and Natal. This seems to be a move intended to offset the effects of the fragmentation of KwaZulu and bring about a trans-Natal regional consolidation which runs counter to ethnic compartmentalisa-

tion. Several white Natal businessmen and academics serve on the commission, thus broadening Inkatha's constituency.

Inkatha operates on a broader scope than most black organisations and its aims and methods seem to parallel those used by the NP to build up Afrikaner power. With its tentacles deep in KwaZulu, and its drive for a broader political

role in the rest of SA, Inkatha presents a strong, peaceful black challenge to separate development.

Pressure from both black radicals and white rightists indicates that Inkatha's influence is growing. To what end it will ultimately use that influence is the major question about this powerful force in SA's black majority.

Thousands face starvation

Star (90/24/81)

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DURBAN — Thousands face starvation in Natal this year as winter approaches with the prospect of an extended drought.

Rain at the weekend did little to relieve the situation particularly in kwaZulu and the Midlands.

In kwaZulu, rivers have stopped flowing and underground water levels have reached an all-time low.

Mr Pierre Boshoff, regional director of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry for kwaZulu, described the situation as "pretty serious."

In spite of some good rains in early summer, the season was exceptionally dry and rivers and dams had no chance of recovering from last

year's drought.

Mrs Inka Mars, vice-chairman of the Natal Red Cross, said the Drought Relief Fund was going to need "mammoth support" from the public again this year.

"I have just come back from kwaZulu and the situation is grave — worse than last year.

"The White Umfolozi has dried up completely which means all its tributaries on which many people depend are also dry," Mrs Mars said.

She said the light summer rains had allowed most people to reap a small crop but there had not been enough rain to plant a crop to see them through winter. — Sapa.

(excluding lower-status skilled work in construction). If at the same time there is a certain drift of Whites into these clerical jobs (as the proportion of such jobs increases in a maturing economy) this might tend to accentuate any concomitant attitude change. To what extent will equal-status contacts between Black and White in such jobs affect White racial and political attitudes? Will these Whites experience status threats? Also, to what extent will changing life-styles resulting from increasing living standards and changing job patterns affect racial and political attitudes?

A very large number of Whites are employed by the state. These workers may have different interests and be subject to different pressures than those employed in private enterprise. Also, to what extent can the growing state-apparatus continue to be run by these Whites? Relations between Black and White are likely to be different from the normal pattern in those departments which deal with the various Black groups. Is this likely to have any significance?

5.3. The White 'middle class'

What is the political role of members of particular political interests different from shopkeepers, small farmers, and other small business owners? Do they display markedly different behaviour patterns? white-collar workers in similar income brackets, small businessmen and professional people in party politics, and if this group might be very important.

So far in discussing the various White English-Afrikaans cultural cleavage. To question of the nature and significance of Afrikaner cultural identity cuts across any class analysis. But it may well be that social mobility and changing living standards will affect both the cohesiveness of the Afrikaner group and the content of Afrikaner culture. This could have consequences for the motives of this group as well as for their attitudes both to Blacks and to English-speaking Whites. But if there is a change, is it more likely to be towards pragmatic dominance or towards separatist 'verligtheid' (enlightenment)? What is the significance of the growth of Afrikaner capitalism? What is the significance of the increasing equal-status contact between top Afrikaner officials and Black leaders concomitant on the policy of separate development?

5.4. Black workers

(a) To what extent are Black workers dissatisfied with their position? Trapido (1971) has argued that South Africa is the only mature economy which has not been able to provide improved social and material con-

ditions for its workers. This has been disputed by Bell and Bromberger, who argue that the increase in per capita income in real terms of African wages in manufacturing industry has been three-fold in this century. (See also Lipton (1974) on agricultural incomes). In any event, how important is this for an understanding of the dynamics of the situation? Is it perhaps not more important to determine to what extent the level of relative deprivation has altered? It is sometimes argued that the reference groups against whom African workers measure their relative deprivation is the tribal peasantry, who probably live at a lower level of subsistence than do the urban workers. In this case they would not experience relative deprivation. This is probably not true. (See, for example, Schlemmer (1975), IIE (1975), Durand (1970)). But it is still important to get an idea of the major reference group for African workers. Do they compare their situation with other Africans, or with Whites? If, as seems likely, there is a continuing increase of Africans in higher paid skilled and white-collar jobs, will this increase the relative deprivation of the mass of Africans? To answer these questions we need to know more about how the expect-

KwaZulu rivers ^{DD} 27/4/87 dry up ¹⁰⁷

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Mrs Inka Mars, vice-chairman of the Natal Red Cross, said yesterday: "I have just come back from KwaZulu and the situation is grave — worse than last year. The White Umfolozi has dried up completely, which means all its tributaries on which many people depend are also dry."

She said that the light summer rains had allowed most people to reap a small crop but there had not been enough rain to plant a crop to see them through winter.

The secretary of the Natal Agriculture Union, Mr Alwyn Bisschoff, said the prospects of a worse drought this year were "extremely worrying".

lands and the other Southern African territories to develop in such a way as to lessen their dependence on labour-migration? In particular, what would be the significance of nationalist or radical governments in the former Portuguese territories for the large numbers of migrants from those territories? This question has to be asked both on the political level and on the economic level. An African government in Mozambique might in any event take the political decision to end migrancy, and it might also initiate a programme of development which would render migrancy unnecessary in the longer term.

(c) To what extent is the Black proletariat likely to become stratified, and what would the organizational and political significance of this be? Coloured and Indian workers might already be construed as constituting an 'aristocracy of labour'. Might a policy of the rate for the job not lead to the growth of a Black labour aristocracy with interests opposed to those of the mass of unskilled and semi-skilled workers? Are migrant workers

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'I have just come back from KwaZulu and the situation is grave - worse than last year. The White Umfolozi has dried up completely, which means all its tributaries on which many people depend are also dry,' Mrs Mars said.

She said that the light summer rains had allowed most people to reap a small crop but there had not been enough rain to plant a crop to see them through winter. Already they had lost 200 000 head of cattle from last year's drought.

Mrs Mars was worried about the public responding to the relief fund.

'I still have people who judge the situation of all Africans by the large and glossy people who are

Mercury Reporter

economically active in the Melmoth and Eshowe areas. If only they looked a bit further they would be shocked,' she said.

The secretary for the Natal Agriculture Union, Mr Alwyn Bisschoff, said yesterday the prospects of a worse drought this year were 'extremely worrying'.

'We needed an exceptionally good summer to recover from the drought. We didn't get that. Farmers who depend entirely on irrigation are very unhappy about the prospect of an even drier winter this year,' Mr Bisschoff said.

Rain at the weekend did little to relieve matters. Ladysmith received 1,8 mm; Estcourt 4,5 mm; New-castle 0,2 mm and St Lucia received none.

Durban received 10,2 mm and Cedara 13,5 mm. The average rainfall for April is 89 mm. Only 11,6 mm has been recorded this month.

Cloudy weather with showers is forecast for most of Natal today, and temperatures are likely to drop. The weather bureau at Louis Botha last night forecast very cold weather inland, with snowfalls over the Drakensberg.

THE people in an isolated corner of KwaZulu are facing an economic catastrophe which will ultimately lead to mass starvation, says Mr Neil Alcock, head of the Church Agricultural Project in the area.

He said that people in the Tugela Ferry and Msinga area travelled 15km to his project headquarters to beg for food.

"The people are literally starving. I feel awful when they come to say that the children have no more food to eat. I can only distribute what little I have to the most needy," he said.

Mr Alcock said that in order to get food, people are required to collect old bones, and these bones are exchanged kilogram for kilogram for mealie meal.

The bones are ground up to make bone meal, which is an excellent fertilizer.

The desperate position of the people of the area is complicated by faction fighting.

This is caused by the conditions under which people are forced to live.

"There have been many removals of blacks from white-owned farms in the surrounding districts. These people are pushed into the reserve.

Kraals razed

"The squeeze has resulted in kraals being razed, and in the occurrence of several deaths," Mr Alcock said.

A chief induna, Mr Makekene Mcunu, described the faction fighting as serious:

"There is civil war in the area. make no mistake. Our wives and our children are suffering needlessly. All the people living in the Tugela valley are facing some degree of starvation," he said.

Last year's crippling drought has not yet ended in some areas.

There has been no ploughing this year because of the lack of rain.

Livestock has survived by feeding on fields that should



Mr Neil Alcock is appealing for aid for the starving people in the Tugela area

People starving ¹⁰⁷ in drought-hit ^{S. Tugela} Tugela valley ^{26/4/81}

By G R NAIDOO

have been ploughed. During previous winter months, livestock fed on areas from which crops had been reaped. This year there is no hope of crops.

Mr Ndoweni Radebe, 80, said people were doing all they could to help themselves. He is the leader of a self-help scheme which is building fish dams.

"I am prepared to work from morning to night to help in some small way. But there are about 100 000 people in the Tugela Ferry and Misinga

areas. We are poor and we are desperate," said the old man.

Dr David Osborne, KwaZulu's director of veterinary services, said that more than 200 000 cattle had died in KwaZulu in less than a year, and if the drought continued, twice as many were expected to die.

Mr Alcock said that a fund set up by the Red Cross at the height of the drought last year had dried up. He estimated that about R26 000 a month is needed for food, if mass starvation is to be averted in the area.

Buthelezi hits out at 'stupid' Govt actions

RDM 28/4/8

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Political Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday appealed to the Government to halt "stupid actions" which, he said, gave increasing credibility to people who did not deserve it.

Delivering a policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, he dealt with criticisms levelled at him by South African officials and by African National Congress leaders in exile. He also dealt with the South African Defence Force raid on ANC targets in Mozambique.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, who previously condemned the Mozambican raid, described it as a double-edged sword.

"On the one hand, it may give jittery whites and verkamp Nationalists a sense of security, but the overall effect and the more deep and damaging effect is to give the ANC in Maputo a credibility which they do not deserve."

Chief Buthelezi said that every time somebody was beaten to death in a police cell, jailed without trial or banned, each time there was action against banned organisations "and every time there is an

'unnecessary display of strength such as we witnessed in Maputo, credibility is being given to the forces of violence'.

He added: "Are South African Prime Ministers so dim that they do not realise this fact? It is difficult for me to believe this."

"I make an appeal to the South African white Cabinet to stop increasing the credibility of people by stupid actions of various kinds."

He quoted at length from the ANC publication, *Sechaba*; an attack on him by the secretary-general of the ANC, Mr Alfred Nzo; a statement issued by the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, in Lusaka, and broadcasts on Radio Freedom.

Chief Buthelezi said despite the attacks on him "I have not been tempted to regard my brothers in the external mission of the ANC as my enemies".

"The enemies of the oppressed people are those who oppress them and not other black patriots who are using different strategies from our own."

Referring to the General Election, Chief Buthelezi said: "The Prime Minister who con-

trois mighty armies and who can direct massive economic forces, and who has always been party to the evolution of massive State powers over individuals and groups, cannot sustain coherence in the ranks of his own party."

Chief Buthelezi said he lamented both the fact that "I have not got a united National Party with which to deal" and that he could not trust his political opponents.

"I must ask the members of this House to exercise restraint and caution while the whites are squabbling among themselves in the National Party," he said in reference to the divisions in the NP.

He cautioned white South Africa not to indulge in "extravagant displays of the State power" to appease people in petty party squabbles inside the NP.

"We should raise our voices in objection when our state is used for that purpose."

On legal advice, because of security legislation, the *Rand Daily Mail* cannot publish either the ANC officials' views quoted by Chief Buthelezi, or their reactions.

(Report by A Akhalwaya, 171, Main St Johannesburg.)

for its fatal outcome continued to exist in both South Africa Britain and elsewhere. Although there was disagreement as to whether silicosis or tuberculosis came first, or the white

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stood that in clinical and pathological terms today this definition of the disease is imprecise, if not totally meaningless.

Although their causes are different, the lung lesions, that is structural tissue responses to silica particles and the tuberculous bacillus, are distinctive and at the same time very

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Mixed dust pneumoconiosis can result from inhaling normally inert dust admixed with small amounts of silica. Tin dust and barium dust can cause stannosis and baritosis; but these are benign forms of pneumoconiosis. They produce radiological changes from dust deposition with minimal tissue damage to the lungs. (8)

Dust diseases of the lungs have a long and traceable history and it has been suggested that paleolithic flint mine workers of the oldest occupational disease, silicosis. (9) As silicosis progressed it was realised that numerous kinds of lung diseases and these were given graphic names according to the kind of occupation or trade involved. In the instance "grinders' rot" and "potters' rot" were both forms of silicosis. (10) Post mortem examinations indicated striking resemblance between the concentrically shaped nodules - the result of fibrosis - and the tubercles in the lungs of patients who had died from pulmonary tuberculosis. This made the situation puzzling because it was not known whether these dust diseases were a variant of pulmonary tuberculosis (with its widespread incidence) long recognised disease of the market place, synonymous with civilization, increasingly endemic in the overcrowded working and living conditions of industrialising 19th century Europe. (11)

silicosis was often referred to as phthisis (or consumption) descriptive term used to delineate lung diseases in which striking symptom was the wasting away of the body. In 1882, when Robert Koch identified the bacillus responsible for tuberculosis, both dust-diseases and tuberculosis were to be grouped together as consumption or phthisis.

Gradually distinctions were drawn between the two types of disease. There was "dust phthisis" or 'tubercular phthisis' according to whether or not there was occupational dust and 'miners' phthisis' became a term indiscriminately applied to many kinds of mining whether or not silica dust was involved. The term phthisis today

is to be loosely used, and could include many kinds of incapacitating lung diseases. (12) 'Miners' Phthisis' was the term applied to the disease stricken goldminers of the Transvaal who, in fact, had silicosis. Its historical derivation is understandable, but at the same time it must be clearly under-

Inkatha, Maties establish links

Staff Reporter

THE youth wing of Inkatha and two former Stellenbosch University SRC members have announced the formation of the South African Youth Foundation, a new formally-constituted contact group.

The foundation will soon open offices on the Stellenbosch

campus and at Ulundi, the Kwa-Zulu capital.

Mr Nick Koornhof, a former Stellenbosch University SRC member and one of the trustees of the foundation, said it was not a student organization and would concentrate on young businessmen.

The foundation intended to:

- Eliminate discrimination in South Africa by means of dialogue, research and practical projects.

- Promote social and political change in South Africa.

- Create mutual respect and understanding between the white and black communities in the Republic.

The foundation, Mr Koornhof said, would also run projects to promote leadership and would hold seminars "on a professional basis".

A "think tank" would be established, consisting of 10 black members and 10 white members who would hold discussions on topical issues and areas of conflict and make recommendations.

The 20 members would meet four times a year for three years.

Mr Koornhof said the foundation was not exclusive and any individual or group was welcome to join.

The South African Youth Foundation has four trustees. They are Mr Simon Maphalala, a representative of the Inkatha Youth Brigade in the Inkatha Central Committee, Mr Musa Mkhize, chairman of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, Mr Frans Roelofse, vice-chairman of the 1980 Stellenbosch SRC, and Mr Koornhof.

Mr Maphalala, who is the first person in the Republic to study for a doctorate in Zulu history, last night said of the formation of the foundation:

"This can be termed a national convention in its infancy. It is a landmark in the history of our country."

The alliance, Mr Koornhof said, had received the "categorical support" of both Chief Gathsha Buthelezi, leader of the Inkatha movement, and the principal of the University of Stellenbosch, Professor Mike de Vries.

A constitution for the South African Youth Foundation was drafted in Ulundi, with Inkatha members and three Kwazulu cabinet ministers present. The four trustees finally signed the constitution at an attorney's office in Cape Town last week.

Mr Maphalala said that after the initial contact the two groups had discussed each other's political viewpoints at length. The foundation was unique, he said, in that it was formed on the basis of "doing with blacks rather than for blacks".

"The traditional paternalistic white viewpoint was not present at all. It is not an ethnic or exclusive organization — it is open to all," Mr Maphalala said.

Whites would rather kill than accept black rule, says chief

28/4/81

(107)

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—Whites in South Africa would be prepared to kill blacks or be killed themselves rather than accept the principle of one man, one vote at present.

This is the view of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, who continued his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said he was confident that blacks would one day get one man, one vote. But one man, one vote as a slogan bedevilled the situation at the present time.

'Blacks must not condemn

me if I say it doesn't seem feasible at present,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi said that to propound an ideal and to spell it out, step by step, were two different things.

'I would love to have it happen today or tomorrow. But to have it today I must be shown the mechanism to bring it about,' he said.

'I can foresee that glorious future when we will have a non-racial society,' he said to fervent murmurs of assent.

'Majority rule then will not necessarily be black majority rule but majority rule of like-minded people.'

(Report by P Leeman, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban).

Buthelezi wants mission overseas to put KwaZulu's case to the world

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has proposed the introduction of legislation in the South African Parliament to enable the KwaZulu Government to establish a mission abroad to put its case to the world.

Delivering his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said the stand of KwaZulu, which was against apartheid and yet recognised the right of South Africans to sort out their own problems, deserved to be heard more and more in all corners of the earth if violence were to be avoided.

He asked the Assembly for a specific mandate to say members were serious about this matter and warned that he would create a political confrontation if the KwaZulu Government were not permitted to pursue its course.

Chief Buthelezi was not specific about the country in which the mission would be situated, but it is understood that somewhere in Europe has been mooted.

The Chief Minister said the Assembly was quite entitled to appropriate funds for the establishment of a mission abroad.

'It would be a sad day for all of us if people were forced to conclude that money worth spending abroad was only such money as was squandered, for example, by Dr Connie Mulder and his corrupt and defunct Department of Information,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi said it was clearly in the interest of KwaZulu, Natal, and South Africa that the KwaZulu Government should explain what it was doing to the international community.

Deluge

When he went abroad, he said, he had met a deluge of uninformed criticism and misconceptions about what the KwaZulu Government was doing because there was no reliable means of presenting this policy to the outside world.

Outlining the motives of the KwaZulu Government and establishing its bona fides was something his government had to do for itself, the Chief Minister said.

There are other concerns shared by pluralists for which a new pluralist perspective must account. In particular, attention needs to be paid to the nature of the plural units in a plural society.

SOCIAL ORDER IN A PLURAL SOCIETY

Most men desire some kind of order, in their own lives and in the lives of others, most of the time. They will not, in general, accept any order for its own sake but they do have a stake in what is sometimes called the *status quo*.

In a society, moreover, men in groups, or alone, conceive of this *status quo* in different ways. In addition, there are some (and perhaps under certain conditions, many) who desire a change in this *status quo*. The fact that there exists peaceful co-existence between these people and the groups to which they at any time belong thus requires sociological explanation. This, in short, can be called the problem of order.

Peaceful co-existence of persons in a society can be explained in terms of the persisting patterns of these persons' behaviour in different situations. In such terms, the problem of social order becomes: Under what conditions can peaceful co-existence be expected in the operation of social institutions?⁵

Plural society contains identifiable ethnic and racial groups. This is for its plural nature. On the other hand, as a developing or redeveloped society, it contains a common economy and a State which is entiable from structures within the plural groups of that society. In a society, social order can be analyzed from two quite different perspectives.

Order can be considered problematic at the level of the actors in a nation. This has been called Hobbes's perspective. On the other hand, the problem of social order can be posed at the level of the society as a social system.

Second perspective focuses rather on the sectors of a society: the social, political, and economic.⁶ David Lockwood has assigned these two levels of analysis. The terms he uses are *social integration* and *system integration*.

Whereas the problem of social integration focuses attention upon the orderly or conflictual relationships between *actors*, the problem of system integration focuses on the orderly or conflictual relationship between the *parts* of a social system. (Lockwood 1964:245)⁷

Social integration can be seen as referring to consensus among these actors, whereas system integration refers to the functional interdependence between the sectors of a society. (Cohen 1968: 170)⁸

In a plural society, little social integration is to be expected. The different plural groups each form areas of social integration within themselves. The existence of consensus (and especially value-consensus) at the societal level becomes highly problematic. In a developing plural society, on the other hand, system integration is imperative for the maintenance of social order. It is important, thus, to inquire into the goals which are set and pursued in the four sectors of a plural society. It is also important to ascertain who sets these collective goals and whether these goals clash with one another (producing system integration problems).

For these reasons, the concept of power is introduced. In fact, system

Bitter attack on edicts from Pretoria

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The way the South African Government ordered the removal of blacks from certain districts in KwaZulu represented 'dictatorship of the worst kind', the Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, said yesterday.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly during discussion of the Chief Minister's policy speech, Dr Mdlalose bitterly attacked 'these edicts which come straight from Pretoria'.

He criticised the sudden appearance of a notice in the Government Gazette of January 23 this year, which indicated that blacks in certain districts of Richards Bay, Driefontein and Paulpietersburg were to be removed 'in no time'.

Dr Mdlalose said there had been no consultation with Pretoria on these issues.

There was an outraged reaction from members of the Assembly when he recounted the history of the attempted forced removal of 10 000 blacks from Matiwaneskop in the Ladysmith district.

There are many societies that do not readily conform to expectations derived from much of contemporary sociological theory. They are societies possessed of a minimum of common values. They appear to be maintained more by coercion than by consensus. They are divided by sharp and persistent cleavages, which threaten their dissolution... The terms [pluralism and the plural society] refer to [such] societies with sharp cleavages between different population groups brought together within the same political unit... (L. Kuper and M.G. Smith 1969:3).

... those that accept a pluralist position are not merely contending that societies or social situations are often characterized by racial and ethnic divisions but that these divisions are important in understanding other behavioural patterns. Clearly there are few who would be prepared to dispute that assertion and the critical point comes when it is suggested that it is this so-called plural structure which, under some circumstances, is the *major* determining factor in social organization... (M. Cross 1971:vii) ?

A plural society, then, contains "racial and ethnic divisions" which are important in understanding other behavioural patterns. Clearly there are few who would be prepared to dispute that assertion and the critical point comes when it is suggested that it is this so-called plural structure which, under some circumstances, is the *major* determining factor in social organization... (M. Cross 1971:vii) ?

societies adequately.

Finally, and of most import to this study, a last common concern has been identified. Pluralists agree that the problem of social order in plural societies is basic to their approach. How, in fact, can a society with a plural structure persist over time?

It is this last concern which has been chosen as the underlying theme of the new theoretical perspective. This theme is *holistic* in that its main focus is upon societies, and it is *structural* in that the problem of order is conceptualized in terms of relatively permanent networks of social bonds (structures) in a society.

The new perspective will be developed in three steps. First, social order in a plural society will be defined and discussed within a structural and holistic framework. Second, this framework will be used to analyse the works of certain major pluralists. Third, the new perspective, based on the works of these pluralists analyzed from the point of view of social order, will be presented.⁴

any form of collaboration. There is nothing better, or quite as relevant, that our present mental health teams, with their Western orientation of training, have to offer to the tradition-bound man in terms of psychotherapy.

This approach should, in fact, stimulate and facilitate the entry of our Black medical colleagues into the mental health field. At present they have to abandon their relatively powerful position in the general medical field, in order to take up a rather questionable and insecure position in the field of mental health.

He thanked South Africans who had helped the poor by giving food and money.

He paid special tribute to the editor of the Sunday Tribune, Mr Ian Wylie, for helping to launch the drought relief fund.

Chief Buthelezi said many had misunderstood his remarks about not being willing to turn the Zulu nation into a nation of beggars in spite of their dire straits.

R2-m spent on drought relief

Argus 30/4/81 107

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Kwazulu has spent nearly R2-million on drought relief work and more than 250 tons of food have been distributed at the cost of R800 000.

This was revealed in the Assembly in Ulundi by the Chief Minister, Chief Gathsha Buthelezi, who described the drought as the worst he had seen.

'This was misunderstood by some people to mean that I did not welcome the kind of donations by so many good South Africans for the destitute, the children and the indigent.'

Kwazulu had diverted development funds to create labour-intensive projects so people could earn money to buy their own food.

offer to the members of his we should not oppose the priest with them where this is necessary worker has more to offer to priest, they will automatically traditional services.

5.4. As demonstrated, the South Africa, especially the are relatively powerless in the community they serve. This subordinate role they take in relationship to the healer-priest, can be reversed only by developing better-adapted techniques in mental health practice. This object can only be realised by research consciously orientated towards the establishment of mental health programmes and techniques specifically

Until now the emphasis in our mental health services has mainly been curative. In rural areas malnutrition through ignorance is still a problem. In the cities the burden of Westernisation and concomitant alienation is taking its toll in alcoholism and psychosomatic diseases. To counteract this the emphasis in our services is in effect shifting towards an integrated, comprehensive, community-centred mental health and health care service. This policy is clearly reflected in the new Health Act which South Africa adopted in April of this year (1976).

The Secretary for Health, Dr J de Beer (1975) laid the foundations for this transition. He points out that the services must be integrated so as to include the preventive, health-promotive, curative and rehabilitative aspects, and to bring them into line, so that the individual is cared for in the actual context of the family and the community. To realise this ideal, we are introducing significant changes in staff training programmes and, more important, are mobilising the co-operation of leaders in the community, including the indigenous practitioners and the priests.

5.3. As indicated in the previous paragraph, we are now changing our attitudes to the indigenous practitioner. Though we realise that a great number of Black patients in our care are also receiving the attention of the traditional practitioner, many of us unfortunately still choose to oppose and reject them in principle. (Editorial 1976) Of course, we realise that the approach dictated by our rigorous scientific medical framework leaves no room for consultation with the diviner-priests. But by establishing communication with the responsible people in this field, we can at least indirectly involve them. Thus we can offer an important unofficial psychotherapeutic support to our patients, instead of repudiating

Buthelezi calls for Info missions

Argus
30/4/81
107

Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, has suggested that the South African Government enact enabling legislation this year to make it possible for Kwazulu to establish missions abroad to disseminate its viewpoint.

He said in the Legislative Assembly here that although Kwazulu had a right to have foreign missions and to finance them from assembly funds, 'we are aware of the need for legislation to put our rights, as we understand them, beyond question.'

He said: 'If our viewpoints are regarded as so

dangerous and so counter-productive that we dare not voice them abroad with any degree of persuasiveness, then let the South African Government say so, so that we know where we stand.'

'Our stand, which is anti-apartheid and yet recognises the right of South Africans to sort out their problems, deserves to be heard more and more in all corners of the earth, if violence is to be avoided.'

SAD DAY

It would be a sad day, he said if people like Dr Connie Mulder and his corrupt Department of Information were free to squander money abroad

while Kwazulu was not able to spend money to put its point of view.

'It is clearly in Kwazulu's and Natal's interest and that of South Africa that we explain what we are doing to the international community.'

He said when he went abroad he came across a 'deluge of uninformed criticism and misconception.'

'I am totally determined to present what we are doing in the way in which I think it should be presented.'

'After 30 years of Nationalist Party rule, we have learned that there are some things which we can do ourselves and which only we can do.'

'Presenting our motives and establishing our bona fides is something which only we can do,' he said.

Election RDM 1/5/81 (107) results revealing — Gatsha

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The results of the general election could give credibility to those people who advocated change in South Africa through methods which were not peaceful.

This analysis of the results of the election was made yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

Commenting on the results of the election, Chief Buthelezi said the Nationalist Government would be held by history to be responsible for whatever catastrophe overtook the country if they did not initiate fundamental changes now.

The Chief Minister said the only interesting phenomenon of the election was that the National Party lost votes to both the Left and Right.

It would be interesting to see whether this fact influenced the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to move in the right direction, or to move more warily.

Chief Buthelezi said that in Natal, which was conservative, it was revealing that the Progressive Federal Party had gained so many seats.

This was a positive development and indicated for the first time that those who supported the PFP had voted for a philosophy.

Previously, supporters appeared to have voted for the PFP for ethnic reasons, Chief Buthelezi said, since the party was an English-dominated one. Now, however, the PFP was led by an Afrikaner, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert.

Chief hits at policy 'Blacks won't suppress whites' says Sithole

N. Mkhawane 2/15/81

107

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Nationalist Government did not want to give the Ndumu Game Reserve to Kwazulu because the Kwazulu authorities were regarded as 'fifth columnists' who might allow terrorists free passage through the reserve.

This allegation was made in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Chief Minister, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi. Chief Buthelezi said he

was amazed at whites who seriously expected the Zulus to accept independence and yet were not prepared to hand over game reserves to the Kwazulu authorities.

The Chief Minister said whites had a cheek to say that it was 'black savages' who had destroyed the game in Kwazulu.

The white man with his guns had shot the game, especially in Umfolozi, where there had been a mistaken belief that such game was a carrier of

ngana fever.

Previously, Umfolozi had been teeming with game, he said. It had been King Shaka's game sanctuary.

Today, however, because of the pressure of land, the black man did not think of the aesthetic value of game but rather of his stomach, Chief Buthelezi asserted.

He maintained that whites were so greedy they even wanted to reserve part of Sordwana for exclusive white use when the reserve itself was in Kwazulu.

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—Whites in South Africa would not be suppressed by a black Government when it came to power because the black man was a Christian who was 'made in the image of God,' and he was capable of forgiving.

This statement was made yesterday by Chief SO Sithole, member for Ennambithi in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly. Chief Sithole said he

wanted to tell the whites: 'Please forget your fears, take us as your black brothers and sisters.'

He was encouraged by the fact that there were new black Governments in southern Africa which were getting on very well with their white counterparts. He cited Zimbabwe as a 'shining example.'

'Why should it be otherwise here, when a black Government comes to power?' Chief Sithole asked.

'Viabile black States' a pipe-dream' claim

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was bringing the Nationalists to their 'moment of truth' and it was a 'pipe-dream' to suggest that these so-called black States, could ever be economically viable.

This statement was made yesterday in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly by Mr Johnny Mhlungu, the

member for Mahlabaeni, when he discussed the problems of inflation.

There was a recognition of the failure of the decentralisation of industries, which had been a cornerstone of the National Party's economic policy, he said.

Mr Mhlungu claimed that the establishment of the Small Business Corporation, was an admission that

the small businessman had been excluded from the main stream of the economy.

The small businessman, he maintained, had been hampered by a maze of restrictive legislation.

The establishment of the corporation was an affirmation of the freedom of entry into the business sphere, Mr Mhlungu said.

'Drop tax on food' plea by Kwazulu doctor

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—Sales Tax should be removed from essential foods such as milk, sugar and mielie meal, a prominent member of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly said yesterday.

Dr B S Ngubane, the member for Enseleni, said it was essential that the Government should find ways of reducing the spiralling cost of living.

It was incredible he declared, that the Govern-

ment had allowed canned pilchards — one of the best sources of protein — to rise in price by 306 percent during the last few months.

Dr Ngubane also found it odd that Zimbabwe, which had gone through the ravages of war, was able to sell meat on average at R1 69 a kg whereas it cost R6 69 a kg in South Africa.

He warned that the coming winter would be very harsh.

Alarm at children's benzine sniffing

S. Time
3/5/84 By REFANA LOONAT

BENZINE sniffing has reached alarming proportions among black children in KwaZulu and Natal.

A study by two Durban doctors has revealed the dangerous side effects of sniffing benzine.

They include acute weakness of the limbs, extensive liver damage, renal failure, irreversible brain damage, bone-marrow abnormalities, blood disorders and chronic lung injuries.

Professor Allie Moosa of the department of paediatrics and child health at the University of Natal, Durban, said a significant proportion of children, some as young as six, were "getting high" on benzine.

The distillate is freely available at almost every corner cafe at 20c a bottle. It is poured onto a cloth and the vapour inhaled.

Problems

To determine the extent of benzine sniffing among black children in Natal and KwaZulu, 112 children — 65 boys and 47 girls — who were admitted to the paediatrics wards of the King Edward VIII hospital for non-neurological problems, were questioned by a social worker about benzine sniffing.

Of the 112 children, 47 admitted to sniffing benzine. Eighteen boys and six girls were under the age of nine and 17 boys and six girls were 10 years or older.

"In the two years that I have been at the hospital, I've noticed a large number of children coming in for treatment of nervous problems," said Professor Moosa.

"Upon closer questioning I found that most of the children were benzine sniffers.

"The benzine that is being sniffed is impure and contains the ingredient n-hexane which causes nerve damage. This weakens the limbs to such an extent that children cannot continue normal activities."

WICKS CHEERY visits the land where more than a million Zulus cry out for rain

KWAZULU

FEARS THE

KILLER DROUGHT



Cattle are being driven in search of water

QUOTE
THE crops have failed in many parts and thousands of cattle are bound to die. It seems almost certain that the effects of the drought are going to be very serious this winter
CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI



S. Twb wug 5/3/81 107

DISEASE and starvation threaten to fight drought-ravaged Kwazulu as this home of more than a million Zulus enters what is expected to be one of the worst winters in its history.

The Kwazulu Government has already swung into action to meet the impending crisis but aid from the central Government is also needed to counter the drought.

Kwazulu Government ministers and agricultural and medical experts said this week that conditions in this vast rural area would be worse than it was last August — when the drought's grip was at its harshest.

Already there is a shortage of drinking water in some areas. And officials from Kwazulu's Department of Agriculture and Forestry warned that even if heavy rains fell over the next few weeks — a remote chance — it would not help improve the quality of the grass needed for Kwazulu's thousands of cattle.

Last winter more than 200,000 cattle in Kwazulu died from a shortage of feed and water. This year the cattle death toll is expected to be even greater. An even bigger fear is that if Kwazulu does not have heavy rain soon there could be a serious outbreak of insect-borne diseases such as gastroenteritis and typhoid.

"Water is the best weapon one could have to fight infectious diseases because one needs it to maintain a high standard of hygiene. Without it you are helpless," said Dr Dennis Madide, Kwazulu's Minister of Health.

"I am particularly concerned about gastroenteritis. It's a major killer of children. Who knows what could happen to our children if this drought persists," he added.

And as this parched land waits for rain, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Kwazulu's Chief Minister, also warned that everything pointed to the situation becoming worse than last year.

"The crops have failed in many parts and thousands of cattle are bound to die. It seems almost certain that the effects from the drought are going to be very serious this winter," he said.

The Kwazulu Government has already diverted some of its funds to meet the situation. And the central Government has also been approached to help Kwazulu.

Several areas in Kwazulu already present a grim picture. With grass fast disappearing not only are the cattle eating leaves from stunted trees to survive but are sometimes made to walk up to 20 kilometres in search of water.

Crops planted in spring have become so wilted from the dry summer that cattle are being left to feed on them. And in some areas the crops have become so sun-scorched that the people have not harvested them.

Several rivers are also running dry and some boreholes sunk earlier this year no longer have water.

Dr David Osbourne, Kwazulu's secretary for the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, said: "I expect the situation to become worse in the months ahead. Conditions in areas such as Mlabobani, Ngoma

and Mzinga are already quite serious. Within the next few weeks we may have to transport food to people in these areas to prevent starvation."

Dr Osbourne said thousands of cattle would die not only because of a shortage of feed and water but also on account of the long distance they were being made to walk in search of water.

The Kwazulu Government has already decided to bar cattle from surrounding areas from entering Kwazulu because of the shortage of feed. People are also being encouraged to take part in projects such as building

roads and dams and digging wells so that they can earn more money to buy food.

Mr Morton du Preez, an engineer with Kwazulu's Department of Agriculture and Forestry, said one of the problems facing the area was that Kwazulu was over-stocked with cattle.

"Even if we have good rains soon, it will be a little too late. The growing time for grass is between October and March and it is now already May." His department had sunk more than 2,000 boreholes to help meet the shortage of drinking water.

"Some of the boreholes we sunk earlier had already run dry because water in the ground has not been replenished by rainfall."

He said if heavy rain did not fall by July even Uhundi, the seat of the Kwazulu Government, would be without drinking water.

"I expect things in the months ahead to be very bad," he said. Dr Madide said the recent increase in the price of maize would also add to the problem. "Since most of the maize crops in the areas have already failed people will have no choice but to buy



THE rains didn't come . . . but disease may be



Game reserves: Buthelezi 'boils'

Argus 4/5/81

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Argus Correspondent
UBUNDI. — It appeared that the Government was no longer prepared to hand over the Ndumo Game Reserve on the Mozambique border to Kwazulu because it feared that it would be used as a gateway for 'so-called terrorists' Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of

Kwazulu, said here, yesterday.

Speaking in the Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said he was 'boiling and filled with revulsion' because of white plans to cut out all the 'fattest' part of Zulu territory, including all the game reserves, for retention under white control.

Chief Buthelezi said it was a publicly known fact

that Ndumo Game Reserve had been earmarked for Kwazulu in the 1975 consolidation proposals.

FIFTH COLUMNISTS

'You will note that this is now no longer the case. My intelligence tells me that for security reasons, for logistic reasons, Pretoria has decided that it should no longer fall under Kwazulu.

'Because, since some of us are regarded as fifth columnists, they fear we will use it as a gateway for so-called terrorists,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi spoke on the issue after the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Chief L. Dhlamini, had said in reply to questions that there were no proclaimed game reserves in Natal under Kwazulu control.

N. MERCURY 4/5/81
Inkatha ~~77~~
to pray 107
for end of
oppression

Mercury Reporter

THE 300 000-strong Inkatha movement is to hold a meeting at Umlazi on Republic Day, May 31, to pray for a 'speedy end to the oppression of the blacks in South Africa.'

This decision was taken at the weekend by the movement's central committee, the policy-making arm of the organisation.

The central committee says the prayer meeting will also ask for a peaceful solution to the problems which beset the country.

Inkatha has called on all church leaders and denominations in South Africa to hold services on May 31 'to pray for an end to racial oppression in the country'.

Implement

The central committee has reiterated its stand against the Republic Festival and says the black man has a lot to 'bemoan' as a result of the 'suffering caused by Nationalist Party rule for whom these celebrations are a triumphal march'.

Inkatha has called on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to implement political change and to stop 'trying to curry favour with the Right-wing element among the whites'.

The movement claims that an 'increasingly implacable white racist element, preaching the politics of hate' had emerged from the general election and that there was also a definite and significant swing among the white electorate towards a call for change to the path of visible power-sharing.

Buthelezi Hits at Suzman

What does she mean
when she talks
about "real leaders"?

N. Mercury 5/5/81



Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI.—The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday criticised Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, for having said it was high time the Government sat down with real leaders such as Nelson Mandela and Bishop Tutu.

Addressing the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said he had high respect for the Houghton MP but he did not know what Mrs Suzman had meant.

He claimed that he had been the first to suggest 'eyeball-to-eyeball' with Mr D J Vorster, that South Africa needed a

national convention where all shades of opinion, including political prisoners, would be represented.

The Minister of Justice of Kwazulu, Mr C J Mthethwa, said he was surprised Mrs Suzman did not know who a leader was. Chief Buthelezi challenged people in certain organisations in South Africa and

in exile, as well as their surrogates in South Africa, who kept on attacking members of the Kwazulu Assembly and of Inkatha.

'This Kwazulu Legislative Assembly has halted classical apartheid by rejecting Pretoria's pseudo-independence.

'This is a watershed accomplishment,' he said.

'Others have shouted their abhorrence of apartheid without doing anything practical to stall it.'

A lot of nonsense the Chief Minister declared, was spoken by certain whites, coloureds, Indians and Africans about what they called the 'Government's system.'

Talk

These people, however, never attacked white liberals who used exclusive, white racist institutions created by whites for whites only.

Chief Buthelezi said it was no use talking in academic and theoretical fashion about having the same system of education in South Africa for everyone.

'These people must demonstrate their convictions by defying the Government and including black children in their white col-

oured and Indian schools. They must undertake to give accommodation for black children who attend such schools, he maintained.

Zulus

to
bar
all
events

DA TAL Mercury

5/5/81

DA

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Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—There was a full-throated roar of approval in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday when the Chief Whip, Mr S Z Conco, said that no Zulus were to take part in any Republic Festival events in Natal.

Mr Conco, the member for Msinga, said members of Inkatha at Madadeni had been asked to bring pressure to bear on Zulu workers at Iscor not to take part in festivities in Newcastle.

Similarly, the movement was totally opposed to participation in any traditional dancing or soccer events at the opening of a new sports stadium near Umlazi on May 31.

The stadium is being built under the auspices of the Port Natal Administration Board.

Mr Conco said that, if Zulus took part in Republic Festival singing and dancing events, photographs would be published overseas as evidence that they ostensibly identified with the apartheid system.

If they did join in these festivities, he alleged, the Zulu people would be showing that they enjoyed being oppressed by the whites.

'Do those who expect us to dance in the festival want us to say we are delighted with influx control?' Mr Conco asked.

More legal staff needed

D. Mercury

6/5/81

108

Mercury Reporter

THERE was a serious staff shortage in the KwaZulu Department of Justice, according to the department's annual report for 1980. The department had gained only two legally qualified officials last year.

The report said that a third of the legal posts were not filled by legally qualified Zulu officials. Many of the officials were still very inexperienced, it added.

The Department of Co-operation and Development had experienced great difficulty in providing enough suitably qualified officials for the vacant posts, mainly in senior grades.

The situation, said the report, resulted in severe burdens and stress on the available heads of office.

Start of KwaZulu agriculture project

Natal Mercury 7/5/81
Science Correspondent.

107

A VAST agricultural development project, involving 21 percent of the whole of KwaZulu, is to be started immediately.

This was announced yesterday by Prof John Hanks, Director of the Institute of Natural Resources.

The institute, at the request of the KwaZulu Department of Agriculture, will implement the project, designed to raise living standards and conserve natural resources.

It is confidently expected that the new land-use systems to be recommended will involve more and more land and more and more people in the years ahead, said Prof Hanks.

He has repeatedly stated that rural poverty associated with land degradation is the greatest single threat to stability in South Africa.

Kwazulu pension vouchers swindle

Argus 7/5/8

300
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Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI. — Fifteen percent of pension vouchers cashed in Kwazulu last year had incorrect thumbprints on them, the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr. Dennis Madide, said in reply to a series of questions in the assembly here.

Dr Madide said he understood that dishonest pay-out staff often said that vouchers for pensions had not arrived at local offices from Ulundi, when this had in fact happened.

This was done so that a forged thumbprint could be placed on the voucher which was then cashed by the pay-out staff, he said.

'When paid pension vouchers were sent to the reference bureau in Pretoria for checking last year, a considerable number, 15 percent, were found to have incorrect thumbprints' Dr Madide said.

Dr Madide asked pensioners to contact the local magistrate within 24 hours if local staff told them their pension vouchers had not arrived.

Resettlement Scheme Blasted in KwaZulu Assembly

'Like Nazi Germany'

N. M. S. 107 7/5/81

Mercury Reporter

NDI—The Government's 'inhuman treatment' in removing black people from their traditional areas was reminiscent of the 'cattle trucks of Nazi Germany'.

It was said yesterday in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly by the member for Enseleni, Dr B S Ngubane.

Dr Ngubane said that, qualitatively, there was no difference between a Government 'coming with trucks' and one which shipped people off to the bare veld with no facilities whatsoever.

He denounced the Government plans to remove 30 000 families from the Enseleni area and 'push them out' into the veld, without any infrastructure.

He said these families had lived in the area for decades and they had access to water.

The people of Enseleni were becoming very desperate, Dr Ngubane said. They had started to collect money to engage the services of a lawyer.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had stated that there was a total onslaught against South Africa. He had called on the black people to join him in opposing the onslaught. Dr Ngubane said.

I fail to see how a man of his abilities can expect co-operation when the Government is inflicting such

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT

No. 978

ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.—
MPOPHOMENI, KWAZULU

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of and by direction of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, under the powers vested in him by regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 8 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby establish a township council for the Mpophomeni township, defined and set apart by Government Notice 3097 of 15 August 1969.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation.
(File T8/6/12/M105)

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN
ONTWIKKELING

No. 978

INSTELLING VAN 'N DORPSRAAD.—
MPOPHOMENI, KWAZULU

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 1 (1) van Hoofstuk 8 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, stel hierby 'n dorpsraad in vir die dorp Mpophomeni, bepaal en afgesonder by Goewermentskennisgewing 3097 van 15 Augustus 1969.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking.
(Lêer T8/6/12/M105)

Now Buthelezi

Mercury 9/5/81

~~102~~ ~~27~~ ~~28~~

turns on churches

Govt as bad as the devil!

Mercury Reporter

ULCNDI—No devil was worse than the present white Government, a member of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly said yesterday.

Speaking on the subject of resettlement, Chief D J Ndlovu, the member for Mlangeni, said it was very painful for Zulus to leave the places of their birth and of their ancestors.

He said he had never heard of whites being removed from a certain place and blacks put there.

Mercury Reporter

ULCNDI—The South African Council of Churches and Diakonia came under attack yesterday from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, for alleging that the

Kwazulu Government worked 'in cahoots' with the Government when Zulu people were flushed out of their farms.

Speaking in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said that

when the Kwazulu Government tried to ameliorate the very severe conditions under which the people were labouring, the church groups created the impression that the Uandi authorities were in collusion with Pretoria.

The Chief Minister said he condemned this approach.

The church groups, he declared, should stop this 'nonsense' of inciting Zulus against the Kwazulu Government.

Stealings

From

the poor

S. Tubone
10/15/81
107

BY TICKS CHETTY

SOME Kwazulu Government clerks have stolen more than R90 000 from black pensioners in a year.

The racket, described by a Kwazulu minister as a tragedy, was uncovered after thumb prints on pension vouchers were checked.

Many were found to be forged.

It was found that clerks were also collecting the pensions of people who had died.

Between 1979 and 1980, more than R90 000 in pensions had been stolen by pay-out clerks or lost in robberies at pension pay-out points.

Of this amount, R26 000 has been recovered and R20 000 has been written off as irrecoverable. The Government still hopes to get back R44 000 that was stolen.

Dr Dennis Madike, Kwazulu's Minister of Health and Welfare, told the SUNDAY TRIBUNE this week that his department was determined to stamp out the thefts and that several new measures had already been put into operation.

The tragedy is that some clerks are trading on the ignorance of the old. It's nothing but an act of plain theft, he said.

Dr Madike pointed out that although his depart-

ment was responsible for pensions, the pay-outs were handled by the Department of Justice.

He said the Kwazulu Government had dismissed several of its clerks and had also taken some to court.

He stressed that it was important for people who did not receive their pensions to report to officials of his department.

"I also want to stress that although some organisations have accused us of mismanagement, this is not true. The problem is the greed for money by some clerks."

It was pointed out that some Kwazulu Government staff cashed in by paying pensioners less than they were entitled to.

To prevent this the Government has now decided to pay old age, disability and other pensioners the same money. Previously, the amount each received was determined by a means test.

Steps have also been taken to stop clerks collecting the money of people who have died.

Pension vouchers are no longer kept at the pay-out points but returned to the Department of Health and Welfare where they are checked each time a payment is made.

The Kwazulu Government has taken the matter so seriously it has asked a

university to investigate and make a report to the Government.

"We are also thinking of paying by cheque. This will obviously present a problem in the rural areas where there are few banks but we may pay by cheque in the urban areas," Dr Madike said.

Dr Madike told the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly this week that dishonest clerks had told pensioners their pension vouchers had not arrived.

In these cases, the thumb-print had been forged and the money taken, he said.

When a batch of paid pension vouchers were sent to the reference bureau in Pretoria for checking last year, Dr Madike said, at least 15 percent were found to have incorrect thumb-prints.

The Minister advised pensioners who had been told their pension vouchers had not arrived to check with the local magistrate within 24 hours.

"It will be an advantage if the pensioner sends a letter to the pensions section giving his name and number and the date on which he was not paid."

The Kwazulu Government says about R9 000 000 a month in pensions.

THE drought in Zululand, where the Umfolozi rivers are reported to be almost dried out, could lead to the closure of many popular resorts during the winter months because of a domestic water shortage, the Natal Parks Board warned yesterday.

The drought — which began last year and forced the board to cull 5 000 more animals than they originally had intended to — had not let up, causing a great deal of concern for the well-being of wildlife and the tourist trade to the major reserves, Mr. John Geddes Page, director of the board, said yesterday.

We would like to warn the public that should the situation deteriorate further we may have to close accommodation at short notice, he said. The lack of domestic water had forced the board to close the camping and caravan sites at Fanie's Island, near St Lucia, on May 1. Facilities at False Bay Park — also in the St Lucia area — which had been closed because of water shortages about six months ago, would remain closed.

No new bookings would be taken for Mkuzi campsites after July but hurried accommodation would remain open. The water flow in the White Umfolozi River had dried up a month ago — the earliest in recent years — while the Black Umfolozi River, which normally flowed quite

strongly long after the White Umfolozi dried up, was already down to a trickle.

The water situation in the Ndumu Reserve on the Natal-Mozambique border was not serious and the area would not be affected, Mr. Geddes Page said.

Although the situation was causing concern, the further culling of game in Zululand parks was not being considered by the board, a spokesman said yesterday. The culling programme — carried out late last year and involving 20 555 impala, nyala, reedbuck, warthog, wildebeest and other game — should see the board through the crisis.

A spokesman for the Natal Agricultural Union said reports were coming in of farmers having to irrigate crops.

Winter rains or no water?

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—Unless there were unseasonal rains, a number of Kwazulu towns were likely to run out of water this winter.

This warning was given in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Works, Chief M Ngcobo, when he delivered his policy speech.

Chief Ngcobo said towns such as Nongoma, Mahlabatini and Ubonbo, and townships such as Ulundi, Gezinsela and Ngwelezane, could run short of water because of drought conditions which were expected to be even more serious than last year.

He said the Department of Works had placed an order for 30 more water tankers in order to meet needs. The cost would be R450 000. Thirty tankers had been bought last year.

Whites 'should open their ears'

Own Correspondent
ULUNDI — The black man was becoming desperate because he had been dispossessed of his land and it was time the white man opened his ears to the cries of despair, kwaZulu's Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, said in the Assembly here yesterday.

There was a stir in the

House when Dr Mdlalose gave details of how a man from the Transvaal, Mr S Yende, had been repeatedly jailed for refusing to move from a farm at Wakkerstroom where he had been born.

He said Mr Yende had been transported to the settlement camp at Nondweni near Ngutu, but had returned and was sent to

prison for ³ three months for trespass. This had happened four times and he was still in prison.

Dr Mdlalose said he had taken up Mr Yende's case with the authorities but had found "in their worship of apartheid, the whites have deprived the blacks of their source of livelihood — the land of their forefathers."

'You're no angels'

2 Mercury

12/5/81

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Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—Some employees of Diakona, the Durban-based church welfare agency, were adopting an anti-Kwazulu Government and an anti-Inkatha stance in their activities in Malukazi, the slum area near Umlazi.

This statement was made in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Chief Minister of the region, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi appealed to the organisation to adopt a more rational attitude.

He said that Diakona workers were obviously conscience-stricken and wanted to do something about the situation at Malukazi.

But, while Diakona employees had a right to criticise the Government, he resented very strongly the fact that the Kwazulu Assembly was 'tarred with the same brush'.

"Those of us who articulate the aspirations of the black man have a right to articulate them strongly but we must not regard ourselves as 'angels' because none of us is an 'angel'", he said.

Chief Buthelezi maintained he had nothing against social theology. Some social theologians however, tended to weaken the cause of change by banging their chests and adopting a 'holier than thou' attitude.

The Kwazulu Minister of the Interior Dr Frank Mdlalose, attacked a letter written by

Minister's plea to the Press

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Minister of Health and Welfare of Kwazulu, Dr Dennis Madide, made a plea to the Press yesterday not to ferment misunderstanding between the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly and its 'brothers in exile', the African National Congress.

Dr Madide, who was addressing the assembly, referred to a Mercury report at the weekend where he was quoted as having referred 'in unfavourable terms' to a booklet of protest songs about the South African political system produced by the Church of Sweden Mission.

He denied he had referred to the songs in 'unfavourable terms' and said that the songs, in themselves, were a legitimate expression of the feelings of the black people. 'The only mistake is that the words are

twisted to give them a racist, brutal, or obscene flavour', the minister added. Dr Madide said he had queried the publication of these freedom songs in a Church publication.

The minister also denied he had said it was 'naive' of the Church of Sweden to give representatives of the ANC a 'platform' and 'credibility' when they visited Sweden recently.

'I said it was incredible that a man like Oliver Tambo, who is not a practising Christian, thought he could dictate to the Churches as to what their role should be.'

'I queried his competence to dictate to the Church about what it should or should not do. I never implied that it was wrong for ANC representatives to be given a platform,' Dr Madide said.

Buthelezi blast for welfare agency Diakona workers

Lenz in a German newspaper, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung of November 20, 1980, which said that in Malukazi there was 'harsh and bitter laughter over Chief Buthelezi and his Zulu Party'.

Text

Dr Mdlalose challenged the S A Council of Churches and Diakona to repudiate this 'vilification of our Chief Minister and the Inkatha movement'. He denied that the S A Council of Churches had ever presented a plan for a water reticulation scheme for Malukazi, as alleged by Hildegard Lenz in her letter to the newspaper.

Mr Paddy Kearney, director of Diakonia in Durban, said yesterday that the full text of Chief Buthelezi's statement would be studied by the Diakonia executive which would decide what form of response would be appropriate.

Spending

on black

Argus 13/5/81

pupils 'a

107 30

disgrace'

Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The fact that the Government spent 12 times more on the education of a white child than on a black child was 'a disgrace to South Africa,' Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Kwazulu's Minister of Education and Culture, said in the Assembly.

Dr Dhlomo said in his policy speech that it would never be possible to improve the quality of black education significantly unless this imbalance was corrected.

'We hope that the Human Sciences Research Council commission on education will take steps to correct this imbalance.'

He said that just over 885 000 pupils attended 2 294 schools in Kwazulu.

There were 501 000 pupils in primary schools, 224 000 in higher primary schools, 131 000 in junior secondary schools and just under 156 000 in senior secondary schools.

Pupils averaged 70 a class in the primary schools, 37 a class in higher primary schools and about 54 in secondary schools.

DESKLESS

There was less than one desk for every five pupils in primary schools, he said. Many had to work without desks.

Dr Dhlomo said the department would have to continue to rely on communities building their own schools in its efforts to reduce the pupil-teacher ratio to manageable proportions.

'Even an ill-qualified teacher can do comparatively better with a class of 35 pupils than with a class twice that figure.'

CAMPAIGN

A campaign had been started to ensure every teacher obtained at least a Standard 10 qualification.

'The 1980 statistics show that only seven percent of the teachers in the primary schools had an academic background of standard 10 or higher.'

Kwazulu had been comparatively free of troubles in its schools.

'It is a general feeling that the introduction of the Inkatha movement in the schools has had a salutary affect on discipline,' he said.

Resettlement is main obstacle

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S.M. 14/5/81

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — The unwillingness of the Zulu people to be resettled is the main obstacle in implementing the 1975 kwazulu consolidation proposals.

This was said yesterday in Durban by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

He was addressing 250 delegates at a congress called by the Natal Agricultural Union to discuss consolidation. He said doubt still existed regarding the compatibility of consolidation and the political aspirations of the Zulu people.

Dr Koornhof said that while the Government appreciated removal and resettlement was a disruptive process, it must be understood that this was an essential element of consolidation of land and nations.

"The grant has been reached in Natal where no further transactions can take place against the quota, because no scheduled land can be depro-claimed.

"This is the direct consequence of the sluggish pace of resettlement.

"The commissary land for the selected areas around Ladysmith, Dree-

fontein, Reserve No 4, Sordwana and the Paul Pietersburg area have already been bought, and planned and resettlement should immediately start.

"Upon deproclamation, the department could continue with purchases in the Highflats, Ubombo, Cabaret and Ejiya regions of Natal," he said.

Dr Koornhof told the congress the conspicuous development needs of kwazulu were in the agriculture, mining and commuter-income areas.

"The consolidation of kwazulu into fewer geographical units has countless internal and interna-

tional political benefits. But doubt still exists regarding the compatibility of consolidation and the political aspirations of the Zulu people.

"Only time will give us the answer to this particular question.

"Fragmentation sometimes poses insurmountable administrative, managerial and even military problems, for the states involved.

"There is no doubt that a fair degree of consolidation is desirable and even inevitable."

Dr Koornhof emphasised that his department had always been prepared

to consider sound reasoning based on facts and local considerations.

He repeated Mr P W. Botha's assurance that people and property would be given the highest priority, and that people would not be expected to give up assets and interests without proper compensation.

"I would like to point out that my commission for co-operation and development is currently investigating the socio-economic position of farmers in the border areas."

kwaZulu remains part of Natal, says councillor

Sum 14/5/61
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off

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Despite all efforts to revise boundaries, kwaZulu remained a physical part of Natal, the province's senior MEC, Mr Frank Martin, said yesterday.

He was speaking in Durban at a special kwaZulu consolidation congress called by the Natal Agricultural Union.

Planning and managing a road network, water conservation system or agricultural policy in a territory as diversified as Natal would be difficult enough even if it were administratively homogeneous, he said.

"Whatever the position may be elsewhere in South Africa, economic integration cannot be coupled with administrative separation in Natal.

The Pietermaritzburg-Durban metropolitan region illustrates this. The Umgeni River rises and is dammed twice in white Natal. It then enters

kwaZulu where there is another dam at which water is pumped to white Durban where it is purified. Some is pumped back to kwaZulu where it is used and converted into waste then is treated at a sewage works and put back into the Umgeni — now white once more."

The regional authority, both at official and at political level, was in a far better position to understand and meet the needs of the people of an area than planners in Pretoria.

Warning of further 'fragmentation' of the administration

N. Mercury
14/5/81

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Political Reporter

FURTHER fragmentation of services in Natal could result in the collapse of the administrative system already hamstrung by three separate divisions. Mr Frank Martin, MEC, said yesterday.

Mr Martin emphasised the difficulties faced by the provincial administration in planning new projects in Natal without information from the Government and KwaZulu.

He called for the end of the duplication of services and closer administrative co-operation between the Natal Provincial Administration and KwaZulu.

'Natal is one economic unit. If there are to be separate political units, then closer co-operation is necessary in administration services.'

Mr Martin said the Government was committed to the separation of the political, social and administration functions of white and homeland areas, coupled with the integration of

the economic function.

'But Natal has to have administrative co-operation and integration with KwaZulu.'

He posed the take-over by the provincial administration of some functions carried out by the Government to assist KwaZulu and possibly the South African Indian Council.

'There is no reason why a regional health authority shouldn't be set up. We have 16 000 trained staff in 26 institutions. A duplication of services would be a huge burden.'

'I'm quite sure the Natal hospitals division and the KwaZulu Health Department could work together effectively.'

Mr Martin said the difficulties in planning new projects where responsibilities were fragmented and administrations operated in 'watertight compartments' was illustrated by the total lack of headway made by Natal last week in talks with the Government and KwaZulu.

Warning on 'incidents'

Political Reporter

A WARNING that 'very regrettable incidents' could occur in Natal-KwaZulu border areas soon was given by a delegate.

Mr Karl Zuncel, a Berg farmer, was questioning Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, about what steps the Government was considering to maintain law and order in border areas.

Dr Koornhof said the question of law and order and security was being considered as a matter of priority by the Van der Walt Commission.

Argus 14/5/81
Giant coal
mine for

Kwazulu

Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI. — General Mining and Finance Corporation plans to open a giant new mine in Kwazulu to produce high-grade coal for export.

The mine, in the Okhuku Valley about three km north-west of the Umfolozi Game Reserve, will mean a huge boost in income for Kwazulu and create hundreds of jobs.

It is expected to come on stream in 1983.

Piet's problem

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14/5/81

Political Reporter

THE main obstacle in the way of further consolidation of KwaZulu was the unwillingness of people to be resettled. Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said in Durban yesterday.

He said that while the Government appreciated the fact that the removal and resettlement of people is of necessity a disruptive process, it must be understood that it is an essential element of the consolidation of land and nation.

The point has been reached in Natal where no further transactions can take place against the quota due to the fact that no scheduled land can be deproclaimed.

This is the direct consequence of the sluggish pace of resettlement. The compensatory land for the isolated areas around Ladysmith, Driefontein, Reserve No 4, Sordwana and the Paulpietersburg area have already been bought and planned and resettlement should immediately start.

Upon deproclamation, the department could continue with purchases in the Highflats, Ubombo, Caberet and Epiva regions of Natal.

Replying to a question about Government plans for the controversial Berg Locations 1 and 2, Dr Koornhof said he would welcome proposals from

A delegate, Mr K Zunckel, said Dr Koornhof had made no reference to the two locations inhabited by several hundred thousand Zulus. He received the assurance that the 1975 KwaZulu consolidation proposals could be changed in line with recommendations of local people.

Underlining the Government's commitment to press ahead with consolidation, Dr Koornhof said there was no doubt that a fair degree of consolidation is desirable and even inevitable.

The solution of the problems of national States, and KwaZulu in particular, lay in the economic development of the areas, supplemented by a degree of consolidation which brings the State closer to the localities of economic activity in South Africa.

Dr Koornhof said the

'Unwilling people the major obstacle' says Koornhof

Massive aid plan 'needed for KwaZulu'

Government would pay cash for all properties

taken over for consolidation, including those which fell outside the 1975 proposals.

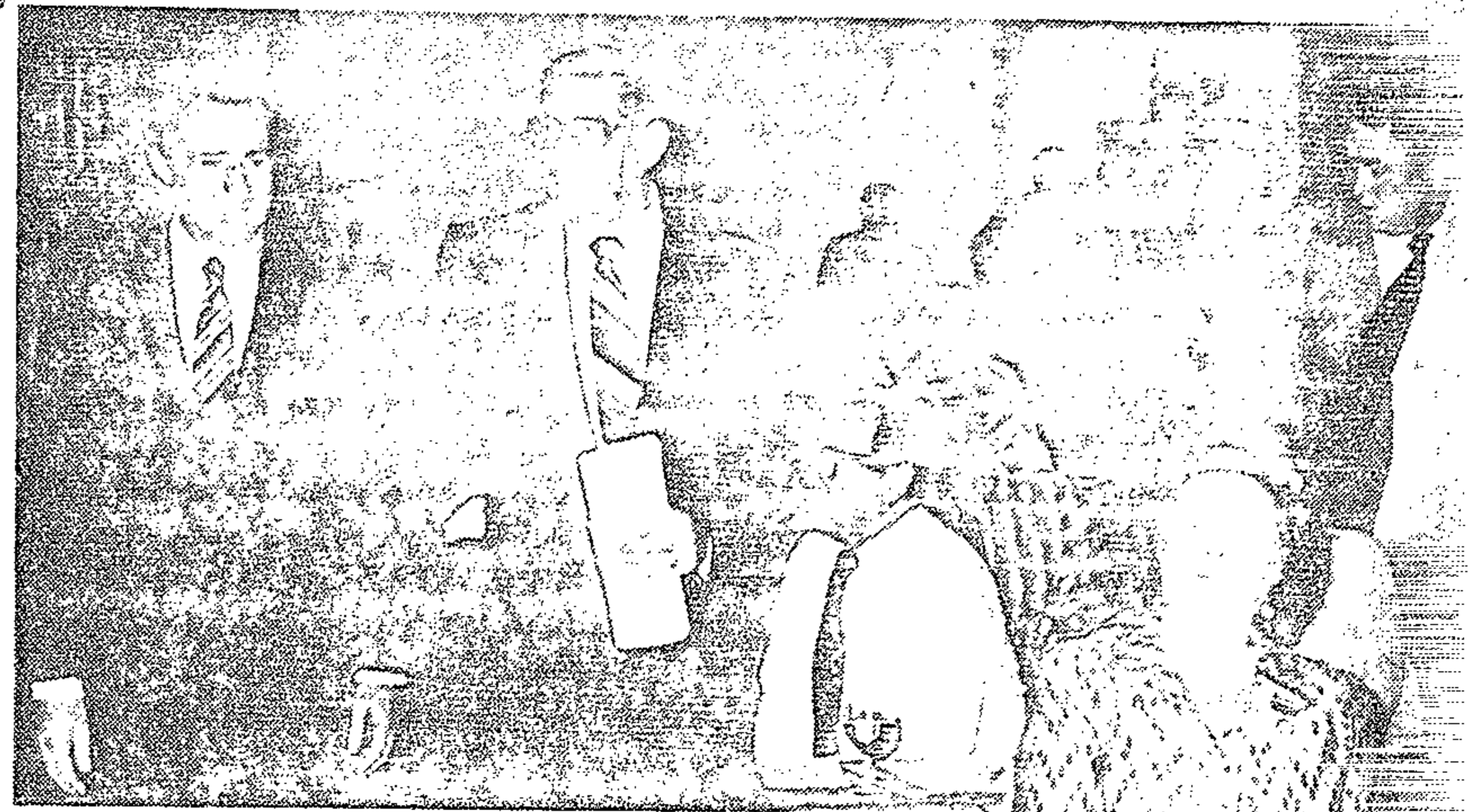
The Government was under an obligation to pay proper compensation for all properties.

He pointed out about 200 white farmers were affected by the 1975 proposals.

Farmers should ignore 'secret talk' about maps and the handing over of towns in terms of the Van der Walt Commission report.

'We have stated categorically that the commission's proposals will be drastically changed. We regard the proposals as forming the basis for future negotiations.

'So speculation about the incorporation of towns is an absolute waste of time. If you don't believe me, you do so at your own peril.'



DR Piet Koornhof arrives at the special congress on consolidation. With him is Mr Albert Schmidt, vice-president of the Natal Agricultural Union.

Political Reporter

THE potential of KwaZulu could only be realised by the 'total commitment' of the Government and the private sector to a massive programme of rural development. Dr J M Erskine of the KwaZulu Development Corporation, said yesterday.

He put forward a recommendation which would cost R948.4 million at 1980 prices, excluding the cost of land.

Dr Erskine of the corporation's agricultural division said the most appropriate strategy would give attention to basic human needs, linked with the conservation of natural resources.

He said all trust land held by the Department of Co-operation and Development for the resettlement of people, together with land yet to be purchased in terms of the 1975 consolidation proposals, should be handed over to appropriate development agencies.

Irrigation should be used where possible to achieve the involvement of Zulu farmers. Nucleus centres should be established.

The Government should consider removing restrictions in urban areas that retarded urbanisation.

Dr Erskine said the Government had to accept the primary responsibility for funding the development of KwaZulu while the private sector provided expertise and certain goods and services.

Farmers call on kwaZulu land plan

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Natal Agricultural Union meeting has passed a resolution calling on the Government to complete the 1975 kwaZulu consolidation proposals as soon as possible.

The resolution, proposed by the Ixopo Agricultural Society at the special congress yesterday was carried by a majority of the 250 NAU delegates after a lengthy debate from the floor.

The resolution as approved by the congress reads: "Congress requests that the 1975 consolidation proposals — with small practical adjustments — be completed as speedily as possible."

During the debate the NAU received both bouquets and brickbats from delegates.

Criticism came from Mr Horace Rall, the former United Party member of the Executive Council and a member of the Muden Agricultural Association.

Mr Rall said the NAU itself was partly to blame for the border problems between white and black in the Msinga area.

He said that nine years ago the NAU had called for the removal of Zulus from the Drakensberg reserves to Msinga. This had resulted in overcrowding, stock theft and wastage of potentially good agricultural land.

Mr Rall, together with another delegate, Mr Oscar Hartung from northern Natal, criticised the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, for the short time he had spent at the congress yesterday.

Mr Rall said Dr Koornhof's explanation about the Government's kwaZulu consolidation proposals was "as clear as mud" and that the Minister should have remained at the congress yesterday to answer questions from the farmers.

PRODUCTIVITY

The congress resolved to ask that when land was handed over to the homelands in terms of the 1975 consolidation proposals, the maintenance of productivity receive the highest priority. It was decided to urge that fur-

ther help be given to kwaZulu to improve productivity of agriculture land.

The congress also voted against the consolidation of any land into kwaZulu other than the land earmarked in the 1975 consolidation proposals.

The majority of delegates voted against a motion saying that the congress did not believe it practical or feasible to consolidate kwaZulu into a viable and separate state within the boundaries of Natal, even by the provision of further land. Voting was 106 against and 86 for.

The latter motion was introduced by Mr Gerrie de Jong, the former MP for Mooi River, who said that two administrations within one territory would cause incredible duplication and problems.

RDM 15/5/81

Reveal black border plans, farmers urge

DURBAN. — The Natal Agricultural Union, meeting in Durban, has passed a resolution calling on the Government to complete the 1975 KwaZulu consolidation proposals as soon as possible.

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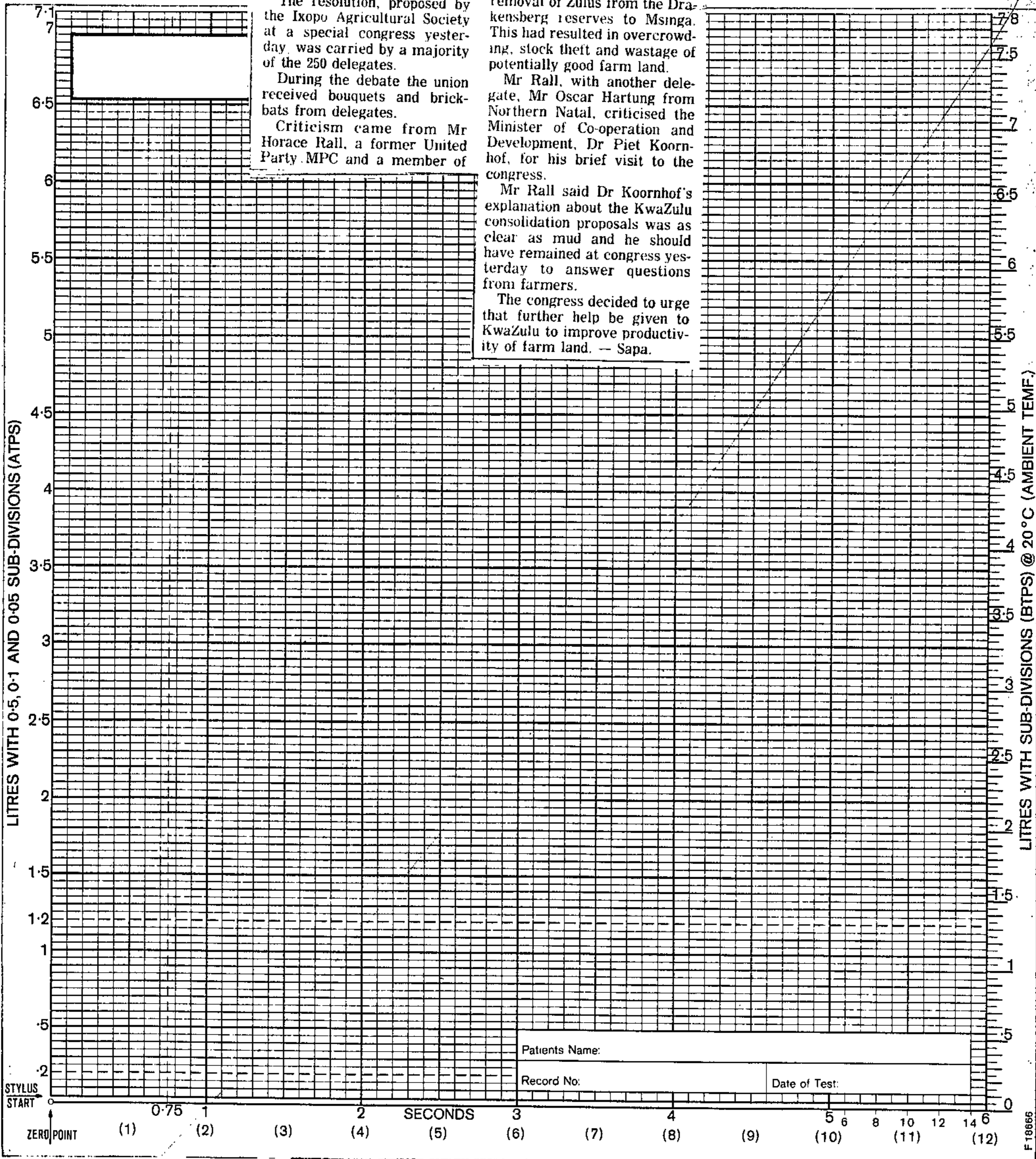
the Muden Agricultural Association. Mr Rall said the NAU itself was partly to blame for the border problems between white and black.

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Mr Rall, with another delegate, Mr Oscar Hartung from Northern Natal, criticised the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, for his brief visit to the congress.

Mr Rall said Dr Koornhof's explanation about the KwaZulu consolidation proposals was as clear as mud and he should have remained at congress yesterday to answer questions from farmers.

The congress decided to urge that further help be given to KwaZulu to improve productivity of farm land. — Sapa.



Govt plan

for N. MERCURY

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Natal, 107

KwaZulu

'is futile'

says chief

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—Consolidation, as the South African Government intended to apply it in Natal and KwaZulu, was an exercise in futility.

This is the view of the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who was reacting yesterday to a statement on Wednesday by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that the main obstacle to consolidation was the extreme reluctance of Zulus to leave their homes.

Dr Koornhof was addressing a special congress of the Natal Agricultural Union in Durban.

Chief Buthelezi said he did not think the statement was entirely true.

'Clowning'

It was true that blacks were not willing to be shunted around and made to leave their ancestral homes, particularly because even the 1975 consolidation plans had left Zulus without real consolidation, in the sense of one geographical block.

'We are, after all, the largest single ethnic group, black or white, and if the Government was serious about their so-called consolidation and not "clowning" as they are doing so far, we should be entitled to land commensurate with our numbers,' he said.

Moreover, the Government has not moved whites en masse for the purpose of consolidation because whites can vote them into and out of power. That is the real reason.

Chief Buthelezi asked what the point was of 'shunting' Zulus around, with all the resultant inconvenience and impoverishment, for the sake of an unrealisable apartheid dream.

● See also Page 5

NO MORE WHITE LAND? Natal farmers reject any further consolidation

Blake Wilkins
Political Reporter

NATAL farmers yesterday unequivocally rejected any further consolidation in excess of the white land earmarked for KwaZulu in terms of the 1975 proposals.

The decision, taken yesterday at a special N.A.U. congress on consolidation, is a total rejection of most of the recommendations made by the Van der Walt Commission, which envisaged handing over several white towns and highly productive farming areas to KwaZulu.

The commissioner's report — much of which is still secret — has been considered by the S.A. Cabinet but has not been laid before Parliament.

The congress was clearly opposed to the transfer of productive, white farming land to KwaZulu when black farmers were unable to maintain the level of productivity.

Doubts were expressed about Government assurances — repeated by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development — that land would not be handed over until guarantees were given that productivity would be maintained.

The many aspects of border farms constituted the over-riding problem at the congress.

Several delegates warned of impending clashes with homeland blacks intent on stealing stock and produce,

and destroying property.

Dr Koornhof gave no inkling of Government action on the problem, apart from revealing that the Van der Walt Commission was investigating the issue.

Nor did he clear up the uncertainty of homeland boundaries, a problem which has bedevilled Natal farmers for decades. And he gave no indication of when homeland consolidation would finally be achieved, if ever.

The one clear message which emerged from Dr Koornhof's speech to the congress on Monday was that the Government was looking at a 'package deal' based on economic lines to achieve the concept of independence.

dent states in white South Africa. Land was not the only counter in the bargaining process.

At the same time, with a strident and oft-repeated 'disbelieve me at your peril', Dr Koornhof said the Government had the interests of farmers at heart.

Representations would be heard at the highest level from people directly involved in consolidation. And the Government would pay cash for white farms needed for consolidation.

Some delegates suggested that money set aside for buying up land for consolidation be used to upgrade KwaZulu.

Others called for money to be spent on the immediate improvement of education in KwaZulu, both as a means of

providing workers for a labour-hungry market and to break the crippling hold of the 'destructive' system of land tenure in black areas.

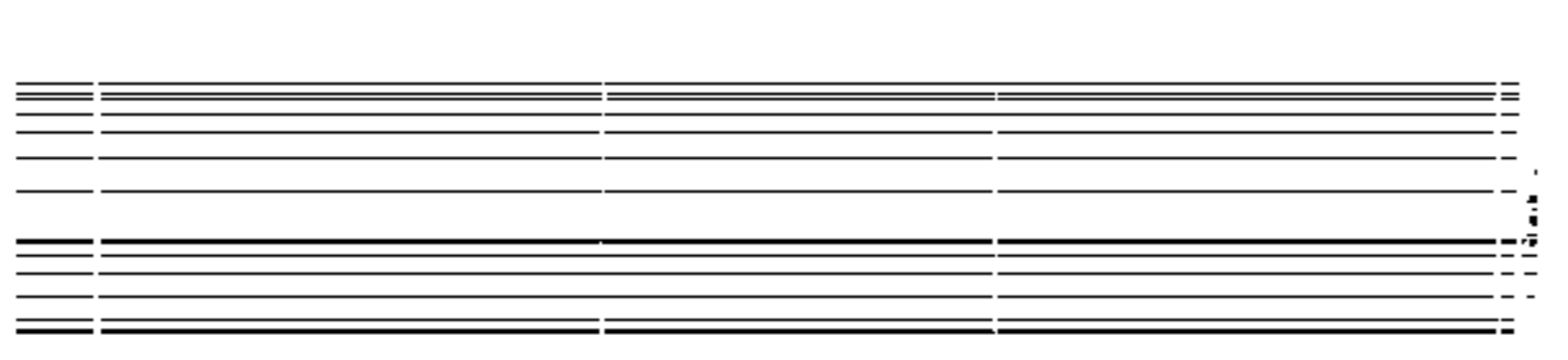
Natal farmers have accepted the obligations made to black leaders in terms of the 1936 Land and Tenure Act, which form the basis of the 1975 proposals contained in an Act of Parliament. This will see the existing 47 pieces of KwaZulu being reduced to 10.

But the clear wish of Natal farmers, for an end to the uncertainty of consolidation remains unfulfilled.

Dr Koornhof has the unenviable task of trying to move 250 000 unwilling blacks in Natal in terms of the 1975 proposals, or finding a compromise solution within the Verwoerdian dream of separate and independent black homelands.

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Incensed ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ delegate says secret talks with Govt 'are treachery'

Political Reporter

NATAL farmers were slipping off to Pretoria for secret talks aimed at persuading the Government that their districts were too valuable for consolidation and suggesting alternative areas.

The 'cloak and dagger' approach of some farming districts was described as 'traitorous' by incensed delegates at the special Natal Agricultural Union congress in Durban yesterday.

Mr D Broome of Ixopo said uncertainty over the consolidation proposals was creating hostility between farming districts in Natal.

'It is dividing and destroying our *esprit de corps*.

'Any farmer who thinks he is solving his problem by transferring it to another district will face a problem himself later when his district is fingered.

'This is traitorous.'

Resentment

Mr Broome was introducing a resolution calling for the 1975 consolidation proposals to be completed as soon as possible.

'Consolidation has created black/white resentment.

'The development of Natal and KwaZulu is dependent on the relationship between the races.

'People must be recognised as a major resource and not necessarily as a problem.

'We must teach them to become productive.'

He said consolidation had aggravated the problems it had set out to solve.

Developed areas had degenerated to tribal grazing grounds, and the rural population had increased with a decrease in productivity.

The resolution was carried.

Heated discussion on resolution on KwaZulu State

Mixed views

on motivation

Political Reporter

N. MERUPT
15/5/81

HEATED discussion took place at the congress yesterday as delegates considered a resolution rejecting the concept of consolidating KwaZulu into a 'viable and separate State' within Natal.

Charges that the resolution was motivated by politicians, operating behind the scenes, to place the NAU in an embarrassing position, were made by a number of delegates.

Former MP Gerrie de Jong, who proposed the resolution on behalf of the Lions River Agricultural Society, rejected claims that he was blatantly bringing politics into what was essentially a farmers' forum.

When put to a secret ballot, the congress rejected the motion by 106 votes to 85. But a separate addendum added by congress to the resolution, rejecting further consolidation exceeding the 1975 proposals, was accepted on a show of hands with only 3 opposing votes.

Mr de Jong said he did not reject consolidation totally since it was working for Transkei and elsewhere. But it would not work in Natal.

'Natal is unique. It is geographically indivisible. Dr Koornhof alluded to this when he referred to the wide distribution of the Zulu people throughout Natal. That is the problem. There are 4 500 000 Zulus spread across Natal.'

Mr de Jong said he would support consolidation in Natal if the Zulus could be offered a single, viable State.

'I'm not pleading for a special dispensation. I'm asking the Government to look for a different way because this solution will just not work in Natal.'

Numerous studies had shown it was 'absolutely impossible to cut Natal into two viable States'.

A Cedarville delegate said if approved, the resolution would do 'untold harm' to the NAU's ability to bargain with the Government on consolidation. The motion was a political one which had emanated from active politicians.

Dr Flip Meyer of Elandslaagte said farmers had no place discussing such a resolution.

of black farmers

Political Reporter

A POOR view of the Zulus' ability to become productive farmers emerged yesterday.

The opposing view held that the system imposed by whites was responsible for the attitude adopted by some black farmers and workers.

Dr Flip Meyer, parliamentary candidate for the Herstigte Nasionale Party in the recent election, said he believed KwaZulu could become an exporter of food if the Zulus were prepared to motivate themselves.

But blacks 'don't want to keep up with the Jones, they want to drag the Jones down to their level'.

A delegate said the whites had allowed the Zulus to degenerate into subservient labourers who were prepared to 'do nothing for themselves'.

ing for themselves'.

'When blacks learn to work and not to sit at home drinking beer, they will get somewhere.'

Mr Horace Rall, who blamed the poor conditions in the Msinga area on the dumping of thousands of people in the homeland by the Government, said part of Natal could be desert in 20 to 25 years.

Blacks dumped in arid areas could not but help steal and damage fences when they looked across the border and saw the green fields on white farms.

Mr Oscar Hartung, an HNP parliamentary candidate in the recent election, said black people 'will never be able to fend for themselves. It's not in their nature, no matter how much technical help we give them.'

Blast for Koornhof

Political Reporter

DR Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, was criticised yesterday for not staying to listen to the opinions of Natal farmers on the thorny question of consolidation.

Delegates spoke at length to four resolutions on consolidation.

Mr Oscar Hartung said the minister was like a teacher who had given his pupils a lump of clay and had left them to play with it.

'He spoke to us for an hour and then left. He should be here now, listening.'

Improve productivity plea to Government

Political Reporter

NATAL farmers decided yesterday to urge the Government to give KwaZulu further help to improve the productivity of agricultural land.

Concern was expressed that the Zulu system of land tenure could not lead to an increase in productivity.

It was decided to request that the maintenance of the productivity of land handed over to the homelands in terms of the 1975 proposals receive the highest priority.

The congress also decided that land bought for consolidation be valued realistically, and that compensation be paid immediately on expropriation.

Delegate wants muscle to move blacks

Political Report

18/5/81
THE Government's ability to finalise its consolidation proposals was doubted by several delegates yesterday.

Mr H Odendaal of Bergville questioned how the Government could move people who had lived in areas for more than a century when the authorities were unable to clear black spots on State land.

'I appeal to the Government to use muscle to clear black spots of squatters.'

Former senator Mr Horace Ball said KwaZulu was not interested in the 1975 consolidation proposals. KwaZulu was not prepared to hand over land in exchange for white land.

Another Bergville delegate said KwaZulu wanted no part of the 1975 proposals because the Zulus wanted the entire province.

A delegate from Eshowe said the Government was having trouble resettling Zulus because the people of KwaZulu regarded themselves as South Africans and were not prepared to accept bits of Natal as their share of the country.

'If we force them to move, we will have a threat to our security.'

Former MP, Mr R Cadman of Eshowe, said Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, had made it clear the bulk of white farm land needed for exchange with KwaZulu had already been bought. But exchange land from KwaZulu was not available because the people could not be moved.

Claim that Mtwalume chief and wife were assaulted by members of S A P

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—A chief in the Mtwalume district had been assaulted and his wife assaulted and kicked by white members of the South African Police in order to force them to leave a trust farm in the area.

This allegation was made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by Chief Galalakubo Kaula,

N. MERCURY 16/5/81

the member for Umzombe.

Chief Kaula said the chief in question had first been removed from his kraal and then from the farm, which had previously been occupied by a white man.

The matter had been reported to the courts and to the police, but nothing had been done, the chief said.

He said that if these had been black policemen and if they had assaulted a white farmer and his wife, he doubted whether they would have been allowed to continue with their work.

The policemen would have lost their jobs and would have been sent to jail, he said.

Chief Kaula said the farm in question had been re-allocated to a white man. It was wrong that Zulus were being removed from the area and that whites were given trust farms which had been allocated to blacks.

Mr P O Sikakane, the member for Madadeni, called on the Government to release land held by the South African Development Trust and make it available to blacks.

Leave our farms alone!

S. Tribune 17/3/75
By RODNEY JACKSON-SMITH

NATAL farmers this week told the Government in blunt terms not to overstep its claims on white-owned land for the consolidation of KwaZulu.

Meeting in special congress in Durban, organised agriculture in the province committed itself to the principle of homeland consolidation, but rejected any further steps which exceed the Government's 1975 proposals.

These proposals, which the province's farmers want completed and implemented as speedily as possible, will reduce fragmented KwaZulu from the present 47 to 10 separate units.

But at the end of the two-day congress — called by the Natal Agricultural



Piet Koornhof

Union to thrash out the consolidation issue — about half of the almost 200 delegates returned to their farms committed to the belief that it is impossible to consolidate KwaZulu into a viable and separate state within the boundaries of Natal.

And a vast number of delegates who came to the congress seeking finality and Government assurances on consolidation and how it will affect them, returned home with their hopes dashed.

Even guest speaker Piet Koornhof, Minister of Cooperation and Development, tried hard, but failed to provide a satisfactory Government timetable for the implementation of the consolidation proposals.

Dr Koornhof struck an optimistic note when he told the delegates: "I am glad to be in a position to

report that most of the administrative and financial constraints of recent years have been overcome and that no reason can at this stage be foreseen why a purposeful effort cannot be made towards the implementation of the proposals."

But in the next breath he dashed all enthusiasm, exposing what is essentially the biggest flaw in whatever plan the Government implements for the consolidation.

"The main obstacle in the course of the more rapid implementation of the proposals at this stage seems to be the unwillingness of the people to be resettled."

He went on to say that while it was appreciated that the removal and resettlement of people was a disruptive process, it had to be understood that they were essential elements of the consolidation.

There is little comfort in that statement for the estimated 250 000 Zulus who will have to be removed and resettled.

At least the 200 white Natal farmers who will be affected by the proposals have the assurance of adequate compensation and a guarantee that they will be paid out in cash.

Tribune joins the Red Cross to help relieve suffering in drought-hit Kwazulu

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The drought's cruel grip . . . no crops mean no food

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THEY CRY OUT FOR RAIN

By TICKS CHETTY

THE Sunday Tribune has again joined the South African Red Cross and private enterprise to help relieve the effects of the drought in Kwazulu as more than 2.5 million people in this vast area cry out for rain.

Kwazulu Government ministers and agricultural and medical experts have already made it clear conditions in this rural area would be worse than last year — when the drought's grip was at its harshest.

And as Kwazulu enters what is expected to be one of the worst winters in its history, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Kwazulu's Chief Minister, said: "The crops have failed in many parts because of this year's drought and thousands of cattle are

the cattle death toll is expected to be even greater.

Dr Dennis Madide, Kwazulu's Minister of Health and Welfare, gave an indication of the seriousness of the impending crisis when he said: "This winter's drought is expected to be our worst. It is quite clear malnutrition will become one of the major problems in the months ahead."

Last year the Sunday Tribune opened the fund with R10 000 collected from readers through its Tellypot competition.

And several companies such as the giant Premier Milling Group, Tongaat Milling, Bakers, the Dairy Board, Pick 'n Pay and several others also threw their weight behind the drive.

Help

3. Mr Tubeless value his stock on the basis of the change in

4. Assuming the value of stock stated in his 1982.

(Conversion. C)

bound to die. It seems almost certain the effects of the drought are going to be very serious this winter."

It is for this reason the **Sunday Tribune** has again decided to launch an appeal for money and food for the **Sunday Tribune** and Red Cross Drought Relief Fund.

The fund was started last year under the joint patronage of Chief Buthelezi and Mr Stoffel Botha, Administrator of Natal, to help counter the drought which ravaged KwaZulu last year.

More than R450 000 was collected following appeals in the **Sunday Tribune** and 26 000 tons of food was distributed in several areas in KwaZulu and Natal.

The fund, still in operation, now stands at R15 000. But Mrs Inka Mars, vice-chairman of the Natal Red Cross Society, says about one million rands is needed.

"Last year's killer drought in Natal was thought to be the worst in memory. It was hoped with reasonable weather conditions the situation would improve slowly, although one realised it would take some years for the situation to normalise.

Meagre crop

"But the drought is still with us and with only a meagre summer crop, the situation continues to be desperate," said Mrs Mars this week.

"We have, to date, distributed more than 2 600 tons of staples such as beans, mealie meal, fortified soup, and biscuits and it is imperative this relief continues."

Mrs Mars said with more funds being made available they could continue with their drought relief efforts in conjunction with the KwaZulu Government.

The **Sunday Tribune** visited several areas in KwaZulu two weeks ago and found there is already a shortage of drinking water in some parts.

Last year more than 200 000 cattle in KwaZulu died from a shortage of feed and water. This year

Natal's sugar farmers, who transported about a million litres of water a day to KwaZulu schools last year, have indicated they would also help again.

Mr Tony Ardington, chairman of the South African Cane Growers' Association, said: "Cane farmers distributed vast quantities of water in tankers last year. If a request is again made, we will certainly help."

The South African sugar industry has already started a fund, which stands at R75 000, to establish permanent sources of water in parts of KwaZulu.

Mr Richard Bates, manager of the Small Cane Growers' Financial Aid Fund, said the South African Sugar Industry KwaZulu Water Development Fund was started last year to sink boreholes and build small dams.

Mr Ramsamy Moodley, manager of Reunion Metal Industries, of Durban, said his firm would again sell water tanks at reduced prices if a request was made for them.

One of the big fears in KwaZulu now is that if heavy rain doesn't fall soon there could be a serious outbreak of insect-borne diseases such as gastro-enteritis and typhoid.

Dr Madide said he was particularly concerned about gastro-enteritis because it was a major killer of children.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly recently Chief Buthelezi in his policy speech thanked the Red Cross, Mr Ian Wyllie, editor of the **Sunday Tribune**, and others for launching the drought fund last year.

Money donations for the fund can be sent to the Red Cross at P. O. Box 1680, Durban 4000 or to the **Sunday Tribune** Drought Relief Fund at P. O. Box 1491 Durban 4000. Contributions can also be delivered to the **Sunday Tribune's** office at 85 Field Street, Durban. Donations will be acknowledged in the **Sunday Tribune**.

for him to assess the advantage of the LIFO method of valuing stock.

(5 marks)

the LIFO basis of valuing stock will be used on 28 February

(2 marks)

Chief Buthelezi's style continues to remain relevant

By Hennie Serfontein

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and leader of the Inkatha movement, has lost support in Soweto but his leadership style remains relevant in South Africa's fluctuating ratings for black leadership.

Support for him in Soweto dropped from 34 percent in July 1979 to nine percent in July 1980. This and other findings by Professor Theo Hanf, director of the Arnold Bergstraesser Institute in Freiburg and Professor Laurie Schlemmer, of the University of Natal, are published in the last chapter of a new book, South Africa: Peaceful Change. The Prospects of Democratic Conflict Regulation.

The book is the English translation of the German version published in 1978. But the last chapter of the version contains updated market research analysis and comparisons with earlier investigations.

The earlier book suggested that market research had shown that Chief Buthelezi had 42 percent of the support of black South Africans — a claim which was strongly disputed by almost all other urban black leaders.

Prof Schlemmer pointed out this week that more recent results showed that Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha had the basis for leadership stability in their political role.

"Surveys conducted in late 1980 show that black urban people have well established ideas about the kind of strategy their leadership should follow.

pected to yield some show of popular political responsiveness."

"One strong possibility is that once leaders in Zimbabwe have settled down to the task of solving numerous internal problems and become less visible to South African blacks, once disillusionment with the Prime Minister had developed into a quiet helplessness cynicism and when the school-boy-coffs are revealed to have entailed greater costs for the participants than for the system, the black political climate will slowly return to the mood of apathetic compliance and limited verbal protest most generally typical of black political responses to apartheid since 1948."

The authors believed that "since both serious labour action, elections in Namibia and a dramatic escalation of underground activity are probably some time off, however, a period of relative calm can be expected."

"There is some probability, then, that the end of this current cycle of unrest will see the black political situation in South Africa relatively unchanged. The importance of institutional strategies might once again reappear. The white opposition, Inkatha and formal black political and church organisations are likely to assume their former role and importance as the most visible agents for change and reform."

Dealing with the problems of the internal leadership, they said: "As in 1976, one element is common to all outbreaks of labour and student unrest in 1980: They are the work of internal political leaders.

leaders, nor Gatsha Buthelezi, nor urban leadership groups such as the Committee of Ten in Soweto, have organised this unrest or been able to prevent it or exercise significant influence upon its course.

"It is not known whether the liberation movements operating from beyond the country's borders have had greater influence, but it is doubtful.

At the moment, they appear to be concentrating on well-planned, spectacular guerilla activities. All information suggests that the causes of the various outbreaks of unrest, although broadly similar, had in each case a local character and that they were lead by, if not instant leaders by occasional and local leaders.

Protest

"But protest intended as a general political expression — as in the case of the children and students — shows the size of the largely diffuse protest under the control of the black political leadership."

Analysing the support for various leaders, it was found that in 1979 Dr Nihato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, emerged ahead of Chief Buthelezi among urban Xhosas in the Transvaal and the Western Cape and among Soweto Zulus and Sothos.

But Chief Buthelezi again enjoyed significant support in the Eastern Cape which meant that his following could not be dismissed as 'purely tribal.'

And support for Bishop Tutu and Bishop Manas Buthelezi in Soweto and among urban Xhosa's reflected the strength of

the groups opposed to Chief Buthelezi. Support for Mrs Winnie Mandela confirmed the strength of the ANC trend observed in 1977.

They said: "The conclusion is obvious: Both supporters and opponents of Buthelezi should know well that the other group is not likely to disappear. Yet, the animosity between them and the incompatibility of their strategy has not lessened. It is clear that this factionalism does weaken organised black protest in South Africa."

Discussing the problem of fluctuating sentiments and protest trends of the black masses, the professors found that these fluctuations manifested themselves most clearly in Soweto and on the Witwatersrand.

Thus support in Soweto for Chief Buthelezi was 28 percent in 1977, five percent in 1978, 34 percent in 1980. Dr Motlana had 61 percent in 1978, 50 percent in 1979 and only 21 percent in 1980. Winnie Mandela had 27 percent in 1977, 21 percent in 1978, 33 percent in 1979 and 15 percent in 1980.

Black consciousness leaders and Mr Curtis Nkondo had five percent in 1977 and nine percent in 1980. Bishop Tutu had 30 percent in 1979 and 28 percent in 1980.

Explaining the fluctuation over the past few years, the authors stated: "The support for the Committee of Ten seems to be falling, as it has quite severely for Chief Buthelezi. In a period of unrest, those leaders who are involved in highly symbolic protest politics, manage to catch strongly increased support. Bishop Tutu's position

Inkatha Hits Trough

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Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha come closest to these basic ideas. Therefore, while popularity ratings in Soweto may fluctuate like pop charts, the basic leadership style of Chief Buthelezi will remain relevant," Prof Schlemmer said.

The authors concluded that internal black leadership was limited by three factors: • A large black protest potential which is not controlled by the black political leaders; • The severity of factionalism and bitter political

tory in Zimbabwe. Second, there was some black anticipation to Prime Minister P. W. Botha's promises of reform and, third, periods of economic recovery are sometimes inclined to create a sense of anticipation."

Discussing possible future developments, they found "these factors in combination with the absence of any really meaningful educational or social reform after 1976, a high inflation rate, as well as the more pervasive effects of rapidly growing numbers of pupils over-stressing the educational

• The dependency of all internal leaders on the fluctuating sentiments and protest trends of the black masses.

Referring to the labour disturbances and the school and university boycotts in 1979 and 1980, they asked: "Does all this indicate that the country has entered a period of heightened instability which is likely to continue or mount until there is a breakdown of the system?"

They mentioned three important factors to be considered. First, a period of heightened expectations followed the

micro-

equal, probably because of his involvement in South African Council of Churches moves to meet the Prime Minister on the issue of education and other black problems.

Likewise, the support for the black consciousness position has strengthened in the wake of school boycotts, despite the fact they occurred at some distance from Soweto, which was not really affected by the recent disturbances.

"The fluctuations in the popularity of leaders and political trends in Soweto illustrates the extent to which this is a reflection of protest potential of the moment."

They found that precisely in Soweto, protest actions which do not show visible signs of success, result in a loss of popularity notoriously quickly, as ratings of Dr Motlana show.

"Chief Buthelezi's popularity always declines when his black opponents are involved in open confrontation with the Government.

"It has always risen when protest strategies alternative to his appear to be relatively ineffective. It is particularly high when he opposes the Government in a spectacular way.

The surveys have shown that in Soweto, to a greater extent than in other parts of the country, hopes are quickly raised and disappointment can follow even more quickly. The highly politicized population in Soweto is the barometer of the political weather in black South Africa the same way as are the populations of the large cities in the Western industrialised states.

"In any case, the fluctuations in popularity of political leaders over the past two years shows to what extent they must ride the waves of popular protest. High seas bring instant, sometimes even anonymous, leaders to the fore.

"In the following (relative) calm, the political trends appear once again. The groundswell probably depends on the degree of organisation of the various movements, which would explain the relative stability of Buthelezi's position.

Be that as it may, what was established previously — that the black leaders are not so much leaders as protest spokesmen for the black masses — has been confirmed by the most recent data.

"If they cannot deliver the goods their position is quickly eroded.

"In the final instance, the limits of the internal black leadership depend upon the willingness of the white power centre to negotiate.

"If those black leaders who are prepared to negotiate are not offered the opportunity to negotiate then they will soon either be no longer prepared to negotiate or no longer leaders."

THE 1981 all-white general election has tended to obscure an equally relevant piece of drama — the fourth session of the third Kwazulu Legislative Assembly now half-way through its deliberations at Ulundi.

During the election certain white politicians flamed against people of other race groups — and this rhetoric has been deeply resented in the Assembly. In fact, the mood could be construed as defiantly militant.

Some of the seemingly meek members have revealed a capacity to surprise. Once positioned at the microphone, vehemence of their accusations

The mood's militant in Kwazulu Assembly

NATAL by Ruary 18/5/81 107

Patrick Leeman, ULUNDI

believe their otherwise mild mannered appearance.

There is no doubt that this Assembly, in its steadfast refusal to accept independence 'a la Pretoria', represents a most galling stumbling block for the National Party and its carefully mapped-out plans for a 'balkanized' South Africa.

The question of independence loomed large on the agenda from the opening day of the session when Chief Gatscha Buthelezi bluntly told the officiating Minister, the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, that the 'game' was not 'on'.

The point has been driven home repeatedly since then and any Cabinet Minister or senior Nationalist who has not yet 'got the message' must be naive in the extreme.

Mr Schoeman was fairly impressive as he received the Chief Minister's tongue-lashing. Chief Buthelezi, among other things, berated the Minister of Agriculture, Mr P T C du Plessis, who at a pre-election meeting at Greytown apparently boasted that 12 times more money was spent on black education than on white education. Mr du Plessis also spoke of the three-to-one discrepancy in favour of whites as far as social pensions are concerned. Privately, it is known that Mr Schoeman was extremely upset and it was perhaps unfair that he, a conspicuously 'verlig' politician, was singled out in

this manner. On the other hand, as Chief Buthelezi has pointed out on many occasions, Cabinet and National Party decisions imply collective responsibility.

In future, white politicians will have to weigh their words much more carefully when addressing the party faithful at euphoric rallies or 'stryddae'. Whatever is said is carefully noted and digested by an increasingly sophisticated black readership — and much of it leaves a bitter taste.

The issue of resettlement has proved to be an extremely disquieting one during this session and one which touches on a very raw spot for every single member of the Assembly.

The Minister of the Interior for Kwazulu, Dr Frank Mdialose, tapped a reservoir of deep-seated anger when he revealed alleged plans by white farmers near Mafwaneskop, the controversial resettlement area near Ladysmith, to poison the drinking water of the local community if they did not move. The member for Enseleni, Dr B S Ngubane,

made an impassioned plea on behalf of 30 000 families in the Enseleni area over whom this resettlement 'sword of Damocles' is dangling.

Both the Chief Minister and Dr Mdialose were at pains to assure the Assembly and the Zulu people that the Kwazulu authorities wanted no truck with these Pretoria plans.

Land, generally, is a ticklish subject in the Assembly at this time and the well-worn theme of Swazi land claims on parts of northern Kwazulu was thoroughly ventilated.

It would seem wise for the Swazis to cease pursuing their alleged aims in this connection and to let well alone. Obviously the Zulus heartily resent having the boat rocked in this part of the world.

Chief Mzimba Tembe, ostensibly a key figure in these overtures from Swaziland, appeared genuinely bemused by the whole thing while admitting that he may well have been led astray.

The Transkei government received a drubbing from Chief Buthelezi for his banning Inkatha last year.

The fate of Inkatha refugees from the Umzimkulu area was discussed and the Chief Minister, who is also



Chief Buthelezi . . . blunt.

president of the movement, told the Assembly that he had countered instructions from Kwazulu authorities for the refugees to be sent back to the Transkei. He was of the opinion that they should not be 'returned to hell'.

The question of relations with the African National Congress is a most sensitive and delicate one. The issue surfaced after the Chief Minister criticised certain remarks

attributed to Oliver Tambo, the current president of the banned organisation, when he spoke to church and political leaders in Sweden recently.

Many speakers contributed to the debate which followed. The tone of the addresses, however, could not be termed flatly condemnatory. There is plainly a mixture of sorrow and anger in the attitude of members towards their 'brothers in exile'.



Hendrik Schoeman . . . upset.

No rain falls in drought stricken areas

N. MERCURY
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**Fears
mount
of high
cattle
deaths in
KwaZulu**

Mercury Reporter

ALTHOUGH 187 mm of rain fell over Durban and the coastal belt at the weekend, parts of KwaZulu remain in the grip of drought.

A police spokesman at Tugela Ferry yesterday confirmed that 'not a drop' of rain had fallen in the drought stricken area.

Last year more than 200 000 cattle died from a shortage of food and water in KwaZulu, and this year cattle deaths are expected to be even greater if the drought continues.

Worst

A farmer in the Tugela Ferry area, who did not

wish to be named, described farmers as 'desperate for rain', and said they realised that even if heavy rain fell in the next couple of weeks, it would take years for the situation to improve or normalise.

More than 2 000 000 people have been affected by the worst drought in KwaZulu history and, according to the farmer, 'not much hope is being held out for the winter'.

KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, was reported to have said this week the crops had failed in many parts because of the drought, and thousands of cattle were bound to die.

Restricted

'It seems almost certain the effects of the drought are going to be very serious this winter,' he said.

According to a spokesman from the Durban weather office, heavy rainfall was restricted mainly to the North and South Coasts from Port Shepstone right up to Maputo.

The only inland rainfall report received by the weather office yesterday was from Pietermaritzburg where only 5,4 mm of rain was measured.

More rain is expected in Durban today.

Own Correspondent

Former SADF Officer Killed 14 men

MARITZBURG. — A former Defence Force officer who allegedly hired himself out as a mercenary and killed 14 men during a single, bloody encounter in the faction-fight-torn Masinga district, is to go on trial here next month.

The man who the State claims sniped at warring faction fighters on June 4, 1979, allegedly causing the deaths of 14 men from the Zwane faction, is Mr Johan Friedrich Verster, 28, of Dundee, who was released on R50 bail yesterday.

Other allegations levelled at him in an indictment running to 15 pages are charges of faction fighting, conspiracy to commit murder, possession of unlicensed firearms, illegal possession of ammunition, conspiracy to deal in firearms without a permit, two counts under the Terrorism Act, two counts of fraud and two contraventions of the Defence Act.

The State alleges that Mr Verster, who appeared briefly yesterday for a remand to June 29 for trial, was a lieutenant with the 3rd Paratroop Battalion, Bloemfontein, during 1979 when the offences allegedly took place.

During the year, it is alleged, he conspired with several other white men — one of them a former policeman — to support the Sihole faction against the Zwane tribe who were fighting each other in the Tugela Ferry/Msinga area.

Plans were allegedly made to kill Zwane fighters "for payment" and procure cheap shotguns in Johannesburg for resale to blacks in Natal.

He then, the indictment further alleges, purchased the guns, maintained them for the Sihole clan and shot at Zwanes while being paid for his services.

The State claims he also sold at various times a 9mm pistol — standard army issue — to a black man without a permit, defrauded two others by accepting payment for guns which he never supplied and "swopped" seven R1 automatic rifle magazines with a sergeant in the Dundee Commando for 303 ammunition.

The State claims he used this ammunition himself in attacks on blacks or handed over it to other blacks for their use in battle.

The 14 counts of murder arise from June 1979, when he allegedly took part in a fight near Jobs Hill in the Masinga district which claimed the lives of 23 men.

Mr Verster is believed to have shot at Zwane clan members while acting in common purpose with the Siholes and being paid to do the job.

The two terrorist charges originate from his allegedly supplying weapons to Afrikaners while knowing he was participating in illegal battles.

He also, it is alleged, conspired to supply ammunition and encouraged the fighting in the district.

This could have led to the disruption of the maintenance of law and order as well as encouraging general chaos and disorder, the State claims.

This in turn was calculated to cause a person, or the State, monetary losses.

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Former officer

'a murderer's diary?'

State alleges he killed 14 men during bloody battle in Msinga district

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A FORMER Defence Force officer who is said to have hired himself out as a mercenary and allegedly killed 14 men during a single, bloody encounter in the faction fighting Msinga district is to go on trial in the capital next month.

The man, whom the State claims sniped at warring faction-fighters on June 4, 1979, allegedly causing the deaths of 14 men from the Zwane faction, is Mr Johan Friedrich Verster, 28, of Dundee, who was released on R50 bail yesterday.

Other allegations levelled at him in an indictment run-

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were fighting each other in the Tugela Ferry-Msinga area. Plans were made to kill Zwane fighters for payment and procure cheap shotguns in Johannesburg for resale to blacks in Natal.

Then, the indictment further alleges, he purchased the guns, maintained them for the Sithole clan and shot at Zwanes while being paid for his services.

He also at various times sold a 9 mm pistol — standard Army issue — to a black man without a permit, defrauded two others by accepting payment for guns which he never supplied and 'swopped' seven R-1 automatic-rifle magazines with a sergeant in the Dundee Commando for .303 ammunition, the State claims.

This ammunition he used in attacks on blacks or handed over to other blacks for use in battle.

The 14 counts of murder arise from June 1979, when he allegedly took part in a fight near Jobs Hill in the Msinga district which claimed the lives of 22 men.

Mr Verster is believed to have shot at Zwanes while acting in common purpose with the Sitholes and being paid to do the job.

The two terrorism charges originate from his allegedly supplying weapons to Africans while knowing he was participating in illegal battles.

Monetary losses

He also, it is alleged, conspired to supply ammuni-

fighting in the district which could have led to the disruption of the maintenance of law and order as well as 'encouraging' general chaos and disorder.

This in turn had been calculated to cause a person, or the State, monetary losses.

Mr Verster first appeared on the charges in the Dundee Magistrate's Court last month.

Although he was due to go on trial yesterday, counsel requested a postponement of the hearing on the grounds that Mr Verster wished to brief senior counsel for his defence.

The Drakensberg Administration Board employee appeared fleetingly before Mr Justice Page yesterday before being whisked away by his counsel, Mr Eugene van Zuydam, from the historic College Road Court — scene of many faction-fightings.

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Hunger for land has led to rule of the gun

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau

FOR more than two generations the Msinga district has been the centre of Zulu inter-tribal feuding. Even the police find it difficult to contain the situation as inter-factional violence escalates and the death toll spirals.

Violence is the password in this, the largest and most densely populated of KwaZulu's 11 districts. It is ruled by the gun, from the crudest homemade blunderbuss to the most sophisticated automatic rifle.

There have been more than 100 deaths in Msinga in recent months - and most of the nearly 50 Zulus who have been slain in feud on the Witwatersrand this year are from the district.

A police spokesman said recently that the police were having difficulty containing the situation due to the vastness and inaccessibility of Msinga and the general attitude of the people.

The feuds in the area, which often spill over to the migrant labourer hostels in the Transvaal, have a complex history and are not merely "traditional" clashes between Zulu clans.

One of the main causes of fighting is land hunger. An authority on feuding in the Msinga area, Mr Jonathan Clegg, a Wits University social anthropologist, said in a paper presented to an African studies seminar in Johannesburg in 1979 that "... wars between tribes over boundaries in Msinga and Mpopana (a location within the district) became a means by which chiefs would increase their constituencies and attempt to maintain their vanishing power base - their ability to provide land for their people."

In an article published last year, Mr Clegg said land shortage was not a new problem in Msinga. Between 1887 and 1922 the authorities were petitioned by the people in the area to provide more land and to define boundaries.

This was not done and led to an inter-tribal war. The Government had to declare a state of emergency and call in troops to quell the fighting.

Other factors have added to the establishment of a "feud society" in Msinga including the migrant labour system which has undermined the rural economy.

This factor has also given rise to the creation of "assassination squads" to enable migrant workers to keep their jobs and also fulfill their obligations as feuders.

Mr Clegg said in his 1979 paper: "This little group of fulltime professional 'feuders' are started by a fund created by those men working in the city ... and enables members of the district to fight 'by proxy' and keep their jobs."

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Army man was paid to kill, court is told

STAR

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Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — A Citizen Force officer was paid by the Sithole faction to shoot members of the Zwane clan in Natal, the State alleged in an indictment presented in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Johann Friedrich Verster (30), who works for the Drakensberg Administration Board in Dundee, was remanded by Mr Justice Page to June

29 for summary trial on 14 charges of murder, two of participating in terrorist activities, faction fighting, complicity to commit murder, dealing in arms without a licence, and other charges.

No charge was put to him and he was not asked to plead. He was released on bail of R50.

The State alleges that in a fight on June 4, 1979, 14 members of the Zwane

faction were killed and eight members of the Sithole clan died.

The State also alleges that in June 1979 Mr Verster and a fellow officer of the Third Parachute Battalion in Bloemfontein, Mr Austin Charles Ramsay, planned to support the Sithole clan in faction or other fights and to buy cheap shotguns in Johannesburg to sell to blacks in Natal.

The indictment alleges that in the vicinity of Jobskop, in the Msinga district, Mr Verster shot at Zwane fighters over a long distance and was paid for his "services."

The State alleges he also repaired and maintained weapons for the Sitholes.

In a charge of complicity to commit murder, the State alleges that Mr Verster met Mr Austin Charles Joseph Ramsay and/or Mr Allen James Laurenson and/or a certain Mr Boerts and/or Mr Gareth Jones and/or members of the Sithole clan near the Dundee golf course in June 1979, to help the Sitholes to murder members of the Zwane clan, or to help in faction fighting.

Mr Verster also faces two charges of theft, allegedly taking money for weapons which he did not supply. One man, Mr Moses Sithole, is alleged to have paid him R640 for a weapon.

KwaZulu plea to root out the faction fight planners

N. MERCURY

19/5/81

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Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—Chiefs, magistrates and communities in KwaZulu have been asked to co-operate so that the troublemakers behind recent faction-fight killings and burning of kraals can be rooted out and removed.

This is the plea of the KwaZulu Minister of Justice, Mr C J Mthethwa, who delivered his policy speech in the Assembly yesterday.

He said most the faction-fight deaths had been instigated and planned by 'certain individuals' who did not care about the resultant chaos and unrest.

Authority to remove undesirable people had been given to KwaZulu, subject to the approval of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, Mr Mthethwa said.

Removal was an effective punishment and even removal to another area in the same district or tribal ward could be effective.

'It is my desire that such people should be identified and removed before they can start the actual disturbances and killings,' said Mr Mthethwa.

He said the staff position in the Department of Justice had deteriorated since last year. However, salaries of Zulu magistrates were now the same as those of whites.

'In the past this was one of the arguments raised by our Zulu staff as a factor discouraging them from joining the department. This excuse has now been removed and it is hoped that Zulu people of the right calibre will join the department in greater numbers,' he said.

Chief scotches rumours of Inkatha strike call

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—Inkatha president and KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi has scotched rumours, apparently circulating in Pietermaritzburg, that Inkatha had called on its members to go on strike between May 31 and June 16 — the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots.

Chief Buthelezi said the KwaZulu Assembly and Cabinet, Inkatha, and the Black Alliance had all called for a boycott of Republic Festival functions.

In addition, May 31 would be celebrated as a day of prayer and would mark the culmination of the stayaway.

'That is all we are doing,' he said. 'We have never called for any strikes'.

'We're concerned by KDC budget cut-back'

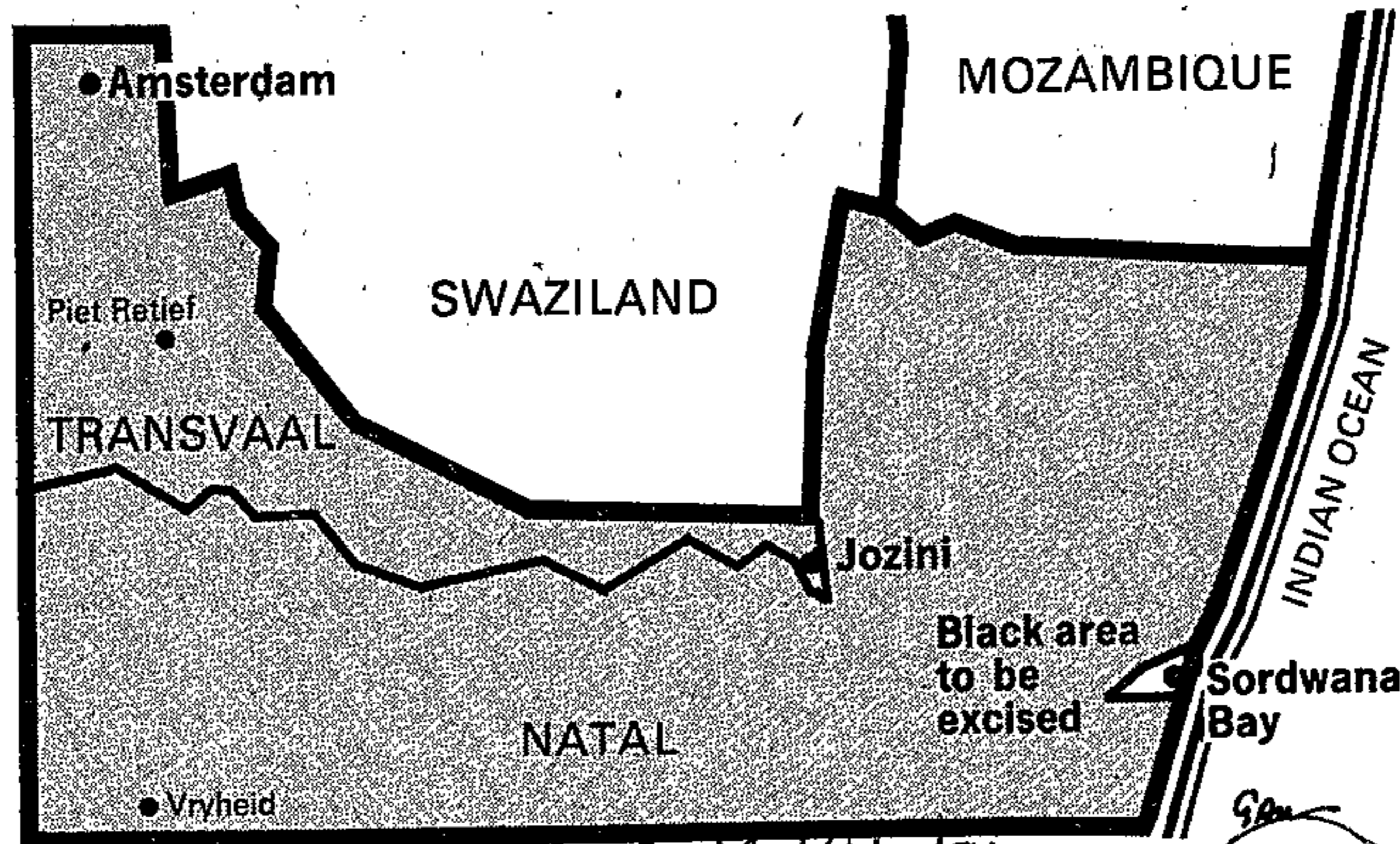
Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, is very concerned about the Government cut-back of the KwaZulu Development Corporation budget.

He said in the Assembly yesterday that members had been astounded at the extent to which the corporation's estimates for 1981-82 had been pruned. It was very important that the corporation's transport section should be in operation as soon as possible. Money was urgently needed to finance this and other projects.

He regarded the matter so seriously that he had written a letter to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, for transmission to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Unrest feared over loss of KwaZulu land



By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE pending excision of land from KwaZulu for development of a holiday resort in the strategically-sensitive area around Sordwana Bay has become the subject of a major controversy.

Well-placed sources, including missionaries in close contact with local people, fear excision of the land and removal of blacks inhabitants will provoke anger and unrest.

Their fears seemed to have some substance, as it is reliably understood that local Security Police and military officers have advised against "unnecessary" removals.

The strategic importance of Sordwana Bay is implicit in its geographic location, about 80km from both the Mozambique and Swaziland borders and thus close to entry routes used by African National Congress infiltrators.

But the Natal Parks Board, which plans to expand tourist

facilities on the excised area, denies its take-over of the land will involve relocation or removal of blacks and insists development of the land will benefit blacks by providing employment opportunities.

The Department of Co-operation and Development, however, concedes that "about 45 kraals" will have to be relocated when the land is handed over to the Parks Board.

The Department of Co-operation and Development says the decision to excise the area around Sordwana Bay was made in terms of the 1975 consolidation proposals, which provided for a slightly larger piece of land to be given to KwaZulu in return.

Sources in the area put the number of people who have to be moved at between 600 and 700 tribesmen under Chief Moses Zikhali, who have already been moved at least twice in the past few years (once for ecological reasons and once to make way for an

Army base).

Chief Zikhali's followers became agitated when beacons were erected to demarcate the latest area due for excision, and there is some anxiety that their agitation may take an ugly turn when they are forced to move.

Mr Mathias Maoete, father of Mr Moffat Maoete, the area representative in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, told the Rand Daily Mail: "The people are very angry. They have heard that the area will be proclaimed white and they are just waiting to see what will take place."

Mr David Lugagi, personal secretary to Chief Zikhali, said: "The people don't want to move. They say they have got bananas and madumis (a tuber similar to potato) here. We hear Pretoria wants the land, but they didn't tell us what they want it for."

Recalling past removals, a missionary doctor said: "No notification was given to the health authorities at the time. No prior organisation for water supplies was made for grass-root support of the people."

Hospital studies showed malnutrition was concentrated in the "resettled" areas, supporting sociological studies showing that when established, but poor communities are uprooted, their life-support systems are damaged or even destroyed.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, could not be contacted for comment yesterday, but his opposition to the 1975 consolidation plan is a matter of public record.

Row over Sordwana Bay project

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The pending excision of land from Kwazulu for development of a holiday resort in the strategically sensitive area around Sordwana Bay has become the subject of a major controversy.

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The importance attached to the territory facing Swaziland and Mozambique by the Defence Force is manifest in several ways, including:

- The establishment of ethnically-based regional battalions at Jozini (Zulu) and Amsterdam (SA Swazi) to guard against insurgents.

- The decision to make the Defence Force rather than the Security Police responsible for security in the area following an attack on a trading station in Northern Zululand last year and the discovery of a cache of arms and parts of a RPG-7 rocket.

- The secondment of conscripted teachers and doctors to the area to assist with the development under the civic action programme.

Attempts to contact the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, for comment yesterday were not successful, but his opposition to the 1975 plan is a matter of public record.

Row over KwaZulu nurses' membership

N. MERCURY 20/5/81 (107)

Minister attacks South African organisation

Mercury Reporter
ULUNDI—A row has erupted over the attitude of the South African Nursing Association (Sana) towards having nurses from KwaZulu in their ranks.

The KwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Dennis Madide, last night

threw down the gauntlet to the white-controlled association and challenged it to say whether they were prepared to sit down with KwaZulu nurses and discuss ways whereby they could retain membership of the body or whether they wanted to throw them

out of this organisation.

Delivering his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Dr Madide traced the background to the dispute.

He said that in June, 1978 an agreement was entered into between representatives of the S A

Nursing Council, Sana and the KwaZulu Department of Health and Welfare, enabling the council to continue its activities in KwaZulu.

In July, 1980, however, KwaZulu nurses were informed by Sana that they had to establish their own association.

Dr Madide said nurses from KwaZulu were not keen to establish an independent nursing association since they saw this as being in conflict with the policy of their government, which had rejected independence.

Sana subsequently declared that full membership of the association by nurses in black States was not legal, he said.

'It will be seen therefore, that the white bosses of Sana have adopted the policy of expelling our nurses on the pretext that it is illegal for them to belong there,' Dr Madide continued.

Recent statements to the Press by officials of Sana to the effect that the association had gone multiracial were nothing but 'cruel deceit', he declared.

R250 000 donation for six clinics

Mercury Reporter *N. Mercury*
20/5/81

ULUNDI—KwaZulu is to receive three fully staffed clinics and three mobile clinics from the chairman's fund of De Beers and Anglo American. The estimated cost of the cash donation is R250 000.

Making this announcement yesterday, Dr Dennis Madide, KwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare, said the clinics would be stationed in the Ubombo

(107) Ezangweni and Umzumbe districts.

Dr Madide said there was an acute shortage of clinics in the region and at least 250 were required to provide an efficient primary health service.

The KwaZulu government had funds to provide only 10 clinics a year, he said, and, even if 25 were built every year it would take 10 years to reach the target.

Bill raises status of black women

N. MERCURY
Mercury Reporter 29/5/81 (107)

ULUNDI—An important Bill to amend the Code of Zulu Law in order to raise the status of black women passed its first reading in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

The Bill also expands the property, inheritance and succession rights of black women, and extends guardianship to them.

Any woman who becomes an adult in terms of Section 27 of the Code will in law be entitled to leave a family home and establish her own home.

Zulu women married by civil rites are placed in at least as favourable a position

as women married according to common law in Sections 40, 41 and 42, which deal with guardianship.

The word 'natural' is replaced by the word 'legal' to avoid any dispute or query as to what is meant by 'natural guardian'.

Then, in Section 97, there is a change in that all women are treated equally in terms of the sharing of property left behind on death between all the children.

Previously the Code provided for succession only in the case of an 'emancipated' woman.

Under the old Code, a woman had to apply to become 'emancipated' and this could be refused.

Natal ^{COM}
land: ^{2/5/81}
Wentzel ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾
replies

THE Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said last night it was wrong to say 700 people in the Sodwana Bay area in Natal had to leave their homes to make way for tourists.

He said in a statement issued in Pretoria: "In terms of 1975 consolidation decisions, Parliament approved the excision of a portion of Reserve 14.

"My department subsequently investigated local conditions and decided on the excision of an area smaller than that originally envisaged.

"The Natal Parks Board indicated at that time that about 45 kraals would be involved.

"My department has negotiated with the Parks Board to further reduce the size of the area to be excised so that as few people as possible will be affected."

The number of people who would have to move had not yet been determined.

It was equally incorrect to state that more than 1 000 people would be deprived of their only source of fresh water, Mr Wentzel said.

"When the area to be excised was originally determined officials of my department consulted with officials of the KwaZulu Department of Agriculture.

"Although the Mogbezeleni Lake was included in the area to be excised, the Shazible Lake will be retained as part of KwaZulu."

The Kwazulu Government Service was giving attention to the supply of fresh water to people living north of the excised area, he said.

"I must also point out that the people removed from State land some time ago were not resettled in the area which has now been excised."

It should be noted, he said, that the people occupying State land not included in KwaZulu territory were squatters who had no claim to the land.

In the interest of orderly development it stood to reason that people could not be allowed to settle on land haphazardly.

Furthermore, opportunities for development were better on the compensatory land because it was included in total planning in respect of the provision of schools and health services.

"While it is true that the excised area will enlarge the Parks Board's holiday resort, the main reason for the excision was that the Parks Board's only access to its coastal improvements was through the area which has now been excised," Mr Wentzel said. — Sapa.

Operation Rescue

NATAL MERCURY 21/5/81

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Bold plan to save cattle in KwaZulu

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—A bold new plan to save between 100 000 and 200 000 cattle from dying of starvation during the current drought in KwaZulu was announced yesterday.

The plan involves building 100 feedlots a month during the winter months of June, July and August. This will take the pressure off grazing land.

The initiative has been worked out by the Research and Documentation Centre of the University of Zululand and follows on an idea suggested by Mr Tony Ardington, chairman of the South African Cane Growers' Association.

Prof Absalom Vilakazi, head of the research centre, said yesterday that the plan was designed to prevent stock losses of up to R50 million and to stop any further degradation of the environment.

Prof Vilakazi said that in addition to massive stock losses the cattle which would survive the drought would be too weak to breed and so the recovery of the national herd would be delayed.

He said people would be able to bring their cattle into the feedlots under a variety of conditions.

Both the KwaZulu Development Corporation and the Department of Agriculture and Forestry in the region would be involved in the scheme, which has been given official approval by the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

An action committee is likely to be formed very soon.

MARITZBURG — The known death toll in faction fighting in Natal's Msinga and Klip River districts over the past 17 months has reached 180, according to a senior police spokesman.

Rugged terrain and the size of the area have made even the most sophisticated police raids expensive and time-consuming tasks, which succeed only in slowing the pace of killing for three months at the most he said.

The feuding, which has

Death toll rises in Natal faction fights

5 APR. 22/5/81 (107) (NEWS)

continued for more than two generations, prompted special legislation in 1973 to enable police to detain people in the two districts for up to 90 days on a suspicion of having been involved in feuding.

Land hunger by chiefs is one of the main historical causes of fighting in the districts, according to a Witwatersrand Univer-

sity social anthropologist, Mr Jonathan Clegg.

"Wars over boundaries became a means by which chiefs would increase their constituencies and attempt to maintain their vanishing power base by their ability to provide land for their people," Mr Clegg said in a paper delivered to an Africa studies seminar in 1979.

Authorities were petitioned to provide more land and to define boundaries in the area between 1887 and 1922. This was not done and led to an intertribal war which forced the Government to declare a state of emergency and to send in troops to quell the fighting, Mr Clegg said.

The migrant labour system has also been a major factor and has helped to establish a "feud society" and undermine the rural economy. This factor gave rise to assassination squads consisting of men hired by locals working away from home.

By means of hiring a killer, a clan member could fulfil his fighting "duties" and still earn a living, Mr Clegg said.

Once a faction fight has begun, the simple rule of "a life for life" is applied.

On Monday KwaZulu's Minister of Justice, Mr C J Mthethwa, issued a warning that "individuals" who planned and instigated faction fights and "did not care about ensuing chaos and unrest," would be removed to another area in the same district or tribal ward. — Sapa.

For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup Studies, c/o University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic of South Africa, 7700

Name and Address:

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Name and Address:

Excision part of evil ideology says Buthelezi

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE KwaZulu Government yesterday expressed strong opposition to the pending excision of black-occupied land for the development of a holiday resort in the strategically sensitive Sordwana Bay area.

In a statement released to the Rand Daily Mail, KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gathsha Buthelezi, condemned Pretoria's resettlement plans as part of its "evil ideology of apartheid".

His statement came after the entry into the growing controversy by the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, who defended the pending excision.

Mr Wentzel denied that about 700 people would be affected by the move and insisted that the blacks involved were "squatters with no claim to the land in question".

The "Mail" had been told by well-placed sources in the area that between 600 and 700 of Chief Moses Zikhali's tribesmen would have to be removed and that the relocation might spark unrest.

Chief Buthelezi's statement affirmed both these points in essence - but put the number of people who would be forced to move at more than 600 to 700 people.

"The residents of the area concerned are totally opposed to the removal which will re-

sult from the excision of the land around Sordwana Bay," he said.

"The residents are persons who have experienced removal in the past and fear that they will be resettled in areas with water shortages . . . The KwaZulu Government supports the contention that friction is bound to result.

"The tribe reports that there are approximately 600 families involved, who will have to be displaced if the South African Government scheme is carried through."

Chief Buthelezi disclosed that renewed representations had been made to his government by the tribesmen concerned and that, as a result, KwaZulu had itself made further urgent representations to Pretoria.

He then referred to a recent speech in which the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had cited Zulu reluctance to be moved as a serious obstacle to fulfilment of consolidation plans.

Chief Buthelezi said: "He was right. It is true. We have refused to have anything to do with even the consolidation committees - because we do not want to give the impression that we acquiesce in any way to being moved around by the South African Government."

He added: "If our people were armed like the whites, I am not sure they would agree to being treated in this way."

- 17 Groenewald, Sosiale Aftand by Afrikaans-sprekendes: Verdere Toeliggting met 'n Steekproef van Studente.
- 18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

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Feed plan to save Zulu cattle

Argus
22/5/81 (107)

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A dramatic bid is to be made to save tens of thousands of cattle from dying of starvation in Kwazulu this winter by the establishment of 300 feed lots throughout the province.

The scheme has been worked out by the research and documentation centre of the University of Zululand in an effort to stave off stock losses valued at up to R50-million, and to halt further depredation of the environment.

The scheme was conceived by Mr Tony Ardington of the Cane Growers' Association.

It will involve the building of 100 feed lots a month during June, July and August.

The head of the centre, Professor Absalom Vilakazi, said his staff believed that between 100 000 and 200 000 cattle would again die in Kwazulu this winter.

POOR CONDITION

Those cattle that would survive would be in too poor a condition to breed, thus delaying the recovery of the national herd.

The majority would tend to die off after the first spring rains.

Professor Vilakazi said that a mature animal in poor condition would weigh between 250 kg and 300 kg, which, at 90c a kg live weight, would be worth about R250. The losses in livestock would thus amount to between R25-million and R50-million, he said.

The centre had recommended that the Kwazulu Development Corporation and the Department of Agriculture in Kwazulu build 300 feed lots throughout Kwazulu in the next three months.

FOUR OPTIONS

The KDC should stock the lots by offering the local cattle owners four options:

- To buy the cattle outright at 90c a kg.
- To keep the cattle and charge a daily rate.
- To keep the cattle, market them at the end of three months and pay the owner the proceeds less the cost of upkeep.
- To keep the cattle and market sufficient of each owner's stock to pay for the cost of upkeep before returning the rest.

PRODUCTIVE

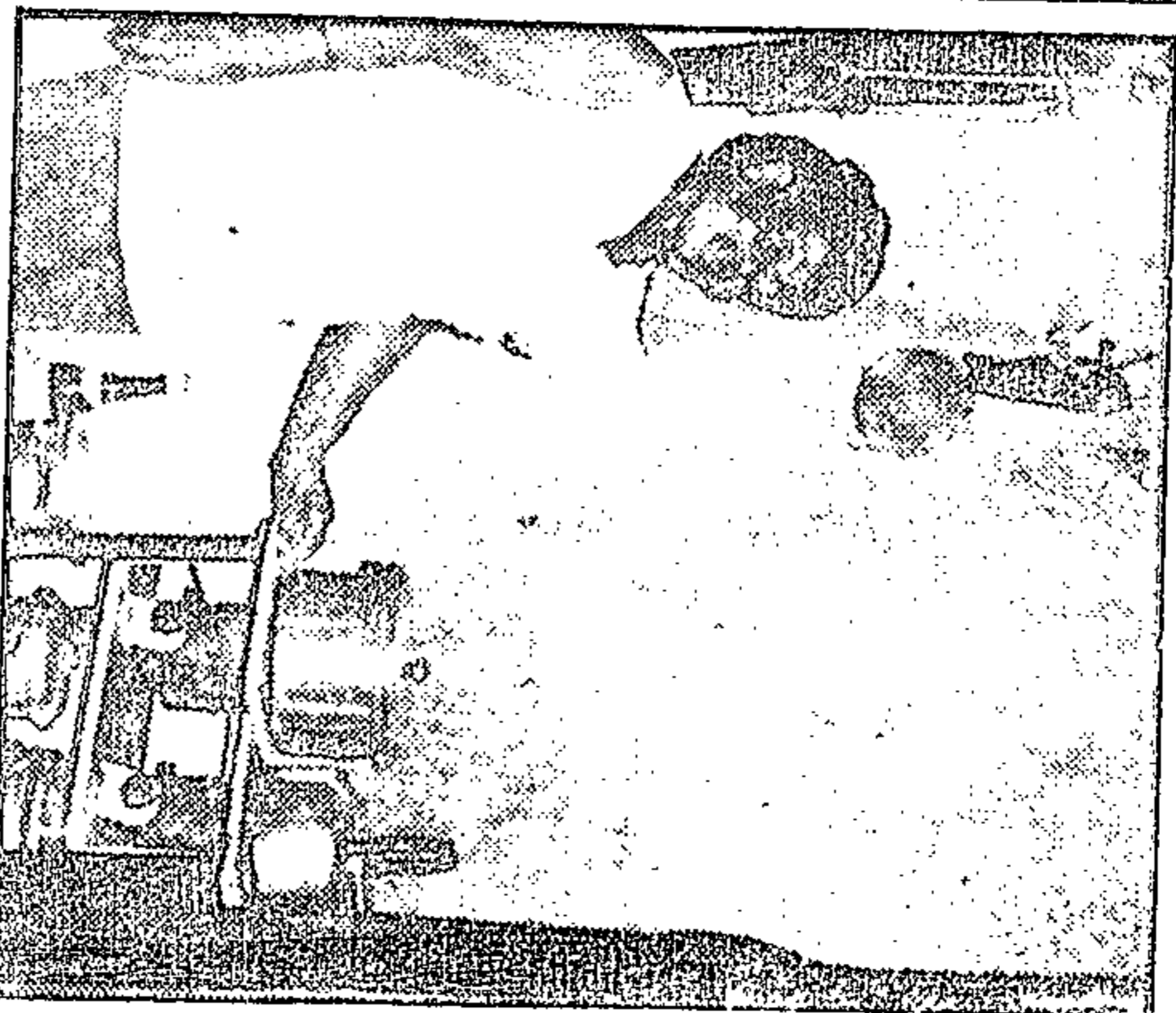
Professor Vilakazi said it had been calculated that the present beef-maize ratio was such that the weight gain of cattle in the feed lot would more than pay for the cost of feeding.

The tensions created by the drought create an opportunity to generate structures whereby the people of Kwazulu can start using their cattle assets as productive assets and not merely as inefficient stores of wealth, he said.

The scheme had the blessing of the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and it was expected that an action committee would be formed soon to implement the scheme.

Abednigo Ngobese has spent six years and all his property but
 S Imbwe 24/5/81 (107)

FORCED OUT



Wilhemina Ngobese in the kitchen of her Malukazi home. Soon she and her family will have to move to Gologodo — a place she has never seen

ABEDNIGO Ngobese is an unhappy man. He and his family have been told to leave the home they have built up over six years and move to an area they have never seen.

The Ngobese family is just one of thousands living in Malukazi, an informal settlement across the road from Durban's Umlazi township, who have been given three months to rebuild their homes in Gologodo, 10 kilometres away.

What for years has been a rumour in the community became a reality recently when officials visited them and presented them with application forms for houses in the new area. Although they do not want to move to Gologodo, they have signed these forms because they feel they have no alternative.

Demolished

Malukazi is to be demolished to make way for an extension to Umlazi, according to the

KwaZulu Government urban representative, Mr J. T. Zulu, who is satisfied that the people of Malukazi are not being moved against their will.

"We have had big gatherings there to explain the position to the people," he said. "The South African Government wanted to clear the place for Umlazi years ago. But the KwaZulu Government pleaded that the people of Malukazi should not be removed until alternative accommodation could be obtained for them. They now have

BY INGRID STEWART

this alternative accommodation at Gologodo."

However, only people who are legally married, either by Christian rites or customary union, qualify for the plots at Gologodo. The fate of the others — there are thousands of them — hangs in the balance because "the KwaZulu Government cannot encourage people to live together without being married," says Mr Zulu.

He assured the Sunday Tribune that the families would be compensated for the loss of their Malukazi homes and could apply for an extension of time if they were unable to rebuild their homes in Gologodo within the three-month time limit.

But, like Mr Ngobese, the people are unhappy. The upheaval means that it will take longer for them to get to work and their children will

have to travel further to school. They do not know where they are going to find money to rebuild their homes in the time quired.

One room

"All my money been spent on house," said Ngobese, who moved Malukazi in 1975. That time he and wife were living in a room in Umlazi with their nine children. put his name down for house in Lamontville

Now he must start again in an area he has never seen

The Quinkno Win?

FROM

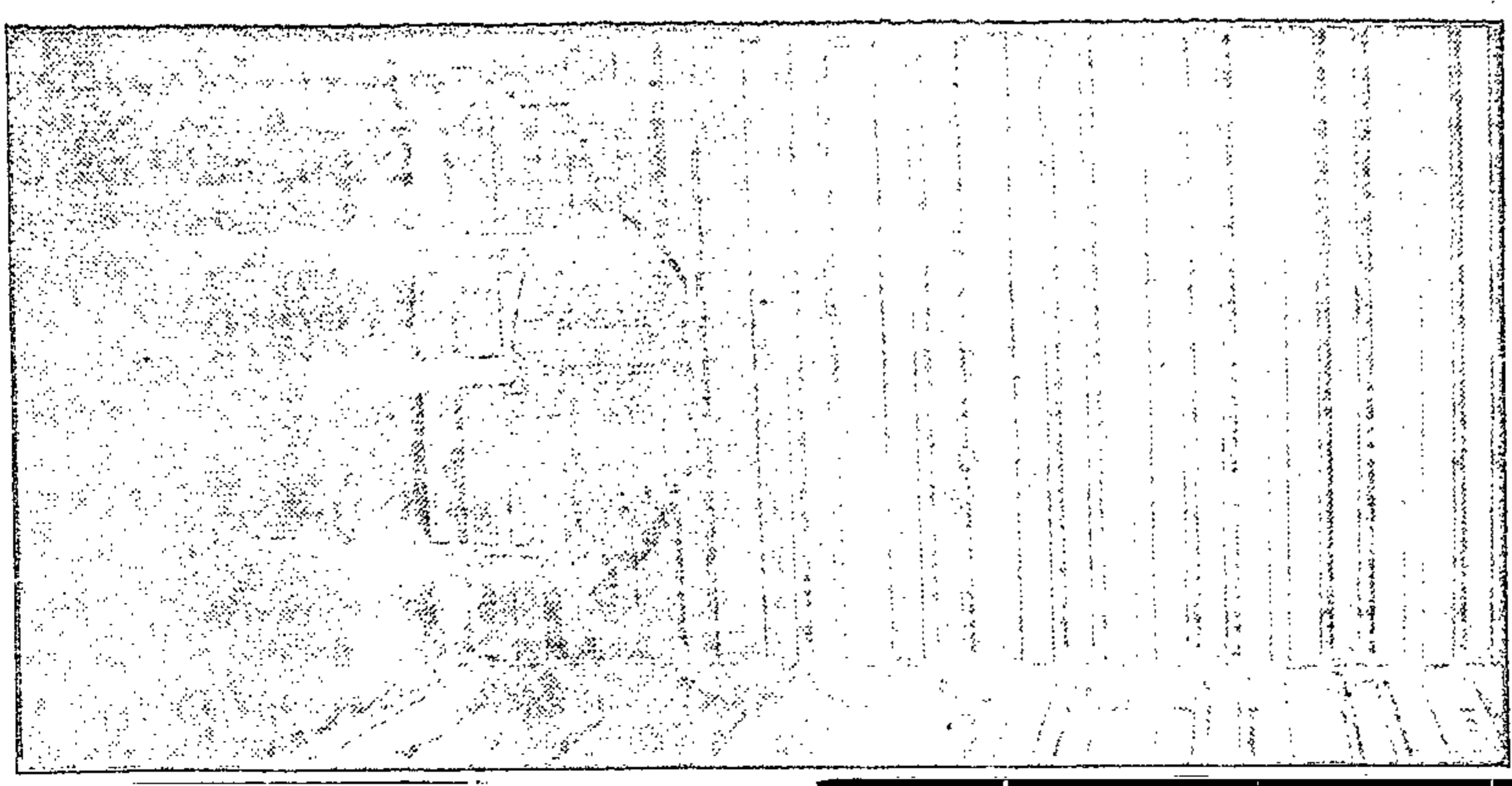
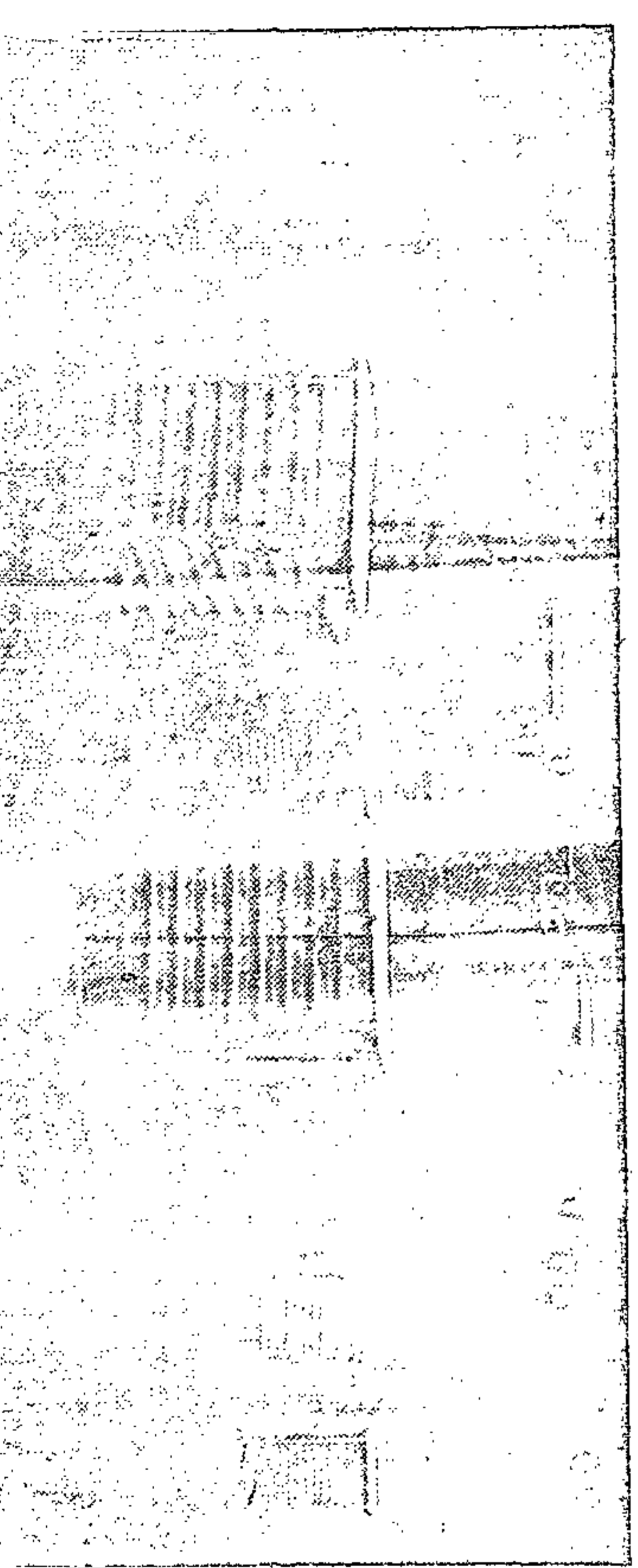
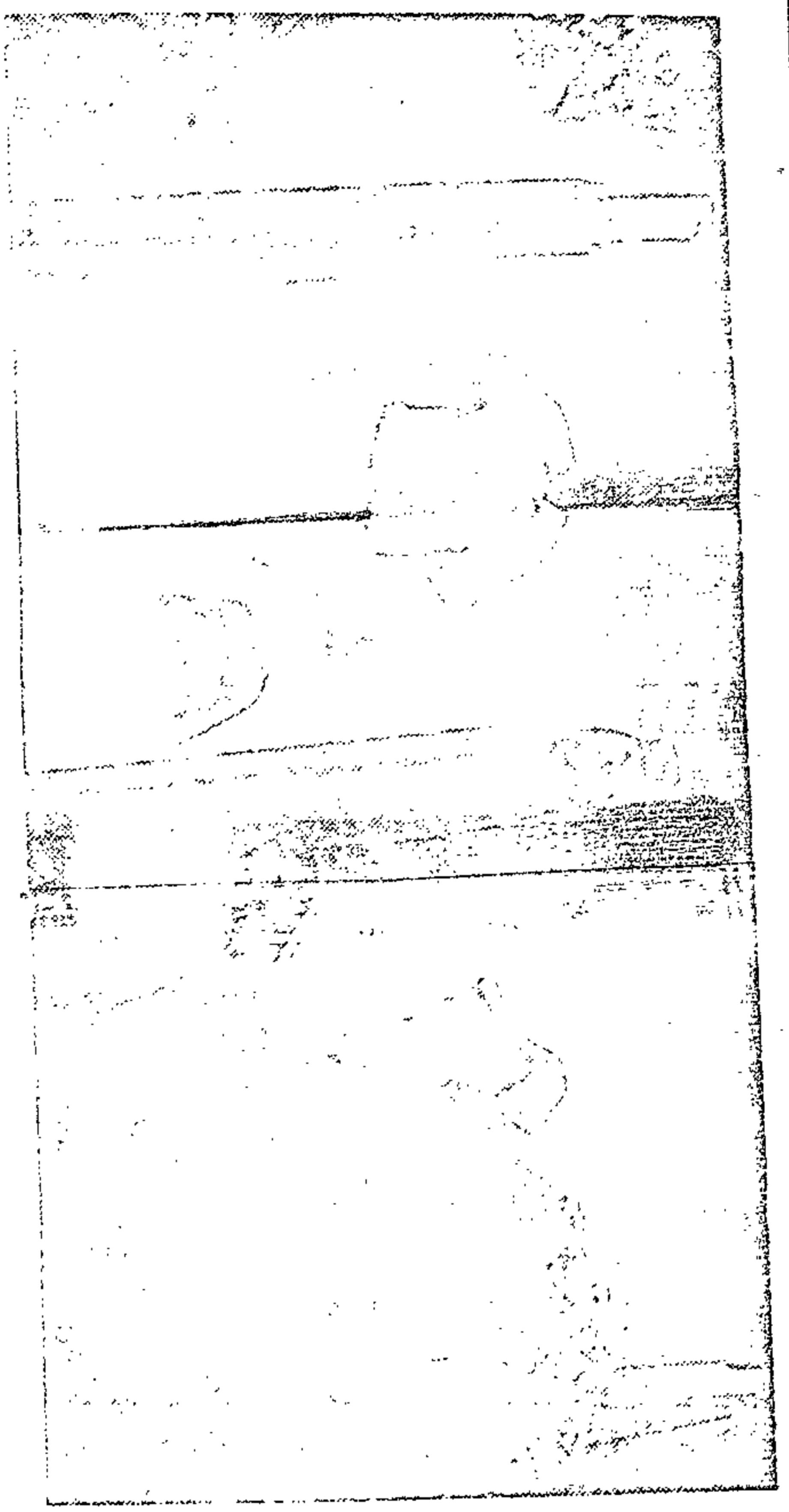
THIS

Abadnigo
Pitocco stands
by his
Muller's home
in grand
lighter Pitocco.

TO

THIS

Cologodo — in the
middle of nowhere
— is to become



107

22/5/81

Sithole of the Sithole tribe and Chief M Zwane of the Zwane tribe.

The Chief Minister said that his government was leaving no stone unturned in its efforts to defuse the situation.

"This matter of the faction fights undermines the black liberation struggle," he said.

Breadwinners

In four years 626 women have become "war widows" in the Msinga district and 201 mothers lost sons, the sole family breadwinners.

The killings all took place in tribal fighting.

These horrifying findings were gleaned from an "incomplete" survey conducted by a church agricultural project in the Tugela Ferry area.

The organisation has sought to bring about peace in the area for several years.

Now most men sleep in the hills to avoid being burnt in their kraals.

And the fighting has even spread to migrant labour hos-



NEIL ALCOCK
More land needed

els in the Transvaal where most of the men from the war-torn regions were.

The latest to be killed in this hit-and-run war in the Msinga area was Christopher Masingwa 13.

The tribes involved are the Zwanes and Sitholes, the Mapulas and Mcongas and the Mabaso and Mbonus.

The Mabaso tribe is divided into two factions -- the Sdongene and the Mampofa.

The inter-tribal trouble began when one faction, offended by the actions of the chief of the area, killed him.

Faction fighting has also spread to the Greytown area. At least 17 people died and eight were injured when two clans clashed earlier this month.

The fighting -- between 300 Ngubane and 100 Ntonzi -- began in the Enmatimatolo district. A team of policemen sent to maintain peace in the area discovered three more bodies than expected -- all members of the Ngubane clan.

Factory

It was originally believed that only 14 people, all Ntonzis, had died.

Guns, assegais and axes were used in the battle ... a "continuation of an old feud", according to the police.

After the latest clash, Major Saampie Oosthuizen, of the Ladysmith CID, said a munitions factory was discovered at Weenen in a kraal, where precision arms were turned out on a lathe.

Most of the home-made weapons had 12-bore barrels. The piping, easily available from plumbing suppliers, was the correct gauge.

Youngsters were indoctrinated at the ages of six to 11, according to Maj Oosthuizen.

They were taught to run behind the impi and, when they saw the enemy, plunge their barbed fishing spears into the stomach and rip out the intestines.

In the Msinga district, kraals

Sniper parabat faces 14 murder charges

IN THE 15-page chargesheet against Bloemfontein parabat Johan Verster, it was alleged that he shot dead 14 tribesmen during a faction fight between the Sithole and Zwane clans in the Masinga district on June 4 1979 by sniping at them from vantage points.

Mr Verster was not asked to plead, and was granted an extension of his R50 bail. The case was adjourned to June 29.

The State also alleges that in June 1979, Mr Verster and a fellow officer of the Third Parachute Battalion in Bloemfontein, Mr Austin Charles Ramsay, planned to support the Sithole clan in faction or other fights.

It was also planned to buy cheap shotguns in Johannesburg to sell to the blacks in Natal.

The chargesheet alleges that during 1979 Mr Verster — of Pongola Crescent, Dundee, who works at the Drakensberg Administration Board in the town — was an accessory to faction fights between Sitholes and Zwanes in the vicinity of Jobshop, in the Masinga District.

It is also alleged that Mr Verster repaired and maintained weapons for the Sitholes.

His actions — helping the Sithole clan repairing and maintaining weapons, supplying people with arms and ammunition — made him guilty of

participating in terrorist activities, says the chargesheet.

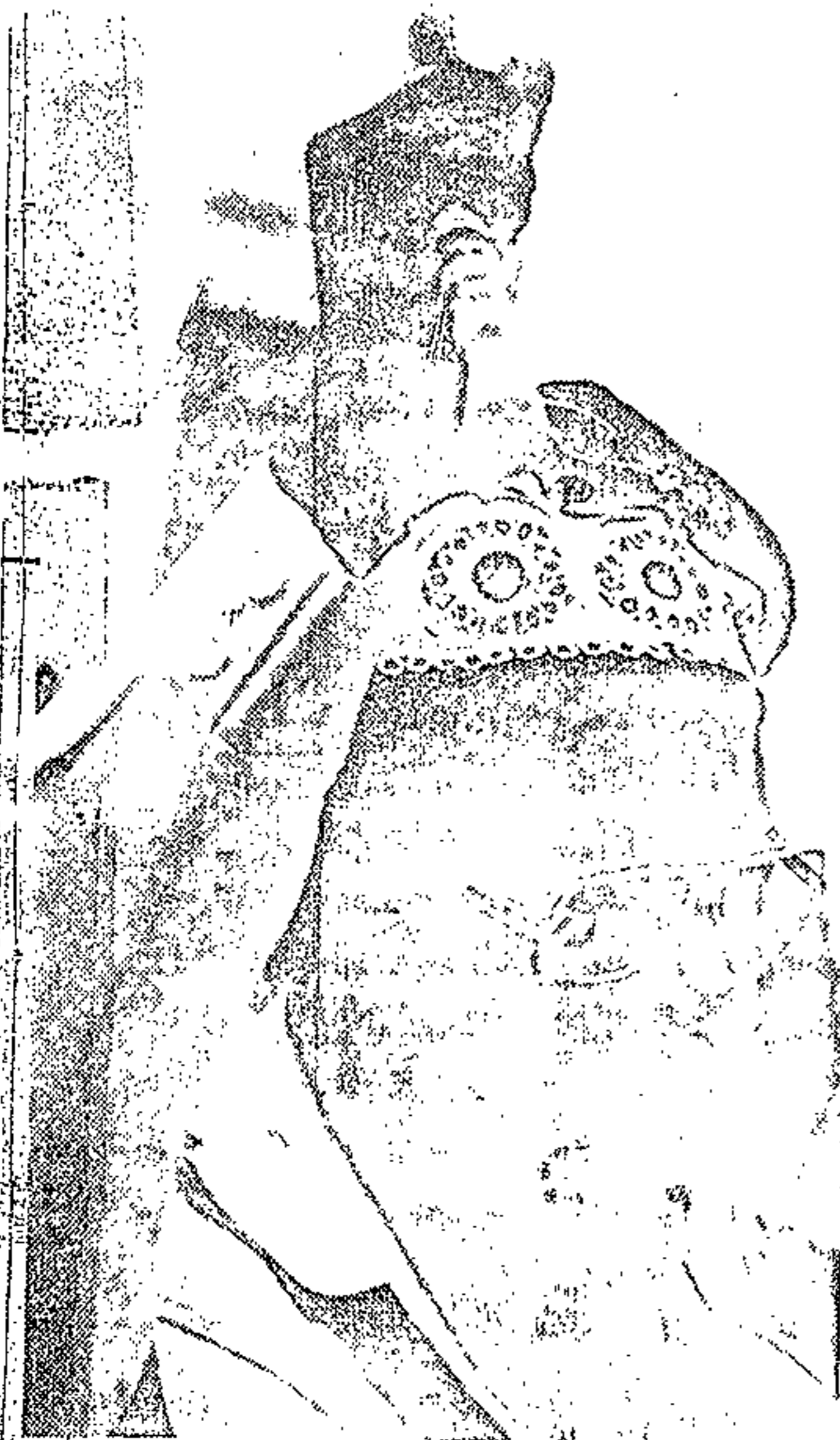
Mr Verster's actions, it is alleged, could have caused difficulty in the maintenance of law and order, promoted general disruption and disturbance, endangered safety, or caused financial damage.

Fraud

On an allegation of complicity to commit murder, the State alleges that Mr Verster met Mr Austin Charles Joseph Ramsay and/or Mr Allen James Laurenson, and/or a certain Mr Roberts, and/or Mr Gareth Jones and/or members of the Sithole clan near the Dundee golf course in June 1979 to help the Sitholes to murder members of the Zwane clan or to help in faction fighting.

Mr Verster faces two charges of theft, alternatively fraud. The State alleges that he told people he would provide firearms against payment, but never supplied the weapons.

The chargesheet alleges that a former colleague at the Drakensberg Administration Board office in Dundee, Mr David Charles Muir, provided Mr Verster with thirty .303 bullets and that Mr Verster had given Mr Muir seven R1 rifle magazines.



CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI ... trying to bring peace to the war-torn area

War of the Impos

IN ONE DISTRICT IN FOUR YEARS: 827 MEN KILLED AND 626 WOMEN WIDOWED

5. 1960 24/5/61 (60)

THE Impos are on the march again in the district

four years, 827 men have been killed and 1,630 women widowed in the district of Zululand.

New Chief Gwala Dubelezi has announced that the chief of the Impos are clans — the Sibole and Zwane — have declared peace.

Chief Ekwandeni's statement comes in the same week that parliament met in Johannesburg. Freidrich Verwoerd, 80, appeared in the Parliament of the Union of South Africa on 14 October of the year after being elected as a member by a Zulu clan.

Mr Verwoerd also faces an additional 12 counts related to faction fighting.

Chief Makhosini Dubelezi in an attempt to defuse the faction fighting which has raged up in the Gwinyama area of Natal and which has also spread to Durban and Johannesburg — also announced in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that Chief E. Verwoerd and Chief M. Nkomo had made

sworn statements that they would undertake to cease hostilities and observe existing land boundaries. Chief Buthelezi also announced that peace had been

1960 24/5/61 (60)

been burnt almost every day. There appear to be a total breakdown of law and order.

Mr. N. M. Alcock, head of the church's agricultural project, said the work that most were doing in the mountains at a time when it was getting bitter in cold.

They started from place to place from north to south. They were not so that their emergency could not find-point their help.

Immigrant women and children and the major sufferers in the South West which have suffered so many lives," said

It said the main reason for the fighting was too many people being settled on too little land.

This theory is supported by

1960 24/5/61 (60)

Mr. Jonathan Clegg, a Witwatersrand University social anthropologist in a paper presented to an African studies seminar in Johannesburg in 1972.

In an article published last year Mr. Clegg said that shortage was not a new problem in the Zululand district. Between 1801 and 1822, the authorities were petitioned by the people in the district to provide more land and to define boundaries.

Because this was not done inter-tribal war continued.

Another factor contributing to a "feud society" in Zululand was the migrant labour system which had undermined the rural economy.

According to Mr. Clegg this

has also given rise to the formation of "assassination squads" to enable migrant workers to keep their jobs and also fulfil their obligations as fencers.

1960 24/5/61 (60)

This group of full-time "professional fencers" was funded by men working in cities. This enabled men of the district to fight by proxy and keep their jobs.

The Zwane and Sibole feud and the fighting between the two factions in the Mhlabane tribe were mainly caused by border problems, said Mr. Alcock.

"Each community has its own grazing land, and when that land dries up, cattle go over an agreed border to graze. Discontent is settling in the area, and this is tied up with starvation and land hunger. There is a great deal of

suffering in the area," Mr. Alcock added.

If an organisation to bring some relief to the women and children, the church-sponsored project is sending food into the Zwane-Sibole area almost every day.

One organiser of the project was killed when he distributed food only to the most needy in the area. It was thought by opposing clansmen that he was discriminating against them.

1960 24/5/61 (60)

"People were fed in return for their work until November last year," he said.

Then came the Laingsburg disaster and our own funds dried up. A thousand people a day are still working on the canal, and we could only afford to let each worker have 25kg of maize meal a month," said Mr. Alcock.

Mr. Alcock introduced the self-help project in a desperate effort to find some solution to the fighting between the Madondos and Mejielas.

There are regular eruptions at Easter and over Christmas, when migrant labourers return home.

"This year, there has been no fighting between the Madondos and Mejielas. The fighting has been stopped for the first time in five years," said Mr. Alcock.

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Chiefs 'bury hatchet' over faction fights

N. Mercury 22/5/81

Mercury Reporter
ULUNDI—The two chiefs of the warring Ntanzi and Ngubane tribes in the Maphumulo district have decided to 'bury the hatchet'. They have called on their followers to stop the faction-fighting which has ravaged the area for months and which has also spread to Durban and Johannesburg.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, announced in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday that Chief B Ngubane and Chief M Ntanzi had made sworn statements before a commissioner of oaths on Wednesday night. They had undertaken to cease hostilities and to observe the existing land boundaries.

Chief Buthelezi also revealed that peace had

been declared between Chief Owen Sithole of the Sithole tribe and Chief M Zwane of the Zwane tribe.

These two factions had been engaged in hostilities in the past, he said. In fact, 46 people had been killed since 1980 on both sides.

He hoped the authorities in Pretoria would expedite the transfer of a farm to KwaZulu as soon as possible since this squabble in the case of the Zwanes and the Sitholes appeared to revolve round the question of land.

The Chief Minister said the KwaZulu Government was leaving 'no stone unturned' in its efforts to defuse the faction fight situation.

'This matter of the faction-fights undermines the black liberation struggle,' he said.

Whites questioned how they could discuss the subject of power-sharing with blacks when blacks were still busy killing one another and quarrelling among themselves, he pointed out.

Meanwhile, Chief Buthelezi has accused a 'very high ranking officer of the South African Police Force' of 'peddling stories' regarding the alleged involvement of the region's Minister of Justice, Mr C J Mthethwa, and other members of the Assembly in instigating a recent raid on tribesmen in the Msinga district and burning their huts.

Allegations

Speaking in the Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said serious allegations had been made about the alleged activities of Mr Mthethwa and others. He had called for a fullscale investigation and the rumours had been found to be groundless.

He suspected that there were some 'niggers in the woodpile' responsible for circulating these rumours. However, the 'niggers', in his view, were white.

Chief Buthelezi said he had consulted with the Divisional Commissioner of Police in Pietermaritzburg, Brig H A Viljoen, through the Commissioner of Police in KwaZulu, Col J M Fontini, but he had found no grounds for the allegations made.

KWAZULU AN BY DISPOSSE

By ROD JACKSON-SMITH

ANTI-Government militancy is on the march at Ulundi, capital of KwaZulu and scene of the territory's current Legislative Assembly session.

Assembly members have attacked a Government seemingly unwilling and unable to fulfil its promises of meaningful change.

In an interview with the Sunday Tribune this week, Oscar Dhlomo, Cabinet Minister and Secretary-General of the powerful Inkatha movement, spelt out the reasons for black frustration.

○ **RESETTLEMENT**, says Dr Dhlomo, is possibly the issue causing most resentment. "Already some people are saying they would go into the bush rather than move. That means they will be prepared to take up arms to protect their land," he said.

Another KwaZulu Cabinet Minister, Dr Frank Mdlalose, said in a impassioned plea in the Assembly that the black man was becoming desperate because he had been dispossessed of his land.

As recently as last week, Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development said in an address to the Natal Agricultural Union congress on consolidation: "There is no doubt in my mind that a fair degree of consolidation is desirable and even inevitable."

In the same speech last week Dr Koornhof hinted strongly at the prospect of resettlement.

○ **DISILLUSIONMENT** has increased with the time that Prime Minister P. W. Botha has been in power.

"He made some promising noises when he took over, but it looks like there is no hope of these

promises being fulfilled," said Dr Dhlomo.

Blacks, he said, had found the Prime Minister's hesitancy frustrating.

"All along the line white intransigence has been responsible for radicalising the people," said Dr Dhlomo.

Blacks saw little benefit for Pretoria's enhanced standing in the eyes of the new United States administration, even if the continued good relations were conditional on meaningful changes in South Africa.

"Foreign governments can only facilitate movements towards change, but let's face it, foreign pressure has its limits."

○ The white general election campaign last month left many of the Assembly members with a memory of "racist utterances," said Dr Dhlomo.

Dr Dhlomo admits painting a bleak scenario, but believes the angry mood can be contained by KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and channelled towards peaceful change, which, he believes, the majority of blacks still want.

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Buthelezi tells of 'tragic' clash of viewpoints

N. MERCURY 26/5/81 107

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The irreconcilable nature of the positions of Inkatha and the banned organisations in exile was tragic for the black liberation struggle.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, made this point yesterday when commenting on the two separate sabotage attempts involving the rail links to Umlazi and to Soweto.

Chief Buthelezi said the irreconcilable nature of the positions of the various organisations made it difficult to synchronise the different strategies which were all geared towards the same goal.

'I understand perfectly that organisations in exile have, by the nature of their situation, to use sabotage as their method to establish a presence and also to try to bring pressure to bear on the regime,' he pointed out.

'It is a pity that these organisations were banned, and then forced to use only these methods, which are the only methods that are available to them.'

Chief Buthelezi said it was difficult for the organisations to do otherwise because bannings had removed them from the market place of ideas, where some other groups, such as his own, were still operating.

'We cannot, therefore, pass judgment on them or on the methods they use in the circumstances.'

Zulu King joins in assembly debate

Chief Minister angry over 'Where is your king?'

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The King of the Zulus, King Goodwill Zwelithini, made a rare address in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday during discussion on criticism of alleged curtailment of his activities in a letter in the new Durban newspaper Ukasa.

The Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, denounced the letter written under the nom-de-plume 'Sicebi' with the heading:

'Zulus, Where Is Your King?'

He said the background of the authors of the newspaper was known to the assembly and it was sad they should now seize on the king to denigrate members.

He attacked the editor of Ukasa, Mr Protas Madlala, who, he said, was acting in the place of Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, a banned person.

According to Chief Buthelezi, the letter made

observations such as: 'Where is our traditional king? What has happened to him?'

He said political opportunists were trying to abuse the king by pretending to be his champions and those of the monarchy for political reasons.

'The king is free to go wherever he wishes as long as he gives the administration at Ulundi a chance to ensure that ar-

rangements comply with the requirements of his high office'.

King Goodwill said he was dismayed at the criticism. He considered that he worked 'hand in hand' with the assembly and, when stones were thrown at the assembly, they were directed at him as well.

Many speakers took part in the debate and sharply criticised publication of the letter.

Teenage pregnancy campaign

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Department of Health and Welfare has embarked on a campaign to attack the problem of black teenage pregnancies.

This was announced in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Dennis Madide. He was replying to the discussion of his policy speech.

Dr Madide said the explosion of teenage pregnancies was not peculiar to KwaZulu. It was a worldwide problem induced by the permissive society.

He said some of the plays on Radio Zulu were extremely suggestive.

In addition, films and programmes on television were designed to heighten the desire of young people to take part in what they saw. The mode of dress designed by various fashion houses was also calculated to heighten sex appeal.

'We can't blame the parents,' Dr Madide said.

'The child is being buffeted on all sides by this type of permissiveness.'

Parents who surreptitiously took their children to doctors and clinics for contraceptive advice did not do so because the children were promiscuous and wanted to indulge in sexual practises but because they were generally worried and did not know what to do, he said.

New police force to be 'friends of public'

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—KwaZulu would try to orientate its new police force to become friends of the public rather than foes who terrorised them.

This was said last night by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, KwaZulu Chief Minister and Minister of Police, when he delivered his policy speech in the Legislative Assembly.

Chief Buthelezi said it was hoped that KwaZulu would not have a 'watered-down version' of the South African Police.

He said a new police college would be established at Ulundi and 'correct orientation' would then be given to members of the KwaZulu police.

He pointed to past animosity between the black public and the police force and he urged: 'Give our police force a chance'.

Because the KwaZulu government had taken over the police function in the region, the Chief Minister emphasised, this did not mean that the administration intended to accept independence.

Torture by drought in Kwazulu

Argus
26/5/81
107

Argus Correspondent
MARITZBURG — A three-year-old drought, unprecedented this century, is torturing man and animal in the Msinga and Tugela valley areas of Kwazulu.

The beneficent rains which drenched most of Natal and Kwazulu between May 15 and 18 missed the hot Msinga lowveld.

Emergency measures are being taken to ferry water for human consumption as water sources have dried up, and people often have to carry water long distances.

There is no question of carting water for most of the skeletal cattle.

Dr David Osborne, Director of Veterinary Services, predicated that tens of thousands of cattle would die later this winter or early spring.

RELIEF

A second water boring team will be commissioned as soon as possible to drill to try to bring relief.

Dr Osborne said the rains that fell in the past three years were followed by hot weather which dried up the water overnight, and did not benefit crops or the veld.

Copious rains have fallen over most of Northern Kwazulu, and conditions there are reasonable.

The Natal sugar industry will benefit from the rains, as it will save much of the cane that was endangered by the drought. Unless a period of hot weather follows, however, the rains have come too late for much growth to take place.

INSECT

Some cane farmers will deliver very light cane which will contain little sugar this year. This, added to the eldana insect problem, will reduce their income drastically.

At least some mills will have problems with cane with low sucrose, and reduced juice purity.

Greytown and Kranskop had only about 15 mm and will have to retain water restrictions. Most farm dams are drier than they were last winter, but crops are better than last year. In the Natal midlands the rains temporarily allayed the danger of fires, but the fire hazard, today has gone up to moderate.

Most of Natal's croplands are burgeoning under heavy crops of maize.

EVAPORATION

Most of East Griqualand had between 30 mm and 50 mm over two weeks and winter feed crops have benefited immeasurably because the evaporation rate has been low.

The copious rains over Zululand will help the water supply situation in the game reserves, and there will probably be no need to close any of them because of water shortages, a Natal Parks Board spokesman said.

Hluhluwe had 182 mm from May 16 to 18, Umfolozi 131 mm, Mkuze 162 mm, Ndumu 126 mm, Charter's Creek 159 mm, Canie's Island 150 mm, and Mapelane 40 mm.

Five die in faction fight in Mhlazi area

NATAL MERCURY 26/5/81
Pietermaritzburg Bureau

FIVE men died in a faction fight in the Mhlazi area, near Pomeroy, at the weekend.

The dead men, all members of the Zwane clan, were slain by the Sitholes, a senior police spokesman said.

Thirteen huts were destroyed when set on fire during the fighting. Police were yesterday investigating in the area.

There was a shocked reaction in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly last night when the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, announced that five people had died in the faction fighting.

He said this had happened in spite of the 'toils' of the members of the assembly to persuade the two chiefs concerned to 'bury the hatchet' last week.

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107

KWAZULU HEALTH
Permit problems

FM 29/5/81

The KwaZulu Ministry of Health believes obstruction from Pretoria is aggravating the homeland's chronic health problems. Foreign doctors who apply to work in KwaZulu wait up to a year for their applications to be processed by Pretoria, and SA doctors wait up to six months.

Dr Dennis Madide, KwaZulu's Minister of Health and Pensions, says: "By the time applications are processed many doctors are no longer willing to work here. Last week six American doctors who ap-

plied for permits a year ago wrote to say they no longer wanted to come. Pretoria has given us no reasonable explanation for the delays."

KwaZulu has critical health problems and the chronic shortage of doctors is creating even more serious difficulties. KwaZulu has a population of 6m (although 50% work in "white areas") but has only 28 hospitals with an average of 300 beds each. All hospitals need more doctors. For example, the Ceza hospital — a 350-bedder — the Appelsbosch hospital, and the Catherine Booth hospital have to function without doctors at all.

According to Madide, "the SA army seconds some doctors to us but they are only at the hospital for three months at a time, so we have no stable medical contingent. We have successfully recruited doctors from Germany, the United States, England and Sweden, but protracted negotiations with Pretoria now hamper us severely."

KwaZulu has a doctor/patient ratio of 1:44 000 and the infant mortality rate between birth and five years of age is between 46%-50%. Between birth and one year it is 112/1 000 live births and in remote areas reaches 208/1 000 live births. This compares with 10/1 000 live births for whites.

Madide says Minister of Health Lapa Munnik and Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development George Morrison, who visited KwaZulu last year, are aware of the problem.

"I think the SA authorities are insensitive and lack sympathy. If a need is proven to be urgent, as is ours, red-tape should be cut to save lives. Our health budget is also inadequate. This year we were allocated R110m, but more than half of that goes on old-age pensions, leaving only about R50m for health services — the same budget as that of Groote Schuur hospital alone.

Remote rural areas

"We also need clinics for people in remote rural areas. At present people have to travel 100 km for medical attention. We need 250 clinics which would cost R50 000 each. But it would take us 10 years to build these in terms of our current programme and rapid population growth will nullify these efforts. There is no way in which our budget can realistically cover needs."

The FM was unable to get official SA government comment on Madide's complaints before it went to press. However, Government comment on Madide's application process could be a lengthy one because up to three departments could be involved: the Ministries of Health, Co-operation and Development and Internal Affairs. In addition, the SA Medical and Dental Council has also to be consulted about doctors' credentials, sources said.

Surely the red tape should be cut?

Anti-SA Police Feelings boil over

High hopes for newly established KwaZulu Police

By Patrick Leeman

LILNDI—A feature of this week's debate in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly has been the expression of obviously deep-seated resentment about the alleged maltreatment of blacks by the South African Police.

There are high hopes at the same time for the newly established KwaZulu Police, which became an independent department in April.

The resentment about the S.A.P. boiled to the surface during discussion of the police speech of the Chief Minister and also Minister of Police, Chief

Gatsha Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi said KwaZulu would try to orientate its new police force to become friends of the public rather than foes who terrorised them.

Unacceptable

He said most of the negative things said in the assembly about the S.A.P. springing from the fact that South Africa was a society in conflict.

The police represented a Government to which blacks had not been elected, he said. This was why they were unacceptable to most blacks.

All the ramifications of apartheid were seen in the manner in which the S.A.P. had been run, the Chief Minister said.

He recalled the days when a 'fresh young white constable' could not take orders from a black sergeant and when black sergeants were sent to buy cigarettes by white constables.

Opinion

We cannot wish away these hang-ups people have about the police, he said. The police force was an outgrowth of a society which was unjust.

Chief Buthelezi believed

white domination had incalculated in black people the belief that the only administration which was viable or competent was white.

Typical of the attitude of 'great expectations' which members of the assembly have about the new force was a statement by Mr R.R. Mbongwe, member for Umtsheni. He hoped the new KwaZulu Police Force would do all in its power to get rid of faction fights.

Mr S.Z. Conco, Chief Whip and member for the troubled Msinga electoral division, summed up the feelings of many when he said: 'The police do what

we don't want. They don't do what we want.'

He appealed for the swift transfer of police stations in the fight-ravaged districts of Tugela Ferry, Pomeroy and Msinga.

Cautioned

When Chief Buthelezi delivered his police policy speech, however, he warned against unrealistic expectations in respect of the performance of the region's own police force.

An analysis of the policy speech reveals that six police stations were incorporated into KwaZulu last month. Another 44 are to be taken over in phases.

There are to be five district headquarters — at Esikhawini (near Richards Bay), Ulundi, Kwa-Mashu, Umtsheni and Edendale.

At present all the policemen are trained and have been taken over from the S.A.P. who have undertaken to train students for the KwaZulu Police until such time as a police training college is built at Ulundi.

Members

The KwaZulu administration also intends to establish anti-riot units which will be used to tackle faction-fighting, an endemic problem which has taken up much of the assembly's

time this session.

According to the estimates of expenditure of the Department of Police, there are at present 437 members in the force.

There are eight senior officers at the head office at Ulundi, of whom three are white. The Commissioner of Police for KwaZulu is Col J.M. Fontini.

The force consists of both uniformed and CID members. They are subject to transfer from one branch to another.

Internal security is excluded from the KwaZulu Police Act and security in the area remains the responsibility of the S.A.P.

32/5/74
10/74

Pension

paid after

legal

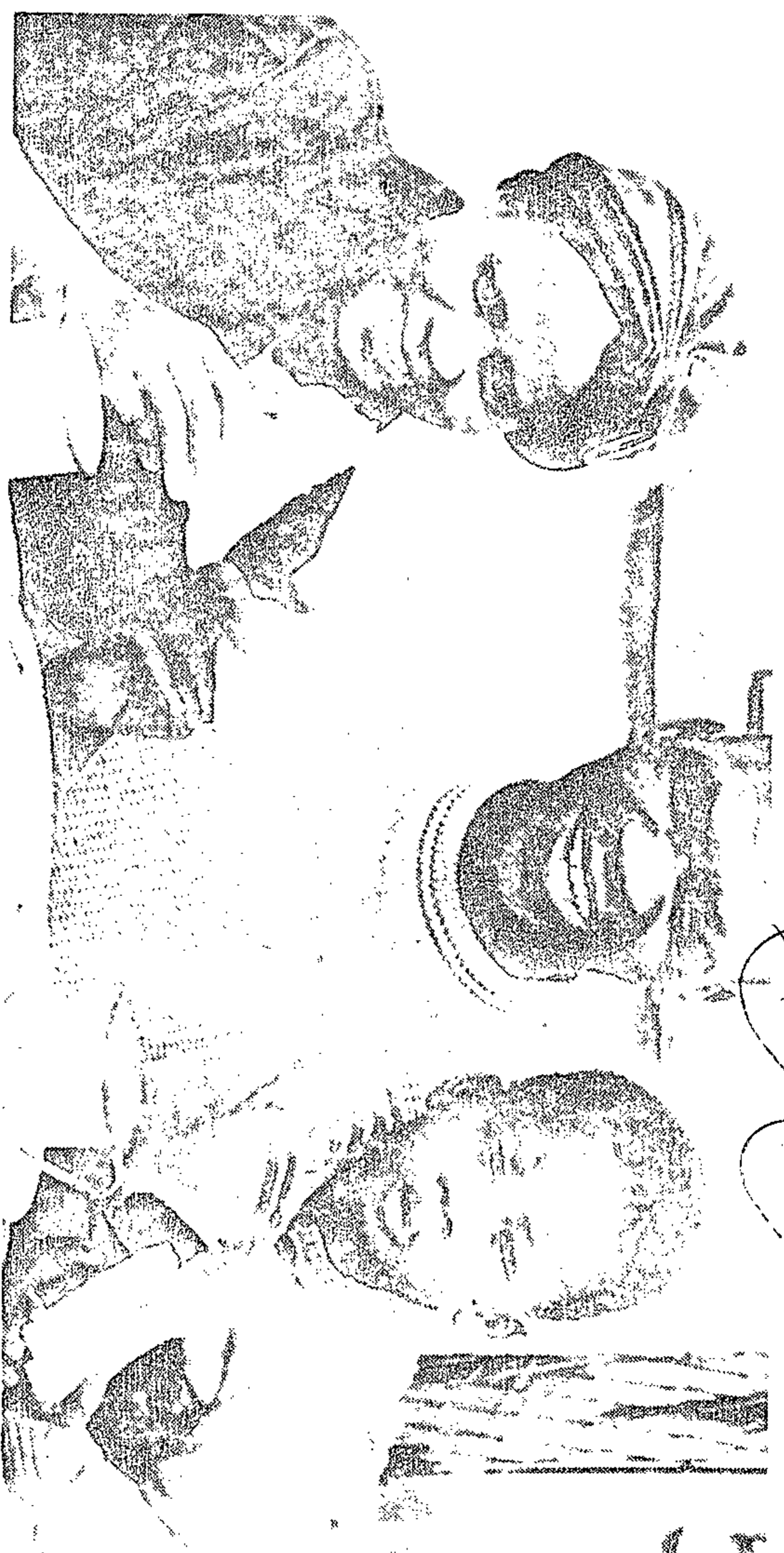
action

Mercury Reporter

AN UMLAZI couple, whose family lived in desperate straits because the wife's pension had not been paid for 18 months, received their money in full after they took legal action against the Secretary of Operation and Development and the Secretary of Health and Welfare.

Former schoolteacher Mrs. Nonkululeko Frieda Waantjie, 47, claimed R533 which was owed to her in pension arrears when she brought an application before Mr Justice Howard in the Supreme Court in Durban last week. She also asked that the authorities be ordered to reinstate her as a pensioner.

In her court application — which was not opposed — she told the judge that she, her husband and their three children were obliged to accept food from neighbours when her grant of R55 — which she was entitled to receive every two months — was stopped after her failure to



collect it in January 1976 because she was in hospital.

Although she had attended every pay-out since then and had written to the pension authorities demanding an explanation for the cancellation of her grant, she had not been paid.

She said both she and her husband, Daniel, 39,

were blind. He received a monthly pension of R333 which was insufficient to keep them. Because of their blindness they were forced to employ domestic help and had no money left over for food or clothing.

Yesterday, Mrs Jillian Nicholson, supervisor of the Durban Black Sash Advice Office, which assisted

Mrs Waantjie with her court application, confirmed the money had been received.

She said: 'I feel it is a terrible indictment on the pension authorities that people have to resort to taking legal action to get something which they are unquestionably entitled to receive.' The organisation had nu-

merous files on people who were forced to go to the courts before their money was paid to them. Fortunately, there were many people who did not fight hard enough and they got nowhere with their pension problems, she said.

The couple told the Mercury yesterday they had banked the cheque.

THE blind Waantjie couple of Umlazi and their youngest child, Simon, 3, enjoy a lunch of bread and tea, happy in the knowledge that the wife's pension grant has been reinstated.

Plan to move 700 tribesman is dropped

By GERNAIDOO

THE Natal Parks Board has reversed a decision that would have forced 700 blacks to move from their ancestral homes in KwaZulu near the popular holiday resort of Sodwana Bay in Natal.

The Government exercised 80ha of the Mbila tribe's land on the north coast at the request of the Natal Parks Board so that the holiday resort could be extended and an abundant supply of fresh water from Lake Ngobezulu could be obtained for the resort.

Now the Natal Parks Board, after taking a "sensible look at the issue", has said it was no longer necessary to move anyone.

The new development followed an outcry over the decision after a report in the Sunday Times earlier this month.

Mr Dering Stainbank, the MEC in charge of the Natal Parks Board, said this week that the board required only 70ha of the 80ha exercised by the Government and that only three or four kraals, housing about 44 people, would be affected.

Employ

He added that the board may not even move the 44 people on the section of land needed to provide access to the lake.

He said that it was possible that the board would employ men from among the 44 blacks living on the land required by the board.

The Sodwana Bay holiday resort has become increasingly popular with tourists. Last Easter it attracted some 12 000 visitors.

The resort has had problems finding adequate water supplies for the increasing number of visitors. The takeover meant it would have an abundant supply of fresh water, to which it now has easy access.

When the Sunday Times first investigated the move, an informed source said that a flash-point situation was being created and the stage was set for possible faction fights because the Mbila tribe were being driven onto an already overcrowded reserve in which members of the Mabaso tribe live.

The Sunday Times was also told that from a security point of view, the projected move could have had serious repercussions for Northern Zululand as people there were peace-loving and loyal. This situation could be altered if people were moved.

"Sanity has prevailed. A public service has been done by the Sunday Times for highlighting the plight of these people," a source in the area said.

Families ask for help as drought tightens its grip

S. Tribune 31/5/81 (107)

Tribune Reporter

HUNDREDS of families from the Sordwana Bay area in northern Zululand have asked for aid from the Sunday Tribune and Red Cross Drought Relief Fund as the drought starts to tighten its grip in some parts of KwaZulu.

Mrs Inka Mars, vice-chairman of the Natal Red Cross Society, said although funds were limited they would start moving food to 300 families in the area as soon as the holidays were over.

Meanwhile, the KwaZulu water tank scheme, started by the Swift In-

dustrial Company, of Natal, has met with encouraging response.

Mr Hamish McLeod, the company's sales director and co-ordinator of the scheme, said several people he had contacted had shown an interest in the scheme.

"The Lions Club of Ladysmith has already indicated that they would raise money to buy water tanks for KwaZulu. We have also sent out about 50 letters to firms and individuals and are awaiting a reply," Mr McLeod said.

Reunion Metal Industries is helping the scheme by having the tanks manufac-

tured at R115 each.

People wishing to help the scheme should have their cheques made out to Reunion Metal Industries and posted to P. O. Box 2014, Durban 4000.

The Sunday Tribune and Red Cross Drought Relief Fund was boosted by a further R1 599 this week with donations from individuals, companies and churches. New donations to the fund include those from:

Burgees, Rev Bill	25.00
"Concerned" Greytown	20.00
Members of Westville Methodist Church	200.00
Knowles at Howick	30.00
Harrison Mrs. S. G.	10.00
Alexander E. C.	20.00
Ball N.	50.00

Black Mrs. C. E.	200.00
Anonymous, Pmburg	10.00
Nott Miss E.	5.00
Barton, C. K.	35.00
Anonymous	50.00
Mrs I. Paul	100.00
B. Hackner	500.00
E. Anderson	5.00
Mrs I. Malstry	R50.00
Anonymous	10.00
Mr s G. T. Ramlakan	20.00
W. O. Marriott	25.00
Anonymous	10.00
Mr Ebrahim Cassim	100.00
Anonymous	5.00
R. Govender	4.00
G. Naidoo	5.00
W. M. Jones	5.00
E. S.	50.00
S. M. Simons	50.00
TOTAL	R1 599.00

Money donations to the fund can be sent to the Red Cross at PO Box 1680, Durban 4000 or to the Sunday Tribune Drought Relief Fund at PO Box 1491, Durban 4000.

Call for blacks on Maize Board

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Ulundi blacks should be represented on the South African Maize Board, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly said in the assembly yesterday.

Supporting a motion condemning the Government for the high price of maize and maize products, Mr Steven Sithebe said the Maize Board should be disbanded and reconstituted so it reflected the role of white farmers as well as black consumers.

"We enable farmers to go on growing maize because we are consumers," he declared.

Mr Sithebe said black maize consumers might be forced, as a last resort, to go on a "hunger strike" to bring the white farmers to their senses.

"These people must understand that we can go so far and no further," he said.

The motion called on the Government either to subsidise the price of maize or to peg it to a price which those people living below the poverty datum line could afford.

Mr S Z Conco, who introduced the motion, said blacks had to pay more for maize and maize products to make up for the losses incurred in exporting maize.

107
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all

907 3/6/81

Inkatha 'aware of futility of debating violence'

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—There is a remote possibility that the Government will succeed in its aims of moving Kwazulu towards independence.

This point was made during the week by Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Inkatha Institute, when he spoke to a group of leading European academics during a two-week overseas tour. He returned to Durban last night.

Prof Schlemmer said at this stage, however, there was nothing to suggest that Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha would accept independence and relinquish their claims to participation in the political affairs of the country as a whole.

The fact that Inkatha had 987 branches in the Republic of 367 of which were outside Natal, was significant, said Prof Schlemmer, who maintained that Inkatha appeared to be aware of the futility of debating internal violence as a strategy.

Inkatha could not afford to pursue a long-term strategy.

of sacrifice and confrontation and hope to survive. Its own supporters would find reasons to withdraw from the movement.

He said Inkatha assumed that the central Government was likely to be in full control of public life in the Republic for many years to come, notwithstanding external pressure, dissidence, subversion and perhaps border conflict.

The movement also assumed that whites, although a minority, were a substantial, highly established group who had to be regarded as indigenous fellow Africans.

Their productive skills had to play an important role in the future, even in changed political circumstances.

"The notion of black majority rule in the future is tempered by the knowledge that 5 000 000 whites with established interests and very considerable resources must be accommodated in any future political dispensation, if that dispensation were ever to stand a chance of being implemented or of succeeding," Prof Schlemmer said.

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KwaZulu bank participation talks

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The question of participation by KwaZulu in the proposed regional development bank of southern Africa was debated at length by the Legislative Assembly in closed session yesterday.

The bank is one of the economic initiatives recently announced by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said last night that the matter had not yet been resolved by the caucus. He said the only full members of the board of the bank would be South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda. KwaZulu and the other 'so-called self-governing States' were being offered

constituent membership as part of South Africa.

'There are a number of political issues which are being looked at by the caucus before the Cabinet decides whether KwaZulu can participate on this basis, in view of our rejection of independence,' he said.

During his policy speech, delivered in April, he emphasised that the idea of a development bank was not acceptable if it were linked with the concept of a constellation of States.

Earlier yesterday, Government officials from Pretoria met the KwaZulu Cabinet and outlined the Prime Minister's proposals in respect of a development bank.

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Fuses
fizzle
out in
arson
attempt

Crime Reporter

AN ATTEMPT to burn down the KwaZulu offices in L Section of Kwa Mashu fizzled at the weekend when two 'petrol bombs' failed to ignite.

They were discovered when the office was opened at 8am yesterday after having been closed on Friday for the long weekend.

The would-be arsonist broke into the office and put one container of petrol on top of a steel cabinet and another against a counter.

Both 'bombs' were covered with crumpled paper and attached to twisted paper fuses which were lit before the arsonist fled. One fuse petered out halfway and although the other reached its target it lit the crumpled paper which burned but failed to ignite the petrol.

About R10 worth of damage was done and police believe that it was more likely an attempt to destroy records than an act of terrorism.

No. 1218 5 June 1981
 ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWNSHIP COUNCIL—
 GAMALAKHE, KWAZULU

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of and by direction of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, under the powers vested in him by regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 8 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby establish a township council for the Gamalakhe Township, defined and set apart by Government Notice 394 of 17 March 1972, as amended by Government Notice 1059 of 17 June 1977.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation.
 (File T8/6/12/G49)

No. 1218 5 Junie 1981
 INSTELLING VAN 'N DORPSRAAD.—GAMALAKHE,
 KWAZULU

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 1 (1) van Hoofstuk 8 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, stel hierby 'n dorpsraad in vir die dorp Gamalakhe, bepaal en afgesonder by Goewermentskennisgewing 394 van 17 Maart 1972, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing 1059 van 17 Junie 1977.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking.

(I Æer T8/6/12/G49)

L Meneanda

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
 Awarded to the student with the
 best classwork in Engineering
 Drawing.

Professor George Menzies Prize
 Awarded on results of final
 examinations to the best male
 student in Land Surveying or
 Civil Engineering.
 J H Rens

Corporation Medals
 For the best student in each
 of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
Second Year (Bronze Medal)
 Miss G C Littlewort
Third Year (Silver Medal)
 Miss N C Davidson
Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
 P M Salmon
 T J Cumming
 D P Weeks
 J H Rens
 B F McClelland

Minister calls for full report on Sordwana

'Investigation needed if catastrophe is to be avoided'

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—A full investigation of the removal of blacks from Sordwana as well as the conditions which existed there was an absolute necessity if catastrophe were to be avoided at the resort.

This point was made last week by the KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, when he and a deputation met the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J J Wentzel, in Pretoria to discuss the whole question of resettlement of Zulus.

The Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, gave a report-back to the

KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Dr Mdlalose told Mr Wentzel he had received information from Chief M Zikhali, the chief of the tribe in the area, that the Natal Parks Board had brought about the destruction of rare mangroves at Sordwana as a result of the construction of a bridge there.

Bedevilled

This had been confirmed by Prof Mike Bruton of the Department of Ichthyology at Rhodes University.

In addition, the board allegedly had bedevilled relations between black and

white by actions such as pumping water out of Lake Mngobozeleni and allowing too many white-owned vehicles to drive up the coast, thus creating a hazard.

Chief Zikhali had also complained of clashes between members of the Natal Parks Board and local inhabitants.

Chief Buthelezi said the KwaZulu delegation and republican Government officials also had discussed the question of resettlement of blacks from the Enseleni, Mafiwaneskop and Jonono districts.

Mr Wentzel said he appreciated there was a need

to cool the tempers of the Zulu people and promised that no action would be taken following the issuing of notices of expropriation.

It was agreed that steering committees should be set up to investigate the situation in each of the affected areas.

Submitted

It was suggested that these committees should operate under the aegis of an umbrella body, the Settlement Committee, which was already in existence.

The proposal was accepted by Mr Wentzel who said the recommendations would be submitted to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Dr John Vincent, deputy director of Natal Parks Board, said yesterday they had no intention of moving tribesmen from the area.

Dr Vincent acknowledged that the mangroves had suffered because of the original Parks Board bridge.

'But when this was pointed out by Dr Bruton we took steps to remedy it by demolishing the bridge and building another at considerable expense which now allows free exchange of water to the mangroves,' he said.

Zulus love their king,

Chief Minister tells Assembly

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Zulu people loved their king and would like to retain the institution of the monarchy.

This point was made yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, when he introduced a motion in the Legislative Assembly recommending that existing legislation be changed to provide for the imposition of a fine not exceeding R1 000 or imprisonment not exceeding two years for those found guilty of seeking to involve King Zwelithini in politics or

sectionalism.

Chief Buthelezi said the king had to be above the 'heat and dust' of politics.

'If we involve him, it is the surest way of destroying the institution of the monarchy,' he pointed out.

Countries in Europe which had removed the monarch from the hurly-burly of politics still had the institution of the monarchy today. Where they had failed to do this there were no kings anymore, Chief Buthelezi said.

Co-operation with KwaZulu'

Political Reporter

The only way in which Natal could be run properly was to have close co-operation with KwaZulu at all possible levels, Mr Frank Martin, Leader of the Natal Provincial Council, said yesterday.

He was speaking to a meeting expressing appreciation of the increased vote of confidence given to New Republic Party MPCs by the Natal electorate, and rejecting National Party election tactics aimed at discrediting the Province's Executive Committee.

The Nats had said in pamphlets distributed during the election the NRP Provincial Council had no control over Natal and had to obtain the 'rubber stamp of approval' from KwaZulu.

Mr Martin said he had stated publicly that the NRP stood for two separate political entities within the boundaries of Natal.

The NRP was 'not ashamed' of approving legislation in the Provincial Council giving coloureds and Indians a greater share in the running of local authorities.

'The Nationalists made damaging statements. Now their Cabinet ministers are scurrying around to certain black leaders trying to rebuild damaged relations,' Mr Rodney Haxton (PFP Pinetown) described the Nationalist pamphlets as 'political pornography'.

'The Nats had damaged the "racial ecology" with their statements and spent the next five years talking

Natal's 'only way'

Nm 5/6/81

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about a "constellation of casinos".

He chided the NRP for introducing a motion to beat their own chests since taxpayers would pay council members R1 000 000 before the next election and would expect more than that.

Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC, made a wide-ranging attack on the PFP and challenged Mr Haxton to state his party's policies in the council.

He said a member of the NRP would second a motion introduced by him so that the sole PFP member would have a chance of speaking on the policies.

Mr Stainbank challenged Mr Haxton to state whether or not he supported the Marxist Party as PFP MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, had done in Parliament.

Director tells of shortages at 12 of Natal's hospitals

Political Reporter

STAFF shortages struck 12 Natal hospitals last year, Dr V A van der Hoven, the Director of Hospitals, said in a report tabled in the Provincial Council yesterday. Natal's two largest hospitals, King Edward VIII and Addington, battled with a shortage of radio-physicists.

The acute shortage of paramedical staff continued, forcing services to be cut even further in some areas.

Dr van der Hoven said 'very few inspections of provincial hospitals were carried out in 1980' because of a shortage of professional staff.

The medical inspectorate was busy with hospital planning functions, and had combined inspections with visits to hospitals on planning matters. It was clear the standard of medical care had remained high. There was a serious shortage of senior consultants in full-time neuro-

surgical practice in Durban, as was the case in most academic centres in South Africa. At registrar level, it had been possible to set up a formal programme for neuro-surgical trainees.

At Addington Hospital in Durban the shortage of nursing staff necessitated the closing of two wards, and the dearth of paramedical and administrative staff continued.

Many of the hospitals experiencing staff shortages were in rural areas. There were nursing or other medical staff shortages in Dundee, Empangeni, Eshowe, Kok's, Ladysmith, Newcastle, Utrecht, Matatiele and Vryheid.

At the specialist Wentworth Hospital in Durban the problem of keeping trained staff in the social work department continued.

Dr van der Hoven said the shortage of private wards and orthopaedic beds remained acute at Grey's Hospital in Pietermaritzburg.



Tribal induna J. P. Ngidi . . . "Our forefathers are buried here"



Euphemia Dube . . . "No time to ask questions"



Smangaliso Meyiwa . . . two-bedroom house with nine children and three grandchildren



Barnabus Vezi, who has lived in St Wendolin's since 1946



Amelia Nzimande . . . "Didn't know"

They've been torn up by the roots

... THAT'S THE RESIDENTS OF ST WENDOLIN'S WHO ARE BEING SHUNTED INTO BOX-LIKE TOWNSHIPS

9/6/81
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THE effects of an ideology that tears communities up by the roots and then attempts to replant them in alien soil were brought into stark focus this week by a SUNDAY TRIBUNE investigation into the removal to KwaZulu of the people of St Wendolin's.

The Group Areas Act terms the presence of these rural people in the hills near Pinetown in Natal as a "black spot", and so they are being thrust into bleak, box-like township dwellings where breathing space is as lacking as anything else that isn't a basic essential.

In a last ditch effort to keep the homes that have sheltered them for generations, families still in St Wendolin's have sent a petition to Dr Piet Koornhof, expressing their "longing to remain".

No response has yet come from the minister who promised last year that his Department of Co-operation and Development would avoid forced removals of communities where-ever humanly possible. And the Port Natal Administration Board (PNAB), which is conducting the removals, says it must continue to do so "unless advised otherwise by the minister."

Interviews by the Tribune this week revealed an apparent lack of any meaningful communication between white officials of the PNAB and recent and present members of the strongly Catholic black St Wendolin's community.

Hendrik du Plessis, chief director of the PNAB, said the removals were being conducted voluntarily and with the utmost co-operation of those being removed from St Wendolin's, now zoned for Indian occupation.

But families already resettled in KwaDabeka and KwaNdengezi, the two townships in which they are being housed, as well as those still threatened by removal, strenuously denied having any choice in the matter.

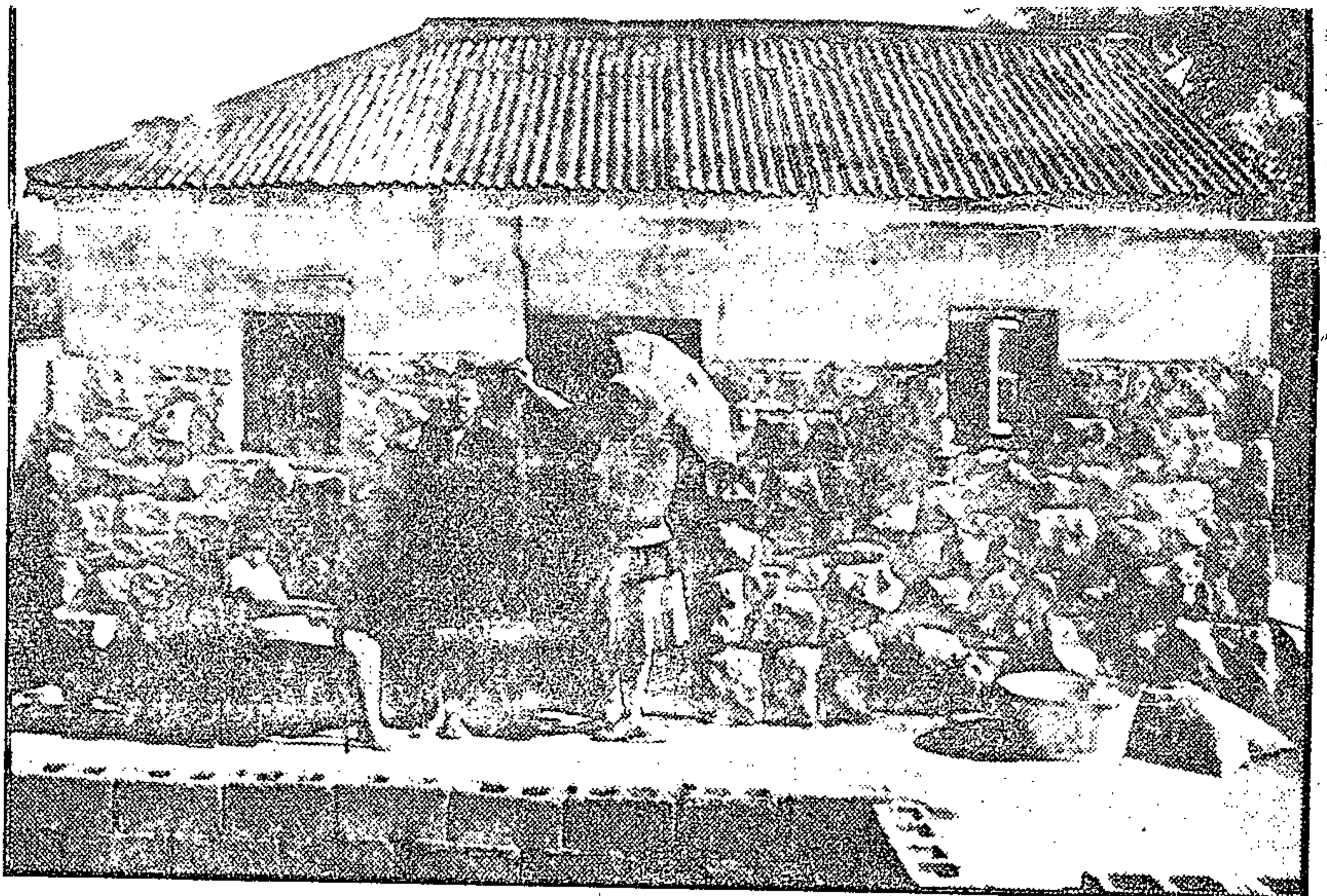
People who have left St Wendolin's said they were summonsed to the PNAB's offices in nearby Klaarwater and summarily instructed to demolish their roomy, self-erected houses and move to what was invariably cramped alternative accommodation in either township.

Those who still live in St Wendolin's say they want no part of "location life" with its crowded conditions, higher rentals and transport costs.

"Our forefathers are buried here," induna J. Ngidi said. "We grow vegetables on the land we rent from the Catholic monastery at Mariannhill, which owns most of St Wendolin's."

"There are about 80 landowners among us, but the rest of us pay no more than R5 a year to rent the land on which we have built our houses and where we keep poultry and some farm animals."

Louise Torr of the



A family outside their house in St Wendolin's

By MAUREEN GRIFFIN

Institute of Race Relations in Durban explained: "The people of St Wendolin's relate to their environment, which many have known since birth. They have developed meaningful social, economic, cultural, religious and local political structures."

"These will be destroyed when they move, and so their conduct-controlling or directing forces will disappear. The extended family unit which protects the defenceless members of their society will disintegrate and the influence of traditional leadership will decline."

"There is no denying that the St Wendolin's community is on the whole materially poor, but all indications are that this condition will only deteriorate in the townships. They are now managing to survive, but in the townships they will be entirely dependent on jobs they can find in the white economy."

Established

"The St Wendolin's community is closely-knit, lively, colourful and well-established. It has rallied around widows, orphans, pensioners and indigent people and provided them with emotional and financial support."

"These dependent people will not be able to afford township life, nor will they be able to manage alone without the supportive structure the community provides."

"While economic losses to the community in terms of houses, gardens, orchards, churches, schools, buildings, small businesses and cemeteries can be evaluated and even possibly compensated, the sociological, psychological and human reactions and losses cannot be estimated."

"Expulsion from homes means loss of security and destruction of community spirit, stability and self-reliance."

About 1500 families were signatories to the petition forwarded to Dr Koornhof, which prompted an inquiry from

him, according to Mr du Plessis of the PNAB.

"We replied to him, setting out the issue as I have already explained it to you," he said. "We have heard nothing further and removals are continuing on a voluntary basis."

But what of those who don't want to move? "Time will tell, depending on what instructions we get from higher authority," Mr du Plessis replied.

"We would love to get people to resettle voluntarily. We hope not to have to go to court to get an eviction order. We certainly wouldn't consider that at this point in time because as housing becomes available in the two townships, we have more than enough takers."

One of the people who denied being a voluntary "taker" is Smangalisu Meyiwa, 55, who with his wife, nine children and three grandchildren, now lives in a two-bedroom house in KwaDabeka.

"We all lived together in St Wendolin's in a house I built in 1964. It had seven large rooms. I paid a rent of R4 a year to the Mariannhill monastery. I earned between R250 and R300 a month selling fruit I grew."

"In August last year a note summonsed me to the superintendent's office in Klaarwater. He told me we must move because the land had been sold."

"I said how would I pay the rent in the township, as I didn't have a job. He said he would do his best to find me one, and that we could live on the R2820 compensation I'd be paid once I'd moved out and demolished my house."

"He sent me to the labour bureau in Pinetown, but they had no work for me. On the day I moved I received a cheque for R2820. It is all gone now... spent on rent, food and schooling for my children who are not yet working."

"The rent here is R21.50 a month, and an extra R5 or so for water."

In St Wendolin's I spent about R40 a month on food, because we took a lot of what we ate out of the ground, and were able to buy eggs and poultry cheap from a neighbour. Here food costs us about R100 a month.

"My wife earns R19 a week, and I now earn R143 a month working for the post office. That is our only income."

"It was very nice in St Wendolin's. Tears came to my eyes when I demolished my house. We didn't leave willingly."

Displeasure

Asked why he hadn't voiced displeasure when told to move to a township, Mr Meyiwa said: "It wouldn't have made any difference. The land had been sold, they said."

But a spokesman for the Mariannhill monastery told the Tribune St Wendolin's still belonged to the monastery. "We are aware that because this land has now been zoned for Indian residence we may only sell to Indians. But we will not sell it. We don't see why the people on it should move."

Mrs Amelia Nzimande, an illiterate pensioner, said she had made a cross on the dotted line without realising that she was signing an application to be moved to KwaDabeka. She was paid R1101 for her six-roomed house in St Wendolin's and now lives in a small two-bedroom house that only has one door.

Mrs Euphemia Dube said officials at the office at Klaarwater told her she had to move and didn't give her a chance to ask questions.

John Khanyile, who now lives in KwaNdengezi in a small semi-detached house with two bedrooms, said he was refused permission to build his own house after he married, although he was born in St Wendolin's and lived there all his life in his father's 10-roomed house.

Mr du Plessis told the Tribune: "We can't allow a further influx of people into that area. New squatters, as it were. The area is now controlled."

There is widespread indignation among the people of St Wendolin's regarding the question of squatters and the PNAB's charge that "squatter houses" have turned the area into a slum.

Tribal induna Mr Ngidi explained: "These houses are strong structures and were built for people brought into the area from the Transkei and Ixopo to work for the Frame group of textile companies. They had nowhere to live, and the then superintendent at Klaarwater asked us to accommodate them."

"We built cottages for them with the permission of the PNAB. Now we are told these are squatter shacks which we must immediately demolish, and are reminded in a circular letter from the PNAB that if we contravene the law relating to squatters, we risk a fine of R500 or 12 months' imprisonment, or both."

He said an unruly element had caused trouble at St Wendolin's when the contract workers moved in, but the community soon got back to normal. If there had been any people who wanted to be resettled elsewhere, they were contract workers.

People interviewed in the two townships all said they wanted to return to St Wendolin's.

Mrs Dube, a widow who said she's received only R90 compensation for her seven-room house when she moved to KwaDabeka, complained: "Location life has a bad influence on the children. They quarrel all the time and mix in bad company."

"Also, my teenage sons and daughters must all sleep together in one bedroom, which they never had to do at St Wendolin's."

"We would be very grateful if we were given the chance to go back to our place. My children will help me to build another house."

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**I'm not
a spy,
Aussie
tells chief**

By INGRID STEWART

NOEL James invited the Government yesterday to investigate allegations that he is a spy.

"If I am a spy then I deserve to be taken to task for it. But I am not a spy," he said last night.

Mr James, who has been working as a missionary at Eshowe for six years, was reacting to allegations made by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in the KwaZulu Assembly this week that he was a secret agent for an undisclosed intelligence agency.

"I must have the best cover in the world, working 16 hours a day helping the poor. Anyway, why would anyone want to plant a spy in the middle of the sugar cane fields? The whole thing is so absurd," he said.

Mr James said he did not want to make any hostile allegations about Chief Buthelezi or discuss the personal relationship with him. Nor would he comment on other allegations made by the chief concerning an overseas fund-raising trip with King Goodwill Zwelithini, or photographs that he allegedly took of Chief Buthelezi's bedroom without permission.

He showed me two letters, one signed by Chief Buthelezi and another signed by King Zwelithini, appointing him royal photographer and official photographer for Chief Buthelezi in 1976.

Mr James, an Australian, said he stopped taking photographs for Chief Buthelezi at the end of 1979 because his work with the poor and handicapped demanded all his time.

South
Natal sets
pattern of
development

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — South Africa's homelands policy was adopted without giving adequate consideration to economics, but Natal had produced ideas which could set the pattern of development for the whole country. Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation said in Durban yesterday.

He emphasised that Natal and KwaZulu made up one region and had to be developed as one region.

Mr Oppenheimer said that the constellation of states envisaged by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, could only be achieved through a "tight" association between the developed areas of the country and the largely black rural regions.

Despite the problem of unemployment, the advanced areas of the economy had to become more capital intensive to employ more skilled people at higher wages and so create the wealth needed to support the rural, agricultural regions, he said.

KwaZulu minister ordered to pay pensions

Pietermaritzburg Bureau
THE KwaZulu Government's Minister of Health and Welfare was ordered to pay R788 in arrears to two Ezakheni pensioners by a Supreme Court judge yesterday.

Mr Mndaweni Radebe, who was 'a boy of about eight when the Boers came to Weenen during the South African War', told Mr Justice Friedman in an affidavit that his payments had stopped in 1979. He had been told by the government payout official at Mbhele's store in Ezakheni that there was no money as there was no pension card for him.

Dr D R B Madide, KwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare, ascertained that he had not been paid

and promised that he would receive all he was owed in May last year. Mr Radebe received nothing. Finally, in November last year he was paid R50 bi-monthly pension but no back pay.

'I am in desperate straits as I have to support my three wives. My sons work in Johannesburg but do not send any money,' he said in an affidavit.

Mrs Zenzile Mbatha Sahlumbe, who was 'a small girl during the time of Bambatha's rebellion', had received no pension since November 1979.

'I have been forced to catch a lorry to Weenen each day to try to get work to avoid starvation. At times I was paid R3 a week,' she said in papers before Mr Justice Friedman.

full-scale tragedy'

10/6/61

may starve'

— Haxton calls for steps to avoid

'Thousands r

Political Reporter

THOUSANDS of people were in danger of starving to death in parts of KwaZulu while Natal and the Government stood by, Mr Rodney Haxton (PFP, Pinetown) said in the Provincial Council yesterday.

Gloomy debate

Political Reporter

NATAL provincial councillors found themselves slipping deeper and deeper into the gloom during the budget debate yesterday afternoon.

But the cause of their gloom was not the level of debate but smoke from a fire started in a listening room used by heads of departments.

Smoke from the fire in the ancient fireplace escaped everywhere but up the blocked chimney, seeping into the council chamber in pungent blue clouds while speakers plunged bravely on.

Leader of the House Frank Martin left the council chamber in desperation and eventually traced the fire to its source by the smell, embarrassed heads of departments having long since doused the abortive blaze.

He called for the immediate setting up of a committee of investigation by the Provincial Council to find a way of averting 'a full-scale tragedy in which thousands of people face famine and starvation this winter'.

A tragedy would occur 'that is going to kill, maim and destroy just as surely and effectively as a thousand terrorist bombs.

'When the dust has settled, this tragedy will remain on the consciences of all of us who knew it was coming but did nothing to avert it.'

Speaking during the budget debate, Mr Haxton said many people knew that the rains had come late or had not come at all in some parts of KwaZulu.

'In the Tugela Valley alone, 100 000 people face possibly the grimmest winter of their lives, with neither food nor income, nor any prospect of any.

'I am ashamed to say that few people in South Africa seem particularly concerned about the situation.

'It appears that most of the whites have been convinced by the Government that because South Africa is a net exporter of food, it is impossible for there to be people who are starving.

'Night after night on the Government-controlled TV we see film footage of tragedy and suffering elsewhere in the world. But none of us has seen a single picture of the thousands who face starvation on our doorstep.'

Whiteley
spells
out
the
dangers

Political Reporter

THE Prime Minister had to be 'supported to the hilt' if he went ahead and carried out the moves he had promised, Mr Roger Whiteley, (NRP Durban Point) said in the Provincial Council yesterday.

He warned that the Press would use the opportunity to 'break the NRP' if such support was given.

Mr Whiteley said he believed the NRP was facing a time of 'minimal support' it had traditionally received from the Press, judging by the way the Press had ended off the election campaign by asking the electorate to support the Progressive Federal Party.

'Much of what we say in the Provincial Council will be ignored, or it will be presented to show the PFP in a favourable light.'

He said during the budget debate that the real danger facing South Africa was the growth of the Right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party.

The 200 000 votes which the HNP received in the election were of more significance than the gains made by the PFP, which had nearly reached its ceiling of support.

Mr Whiteley said that if the NRP wished to remain in power at the next election, local authorities would have to be strengthened. The Province should train lower echelon local authorities employees through the Development and Services Board.

Kwa Mashu unhappy about Escom power 'cuts'

Mercury Reporter
A LOCALISED electrical fault which caused two blackouts in two days in Section D in Kwa Mashu prompted residents to ask Escom whether they were being given a fair deal in the power cut roster.

Section D had failures on Monday and Tuesday morning this week.

Mr John Fletcher, Durban's deputy city electrical engineer, said he knew of only one of the

cuts — the one on Tuesday morning experienced by other residential areas as well.

Wm 11/6/81
'All I can presume is that the failure on Monday must have been a local fault, in all probability an overload at a sub-station,' Mr Fletcher said.

He said it was unlikely that Kwa Mashu would be used as a 'shedding' area because it was classified as industrial and therefore one of the last to be cut.

'Reconsider your stand and co-operate' pleads Stainbank

Kwazulu 'stymied'

Yesterday in the Provincial Council

No incidents

in multiracial

game parks' says

Parks Board head

Political Reporter

NOT a single racial incident had taken place since the Natal Parks Board opened several game reserves to all races a year ago, Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC, said in the Provincial Council yesterday.

Mr Stainbank said that Mkhuzi and Ndamu camps were totally multiracial and accommodation had been set aside at other reserves for use by all races.

Racial barriers had been lifted at several camping grounds and at St Lucia.

'The spirit in which these amenities have been provided and received has been most encouraging, and we are delighted that more and more use is being made of them. Further development in this field is foreseen in the near future.

'The spirit of co-operation on both sides

must surely be indicative of a closer relationship with the Kwazulu people.'

The Parks Board was fostering goodwill among its Kwazulu neighbours by selling meat from cullled animals at reduced prices and by holding 'open days' for local chiefs at game reserves.

The sale of meat to the local population had brought a reduction in poaching 'in spite of one of the most serious droughts on record'.

He said that in spite of the board's heavy culling in the past 12 months, a further 23 000 animals would have to be removed this year in the Zululand reserves.

The move was necessitated by the lack of summer rains and the prolonged heat wave. About 20 000 animals were culled in the past 12 months.

Political Reporter

PLANS by the New Republic Party-controlled Natal Provincial Council to co-operate closely with Kwazulu in several spheres have been stymied by the reluctance of the Kwazulu Government to commit itself pending the findings of the Buthelezi Commission.

Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC, yesterday made a plea for the Kwazulu Government to reconsider its stand on the grounds that 'the matters detailed for co-operation are of a non-political nature'.

'The implementation would proceed outside politics by an agreement of

working co-operation which would have no effect on any constitution or any findings of any commission which may be sitting now or in the future.'

Mr Stainbank, who was replying to the budget debate in the Natal Provincial Council, said 'phase one of the 'Natal initiative' had been accepted by Kwazulu. This included the provision of multiracial facilities in game reserves, and the appointment of two people from Kwazulu on the Natal Parks Board.

It was also proposed that there be consultation in planning, the control of

stray animals, and that there be a joint roads board.

Co-operation in education and health matters could also be investigated.

Mr Stainbank said he and Mr Frank Martin, Leader of the Provincial Council, had addressed meetings of 'prominent residents of Natal' at which the idea of closer co-operation between Natal and Kwazulu had been canvassed.

They had met with support throughout. Turning to roads, Mr Stainbank said the Province was seriously concerned about the slowing down by the Government on the national roads programme.

No work was completed on national roads last year, although 228 km of tarring had been completed on other roads.

The projects most seriously affected by the Government slowdown were the national road between Pinetown and Shongweni, from Frere to Besters, and the North Coast route from Umhloth to Richards Bay.

'The chaos at Easter on the N3 is symptomatic of what can be expected quite regularly in the next five years.'

High cost escalations during the year had left little cash for new contracts. Only existing commitments could be met.

Handwritten notes: 2/11/81, 1/12/81

TORN UP BY THE ROOTS

SOWETAN REPORTER

THE effects of an ideology that tears communities up by the roots and then attempts to replant them in alien soil are shown in the removal to KwaZulu of the people of St Wendolin's.

The Group Areas Act terms the presence of these rural people in the hills near Pinetown in Natal as a "black spot" and so they are being thrust into bleak, boxlike township dwellings where breathing space is as lacking as anything else.

In a last-ditch effort to keep the homes that have sheltered them for generations, families still in St Wendolin's have sent a petition to Dr Piet Koorhof, expressing their "longing to remain".

No response has yet come from the minister who promised last year that his Department of Co-operation and Development would avoid forced removals of communities where-ever humanly possible. And the Port Natal Administration Board (PNAB), which is conducting the removals, says it must continue to do so unless advised otherwise by the minister.

A lack of any meaningful communication between white officials of the PNAB and members of the strongly Catholic black St Wendolin's community, apparently exist.

'VOLUNTARILY'

Hendrik du Plessis, chief director of the PNAB, said the removals were being conducted voluntarily and with the utmost co-operation of those being removed from St Wendolin's, now zoned for Indian occupation.

But families already resettled in KwaDabeka and KwaNdengezi, the two townships in which they are being housed, as well as those still threatened by removal, strenuously denied having any choice in the matter.

People who have left St Wendolin's said

closely-knit, lively, colourful and well-established. It has rallied around widows, orphans, pensioners and indigent people and provided them with emotional and financial support.

"These dependent people will not be able to afford township life, nor will they be able to manage alone without the supportive structure the community provides.

"The sociological, psychological and human reactions and losses cannot be estimated. Expulsion from homes means loss of security and destruction of community spirit, stability and self-reliance.

About 1500 families were signatories to the petition forwarded to Dr Koorhof, which prompted an inquiry from him, according to Mr du Plessis of the PNAB.

"We replied to him, setting out the issue as I have already explained it to you," he said. "We have heard nothing further and removals are continuing on a voluntary basis."

But what of those who don't want to move? "Time will tell, depending on what instructions we get from higher authority," Mr du Plessis replied.

"We would love to get people to resettle voluntarily. We hope not to have to go to court to get an eviction order. We certainly wouldn't consider that at this point in time because as housing becomes available in the two townships, we have more than enough takers."

One of the people who denied being voluntary "taker" is Smangaliso Meyiwa; (55), who with his wife, nine children and three grandchildren, now lives in a two-bedroom house in KwaDabeka.

"We all lived together in St Wendolin's in a house I built in 1964. It had seven large rooms. I paid a rent of R4 a year to the Mariahill monastery. I earned between R250 and R300 a month selling fruit I grew.

"In August last year a note summoned me to the superintendent's office in Kwaarwater. He told me we must move because the land had been sold.

'HOW TO PAY?'

"I said how would I pay the rent in the township, as I didn't have a job. He said he would do his best to find me one, and that we could live on the R2820 compensation I'd be paid once I'd moved out and demolished my house.

"He sent me to the labour bureau in

Pinetown, but they had no work for me. On the day I moved I received a cheque for R2820. It is all gone now... spent on rent, food and schooling for my children who are not yet working.

"The rent here is R21.50 a month, and an extra R5 or so for water. In St Wendolin's I spent about R40 a month on food, because we took a lot of what we ate out of the ground, and were able to buy eggs and poultry cheap from a neighbour. Here food costs us about R100 a month.

"My wife earns R19 a week, and I now earn R143 a month working for the post office. That is our only income.

"It was very nice in St Wendolin's. Tears came to my eyes when I demolished my house. We didn't leave willingly."

Asked why he hadn't voiced displeasure when told to move to a township, Mr Meyiwa said: "It wouldn't have made any difference. The land had been sold, they said."

But a spokesman for the Mariahill monastery said St Wendolin's still belonged to the monastery. "We are aware that because this land has now been zoned for Indian residence we may only sell to Indians. But we will not sell it. We don't see why the people on it should move."

John Khanyile, who now lives in KwaNdengezi in a small semi-detached house with two bedrooms, said he was refused permission to build his own house after he married, although he was born in St Wendolin's and lived there all his life in his father's 10-roomed house.

People interviewed in the two townships all said they wanted to return to St Wendolin's.

R90 COMPENSATION

Mrs Dube, a widow who said she's received only R90 compensation for her seven-room house when she moved to KwaDabeka, complained: "Location life has a bad influence on the children. They quarrel all the time and mix in bad company.

"Also, my teenage sons and daughters must all sleep together in one bedroom, which they never had to do at St Wendolin's.

"We would be very grateful if we were given the chance to go back to our place. My children will help me to build another house."



MR BARTELS with his sheep and a lamb.

Picture by ANTHONY McMILLAN

Farmers' threat to end Kwazulu dog pack menace

Mercury Reporter

IMPENDLE farmers are threatening to 'take a posse into Kwazulu' to hunt down and shoot packs of dogs which nightly savage and kill their sheep.

Farmers from the area said they had lost more than 200 sheep valued at R3 200 since September last year, but there seems to be little they can do about the dogs.

The marauding dogs, which have been seen to operate in packs of up to 10, steal on to the farms at night and stampede the sheep.

Mr Heinz Bartels, from Runnymede farm, said yesterday he awoke to find four of his sheep dead and another four had to be put down because their intestines were hanging out after having been savaged.

He said he had also lost four newly-born lambs — trampled in the stampede caused by the dogs.

'They do not do it for food,' he said. 'The dogs merely savage the sheep.'

Mr Bartels said they would be able to kill the dogs if they found them on their property but by morning, after the damage was done, the dogs had fled back into Kwazulu.

Mr Merrell Turner, a neighbouring farmer, who has lost 59 sheep since the trouble started, said he had managed to kill five dogs but the ravaging still continued.

The farmers said they thought the dogs were used for hunting by the blacks and either broke loose at night or were left to roam the area.

They had reported the matter repeatedly to the police but there seemed to be some confusion as to whether the South African Police had any jurisdiction in Kwazulu.

Mr Ken Falconer, who has lost 60 sheep, including three rams, said the NPA dog control inspector from Ixopo had spent a night at his farm but on that occasion the dogs had not arrived.

Poison

'But his hands are also tied as far as Kwazulu is concerned,' Mr Falconer added.

All of the farmers had put poison down for the dogs but they seem to ignore the poisoned meat.

Mr Bartels said: 'We had arranged a meeting with the chief of the area for yesterday but he cancelled it at the last moment and when I telephoned his office I was told he had gone to Pietermaritzburg.'

In desperation, the farmers said yesterday that if something were not done soon they would take the law into their own hands.

'We will get our guns, form a posse and go into Kwazulu and shoot every loose dog we see,' they said.

S.A.P.C.

CT 11/6/81 (107)

Women's bill

ULUNDI. — A bill to raise the status of Zulu women and expand their property inheritance and other rights was tabled in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly this week. Introducing the bill the Minister of Justice, Mr C J Mtetwa, said it would also extend guardianship to Zulu woman. — Sapa

'We'll help KwaZulu with drought anytime, but...

Political Reporter

NATAL was willing to help KwaZulu at any time with drought relief, Mr Frank Martin, Leader in the Provincial Council, said yesterday.

But any help Natal offered had to be balanced against the view of KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, that he did not want his people developing into a 'nation of beggars'.

Mr Martin rejected a warning by Mr Rodney Haxton (PFP, Pinetown) that the Province and Government should not stand by while thousands of KwaZulu people starved to death.

The machinery to help KwaZulu already existed be-

cause of the help provided last year, and the Provincial Administration was abreast of conditions in KwaZulu.

Natal had helped KwaZulu last year with laying on tapped water in some areas and had used Roads Department tankers to transport water to other areas. The Province had 'bent the rules' to supply tapped water in one area.

'We are prepared to help, bearing in mind the attitude of the Chief Minister,' he said.

Mr Stoffel Botha, the Administrator, who was patron of a private drought relief organisation, paid tribute to the drought relief work done by the Red Cross in KwaZulu. He said good rains had fallen in parts of KwaZulu, which could relieve the situation.

Govt decision on Natal orchestra 'this year'

Political Reporter

A GOVERNMENT decision on the Natal regional orchestra was expected before the end of the year, Mr Stoffel Botha, the Administrator, said in the Provincial Council yesterday.

Mr Botha had held discussions with the Minister of National Education recently and had asked him to speed up his investigations — 'I expect to hear from the minister soon.'

Turning to the Republic

Festival hosted by Natal, Mr Botha said the celebrations had been a success, but he regretted that most Africans, coloureds and Indians had boycotted them.

Mr Botha said the cost of Durban's theatre-opera complex in the Playhouse-Colosseum had risen R560 000 to R19 million.

He also said he was confident there would be headway soon on improving facilities at the overcrowded King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban.

Martin reveals Natal traffic statistics shocker

Political Reporter

THE number of traffic officers had increased by 21 percent in the 10-year period up to 1979, while the number of kilometres patrolled had dropped by 19 percent and the number of cars on Natal roads had rocketed by 150 percent.

These startling figures were given in the Natal Provincial Council yesterday by Mr Frank Martin, MEC in charge of road traffic.

Expressing concern about the low salaries paid to traffic officers, he said that with the SAP, they were 'our first line of defence'. He added: 'Their lives are in danger at times.'

The total distance patrolled by officers had decreased from 3 600 000 km in 1969 to 3 000 000 km in 1979, the number of vehicles had risen from 240 000 to 600 000, while the network of roads had expanded by 70 percent.

12/6/81
107
JWM

Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI. — Sharp differences of opinion emerged in the Legislative Assembly here during a debate on a Bill designed to alter radically the old Natal code on customary Zulu law.

The huge task of revising the code was undertaken because of a determination to change laws affecting women's rights, to a point where they are likely to enjoy equal status with men and even greater autonomy than women in white society.

In terms of proposals before the Assembly, women will become majors at the age of 21, will have the right to establish their own homes, and marriages will automatically be out of community of property unless the party signs a declaration stipulating that they prefer to be married in community of property.

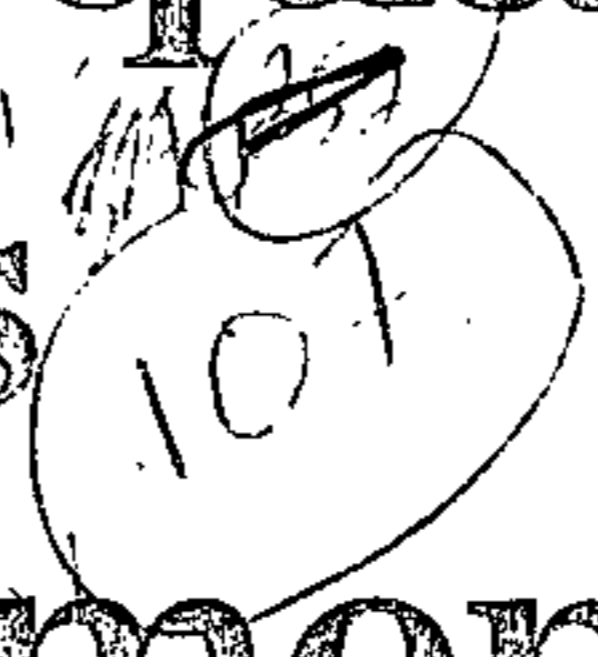
SUPREME CHIEF

These radical proposals did not cause any dissension and several chiefs spoke out in favour of granting women equal rights.

The problems arose because the code, as it stands, recognises the State President as the 'supreme chief' of the Zulus invested with huge powers, including that of military conscription.

Kwazulu sought legal advice and was told

Zulus to give equal status to women



that it could not legislate on matters affecting the State President, and was therefore powerless to change these provisions in the revised code on Zulu law.

Mr Simon Mthimkulu formally moved on Wednesday that the sections dealing with the State President be excluded from the Bill and also suggested that sections conferring imaginary powers on the Kwazulu police to deal with faction fighting be deleted.

He described these clauses as 'abominable' and said there was no room for them in Kwazulu statutes.

But the Minister of Justice, Mr J Mthetwa, pleaded for their retention, saying the powers had been sought by the Kwazulu Cabinet and were needed because no headway had been made in curbing faction fighting.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said the section dealing with emergency powers had caused many problems both at home and abroad, because he was accused of 'aping Pretoria' with security legislation.

'Black life is regarded as cheap. There is a laxity in dealing with criminals who terrorise our people. If whites had been involved, it would have been stopped long ago,' Chief Buthelezi said.

His motion that the sections be left in the code was carried unanimously.

Would it would

Draw up a schedule showing how much the would have to buy or sell for each total

From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4).

From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered

Construct a schedule showing what price would have to be received for each of the outputs in the demand schedule in order to make the gross value of the crop in each year equal to the average annual gross value. Plot this schedule on the same paper as the demand curve. (It will be a curve of unit elasticity).

Calculate the average annual gross value of the crop over the ten years, and the output and price which would yield this value.

Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60, 70, 40, 50, 80, 60, 40, 50, and 70 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve scheduled above was the demand curve of each of the ten years.

Plot this demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using graph paper.

Tribal police act to end dog scourge

Mercury Reporter

KWAZULU tribal policemen acted yesterday to prevent the further savaging of sheep by packs of dogs in the Impendle district.

This followed a report in yesterday's Mercury that sheep farmers in the area were threatening to form an armed posse to shoot untethered dogs in KwaZulu following the loss of more than 200 sheep since September.

A Pietermaritzburg police spokesman said they had been in contact with the chief of the area who had told them that tribal policemen were informing all kraals yesterday that if their dogs were not chained up owners would be fined R15.

Meeting

The spokesman said that according to a Provincial ordinance published on February 12 this year, the farmers were permitted to destroy any dog found trespassing on any farm during the hours of darkness or any dog found attacking or worrying sheep.

He asked the farmers not to take the matter into their own hands but to 'wait and let the police act first'.

The police spokesman also said a meeting between the farmers and the tribal chief had been arranged for Friday.

Answer

Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC, said the incident highlighted the need for closer co-operation between the KwaZulu Government and Natal Provincial authorities.

Mr Stainbank said the NPA dog control officers were unable to assist the Impendle farmers because the dogs fled back into KwaZulu where the NPA had no jurisdiction.

'The answer to the problem would be for the dog control officials to go into KwaZulu accompanied by local authorities and shoot all unchained dogs.'

He said he had been negotiating with the KwaZulu Government to encourage closer co-operation on mutual concerns and would use this incident to 'back him up' at their next meeting.

107
12/6/81

'Fines won't stop killer dogs'

13/8/61
107

Mercury Reporter

FINING KwaZulu dog-owners for not chaining up their dogs would not stop the continual savaging of sheep by hunting dogs, Mr Andre Pretorius, a member of the executive of the Natal and East Griqualand Woolgrowers' Association, said yesterday.

This follows a report in the Mercury this week that KwaZulu tribal policemen had been instructed by the tribal chief in the Impendle area to tell dog-owners they faced a R15 fine if their dogs were not chained.

Impendle farmers had threatened to take an armed posse into the locations to shoot any stray dog after more than 200 of their sheep valued at R12 000 had been savaged and killed by dogs since September last year.

Mr Pretorius, who lost 17 sheep during one dog attack earlier this year, said that when they had the dog problem in the past, owners had been threatened with a fine if their dogs were not chained up.

'The dogs were chained up but a few weeks later after the whole thing had blown over the savaging started again,' he said.

Not wild

Mr Pretorius said the dogs which attacked the sheep were definitely not wild dogs and he suspected that in some cases the savaging occurred when the owners took them hunting.

'The dogs start chasing buck but when they get entangled with the sheep they attack them,' he said.

There was also the problem that the dogs in KwaZulu were allowed to over-breed and then the owners found they could no longer afford to feed them, so the dogs killed buck and sheep.

'On a neighbouring farm, Kilaloo, there used to be about 25 blesbok but these have all been wiped out by the hunting dogs,' he added.

He said the problem had been discussed by the Provincial Administration's problem-animal committee, of which he is chairman, and they had thought of declaring dogs problem animals.

He suggested that tighter control by the provincial authorities on dog licences would at least curb the

unsolved
problem areas
The terseness with which
American Assistant Secre-
tary of State Mr. McNamara

On Durban's doorstep the Msinga Zulus trek for food for survival

KHONONDIL Dladla was woken by a sudden nerve-binding sound. The door of her parents' hut flew open, its lock shattered.

In an instant she saw her father caught in a beam of torchlight. He was already on his feet, flattened against the wall, his fighting stick in his raised hand. Then Khonondil's ears rang with the finality of more shots and she saw her father slide to the floor. The beam of light swept the hut and found her mother, who was sucking the new baby.

Describing the incident Khonondil is repossessed by the moment. Forgetting our presence, she strides across the hut, her eyes bright with terror. Her arm sweeps round to where her mother lay, her hand in the form of a gun, and with her other hand she makes three sharp clicks. She stands frozen in shock and disbelief and then, continues in a low voice.

Killings

"They shot my mother and father many times. They left behind them many bullets (cases) on the floor."

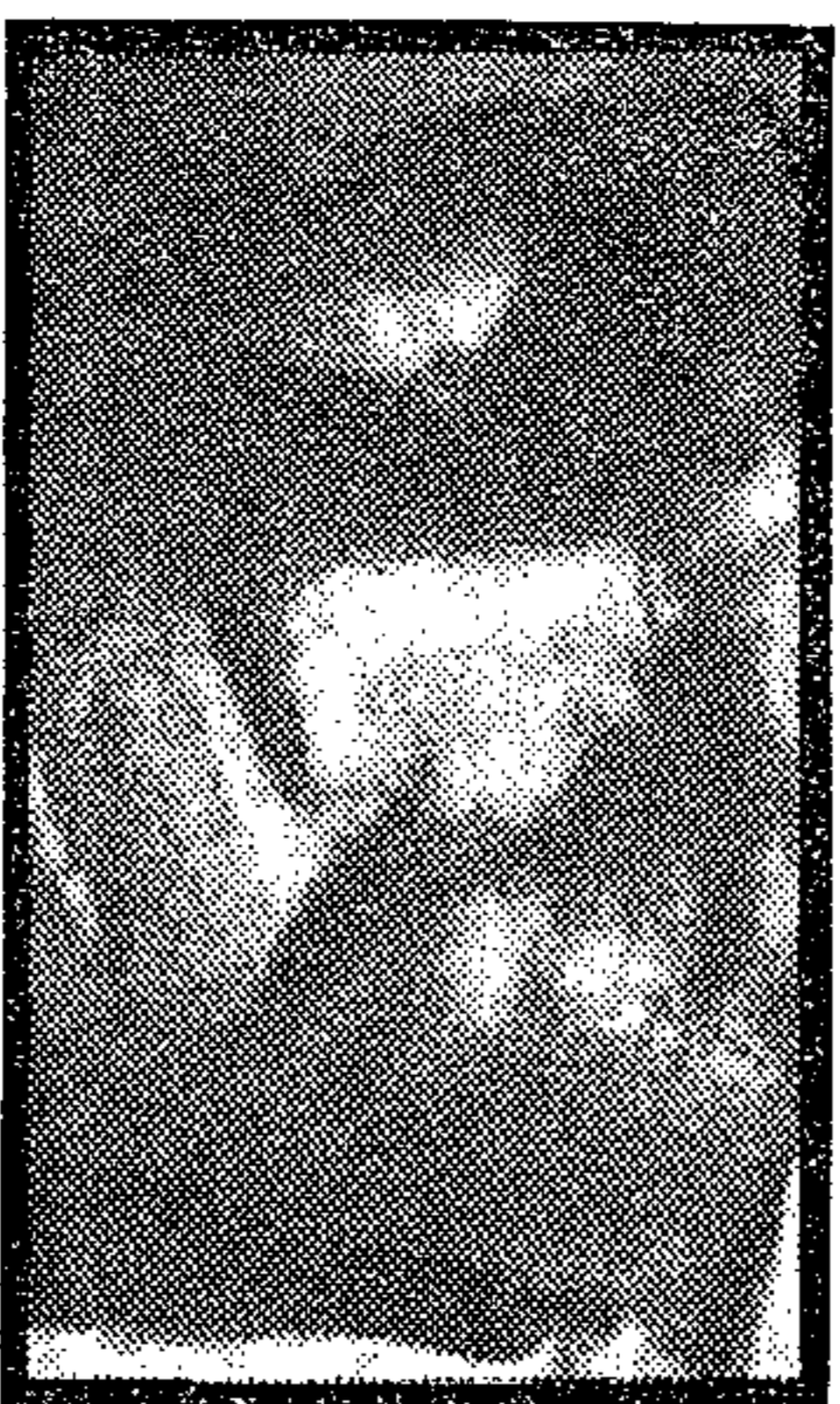
They also left Khonondil herself, a young, slim, vulnerable tribal girl of about 17, four younger brothers and sisters — including the baby who survived — and old Granny Mapunzi.

That was back in November. The killing was nothing to do with the much publicised "faction fights" or land wars that have gripped the Msinga area in Northern Natal. But it was a by-product of those paroxysms in that the guns that have flowed into the area have resulted in an increase in armed crime.

Even before the killing the Dladlas were familiar with food shortages; victims of the lack of employment both locally and in Johannesburg where people from that area generally seek work and of the drought, now in its third year.

The faces of famine

Handwritten note: 107



Granny Mapunzi



A young child walks across the arid lands capes of drought-stricken Msinga, his future secure — for another few days

THESE PEOPLE MAY BE ONE STEP FROM STARVATION

HOW YOU HELPED

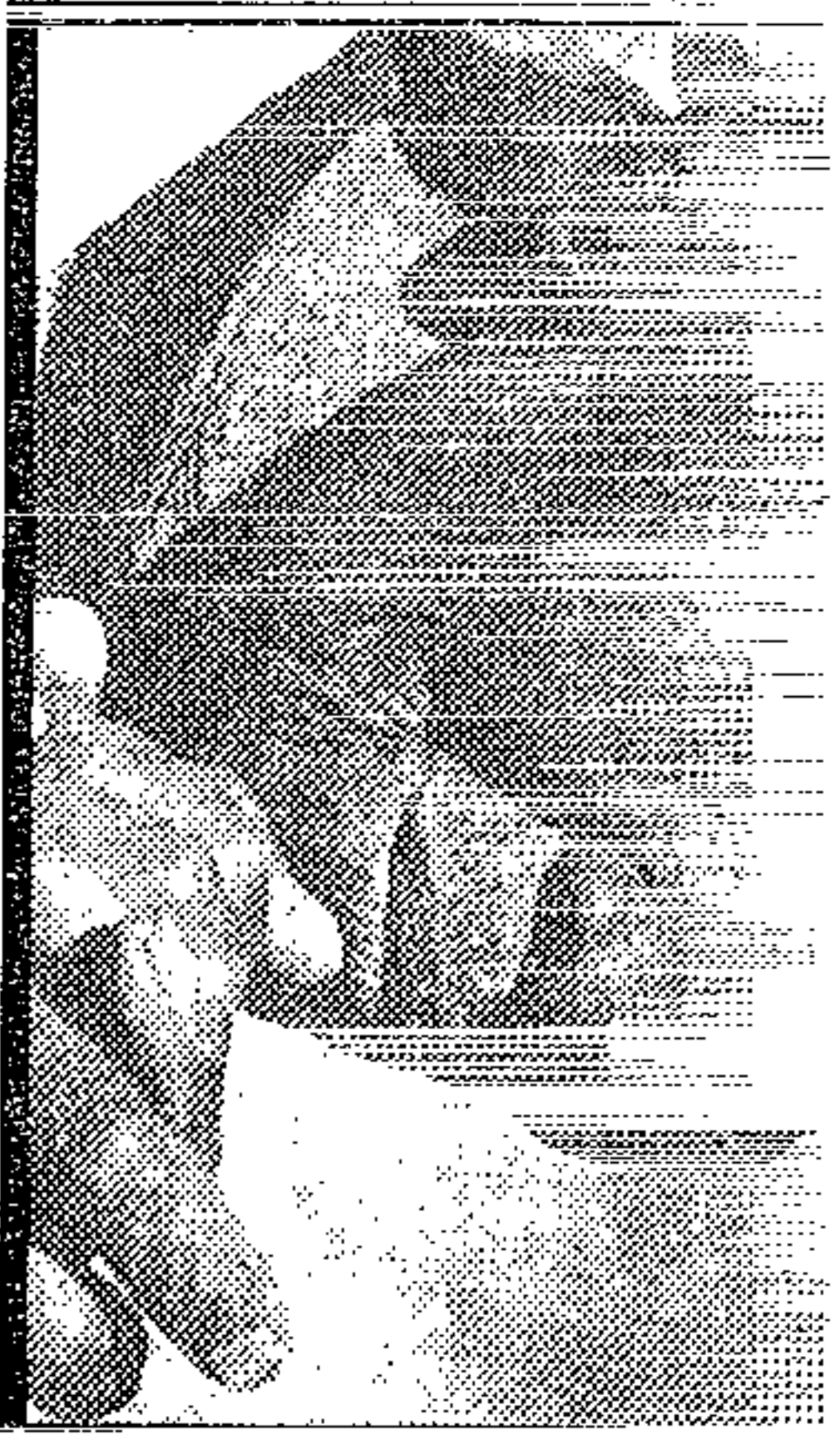
THE following are contributors to the Sunday Tribune/Red Cross Drought Relief Fund:

- Anonymous R151,709
- Group R2,000
- "A Friend" R10,000
- G. L. Thomas R100,000
- Rev. G. Newell, Verulam R40,000
- M. S. Everell R5,000
- B. C. Lewis R50,000
- Anonymous - 25th 1977 R20,000

Labour

...plain that the area corn labour from white farms and influx control have resulted in the most becoming one of the most over-populated and underemployed of homeland areas. The rugged beauty of the place does much to gladden the eye but little to satisfy the stomach; grazing and agricultural land is desperately short.

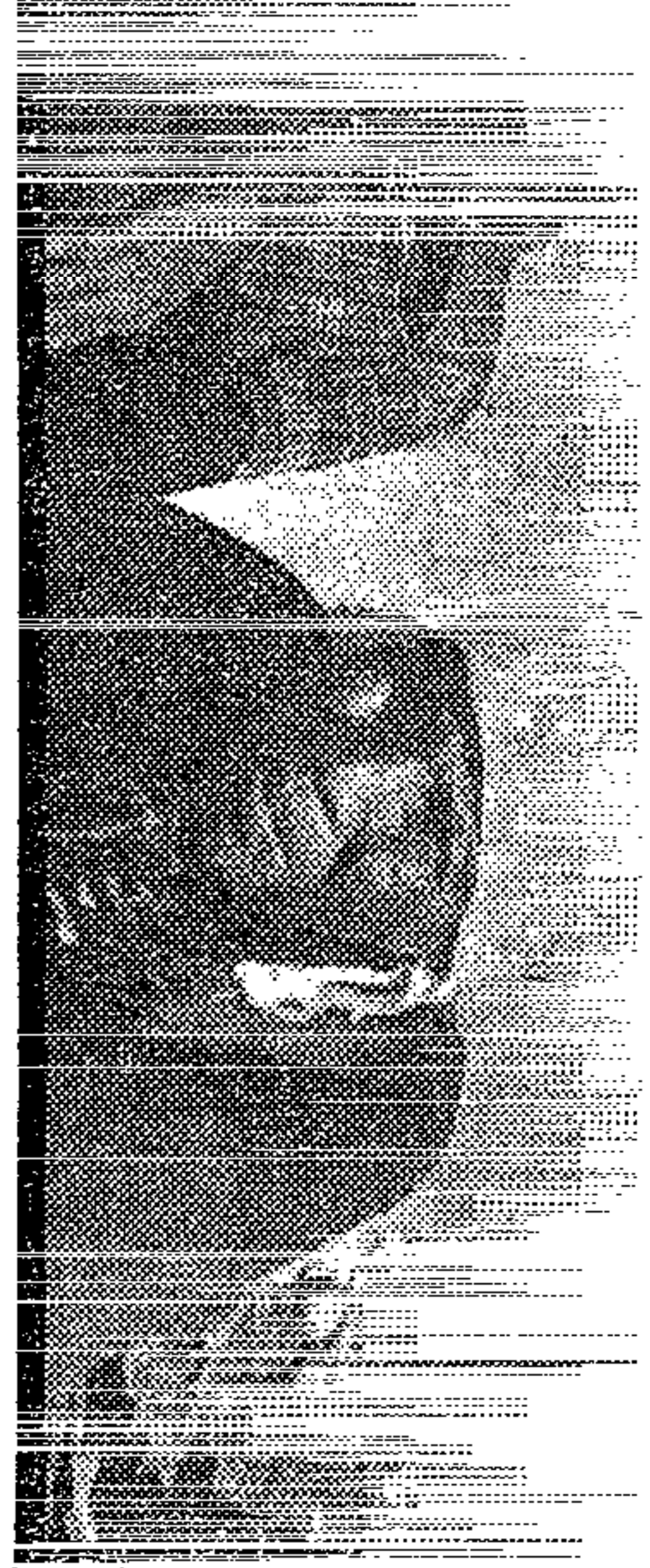
"My father had no work," Khonondli tells us. "My mother made skirts from hide and sold them. Since their deaths we have had no income. We live by what people give us. We go out early in the morning asking for food. But many people in this area



Khonondli with two of her brothers and Granny Mapunzi. The family had only enough maize meal to last them two days when we saw them



Picture: JOHN WOODROOF



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Mrs E. A. B. Lund	R20.00
Mrs D. Espin	R20.00
Miss J. P. Erasmus	R25.00
Anonymous, Howick	R8.00
Total	R1,155.75

Report: TONY SWIFT

are without food and also go round asking in a whole day to find food." And when their

neighbours had no food either? "Then we don't eat. At times we have no food for days on end. I might be able to get work but dare not look for it, because we would get no food that day and I am not strong anymore."

Some of the best relief food distribution in the area is being administered by the Church Agricultural Programme (CAP), founded by Neil Alcock. CAP will have nothing to do with handouts and channels food to people in need through food-for-work programmes designed to improve the longer-term prospects of those who do the work. Relief food is paid to people to construct irrigation and fish-culture schemes.

"I think we are now faced with a cumulative effect." "We eat half of one of these bags each day — half in the morning, half at night. We have no other food. These bags will last 10 days, though they have taken me more than 20 days to earn. When the food runs out my children go about asking for food from others. Many people in this area don't have enough food.

"I have not planted anything for the past four years because there has been no rain. If the rain comes now, we will have no seed. I can't look for 'toch' (casual) work. I can't afford the transport and even my sons cannot find jobs."

who have given food to me. Others will come to me now that I have food. I will go to a neighbour. They do not always have food themselves. The other day I went to six houses before I found food.

and say three quarters of that will be for us." We check with white farmers and they confirm that theft of food is an increasing problem in the area.

Mr Alcock told us that it was an exaggeration to say that if the relief food stopped, the people receiving it would simply die.

"They would turn increasingly to stealing first. It is not only the whites who are affected. Within the homeland there is increasing stock theft. They will steal a cow, slaughter and cook it and everyone will come to eat it — even the owner will be asked. He knows it is his own cow he is eating but he is too afraid to say anything."

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How long could she rely on others to feed her little family? She shrugs. "I don't know."

Khonondli's case is singularly dramatic and moving but she is just one of thousands of hungry South Africans who have a tenuous hold on the future.

In the Mshinga area alone it is estimated that 15 000 people endure food shortages, or in the words of Dr John McCutcheon "have a food problem".

Dr McCutcheon runs the Kwazulu Government hospital at Tugela Ferry and last year was involved in channeling relief food into the area, following the Sunday Tribune's appeal.

"There isn't a Biafra situation here by any stretch of the imagination. I've seen more malnutrition in Venda," he said.

"We did a survey last year, and perhaps because of the relief food, found very little kwashiorkor. But this year there is a marked incidence of Pellagra among adults, a vitamin deficiency that often comes when people eat only maize. This is only the

start of the dry season, so we must take this as a clear warning sign that we have a serious problem, a breathing of the dyke.

What makes her work for just a little food? "Because I have nothing to eat and there is no water or manure for me to grow my own food. There are many women and children on their own in this area. My man worked in Johannesburg, but he died last Christmas."

Relief

Work

Work

Work

Work

Work

Work

Work

Work

Fear

Misery

Stealing

Stealing

Stealing

Stealing

Stealing

Stealing

Stealing

Donations

Donations

Donations

Donations

Donations

Donations

Donations

Donations

Donations

LET THOSE WHO REALLY CARE HELP YOU.

LET THOSE WHO REALLY CARE HELP YOU.

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NATAL HEARING AIDS

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Herbs	Dutch	Patent (e)	Patent (b)
1. <u>Respiratory tract</u> Malt, honey & olive oil Cod liver oil Flannel & camphor oil Honey, egg & bors druppels Hot lemon	Turlington Honey tea Bors druppels Tinct. benz. co	Sterns cough mixture Extract of lettuce "Chamberlains" Med lemon Bells lung tonic Puna balm rub Krag's inflammation oil Eucalyptus oil Olfino - great chest & lung remedy Vicks vapour rub Watkins menthol camphor	At least 9 different brands of chest, lung, flu and cold cure in one supermarket Vicks vapour rub
2. <u>Gastro-intestinal tract</u> Flour water (d) Brandy, sugar, boiling water, cloves Egg, red lavender, als & olive oil in cloth round stomach Olive oil, coconut oil & red lavender rub (c)	Essence of aloes, ginger, rhubarb Tinct aloes Wondertroon Anasica ginger Groenemara Kraep druppels Haerlaensis (k)	Chamberlains Mother Segal's syrup Milk of Magnesia Silver Spring Salt Syrup of Flgs Watkins blood purifying pills Bismarck Floor	At least four simple purgatives in one supermarket, also Enos Andrews Remfies Milk of Magnesia Worm syrup
3. <u>Rheumatic/arthritic</u> Camphor & baths rub	Buchu & spirit rub Guava leaves & celery Willow leaves Kruidjie-ror-ay-nie		
4. <u>Headache</u> R11	R11		
5. <u>Sprains, strains and bruises</u> Kelp Note: Also rubs as in 3. above.	Buchu & vinegar rub		
6. <u>Antiseptics</u> Hot compress (for boils)	Wild dogga		
7. <u>Physical & miscellaneous</u> Green bean (warts)	Als, buchu & wild dogga (becheche)		

Notes: + for asthma. a used in various combinations, infused and drunk.
Gastro-intestinal tract:
 (d) diarrhoea, (c) constipation, (k) kidney trouble. ^aUsed in combinat
Rheumatic/arthritic
 Camphor & baths rub
Notes: ^aInfused and drunk.
Headache
 R11
Sprains, strains and bruises
 Kelp
 Note: Also rubs as in 3. above.
Antiseptics
 Hot compress (for boils)
Physical & miscellaneous
 Green bean (warts)

Notes: + to prevent boils, a to prevent migraine.
General notes:
 a) Number of remedies mentioned by informants in each class
 1. Respiratory tract - 27
 2. Gastro-intestinal tract - 27 (note that opening and closing herbs may be used in combination for "stomach ache")
 3. Rheumatic/arthritic - 9
 4. Headache - 5
 5. Sprains, strains and bruises - 7
 6. Antiseptics - 3 (it is probable that informants had others, but did not think of them as medicines)
 7. Physical and miscellaneous - 7 (a meaningless figure).
 b) Als, buchu, Kruidteint and wild dogga were mentioned in many contexts and are used in various combinations and forms - as infusions to drink, poultices for a sore stomach, and in rubs. Buchu and Kruidteint were described as being "good for any illness."

Villagers quit homes after factions clash

Argus
18/6/81
107

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Scores of people have abandoned their homes in the Umbumbulu district, near Amanzimtoti, after faction fighters left a trail of destruction and death there at the weekend.

According to residents of Umbumbulu, three people were killed in the fighting and several more injured.

Most of the destruction was caused on Sunday when an impi of about 200 swept down on a spread out village in Umbumbulu.

lightning attack on the village on Sunday.

A police spokesman said seven people had been arrested in connection with the disturbances.

The faction fighters set fire to two homes and smashed furniture there and in dozens of huts. They also looted a large amount of property.

Homemade weapons were confiscated and a large quantity of looted property recovered.

The attackers were armed with homemade guns, assegais, knives and kerries.

Police returned fire by the raiding impi and one man was fatally wounded.

The attack took place while most of the residents were in church.

THROAT CUT

It appears that the trouble started on Friday when a man was shot in a leg while he was washing in a river. His attackers then set on him and slit his throat.

The dead man's people formed an impi which crossed the river on Saturday and attacked the killers clan.

This clan retaliated by sending an impi on a

Three antiseptics
Vaseline
Eucalypt
Foot powder
Sticking plasters
Multivite
Nerve pain remedy

As for 3. above
Menthol camphor (for boils)
Dr Williams Pink Pills +
Vidylin +
Sensatogen
Multivite

Hit dulcinea (heart)
Floa tea (feverfew)
Sensatogen
Multivite

In 1916 of the Miners' Phthisis Medical Bureau, which examined African patients referred to them by the mine doctors or those from the WMLA. Cases of simple tuberculosis had dropped from 1 103 in 1916 to 746 in 1929, this being a constant feature for the whole period. (167) However, the figures were based only on cases referred to the Miners' Phthisis Medical Bureau. From 1903 to 1916 doctors consistently reiterated their beliefs that Africans either were incapacitated and voluntarily decided to go home, or if they had been hospitalised and on 'recovery' were thought well enough to travel, returned to their kraals - if they managed to reach them - and died there. (168) Thus the figures quoted above may have completely obscured the mortality figures for tuberculosis. The answers to some of the problems of incidence and prevalence of tuberculosis and silicosis, and to the compensation awarded, hinges to a very large

**kwaZulu
Stov 19/6/81
wants to
107
take over
Kosi Bay**

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI - The kwaZulu Cabinet has asked the central Government to give the Natal Parks Board notice to quit Kosi Bay so that it can be taken over by the kwaZulu Conservation Division. This was disclosed in the Assembly in Ulundi this week by the Chief Minister, Chief Gantshu Buthelezi. The Natal Parks Board has administered Kosi Bay since 1949 and controlled the associated world-famous turtle breeding ground along the Tongoland beaches.

RESISTING

It has been resisting attempts by the kwaZulu Conservation Department to take over the area for a considerable time. Chief Buthelezi told the Assembly that the Cabinet had decided to call on the Department of Co-operation and Development to cancel the Provincial Administration's authority to occupy Kosi Bay.

REVENUE

He said the area was required by kwaZulu's Department of Agriculture and Forestry, which administers conservation. kwaZulu at present derives no benefit from Kosi Bay although it is in its territory. The kwaZulu Conservation Division has a policy of passing on a quarter of any revenue generated in a tribal area to the local tribal authority. It is understood this will be implemented in Kosi Bay.

writers, already referred to, have misunderstood the meaning of the word phthisis in its context, and therefore have made the highly erroneous statement - based on published government material - that 'the largest category of sufferers from phthisis (they understood this to mean silicosis) in 1909 were so called 'coloured males' - 1 027 of whom died of the disease.' (174) The minute books of the City Deep Mine, dating from 30 September 1910 to 12 June 1911 and from 23 May 1913 to 5 September 1913, make no mention of silicosis in their wage returns to the Government Native Labour Bureau for deceased African miners, although pneumonia and phthisis are frequently mentioned and one African is even reported to have died from emphysema. (175)

In 1915 the total number of silicotic cases reported from the entire African mining complement of approximately 191 000 was 78, constituting

If you went round the kraals, you would find a fairly large number dying of this disease, for undoubtedly one does see amongst the natives cases of the type of fibroid phthisis as among white miners

no mention was made of this in the commission's report. (170) But appended to the report is an interesting appendix concerning African silicotics compiled by H. Rosenberg, the Medical Officer of the Lancaster West Goldmining Company. In the period August 1902 to April 1903 he found five cases of silicosis, three of whom died under his care, while the remaining two had returned home. (171)

In 1903 the Committee of Doctors reported that silicosis with coexistent tuberculosis was 'sometimes seen' amongst Africans who had been working underground for considerable periods, and that a reduction in the prevalence of the disease would hinge on improvements in mining conditions. (172)

The Mining Regulations Commission which thoroughly investigated silicosis amongst Whites found that 'true miners phthisis' was not very common amongst Africans, and in those cases which came under notice there was coexistent tuberculosis. (173) The importance of understanding the terminology used must be stressed once again. Certain present-day

cially reported
frican silicotics,
be an under-
to their
is were
eclinng
ncosis and
91 to 209 and
age increase

of 0,047 to 0,108 and 0,131 to 0,204. (178) As in the case of tuberculosis already discussed, these figures are only representative of African silicotic cases sent to the Miners' Phthisis Medical Bureau, and it is likely that, when the examination procedures are discussed, the conclusion may be drawn that they were not wholly accurate, and may have been underestimated.

All the evidence however supports the conclusion that whatever the incidence and prevalence rates for silicosis amongst Africans were, they appear to have been considerably lower than those for pneumonia and tuberculosis, unless the latter diseases were diagnosed as the cause of death, and that silicosis was masked by them and other diseases, especially in the earlier period when dust conditions underground were at their worst. The reasons always given for the theory, in support of this low incidence-prevalence rate for silicosis amongst Africans, is the intermittent and short periods of service worked by Africans. (179) However, intermittency of service - especially when service periods are frequent, as was the case of African miners who returned to their kraals for a season before re-engaging for a further contract' has not con-

'Very strange' labour situation

(107) 19/6/81

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

ALTHOUGH the capital has a potential labour pool of 200 000 in its metropolitan area, city industrialists and authorities have been forced to recruit Transkei workers.

Mr G Atkinson, the City Engineer, yesterday said that the 'very strange' situation arose from a lack of co-ordination between various Natal and KwaZulu authorities.

'We cannot draw from the labour pool on our boundaries because of the fragmentation of KwaZulu and Natal,' he said.

'It's an impossible situation. Politicians are going to have to come up with a practical solution soon and consult town planners.

'If we could set up a labour bureau in a place like Edendale it would probably help, but the area falls under KwaZulu and I don't think we would be permitted to do that.

Chief says Inkatha won't fall for 'bait of a constellation'

'It seems to be a new pill of apartheid'

Mercury Reporter
ULUNDI—Inkatha was not prepared 'to fall for the bait' of a constellation of States which seemed to be a new way of 'gilding the pill of apartheid'.

This was said yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, when he addressed the annual conference of Inkatha's national council, its highest policy-making arm.

He said the establishment of a regional development bank could also be a gentle way of forcing such areas as KwaZulu to

move, willy-nilly, towards independence.

Political gimmicks such as moves towards the introduction of a canton system could never bluff blacks in South Africa, let alone the international community, he said.

The international community would have to reconsider its views on people who did not support their proposals on strategies which needed to be used against the apartheid regime.

'My experience abroad is that, unless one dances to the tunes of certain

groupings on the Left and church donor agencies, one is as discredited even if one is as opposed to apartheid as I am.'

People who did this were the only ones who got credibility and funding. 'If one does not advocate disinvestment and economic sanctions, one is depicted as a traitor to the black cause.'

On Inkatha's strategy of non-violence, he said it was quite clear that, if a fight escalated between black and white at this moment, no one would gain anything in the end.

Former Robben Island prisoner causes a stir

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—A former prisoner on Robben Island, and now chairman of an Inkatha branch, caused a stir last night when he spoke at the annual conference of the movement's national council.

Mr Gideon Mdletshe, 43, said in an interview afterwards that he had been sent to Robben Island in 1968 for five years after a terrorism trial in Pietermaritzburg.

On his release in 1973 he had had an interview with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi following a message through an intermediary from Nelson Mandela, also a prisoner on Robben Island.

Mr Mdletshe, now chairman of the Esikhawini branch, said the reason he had joined Inkatha was because it was non-violent.

He saw hope in Inkatha but warned that, if the Government became reluctant to talk to the movement or to listen to its views, it might find itself in the same position as the now-banned African National Congress.

Buthelezi

21/6/50 2. E. M. M. M.
upset

by

remarks

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, has angrily denied a remark about him made by the now banned president of the Wits SRC, Mr Sammy Adelman.

Because of the banning order, Mr Adelman's remarks cannot be quoted.

Chief Buthelezi said in part:

"The year before last it was Andrew Boraine who was denigrating me, now it is Sam Adelman.

"The question that needs to be looked at is at whose instance 'young White kleintjie baases' of Wits University and other White universities are orchestrating the now internationally orchestrated campaign of vilification against me?

"I'm disappointed that the South African Government gives (Adelman) ... credibility which (he) does not deserve.

"If I'm all these things which members of these internationally orchestrated campaigns say I am, how come that there is no other leader in SA who is received as warmly by Black audiences in their tens of thousands just as I'm received, whether it is in Durban townships, Soweto or anywhere else?

"Is it because Blacks are inferiors that their judgment of me should be dismissed by a White student? This is an insult not just to me but to millions of Black people who support my leadership in SA."

♦ Chief Buthelezi's reply has been cut down

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Light

By Ingrid Stewart

UMLAZI'S "showcase" residents are looking for a little light in their lives.

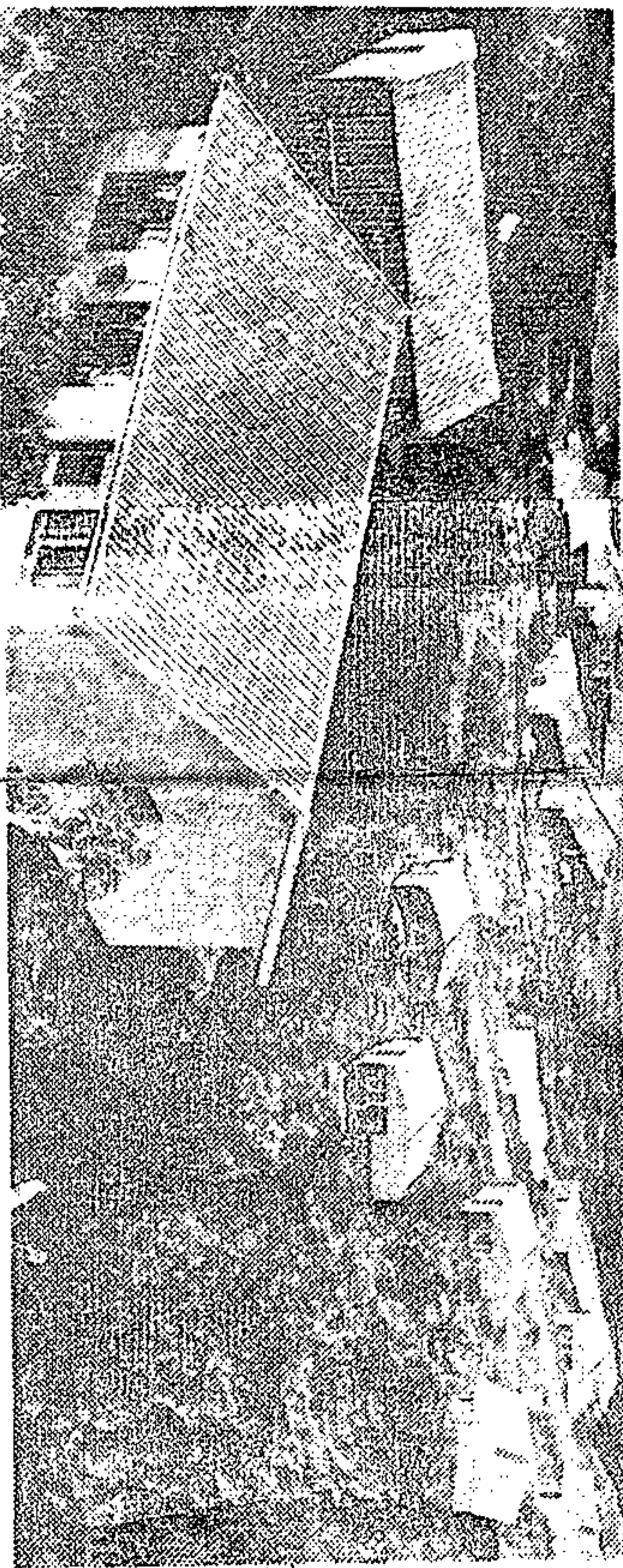
For months, attorneys, personnel managers, professors and teachers who have bought houses under a Kwazulu Development Corporation scheme, have been left in the dark about plans to electrify their streets and their homes.

They say that when they signed their contracts for the houses, which cost about R16 000, they understood the dwellings would be electrified when they moved in — and that the cost of the house included electrification.

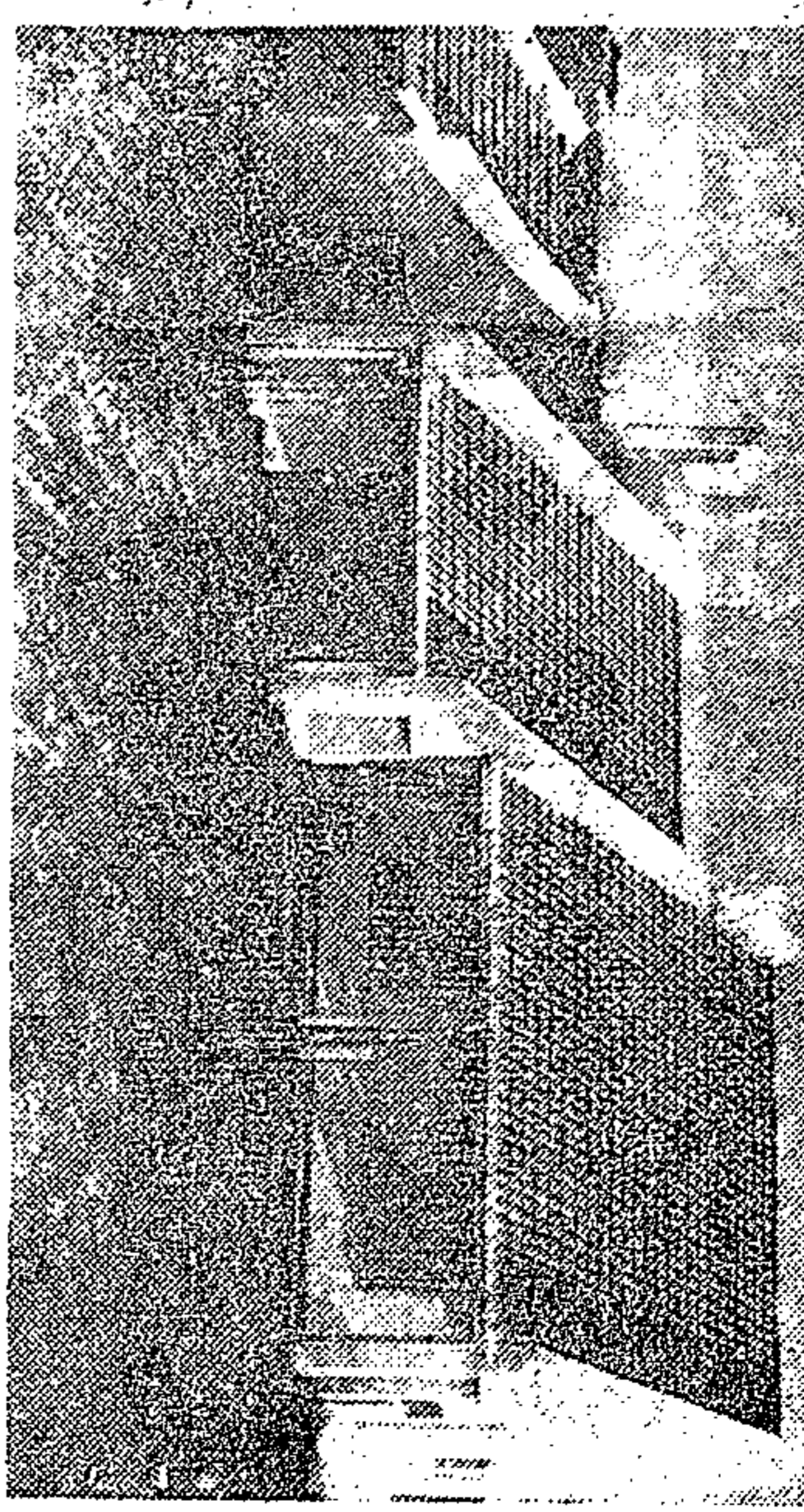
They moved in six months ago and there is still no sign of light. When the cables are finally laid, they will face bills of more than R300 to connect their houses to the supply.

Their approaches to local KDC offices have been met with silence. They feel the buck is being passed between the KDC, the township manager's office and the Durban Corporation who are installing the electricity cables in the area.

About a month ago they wrote a letter to the Department of Works in Kwazulu in desperation. They are still waiting for a



Houses in the KDC scheme waiting to be electrified — residents call it the showcase of Umlazi



Residents in this house spent several months in the dark waiting for electricity to be connected — then they had to pay R330 for the connection.

reply. They plan to meet today to see what else they can do to get light into their lives.

"We really don't know who is finally responsible, so we don't know who to approach," said one resident.

The houses are in Section AA of the township, an elite area, which residents themselves call the showcase of Umlazi.

"This is where they bring overseas visitors to show them how well the blacks are doing," said one.

Most of them were happy to talk to the Sunday Tribune but did not want to be identified for fear of having their homes taken away.

They explained that under the Kwazulu system of land tenure, homes are obtained under a deed of grant which can be cancelled at any time. They have at last acquired their own homes after years of waiting.

"I moved into my house in November last year and was promised that the electricity would be connected by March," a personnel officer with a large multinational company said. "Now I hear people are paying between R300 and R800 to have their houses connected."

A nurse who built her own home in Section AA, near to the KDC scheme, showed me a receipt for R330 which she had to pay to have her R33 000 house connected to the electricity supply.

"I was shocked," she said, "but there was nothing I could do about it. I either had to pay up or go without electricity."

An attorney was bitter. "I don't want to sound like a racist but I know that when they build houses for whites in a new township, they first put in street lights and make sure there is an electricity supply. Have you ever heard of whites moving in to a house without electricity?"

He was also angry because they had been promised street lighting in their area, and there was still no sign of it.

"We sit in our houses with candles and outside it is pitch black. We've already had a few robberies because it is so dark. People know this is quite a wealthy area and they can get away with a lot in the dark," he said.

A spokesman for the Kwazulu Development Corporation explained that the cost of the house specifically excluded electrical connection because this was fixed by the Durban Corporation who acted as agents for the Kwazulu Government.

"The contract says that the house is wired for electricity, not that it will be electrified," he said. "The ideal situation would have been to wait for an area to be serviced before we built these houses. But due to the demand for housing we had to build on plots which had only water and sewerage lines and roads which were not tarred."

He said once the houses were built the KDC then informed the Durban Corporation, whose responsibility it then was to supply electricity to the houses.

"Once we are informed that there is an electricity supply available, we go out of our way to provide the necessary finance so that people can connect up as soon as possible."

They are able either to pay from a cost and contingency loan made to them by the KDC with their original loan or else the KDC re-assesses them for a new loan to cover the cost of the connection. But the Durban Corporation simply does not have the money to install electricity for everyone who needs it in Umlazi.

Last year they made a start in Unit 25, Umlazi, of which Section AA is a part. An allocation of funds from the South African Development Trust this year is not enough to supply everyone. A spokesman for the Electricity Department said it would be concentrating on the KDC homes and had just received a plan from the

KDC indicating which houses were ready. "But we still don't know whether we will be able to supply all of them," the spokesman said. He also confirmed that the cost of connection would be more than R300 because "charges are made on an entirely different basis in Umlazi". Umlazi residents have to pay the full capital cost of installing the cables because they fall outside the Durban Corporation's electricity supply area. Consumers within the supply area pay only a percentage of the capital cost. The rest is recovered in the monthly tariff which they pay in their electricity account.

Umlazi residents want action in the dark for too long

Umlazi residents want action in the dark for too long

92 000 blacks to be uprooted

21/6/81
S Times
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By G R NAIDOO

ABOUT 92 000 blacks from Natal's Ladysmith area will be forced out of their homes in a projected mass "resettlement" move.

Representatives of those threatened with the move from the Driefontein, Matiwanoskop, Lusitania, Jononoskop and Umbulwane areas of Ladysmith, met for the first time in Ladysmith for formal discussions.

A spokesman for Afra — the Association for Rural Advancement — which has been championing the cause of people forced to move in the Natal Midlands, said no decision had been taken at the informal meeting on the course of action to be taken.

"What is clear is that the people do not want to move," a spokesman said.

In February, answering questions by Mr R Swart of the Progressive Federal Party, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said it was the intention of the Government to move 92 000 people from Matiwanoskop, Jononoskop, Lusitania, Driefontein complex, Tembalihle, Cornfields and Kwapetela.

Negotiations

Residents of Matiwanoskop, Jononoskop, Lusitania and Driefontein will be resettled in the Ladysmith district. Land for the resettlement of residents of Tembalihle had not been identified at the time. The people of Kwapetela will be moved to the farm Compensation, in the district of Impendhle.

The Minister said the KwaZulu Government would be consulted before the moves and that negotiations with KwaZulu were under way.

Residents of Matiwanoskop and Umbulwana had already made representations to the Government and asked not to be moved. However, the residents of Umbulwane have received official notification that they will be moved if and when finances are available.

Bulldozed

When a Sunday Times reporter visited the Umbulwane area (near Ladysmith) at the end of last year — another area threatened with removals — Mrs Esther Molefe, secretary of the Umbulwane committee, formed to represent the interests of the people in the area, said that by then 42 homes had been bulldozed — supervised by municipal officials, accompanied by officials of the Drakensberg Administration Board and police.

In the first phase of action against tenants, officials bulldozed clusters of huts and left only one or two for tenants to occupy until they moved out.

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Ambassador did not arrive for presentation

Buthelezi misses out on French medal

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI.—Mystery surrounds the non-appearance at the weekend of the French Ambassador, Mr. Bernard Dorin, who was expected to have presented an important medal from the French Government to the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Mr. Dorin was scheduled to have made the presentation of the medal of the rank of Commander of the French National Order of Merit at the Inkatha conference which took place at the weekend. His failure to appear on Saturday has perplexed Inkatha and diplomatic circles.

An announcement about the award was made by the

French Government months ago and it is understood from Inkatha sources that arrangements for the handing over were finalised well in advance.

The view was expressed in certain quarters that the French Government might have had a change of heart about the ceremony following the replacement of the Centre-Right Valery Giscard d'Estaing Government with a Left-wing socialist administration under the control of Francois Mitterrand.

Mr. Dorin said yesterday there had been a mix-up over the date of the function and he had not been told by KwaZulu when the presentation was to take place.

Laughter at Tutu's remarks

A SUGGESTION by Bishop Desmond Tutu that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi could become the black leader of South Africa if he stepped "out of the bantustan set-up" was greeted with derisive laughter at the annual conference of Inkatha in Ulundi at the weekend.

Bishop Tutu, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, made the suggestion in a letter to Chief Buthelezi, in which he also withdrew a statement he made earlier this year that he (Chief Buthelezi) was a "collaborator".

When details about the Bishop's letter were read out to the 3 000 people at the

conference there was derisive laughter and calls of "we don't want that" and "he is a fool".

It took several minutes before the crowd settled down, and their loud cries of "never" when Chief Buthelezi asked whether his leadership role had come from "bantustans".

"I hope that those loud messages will reach the ears of the Bishop in Khotso House, Chief Buthelezi said.

Chief Buthelezi told the delegates that it was incomprehensible to him how a man like Bishop Tutu could use a term linked to the hated and derogatory term "bantustan" to describe his leadership role.

He said he had a mandate from his people to serve in the KwaZulu administra-

tion for a specific purpose. He also repeated that the African National Congress leadership, including the late Chief Albert Luthuli and the secretary general, Mr Walter Sisulu, had encouraged him to accept his traditional leadership role.

"I do not know what he is talking about when he says that I must get out from what he disparagingly refers to as 'the bantustan set-up'.

"The prize he holds out for me is that if that happened I would be crowned by him as the black leader of South Africa. This suggestion is quite intriguing in the light of many utterances of the Bishop as to who the leaders are and who will run South Africa in five years' time, Chief Buthelezi said.

Star 24/6/81
1079

Buthlezi begs for nephew's life

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has made an impassioned plea to the African National Congress to ensure that his nephew, a member of the Zulu royal family, Mr Vusumuzi Buthelezi, does not die in their hands.

The Inkatha leader has also asked the International Red Cross to ensure his safety.

Chief Buthelezi told The Star yesterday he had received information that his nephew had been transferred from a prison in Tanzania to Zambia on June 14, and that he was in great pain and distress. This was

after he had resigned from the ANC.

Mr Buthelezi was first arrested and allegedly tortured in ANC camps in Angola. Earlier this month Chief Buthelezi asked President Nyerere of Tanzania to intervene on Mr Buthelezi's behalf after his arrest in Dar es Salaam.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday he had received an unsigned letter from a man who had seen Mr Buthelezi on a Zimbabwe Airways flight from Dar es Salaam to Lusaka on June 14.

Chief Buthelezi said that if his nephew died in the hands of the ANC it would have serious consequences.

We have seen how, for a number of reasons, projects, and technological improvement, etc., benefit the richer rather than the poorer. There is evidence to suggest furthermore, that in the areas where most technological improvements and aid are being introduced the gap between rich and poor grows more quickly than in less "developed" area.

Brett quotes 41 C.B. Lark's research in Kenya which shows that 14% of the members of a co-operative society receive 64% of the payout and that while co-operatives receive more money those who have not the

Summary of Main Trends Discussed in Part I

1 Because of become in economy, of people important their houses or pay nominal rents. If they are relocated, they face monthly rents of between R16 and R35 for much smaller houses. In their letter yesterday, the churchmen also condemned re-settlement in general. A spokesman for the office of the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, said yesterday that the residents' petition was being considered by Dr Morrison, who would reply "within a week". The churchmen's letter was signed by: The chairman of the Natal region of the United Congregational Church of SA and chairman of the Durban Council of Churches, the Rev B K Duda; the Archbishop of Durban and chairman of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, the Most Rev Dennis Hurley; the Bishop of Marion Hill, the Rt Rev P Mngoma; the Moderator of the Presbytery of Durban of the Presbyterian Church of SA, the Rev D Muller; the chairperson of Diakonia in Durban, the Rev V Pillay; the Bishop of Natal and Archbishop-elect of Cape Town, the Rt Rev P W Russell; and the chairman of the Natal coastal district of the Methodist Church of SA, the Rev Dr D C Vroysie

advertised, efficiently distributed and regularly

GENERAL NI

Clerics' plea to Dr K to halt removal

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau

CHURCH leaders in Durban have asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to honour a pledge he made last year and stop the removal to KwaZulu of hundreds of black families living near Pinetown.

More than 12 000 people at St Gwendolin's are faced with removal to the towns of Kwa-Ndungezi and Kwa-Dabeka in KwaZulu.

In a letter sent yesterday to Dr Koornhof, prominent churchmen expressed their full support for the residents' 1 300-signature petition to the Minister in April, asking him to stop the removals.

"We ask you to honour the pledge made in July 1980 that people would not be moved by your department, as far as is humanly possible," they said.

St Gwendolin's will be redeveloped for Indians, according to the Government's plans.

The area - about 11km from Pinetown - was first settled by blacks towards the end of the last century. Residents have been threatened with relocation for the past 10 years.

A number of families have already been resettled. Their eviction notices gave them little option.

They were offered houses in Kwa-Ndungezi or Kwa-Dabeka, and told if they did not want to be relocated, they would have find their own accommodation in a homeland.

They were warned that if they failed to do either, their homes would be bulldozed and they would be prosecuted.

Kwa-Ndungezi is 24km from Pinetown and Kwa-Dabeka is 8km away. Most of the St Gwendolin's residents work in the Pinetown area.

Their daily bus fare to Pinetown is 50c at present. From Kwa-Ndungezi the fare is R1,20, and from Kwa-Dabeka it is 60c a day.

Rentals at St Gwendolin's are also much lower than in the new areas.

Most residents either own

technical change
landlessness is even more extraneous
proportion of labourers in the male rural work force
more than doubled from 9,2% in 1961 to 19,8% in 1971. 43

For such activities. Nor is it worthwhile for the family to spend money on improved techniques of production when they have decided to produce for home consumption only.

The ideal behind co-operatives, such as the dairy, is firstly that they should provide collective services at a lower cost per person than would be possible individually. Secondly, by marketing

clusively been proven to be beneficial or a 'valuable safeguard' to miners at risk of contracting silicosis. (180) Also it is highly debatable whether, in fact, the periods of service, in many cases, were as short as has often been alleged.

There is a great deal of evidence to suggest that before the Anglo-Boer war many Africans served for long periods on a mine. Edward Way, when manager of the George Goch Mine, stated in 1897 that a considerable number of Africans had worked continuously at the mine for eight years, while living at the location with their wives and families. (181) This statement was supported by Dr Turner in 1910 who claimed:

... when the boys had to walk to Johannesburg, they appear to have remained and worked as hammer boys etc. for much longer periods at a stretch, and 'they then undoubtedly contracted the disease much more commonly than now.' (182)

After the Anglo-Boer war Africans from Portuguese East Africa usually served contracts of eighteen months and then went home before again returning to their old mines. From 1902 to 1914 they often served several periods of indenture and were highly sought after because of their increased skills in comparison to those who had served shorter and fewer contracts. (183)

Other recruits usually served contract periods varying from two months to a year until the WMLA in 1905 doubled the length of their contract periods. These Africans were allowed to renew their contracts on completion of their original service. (184)

Of great importance to this argument is the number of Africans who were not recruited, but who came of their own accord and went to the mines where they engaged and re-engaged themselves. In 1904 these amounted to 'over 2 000 per month' and Drs. Irvine and D. Macaulay stated that their numbers were 'steadily increasing.' (185) They also contended that the Africans who voluntarily engaged themselves on the spot comprised 30 per cent of the African mine work-force which consisted of more than 87 000 men, and that 25 per cent of this contingent had transferred to other mines on completion of their original contracts. (186)

In order to allay white miners' fears of contracting silicosis, it was stated that this was unlikely because: 'The actual drilling is now done by natives under the supervision of the European miner.' (187) This was the same argument which Irvine had used in 1903 before the Milner Commission to show exactly why African miners were likely to contract the disease 'in a shorter time than the white man because he is usually stationed closer to the drill and does not go away, as the white man has an opportunity of doing.' (188)

Moreover he said this at a time when the dust risks for rock drillers were far more dangerous and the mortality rate far higher

Even before the Anglo-Boer war dilution of the white miners' skills had begun and the numbers of Africans at the rock face increased ^{absolutely and relatively to} Whites. From 1897 five Africans were running two rock drills themselves under the supervision of a single white miner. (189) Not only did Africans operate drills in the dead ends of all development work - shaft-sinking, driving and tunnelling of winzes - but they also utilised them in the stopes. (190)

African miners did not working conditions

concerning the cons from the statutory mine, instead of ten the reasons why eight because of the imposs African underground a considerable number well illustrated by the African underground hammer drills in the

tions whilst 482 we miners had to be tr and back in two bat It took approximate from the bank to th But on their return considerable length nitrous fumes. In miners who were bo

conditions seem to have been worse for Africans would require far more statistical evidence of the numbers of Africans who were employed continuously, or the number of times they had renewed their contracts, before making any judgments in this connection.

It is also necessary to investigate the way medical examinations were conducted. As has been suggested this has a strong bearing on the establishment of incidence and prevalence rates, and after compensation was introduced, on these awards as well. Grey's contention that the improvements recommended by the Committee of Doctors in 1903, and the implementation of better medical examinations and choice of recruits by the MMLA, and improvements in diet, sanitation and compound facilities inter alia, do

Water on the way soon to dry KwaZulu

Mercury Reporter
PERMANENT water supplies, soon to be introduced by the KwaZulu Water Development Fund in arid parts of KwaZulu, will bring relief to thousands of rural Zulus.

The fund, established by the South African Sugar Association, is to spend R75 000 on 20 boreholes in an area north and south of the Umfolozi River.

It is estimated that each borehole will serve between 1 500 and 2 000 people and already water has been reached at one of the drilling sites at a depth of 70 m.

The boreholes are areas accessible to the maximum

number of people in the community.

This means most of the boreholes will be sunk near schools and churches.

They are solely for water for human consumption and will not be used for irrigation.

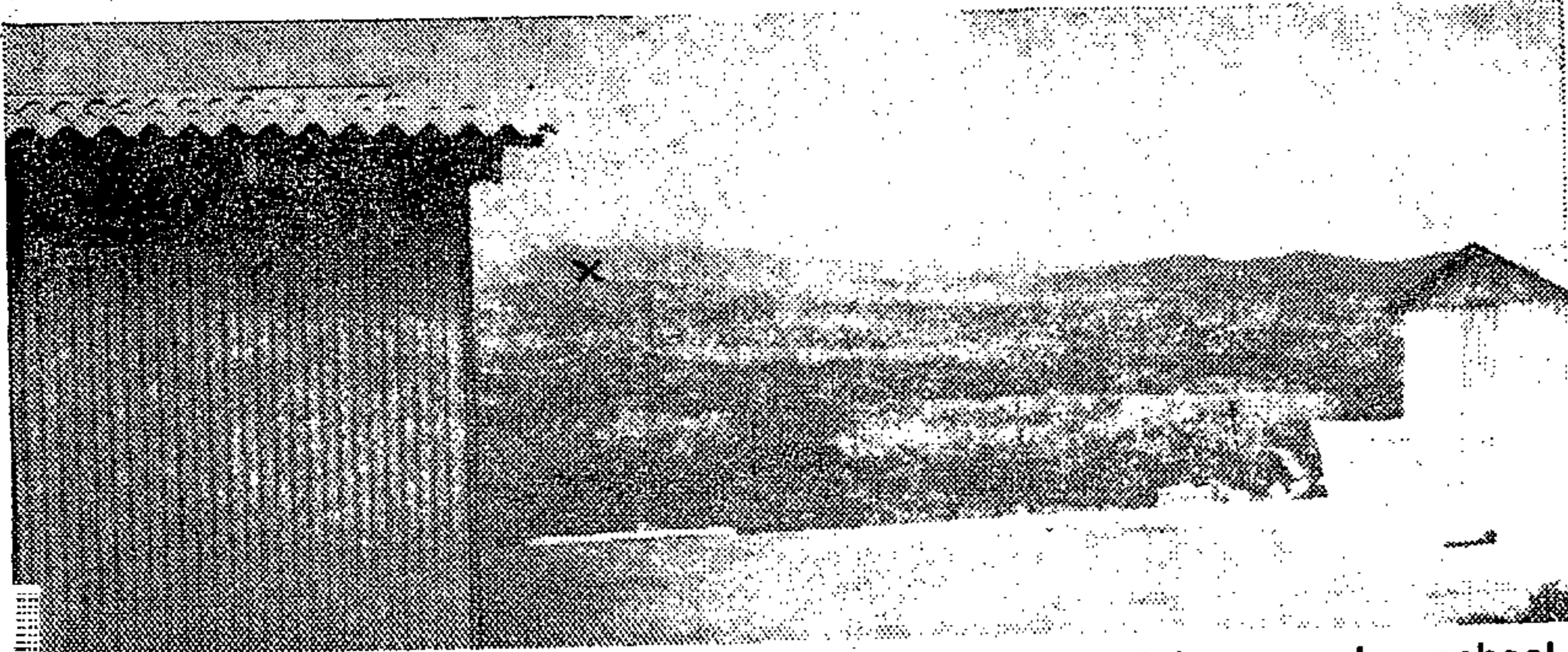
Initially a Sugar Association project, 'Operation Water' entailed the daily delivery of more than 1 500 000 l of water in sugar industry tankers and road tankers supplied by the private sector to the areas.

Later the Water Development Fund for KwaZulu was established by the sugar industry in consultation with the KwaZulu Govern-

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A new school is to be built at MambuKO

Chief, parents



A cross marks the site where Chief Mthiyane plans to build the secondary school. At present 116 secondary school pupils are being taught, "illegally" in the classroom on the left. If the school is built pupils would have to walk the 12 kilometres to the new school

At loggerheads . . . (left), chairman of the . . . and Chief Mphahane

J H Rens

Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.

Professor George Menzies Prize
 P M Salmon
 T J Cumming
 D P Weeks
 J H Rens
 B F McLeland

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
 Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)
 Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)
 For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Corporation Medals

war of wills as to where it will be

Lash in school site battle

S. Tubone
25/6/81

107

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28/6/81



Nicholas Mthiyane
parents' committee,
Mthiyane

IN THE heart of Zululand, a war of wills is being waged between a tribal chief and parents over the siting of a secondary school for the area.

Caught in the crossfire is the Department of Co-operation and Development which parents accuse of taking sides with the chief against the wishes of the majority of the people living there.

Left out in the cold are hundreds of schoolchildren who have reached secondary school level. Their parents cannot afford to send them to boarding school and the secondary school closest to home is a two-hour bus ride away and there is no money for bus fares.

The area is called Mambuko by the authorities and is part of the Nambanana district and about 25 kilometres from Empangeni along bad roads.

Most of the 15 000 people living there were removed from Richards Bay — their home since birth — in 1975 and resettled in the area where there is no work and very little water.

But from the time they arrived they were determined that their children should be educated. One of the schools, the Mandlazini Combined Primary School, was opened officially last month after years of sustained pressure by a group of parents.

They started the school themselves in 1978, employing 10 teachers whose salaries were paid by pooling their resources. Children were taught under trees and in prefabricated structures erected by the parents for three months before the authorities agreed to register the school and build 10 classrooms.

These parents are now determined that the proposed secondary school should be either attached to the existing school which serves Grade One to Standard Six or sited centrally in the area.

At the beginning of last year they started a Standard Seven class in a corrugated iron room which they built themselves. They

By INGRID STEWART

employed teachers from Tongaat and at the end of last year the pupils wrote an internal examination. This year they opened a class for Standard Eight pupils. There are 74 pupils in the Standard Seven class this year and 42 doing Standard Eight.

Both classes are illegal but the authorities have turned a blind eye because there is no other school in the area. But parents have been warned that when the secondary school opens, these classes must be discontinued.

The siting of the new school is, therefore, crucial.

But equally determined is Chief Mphangwa Mthiyane who wants the new school built near his kraal which is about 12 kilometres from Mandlazini, on the other side of the river.

Parents say building of the school there would be unfair to the community.

According to chairman of the Mandlazini Combined School Parents' Committee, Nicholas Mthiyane, a relative of the chief, his school serves more pupils than any of the other three primary schools in the area —



It's four-to-a-desk at the Mandlazini Combined Primary School. The school claims to have the highest pupil enrolment in the area

there are 1306 pupils in the primary school classes.

He also maintains that the Mandlazini school has a higher pass rate than the others — in 1980 61 pupils out of a class of 73 passed a public Standard Five examination and in Standard Six 52 out of 58 pupils passed.

"These figures alone show that we need a secondary school of our own, but we are prepared to settle for the modest demand of a centrally situated secondary school," Mr Mthiyane told me.

"The site we prefer has easy access to public transport, but the site preferred by the chief is inconvenient because pupils would have to cross a river which is extremely dangerous when in flood," he said.

In the past pupils walking between Mandlazini and the site where the chief would like the school, have been seriously molested.

"It's a deserted stretch of land which harbours criminals," he said.

He also claims that the Mandlazini area is the most densely populated.

Their representations to the local commissioner and the chief

commissioner for the area have, until now, met with little response.

When the Sunday Tribune phoned the local commissioner, Ben Olivier, he referred us to the Liaison Officer in the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria.

We were told by Japie Jonker that senior officials from the Department would be visiting the area this week for "discussions with the chief, the local commissioner and other interested parties" about the school. Further than that he would make no comment.

Chief Mthiyane, however, is convinced he will have the final say.

"The place is mine and I treat it as I like it," he told me through an interpreter. "I tell the Commissioner that in this place I want this and in this place I want this. So there is nobody who is permitted to say anything against me because I am in charge of the whole place."

He claims he was responsible for the building of all four primary schools in the area.

southern Africa and asked for their help.

"I also sent telegrams to President Nyerere and to Mr Maseko, leader of the official party in Tanzania, but received no reply.

"I understand my nephew was arrested at the insistence of the Tanzanian Home Affairs Minister."

According to the letter Chief Buthelezi received, it was on June 14 that Vusumuzi was transferred under guard from on a Zambian Airways flight from Dar-es-Salaam to Lusaka.

The writer said Vusumuzi had complained that he was suffering from peptic ulcers and had pains in his spine from having slept naked on the concrete floor of a police cell the previous night.

Later members of the ANC had fetched him and bundled him on to the plane to Zambia.

The letter said: "He (Vusumuzi) said he feared the ANC would either kill him or imprison him. He asked me to communicate this to you."

Chief Buthelezi said: "I am sure that the ANC would not like anyone who has been though what Vusumuzi has to be free to talk about it."

"If he dies in their hands there will be serious consequences."

then divide the crop equally amongst themselves. The garden in fact is covered in shoulder-high khaki-bos and it is obvious that very little labour goes into it. I was very surprised to learn at a meeting that the crop sales had not nearly covered the cost of the seed for 2 years, and in spite of this people (some very poor) were prepared to put money in for seed again. For example in 1977 fourteen members paid R2,30 each towards the cost of potato seed. The total crop from this was sold for only R10,00. There was a loss of R22,20. This year members plan to use the R10,00 from the sale of the potatoes and R1,00 from each member to buy seed again.

3. Marketing has not been an issue because of low production.

4.2.4 ABALIMI

1.. This garden is outstanding in that there are 79 members expanding. It has grown steadily since started in 197 Double the initial area planted has been opened up for is called "Zenzele" but there is no Zenzele organisatic started by the local extension officer who has worked headman. There is a favourable environment for proje Abalimi because the headman is very committed to them making a special effort for years

While there are people who are selling a considerable amount, up to R200 per year, the majority of people only use the plots in summer and produce mainly for home consumption with some sale of assorted vegetables in summer. (Those earning over R10 a year generally concentrate on some cash crops e.g. tomatoes and potatoes as well as their mixed vegetables for home consumption).

2. Organisation: The vegetable plots are individually worked - members who work hard and produce well are allocated more plots - the number of plots per member vary from one to eleven.

3. Marketing: Because Abalimi is so productive and large, one can assess the marketing problems existing here and so attempt to predict problems which would arise if the other, smaller gardens expanded to a similar size.

4.2.5 IPOTI GARDEN

1. This garden was actually started in July 1977 although the land was fenced and allocated years earlier. The garden was started by a re-vitalised Zenzele which was motivated by a clinic sister as part of her attempts to help very poor people get some sort of income. Ipoti has an exceptionally high proportion of "home" gardens (60% of houses have gardens). Many of the people have worked on white farms and the local Zenzele stress the nutritional benefits of growing vegetables. Most members of the communal garden have home gardens - they say that the home gardens produce for home consumption and the communal garden is for selling. In this area the very poorest people are joining. All the plots have been allocated and since members are still joining the garden will have to be extended.

THE Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, said last night a wide variety of sophisticated weapons were now being used in faction fighting in Natal and KwaZulu.

Speaking on the Springbok Radio programme "Top Level", he disclosed that some clan fighters had been found in possession of Czechoslovakian weapons.

Chief Buthelezi said possession of moderns arms had apparently become a "cultural thing" among the feuding groups. If you were "a real man", you had to get a gun.

A police spokesman who appeared on the programme, Colonel Gert Bruwer, confirmed that the days of impis armed with only assegais and other traditional weapons were fading.

Traditional weapons were still used, but firearms -- factory-produced and homemade -- were invariably used as well.

A survey showed 165 men, women and children had been killed in clashes connected with tribal feuding in the past year, and nearly 800 huts had been burned down, Col Bruwer said.

- Sapa.

See Page 4

Feud fighters take to the gun

RDM 29/6/81

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after independence N.M. and other Zenzele women decided to form a Idolophu branch so that they could arrange receptions to welcome all the new Black officials who were replacing the whites. They applied for a site for a communal garden for this branch and were allocated half of the one field which is in town and on the banks of the Sterkspruit River. A pump is provided and worked by the agricultural department, who use the other half of the garden as a demonstration plot. The field was ploughed in September 1977 and instead of the 22 members which had been mentioned by the Zenzele members there were only four. There are six members now, all of whom are professional people or wives of the top officials in Umhlab. Some plots have been re-allocated from original members who never used them.

Because nobody worked their plots in September 1977 N.M. bought seed and hired labourers and used them. Now however 2 members are using their's individually and 3 others have combined into a group which divides costs and profits.

Misinga's Staff Cauldron of Violence

RDN 107

NATAL

NEWCASTLE

WYREID

DUNDEE

LADYSMITH

WOMENSA

RESCOURT

GREYTOWN

Jobskop, centre of some of the worst fighting in KwaZulu's simmering feud.

Graph: DALE INYINI

Map showing the KwaZulu region with various towns and the location of Jobskop.

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ACITIZEN Force soldiers, Mr. Johan Friedrich Verwey, 30, goes on trial in Masinga today on more than 20 charges related to faction fighting in the Masinga district of KwaZulu, including 14 murders.

from an incident in June 1979 when Mr Verwey was allegedly paid by the Ciskei clan to shoot members of the Zwane clan. The trial takes place against a background of decades of violence in Masinga. Ciskei FREMONG of the South African Bureau of Information what is probably the most serious — and most misunderstood — problem of lawlessness facing South Africa.

TO GOVERN the situation in Masinga to South is the aim of the Masinga more than 100 years ago. It is not however — there are many startling similarities.

Although the problems of Masinga are rooted in land shortages and can be linked directly to apartheid and the homeland policy, the crisis has struck all one of hardship and homelessness for which there seems to be no immediate solution.

It is a complex situation, misunderstood and misrepresented by most South Africans — and it is getting worse by the day.

Even police have admitted that they are having difficulty containing the problem because of the various and inaccessibility of the area and the general attitude of the people.

It is too simple to describe the general Masinga as "fundamentally" leading between Ciskei and KwaZulu — it goes much deeper.

More than 800 people have been killed in the past four years in clashes between Masinga clans, or in other areas of the Masinga and in urban centres around the country.

As early as the turn of the century the Masinga district was overcrowded, but still the authorities forced people off "white" land and into the area.

This practice has continued, and today Masinga is a vastly over-populated, degraded area in which cattle and people die in great numbers and where lands close but decay will grow.

As more people were crammed into a relatively small area of land, local crops, faced with land allocation problems, used location leading to crop boundary disputes, in an attempt to maintain their remaining piece of land — their ability to provide food for their people.

The problem was compounded by the inability of migrant workers to obtain freehold land rights in urban centres where they worked, and it became essential that they maintained their rural subsistence bases — even if it meant killing their neighbours to do so.

This situation has been aggravated by two factors that have become as central to the problem as land — decay and gun — and these have inevitably attracted white interest.

Decay is relatively easy to grow in sheltered regions and on shady river banks and the harvest is good, despite concerted police efforts to stamp it out. It has a high value in the urban centres and has become a valuable "cash crop" in an area where fresh harvests normally fail to yield enough food for more than a couple of months.

The illegal decay trade spawns problems that are associated with drug trafficking all over the world — keeping some urban violence.

It is within this environment that communities with the old Masinga can be drawn.

The Masinga existed for hundreds of years in a remote, isolated area. It contained lands of rubber in forest, commercial centres, operating in different territories and urban areas for spheres of influence.

It had a complex, unbroken system of justice based on a code of custom which under no circumstances allowed recourse to legal authorities.

The Masinga was a complex system of justice based on a code of custom which under no circumstances allowed recourse to legal authorities.

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It further here. One may see the issue of lack of resources, a full-time worker is generally necessary to get a project organised and begun. It is rare that an ordinary working (though not necessarily in the sense of employed) person has available the amount of time necessary, even if he/she is very committed.

Furthermore, where the project area is very big, the co-ordinator needs transport to advertise, visit all the committee members, etc. Lack of transport is often a crucial factor in inhibiting meetings.

(Types of initiator are discussed in an appendix, as this information might be useful for people actually involved in projects.)

II. Social Control. (Small Face-to-Face work group is basic accounting unit.)

To some extent one gets back here to the issue of small producer groups often functioning more successfully than larger com-

garden be divided into plots, the other half remain communal. They said that this was because lack of water forced them to grow dryland crops on at least half the garden as it was always easier to cultivate these as a group. Concerning the scale of the project, where the people involved cover a very large area, as is often the case with "community projects" purely physical problems of meeting are important. Often at the very distantly spaced meetings which do take place, people are out of touch with the issues that have been occurring and thus little can be discussed and the project can hardly be developed.

14. POWER STRUGGLES.

A very important variable influencing the development of projects, is that of personal and group power struggles. To some extent these do not affect producer groups as much as community projects, but in most, if not all, initiated projects, they play

including sophisticated service rifles, are known to be in operation in Masinga.

"air squads" whose weapons are for hire, are highly active in the district and have largely taken over the function of the old-style clashes — which involved many more men, but resulted in far fewer casualties.

The assassins are ruthless professionals, whether operating in remote rural valleys or at Soweto hostels. Killings are seldom solved. The "code of silence" is supreme.

Attempts by the KwaZulu leader Chief Gasha Duthatho to settle disputes by bringing together warring chiefs to agree on peace pacts, have proved largely ineffective. The problems are too complex for mere declarations of good intent.

It is clear the crisis cannot be solved overnight. A concerted effort including land redistribution, provision of an infrastructure, agricultural development projects and the introduction of education facilities, may contribute to the eradication of ingrained lawlessness.

But the situation is desperate. It is obvious that immediate action is vital if Masinga is to be saved from slipping further into an horrific vortex of unending violence.

Map showing the KwaZulu region with various towns and the location of Jobskop.

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EX-Parabat 14 murders

Own Correspondent
MARITZBURG. — Bodies of victims killed in a pitched battle between two tribes in the Mzinga area had been mutilated, decapitated and in one case scalped, a mission hospital doctor said in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr Johan Friederich Verster, 29, of Dundee, a former Defence Force parabat officer, has pleaded not guilty to 26 charges, including 14 of murder, two counts of fraud, two under the Terrorism Act

and others of conspiracy to commit murder and dealing in weapons and ammunition illegally.

Giving evidence yesterday, Dr John McCutcheon, of the Church of Scotland Hospital, Tugela Ferry, said he had rarely seen dismemberment of faction fight victims during his four years in the area.

However, he had been informed that the mutilation of bodies in a battle which took place on June 4, 1979 had been "ritual".

Describing post mortems he had performed on 19 victims, he said most of the men from the warring Zwane and Sithohle factions had died of multiple injuries which included wounds from knives, assegais, axes, pangas and bullets.

In some of the cases, victims had been decapitated and their hands and feet had been cut off, he said.

One man had been stabbed 42 times and then been hit scalped. Another had been hit by shotgun pellets and then had his head, hands, feet and genitals amputated.

Another witness, Detective Constable Godfrey Ntshiza, told Mr Justice Page that the fighting between the two tribes living in an area near the Sunday's River had started because of a land dispute.

During 1979 — when Mr Verster is alleged to have killed 14 men in a single battle while acting as a mercenary for the Sithohles — a stable Ntshiza said he had investigated 15 murder cases

Verster participated, 22 men had died, he said.

During the fights cattle were stolen and huts burned. Earlier this year a policeman had been shot while investigating a stock theft.

Opening the case against Mr Verster, Mr Gideon Schultema said the State would lead evidence that Mr Verster, a Citizen Force parabat troop lieutenant, had conspired with three other members of the Third Parabat Battalion, Bloedfontein, to murder 14 men.

charges

Table (4.5)

Year	Day Hospitals
1970	0,98
1971	1,25
1972	1,94
1973	2,39
1974	2,40
1975	2,77
1976	3,15
1977	3,40

AVERAGE

tein, a former policeman and members of the Sithohle clan while taking part in "faction fights" during 1979.

Mr Verster had also "fired in" guns for the Zwane tribe and repaired their firearms, he said.

He had also swapped seven R1 automatic rifle magazines for other ammunition, and illegally possessed a 9mm pistol, Mr Schultema claimed.

It is also alleged that Mr Verster took part in a pitched battle fought in the Joboskop

area near Ladysmith and fired on members of the Zwane faction on June 4, 1979, while employed by the Sithohles, killing several men.

At least 22 men died in the battle and 68 were killed in clashes between the two tribes during 1979, Mr Schultema said.

Mr Jan Combrink, for Verster, said the defence would be disputing all the details in the 15-page indictment before the court.

The trial continues today.



Mr Johan Verster, centre, discusses the hearing with his advocate, Mr Eugene van Zuydam, right, and his attorney, Mr Wally Topham, left, yesterday outside the Maritzburg Supreme Court, where he is charged with 14 murders.

50-100	1,00
100-200	4,00
200 +	8,00

Notes:

1. Social pensioners are exempt from payment. Sex include: old age pensioners, out-of-pocket patients; those receiving: family allowance; maintenance grants; disability grants.
2. Patients with monthly incomes in excess of R240 at Provincial Hospitals except in the case of treatment required can only be obtained at a Provincial Hospital.
3. Patients on any form of medical insurance are at Provincial Hospitals.

Note: Average cost per outpatient attendance = 1/3 average cost per inpatient day for all except Day Hospitals.

For Day Hospitals: Average cost per outpatient attendance = Net expenditure / Number of outpatient attendances

Sources: Day Hospitals: DHJ Head Office Records.
 Others: As for Table 4.4

Soldiers 'in Zulu quest for loot'

NY 30/6/81

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Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A DEFENCE Force officer, accused of murdering 14 tribesmen while acting as a mercenary in the strife-torn Msinga area, had conspired with three paratroopers and an ex-police officer to commit the crimes, the Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, heard yesterday.

Opening the case against Mr Johan Friederich Verster, 29, of Dundee, Mr Gideon Schultema said the State would lead evidence that Mr Verster, a Citizen Force paratroop lieutenant, had conspired with three other members of the 3rd Parachute Battalion, Bloemfontein, a former policeman and members of the Sithole clan while taking part in 'faction fights' during 1979.

The highly-built Mr Verster, 29, was charged with 14 of murder, two of assault, two under the Terrorism Act and others of conspiracy to commit murder and dealing in weapons and ammunition illegally, had also 'fired in

year. Mr Schultema said. Some of the charges against Mr Verster had been investigated only this year, and he had never been arrested. Bodies of victims killed in a pitched battle had been mutilated, decapitated and in one case scalped, Dr John McCutcheon of the Church of Scotland Hospital, Tugela Ferry, said in evidence.

He had rarely seen dismemberment of faction fight victims during his four years in the area, he told the court.

Postmortems However, he had been informed that the mutilation of bodies in a battle which took place on June 4, 1979, had been 'ritual'. He was describing postmortems he had per-

AVI.
who di-

guilty to 26 charges including 14 of murder, two of assault, two under the Terrorism Act and others of conspiracy to commit murder and dealing in weapons and ammunition illegally, had also 'fired in' guns for the Zwane tribe and repaired their firearms, the prosecutor said.

Mr Verster also swapped seven R-1 automatic rifle magazines for other ammunition and illegally possessed a 9 mm pistol, Mr Schultema claimed.

It is alleged Mr Verster took part in a pitched battle in the Jobskop area near Ladysmith and fired on members of the Zwane faction on June 4, 1979, while employed by the Sitholes, killing several men.

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Postmortems

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He was describing postmortems he had performed on 19 victims.

Most of the men from the warring Zwane and Sithole factions had died of multiple injuries which included wounds from knives, assegais, axes, pangas and bullets, he said.

In some of the cases, victims had been decapitated and their hands and feet had been cut off, he said.

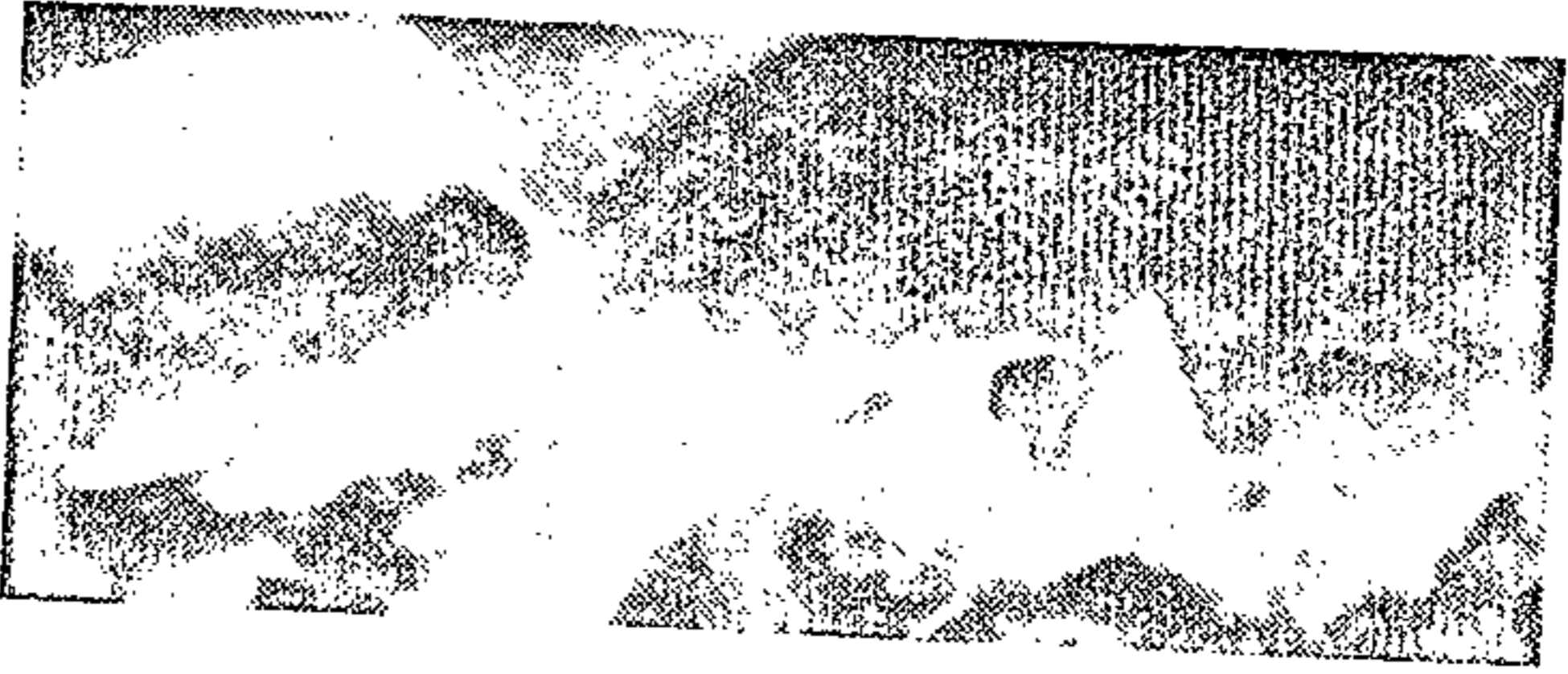
One man had been stabbed 42 times and had then been scalped, Dr McCutcheon said.

Another had been hit by shotgun pellets and had had his head, hands, feet and genitals amputated. The fighting between the

The trial, being heard by Mr Justice Page and two assessors, continues today.

Faction fight victims mutilated, court is told

Star 3/24/81



Mr Johann Friedrich Verster (30) . . . charged with 14 murders.

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — The medical superintendent at the Church of Scotland Hospital at Tugela Perry told the Maritzburg Supreme Court yesterday of mutilations to the bodies of Masinga warriors who were killed in a Sithole-Zwane faction fight on June 4, 1979.

He was giving evidence at the trial of Mr Johann Friedrich Verster (30) who is charged with 14 counts of murder and 12 other counts of conspiracy,

fraud and illegal dealing in firearms and ammunition — all connected with faction fighting in Masinga during 1979.

Mr Verster, a Citizen Force paratroop officer, has pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

The State alleges that Mr Verster conspired with certain other members of his battalion, a former policeman, and members of the Sithole clan while taking part in the 1979 faction fights.

Mr Verster is also accused of the murder of 14 clansmen, whom he allegedly fired on from a distance and a safe position near Jobstop.

Dr J F McCutcheon, the medical superintendent, said he performed post-mortem examinations on the bodies of 22 victims of a Sithole-Zwane clash.

Pieces of "dum-dum" bullet wound exits, he said, which had massive bullet "round exits," he said. Many of the bodies had been hacked apart and scalped. Others had

been decapitated and portions of the brain and skull removed. The genitals of bodies had been cut out.

Dr McCutcheon said he had performed many post-mortem examinations since he came to the hospital in January 1977.

He said the mutilations appeared to peak during the Sithole/Zwane fighting in 1979.

Detective-constable Godfrey Ntshiza, of Pomcroy Police Station in Masinga, said in evidence that he had investigated most of

the Sithole-Zwane clashes since 1975.

During 1979 — a year of unrest between the Sitholes and Zwanes — 68 people were known to have died violently.

He had personally investigated the clash of June 4, 1979, during which 14 Zwanes died.

He said the dispute centred on land, and extreme difficulties were encountered by the South African Police during investigations.

Buthelezi quits the 'constellation' bank

Star
11/7/81
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Chief Gatsha Buthelezi...
"price too high."

By Derrick Thema

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, has withdrawn from the Constellation of States' Regional Development Bank of South Africa - because "the political price is high."

The bank, which is headed by Professor Jan Lombard and is a brain-child of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is to give soft loans to states in southern Africa for development, just as the World Bank does for underdeveloped Third World countries.

"We were first offered full membership as an

area under South African control, but then this was changed to constituent membership because Venda, Transkei and Bophuthatswana were offered full membership," said Chief Buthelezi.

"This compromises us because, if we accepted, it would mean we recognise Venda, Transkei and Bophuthatswana as truly independent countries - which they are not."

He said he doubted that Swaziland and Lesotho would accept membership of the bank.

He thought the Government's priority in setting up the bank would be to give financial aid to areas

under its control.

"Reluctantly we have had to withdraw because the political price is too high to pay."

He said a decision to formally withdraw had been taken last week and a letter had been sent to the bank.

"As long as the apartheid policy is practised, I cannot see ourselves and former protectorates such as Lesotho and Swaziland taking part," said Chief Buthelezi.

Professor Lombard and two senior officials of the Reserve Bank, Dr de Kock and Dr Groenevald, were not available for comment.

General J B M Hertzog Prize

D H Pryce Lewis

For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.
David Haddon Prize

Miss C Tredgold

For the best woman student in third year.
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-
of Architects' Prize
Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Msingga: Mafia-type tragedy born of apartheid

TO COMPARE the situation in Msingga to Sicily in the grip of the Mafia more than 100 years ago is not fanciful — there are many startling similarities.

Although the problems of Msingga are rooted in land shortages and can be linked directly to apartheid and the homelands policy, the crisis has mutated into one of banditry and lawlessness for which there seems no immediate solution.

It is a complex situation, misunderstood and misinterpreted by most South Africans — and it is getting worse by the day. Even the police have admitted that they are having difficulty containing the problem because of the vastness and inaccessibility of the area and the general attitude of the people.

It is too simple to dismiss the fighting in Msingga as "traditional" feuding between Zulu factions: it goes much deeper. More than 800 people have been killed in the past four years in clashes between massed clans, or in swift assassinations in Msingga and in urban centres around the country.

As early as the turn of the century the Msingga district was overcrowded, but still the authorities forced people off "white" land and into the area. This practice has continued, and today Msingga is a vastly over-populated, degraded area in which cattle and people die in great numbers and where little else but daggas will grow.

As more and more people were crammed into a relatively small area of land, local chiefs, faced with land allocation problems, used faction feuding to settle boundary disputes in an attempt to maintain their vanishing power base — their ability to provide land for their people.

The problem was compounded by the inability of migrant workers to obtain freehold land rights in urban centres where they worked, and it became essential that they maintained their rural subsistence bases — even if it meant killing their neighbours to do so.

This situation has been aggravated by two other factors: that have become as central to the problem as land — daggas and guns — and these have inevitably attracted white interest. Daggas is relatively easy to grow in sheltered ravines

and on shady river banks and the harvest is good despite concerted police efforts to stamp it out. It has a high value in the urban centres and has become a valuable "cash crop" in an area where grain harvests usually fail to yield enough food for more than a couple of months.

The illegal daggas trade spawns problems associated with drug trafficking all over

A 30-year-old, highly-trained Citizen Force soldier, Mr Johan Friedrich Verster, has gone on trial in Maritzburg on more than 20 charges related to "faction fighting" in the Msingga district of Kwazulu. These include 14 charges of murder and a charge of illegally dealing in firearms. The trial takes place against a background of decades of violence in Msingga. CHRIS FREIMOND outlines what is probably the most serious — and most misunderstood — problem of lawlessness facing South Africa.

the world: King-pins, syndicates, violence. It is within this environment that similarities with the old Mafia can be drawn. The Mafia existed for hundreds of years in undeveloped, rural Sicily. It comprised bands of robbers in loosely connected "cells" operating in different territories and often rivals for spheres of influence.

It had a complex, unwritten system of justice based on a "code of silence" which, under no circumstances, allowed recourse to legal authorities.

The right to avenge wrongs was reserved for the victims and their families and was carried out swiftly and ruthlessly. The similarities with the Msingga clans are clear. Repressive measures against the Mafia in the 1890s failed to stamp out the organization and only when Mussolini introduced development, including a road network and an education system, was there some progress towards solving the problem. Land reforms after World War II further weakened the Mafia in rural areas on the island.

White involvement in Msingga's problems is not new, according to sources in the area. Guns, easily obtainable by whites, are bought by the clans with the proceeds of daggas sales, or swapped for daggas. Firearms of many descriptions, including sophisticated service rifles, are known to be in circulation in Msingga.

Attempts by the Kwazulu leader, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, to settle disputes by bringing together warring chiefs to agree on peace pacts have proved largely ineffective. The problems are too complex for mere declarations of good intent.

It is clear that the crisis cannot be solved overnight. But the situation is desperate.

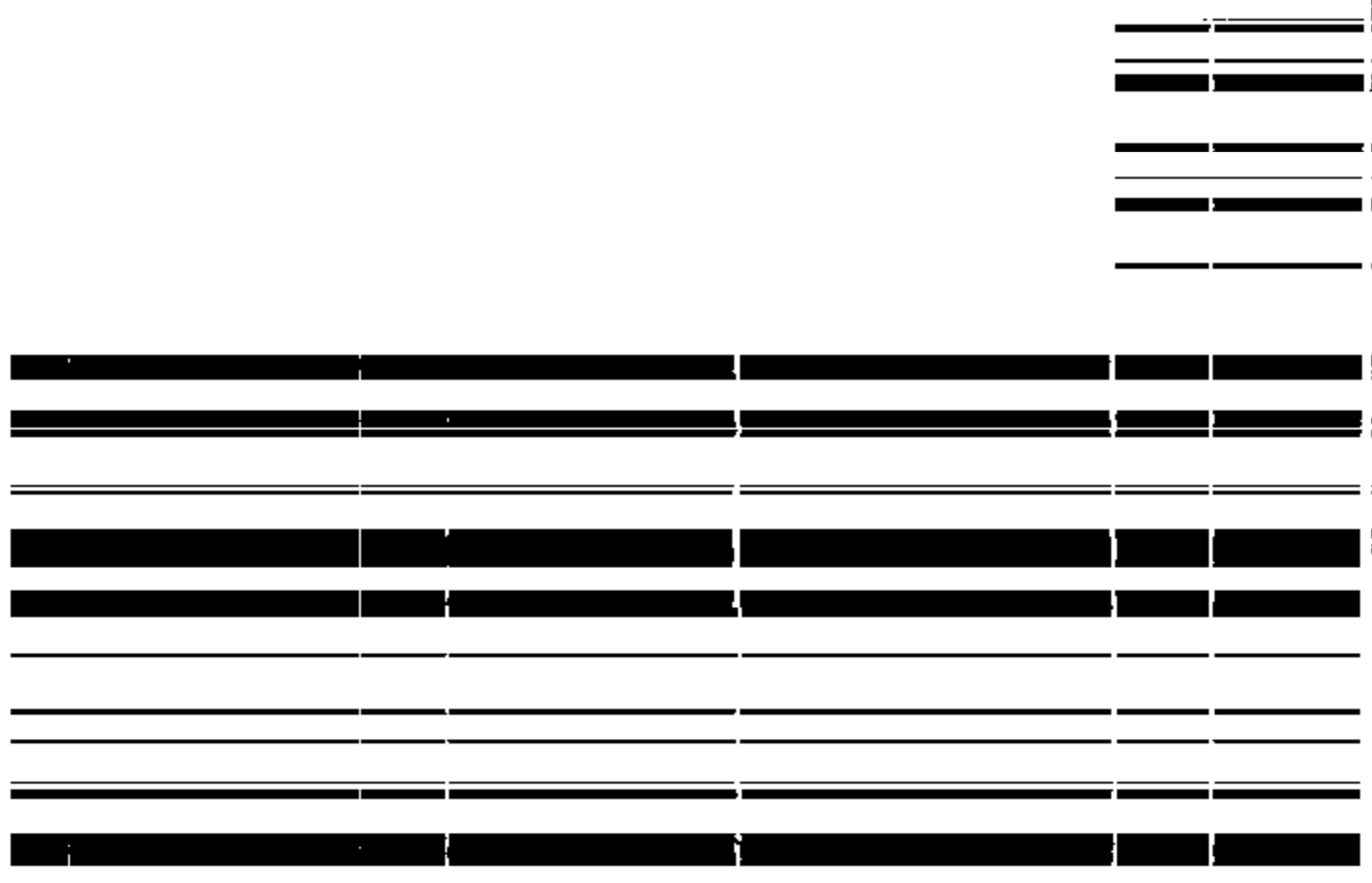
But the situation is desperate.

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But the situation is desperate.

But the situation is desperate.



No

NM 2/7/91

KwaZulu 'totally opposed to bank in present form', says Chief Minister

107

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—KwaZulu has declared total opposition to the Development Bank in its present form in a letter to Prof J A Lombard, the man entrusted by Pretoria with the task of bringing the bank to fruition, KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday.

Announced a year ago, the bank is conceived as a South African equivalent of the World Bank — which provides funds for development of Third World countries — but is closely linked to the proposed Constellation of Southern African States.

Responsibility for the development bank rests with Prof Lombard, who is responsible to the Co-ordinator for Constellation Affairs, Dr Gerhard de Kock, who in turn reports directly to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

In an interview yesterday Chief Buthelezi gave two reasons for KwaZulu's refusal to participate in the bank in its present form:

The close association between the bank and the Constellation of States, which he

saw as an instrument to foster independence on 'black homelands' still averse to the idea, and the offer of 'constituent membership' to KwaZulu as distinct from the 'full membership' offered to the independent territories of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

Chief Buthelezi stressed that he was not objecting to the concept of a development bank to assist South Africa's less developed regions, only to the 'political price' attached to the bank in its present form.

Prof Lombard was not available for comment yesterday, but according to Chief Buthelezi he has tried — unsuccessfully — to persuade the KwaZulu Cabinet that the bank is an a-political project.

As long as Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda are accorded full membership because of their 'independent' status, KwaZulu's participation will mean recognition of their independence, Chief Buthelezi said.

Chief Buthelezi's view of the constellation and development bank is consistent with that of Dr Deon Geldenhuys, of the Institute of International Affairs.

'It is not unlikely that independent former homelands would be particularly insistent on a definite distinction being drawn between them and what they regard as mere parts of the South African State,' Dr Geldenhuys said earlier this year.

'By drawing such a distinction and reserving the full scope of economic benefits for full members of the constellation, South Africa probably hopes that non-independent homelands might be persuaded to accept independence.

'In this sense the constellation is bound to be depicted as a political instrument to promote independence for the African homelands.'

NM 11/7/81 (107) (2/5)

Need for 'improved efficiency' in black rural pension machinery

Mercury Reporter

THE pension scheme or disability grant for blacks living in the rural areas of KwaZulu is 'an important life support system.

This was stated by Miss Liz Clarke, a welfare worker who has had considerable experience in KwaZulu and is a professional officer with the Inkatha Institute, at a lunch hour meeting at the South African Institute of Race Relations in Durban yesterday.

There is a need to improve the efficiency of the

pension machinery in rural areas. It is not adequate to base their welfare structure in the same way as that of the white pensioner living in an urban society because KwaZulu is an impoverished area where their way of life is completely different,' she said.

A n amount of R70 million this year has been set aside for black pensioners, as opposed to last year's figure of R52 million, but, Miss Clarke said, 'if everybody who was eligible for a pension or disability grant re-

ceived it, it would far exceed this amount.'

However, there are three points which pensioners take advantage of, according to Miss Clarke:

① Illness becomes financially rewarding but they fail to persevere with treatment.

② People become dependent on their pensions, removing the incentive to be self-supporting, and

③ Abdication of responsibility. After working for a living they go home to be looked after by their families.

Meeting

will

discuss

drought

in KwaZulu

Mercury Reporter

MORE than R800 000 was given last year to the Red Cross Drought Fund established to meet requests of the drought-stricken in KwaZulu, but support for the fund this year has diminished.

Speaking yesterday, Mr Paddy Kearney, director of Diakonia, said the drought in some parts of KwaZulu was worse this year than last and Mrs Inka Mars, vice-chairman of the Red Cross in Natal, would hold a meeting today.

Mrs Mars will explain how the the money collected last year was distributed and will give details of projects the Red Cross is hoping to support this year, Mr Kearney said.

The meeting, open to the public, will be at 10 a m in the St Anthony's church hall in Centenary Road and will be addressed to Christian ministers and church workers, who initiated the drought-relief fund last year.

NM 2/7/81

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'I was keen to participate in action'

Paraboot's story of 'murder deal'

NM 2/7/81

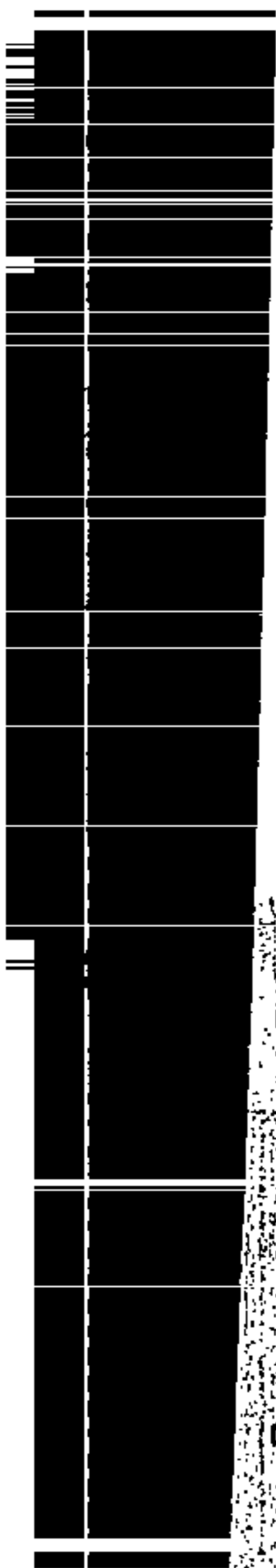
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Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A COMBAT-TESTED paratroop officer agreed to take part in a faction fight for the action even though he was aware that his involvement could lead to the murder of black tribesmen in Natal, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

*Giving evidence before Mr Justice Page, Lt Gareth Jones, 28, described how fellow officer Mr Johan Verster had telephoned him at the headquarters of the 3rd Parachute Battalion and asked if 'I was interested in going on a faction fight'.



He had told Mr Verster, who is accused of murdering 14 tribesmen from the Zwane clan in a single pitched battle on June 4, 1979, that he was interested.

'He said it would be one faction against another, that it would involve long-distance shooting and mentioned that we would be paid by a chief or chiefs,' he said.

'He (Mr Verster) asked if I knew anybody who would be keen to come along, I was interested and said so, because there was action involved,' Lt Jones, now resident in Rondebosch, Cape, said.

Fight invitation

Although he accepted he was 'on the way to commit murder' he was keen to participate.

'Mention the word action to a paratrooper and he will jump at it,' said Lt Jones, who has been in combat on several occasions.

He then spoke to the company sergeant-major, Mervyn Roberts, about the proposed fight, and after a second call from Mr Verster visited Mr Taai Minaar, also a paratroop lieutenant, in an attempt to procure firearms from the Vanguard Security Company, where Mr Minaar worked.

He had also telephoned his commanding officer, Capt Austin Ramsey, in Durban, and invited him to the faction fight.

A date for the weekend of June 23 and June 24 was arranged, but after his visit to Lt Minaar failed to yield results, he called off the operation, Lt Jones said.

Lt Minaar at one stage had been involved with the then Bureau for State Security and had intimated that the Security Branch knew about whites participating in faction fights and had 'frightened him off', Lt Jones said.

Train to Durban

However, he had still caught a train to Durban and had met Capt Ramsey on June 23.

Mr Norman Reeves, also in service with the battalion, had arrived at Capt Ramsey's flat with webbing equipment which infantrymen used to carry ammunition and supplies, he said.

He explained why the operation had to be called off. 'Ramsey and Reeves felt deflated and let down,' by the turn of events, he said.

'A week later I reported for a camp at Tempe, Bloemfontein, where the battalion was training for service in the operational area,' Lt Jones said.

There he met Lt Verster who wanted to know why the men had not turned up for the faction fight.

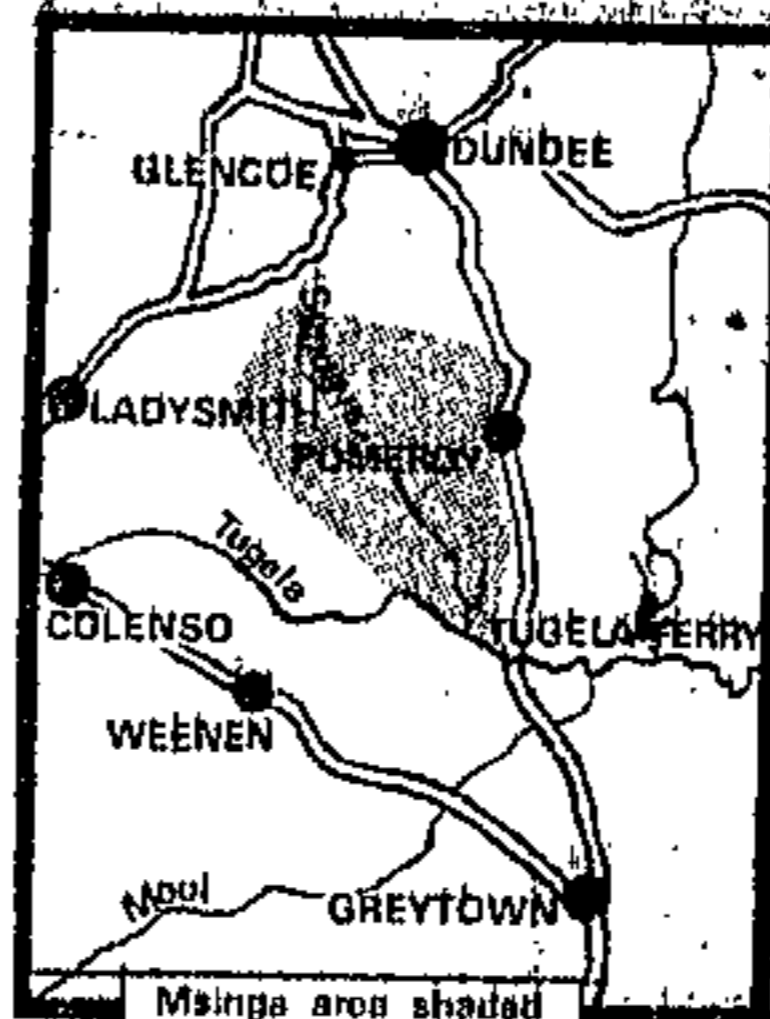
'I told him the security police were on to him. He was shocked to realise it,' Lt Jones said.

The heavily built Mr Verster, who is also accused of contravening the Defence Act, dealing in weapons, conspiracy to commit murder and fraud, displayed no emotion as the testimony unrolled before the Court.

The entire Court, including State witnesses, is to be flown to the scene of the alleged murders in the otherwise inaccessible Sundays River Valley area by Air Force helicopter today.

The inspection-in-loco was ordered by Mr Justice Page after it became apparent that he, the assessors and the defence advocates were having difficulty identifying the exact area where Mr Verster allegedly gunned down 14 members of the Zwane clan while acting as a paid mercenary for the Sithole faction.

The hearing continues today.



THE area the Court will visit today.

KwaZulu drought relief

Mail Africa Bureau

A PROJECT aimed at alleviating the critical water shortage in drought-stricken rural KwaZulu has been launched in the worst hit regions of the homeland.

Initially, 20 boreholes will be sunk in the area north and south of the Umfolozi River.

The project is being financed by the KwaZulu Water Development Fund, launched last year by the South African Sugar Association (Sasa).

The fund's total revenue to date — R75 000 — has gone towards the 20 boreholes.

The fund was established in consultation with the KwaZulu Government following the severe drought in Natal and KwaZulu last year. It relies on donations from the public and the private sector, and appeals have been made for more contributions to keep the project alive.

"A borehole costs approximately R3 500, and the total contribution will be used for the development of water resources. Nothing will be channelled into administrative costs. Sasa has undertaken to bear all the costs," a spokesman said.

The project will be officially handed over to the KwaZulu Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Chief L Dlamini, by the chairman of Sasa, Mr Ian Smeaton, next Thursday.

Last July, when the drought was at its height, Sasa initiated "Operation Water" during which about 1 500 000 litres of water, a day were transported by tanker into KwaZulu.

the end
as shown

student in the
construction.

Prizes
in the
construction.

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For the best student in each of
the courses of Building Economics I,
II and III in the third, fourth &
fifth years respectively.

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

Professional Practice.

For the student obtaining
the highest marks in

Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

For the best all-round student
in any year of study.

Bell-John Prize

PLANNING
REGIONAL
URBAN &

(Continued)

SURVEYING
QUANTITY

Court visits scene of tribal fight

CT 3/7/81

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Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — The stark reality of faction fighting was brought home to court officials and journalists yesterday when they visited the battle-torn Msinga area to find burnt huts and destroyed crops.

Johan Verster, a former Citizen Force paratroop officer, has pleaded not guilty to 14 counts of murder as well as others of conspiracy to commit murder, fraud and illegally dealing in weapons and ammunition.

When an Air Force helicopter dropped in on the remote Jobskop area where Mr Verster is alleged to have killed 14 tribesmen while acting as a mercenary for the Sithole faction against the Zwane tribe, there was no trace of fighting men from either clan.

Warning shouts

That they were there and observing the proceedings with interest became clear when a man reported hearing members of the Sithole clan — apparently hiding in a nearby gorge — shouting warnings to the Zwanes about involving white men in their dispute.

The only signs that the isolated and virtually barren region is subject to outbursts of violence were the many razed huts, destroyed crops and the total absence of cattle near the surviving huts on a slope high above the Sundays River Valley.

The huts, some of them only piles of ashes with hastily abandoned items of cloth-

ing and tribal jewellery scattered on the edges, were the reminders of a recent clash between the two tribes who occupy the region.

An old man, who is alleged to have heard shots on June 4, 1979 when Mr Verster allegedly shot at Zwanes from a nearby hill at long range, was still living in what remained of a wattle-and-daub hut among the ruins of the other kraals.

Son killed

His son, he informed one of the party, had been killed in one of the many clashes to have plagued the area which is completely isolated and is served by a dirt road and two tiny trading stores, one of which stands under the looming bulk of Jobskop.

Court officials and advocates for the defence walked through hip-high grass to reach the hill from where it is alleged Mr Verster fired shots at Zwane tribesmen while being paid an undisclosed amount for his services.

Rock wall

On the hill, the party found a wall constructed of rocks. This overlooked the escarpment several hundred metres below.

The court hearing is to continue in the Maritzburg Supreme Court today.

Counsel for the defence, Mr Jan Combrink, is expected to continue his cross-examination of Lieutenant Gareth Jones who earlier this week described how Mr Verster invited him to participate in a faction fight.



Mr Johan Verster stands at a spot near where the State alleges he hid while shooting at fighting Zwane tribesmen.

State moving 600 to tents, huts in kwaZulu

Star 3/7/81

(102)
(22)

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — A black farming community of about 600 which has been living legally at Kwapitela, near the Lesotho border, for 80 years, is being moved in the middle of winter to tents and tin huts in kwaZulu.

The move began yesterday after Government

trucks arrived to take the inhabitants to Compensation, according to the Maritzburg-based Association for Rural Advancement.

A spokesman said the black freehold farm had been classified as a Government "black spot" and the 67 to 70 households were

being moved. Africa has rejected Government claims that the people moved voluntarily. It said they had agreed to leave because they were scared and felt they had no option in the face of Government intentions.

Student Planners Award
For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

K Strong

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

III: No award

II: A R Low Keen

I: N D G Sessions

LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

P R Swift

The Committee of the Western Cape Chapter of Quantity Surveyors' Prize
For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.

P C Key

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student in any year of study.

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

QUANTITY SURVEYING (Continued)

Inkatha attacks 'strip and search' at OK

By LEN MASEKO

INKATHA has strongly condemned the alleged stripping of two women and a teenage girl last week at the OK Bazaars, Johannesburg.

The movement was reacting to an incident in which the women were allegedly ordered to strip naked and then called "smelling kaffirs" by a shop official who suspected them of shoplifting.

The supermarket has denied the incident saying their policy did not allow any store official to search or insult suspected shoplifters.

Inkatha senior official Mr Gibson Thula said in a statement yesterday: "The

movement strongly condemns the alleged stripping of the women at OK Bazaars as reported this week. Inkatha demands a quick and convincing explanation from the authorities of the supermarket."

Mr Thula warned the supermarket to offer an explanation as soon as possible "otherwise Inkatha will seriously consider placing the supermarket on its agenda for their next Black Alliance meeting".

"It is strange that the very people who describe us as "smelly kaffirs" kiss and lick our coins at the end of a good and busy day," he added.

Court visits scene of tribal fight

Own Correspondent

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When an Air Force helicopter dropped in on the remote Jobstop area where Mr Verster is alleged to have killed 14 tribesmen while acting as a mercenary for the Sithole faction against the Zwane tribe, there was no trace of fighting men from either clan.

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An old man, who is alleged to have heard shots on June 4, 1979 when Mr Verster allegedly shot at Zwanes from a nearby hill at long range, was still living in what remained of a wattle-and daub hut among the ruins of the other kraals.

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His son, he informed one of the party, had been killed in one of the many clashes to have plagued the area which is completely isolated and is served by a dirt road and two tiny trading stores, one of which stands under the looming bulk of Jobstop.

Court officials and advocates for the defence walked through hip-high grass to reach the hill from where it is alleged Mr Verster fired shots at Zwane tribesmen while being paid an undisclosed amount for his services.

Rock wall

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took R6 000
ction campaign'

Red Cross needs R1 m for KwaZulu

NM3/7/87 (107)

drought victims

Mercury Reporter

MORE than R1 000 000 was required to meet requests pouring into Red Cross offices from drought-stricken KwaZulu, Mrs Inka Mars, Red Cross Natal vice-chairman, said yesterday.

She was addressing a group of Christian ministers and church workers at a meeting in St Anthony's Church Hall, Centenary Road, Durban.

Mrs Mars said that last year R800 000 had been given to the Red Cross Drought Fund, established to help those in need in KwaZulu, but donations from the public had diminished this year.

In many parts of KwaZulu now, the drought situation was worse than last year, she said, and over the years the Red Cross had built up an extensive range

of contacts in KwaZulu which kept it informed of the drought situation.

Mr Paddy Kearney, director of Diakonía, said Mrs Mars had told those at the meeting that longer-term solutions were imperative.

It was not enough to hand out food and it was necessary to look into the possibility of collaborating with other organisations to study the drought problem and find solutions which would have a longer-lasting effect.

Mr Kearney said Mrs Mars had expressed an interest in a self-help development programme whereby drought victims would be paid in kind for work they did.

Church ministers and workers at the meeting would make a special appeal to their congregations to help drought victims, Mr Kearney said.

Up and away

NM 3/7/81
271 107
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GOVERNMENT lorries moved into a 'black spot' in 'white' Natal yesterday and began removing a black farming community that settled in the area more than 80 years ago.

The farmers at KwaPitela near the Sani Pass on the Lesotho border are being resettled at Compensation, a camp 70 km away in KwaZulu.

The Government action was an unwelcome end to 21 years of uncertainty for the community. In 1969 officials declared the area — which has been legally owned by the Hlope family since 1900 — a 'black spot', liable for removal.

There were about 630 people living at KwaPitela. It was estimated that nearly half were removed yesterday in 40 Government trucks and two buses. The remaining tenants are expected to be moved today. The landowners and their families — about 30 people — are expected to be resettled later.

Tin huts

At Compensation, the families were given either tents or tin huts erected on small properties. They are expected to build wattle and daub huts as permanent accommodation. There is no land available at the resettlement camp for the community's crops or livestock.

The Pietermaritzburg-based Association For Rural Advancement (Afra) which monitors removals in Natal, sharply attacked yesterday's action.

'Afra condemns utterly the demolition of the agricultural community of KwaPitela and the forced resettlement of its people at Compensation.

'We reject Government claims that the people have

moved because they wanted to — in South Africa black people have neither freedom of movement nor freedom of choice as to where they live.

'The people of KwaPitela have submitted to being moved not because they wanted to, but because they were scared, isolated and felt they had no option in the face of Government intentions and strength,' an Afra spokeswoman said last night.

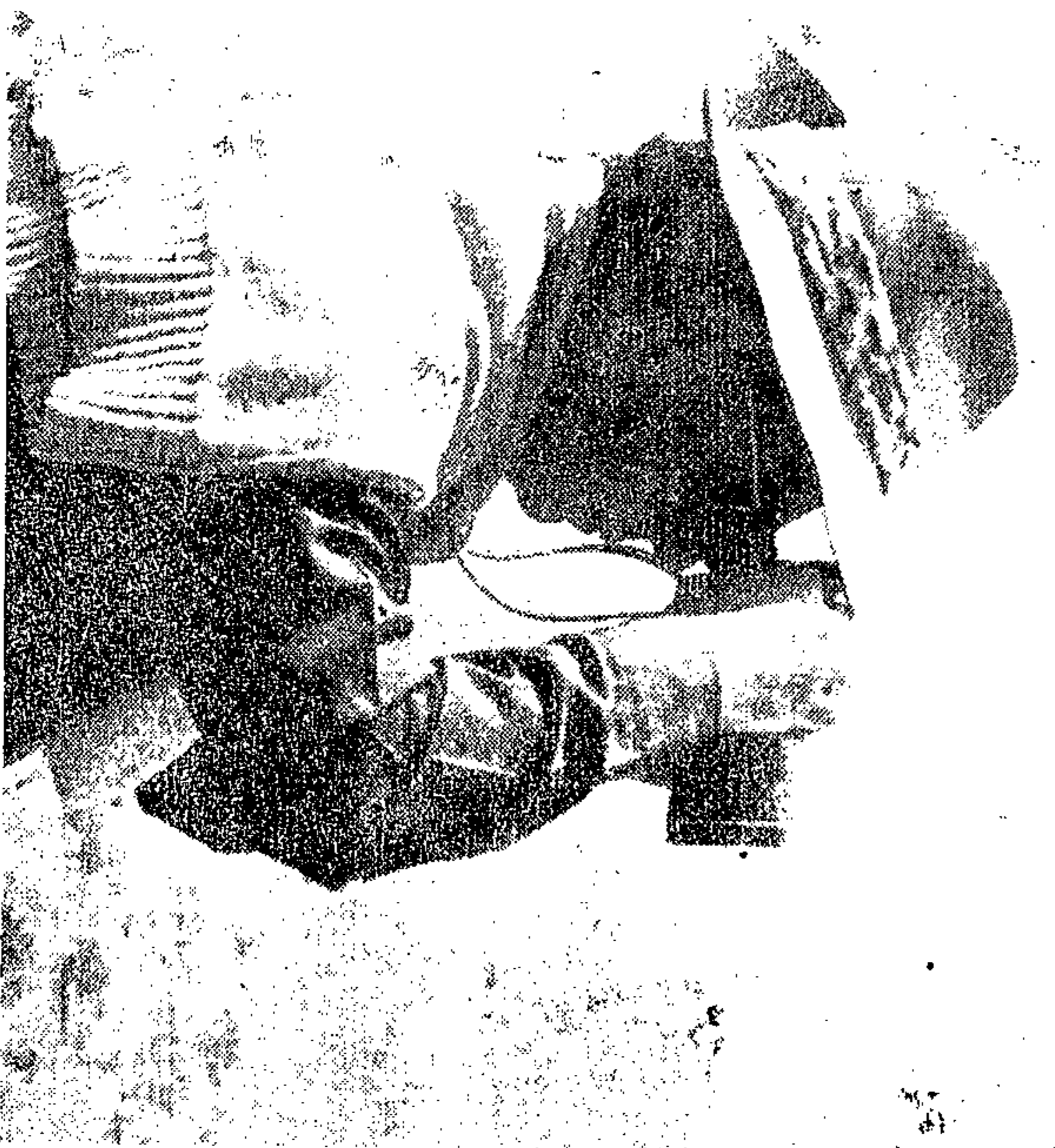
She condemned the 'indifference' of the Government demonstrated by the fact that it had decided to move the people from their permanent homes at KwaPitela to temporary tents and shacks in a rudimentary resettlement camp in mid-winter.

In a recent report on Compensation, Afra said there were about 540 residents who had been removed from a 'black spot' in the Underberg district.

'There are no shops, clinics, churches, community centres or telephones on the site. The nearest shop is a white-owned store about 4 km away. Prices are high — an 80 kg bag of mealie meal costs R20.90. The shop is also the nearest clinic depot. No doctors visit the community,' the report stated.



Court sees ravages of Msinga clashes



Judge at Jobskop

107

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NM 3/7/81

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Page inspects the field where Mr Verster allegedly shot 14 men.

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE stark reality of faction fighting was brought home to court officials and journalists yesterday when they visited the battle-torn Msinga area to find burned huts and destroyed crops.

But when an Air Force helicopter dropped in on the remote Jobskop area where a Citizen Force paratroop officer, Mr Johan Verster, is alleged to have killed 14 tribesmen while acting as a mercenary for the Sithole faction against the Zwane tribe, there was no trace of fighting men from either clan.

That they were there and observing the proceedings with interest became clear when a man reported hearing members of the Sithole clan — apparently hiding in a nearby gorge — shouting warnings to the Zwanes about involving white men in their dispute.

Abandoned

The only signs that the isolated and virtually barren region is subject to outbursts of violence were the many razed huts, destroyed crops and the total absence of cattle near the surviving huts on a slope high above the Sundays River valley.

The huts, some of them only piles of ashes with hastily abandoned items of clothing and tribal jewellery scattered on the edges, were the reminders of a recent clash between the two tribes who occupy the region.

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His son, he told one of the party, had been killed in one of the many clashes to have plagued the area — which is completely

isolated and is served by a dirt road and two tiny trading stores, one of which stands under the looming bulk of Jobskop.

Court officials and lawyers for the accused walked through hip-high, straw-coloured grass to reach the hill where it is alleged Mr Verster had fired shots at Zwane tribesmen while being paid an undisclosed amount for his services.

14 charges

All the party found was a wall constructed of rocks which could have been used as concealment by someone firing on people fighting on the escarpment several hundred metres below.

The court hearing, where Mr Verster is facing 14 murder charges as well as others of conspiracy to commit murder, fraud and illegally dealing in weapons and ammunition, is to continue in the historic College Road Supreme Court today.

The counsel for the defence, Mr Jan Combrink, is expected to continue his cross-examination of Lt Gareth Jones who earlier this week told the Court how Mr Verster had invited him to participate in a faction fight.



THE Super Frelon swoops down in front of Jobskop.



MR Johan Verster stands at a spot near which the State alleges he hid while shooting at Zwane tribesmen fighting on an escarpment below.

Witness tells of plans for faction fight

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — When a paratroop captain discussed a fellow officer's plans to take part in faction fights against black tribesmen, the commanding officer of the unit was present, a judge heard here yesterday.

Giving evidence at the trial of Johan Verster, 28, a Citizen Force lieutenant who is alleged to have killed 14 men in the wild Jobskop area of Msinga, Captain Austin Ramsey of Third Parachute Battalion described how Mr Verster approached him about participating in the battles.

It was just before the Comrades Marathon in May, 1979 that Mr Verster mentioned "going in with the faction fight efforts" in order to assist one clan against another, Captain Ramsey said.

Planned to run

Mr Verster had wanted him to go to Dundee for a fight that was "promising for action". As he planned to run the Comrades on May 31, then go on holiday, he turned down the invitation.

"Mr Verster said he would go on the fight alone, but I should make every effort to see him after the Comrades Marathon to discuss it in greater detail."

The night before the marathon, Captain Ramsey stayed at his parents' Umhlanga

Rocks flat. With him were Mr Norman Reeves, a Third Battalion sergeant-major, and their commanding officer, Commandant Lewis Gerber, who had since left the unit.

Golf course

"I told them of what I and Mr Verster had discussed," Captain Ramsey said.

On June 16, 1979 he went to Dundee at Mr Verster's request to discuss the faction fights and get back a beret at the same time. He found Mr Verster and a Mr James Laurensen waiting for him.

They drove to the Dundee golf course because Mr Verster said they could talk privately there. Mr Laurensen had little to contribute during discussions that followed.

Shortly before Captain Ramsey took the stand in the College Road Supreme Court, Lieutenant Gareth Jones, who gave evidence for the State, approached Mr Verster and extended his hand. A silent Mr Verster shook hands with Lieutenant Jones who then left the room.

Captain Ramsey was the second officer in the battalion, based in Johannesburg, to be warned as an accomplice of Mr Verster since the trial began on Monday.

14 murders

Mr Verster is charged with murdering 14 members of the Zwane tribe while acting as a paid mercenary for the Sithole clan in a battle near Jobskop on June 4, 1979.

He is also charged with conspiracy to commit murder, faction fighting, contravening the Defence Act and Terrorism Act, fraud and dealing in firearms and ammunition.

The trial, presided over by Mr Justice Page, resumes on Monday.

Black farmers shifted in move on 'black spot'

CT 4/7/81 (107)

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Government lorries moved into a "black spot" in "white" Natal this week and began removing a black farming community that settled in the area more than 80 years ago.

The farmers at KwaPitela near the Sani Pass on the Lesotho border are being resettled at Compensation, a camp 70 km away in KwaZulu.

The government action was an unwelcome end to 21 years of uncertainty for the community. In 1969 officials declared the area — which

has been legally owned by the Hlope family since 1900 — a "black spot", liable for removal.

There were about 630 people living at KwaPitela. It was estimated that nearly half were removed this week in 40 government trucks and two buses. The remaining tenants were expected to be moved yesterday. The land owners and their families — about 30 people — are expected to be resettled later.

At Compensation, the families were given either tents or tin huts erected on small properties. They are expected to build wattle and daub huts as permanent accommodation. There is no land available at the resettlement camp for the community's crops or livestock.

Afra

The Maritzburg-based Association For Rural Advancement (Afra) which monitors removals in Natal, sharply attacked the action.

"Afra condemns utterly the demolition of the agricultural community of KwaPitela and the forced resettlement of its people at the closer settlement of Compensation.

"We reject government claims that the people have moved because they wanted to — in South Africa black people have neither freedom of movement nor freedom of choice as to where they live.

"The people of KwaPitela have submitted to being

moved not because they wanted to, but because they were scared, isolated and felt they had no option in the face of government intentions and strength," an Afra spokesman said last night.

'Indifference'

She condemned the "indifference" of the government demonstrated by the fact that it had decided to move the people from their permanent homes at KwaPitela to temporary tents and shacks in a rudimentary resettlement camp in mid-winter.

"KwaPitela is only one of hundreds of black communities that have been uprooted under apartheid in the past 20 years; the government has made it clear that these removals are to continue," she said.

In a recent report on Compensation, Afra said there were about 540 residents who had been removed from a "black spot" in the Underberg district.

"There are no shops, clinics, churches, community centres or telephones on the site. The nearest shop is a white-owned store about 4 km away. Prices are high — an 80 kg bag of mealie meal costs R20,90. The shop is also the nearest clinic depot. No doctors visit the community," the report stated.

Lack of land for ploughing and grazing was the most serious complaint by most residents.

Captain 'talked of fight plan' Court told OC was present

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

WHEN a paratroop captain discussed a fellow officer's plans to take part in faction fights against black tribesmen, the commanding officer of the unit was present, a Judge heard here yesterday.

Giving evidence against Mr Johan Verster, 28, a Citizen Force lieutenant who is alleged to have killed 14 men in the wild Jobskop area of Msinga, Capt Austin Ramsey of the 3rd Parachute Battalion described how Mr Verster had approached him about participating in the battles.

It was just before the Comrades Marathon in May 1979 that Mr Verster had mentioned 'going in with the faction fight efforts' in order to assist one clan against another, Capt Ramsey said.

However, Mr Verster had wanted him to go to Dundee for a fight that was 'promising for action' and as he planned to run the Comrades on May 31, then go on holiday, he turned down the invitation.

'Mr Verster said he would go on the fight alone, but I

should make every effort to see him after the Comrades Marathon to discuss it in greater detail,' Capt Ramsey said.

The night before the marathon, Capt Ramsey had stayed at his parents' Umhlanga Rocks flat. With him were Mr Norman Reeves, a 3rd Battalion Sergeant-Major, and their Commanding Officer, Cndt Lewis Gerber, who had since left the unit.

Discussion

'I told them of what I and Mr Verster had discussed,' he said.

On June 16, 1979, he had gone to Dundee at Mr Verster's request to discuss the faction fights.

When he arrived at the rendezvous, he found Mr Verster and a Mr James Laurensen waiting for him.

They then drove to the Dundee Golfcourse because Mr Verster said they could talk privately there, Capt Ramsey said.

Mr Laurensen had little to contribute during the discussions that followed, he said.

Shortly before Capt

Ramsey took the stand in the College Road Supreme Court, Lt Gareth Jones — who has turned State witness against Mr Verster — approached Mr Verster and extended his hand.

A silent Mr Verster shook hands with Lt Jones who then left the room.

Capt Ramsey was the second officer in the battalion based in Johannesburg to be warned as an accomplice for faction fighting and conspiracy to commit murder since the trial of Mr Verster began on Monday.

Mr Verster is facing charges of murdering 14 members of the Zwane tribe while acting as a paid mercenary for the Sithole clan in a battle near Jobskop on June 4, 1979.

He is also facing charges of conspiracy to commit murder, faction fighting, contravening the Defence Act and Terrorism Act, fraud and dealing in firearms and ammunition.

The hearing, presided over by Mr Justice Page, resumes on Monday.



CAPT Ramsey

Inkatha and Diakonia meet on 'differences'

Mercury Reporter

A MEETING between Inkatha and Diakonia representatives was held at Ulundi yesterday to remove a misunderstanding between them about the 'true' black leaders of South Africa.

Among those at the meeting was Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, the Archbishop Denis Hurley, patron of Diakonia, the Rev Victor Pillay, Diakonia's chairman, and its director, Mr Paddy Kearney.

The meeting was held at the request of Diakonia following statements made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in connection with a letter which appeared in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, a German newspaper.

Chief Buthelezi had, in the assembly, accused some employees of Diakonia of adopting an anti-KwaZulu Government and an anti-Inkatha stance in their activities in Malukazi.

The Diakonia representatives disclaimed responsibility for the letter and said they were surprised by its contents.

Chief Buthelezi said: 'The discussions were frank and open and covered a lot of ground as far as the relationship between Diakonia and Inkatha was concerned.'

● Money for food for the needy: Mrs Lucy Mkhize, one of those who attended the annual Domestic Workers and Employers' Project (DWEP) service in Durban last Sunday, makes her contribution to the SUNDAY TRIBUNE'S Drought Relief appeal for KwaZulu. Receiving the donation is Archbishop Denis Hurley who also led the service. Picture by Omar Badsha.

ONE million rands: that, says Mrs Inka Mars of the Red Cross in Natal, is what is needed to stave off the food/drought crisis in KwaZulu this year.

Mrs Mars, who co-ordinated the immense logistics of the Sunday Tribune/Red Cross appeal for food and funds last year, explained the extent of the problem this year to a group of church leaders in Durban this week.

Addressing a meeting of Diakonia, the inter-denominational church organisation, Mr Mars said in parts of KwaZulu there were still no rains which meant no food and no water.

Last year the Tribune/Red Cross appeal raised relief worth R600 000 and Mrs Mars said that every request for help was met.

This year the fund has been promised R100 000 from the Durban City Council's disaster fund but, although donations from Tribune readers are also coming in at the rate of more than R3 000 a week, the response from public and business

KWAZULU

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generally has not been the same as it was in 1980.

Mrs Mars said although the Red Cross realised that immediate crisis relief was a short-term project and that other schemes would have to be developed for a long-term solution to KwaZulu's recurring droughts, the immediate crisis was too urgent to ignore.

Describing the formidable scale of the problem, and its expense, Mrs Mars said she had discovered that to give each of the 11 000 children in the Tugela Ferry area alone a cup of fortified soup a day would cost R5 000 a month.

At the appeal's outset last year it was made clear by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi



that the relief was not intended for the able bodied but for the old, the sick and the children.

Mrs Mars also described to the Diakonia meeting the apparatus she helped establish last year for distribution of the food. Local authorities, schools, clinics and hospitals were used to identify particularly hard-hit sectors of the community and to bring them relief.

Proof of the ongoing crisis this year, she said, were the letters which continued to arrive pleading for help.

Because funds were not coming in at the same rate as before she was unable to make any aid commitments, Mrs Mars said.

The Most Rev Denis Hurley, Archbishop of Durban, who attended the Diakonia gathering suggested an immediate appeal to member churches and the meeting resolved to take the message to various congregations and other interested groups.

Last Sunday Archbishop Hurley presided at the annual domestic workers day service of the Domestic Workers and Employers' Project (DWEP). The theme of the archbishop's sermon was "Forward Together."

R350 was raised for the drought fund and the cheque was presented by DWEP to the Tribune this week.

Other donations of the week are acknowledged below:

Miss A. B. Johnson	R100.00
Diakonia	R50
Mrs D. Harvey	R10.00
Methodist Church of SA: Christian Citizenship Dept	R1 500.00
Anonymous	R30.00
Mr & Mrs F. Storm	R100.00
Wortmann V.	R30.00
Miss B. Howells	R5.00
Mrs P. L. Young	R15.00
Anonymous	R30.00
Miss C. M. Chapman	R50.00
H. Menck	R10.00
B. Bryers	R100.00
Mr & Mrs Trini Deacon	R20.00
Mogile Chellan	R5.00
"N.H."	R7.00
Mrs E. N. Excell	R25.00
Catholic Womens League (Assumption branch, Congella)	R100.00
M. S. Baillm	R10.00
Mr Galen	R152.00
Commander R. A. Everitt (Osborne Hotel)	R100.00
Wholesale Meats (Pty) Ltd	R200.00
Pensioner M. Story	R10.00
Henry A. Straus	R15.00
Anonymous	R10
Anonymous	R10
J. P. Harris	R10.00
T. E. Craddock Trust	R1 000.00
J. P. Herholdt	R100.00
Domestic Workers Employers Project	R350.00
Total	R4 154.00

War-hero's invitation to murder

Sunday Times Reporter

HE'S a decorated war hero, an officer in a crack parachute regiment and top-rate sportsman — one of the most debonair personalities in the Natal midlands community of Dundee.

But this week Johann Friedrich "Ricky" Verster, 28, Maritzburg Supreme Court charged with 14 murders — and participating in terrorist activities.

Mr Verster, an employee of the Drakensberg Administration Board, is alleged to have joined in a bloody war between two rival Zulu factions in the remote Misinga district of Natal.

According to the State he was paid by the Sihole clan to shoot and kill members of the Zwane clan in a sniping operation on June 4 1979 at the height of ruthless fighting between the two groups over grazing land for cattle.

Giving evidence against him were two parabat colleagues, themselves tough war-hardened veterans.

Mr Verster pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Page to the murder counts and to taking part in terrorist activities, fraud, faction-fighting, illegal possession of firearms, conspiracy to commit murder and conspiracy to deal in weapons without a licence.

As the macabre picture of the fighting unfolded, Dr J P McCutcheon, medical superintendent at the Church of Scotland hospital at Tugela Ferry, told the court after the battle he had examined 22 bodies — some of which had been scalped, dismembered and decapitated.

Fourteen of those killed were members of the Zwane faction, while eight had been members of the Sihole clan.

A hushed courtroom heard that during 1979 Mr Verster was a lieutenant in a citizen force parachute battalion at Bloemfontein.

According to a fellow-officer,

Mr Ricky Verster

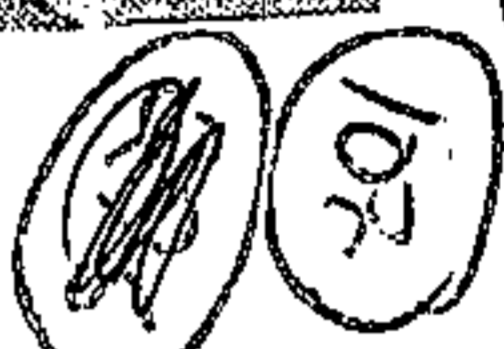
ties, fraud, faction-fighting, illegal possession of firearms, conspiracy to commit murder and conspiracy to deal in weapons without a licence.

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According to a fellow-officer,



Lieutenant Gareth Jones — who was warned that he could be charged as a co-conspirator — Mr Verster tried to enlist the aid of four parabats to join the faction fight.

Lt Jones said he had been interested in accepting Mr Verster's offer because of the possibility of seeing action.

In view of this he had attempted to acquire a sniper's rifle.

However, a fellow parabat, Mr Tsai Minnar — from whom he had tried to get the rifle — warned him off.

□ □ □

Mr Minnar told me that the Security Branch was onto Verster.

"I was advised to stay out because they had it all sown up," Lt Jones said.

Later he went to Durban where he met his senior officer, Captain Austin Ramsay, and another parabat, Sergeant Major Montague "Norman" Reeves, to discuss Mr Verster's proposal.

Lt Jones said the two men appeared "deflated" when he told them to "laugh off" the operation because of Mr Minnar's warning.



Lt Gareth Jones

Sgt Maj Reeves, who stood unsuccessfully as the National Party's Parliamentary candidate in Amanzimtoti in the general election, is the owner of the pro-Government Natal Picorial group of newspapers.

He saw active service in Angola with Mr Verster, and is scheduled to be called as a State witness in the trial.

Capt Ramsay, who was warned in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act before giving evidence, told the court he had discussed faction-fighting with his battalion commander, Commandant Louis Gerber, and Sgt Maj Reeves after an invitation from Mr Verster to meet him at Dundee to plan an operation.

However, he was preparing to run in the Comrades Marathon and could not keep the

appointment.

Then, two weeks later, Capt Ramsay said, he met Mr Verster at the Dundee Golf Club, where, together with a third man, Mr Allen James Laursen, they discussed the faction-fighting.

The conversation took place on the clubhouse balcony.

Earlier, the court held an inspection at the battlefield. Mr Justice Page was shown the hillock from which it is alleged Mr Verster fired.

□ □ □

The spot where a number of mutilated bodies were found was pointed out by Detective Godfrey Ntshiza.

During the inspection Mr Verster was relaxed and cheerful.

On the return flight he dozed between two Pressmen, seemingly unperturbed by the day's proceedings.

The strongest emotion he showed in court was when Lt Jones shook hands after completing his evidence.

Mr Verster shook his head briefly, then hunched over in the dock, deep in thought.

Further allegations against him are that during 1979 he

possessed a 9mm Star pistol and that he provided an unknown man with the pistol, which was not licensed.

He also provided a fellow employee of the Drakensberg Administration Board, Mr David Muir, with seven R1 magazines.

Mr Muir had, in turn, provided Mr Verster with a number of 303 bullets in a transaction that was not reported to a higher ranking officer.

The State alleged that the bullets were for use in faction fights or unlawful armed attack.

Mr Verster was also accused of being in unlawful possession of a weapon which could fire the bullets.

Two other counts relate to Mr Verster acquiring weapons for the Sihole clan.

The State further alleged that during June 1979, Mr Wilnot Ngcoobo lent Mr Verster R30 in the belief that he would obtain a pistol.

Mr Verster is alleged not to have provided the weapon, and never had any intention of doing so.

Mr Verster is on R50 bail.

The trial proceeds tomorrow.

...ationally to change mood as well as to heal a cough, or colic, or treat the meat of an animal that had died of anthrax before eating it. The medicine I thought might be sought after was one used in Tanzanian to make a bride "patient and polite" with her in-laws.

Respect for the knowledge of traditional doctors, such as that shown by the work of the Institute of Medical Research, is not wholly new. In 1857, the first Superintendent of the Grey Hospital in King William's Town, Dr Fitzgerald, invited into the hospital and took round the wards those whom he referred to as "colleagues", that is local diviners and herbalists. He



LEFT: Lt Gareth Jones, a fellow officer of the accused told the court Mr Verster had told him he would need his own weapon. He said Mr Verster had phoned him earlier to ask him if he wanted to participate in a faction fight.



RIGHT: Captain Austin Ramsay, a company commander in the 3rd Parachute Battalion who said he was asked by Mr Verster to help him in a faction fight.

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Zwane tribe induna Mr Mbulaleni Mbatha shows Mr Justice Page and members of the prosecution team the hillock from which he heard shots being fired on the day of the faction fight in June 1979



Mr Johann Verster, outside the Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg where he is facing 26 charges, including 14 counts of murder and offences under the Terrorism Act. In the background are some of the witnesses who will testify in the case.

COMMONSPINRACY

Court hears how Parabat officers made plans to become involved in the Zulu faction fighting

Chopper takes court, Press to strife-torn area

A CONSPIRACY by officers of one of the country's highly regarded Defence Force units to take part in faction fights because of the action it would involve was revealed in evidence in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court this week.

At the trial of Johann Friedrich Verster, 28, a second lieutenant in the 3rd Parachute Battalion, two of his fellow officers testified as State witnesses about their plans to take part in a faction fight.

In their evidence they mentioned a number of officers in the battalion who were interested in being involved in a faction fight.

THE SAAR Super Frelon helicopter lifted off from Oribi Airport in Pietermaritzburg and headed for the trouble-torn hills around Jobshop in the Msinga area.

Among the court officials and Pressmen on board the camouflaged helicopter was one passenger who felt at home in the air. As a second lieutenant in the 3rd Parachute Battalion with a combat record, Johann Friedrich Verster must have flown on many

helicopter. But his mission to the battlefield at Jobshop this week was not as a paratrooper but as a man accused of being a hired killer.

Mr Verster is charged with the murder of 14 Zwane tribesmen during a faction fight in June 1979. The State alleges he fired at the Zwane impi from a long range and at a safe distance.

It is alleged that he was paid by the Sithole faction to take part in the battle.

Mr Verster also faces 12 other charges including two under the Terrorism Act, one of faction fighting and three of fraud. The other charges relate to conspiracy and incitement to commit murder, conspiracy and incitement to dealing in firearms and being in possession of firearms without a licence.

The court was taken for an inspection in loco this week by Air Force helicopter. The helicopter landed in the area which has been

ravaged by faction fighting during the past two years. Huts were burned on both the Zwane and Sithole side of the boundary between land occupied by the two tribes.

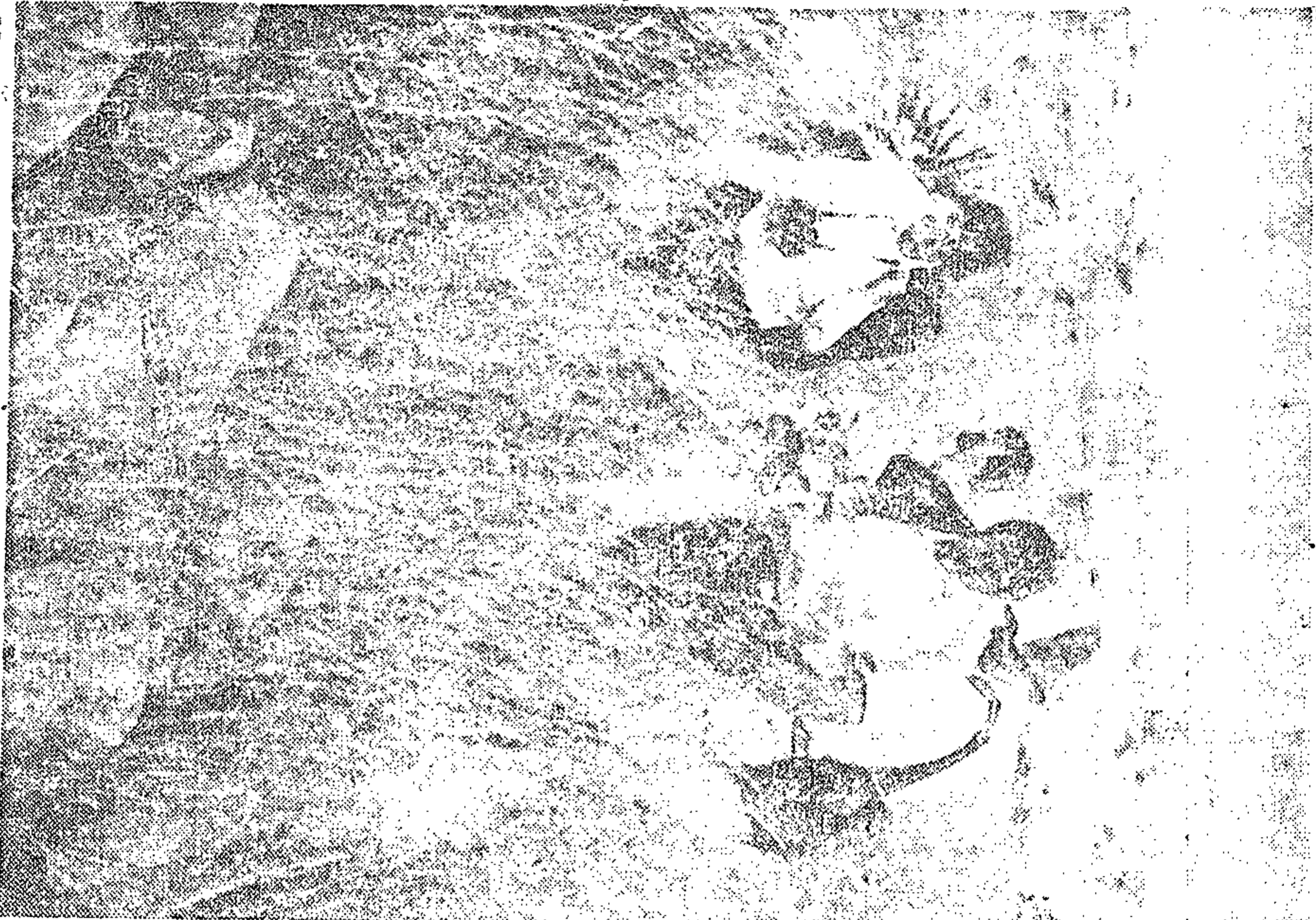
They also saw where Nomizi Zwane says she stood when she heard the shouting up on the hill when she had walked down a path to the scene of the battle in search of her son.

The judge, two assessors, members of the prosecution and the

defence teams. Pressmen and the accused walked to the top of the knoll from which the firing was reported to have come during the faction fight.

The court in transit inspected a stone wall in the shape of semi circle from which Mr Verster is alleged to have fired on the Zwane impi on ground lower down.

Mr Verster stared at the roughly placed rocks and stones without showing any signs of emotion.



Mr Verster and his defence team inspect the site from where the Parabat lieutenant is alleged to have fired at a Zwane impi below

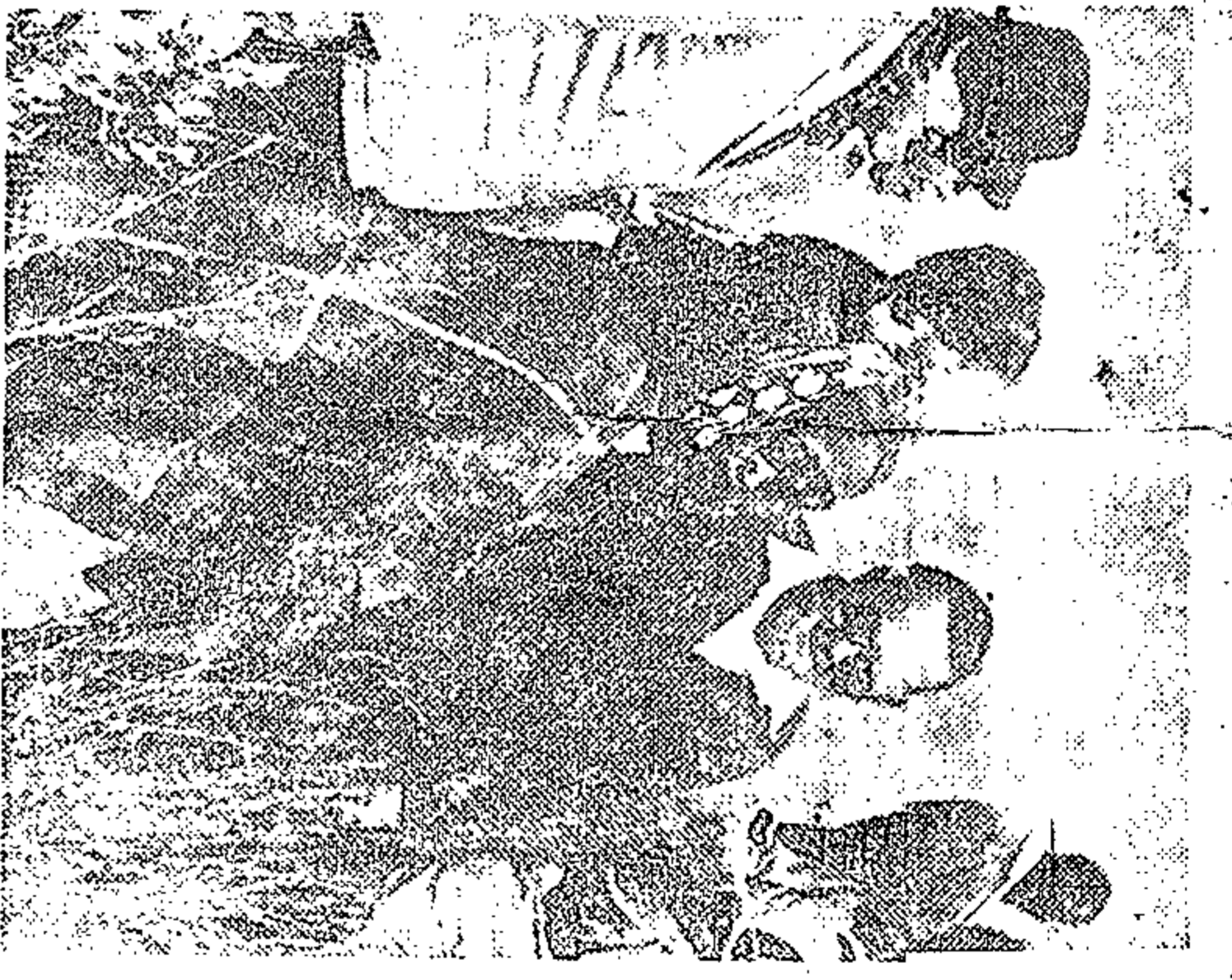
Mr Verster, a second lieutenant and platoon commander, told the court Mr Verster had telephoned him at the battalion headquarters in Johannesburg while he was preparing for a camp.

Mr Verster asked him if he would like to come on a faction fight, to help one faction against the other, and it would involve long-distance shooting. Mention of money was made, but no amount was named.

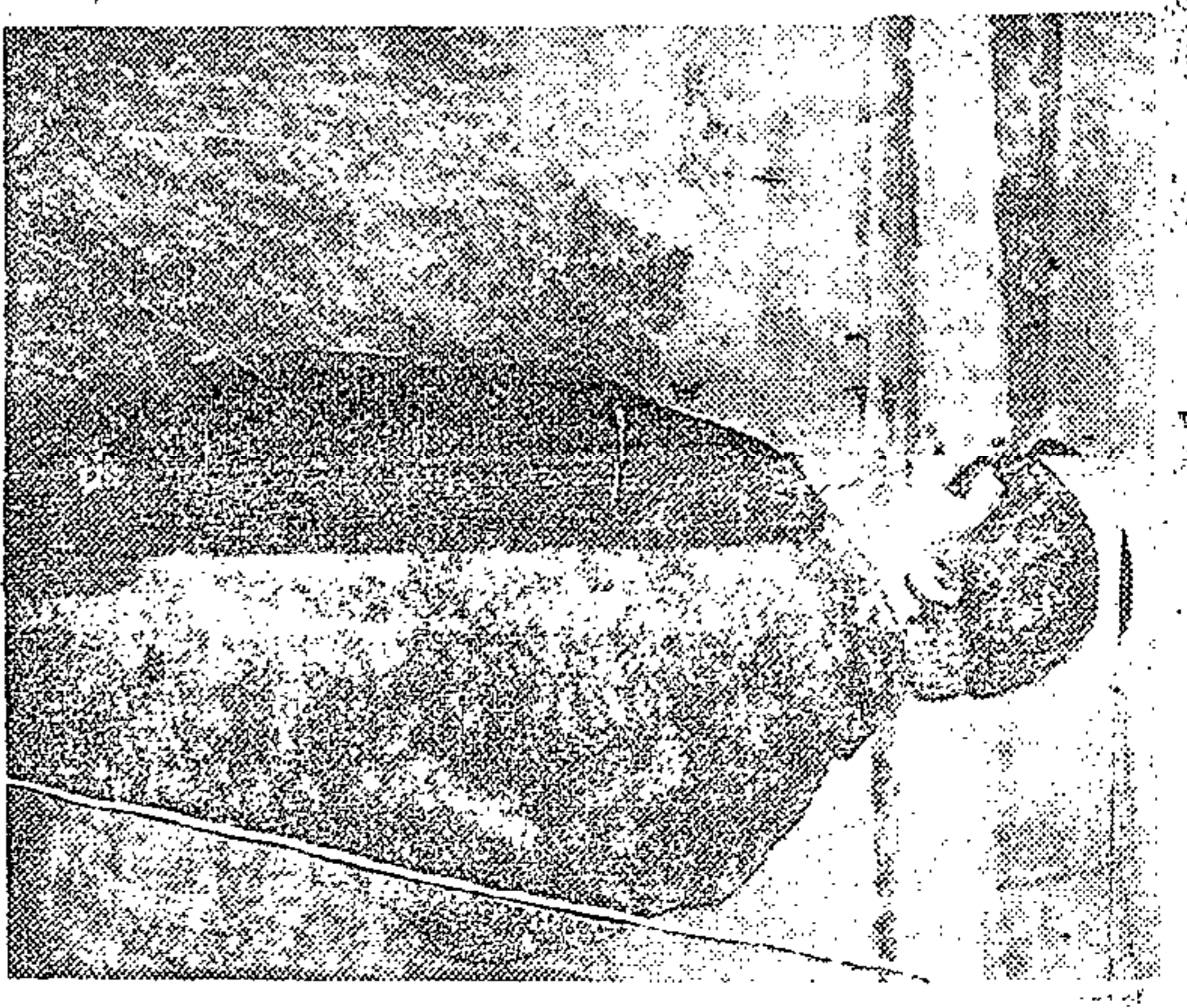
Mr Verster asked him if he knew of anyone else who might want to come along. Mr Jones said he was interested because it would involve action.

Mr Jones said Mr Verster telephoned him again and mentioned the faction fight and told him he would need his own weapon. (Mr Jones said later under cross-examination from counsel for the defence that it was possible that Mr Verster had not mentioned the faction fighting in his second call.)

Mr Jones said he went to see Mr Tsai Minnaar, also a lieutenant in the battalion, who worked for a security company. When Mr Minnaar told him the Security Police were onto them after he asked Mr Minnaar for a weapon he decided to abandon the idea. Meanwhile he had telephoned his company commander, Captain Austin Ramsay, who lived in Durban, and asked him if he was interested in joining a faction fight. The captain said he was keen and later telephoned to tell him the dates of June 23 and June 24 had been decided on. Mr Jones had also told the



ABOVE LEFT: Mrs Nomzi Zwane stands at the spot where she says she heard shots being fired from a nearby hillock. Mrs Zwane pointed out the place to court officials at an inspection in loco this week. And right: The accused, Mr Johann Verster, stands on the hill from which he is alleged to have fired on Zwane faction fighters on June 24, 1979



company Sergeant Major Mervyn Roberts about the plan. He later warned Roberts and Ramsay that the Security Police had it "all sewn up" and that they should "laugh it off". He said they appeared deflated when he told them. When he saw Mr Verster at the camp, Verster asked him why he had not turned up. When he gave him the reason, Mr Verster reacted with shock. In his evidence, Mr Austin Ramsay said he had discussed the matter of getting involved in faction fights with Mr Verster on numerous occasions. A few days before he was to run in the Comrades Marathon in May 1979, Mr Verster had asked him to come to Dundee for the weekend, to assist him with the faction fight. He had indicated that there would be action. He told Mr Verster it was impossible because he was running in the Comrades and he arranged to spend the weekend in question in the Drakensberg. Mr Verster told him he would go on to the faction fight alone. He arranged to meet Verster in Dundee at a later date and they discussed the faction fight question on the verandah of the Dundee Golf Course Clubhouse. There he had discussions with the commandant of the 3rd Parachute Battalion, Commandant Lewis Gerber, and a Sergeant Major, Norman Reeves. They talked about becoming involved in faction fights and Mr Ramsay told them what Mr Verster had told him. Mr Ramsay's evidence continues tomorrow.

A Young South African Parachute Battalion being a mercenary killer in the bitter Zulu

ON June 24, 1979, on a narrow strip of no-man's land between the feuding Zwane and Sithole Zulu clans a battle took place that would bring a new dimension to the tribal warfare known as faction fighting.

A picture of the battle emerged during the trial in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court this week of Johann Friedrich Verster on 14 counts of murder and various charges relating to faction fighting, fraud and terrorist activities.

During 1979 there had been continual unrest between the two tribes who lived in a remote part of

Msinga in the Sundays River valley and in the hills around the peak of Jobskop.

Between the land occupied by the two tribes is a stretch owned by the Kwazulu Government which has not been allocated to any tribe and is referred to as no-man's land. It was on this strip that the faction fight of June 4 took place.

The Zwane impi approached the battlefield along a deep and craggy gorge and met the Sithole impi on the high ground at the end of it. After the clash 19 people lay dead — five Sitholes and 14 Zwanes.

Dr John McCutcheon, medical superintendent at the Church of Scotland Hospital at Tugela, performed the post mortems on the bodies and told the court of his findings.

• Mashonisent Zwane — multiple incised injuries thought to have been caused by knives and axes.

• Shewuza Ndamane — incised wounds and lacerations to heart, lungs and intestines caused by sharp instruments.

• Qedizwe Mkhwanazi — bullet tract from right chest through liver, stomach and intestines. Multiple injuries to chest

and trunk with sharp and blunt instruments.

• Diabethuka Zwane — 56 stab wounds to chest, sides and arms.

• Ndeleni Dlamini — Crushed injuries to side of face, brain damage — 71 stab wounds to back and side.

• Samuel Ndwande — Shotgun pellets in back, lacerations on heart and lungs. Parts of brain and skull missing.

• Homela Mbathe — multiple lacerations, decapitated, right hand and foot severed. Mutilation after death, head not found.
• Mphemba Ntuli —

Officer is on trial, accused of faction fighting — KEN DANIELS reports...

stab wounds and abrasions on head.

• George Ntuli — Skull shattered and brain removed, scalped. Wounds on heart, lungs, stomach and intestines.

• Ndoda Shabalala — internal injuries, wounds to head and trunk.

• Thulani Zwane — three deep cuts into face and three in skull, caused by axe. Fractured spine.

• Mandeni Shabalala — four deep cuts into skull, caused by axe.

• Mahlasaala Shabalala — bullet wound, lacerations in trunk caused by

panga or knife.

• Gazilakhe Hlatswayo — stab wounds, bullet wound in skull.

The above were all members of the Zwane clan.

Dr McCutcheon also conducted post mortem examinations on the dead Sitholes and found evidence of mutilations and gunshot wounds.

The battle of June 4 was investigated by the police along with other faction fights but with no success. Eighty-six people died in faction fights in 1979 and of the 15 reported cases only one was solved.

But in May this year, nearly two years after the

battle, the investigating officer, Det. Constable Godfrey Ntshiza, heard from the Zwane chief that an induna had information about the fight.

Constable Ntshiza visited the kraal of the induna, Mbulaleni Mbatha, which is near the no-man's land boundary between the Zwanes and Sitholes and also the battle ground.

Mr Mbatha told the detective he had heard shots coming from a hillcock above the area where the fighting was taking place.

This led him to Mrs Nomizi Zwane who had

walked along a path to the battle site when she had heard that her son had been shot. She had also heard shots coming from the hillcock.

Ntshiza went to the top of the hillcock and found a crescent-shaped wall built from stones. Within weeks Mr Verster was charged with murder and other charges relating to the faction fighting.

No evidence has yet been led on Verster's involvement with the battle, but the State alleges he lay behind this wall and fired at members of the Zwane impi during the battle of June 24, 1979.

HAUNTING TIME AHEAD IF CITIES DON'T

Durban

AFTER years of providing their own "informal" housing without any help from the authorities, Mahukazi residents are now being moved to make way for an extension to Umlazi township.

Those who qualify are being shifted 10 kms up the road to Golegodo

where plots have been set out for them but where they must provide their own houses, in an example of "musical-chair" planning that can't answer the rapid flow of people in the greater Durban area. Mahukazi has 10 ng enjoyed publicity as the town — of 27 000 inhabitants — with only

one tap and no other facilities.

But none of the small number of residents I spoke to this week wanted to move. They all had regular jobs in Durban, and instead of being moved, they wanted back-up for improvement of their homes and provision of water, refuse

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SOLVE THE BLACK HOUSING CRISIS

removal, schools and roads.

Mr Titus Motha, a nightwatchman earning R109 a month, built his own home on the borders of Umlazi four years ago, after trying unsuccessfully to get housing in Umlazi himself. "There is no crime here. We are all working people and I want to stay

in this area," he said.

Mr Mthokozise Sibuya, a machine minder in Jacobs earning R184 a month, said: "I don't want to move — it already costs me R1,50 to get to and from work each day as it is, without moving another 10 km away. "We should be helped to improve these homes and

make this area nice instead of being moved."

Michael Dube, a plasterer and painter, bought his shack house for R180 seven years ago, after trying for a long time to get a house in Umlazi. "They say we must move from here now but I have no money to move," he said.

The views of the Malukazi residents I spoke to coincide with the recommendations of Errol Harhoff — whose findings make it clear that the removal of squatter or "informal" settlements areas and the building of townships simply isn't keeping up with the rapid flow of people to the

towns. He urges an alternative programme of helping people to make their informal settlements work.

This could be done through the provision by the state of housing loans and an infrastructure of water, roads and schools.

"The Malukazi removal and extension of Umlazi is what a colleague of mine calls 'musical chair' planning," says Mr Harhoff.

"It just shifts the problem to another place. Informal settlements are like parasite towns forming around centres where there are resources such as schools and transport. My prediction is that new parasite communities will spring up around the Umlazi extension and Gologodo.

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BY TONY SWIFT

THE first comprehensive aerial survey of the greater Durban areas has revealed a growing population of half a million people now living in "informal" homes — kraals or shacks.

"That represents one third of Durban's population," says Errol Haartoff, who is investigating the growth of informal settlement.

"It indicates how completely past approaches to deal with the flow of people to the Durban area have failed, and how urgently a total new approach is required."

In conventional terms Durban's ghost population represents a staggering housing problem — it requires houses costing more than R400 000 000.

Mr Haartoff is nearing completion of a doctoral study of informal dwellings with the University of Natal's architecture department.

The area surveyed reaches from the coast inland to Cato Ridge and from Kingsburgh in the south up to Tongaat.

"A study of a much smaller area than we are now looking at was made in 1966," said Mr Haartoff. "It contained only a third of the informal dwellings we are now looking at, but it has enabled us to make area-for-area comparisons."

Analysis of the aerial pictures taken in 1966 and again in 1979 of this area shows an increase in the number of informal dwellings of 137 percent — from 10 899 to 25 801. But, in those areas of the previous study which are now designated as parts of KwaZulu, the increase has been a far more dramatic 458 percent — from 2 745



Mahukazi residents at the only township serving a population of 27 000.

to 15 304. In the greater area of the new township a total of 75 000 informal dwellings have been identified — accounting for a population of about half a million.

"These huge increases have occurred despite the efforts of the authorities to deal with the problem of rapid urbanisation by removing people and destroying their dwellings and by building townships," said Mr Haartoff. "Removals created a lot of hostility and bad publicity but they have served only to con-

tain the problem in the central urban area and push it to the periphery. "We have no overall basis for estimating the rate of growth because no earlier study has been done — this study will provide the first baseline — but we have some in-

teresting fragments. In Mahukazi we did two aerials — in June 1977 and October 1978 — which showed an enormous population growth of almost double in 16 months — from 14 000 to 27 000." Mr Haartoff believes similar situations may be

QUOTE

WE have to stop thinking of these people as squatters or as a problem semi-criminal class. They are people trying to solve their housing problems where the authorities have patently failed.

"I don't believe the rapid growth in the numbers of people living in informal dwellings has peaked yet. It is most acute in the parts of the greater Durban area now designated as KwaZulu. Durban is really only a narrow corridor with two great cheeks of KwaZulu pressing in on either side, and behind those cheeks

By Dave McDermott

WITH a firm belief in the future of black spending power Tongaat Foods has launched a chain of cash and carry and wholesale stores aimed at the rural market.

The chain, known as Savat, has already been established with stores operating in Kokstad, Babanango (northern Zululand), Eshowe and Kranskop. Another store is under construction at Ladysmith.

Tongaat Foods regional director for the southern area (Natal and eastern and western Cape) Bill Florence, says there are plans in hand to open a number of other stores, primarily in Natal.

"But there is nothing to preclude us from looking at other areas, bearing in mind where our strengths lie — Natal and Transvaal. It is a cash and carry operation with limited wholesale and a delivery service.

"We believe there is a tremendous future in the area of black purchasing power — you've just got to look around you to see it."

Florence says Tongaat Foods is looking at areas where it does not have sufficient back-up for its full range of products available to the retail trade.

"We will be building new stores. All development will be within the Savat image. Ten new opportunities are presently under investigation."

TONGAAT

LAUNCH

BLACK

S. Tribune
RURAL 5/7/81

CHAIN

STORES

Savat is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tongaat Foods but Florence says there are some areas within Savat that are not wholly-owned.

Recent studies undertaken by Unisa and by a leading stockbroker back up the confidence Tongaat Foods has shown in aiming primarily at the black market.

The studies point to an expansion of black buying power. The stockbroking study, reprinted in Barclays Business Brief, shows that blacks will have a far greater proportion of South Africa's total consumption expenditure by 1985.

By that time, blacks will account for 47,4 percent of total consumption expenditure, whites 40,2 percent, coloureds 8,2 percent and Asians 4,2 percent.

Parabat officers discussed taking part in faction fight

Sowetan 6/7/81 107 *MRA*

By SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

No emotion at battle scene

ON June 21, 1979, on a narrow strip of no-man's land between the feuding Zwane and Sithole Zulu clans, a battle took place that would bring a new dimension to the tribal warfare known as faction fighting.

A picture of the battle emerged during the trial in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court last week of Johan Friedrich Verster on 14 counts of murder and various charges relating to faction fighting, fraud and terrorist activities.

During 1979 there had been continual unrest between the two tribes, who live in a remote part of Msinga in the Sundays River Valley and in the hills around the peak of Jobskop.

Between the land occupied by the two tribes is a stretch owned by the KwaZulu Government which has not been allocated to any tribe and is referred to as no-man's land. It was on this strip that the faction fight of June 4 took place.

The Zwane impi approached the battlefield along a deep and craggy gorge and met the Sithole impi on the high ground at the end of it. After the clash 19 people lay dead - five Sitholes and 14 Zwanes.

Dr John McCutcheon, medical superintendent at the Church of Scotland Hospital at Tugela, performed the post mortems on members of the Zwane clan and told the court of his findings:

- Mashoniseni Zwane - multiple incised injuries thought to have been caused by knives and axes.

- Shewuza Ndamane - incised wounds and lacerations to heart, lungs and intestines caused by sharp instruments.

Heart, lungs caused wounds.

- Qedizwe Mkhwanazi - bullet tract from right chest through liver, stomach and intestines. Multiple injuries to chest and trunk with sharp and blunt instruments.

- Dlabethuka Zwane - 56 stab wounds to chest, sides and arms.

- Ndeleni Dlamini - crushed injuries to side of face, brain damage - 71 stab wounds to back and side.

- Samuel Ndwande - Shotgun pellets in back, lacerations on heart and lungs. Parts of brain and skull missing.

- Homela Mbatha - multiple lacerations, decapitated, right hand and foot severed. Mutilation after death, head not found.

- Mphemba Ntuli - stab wounds and abrasions on head.

- George Ntuli - Skull shattered and brain removed, scalped. Wounds on heart, lungs, stomach and intestines.

- Ndoda Shabalala - internal injuries, wounds to head and trunk.

- Thulani Zwane - three deep cuts to face and three in skull, caused by axe. Fracture spine.

- Mlandeni Shabalala - four deep cuts into skull, caused by axe.

- Mahlaseala Shabalala - bullet wound, lacerations in trunk caused by panga or knife.

- Gazilakhe Hlatwayo - stab wounds, bullet wound in skull.

Dr McCutcheon also

conducted examinations on the dead Sitholes and found evidence of mutilations and gunshot wounds.

The battle of June 4 was investigated by the police along with other faction fights but with no success. Eighty-six people died in faction fights in 1979 and of the 15 reported cases only one was solved.

But in May this year, nearly two years after the battle, the investigating officer, Det Constable Godfrey Ntshiza, heard from the Zwane chief that an induna had information about the fight.

Constable Ntshiza visited the kraal of the induna, Mbulaleni Mbatha, which is near the no-man's land boundary between the Zwanes and Sitholes and also the battle ground.

Mr Mbatha told the detective he had heard shots coming from a hillock above the area where the fighting was taking place.

This led him to Mrs Nomizi Zwane, who had walked along a path to the battle site when she had heard that her son had been shot. She had also heard shots coming from the hillock.

Ntshiza went to the top of the hillock and found a crescent-shaped wall built from stones. Within weeks Mr Verster was charged with murder and other charges relating to the faction fighting.

No evidence has yet been led on Verster's involvement with the battle, but the State alleges he lay behind this wall and fired at members of the Zwane impi during the battle of June 24, 1979.

THE SAAF Super Frelon helicopter lifted off from Oribi Airport in Pietermaritzburg and headed for the trouble-torn hills around Jobskop in the Msinga area.

Among the court officials and Pressmen on board the camouflaged helicopter was one passenger who felt at home in the air.

As a second lieutenant in the 3rd Parachute Battalion with a combat record, Johann Friedrich Verster must have flown on many missions in a Super Frelon helicopter.

But his mission to the battlefield at Jobskop this week was not as a paratrooper, but as a man accused of being a hired killer.

Mr Verster is charged with the murder of 14 Zwane tribesmen during a faction fight in June 1979. The State alleges he fired at the Zwane impi from long range and at a safe distance.

It is alleged that he was paid by the Sithole faction to take part in the battle.

Mr Verster also faces 12 other charges including two under the Terrorism Act, one of faction fighting and three of fraud.

The other charges relate to conspiracy and incitement to commit murder, conspiracy and incitement to dealing in firearms and being in possession of firearms without a licence.

The court was taken for an inspection in loco this week by Air Force helicopter.

The helicopter landed in the area which has been ravaged by faction fighting during the past two years.

Huts were burned on both the Zwane and Sithole side of the boundary between land occupied by the two tribes.

The court saw where Nomizi Zwane says she stood when she heard the shooting up on the hill after she had walked down a path to the scene of the battle in search of her son.

The judge, two assessors, members of the prosecution and the defence teams, Pressmen and the accused walked to the top of the knoll from which the firing was reported to have come during the faction fight.

The court in transit inspected a stone wall in the shape of semi circle from which Mr Verster is alleged to have fired on the Zwane impi on ground lower down.

Mr Verster stared at the roughly placed rocks and stones without showing any signs of emotion.

Court is told of faction fight plan

CT 7/7/81 (276) (107)

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. -- Combat-tested paratroops would have fired over "open sights" at fighting tribesmen on an escarpment far below them for payment of between R600 and R800 a man, the Supreme Court here was told yesterday.

Two of the men had also discussed purchasing cheap shotguns in Johannesburg for sale to the Sithole tribe, engaged in a running battle with their neighbours, the Zwanes, in the remote Sundays River Valley area of Msinga, Mr Justice Page was told.

Captain Austin Ramsey of the 3rd Parachute Battalion was giving evidence about the plans of his fellow officer, Mr Johan Verster, who is accused of killing 14 members of the Zwane tribe in a battle on June 4, 1979.

Mr Verster had disclosed his plans while visiting Dundee. He had said the men had intended to travel to the isolated district by "non-European taxi" and then travel by foot to the hill where they would have lain in ambush for the tribesmen.

Captain Ramsey said Mr Verster, a lieutenant in the battalion, had shown him some spent cartridges, including one from an "antique weapon".

Camouflage

The bullets had come from previous faction fights, Mr Verster had told him, outlining how the men would be taken to the kraal of Chief Sithole, where they would spend the night before a clash.

"We would naturally have moved under camouflage because we would have travelled by non-European taxis and white faces at the rank would have aroused suspicion," Captain Ramsey said.

The men would be guided by Mr James Laurensen, a former policeman, who had assured Mr Verster the police never went into the

area.

"Mr Verster said he had already taken part in fights. They had had been successful and Chief Sithole had approached Mr Verster for greater assistance," said Captain Ramsey.

"I showed great interest, for the simple reason that



Mr Johan Verster

during 1978-1979 we -- the 3rd Parachute Battalion -- were very busy and had many operations. The plans put forward were very similar to those of a military exercise.

"Mr Verster said I should return to Durban and recruit other people who were interested.

Cheap weapons

Mr Verster had then asked Captain Ramsey if he knew where weapons could be obtained.

"I knew of sports shops in Johannesburg where cheap shotguns could be obtained at between R70 and R100," Captain Ramsey said.

"He asked me to go into their availability and the possibility of hiring them for use by the impis. Along with the weapons he asked me to get ammunition of any cali-

bre."

A date for a fight had been set for June 23, 1979, and Captain Ramsey had contacted Mr Norman Reeves, a sergeant-major in the Citizen Force, and Lieutenant Gareth Jones.

However, Captain Ramsey said, Lieutenant Jones had sounded the alarm after hearing that the security police were "on to" the activities of Mr Verster.

"We decided to abandon the plans immediately."

Lieutenant Jones had arrived in Durban from Johannesburg on June 23 and discussed the faction fights with Captain Ramsey and Mr Reeves, who had arrived "with his kit".

No further steps were taken to procure arms and Captain Ramsey had contacted Mr Verster to warn him of "the authorities' interest in the matter.

Past fights

"He said it could not be the case as it (the fights) had worked successfully in the past."

Answering questions from Mr Jan Combrink, for Mr Verster, Captain Ramsey said there had been rumours about faction fighting circulating throughout the 3rd Parachute Battalion.

Although the commanding officer, Commandant Lewis Gerber, had been present when the matter was discussed in Durban, he had refused to have anything to do with the operation involving his officers.

Friends of Mr Verster, who is also facing two counts of contravening the Defence and Terrorism acts, others of conspiracy to commit murder, fraud and dealing in firearms and ammunition, were present in court yesterday.

During the adjournments, Mr Verster, smoked and chatted to a lifelong friend, Mr Izak Potgieter, and discussed golf with reporters during the adjournments.

Judge told of R800 a man a battle, plan

NM 2/7/81

1020276

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

COMBAT-TESTED paratroops were each to be paid between R600 and R800 'a battle' if they fought in Masinga faction fights between warring tribesmen, a Supreme Court judge heard yesterday.

Mr Justice Fage was told that two men had discussed the purchase of cheap shotguns in Johannesburg for sale to the Sithole tribe who were engaged in a running battle with their neighbours, the Zwanes, in the remote Sundays River valley area of Masinga.

Giving evidence about the plan his fellow officer, Mr Johan Verster, had revealed while he had been visiting Durdee. Capt Austin Ramsey said the men had intended to travel to the isolated Masinga district by 'non-European taxi' and then by foot to the hill where they would have lain in ambush for the tribesmen.

Moved under camouflage

Capt Ramsey said that Mr Verster, a lieutenant in the 3rd Parachute Battalion, who is accused of killing 14 members of the Zwane tribe in a battle on June 4, 1979, had shown him some spent cartridges, including one from an antique weapon, while they met on June 16, 1979, at the Durdee golfcourse.

The bullets had come from previous faction fights, Mr Verster had said when outlining how the men would be taken to the kraal of Chief Sithole where they would be held overnight before a clash.

R800 fee, Court told

FROM PAGE 1
told the Court. Lt Jones had sounded the alarm after hearing that the Security Branch was on to the activities of Mr Verster.

'We decided to abandon the plans immediately,' he said.

Lt Jones had arrived in Durban from Johannesburg on June 23 and had discussed the faction fights with Capt Ramsey and Mr Reeves — who had arrived with his kit.

No further steps were taken to procure arms and he had contacted Mr Verster to warn him of the authorities' interest in the matter. Capt Ramsey said.

Answering questions from Mr Jan Combrink, counsel for Mr Verster, Capt Ramsey said there had been rumours about faction fighting circulating throughout 3rd Parachute Battalion.

Although the Commanding Officer, Cmdt Lewis Gorher, had been present when the matter had been discussed in Durban, he had refused to have anything to do with the operation involving his officers.

As the hearing went into its second week yesterday, the international Press showed an interest and friends of Mr Verster also arrived to give him their support yesterday.

We would naturally have moved under camouflage because we would have moved by non-European taxis and white faces at the time would have aroused suspicion, he told the Court.

The men, who were to be guided by Mr James Laurensen, a former policeman, did not have to fear police intervention because Mr Laurensen had assured Mr Verster they never went into the area, said Capt Ramsey.

Mr Laurensen was to guide them to a spot where they could supply overhead fire in support of the Sishole for payment of between R600 and R800 a man for each battle. They would have fired over open sights from long distance at the tribesmen, or from about 300 m — long distance in military training, Capt Ramsey said.

Chief Sishole

However, if they had been supplied with weapons with telescopic sights, the distance could have increased to a kilometre. Mr Verster said he had already taken part in fights. They had been successful and Chief Sishole had approached Mr Verster for greater assistance, the Court heard. I showed great interest for the simple reason that during 1978/1979 we — the 3rd Parachute Battalion — were very busy and had many operations. The plans put forward were very similar to those on a military exercise.

No date was mentioned for the fight, but Mr Verster said I should return to Durban and recruit other people who were interested, Capt Ramsey said. Mr Verster had then asked Capt Ramsey if he knew where weapons could be obtained.

I knew of sports shops in Johannesburg where cheap shotguns could be obtained between R70 and R100, Capt Ramsey told the Court.

He asked me to go into the possibility of hiring them for use by the imps. Along with the weapons, he asked me to get ammunition of any calibre. A date for a fight had been set for June 23, 1979, and Capt Ramsey had contacted Mr Norman Reeves — a sergeant-major in the Citizen Force — and Lt Gareth Jones.

However, Capt Ramsey

NM 7/7/87

Reports of mass resignations at hospital probed

(07)
(29)

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Dennis Madide, has initiated a top-level inquiry into allegations of mass resignations of doctors and nurses at Edendale Hospital outside Pietermaritzburg.

Dr Madide said yesterday he had also asked senior officials of his department to

investigate allegations that nurses were buying food out of their own pockets to help starving patients and that orders for medicine were being ignored.

He said he was awaiting a full report this week.

The disclosures had taken his department completely by surprise, Dr Madide added.

RDM 2/7/81 (1070) ~~8/8~~
Two die in KwaZulu fighting

DURBAN. — Faction fighting claimed two more victims in the Tugela Ferry district of KwaZulu at the weekend, a police spokesman said yesterday.

They were Mr K Zondi, 56, and Mr N Madada, 18. Both appeared to have died from gunshot wounds.

In addition, one man was shot dead, two women were badly injured and numerous huts were burnt in a series of faction fights near Port Shepstone.

Men armed with guns and assagais attacked kraals belonging to members of the Cele family in the Mwaleni district.

Mr Ishaya Cele, 70, was shot dead on Sunday, and his wife Mrs I Cele was admitted to the local mission hospital with six assagai wounds in her back.

Another woman, Mrs Noki-bubheke Cele, 69, was shot in the shoulder and chest.

Headman Mzalwande Cele had his hut destroyed. — Sapa.

M P Morkel
of the first year.
greatest promise at the end
For the student who has shown
Student Planners Award

K Strong
For the second best student in the
subject of Building Construction.

C W von During
For the best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
S A Brick Association Prizes

III: No award
II: A R Low Keen
I: N D G Sessions
For the best student in each of
the courses of Building Economics I,
II and III in the third, fourth &
fifth years respectively.

P R Swift
For the student obtaining
the highest marks in
Professional Practice.
Surveyors' Prize
Cape Chapter of Quantity
The Committee of the Western

P C Key
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.
Bell-John Prize

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

Hold national convention or face upheaval—Buthelezi

Star 8/7/81

107

By Chris van Gass
Pretoria Bureau

Polstu congress

The longer South Africa delayed holding a national convention the dimmer the prospects for peaceful change, the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi was speaking at the opening of the Polstu congress.

He said the greatest responsibility of finding the solution in South Africa rested on whites because they wielded the power.

Chief Buthelezi said the South African Government did not want to acknowledge that its homelands policy had failed.

"Because the Govern-

ment has not yet abandoned the underlying principle of separate development it is now attempting to gild this policy with a new veneer, consisting of the nebulous concept of a constellation of states.

"To those of us who find separate development as an ideology abhorrent, the confederal formula looks no more than just glorified apartheid," he said.

Whatever good flowed from this was "vitiated by the motivation behind the policy, which is separation of people through institutionalised racism."

Chief Buthelezi said: "We believe in the hold-

ing of a national convention, just as the Boers and Britons came to that conclusion after the bloody conflict of the Anglo-Boer War.

"It is not for me to state how 'independent' homelands can function politically and economically.

"I believe in South Africa as one state and leave the choice to South Africans of all races to determine what formula suits our peculiar circumstances.

"I just pray that we should find a solution without being finally forced to go to war in South Africa.

"If we cannot sort out



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

our problems in South Africa through peaceful means, we may find ourselves faced with a violent solution which might open a new chapter of bitterness between black and white," he said.

This would be much worse than the "heritage of hatred and bitterness" between the Boer and Briton after the Anglo-Boer War.

"The choice is ours and there is nothing we must live to regret in the light of an increasing intransigence on the part of whites to find the solution jointly with blacks.

"It pains me to think of the price we may all have to equally pay for the political stupidity of white South Africa," said Chief Buthelezi.

Polstu's aim: a 'think scrum'

The Student Political Organisation's strength lay not in its membership but in its ideas, the national president of Polstu, Mr Pieter Fourie, said yesterday.

Officially opening the organisation's first national congress in Pretoria, he said the aim of the congress was to create a "think scrum" which would give students and other interested parties a more realistic grasp of

South Africa's economic, political and labour problems.

The aim was also to enable students to have meaningful dialogue with business and student leaders concerned about South Africa's future.

Polstu, Mr Fourie said, accepted that all South Africans were citizens of the country, irrespective of their race or colour.

Polstu believed its ideas were so strong it could

make a constructive contribution to peace in South Africa. That was why "the organisation did not work for or against any political party.

He regarded the congress as a watershed — "We are on trial, if I can put it that way."

The organisation had the fight calibre of people who were prepared to work hard to seek peaceful change in South Africa, Mr Fourie said.— Sapa.

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QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

Msinga plan had 'military flavour'

CT 8/7/81 107 276
Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — A paratroop captain had only shown interest in taking part in Msinga faction fights because they had "a military flavour", the Supreme Court here was told yesterday.

Giving evidence before Mr Justice Page, Captain Austin Ramsey of the Third Parachute Battalion, said that while he was in Dundee Mr

Johan Verster had outlined to him plans he had made for participation of paratroops in local faction fights.

Mr Verster, a Citizen Force lieutenant with the battalion, is facing 14 charges of murdering members of the Zwane tribe while acting as a paid mercenary for the Sithole clan, as well as 12 other counts involving the Defence and Terrorism acts, conspiracy to commit mur-

der, fraud and dealing in firearms.

Captain Ramsey said Mr Verster, who was given a medal shortly before the conversation took place, said that he had taken part in faction fights before, that they had been successful and that he had been paid for his efforts. He did not, however, reveal when any of the clashes had taken place.

'Sincerity'

"I did not know whether I was going to take part, but gave the impression I was," Captain Ramsey said. "It was a practical proposition in which I was invited to take part. I listened with all sincerity — I did not dispute his plans."

However, before concrete plans to take part in a fight were conceived for June 23, 1979, he was contacted by Lieutenant Gareth Jones, who warned him that the authorities were aware of Mr Verster's plans.

Lieutenant Jones arrived in Durban on military business on June 23 and explained why the operation should not continue, Captain Ramsey said.

He then telephoned Mr Norman Reeves, a sergeant-major in the regiment, and told him to come over, as there was something urgent to discuss.

Equipped

When Mr Reeves arrived at his Paradise Valley flat, Captain Ramsey said, he had his "skeleton webbing" with him.

Although Mr Reeves had been aware of the planned faction fights and had showed great interest, he could not commit himself as "no particular date had been set", Captain Ramsey said.

Mr Reeves had not been aware that a date for a fight had been set until he came to the flat, Captain Ramsey said. He may have come across with his webbing because he deduced that "something was on" when he was telephoned.

"All paratroopers are on short standby. Everyone's kit is prepared and packed," Captain Ramsey said.

The hearing continues today.

'We must avoid race war at all costs . . .'

NM 8/7/81 (107)

Chief Buthelezi says responsibility lies with leadership

PRETORIA—In this eleventh hour of South Africa, responsible leadership must publicly declare its commitment to bring about a just society within the foreseeable future, the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday.

Addressing the first national congress of the Student Political Union (Polstu) in Pretoria, he said his people believed leadership must meet the demands of responsibility by taking whatever steps remained to avoid a race war.

'We believe that the mobilisation of constituency protest and a refusal to

act within the restrictive confines of race exclusivity holds a promise we dare not abandon.

'We believe in the holding of a national convention, just as Boers and Britons came to that conclusion after the bloody conflict of the South African War. The longer we delay, the dimmer are the prospects for peaceful change.'

Chief Buthelezi said he did not think it was for him to state how so-called independent homelands could function politically and economically.

'I believe in South Africa as one State, and leave the

choice to South Africans of all races to determine what formula suits our peculiar circumstances.

The people must decide on this one.

'God has throughout the ages used wars as a method of halting population explosion. I just pray that we should find a solution without being finally forced to go to war in South Africa.'

'If we cannot sort out our problems in South Africa through peaceful means, we may find ourselves faced with a violent solution, which might open a new chapter of bitterness between black and white, much worse than the heri-

tage of hatred and bitterness following the South African War, between the Boers and the Britons.

The greatest responsibility in finding a joint solution fell on whites, Chief Buthelezi said, because they wielded the power.

'It is up to them to cling to power at great cost to all of us. It pains me to think of the price we may all have to equally pay for the political stupidities of white South Africa.'

Referring to consolidation, he said the Government did not want to acknowledge that this policy had failed.

'One can understand their persistence, with three "trophies of success" on their wall consisting of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda. Because they cannot abandon these so-called independent States, that is why the new emphasis is now on a confederation of States.'

A regional development bank for southern Africa was being set up for this purpose. 'Strangely enough, full membership on the board is granted only to Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and South Africa.' — (Sapa)

Only the 'military flavour' of Msinga fights interested paratrooper, Court told

ALL in a

NH 8/7/91

day's WORK, says captain

107
DFA

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A PARATROOP captain had shown interest in taking part in Msinga faction fights only because they had 'a military flavour', the Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, was told yesterday.

Giving evidence before Mr Justice Page, Capt Angus Ramsey of 3 Parachute Battalion said that, while in the field, he had discussed with Mr Johan Verster plans for Verster had made for participation of paratroops in faction fights.

He had been interested in the plans outlined by Mr Verster at Dundee golfcourse on June 16, 1979, only because they had 'a military flavour' and were part of a paratrooper's 'day's work', Capt Ramsey said.

Given @ 10:00

Given a medal

Mr Verster, a Citizen Force lieutenant with the battalion, is facing 14 charges of murdering members of the Zwane tribe while acting as a paid mercenary for the Sithole clan, as well as 12 other counts involving the Defence and Terrorism Acts, conspiracy to commit murder, fraud and dealing in firearms.

He said he knew the Msinga area and had a specific region in mind for a forthcoming fight.

Mr Verster, who had been given a medal shortly before the conversation took place, had also mentioned that he had taken part in faction fights before, had been successful and had been paid for his efforts.

He had not revealed, however, when any of the clashes had taken place, Capt Ramsey said.

'I did not know whether I was going to take part, but gave the impression I was,' he said when describing the meeting. 'It was a practical proposition in which I was invited to take part. I listened with all sincerity, I did not dispute his plans,' Capt Ramsey told the Court.

'When it came to the actual push, the actual decision rested within myself. I left with no agreement except that Mr Verster would contact me with further details.'

Military business

However, before concrete plans to take part in a fight had been conceived for June 23, 1979, he had been contacted by Lt Gareth Jones who had warned that the authorities were aware of Mr Verster's plans.

Lt Jones had arrived in Durban on military business on June 23 and had explained why the operation should not continue, Capt Ramsey said.

He had then telephoned Mr Norman Reeves, a sergeant-major in the regiment, and had told him to come over because there was something urgent to discuss.

When Mr Reeves arrived at his Paradise Valley flat, Capt Ramsey said, he had had his 'skeleton webbing' with him.

Although Mr Reeves had been aware of the planned faction fights and had shown great interest, he could not commit himself because 'no particular date had been set', Capt Ramsey told the Court.

Mr Reeves had not been aware that a date for a fight had been set until he arrived at the flat. Mr Reeves might have had his webbing because he had deduced that 'something was on'.

'All paratroopers are on short standby. Everyone's kit is prepared and packed,' Capt Ramsey said when asked to explain why Mr Reeves had arrived with military equipment.

The hearing continues today.

Gatsha slams hostile, racist laws

LAWs which express the hostility between black and white people and rest on naked racial hatred must be abandoned, Mr Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwa Zulu.

He was addressing more than 300 delegates at the first annual congress of the Political Student's Society (Postu) in Pretoria yesterday. The theme of his speech was "Political strategy for the elimination of injustice in a growing South African economy."

Chief Buthelezi said blacks believed in holding a national convention just as boers and Britons came to conclude the bloody conflict of the Anglo-Boer war. "Politically, we could work out a truce between ourselves after eight years of bitter war, and now find it impossible to do the same with blacks."

The political problems in South Africa, he said, have always been caused by white failure to recognise that blacks had any part to play in the finding of solutions for the country's problems.

"Whites have always assumed the mantle of telling blacks how the country should develop politically and economically. After conquest, and after whites had their pick

of the portions of the land, they decided to call those strips on which blacks remained concentrated, reserves," added Chief Buthelezi.

To call these regions countries with the aim of making them "independent states" was the extent to which white political craziness had grown, in an effort to feed white greed and avarice, he said.

"The whole idea that 70% of the population should be forced to have a stake in bits of remnants where they had cultural roots is madness. You cannot hope to successfully squeeze in 70% of the population into overcrowded, impoverished pockets of the country."

He added: "The apartheid policy with all fantasies of independent national states was after all formulated in order to get rid of blacks by shedding us as citizens of South Africa. The developments, such as the President's Council, are the latest evidence of this white foolhardiness, when they imagine that they alone will be able to impose policies on blacks up to the end. The main reason why blacks find the homeland policy so repulsive is because it is based on the abhorrent ideology of apartheid which most blacks

reject."

He lashed out at the Government's removal of the "so-called" squatters and said people moved were flung into poor, often semi-arid areas which had no basic human requirements such as water, land to plough, cattle to milk and jobs to enable them to purchase food.

"God has throughout the ages used wars as a method of halting population explosion. I just pray that we should find a solution without being finally forced to go to war in South Africa. If we can not sort out our problems through peaceful means we may find ourselves faced with a violent solution which might open a new chapter of bitterness between black and white which will be much worse than the heritage of hatred and bitterness which followed the Anglo-Boer war."

He concluded: "The choice is ours, and there is nothing we live to regret in the light of an increasing intransigence on the part of whites to find a solution jointly with blacks. The greatest responsibility on this issue falls on whites as they wield the power. It is up to them to cling to power at great cost to all of us. It pains me to think of the price we may all have to equally pay for the political stupidities of white South Africa."

Section Six for Mazwai, Sisulu

SECURITY Police have confirmed they are now holding Mr Thami Mazwai, news editor of SOWETAN, and Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

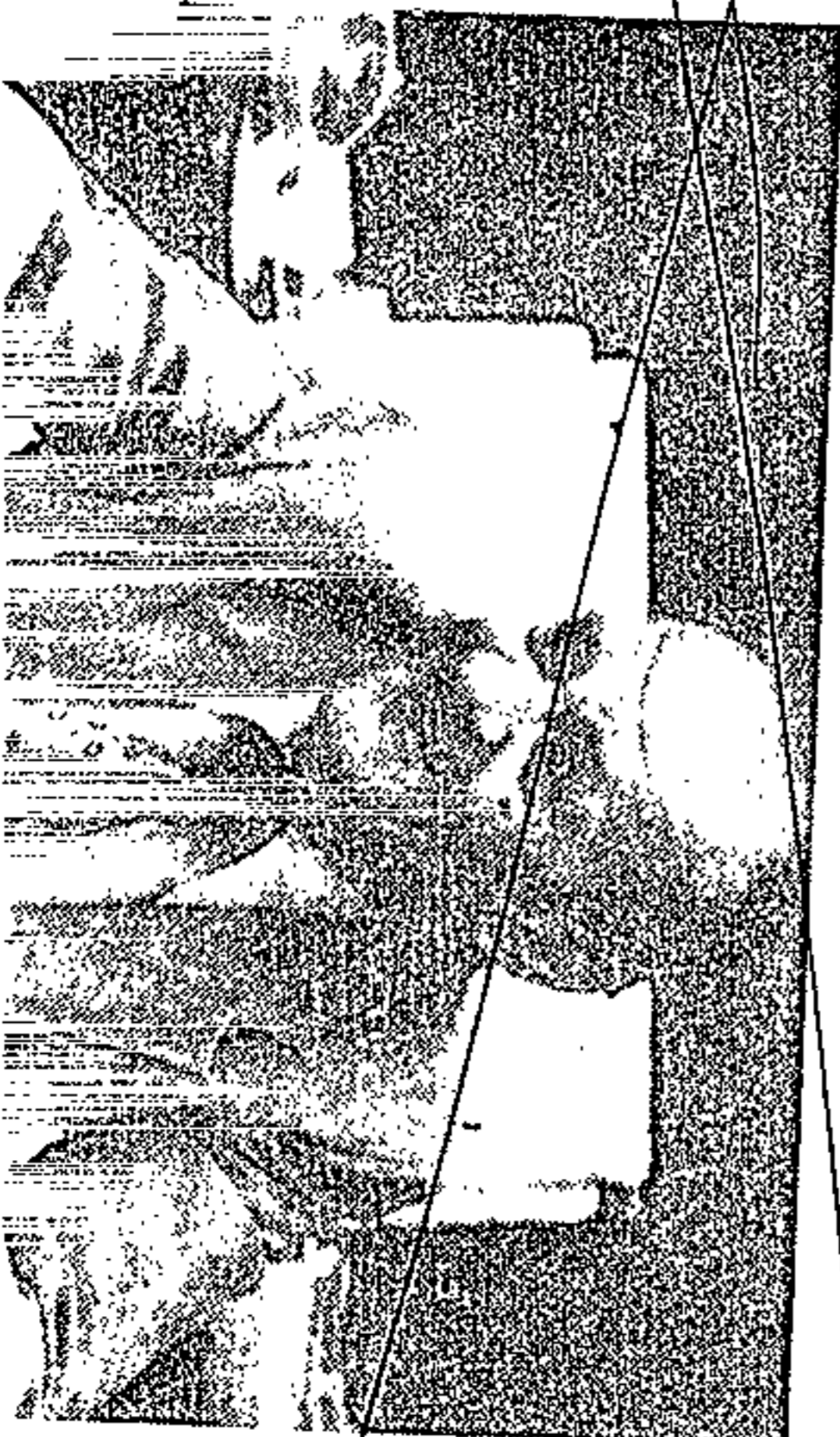
Police also said charges have not yet been formulated against detained former Soweto Students' Representative Council president, Mr Sydney Kholiso Seatholo, and the seven other men detained with him. A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said from Pretoria that a police dossier on Seatholo and his men is still being prepared and has not yet been sent to the Attorney-General who will decide what charges to bring against them.

Seatholo, now chairman of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (SAYRCO), and the seven alleged members of his executive were, according to police, arrested three weeks ago as they tried to "infiltrate" Soweto. The police also said they tried to "infiltrate"

Firestone announce huge expansion programme

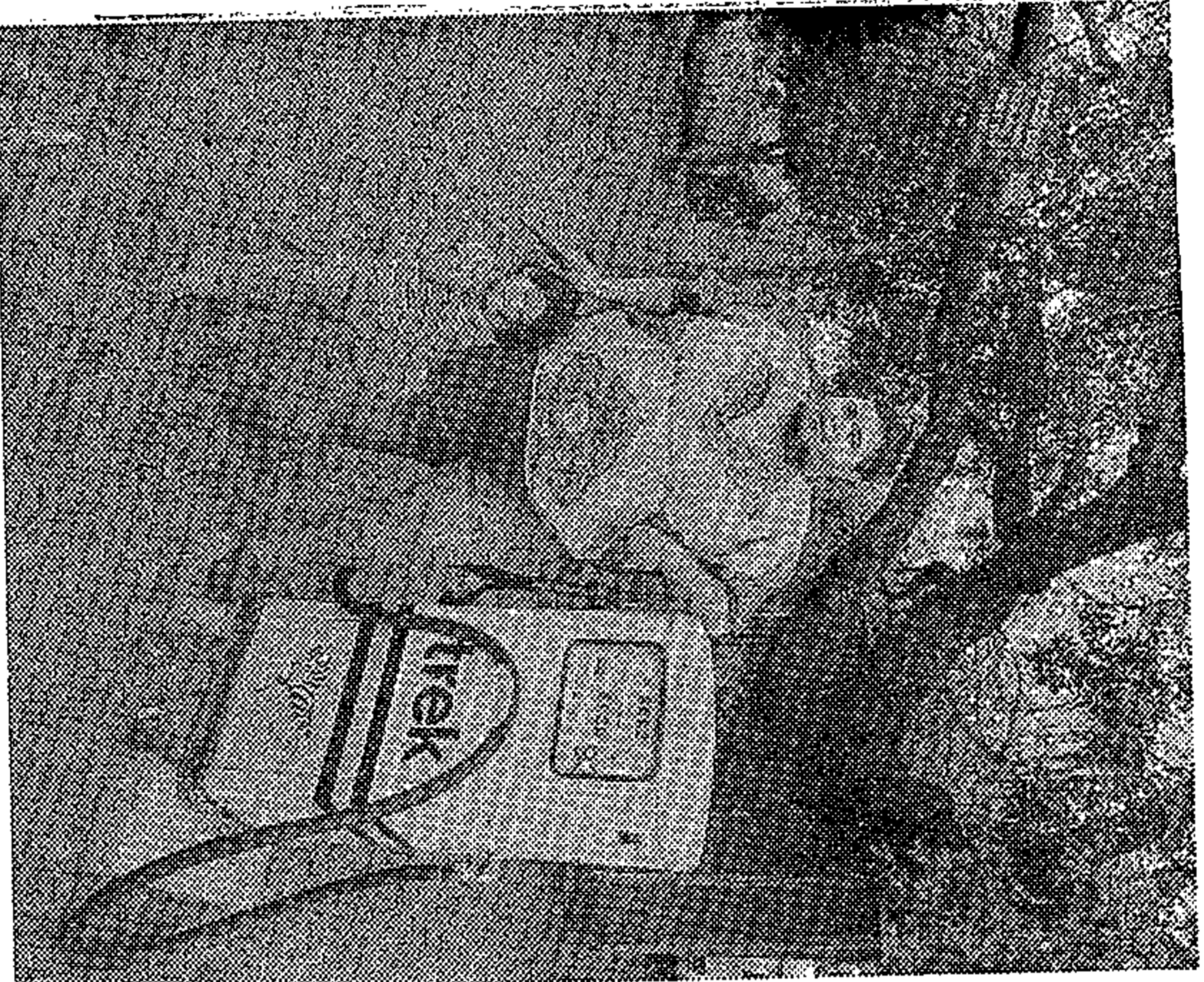
By SELLO RABOTHATA FIRESTONE South Africa yesterday announced the biggest single expansion in the tyre industry, an investment of R22.5-million over the next 15 months.

The board of directors is reported to have given approval for the first stage of a R55-million expansion programme, the major proportion of which is to be spent locally. The investment will increase the company's overall capacity by a third.



these capacities designed to make South Africa self-sufficient, Mr Morum said it was also policy to use raw materials produced by the local chemical industry to the greatest possible extent.

The new programme will bring the company's investment in quality testing equipment to R2.5-million. Currently the company produces over 500 sizes and styles of



Arthur van Heerden and son David... witchcraft and spells in the night.

A strange and crippling hip disease — first noticed in the mid 1920s — has been with the rural villagers of Mseleni in northern Kwazulu for decades. It has been the subject of surgeons' conferences all over the world but, strangely enough, has remained out of the South African public eye. Reporter CHRIS MARAIS and photographer RAYMOND PRESTON visited Mseleni and some of the 2 000 diseased people in the area.

RDM

8/7/81

107

THE 'DEMON' DISEASE

THE TRAGIC CASE OF A KWAZULU COMMUNITY HIT



**Mabandla
Mapanga, the
crippled seer,
can't only
move on her
hands and knees**

BY A MYSTERIOUS AND AGONISING HIP DISEASE

and perform Caesarian operations on pregnant women who have the disease."

This terrible affliction has brought so many people to their knees a deterioration of the hip which leads to stiffness and ultimate immobility. The disease is always there.

These disease were to be discussed at a medical conference, this is how it would be:

"In the three areas of Mselemani, Manaba and Mbazwana the disease has affected 39% of the female and 11% of the male population. A clinical survey has shown that among reported cases of Mselemani disease two thirds were among adult women and one third among adult men.

"After an insidious onset of stiffness and gradual functional deterioration, crippling effects become apparent to the victim, often without ear-pain. The onset of disease is never sudden.

"Movement of hips, ankles, knees, wrists, shoulders and thumbs, in that order, become progressively restricted over 20-30 years. Despite these symptoms and the use of walking sticks, the women usually perform their household routines, even hoeing in the small, sparsely planted fields of Indian corn and groundnuts.

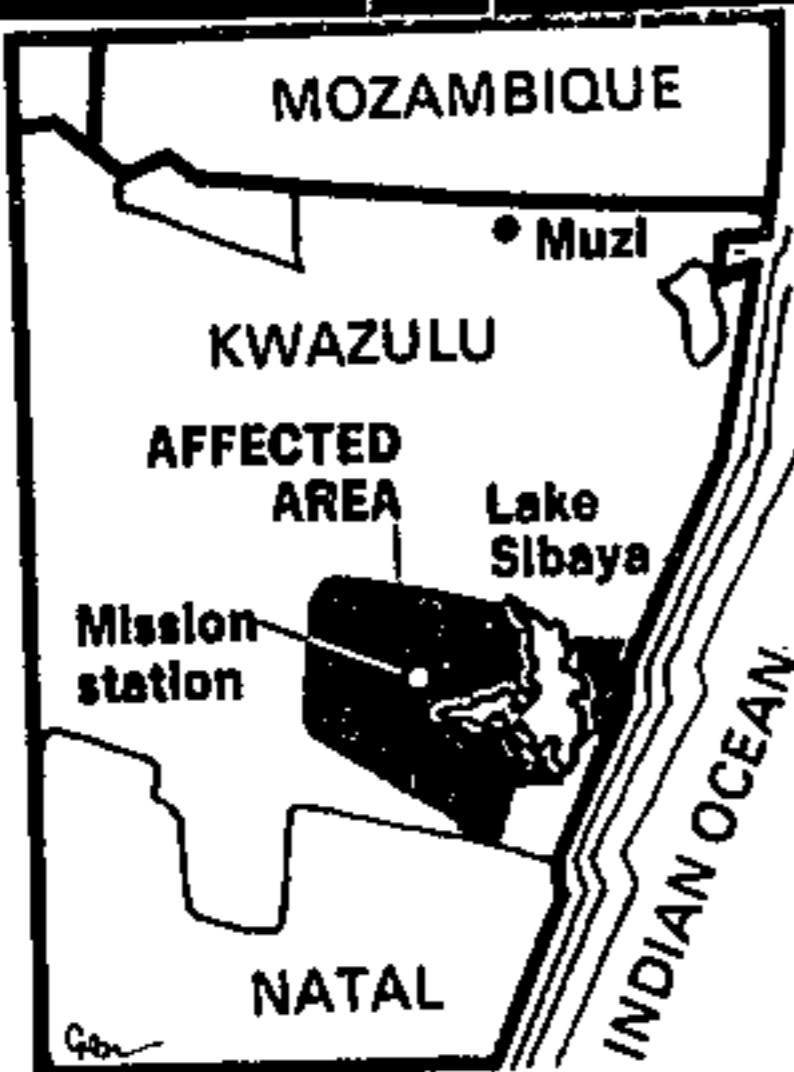
"Ten new cases of Mselemani joint disease, not previously investigated, were diagnosed among the gardeners working in sheltered areas of the Mselemani Hospital grounds.

"One gardener, aged 63, had married three sisters, two aunts and had three other wives with whom he had had 12 offspring whose present ages were between eight and 25 years. Five of his wives had he were severely afflicted with Mselemani hip disease.

"Of the 44 members in his family 25 were, or would be receiving disability pensions, free hospitalisation and health services provided by the State. Birth control is unknown in this area, and the female offspring have commercial value.

"In the hut cluster examined there was evidence that the disease occurred among blood-related children. This tends to support the hypothesis of an hereditary factor as one of the etiologic factors of the disease.

"In Mselemani disease mild dwarfism often occurs. The average height of affected males is three inches shorter than normal. Deficiency of zinc may cause dwarfism, but neither deficiencies of zinc or magnesium were found in the plant or food of those areas or



Thobota Ngubane, left, and Nkawana Mapanga . . . "Ai Baba, the pain".

the blood of the diseased patients . . ."

But back to the trip . . .

We were almost out of fuel, so we took a drive back to Mkuze to look for a pump. We found one at a place called Ntshongwe, but there was a cardboard sign on the pump saying "Sorry, no petrol today".

So we returned to the mission hospital, where I tried to explain to Dr Mann that a freak show was the last thing on my mind regarding the Mselemani hip disease victims.

There was no accommodation at the mission, and with barely three litres of petrol left in the mud-caked city sedan we went back to Ntshongwe to barter our very existences for a full tank.

The sign was gone when we

arrived, and like a rather portly angel of mercy Arthur van Heerden introduced himself.

Mr van Heerden, the store and pump manager, believed the people in the area based their lives on witchcraft and supernatural beliefs.

"Take this afternoon for instance. My cousin here shot a blue headed ghecko out of this big tree above us. Within minutes the people were there, bargaining for the ghecko's heart. Eventually, some old guy got it, he said he wanted it for muti.

"The people here didn't accept me at first when I arrived from Mtubatuba. They thought I was being disrespectful to them in the shop. Soon afterwards, my leg swelled up to the size of a pumpkin. The doctors

couldn't do a thing. I then softened up with the customers and soon the swelling went down.

"But you can still see the scar. Look there, no here, feel it?"

He unfolded a loreworld of adders sucking at cows' teats for the milk, revenge pacts between families that led to sorcery and death and finally concluded that only faith in God would bring the disease victims out of their misery.

Arthur called in his night watchman, Mr Shiyimane Mhlongo, who said:

"We have our own way of fighting the disease. After a child is born at the mission hospital, the old people heat special muti up over the fire and make him breathe it in. The muti comes from bark and the heads of snakes.

strength to fight the disease in later years."

My immediate thought was: our friend Arthur saw us coming. He knows we're not bushwise and he's piling it on very thick.

Until we did the tour of the Mselemani kraals the next morning.

The people in the area, originally called Tongas, are not a tribe of cripples who spend their days working on their hands and knees and their nights bent in pain.

Of the 10 000-plus inhabitants, 2 000 require hip operations, according to a medical survey done in the area. On a walk from kraal to kraal we found at least one victim at each settlement.

The nine kraals we visited were inhabited by two main families, the Mapangas and the Ngubanes.

There were some young women at the kraals, favouring a hip and walking in pain. The older women used sticks to get around and a few crawled on their hands and knees. We saw a number of dwarfs, mainly men, whose legs had not developed in coordination with their torsos.

We met Mabandla Mapanga, the Sangoma, or seer.

She was a young mother during the "earthquake of 1930", which puts her at about 70.

From puberty, her folk noticed that she had the power to see through the clouds of time into the past — and the future.

One moonless night, Mabandla Mapanga was crossing a footpath on the way to her kraal when something unseen dragged her to the ground.

"From then on I have crawled through my life," she told our interpreter, a smile cracking her features.

She has developed a tolerance to the constant pain and a sense of humour to make light of the disease that has forced her to her knees for most of her life.

Mabandla Mapanga gave up her wheat threshing to speak to us. Around her sat a trio of awed children from the next kraal — a retired Sangoma rates high on the social list.

"I crawl from my hut to the fire," she said. "But when I have to go long distances I call for the sledge."

She crawls sideways, like a crab, and her hands and feet are marked by the manner of her movement.

Mabandla's son Vanya, is a dwarf.

Vanya said he had fallen as a toddler and his legs had not grown much since.

Both said they believed that they had been bewitched, but

would not say by whom.

As to the motive, Mabandla shrugged her tiny shoulders and said: "I'm a Sangoma, perhaps that is why."

At the kraal of the Ngubanes there was a variety of hip disease sufferers.

Twenty-year-old Thombizonke Ngubane said she had had a sudden pain 10 years ago and had been unable to walk since then.

Her Aunt, Thinane, said the pain had started in her feet and then spread to her hips. Her sister, Khathazile, said the pain was worst when the weather was bad.

They said they thought they had been bewitched. However, they expressed some

doubt because there was no witchcraft which could be used as a cure.

All three went to the mission regularly to obtain aspirin.

At another kraal, 70-year-old Sikhumbuzo Mapanga said she had gone to a party one night as a young woman and on the way home she had fallen.

"I couldn't stand up after that. My family took me to a witchdoctor and he put herb steam on my legs. I have never been to the mission for treatment or pills. I was bewitched."

Mangobe Ngubane was also treated by witchdoctors for the disease. They made inci-

sions on her ankles where the pain began, but nothing has helped to take the fire from her hips.

When the photographer asked another victim to rise to her feet, Thobota Ngubane grabbed her sticks and tried her best.

"Ai, baba!" she grunted, her face a study in pain lines, failed, and sat back in the white sand.

Perhaps it would be apt to end on a quote from a survey report:

"Girls over the age of 13 are not allowed to eat chicken, eggs, milk, baboon, canerats or game. These delicacies are reserved for boys and men."

ONCE every two months, from out of the sprawling latticework of kraals deep in the KwaZulu hinterland, the sledgemen make a killing.

On that day they visit hundreds of huts in the Mseleni district, load their crude carriers with pensioners and haul them off to a central pay-out point.

Others, who cannot make the R2 "return ticket" to the place where an official gives them their R66 disability grant, are carried there by relatives.

And the loners have to crawl.

These are the victims of the Mseleni hip disease, a condition which begins with the women of the area during puberty and develops into a crippling, constantly painful state.

No one knows how it began, where it came from and where it will lead. Apart from the recent appearance of the disease on the Mozambique border, it exists nowhere else in the world.

Teams of medical researchers have tested the soil, water and crops in the area — to no avail.

The victims blame their disease on "bewitchment".

There are about 2 000 people with the disease, a ratio of one man to four women. At

present, the local mission hospital with its supply of aspirin is their only means of alleviating the relentless 24-hour-a-day pain.

On our first day we drove from Mkuze on a kind of deathwish skidpan dirt road to the Mseleni Mission Hospital.

Deep in the bush, on a slight incline, the mission complex looks like a Hollywood copy of Albert Schweitzer's Lambarene.

It is the epicentre of the eternal struggle between modern medicine and tribal lore.

The superintendent of the hospital is Dr. David Mann. He does not trust journalists. One can only gather that his mistrust stems from a fear that we might report on the disease as some kind of a "freak show in the bush" without regard for the people concerned.

Dr Mann came to the mission from Britain four years ago. In that time he has learned the Zulu language and picked up a fair knowledge of the people under his care.

"In really extreme cases of the disease, we organise for the person to be taken to a Natal hospital for a hip replacement operation," he said. "But for the rest, all we can do here is dish out pain-

QUANTITY
SURVEY IN

(Continu

Probe at hospital to go ahead in spite of denials

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Dennis Madide, said yesterday top-level inquiries into allegations of large-scale resignations at Edenvale Hospital would go ahead in spite of a denial by the hospital superintendent, Dr T

M Adnams, that doctors were resigning.

The allegations have been made and must be investigated. The results will either exonerate or implicate the hospital administration. Until I receive the completed report it's pointless to make further comment on the matter,' Dr

Madide said.

The team will also investigate allegations that nurses were buying food out of their own pockets to help starving patients and that orders for medicine were being ignored.

Dr Adnams yesterday dismissed the allegations as 'rubbish'.

Professional Practice.

P R Swift

LTA Prizes

For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

I : N D G Sessions

II : A R Low Keen

III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes

For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von Doring

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

Ex-policeman tells of plan to shoot 'houties'

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — A Citizen Force paratroop lieutenant asked a former policeman if he was interested in going to shoot blacks, the Supreme Court here was told yesterday.

The lieutenant, Johan Verster, is facing charges of murdering 14 members of the Zwane clan in a battle in the Msinga area while acting as a paid mercenary for the Sithole tribe on June 4, 1979. He is also accused of conspiracy to commit murder, fraud, contravening the Defence and Terrorism Acts and dealing in fire arms and ammunition.

Mr Justice Page, sitting with two assessors, heard that Mr Verster, who was decorated for military service, had also been a marksman who killed several enemy troops while in action during 1978.

Giving evidence, Mr Allen James Laurenson, a former SAP constable stationed at Dundee, said Mr Verster had asked him if he wanted to go shooting "houties" — a derogatory term for blacks — when he had visited Mr Verster's home one weekend.

Not interested

He told Mr Verster he was not interested, but at his insistence attended a meeting at Dundee golf course on June 16, 1979 when another paratroop officer, Captain Austin Ramsey, discussed with Mr Verster plans for a coming faction fight in the Msinga area, Mr Laurenson said.

Captain Ramsey had asked questions about the planned operation and he (Mr Laurenson) had sat quietly while Mr Verster outlined plans for transporting men to the isolated area by African taxi.

Mr Verster had drawn a sketch plan of the area for Captain Ramsey, mentioned payment for their participation and said the operation required shooting from a hill into a valley where the tribesmen were expected.

Mr Verster also mentioned that he could get maps of the area and obtain ammunition from a friend who worked at an ammunition "magazine", Mr Laurenson said.

Captain Ramsey had been told Mr Verster would contact him later if anything happened before he left Dundee to return to Durban.

Earlier, Mr Mervyn Roberts, a sergeant-major in the Third Paratroop Division, based in Johannesburg, said he had known Mr Verster since 1976 as a fellow member of the regiment.

'Special job'

He had been on duty in the battalion headquarters when Mr Verster telephoned him about "a special job" helping with long-distance shooting in faction fights somewhere in Natal, Mr Roberts said.

The shooting would take place from a hill to help one faction which was being attacked by another.

"He said we would be paid between R600 and R800 each by a chief and he asked me to find anyone else who was interested.

"I told him I was interest-

ed, first because of the action, and then I approached a few other people. Only Lieutenant Gareth Jones (an earlier State witness) was interested," Mr Roberts said.

In a second call to the headquarters, Mr Verster asked Mr Roberts if he could get any weapons, smoke bombs and thunderflashes.

"He also asked if I could get R1 rifles (an automatic service rifle), but I said I could not."

Soon afterwards, Lieutenant Jones warned him that the security police were aware of the plans to take part in the faction fights and had warned him not to participate.

Fired at enemy

He had been involved in a military operation at "Kasinga" with Mr Verster in 1978 when they sat on a hill firing at the enemy who were "moving around", Mr Roberts said, answering a question put by Mr Verster's counsel, Mr Eugene van Zuydan.

They had killed some of the enemy soldiers by firing at them from a range of about 800m over open sights.

There were several categories of riflemen in the army and he and Mr Verster, he thought, were both classified as marksmen — the highest qualification available.

Mr Roberts and Mr Laurenson were warned by Mr Justice Page before they began their evidence yesterday that they were being treated as accomplices.

The hearing continues today.

Paratrooper asked about shooting 'houties' Court told

Pietermaritzburg Bureau
A CITIZEN Force paratroop lieutenant had asked a former policeman if he were interested in going to shoot blacks, the Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, heard yesterday.

The lieutenant, Mr Johan Verster, decorated for military service and now facing charges of murdering 14 tribesmen in a battle in the Msinga area, had also been a marksman who had killed several enemy troops while in action during 1978, Mr Justice Page and two assessors heard.

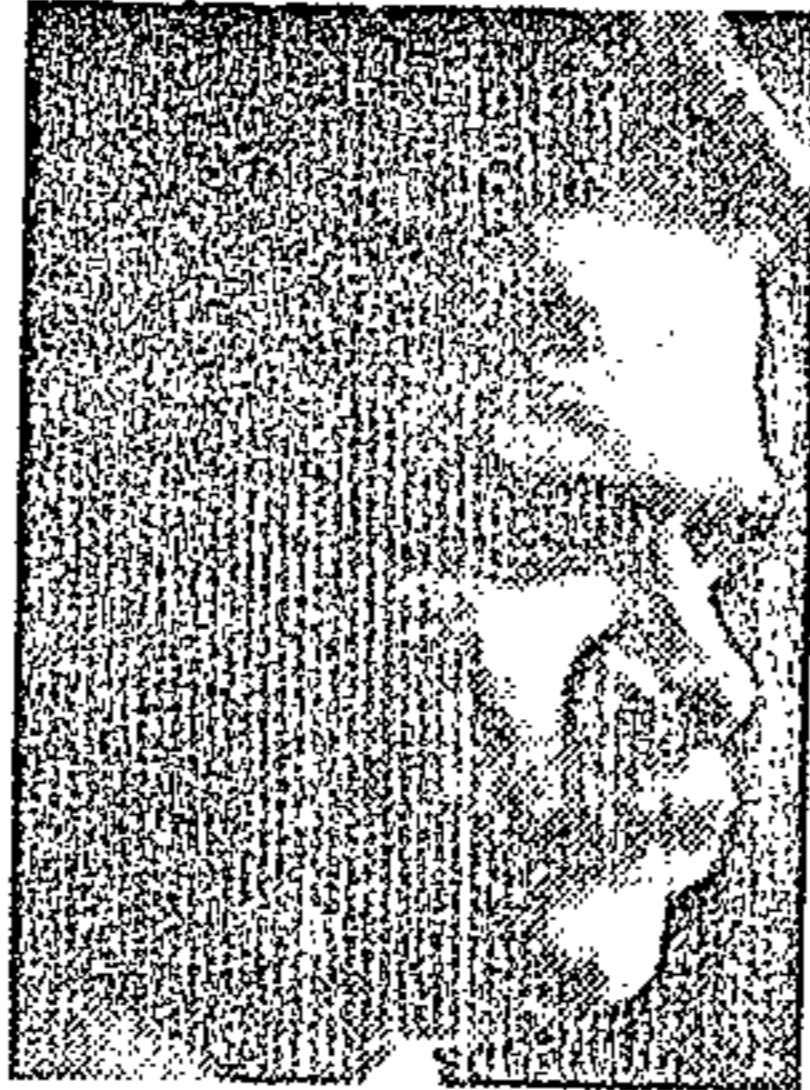
Giving evidence, Mr Allen James Laurenson, a former S A P constable, said Mr Verster had asked him if he wanted to go shooting 'houties' when he had visited Mr Verster's home one weekend.

Payment

He had told Mr Verster he was not interested, but at his insistence attended a meeting at Dundee golf course on June 16, 1979, where another paratroop officer, Capt Austin Ramsey, had discussed plans for a faction fight in the Msinga area with Mr Verster.

Capt Ramsey had asked questions while Mr Verster had outlined transportation plans, drawn a sketch plan of the area for Capt Ramsey, and mentioned payment for their participation.

Mr Verster had also said he could get maps of the



OUTSIDE the court yesterday: Mr Allen Laurenson (left) and Mr Mervyn Roberts.

area and obtain ammunition from a friend who worked at an ammunition 'magazine', Mr Laurenson said.

Capt Ramsey had been told he would be contacted by Mr Verster later if anything happened before he left Dundee to return to Durban.

Earlier, Mr Mervyn Roberts, a sergeant-major in the 3rd Parachute Battalion, based in Johannesburg, said he had been on duty at battalion headquarters when Mr Verster had telephoned him about 'a special job' involving long-distance shooting in faction fights.

'He said we would be paid between R600 and R800 a man by a chief and asked me to find anyone else who was interested.

'I told him I was interested, first because of the ac-

tion, then approached a few other people. Only Lt Gareth Jones, an earlier State witness, was interested,' Mr Roberts said.

In a second call, Mr Verster had telephoned Mr Roberts at the headquarters and asked if Mr Roberts could get any weapons, smoke bombs and thunderflashes.

'He also asked if I could get R-1 rifles, but I said I could not get them,' Mr Roberts said.

Both Mr Roberts and Mr Laurenson were warned as accomplices by Mr Justice Page before they started their evidence yesterday.

Mr Verster is accused of gunning down 14 members of the Zwane clan while acting as a paid mercenary for the Sithole tribe on June 4, 1979. He will appear again today.

Mrs M van Niekerk

QUANTITY SURVEYING

Association's Quantities Book Prizes

For the best student obtaining honours standard in Quantities.

Quantities III

P C Key

Quantities V

Mrs J R Einhorn

ling

student marks I & IV.

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student rate

results ng.

worthy pt.

NM 9/7/81
102
27/15

Council urged to give R100 000 to KwaZulu fund

AAA (107) 9/11/81

Municipal Reporter
 DURBAN'S City Council is being asked to give R100 000 toward drought relief in KwaZulu.

The appeal, by Councillor Crispin Hemson, will be considered by the Management Committee today.

In a letter to Town Clerk Gordon Haygarth, Mr Hemson says the council had a special responsibility because Durban was the economic heart of the region and many of the families affected by the drought had relatives working in the city.

He asks the council to donate the money to the Red Cross Society's KwaZulu Drought Relief Fund.

Mr Haygarth notes that the council granted

R50 000 to the Karoo Flood Disaster Relief Fund in February.

The vice-chairman of the Red Cross Society's Natal Region, Mrs Inka Mars, said yesterday she would be 'utterly delighted' if the council agreed to give the money.

So far the KwaZulu Drought Relief Fund had received R15 000 from the South African Institute of Race Relations, had been promised R100 000 by the Natal Disaster Fund and expected further gifts from churches.

A school feeding scheme had been started in the Tugela Ferry district where it would cost R5 000 a month to give 11 000 children one cup of soup each day.

- 24 -

	MALE										FEMALE									
	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ATL	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ATL						
1	0.80	0.39	0.10	0.91	2.81	4.72	0.74	0.68	0.43	0.11	0.59	0.81	0.96	0.37						
2	7.35	1.27	0.07	0.08	0.25	0.49	0.52	5.78	1.53	0.20	0.09	0.24	0.29	0.55						
3	64.65	6.23	0.06	0.07	0.18	1.14	3.00	58.32	5.86	0.05	0.05	0.21	1.28	2.86						
4	28.29	3.24	0.15	0.79	4.47	18.87	2.65	24.21	3.15	0.14	0.54	1.88	9.95	1.94						
5	0.11	0.04	0.16	1.51	10.22	44.37	2.69	0.06	0.04	0.16	1.28	8.92	43.82	2.67						
6	0.03	0.11	0.10	0.59	4.57	12.66	1.01	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.71	2.94	7.44	0.71						
7	0.17	0.05	0.05	0.35	0.94	2.81	0.29	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.18	0.88	2.48	0.24						
8	0.09	0.22	0.54	1.35	1.23	1.18	0.74	0.11	0.08	0.17	0.24	0.37	0.35	0.19						
9	0.63	0.47	0.81	2.20	2.09	1.35	1.20	1.01	0.66	0.21	0.57	0.50	0.58	0.42						
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.25	0.02	0.00	0.09						
11	32.42	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.12	24.78	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84						
12	17.07	2.49	0.29	0.92	3.66	2.60	1.71	14.26	2.47	0.13	0.76	1.73	7.39	1.46						
ATL	151.62	14.52	2.32	8.77	30.41	90.26	15.85	129.24	14.39	1.30	5.25	18.51	74.56	12.35						

COLOURED

1970

Court told of shots from hill

RECALL
107
CT 10/7/81

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — A former paratroop lieutenant accused of killing 14 tribesmen in a faction fight offered a colleague R50 for the use of his military-issue R1 automatic rifle, the Supreme Court was told here yesterday.

Mr Johan Verster has pleaded not guilty to the murder of 14 Zwanes while acting as a mercenary for the Sithole tribe, contravening the Defence and Terrorism Acts, conspiring to commit murder, illegally dealing in weapons and ammunition and fraud.

Mr David Muir, an instructor in the R1 rifle and 9mm pistol and chairman of the Dundee Shooting Club, said that Mr Verster, a lieutenant with the 3rd Parachute Battalion, had been working on a 9mm pistol in the workshops of the Drakensberg Administration Board and had tried to hide it when he passed.

Mr Verster came to him later and asked if he could get 303 ammunition for him. He had offered to "swop" seven R1 magazines for bullets and he (Mr Muir) had duly handed over about 30 rounds of ammunition.

Mr Verster had approached him again and asked him if he would lend him his R1 rifle, said Mr Muir, a member of the Dundee and District Commando.

'Offered R50'

Mr Verster said he wanted the rifle to go shooting on a farm and offered him R50 for the use of it.

"I refused to lend it to him," Mr Muir said.

Mr Verster then offered him a compass in exchange for more bullets.

On another occasion, while he was on the way to town, Mr Verster had stopped him and told him he had "found a way to make a lot of money".

"I told him that he was

playing with fire."

"It's not what you think. Are you with me? Don't drop me with the cops," Mr Verster had replied.

Mr Muir said he had reported the matter to the security officer in his commando and also told his captain of the events.

The security police had visited him at the Drakensberg Administration Board's brewery, where he worked with Mr Verster, and questioned him.

After they had left, Mr Verster had approached him and said "the thing has collapsed" and told him not to talk about it to anyone.

Earlier, two witnesses told how they had heard shots being fired from a hill near their kraals on June 4, 1979.

The induna of the Zwane faction, Mr Mbulaleni Mbatha, said he had heard gunshots while standing near his kraal in the morning.

Gunfire

The sound of gunfire had been followed by somebody in the Sithole kraal nearby shouting: "Come and get your people we have shot dead".

The shouting had continued throughout the day and he had gone to tell his chief about it. When he arrived home several hours later he saw the Sithole faction impi and then the Zwane men.

The warring tribes were distinguished by different coloured sashes across the chest, he said.

More shots rained down from the hills and the Zwane impi had fled, pursued closely by the Sithole faction. He had also fled and returned only next day. He found the bodies of 14 Zwanes at his kraal. The police had arrived.

Son's body

Mrs Nomizi Zwane described how she had found the body of her son lying in a valley the day after the shooting from a hill.

Her son was not part of the Zwane impi and had left the kraal with other members of the clan to fetch cattle, Mrs Zwane said.

On June 4 people had shouted a warning that something was wrong and she had left her hut to run to get the children back.

Shots rang out, some of them hitting the ground in front of her, and a concealed person shouted out to her to go back to her kraal. She returned home.

The following morning, she went to the scene and found her son, Ntulani Zwane, dead in the veld.

There were other bodies from the Zwane impi in the area — killed at a later stage on June 4 — but four of the corpses did not have the red sashes identifying them as Zwanes.

Questioned by Mr Jan Combrink, for Verster, Constable Godfrey Ntshiza told the court that different times of death had been supplied for the 14 men killed in the clash. He said it was hard to establish at what time of day the men had been killed.

The hearing continues today.

Call to schools on black identity

Staff Reporter

A SENIOR academic at the University of the North in Kwazulu has called for the Africanization of subjects taught at black schools.

Writing in the Cape Teachers' Professional Association magazine, *Educatio*, Professor Pali Mahanoe said there was an "irresistible demand" for the Africanization of curricula in the "interests of relevance".

Literature and history were the subjects receiving most attention in this regard at present.

Instead of grappling with "remote foreign authors" such as Shakespeare and Cronin, students should be given more opportunity to study the works of black writers like Mphahlele, La Guma, Abrahams and Achebe.

This would have the effect of making blacks understand themselves better in the larger African context and promote the development of a positive self-concept and identity.

Common world

"The authors would be appealing and meaningful to the reader because they have a common experiential world. They would have a common take-off point — black experience."

Turning to history, Professor Mahanoe says that for generations blacks have been "bombarDED" with a white historical perspective.

What is required now is a black perspective. For too long blacks were done an injustice, especially in the history of contact. History should not always be presented as the story of the heroic deeds of whites.

"Subconsciously, blacks come to be regarded as only incidental. Whites become subjects while blacks are considered as objects."

lies the whole rural hinterland, which is already over-populated and which must be cleared of surplus population if agricultural development is to take place.

"Since these areas are now part of KwaZulu, in-kind control doesn't really apply; there is nothing to stop excess people from the rural areas coming right down to the greater Durban area."

It was clear, said Mr Haarhoff, that trying to cope with the problem by building townships was a pipe-dream, both physically or in terms of money, and new approaches were urgently needed. "Before that can happen you need fundamental changes of attitude and of planning processes.

"We have to stop thinking of these people as squatters or as a problem semi-criminal class. They are people who are trying to solve their housing problems within their means where the authorities have patently failed — and they have managed to house half a million people."

"Umlazi is now referred to as the biggest city in KwaZulu, but in fact it is a suburb of Durban. The greater Durban area comes under separate authorities — the main ones being the Durban administration and KwaZulu — one of which has resources and is pouring them into its own infrastructure and the other of which has none.

Self-help had recently emerged as a principle for dealing with the informal housing problem, with the Durban City Council

having set up a committee to investigate it. "These are important moves," said Errol Haarhoff, "but there is a danger lurking behind self-help; that, given the racial and political background, it can be seen as the authorities' dispensing with their responsibilities.

"The kind of self-help we need is for the people themselves to be consulted and included in policy and decision making, instead of remaining as ghosts for whom policies are formulated which don't work. But, when it comes to building, the state must not abrogate its responsibility."

Mr Haarhoff urges three fundamental changes of approach to deal with the rapid process of urbanisation.

The state must redefine its role in the provision of housing and become a major source of finance for home building and improvement; "others won't provide finance because of the lack of collateral."

The state must concentrate on providing infrastructure — water, health, power, refuse removal, transport, schools etc — rather than townships.

The people living in informal settlements must be consulted and take part in the formulation of alternative housing policies.

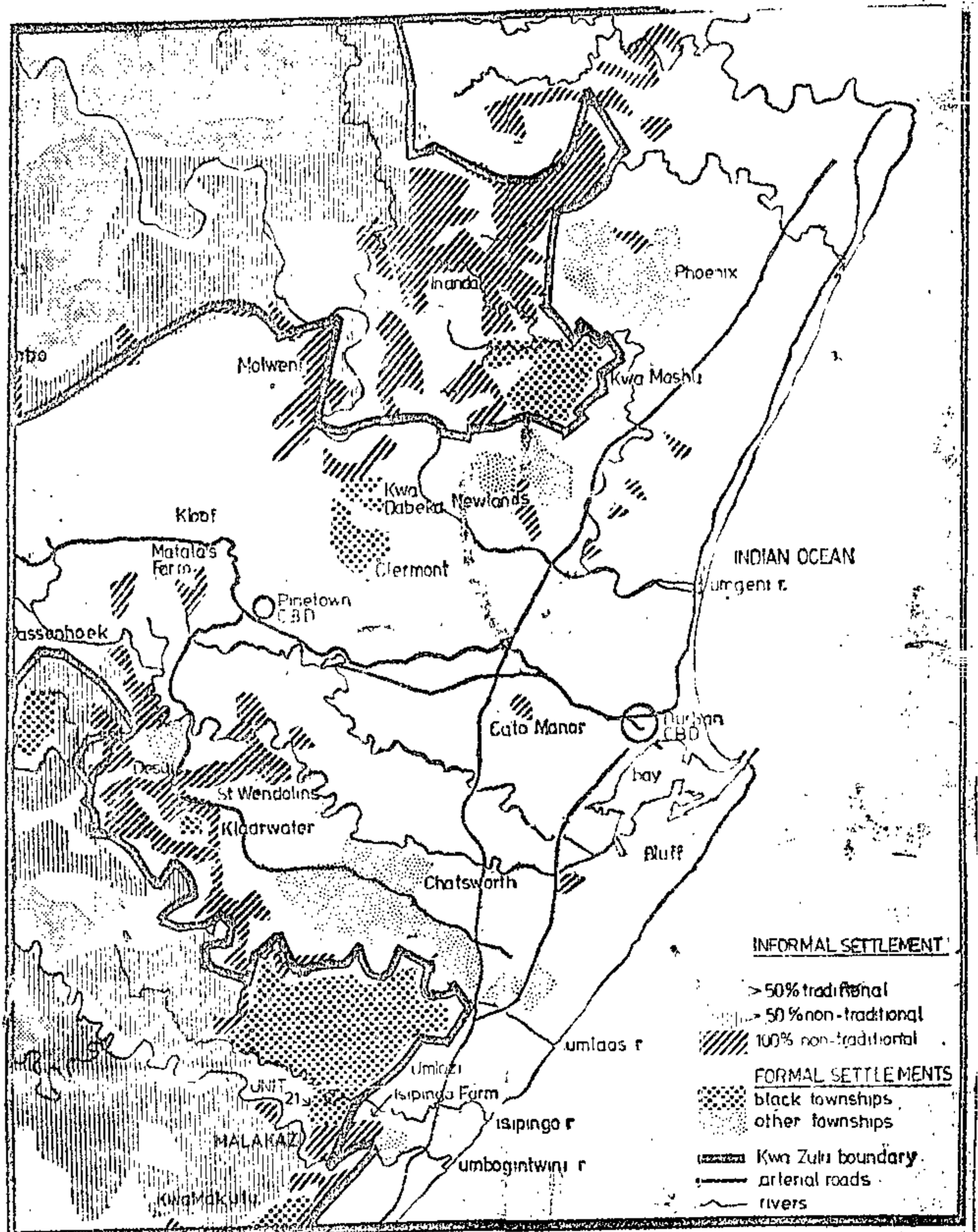
Without such a fundamental reappraisal of the problem Durban, along with other cities, could find themselves in for a haunting it doesn't do to dwell on.

Errol Haarhoff: New approach needed



"The process of helping people to upgrade informal settlement had been applied in Malukazi years ago the decent working people of that area would have been enjoying reasonable living conditions all these years and there would be no need to move them now.

"Not that the provision of a site and service scheme like Gologodi is without merit but its siting will increase the transport costs of people removed there. The other possibility is to upgrade Malukazi as it is."



Bird's-eye view: Showing the extent of informal settlement in the greater Durban area.

First of many for Zulus

Water

Borehole for Chief Biyela's thirsty people

WM
10/7/81
107

By ROBIN COMLEY

THICK red dust rose in billowing clouds as the procession wound its way along the narrow dirt road into the heart of KwaZulu where children and animals cry out for that life-giving substance — water.

But when the crowd, led by teenage drum majorettes marching to a tribal drum, came to a jerky halt in front of the primitive-looking wheel of a borehole, cries of joy rose from the throats of the Biyela tribe of Emkhandlweni.

It marked the beginning yesterday of a project which will end the many thirsty months of the severest drought the people of KwaZulu have known.

Here, where the drought has taken one of its heaviest tolls of life and crops, is where the first borehole financed by the KwaZulu Water Development Fund has been sunk to bring a 'never-ending' supply of water to the area.

'This is just the beginning of a project we hope will be a permanent solution for the land and the people,' said Mr Ian Smeaton, chairman of the South African Sugar Association, which in collaboration with the KwaZulu Government has established the fund.

'Last year we found ourselves moving from crisis to crisis where about one and a half million litres of water were delivered daily



HAPPINESS IS ... Zizwezonke Biyela rejoices at the taste of borehole water.

Picture by ELIJAH ZONDI

in tankers, but this was only a temporary solution, and our borehole project will be permanent,' he said.

Since September last year R75 000 was gathered — R20 000 given by the Sugar Association and R55 000 from the public — and this will finance the sinking of the 70 m deep Emkhandlweni borehole and 21 others.

'But there are three-and-a-half million people in rural KwaZulu and for the project to reach all the people who need it, more than 3 000 boreholes will be needed,' said Mr Smeaton.

This would mean roughly one borehole per square kilometer from the Umtamvuna River in the south to the Mozambique border in the north at an overall cost of cost of

about R10,5m.

'So this is a very humble beginning and the project will have to rely on gifts to a large extent.'

The Emkhandlweni borehole will supply 1 500 to 2 000 people with water at a rate of 1 136 l an hour.

The borehole was handed over by Mr Smeaton to Chief L Dlamini, KwaZulu Minister of Agriculture and Forestry on behalf of the Zulu people.

'We have found a solution to the worst drought ever experienced in KwaZulu and we hope it will be permanent if we can raise enough funds,' said Chief Dlamini.

'It was decided to build the first borehole at Emkhandlweni, which is about 60 km from Eshowe, because the people here, the tribe of Chief Nkanyiso Biyela, is one of the most desperate.'

Chief Biyela said it was a challenge which the tribe must accept.

'We should put our energy into cultivating the soil rather than into faction fights,' said Chief Biyela.

Mr Smeaton said the drought had left a scourge of deprivation and malnutrition in its wake, and in many instances, a typical Zulu family was forced to walk five hours to collect domestic water.

To obtain support vital for the success of the project, the fund is launching a buy-a-borehole campaign where individuals, groups or body can finance the pump-fitted borehole which will bear a plaque engraved with the donor names.

Contributors to the fund can contact Mr Smeaton or Mr M Morgan of the Sugar Association at telephone 318952 (Durban).

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

(Continued)

PFP men meet

KwaZulu

Cabinet

NM 11/7/81

student

AW 107

Mercury Reporter

LAND consolidation as well as problems of removal and resettlement were among topics discussed at Ulundi yesterday when members of the Natal caucus of the Progressive Federal Party met members of the KwaZulu Cabinet for four hours.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the PFP, said afterwards that the talks had been held at the request of the party so that the six Natal MPs could be briefed about KwaZulu be-

fore the next parliamentary session at the end of this month.

The talks were also attended by the only PFP MPC, Mr Rodney Haxton.

Mr Swart said that problems arising from drought and famine in KwaZulu, the question of the relations between the South African Nursing Association and KwaZulu, the use of Defence Force personnel in the KwaZulu public service and the question of security along South Africa's borders, were also discussed.

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III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes

For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von Doring

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

Accused 'surprised' with pistol

WM 11/7/81 (222) (107)
Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A PARATROOP lieutenant, accused of killing 14 tribesmen in a Msinga faction fight, appeared to be filing the numbers off a pistol when he was surprised by a fellow worker, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

Giving evidence before Mr Justice Page and two assessors, Mr David Muir said he had walked past Mr Johan Verster in the workshops of the Drakensberg Administration Board.

Mr Verster was standing in front of a grindstone holding a Star 9mm parabellum pistol by its barrel, he said, and it appeared as if he was attempting to file off the weapon's serial numbers 'because of the way he was standing' in front of the grindstone. Mr Muir said.

He had identified the gun later when he saw it lying on a desk in the administration board brewers' control office, he said.

Mr Muir a member of the Dundee and District Commando in 1979, said he had swapped about 30 rounds of .303 ammunition for seven R1 magazines which he had handed over to members of the Commando who 'were short' of magazines.

The magazines could have been obtained through regular military channels, he conceded under cross-examination.

Mr Muir, who was warned as an accomplice for dealing in ammunition and contravening the Defence Act, said he was aware that Mr Verster had been decorated for bravery during hostilities in Angola, but said he had never discussed with Mr Verster exactly how he had won the decoration.

Mr Verster, a lieutenant in the 3rd Parachute Battalion based in Johannesburg, is alleged to have killed 14 Zwane tribesmen in a battle near Jobskop in the isolated Msinga area while acting as a mercenary for the Sithole tribe on June 4, 1979.

He is also alleged to have contravened the Defence Act by trading the R1 magazines — military property — with Mr Muir.

He is also alleged to have contravened the Terrorism Act, committed fraud and dealt with ammunition while conspiring with other paratroopers, officers and the Sitholes to commit murder.

The hearing, which has received widespread attention from at least four major American newspapers, will continue on August 3.

Mr Verster's bail of R50 was extended after the Court adjourned yesterday.

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QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

Arms instructor's evidence at murder hearing

Paratrooper

tried to hire rifle for R50

MM 10/7/81

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BUILDING
(Continued)

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A PARATROOP lieutenant, accused of killing 14 tribesmen in a faction fight, offered a fellow-worker R50 for the use of his army R-1 rifle, a judge was told here yesterday.

Mr David Muir, a qualified small arms instructor and chairman of the Dundee shooting club, said Mr Johan Verster, a lieutenant with the 3rd Parachute battalion, had been working on a 9 mm pistol in the workshops of the Drakensberg Administration Board and had tried to hide it when he passed.

Mr Verster had approached him later and asked if he could obtain 303 ammunition for him, Mr Muir said.

Mr Verster had offered to swap seven R-1 magazines for bullets and he had duly handed over about 30 rounds, Mr Muir said. Shortly afterwards, Mr Verster had approached him

F C Key

Quantities V

Mrs J R Einhorn

QUANTITY SURVEYING

Mr Verster had approached him later and asked if he could obtain 303 ammunition for him, Mr Muir said.

Mr Verster had offered 'to swop' seven R-1 magazines for bullets and he had duly handed over about 30 rounds, Mr Muir said.

Shortly afterwards, Mr Verster had approached him again and asked him if he would lend him his R-1 rifle, Mr Muir, a member of the Dundee and District Commando said.

Mr Verster said he wanted the rifle to go 'shooting on a farm' and had offered him R50 for the use of the weapon.

'Refused'

'I refused to lend it to him,' Mr Muir said.

Mr Verster had then asked him if he could obtain more ammunition and he offered him a compass in exchange for more bullets, Mr Muir said.

On another occasion while he was on the way to town Mr Verster had stopped him and told him he had 'found a way to make a lot of money', Mr Muir said.

'I said you are playing with fire,' Mr Muir told the Court.

'It's not what you think, are you with me; don't drop me with the cops,' Mr Verster had replied.

Mr Muir said he had reported the matter to the security officer in his commando and during August 1979 had also told his captain of the events.

The security police from Newcastle had subsequently visited him at the Drakensberg Administration Board's brewery, where he worked with Mr Verster, and questioned him, Mr Muir said.

'Collapsed'

After the security police had left, Mr Verster had approached him and said the thing had 'collapsed' and told him not to talk about 'it' to anyone, Mr Muir said.

He had then informed Mr Verster that the security police had visited the premises.

Earlier, two African witnesses told how they had heard shots being fired from a hill near their kraals on June 4, 1979.

The induna of the Zwane faction, Mr Mbulaleni Mbatha, said he had heard gunshots while standing near his kraal earlier on the morning.

The sound of gunfire had been followed by somebody in the Sithole faction nearby shouting 'come and get your people we have shot dead' he said.

The shouting had continued throughout the day, and he had eventually gone to tell his chief what was happening. When he arrived home several hours later he saw the Sithole faction impis and then later the

Zwane men.

Both the warring tribes were distinguished from one another by different coloured sashes worn across the chest, he said.

More shots rained down from the hills and the Zwane impi had fled, pursued closely by the Sithole faction.

When he arrived home the bodies of 14 Zwanes were at his kraal. The police arrived later and removed the bodies, he said adding that the fighting between the two tribes had begun when he was a child.

A second witness, Mrs Nomizi Zwane, described how she had found the body of her son lying in a valley the day after shooting erupted from a hill.

Her son had left the kraal on June 4 with other members of the clan to 'get the cattle', Mrs Zwane said.

The hearing, in which Mr Verster is accused of killing 14 Zwanes while acting as a paid mercenary for the Sithole tribe, contravening the Defence and Terrorism Acts, conspiracy to commit murder, illegally dealing in weapons and ammunition and fraud, continues today before Mr Justice Page and two assessors.

BUY A BOREHOLE FOR KWAZULU

S. T. Lubane

2/7/81

107

Tribune Reporter

SEVENTY metres down in the shale rock below remote Emkhandweni in Kwazulu engineers have struck a liquid gold which will now bring relief to thousands of rural people. The precious commodity water — thousands and

thousands of litres of it which will bring new life to an area of Kwazulu which has been ravaged by drought during the past two seasons. The people of Emkhandweni will today be able to draw domestic water at the turn of a

pump handle — an unheard of luxury in an area where no surface water is available. The engineers have found water at four other boreholes during the past fortnight and a further 15 are planned in Reserves No 11, 5 and 3 in a radius

30km north and south of the Umfolozi River.

This success story is a result of the activities of the Kwazulu Water Development Fund — a South African Sugar Association sponsored project which is aiming to provide permanent water supplies in Kwazulu. At the official handover

to Chief L. Dlamini, Kwazulu Minister for Agriculture and Forestry this week, Mr Ian Smeaton, chairman of SASA urged the private sector to support the new "buy-a-borehole" campaign.

The fund is channelling its entire existing revenue — R75 000 — into the borehole and pump

project and urgently needs public support to make it possible to establish boreholes, dams or pipelines throughout Kwazulu. "Boreholes equipped with pumps such as this on at Emkhandweni and one a little further away, Esikhaheni, which have just been completed, cost R3 500 each. For the fund to make a lasting contribution to the welfare of the people, greater public support is required," Mr Smeaton said. Buy-a-borehole will make it possible for an individual, group or corporate body to make a personal and permanent contribution to rural development.

"Each pump fitted borehole, financed by the private sector, will have a plaque attached to it identifying the donor or donors. Further, if a donor wishes to personally donate a borehole to the community, this will be welcomed," he said.

"Boreholes are not the only way in which it is planned to obtain water. In certain areas dams and pipelines may provide the most suitable solution to the water problem. Sponsors for these larger projects are urgently needed. Recognition for such sponsorship will naturally be given in the same way as that for the buy-a-borehole programme."

5041



From Angola war hero to alleged killer

THE Angolan town of Cassinga is a long way from the hills of Msinga.

BY KEN DANIELS
S. Tribune 12/7/81

But along the path between them a 28-year-old war hero was transformed into a man accused of being a mercenary killer.

Lieutenant Johann Friedrich Verster, who took part in the attack on Cassinga during a Defence Force operation in 1978 and has been decorated for bravery, is being tried for the murder - of 14 tribesmen during a faction fight in Msinga in June, 1979.

He is alleged to have fired at members of the Zwane clan from a hillock overlooking the area where the faction fight took place and is alleged to have been paid by the rival Sithole clan.

him if he was interested in "a special job". It would entail helping in a faction fight and would involve long distance shooting.

He said it would be over a weekend and completely safe and there would be payment of between R600 and R800 from one of the tribal chiefs. Mr Verster phoned him again and asked him if he could get weapons, thunderflashes and smoke bombs.

Conspiracy

Mr Roberts said he was later told by Lt Jones that the security police knew about the matter and he should have nothing more to do with it.

Much of the evidence heard during the two weeks during which the trial has proceeded has revolved around a conspiracy between members of the 3rd Parachute Battalion to become involved in the faction fighting between the warring Sithole and Zwane clans.

There has been evidence of telephone conversations, meetings and discussions in the pub about the action involved in taking part in a faction fight.

Mr Verster had attempted to recruit a number of members of the 3rd Parachute Battalion and to obtain weapons for use in the faction fights and for sale to members of the impi.

The phrase "long range shooting" has been repeatedly mentioned.

The evidence of the other witnesses has dealt with the battle between the Sithole and Zwane impis on June 4, 1979, in which 14 Zwane and eight Sitholes died.

A Zwane induna, Mr

Mbuleni Mbatha, said he heard shots coming from the Sithole side of the boundary between the tribes, early in the morning before sunrise on June 4.

He said he heard people shouting: 'Come and let us fight.' They shouted that they had killed some people and the Zwanes should come and fetch the bodies.

Mr Mbatha told the court the shouting continued all day and during the ensuing battle shots were fired from a hillock behind the Sithole impi.

Mrs Nomzi Zwane in her evidence also said she had heard shots coming from the same hill. She had gone to the scene of the fight to look for her son who had gone out to fetch cattle earlier that morning.

Voice

A shot struck a stone in front of her and a voice told her to stay away from the fighting. She returned the next day and found her son dead.

From the evidence it emerged that during the faction fights, the Zwane impi wore red bands and the Sitholes blue ones.

Mrs Zwane said that her son was not wearing a band although a number of the other bodies lying nearby were.

During the past two weeks the State has called eight witnesses from a list of more than 20. The trial has been postponed until August 3. The accused is on bail of R50.

Mr Jan Combrink SC, Mr Eugene van Zuydam and Mr Wally Topham are appearing for the accused and Mr Gideon Scheltema and Mr David Joubert for the State.

Mr Justice Page and two assessors are presiding at the trial.

associated with ill health suggests the contrary, that who becomes ill, including those who contract infectious diseases, is rightly determined.

Even if the meaning of 'health' is agreed upon, ways of achieving it may be very much open to doubt. It is often said that we cannot promote health by removing disease.

Killed

Mr Mervyn Roberts, a sergeant major in the 3rd Parachute Battalion, told the court how he and Mr Verster had shot and killed several enemy troops 800 metres away using open sighted rifles. He said some of the enemy were moving while others were in houses.

Mr Roberts was giving evidence as a State witness. Earlier in the trial, two of the accused's fellow officers, Captain Austin Ramsay and Lt Gareth Jones, also gave evidence.

Mr Roberts told the court he and Mr Verster were both classed as marksmen (skerpskutters).

Mr Roberts told the court Mr Verster had phoned him in about the middle of 1979 and asked

26. The poor, those from split families, the family disunity often that occurs. Social class has been found to be a strong determinant of health. Physical and mental illness: see J. Pridmore, M. N. van der Merwe, and I. M. M. van der Merwe, 'Health', Harvard University Press, 1979. ... ever ... groups ... to be higher in lower ... e. G. Dick ... South Africa for 'coloureds' than for whites.

decreasing returns without reaching the fundamental problems of this family. ... it may be argued that this family is not typical, that on the whole diseases are more randomly spread among families and individuals. But is this so? Research into the environmental and socio-psychological conditions

Inkatha doubts whether Slovo helps black struggle

Nov 19/78 Mercury Reporter (107)

THE central committee of Inkatha says it doubts whether the South African Communist Party — as led by Joe Slovo — serves the interests of the black struggle for liberation, in spite of its alliance with the external mission of the African National Congress.

A resolution to this effect has been adopted by the central committee following a meeting at Ulundi.

The resolution rejects 'with contempt' certain allegations made about the president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, in a recent issue of The African Communist.

'These people, living as they do in the comfort and safety of distant lands, ought to appreciate that their strategy is not the same as ours, and that we have as much right as they have to pursue and propagate our own approach,' it adds.

Strategy

'While one can excuse these people for their ignorance of the state of affairs in this country, their deliberate distortions and denunciations of the role of Inkatha and its president can no longer be countenanced.'

In another resolution, the central committee says it is totally opposed to the manipulation of schoolchildren and denounces 'those who pursue the destruction of property as a strategy for liberation'.

It has condemned the 'senseless attempt' at burning down a school at Kwa Mashu last week.

'Black people wish to know in what way this wanton and senseless destruction of black facilities — such as schools constructed by blacks — advances the black cause for liberation. KwaZulu schools are financed by black people themselves and are not part of Pretoria's responsibility any more.'

NW 1417/81

Four die in faction fight

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

(276) (107)

A FACTION clash which left four dead and four injured, ended abruptly when helicopter-borne police swooped on the warring parties at the weekend.

A police contingent was en route to Ladysmith from Pomeroy, where the bloody battle between the Zenzele and Nhlankheleni was staged, when they were alerted. Sixteen warriors were arrested and held under the Natal Code.

Police said the feud was over land ownership.

NA Arsonists

15/7/81
strike

at Msinga

Mercury Reporter

ARSONISTS struck the church agricultural project in the trouble-torn Msinga district on Monday night, burning down the house of project director Neil Alcock.

Mr Alcock, his wife and two sons were in Pietermaritzburg on Monday and returned to find their home ablaze.

Local blacks tried to save articles from the house, but records dating back 16 years and donations in the form of cheques went up in smoke.

Mr Alcock had been deeply involved in providing drought relief to the stricken area. In the past few days more than 50 huts have been burned down, but it is believed outsiders set alight Mr Alcock's home.

Gatsha: confront conflict

JOHANNESBURG — The "institutionalisation" of racial conflict was the only hope for a peaceful and stable political future in South Africa, the Kwazulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said here yesterday.

Addressing the Afrikaanse Studentebond (Afrikaans Student's League) congress at the Rand Afrikaans University he said this had already been implemented partly by the government in labour relations.

"The principle is that if you have conflicts of a kind which are permanent, as between black labour and management, it does not help to try to suppress or hide the conflict or to overcome it by mere consultation. This simply delays the solution and drives the conflict underground.

"The government acted quite correctly in confronting the problem of labour fairly and squarely by legalising black trade unions and drawing them into the Industrial Council system.

"We now have labour relations system which, whatever its remaining weaknesses, will not allow an underground buildup of labour grievances which will disrupt the productive system.

"In other words we have now achieved a measure of controlled conflict in labour relations — institutionalised conflict", Chief Buthelezi said.

In a constellation of states the real conflicts over the right to share in the control of resources would be "shifted aside, delayed, obscured or sidestepped".

Eventually the conflict would emerge in a new and more virulent form and whites would "very dramatically lose exactly what the whole system was set up to protect".

"Black leaders in my position do not see themselves as extremists. We realise that dramatic political change will not come overnight.

"We do expect from Afrikaans nationalist political leadership, however, at least an intelligent response to the dangers that face us all. We are also getting a little impatient with Afrikaner preoccupation with attempts to gild apartheid and to institutionalise racism instead of eliminating it".

Chief Buthelezi said that if the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, moved boldly to institutionalise political conflict in South Africa and draw blacks into a stable system of political negotiation, he would win more support than he lost.

"He would also win new patience and new diplomacy from black leaders."

Chief Buthelezi warned that if all the "so-called" homelands opted for independence within a constellation, a situation



GATSHA BUTHELEZI... don't hide conflict

would arise in which there would be one "very rich developed society, so-called 'white' South Africa, surrounded by smaller, dependent black mini-states without infrastructure and resources".

In time the smaller countries would start cooperating with one another and other countries in Southern Africa to confront the white-controlled central state.

"This probability, plus the probability of underground insurgency which already exists, will threaten the interests of the Afrikaners and whites more deeply than gradual power-sharing now could ever do."

He accused certain peo-

ple who claimed to be leaders of the black people of sheltering behind the expectations of a revolutionary overthrow of the government and of now gaining new white allies on university campuses.

"By aligning themselves with some Black leaders against others, these white political opportunists think that they are then absolved from the sins of black oppression of which the whole of white South Africa, not just Afrikaners, are guilty," he said.

Meanwhile the ASB passed a motion yesterday regretting that constitutional provisions for coloureds and Indians were being considered "at such a late stage".

The motion also called for coloured and Indian communities to receive the same status as white municipalities.

Conference sources said a motion calling for a common voters' roll and parliament was likely to be passed today or tomorrow.

The motion came after the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, told the congress that Afrikaners would have to adapt to the idea of sharing power with coloureds and Indians.

Delegates also voted to distance themselves "totally" from any person or institution guilty of violating any South African national symbol. — DDC-SAPA.

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CHIEF BUTHELEZI:

Sowetan 16/7/81

107

'Leaders' have done nothing

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi says people in Soweto and elsewhere who claimed to be leaders of the black people had "done nothing, absolutely nothing" to help their fellow blacks.

Addressing the Afrikaanse Studentbond congress at the Rand Afrikaanse University yesterday, the chief minister of KwaZulu said such leaders sheltered behind the expectations of a revolutionary overthrow of the Government and of gaining new allies on university campuses.

"There are today white so-called radicals in white campuses, such as one pipsqueak called Sammy Adelman (former Wits Student Representative Council president recently banned for five years), who join them in a chorus of showering foul expletives at me for the stand I take, even within the structures of separate development on

behalf of black South Africa," he said.

"By aligning themselves with some black leaders against others, these white political opportunists think that they are then absolved from the sins of black oppression of which the whole of white South Africa, not just Afrikaners only, are guilty.

CONSCIENCES

"It is a new way of cleansing their consciences of white guilt for black oppression," the chief minister said.

He said the "institutionalisation" of racial conflict was the only hope for a peaceful and stable political future in South Africa.

This had already been implemented in part by the Government in labour relations.

"The principle is that if you have conflicts of a kind which are permanent, as between black labour and management, it does not help to try to suppress or hide the conflict, or to

overcome it by mere consultation. This simply delays the solution and drives the conflict underground.

CORRECT

"The Government acted quite correctly in confronting the problem of labour fairly and squarely by legalising black trade unions and drawing them into the industrial council system.

"We now have a labour relations system which, whatever its remaining weaknesses, will not allow an underground build-up of labour grievances which will disrupt the productive system.

"In other words, we have now achieved a measure of controlled conflict in labour relations — institutionalised conflict," Chief Buthelezi said.

In a constellation of states, the real conflicts over the right to share in the control of resources would be "shifted aside, delayed, obscured or side-stepped".

Eventually the conflict would emerge in a new and more virulent form and whites would "very dramatically lose exactly what the whole system was set up to protect.

"Black leaders in my position do not see themselves as extremists. We realise that dramatic political change will not come overnight.

"We do expect from Afrikaans Nationalist political leadership, however, at least an intelligent response to the dangers that face us all.

"We are also getting a little impatient with Afrikaner preoccupation with attempts to gild apartheid and to institutionalise racism instead of eliminating it."

Chief Buthelezi said that if Prime Minister P W Botha moved boldly to institutionalise political conflict in South Africa and draw blacks into a stable system of political negotiation, he would win more support than he lost.

New Klipfontein Dam will aid dry KwaZulu

Political Reporter

THE R15 million Klipfontein Dam being built by the Government on the White Umfolozi River near Vryheid will provide a steady supply of water to Ulundi and KwaZulu irrigation schemes 80 km downstream.

The new dam — which is in Natal — will bring relief to thousands of KwaZulu residents who suffer from the ravages of drought every dry season.

Mr Gavin Callanan, resident engineer for the Department of Water Affairs at Klipfontein Dam, said yesterday the collection of water would begin in October next year, nearly one year ahead of the original date. He expected the 260 ha dam to hold enough water to provide a steady supply downstream by 1983.

Ulundi — the capital of KwaZulu — drew water from the White Umfolozi River at present, but a new water-purification scheme would have to be built as the town's population grew.

Mr Callanan said the dam would also supply water to Vryheid, 10 km away, to supplement the existing two dams.

Mr P Grabe, Town Clerk of Vryheid, said the Town Council had imposed a restriction on the supply of purified water to builders.

Meanwhile, the council has called in consulting engineers to investigate the problem of purifying water drawn from the Klipfontein Dam. The existing purification works is sited at the Bloemveld Dam on the hill overlooking the town while the new dam is 10 km south.

Wits SRC hits back at Buthelezi

The Wits University Student Representative Council has accused Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of striking a low blow in his attack on Wednesday on its banned president, Mr Sammy Adelman.

In a speech at the annual congress of the Afrikaanse Studentebond, Chief Buthelezi called Mr Adelman a "pipsqueak" and accused him, along with other white student leaders, of hypocrisy and ineffectiveness.

In a response the Wits SRC yesterday said: "Chief Buthelezi has hidden behind the security legislation he claims to condemn in attacking SRC president Sammy Adelman."

DEFEND

"As a banned person, Sammy Adelman is unable to defend himself."

It is an offence to publish the views of banned people in South Africa.

Moreover, the statement continued, "Chief Buthelezi has done this from a white Nationalist platform in the guise of the ASB."

"People like Sammy Adelman and Andre Boraine (recently banned president of the National Union of SA Students)

are committed to democracy and non-racialism at the most fundamental levels. It is precisely for this reason that the State has banned them."

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Inkatha queries ANC's Red link

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

INKATHA'S central committee has questioned the wisdom of what it sees as the alliance between the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party.

In a statement released by Inkatha's central committee in reply to an attack on its president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, in the externally-based journal, "The African Communist", the committee says it "rejects with contempt allegations... that the president is aiding the so-called enemy by his persistent condemnation of the people whenever they engage in mass action in factories or in schools," the statement says.

It then adds of Chief Buthelezi's accusers: "These people, living as they do in the comfort and safety of distant lands, ought to appreciate that their strategy is not the same as ours — and that we have as much right as they have to pursue and propagate our own approach."

It describes their views on Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha as "mendacious and vituperative propaganda".

"The central committee is beginning to doubt whether the South African Communist Party, as led by Joe Slovo, does serve the interests of the black struggle for liberation, in spite of its alliance with the external mission of the ANC, which is engaged in the same struggle as Inkatha."

After reports of cordial discussions between Inkatha and ANC leaders in London in November 1979, relations between the two parties became tense last year following criticism of Chief Buthelezi by ANC men for his opposition to unrest in schools in KwaMashu and his reservations on the timing and tactics of last year's Free Mandela campaign.

Chief Buthelezi hit back at the time, accusing the ANC of sowing discord among blacks. At its recent general conference Inkatha implicitly condemned ANC sabotage attacks on railway lines and power stations.

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(Continued)

SACP: Inkatha questions role

CT 18/7/81 (107)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Inkatha's central committee has questioned the wisdom of what it sees as the alliance between the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party.

While it characterises the role of the ANC in the "liberation struggle" as similar to that of Inkatha, it questions that of the Communist Party and its leader, Joe Slovo.

These points are made in a statement released by Inkatha's central committee in reply to an attack on its president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, in the externally-based journal, *The African Communist*.

"The central committee rejects with contempt allegations... that the president is aiding the so-called enemy by his persistent condemnation of the people whenever they engage in mass action in factories or in schools," the statement says.

'In comfort'

It adds: "These people, living as they do in the comfort and safety of distant lands, ought to appreciate that their strategy is not the same as ours — and that we have as much right as they have to pursue and propagate our own approach."

It describes their views on Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha as "mendacious and vituperative propaganda" which can only harm black unity".

It was "beginning to doubt whether the South African Communist Party as led by Joe Slovo does serve the interests of the black struggle for liberation, in spite of its alliance with the external mission of the ANC, which is engaged in the same struggle as Inkatha".

The committee reiterates its opposition to the "manipulation" of school children to attack school buildings. It says: "KwaZulu schools are financed by black people themselves and are not part of Pretoria's responsibility."

After reports of cordial discussions between Inkatha and ANC leaders in London in November 1979, relations between the two parties became tense last year following criticism of Chief Buthelezi by ANC men for his opposition to unrest in schools in Kwamashu and his reservations on the timing and tactics of last year's Free Mandela campaign.

Chief Buthelezi hit back at the time, accusing the ANC of sowing discord among blacks. At its recent general conference Inkatha implicitly condemned ANC sabotage attacks on railway lines and power stations.

A resolution read in part that while Inkatha understood that some were "reluctantly pushed" to adopt violence, Inkatha was totally opposed to destruction of "meagre facilities" which served blacks such as power stations and railways.

KwaZulu
18/7/81
opposed to
resettling
principle

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, has pointed out that an article in The Natal Mercury of July 1, 1981, could have given the impression that the KwaZulu Government regarded resettlement as a closed issue and that it went along with the principle of removal of Zulu people.

The article, headed 'Koornhof agrees to resettlement body', said Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, had agreed to the formation of a resettlement committee which would look into how blacks could be resettled in different areas.

Dr Mdlalose said that the KwaZulu Government had never agreed to the principle of resettlement.

Eviction

What had been agreed, however, at a meeting between representatives of the KwaZulu Government and Mr J J Wentzel, Deputy Minister of Development, on May 27 was that steering committees should be set up in each area to establish the economic effect of resettlement.

The KwaZulu Government spokesmen had, in fact, pleaded for the withdrawal of eviction notices. However, Mr Wentzel had explained that there were legal problems in respect of this.

Dr Mdlalose said he had come away from the meeting with the feeling that the 'sting' of resettlement had been taken out of the issue.

He pointed out that he had, in fact, not received any notification from Pretoria that the agreement reached on May 27 had been approved by Dr Koornhof.

Buthelezi 207 18/7/81 probe is

on course

— Prof 107

MARITZBURG. — The Buthelezi Commission ended its third full sitting yesterday confident of reaching a solution for the future of KwaZulu and Natal.

The commission, which is investigating proposals for a joint future and possible union for Natal and KwaZulu, had sat in Maritzburg during the preceding nine days.

Prof G D L Schreiner, chairman of the commission, said yesterday that there was a "remarkable degree" of understanding among its 45 members, and unanimity on the direction of its deliberations.

Details of the discussions and working sessions have been kept secret and few people even knew that the commission was sitting in Maritzburg.

Prof Schreiner said that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, gave evidence this week.

He said the deliberation was well attended, and the two overseas members of the commission, Prof Arend Lijphart and Prof Herbert Adam, leading American political scientists, were present.

Other members present included Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American, Mr Justice D G Fannin, retired judge, Mr Chris Saunders, chairman of the Tongaat Group, and Mr Colin Eglin of the Progressive Federal Party.

Prof Schreiner said the commission's next full session would be on September 21 in Durban, and its final report should be ready by the end of October. — Sapa.

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Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Top-level talks between the governments of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda were held in Cape Town today.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said the discussions, opened by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, were about regional development.

Night classes ^{NM} seen as 'key' for KwaZulu ^{22/7/81} ⁽⁵⁰⁰⁾ ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾

Mercury Reporter

ADULT night classes are the answer to improving technical education in KwaZulu, according to the director of the Natal Technikon, Mr A Pittendrigh.

Mr Pittendrigh, who is a member of the regional committee of Manpower 2 000, believes that by introducing night classes in schools, education for blacks could be boosted as it had been for Indians in 1929.

He said that then between 21 000 and 30 000 children of school-going age had been out of school, and a large percentage of adult Indians were illiterate.

Teachers had given their services free of charge and classes had continued until 1946 when, because of their success, they were officially recognised and the M L Sultan Technical College was declared an approved institution for higher education.

'I feel this is the answer for KwaZulu,' said Mr Pittendrigh yesterday.

'What we need are schools with electricity at night and teachers willing to devote their time to this cause.'

'Already, the Natal Teachers' Society and the Urban Foundation have begun an upgrading scheme for teachers and this could eventually be amalgamated in the long term with night classes.'

Gatsha Buthelezi ^{22/2/81} ¹⁰⁷ strongly criticised ¹⁰⁷

Students at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday lashed out against Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, one calling him a "government lackey who would be crushed with others who supported the exploitative apartheid regime."

Prolonged applause greeted Mr David Johnstone, chairman of the Wits Black Students Society when he said this to about 1500 students.

Mr G Cachalia, a leading student figure strongly criticised the kwa-Zulu leader.

"Last week Gatsha Buthelezi at the Afrikaanse Studentebond saw fit to call Sammy Adelman (the banned Wits SRC president) a pipsqueak and dismissed, out of hand, black students and white radicals on campuses."

Mr Cachalia reminded students that yesterday

was the 14th anniversary of the death of Albert Luthuli, former ANC president general who won the Nobel Peace Prize—the only South African to have done so — in the early 1960s while banned.

The students rose for a minute's silence to mark the death of Eli Weinberg, regional secretary of the ANC.

Girl in mystery murder trip

Sowetan 24/2/81 (107) (281)

A 22-year-old Soweto woman described yesterday how she was "bundled" into a police car and made to travel more than 600 kilometres to KwaZulu — to help police search for her brother.

Miss Ngenzeni Thabethe of Jabulani, told SOWETAN of a seven-day ordeal while police searched for her brother in the mountainous area of Tugela Ferry. She said the police told her they wanted her brother who was allegedly involved in faction fights.

Miss Thabethe, a night shift worker, said two policemen fetched her while she was asleep on Thursday last week. She said they "bundled" her into the car "without even informing my family where they were taking me".

MURDER

"The policemen only told me on the way to Protea police station that they were taking me to Msinga. I told them that I was working and was not prepared to go without telling my family and employers but they told me they won't release me until I showed them my family's home in Natal," Miss Thabethe said.

Major Mazibuko, Soweto Police public relations officer, said the matter would be investigated if Miss Thabethe knew the names of the policemen who arrested her. He asked her to contact him immediately.

Miss Thabethe said they did not find her brother but



Miss Thabethe . . . seven-day ordeal

were told he had been "picked up" by local police the previous day. She said she slept in a police station in Melmoth, Natal. She was released on Wednesday.

Now she is not sure whether her employers will take her back after seven days of absence. The police have given her a note acknowledging that she had been helping them in an investigation into a murder

case during the seven days she was absent from work.

Her relieved mother, Mrs Eliza Thabethe, said: "I am very happy that she came back home safely. I went to many police stations to look for her but the search was fruitless. I was beginning to give up the search when she arrived yesterday. They did not have the decency to inform me where they had taken her."

Four gun plants found in tribal areas

DAN
NM 24/7/81
107

Crime Reporter

FOUR home-made firearms factories were uncovered during police swoops in southern Natal this week and 21 potentially lethal rifles and shotguns were seized in the operation.

Police also arrested nine black men on charges of illegally manufacturing firearms and 13 others for being in possession of dangerous weapons.

The swoops were carried out on Wednesday night by Port Shepstone police under the command of the District Commandant, Col G Bruwer, on kraals in the Mehlonnyama district where there have been hundreds of faction-fighting killings over the years.

By early yesterday three home-made firearm 'factories' had been found in huts. Police seized 15 shotguns and three .303 rifles, ammunition and more than 50 assegais. They also arrested 21 black men.

Earlier this week at Headlands in the Umzinto district, Port Shepstone police uncovered another home-made firearms 'factory' in a kraal and took possession of three shotguns and three rifles, together with tools, lengths of piping and wooden gun butts. A black man was arrested.

Police said yesterday that all the firearms had been locally made and were capable of killing a victim.

NM 25/7/81
Meeting off
A MASS Black Alliance prayer meeting planned for tomorrow at the Ladysmith Indian Civic Centre has been postponed because of the recent deaths in the Zulu royal family.

KwaZulu the Sanca target

NM 25/7/81

107

~~86~~

Mercury Reporter

A WELFARE organisation has made KwaZulu its second target in a new campaign to combat alcoholism. The South African National Council for Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (Sanca) is encouraging community workers to establish contact groups in their areas and this week involved social workers and nurses from KwaZulu in a symposium in Durban to promote the drive.

Sanca, which contributes to an awareness of the perils in alcohol abuse, has already done work on the Transvaal's East Rand to help create action groups which, if they prove successful, will form the foundation for future rehabilitation clinics.

About 25 social workers, nurses and other people in KwaZulu Government services discussed ways of establishing groups to suit their problem areas.

The planning and development adviser for Sanca, Mr. Salathiel Moloi, said they were negotiating with the central Government and local authorities for support in combating abuse of alcohol.

'We also hope to encourage prison authorities to help rehabilitate alcoholic prisoners,' he said.

They plan to persuade education authorities to provide regular lectures on alcoholism to pupils.

Dr Zulu appointed as KDC chairman

CAPE TOWN—Dr A H Zulu has been appointed chairman of the KwaZulu Development Corporation's board of directors for two years, from August 1, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, announced here last night.

Dr Koornhof said the Cabinet had approved five appointments: Dr Zulu as chairman in the place of Dr L P McCrystal, who resigned when appointed to the President's Council, and four directors, Mr R B Lobban, Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, Mr F A Johns and Mr A A Lloyd.

Dr Zulu has served on the board of directors since April, 1974. He is a retired bishop of the Anglican Church and speaker of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Mr Lobban has been appointed director in place of Mr McCrystal.

He is at present a senior partner in an auditors' firm, and was chairman of the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants

last year. He initiated and promoted projects to train black people as chartered accountants.

Prof Schlemmer has been appointed director in place of Mr E L Gregory.

Prof Schlemmer is at present director and professor in Applied Social Science at the Centre of Applied Sciences at the University of Natal. He is also a member of the Human Research Council, permanent member of the KwaZulu Planning Co-ordination and Advisory Committee, secretary of the Buthelezi Commission and interim director of the Inkatha Institute.

Mr Johns has been appointed director in place of Mr W H Booysen, who had resigned as director. Mr Johns is a seconded official of the Department of Co-operation and Development attached to the KwaZulu Government service as Secretary of Works. Mr Lloyd has been re-appointed director for another two years. — (Sapa)

No facilities, no cash, says Chief

NM 2079/81

(107)

Mercury Reporter

BLACK people were being presented with an opportunity to use their consumer power against all those shops which bent to Government policy by denying blacks facilities and yet accepting their money.

This was said yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, in reaction to a statement by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, that a Cabinet committee had launched a high-priority investigation into how to stop whites being swamped by blacks in business and residential areas, especially in urban areas.

Chief Buthelezi said only 'short-sighted idiots' among shop-owners would 'commit suicide' by succumbing to this Government pressure because blacks had emerged as significant consumers in South Africa.

'It is only a matter of a few years before our purchasing power exceeds that of whites,' he added.

'We hope that people in

commerce and industry will not "cut their own throats" by bending to racist provisions now proposed by Dr Koornhof.'

Chief Buthelezi said the statement by the minister could be a 'blessing in disguise' in that it could hasten the day of freedom for blacks.

'The anger this will generate will make blacks ready to use their consumer power in the liberation struggle,' he declared.

The Chief Minister said it appeared that the Right-wing rhetoric and Right-wing complaints evident during the recent all-white election had now borne fruit.

It was incredible, he said, that someone like Dr Koornhof who, two years ago, had spoken of apartheid as 'dead', should succumb to this type of pressure to the extent of making black people feel that they were regarded by the minister and his colleagues as no more than the 'social lepers' of South Africa.

'Create NM 30/7/81 reserve' 107 to stop nagana

Agricultural Reporter

NAGANA outbreaks in northern Natal could be stopped if a large stretch of State land adjoining the Mkuze Game Reserve were turned into a game reserve, the Assistant State Veterinarian in Natal, Dr P J Posthumus, said yesterday.

Dr Posthumus said the stretch of land known as Nxwala was a perfect habitat for a species of tsetse fly that carried the nagana parasite.

'For a nagana outbreak you need tsetse flies, a safe habitat for the flies, and wild animals and cattle,' he said.

According to Dr Posthumus, Nxwala was one of the few remaining areas in Natal where all these conditions existed.

Many farmers, legal and illegal, run their cattle in the area and there is a certain amount of mingling between cattle and wild animals. This makes it very easy for the tsetse fly to survive, he said.

Dr Posthumus said vets had been asking for Nxwala to be declared a game reserve for many years to reduce nagana outbreaks among cattle.

Referring to the present outbreak of nagana in northern Zululand, Dr Posthumus said it would not be necessary to use sprays to combat the tsetse fly.

'By isolating Nxwala from cattle, there would be little chance of nagana outbreaks,' he said.

Creating a game reserve in Nxwala was supported by the former head of the department of avian pathology and husbandry at Onderstepoort, Prof Douglas Coles.

'Vets have always viewed Nxwala with misgivings and apprehension. Not only is it a breeding

ground for tsetse flies, but worse still, it could lead to foot-and-mouth outbreaks in Natal,' he warned.

He said vets did not like running cattle and gregarious game together because of the threat of foot-and-mouth disease.

Prof Coles, also a former Natal Parks Board member, said he had been very impressed with Nxwala when he had first seen it in 1966.

'However, I was appalled at the foot-and-mouth threat it posed to other Zululand game reserves, not to mention the whole Zululand livestock industry.'

'If foot and mouth appears in a Zululand game farm, all cloven-hooved animals would have to be killed — if this happened in Hluhluwe, for example, the consequences would be disastrous.'

He said he had had first-hand experience of this in 1938 when foot-and-mouth disease was diagnosed in cattle in an African reserve near Dundee.

'Fortunately there was no game to become infected and the diagnosis was made quickly. All cattle, sheep, goats and pigs were killed at once, preventing the virus from spreading.'

'If the spread had taken place, there would almost certainly be no game reserves in Zululand — despairing farmers would have seen to that,' he said.

Referring to the situation at Nxwala as 'explosive', Prof Coles said the only remedy was for the Government to cede Nxwala to the Natal Parks Board for incorporation with the Mkuze Game Reserve.

'The whole complex must then be enclosed with game fencing to prevent the animals straying in or out of the reserve,' he said.

8/10/30/7/8/

Durban to boost kwaZulu's water

(107)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Durban will establish 30 boreholes in kwaZulu to try to alleviate the effects of drought there, the city's mayor, Mrs Sybil Hotz, announced last night.

The money for the boreholes — about R100 000 which the council is certain to approve at its next meeting on August 10 — will be channelled through the sugar industry's kwaZulu Water Development Fund.

Mrs Hotz was in Ulundi yesterday to discuss with the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, how the money could best be spent.

After what she described as "a full and open

discussion" with Chief Buthelezi, members of his Cabinet and secretaries of his departments, she announced that the money would be spent on helping the kwaZulu Government increase the number of boreholes in the country.

The kwaZulu Government plans to sink 200 boreholes on its own account this year.

Chief Buthelezi said everyone in kwaZulu had been impressed by Mrs Hotz's style of leadership "which has been characterised by a feeling of responsibility not only for the white ratepayers who elected her, but by an equal concern for all the citizens of Durban, regardless of race."

Cato Manor settlers still waiting for better houses

Mercury Reporter
 ONE of the early settlers of Cato Manor, once a sprawling multi-racial shack settlement at Durban's doorstep, are still living in shacks and waiting in the hope of getting better housing in the 'new' Cato Manor.

The families, mainly tenants of the Department of Community Development, told the Mercury in a random survey yesterday that they did not mind living in appalling conditions and were quite happy to stay in Cato Manor until they were rehoused.

Some of them had been offered alternative accommodation in the Durban City Council's housing scheme at Phoenix, but had they rejected it because they were so accustomed to living in Cato Manor that it would be carbunkling to leave.

16 000 tent-towns

Residents in grip of fear

Mercury Reporter
 RUMOURS that unemancipated single women were being evicted from Inanda's tent town have sent ripples of fear through the 16 000 residents.

But Mr Alan Mountain, regional director of the Urban Foundation, has assured the Mercury that this was not happening and urged more of the residents, including single women, to apply for building loans.

The tent town represents a totally new approach by the Department of Community Development to ease the backlog on housing for shacks.

The scheme, launched with the Urban Foundation and the Inanda Liaison Committee, provides sites which have roads and provide water, sanitation and refuse-removal services.

The tenants, who pay R260 a month, are given tents to live in until they construct their own homes of bricks, cement blocks, corrugated iron, wood or even cardboard. Once the township is proclaimed, they will be able to buy their land.

When a Mercury team visited Inanda, it was a

dustbowl as the wind whipped through the shanties and tents — one that would quickly become a quagmire in wet weather when heavy rains also tend to flood the latrine pits.

Yet all the residents we spoke to were adamant that their living standards were far better than the squalid conditions they had endured in other areas until the tent town opened a year ago.

Most have built corrugated-iron shanties or packing-case homes and very few seemed able to conceive of ever being able to afford more permanent building materials.

Maximum building loans of R2 500 are available at 1 percent interest over 30 years, but of the 2 000 site-holders, only 200 have applied for loans. In an effort to generate more interest in the loan scheme, the Urban Foundation has had nine show homes varying in price from R1 800 to R4 700 built.

These are nearing completion and many of the shack housewives were obviously impressed but did not yet understand the loan system.

Mr Mountain said the scheme was working well when one considered there had been nothing but veld a year ago.

'We have had a hammering and at one stage we had to give serious thought to pulling out of the scheme when we were being used as a scapegoat for all the problems, but most of

these have been ironed out now. Sixty-five houses have been built and we are completing five a week.'

He said the department was already upgrading the roads with the intention of tarring them during the financial year and this would reduce the dust.

single women would not be allowed tenure, he said even single women who did not have emancipation certificates were being considered for loans and that anyone issued with a site receipt would be entitled to land tenure in terms of a deed of grant when the township was proclaimed.



HAPPINESS is ... a shack of your own on a site with services provided

MM 31/2/81
 (103)

Hills

A drive through the vast area is a bewildering one.

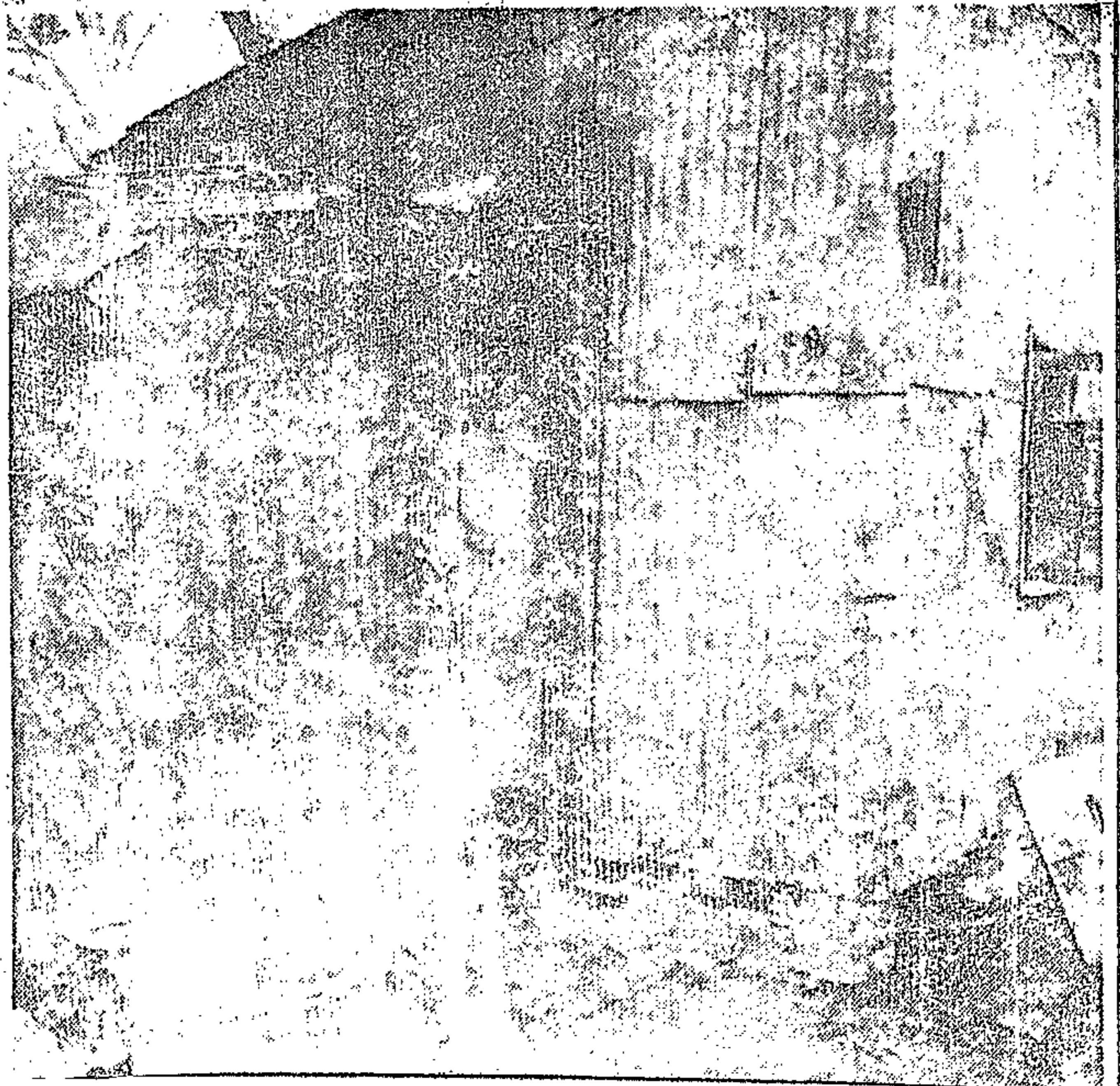
Rolling grass-covered hills are more reminiscent of the countryside than a metropolitan suburb. Telephone poles, rusting street names, remnants of tarred roads and the odd derelict building are a relic of 'once upon a time'.

Cato Manor's history started in the period between the two World Wars on the banks of the Umkumbaan River.

As Durban developed industrially, more and more people poured into the area setting up shacks to house themselves.

In the 1950s there were about 40 000 Indians living

YOUNG Pritesh Rughbeer (right) stands at the entrance to the kitchen of a home in Cato Manor. The small wood-and-iron shack has been in existence for more than 50 years.



'Use blacks

instead of
NM 31/7/81
immigrants'
2/86 107
says Chief

Mercury Reporter

CONVINCING the black people of the need for family planning was impossible when immigrants were continually being introduced, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said yesterday.

He was commenting on an announcement by Mr George Kemsley, the general manager of the 1820 Settlers' Association, that 30 000 immigrants could be expected in South Africa before the end of the year.

'How can there be complaints about the population explosion when there are plans to introduce foreign whites,' said Chief Buthelezi.

He said blacks were aware of the tremendous training needed before they would be able to fill the shortage of semi-skilled and skilled labour.

'But the black people constitute manpower already here and should be used in preference to immigrants.'

New group says it set off blast

DURBAN — Nazkon, a newly-formed action group calling itself The Committee for the Consolidation of Natal and KwaZulu, yesterday claimed responsibility for the Kruger Day bomb blast at the local headquarters of the Department of Co-operation and Development here.

"Last night's explosion was our first attack and more will follow," a man said in an anonymous telephone call to the Natal Mercury yesterday morning. "Our targets will always be institutions and buildings, not the general population."

"Let me also tell you the bomb we used was made right here in South Africa from explosives stolen from the defence force."

Asked by a reporter why Nazkon had done it, the man replied: "The government appears determined to break up Natal into a lot of bits and pieces and we are not going to let that happen."

After spelling the name of his organisation, the man rang off.

The reporter who took the call said that from his voice the man appeared to be young, white and English-speaking although he was obviously disguising his voice by speaking with an exaggerated Afrikaans accent.

Captain I. Coetzee, deputy divisional chief of the Port Natal Security Branch of the SA Police — in command of police investigations of the blast — said yesterday he had never heard of the organisation. No arrests had been made.

The time bomb, described by police as the most powerful ever to be used by saboteurs in Durban, exploded a few minutes after 8 o'clock in the Stanger Street service entrance of Whitehead Building, shattering plate glass frontages of at least 14 shops in the vicinity.

Two men and two women who were passing by at the time had their clothes ripped to shreds when they were hit by shards of flying glass and debris as the blast hurled them across the road.

Although one man was unconscious when the victims were taken by ambulance to hospital, none were seriously injured. All were treated for multiple cuts and burns, according to a hospital spokesman yesterday, and one man was allowed to go home.

The interiors of two nearby shops were totally demolished.

A bizarre touch of humour amid the devastation was the discovery of a semi-conscious man lying in a doorway near the scene of the explosion. Assuming that he too was a victim of the blast, ambulancemen took him to hospital where it was discovered that he was a vagrant "bombed" by too great an intake of alcohol, and he was sent packing.

— DDC.

26 killed,
30 hurt in
weekend
tribal wars

By Mike Cohen, Crime Reporter

Twenty-six people died and more than 30 were injured in tribal warfare in various parts of the Transvaal and Natal at the weekend. Rifles, assegais and kerries were used.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said today that in one war more than 250 men faced each other in the Port Natal area.

Yesterday 150 men from the Ngoba tribe faced more than 100 belonging to the Kokwana tribe armed with guns, kerries and assegais.

The fierce battle led to the death of 13 Ngoba men and two of the Kokwana tribe with 13 on each side wounded.

In Mehlomngana, Port Natal, Mrs M Cele was burnt to death when a group set fire to more than 10 huts. Four people were shot dead.

Three young girls and a boy were injured and taken to hospital in Port Shepstone.

In Insongolweni a group of 50 men attacked kraals, killing four people. Twelve huts were burnt. Mrs M Plose (50) was burnt to death. Five men were shot dead.

In Nanrefield, Soweto, Mr Dinga Mkonza (22) was shot dead in a hostel room on Saturday night. He was hit several times in the neck and head.

In Tembisa at the weekend Jules Illatswayo (16) was shot in the head and died instantly.

Police are investigating the incidents.

Inkatha: Sowetans back council system

RD 17 12 19 81

By PATRICK LAURENCE

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TWO-THIRDS of Sowetans were in favour of participation in the community council system, Inkatha's president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said at Sebokeng, near Vereeniging, at the weekend.

And among young people between the ages of 16 and 24, support for participation was even higher, he told the United Community Council Association of South Africa (UCCASA).

He advised blacks to participate in the controversial community council system to take it over and use it to advance black interests instead of passively allowing it to be used by "sell-outs" for personal enrichment.

Community councils should be "converted into chariots" to rush blacks into political battle, he said.

"I sincerely believe that if we participate in Government-created bodies like community councils with a well-considered political strategy we can outwit whites ...

"There is no reason whatsoever why these structures created to divide us cannot be turned into mechanisms of unity."

He said his stand was justified by the findings of "an independent commercial organisation of very high repute" which undertook a survey of attitudes in Soweto toward the community council system.

A representative sample of Sowetans were asked what their attitude would be towards community councils if "people of standing" undertook to serve on them to change them into truly representative organisations and to use them to bring about improvement.

Answers to the survey, which was commissioned by the Inkatha Institute, were:

- Would support and vote for them - 33%;
- Would support them and "wait and see" - 34%;
- Would not support such people at all - 32%;
- Don't know - 1%.

"From these results you can see that two-thirds of people in Soweto support the idea of such participation," Chief Buthelezi said.

He told UCCASA, which consists mainly of community councillors: "Two-thirds want you to



CHIEF BUTHELEZI
'We can outwit whites'

go on with your work ... As far as I am concerned, you have a clear indication of a mandate from the people."

Comparing participation in community councils with Inkatha's participation in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said: "If it were not for the stand Inkatha has taken (against independence), KwaZulu would be drummed or cajoled into a Transkei-type independence."

Control

If Inkatha had not secured control of the Legislative Assembly, KwaZulu, because of numerical predominance of the Zulus, would have become the "crown jewel" in the apartheid policy of depriving blacks of their South African nationality, he added.

The choice before blacks was either to "participate with clear purpose" in Government-created institutions or to join those involved in armed struggle.

Rejecting the idea of a third alternative, Chief Buthelezi said: "Being above it all is like trying to play God. It is political blasphemy."



A note
Don't
just
mark of fact

SA is sitting on a 'time bomb'

Mercury Reporter
SOUTH Africa was sitting on a 'time bomb' at present, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, said in Durban yesterday.

'You don't have to love Gatscha Buthelezi, Inkatha or his ministers,' he continued. 'It is a question of survival.'
Chief Buthelezi said the backlog in black education was breathtaking.
He said the De Lange inquiry into education had found that 85 percent of all black teachers were under-qualified.

There was one teacher for every 47 black pupils as against one teacher for every 20 white pupils, one teacher for every 27 Indian pupils and one for every 28 coloured pupils.
'If we do not get together now to create machinery that will enable us to do something concrete about these disparities, failure will give credibility to the hawks among my people,' Chief Buthelezi declared.

There should be equal education for all, says

Mercury Reporter

THE Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, hit out yesterday at the Government's reaction to the De Lange inquiry into education.

Speaking at the same function a few hours later, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, reiterated the Government's view that 'one undifferentiated, universal type of education for all would not meet South Africa's diversified needs'.

Speaking at a meeting to inaugurate the Kwazulu Training Trust, Chief Buthelezi said the Government established commissions at great cost to the State and, when those commissions made recommendations, they were often contradicted by the Government.

He said the heavens would not cave in if the Government endorsed the general principle of achieving equal education for all, irrespective of race, colour or creed, on the basis of allowing free association and allowing schools to open their doors to all races.

But Government reaction had been sharply against such a principle.

'For example, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of National Education, who will be our guest of honour today, is reported to have rejected "almost contemptuously" the report's key phrase suggesting integrated education,' Chief Buthelezi said.

Dr Viljoen was not present when the Chief Minister made these remarks.

However, when he spoke at a luncheon which followed the meeting, the Min-

Chief hits Govt race

ister said one undifferentiated, universal type of education for all, while perhaps serving the needs of a few, would sadly fail to meet the needs of others and would definitely fail to meet the diversified needs of a country.

Educational differentiation, he pointed out, was essential to meet both the needs of individual learners and the requirements of society. He considered it important that the right balance should be achieved between individual needs and the demands of society.

Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education and Culture in Kwazulu, who thanked Dr Viljoen, said he hoped the Cabinet would view the findings of the De Lange commission 'objectively and scientifically'.

'bomb' warning

He said these 'black hawks' were already saying that a race war was needed before things could be sorted out and before there could be justice for the blacks.

The Kwazulu Training Trust has been founded to promote technical training in the region as well as research on training methods.

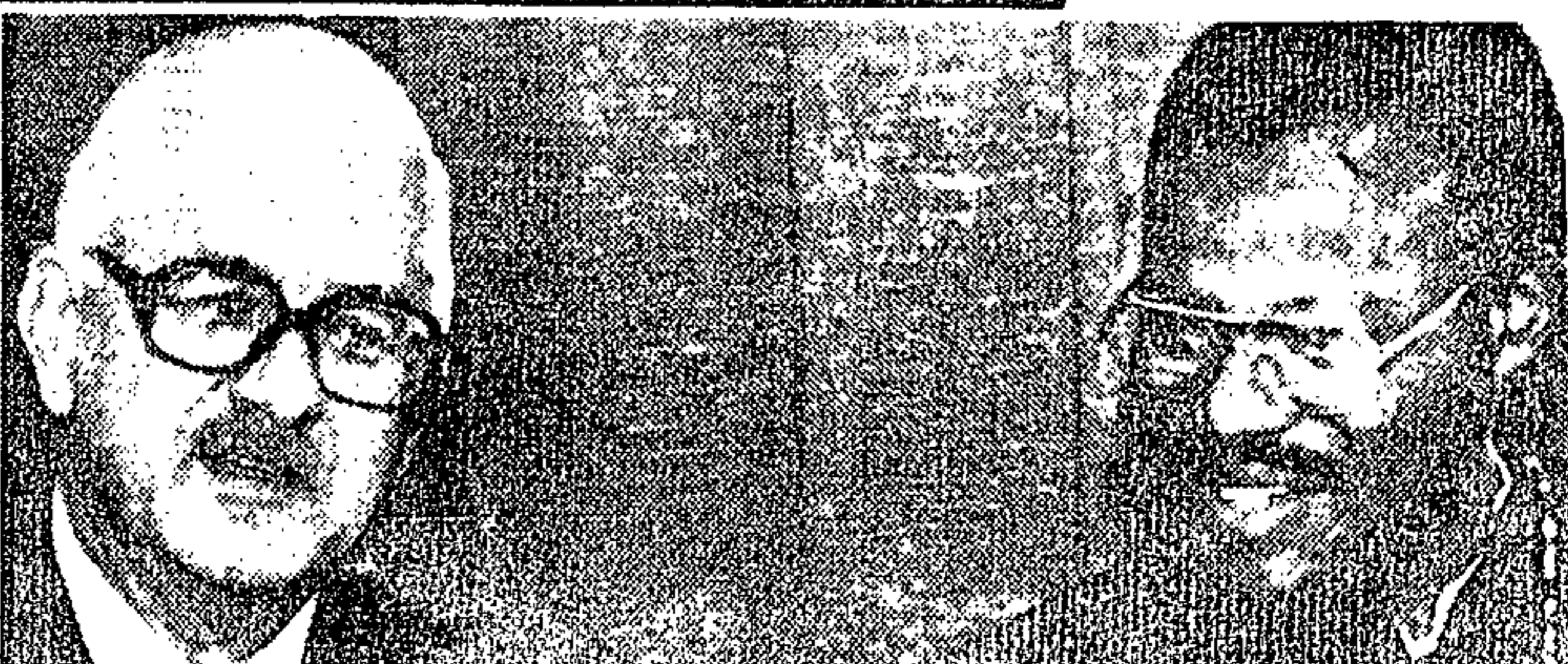
The trust aims to raise R1 000 000 in the short-term in or-

der to build at least 10 community learning centres and an in-service training centre at Esikhawini near Richards Bay.

The new body aims eventually to raise R10-million for science and technical educational facilities in schools with a view to turning out many more black chartered accountants, engineers, B Comm graduates, town planners, technicians, and mathematics and science teachers.

Buthelezi on De Lange report

at tion



DR Viljoen and Chief Buthelezi at a meeting yesterday.

Bomb rips second Natal target

DTD 13/10/84

EMPA 107

DURBAN — Bombers struck a second time in Natal at the weekend, blowing up the town superintendent's office in the Esikhawini township near Empangeni on Sunday night.

The blast was so strong it tore away the building's outer layer of brick wall, causing damage estimated at R20 000. Initial forensic tests indicate plastic explosives were used.

A nightwatchman, Mr Joshias Mabasi, was the only casualty. Flying glass cut his left arm and leg, but not seriously. Police say he is lucky to be alive because the explosion almost totally destroyed the security office.

Police said yesterday that they had received no prior warning and that no organisation had claimed responsibility.

One of the Esikhawini residents interviewed, the Rev Hamilton Dandala, said the damage was extensive. He had no idea who could be responsible.

The Esikhawini bomb attack comes directly in the wake of a similar attack in Durban's Stanger Street on Saturday night at the local headquarters of the Department of Co-operation and Development. A newly formed action group — the Committee for the Consolidation of Natal and KwaZulu (Nazkon) — claimed responsibility.

Police described the time bomb used in the attack as the most powerful ever used by saboteurs in Durban.

Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police, said he had not heard of Nazkon until he read about it in the press.

"It could be the work of a crank, but on the other hand it could be a new organisation. Whatever, one can't ignore it," he said.

Yesterday security police in Durban would still not allow pressmen to interview the four people injured in Saturday night's blast, nor would they divulge their names or comment on what type of explosives had been used. — DDC.

SPOTLIGHT ON COUNCILS

Chief 'respects' fighters Plight of Xhosas

BY CHARLES MCGALE

KWA-ZULU leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has granted his respect to exiled freedom fighters — and lashed out at their "arm-chair sympathisers" back home.

The Inkatha president was speaking at the national conference of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA) in Sebokeng at the weekend. The conference drew one of the smallest crowds Chief Buthelezi has addressed in the Transvaal in recent years.

He said: "I decry violence, but I tell you I have respect for those people who skip the borders to risk their lives in the expatriate struggle. For me at present this is not the strategy for now, but they at least risk their security and lives. I have no respect at all for their comfortable arm-chair sympathisers here. These people are like hyenas who pick the bones of another man's corpse."

Chief Buthelezi said he felt strongly that people who believed in revolution and violence as a strategy, were required by honour to fight, "not to pretend to be helping that process by boycotting the system while you live in relative comfort and draw your monthly salary."



"RESPECT" Kwa-Zulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Arm-chair revolutionaries belonged to the undergraduate classes of universities, and were not needed in serious black politics.

Chief Buthelezi lauded participation in the community council system, and took a swipe at its critics.

He said: "I believe that verbal heroism is misleading and dishonest. I believe that the work you are doing is as important in the struggle for liberation as anything those who criticise you are doing."

People who passively boycotted the system, he said,

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were actively out of the struggle for change and liberation.

"These people must make up their minds. Either they fight or they participate with a clear purpose. Being above it all is like playing god. It is political blasphemy," Chief Buthelezi said.

He cited a survey which was commissioned by Inkatha late last year in which Sowetans were asked if they would support community councillors if they (councillors) undertook to change the councils into bodies "which really represent Africans."



CITIZENSHIP: Soweto councillor Mrs Martha Taylor.

The results were:

"Would support and vote for them" — 33 percent

"Would support them and wait and see before voting" — 34 percent

"Would not support such people at all" — 32 percent

"Don't know" — 1 percent.

"From these," Chief Buthelezi said, "you can see that two-thirds of the people in Soweto (roughly 67 percent) support the idea of such participation. As far as I am concerned, you have a mandate from the people."

BY CHARLES MCGALE

THE Urban Councils Association of South Africa is to ask the Government to expropriate land on the borders of the townships to alleviate the housing crisis.

This was resolved at a UCASA conference held at Mphahlatane Hall in Sebokeng at the weekend.

The conference agreed that the land adjacent to the township could be used for the building of more houses. It resolved to approach the Government on the issue.

The conference also resolved to "investigate the burning issue of citizenship."

Motivating the motion, Soweto community councillor Mrs Martha Taylor said a Transkei government official had made it clear that South African born Xhosas had no place in the Transkei.

"He told a meeting of our council that those Xhosas born outside the Transkei were wasting their time if they imagined they were Transkeians," Mrs Taylor said.

The only councillors who attended from the Soweto council were Mrs Taylor and Mr E Manyosi.

Faction fight claims 15 dead, 13 hurt

FIFTEEN people were killed and 13 injured in a faction fight in the Tugela Ferry area during the weekend.

A police spokesman said on Sunday night that the fight was between the Ngcobo and the Kokwane clans. He said 150 Ngcobos and 100 Kokwanes had attacked each other with firearms, assegais and sticks.

Thirteen Ngcobo's and two Kokwane's were killed, 13 men were injured and two horses were killed.

The spokesman said that according to reports received by the police the Ngcobo's had attacked the Kokwanes.

He said the trouble, which had been going for the past few years, had quietened down by yesterday. — Sapa.

Inkatha: paradox of apartheid?

107 14/10/87
Inkatha is searching for the
balance point between the
National Party Government and
the African National Congress.
Craig Charney reports on a new
study of the Number Two
black political movement.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement presents a paradox: it opposes the Government, yet forms part of it. This fact is a key strength — but it could also prove to be a fatal weakness.

Such is the message of a recently-published study by Mr T P Venter of Potchefstroom University, "Inkatha: The Movement's Position in South African Politics."

Inkatha claims a membership of more than 300 000 and was placed second among black political groups in a recent poll by The Star of urban blacks.

Because of its situation, Mr Venter argues, Inkatha is trying to play a "broker's role" in the formulation of a deal to grant political rights to blacks. But the attempt forces it into a risky balancing act between the ruling National Party and the banned African National Congress, which The Star poll found to be the most popular movement among urban blacks.

"Inkatha is an anomaly in the paradigm of separate development," Mr Venter writes.

"Chief Buthelezi has enough political perspective to realise that the NP Government is at present the vehicle for political change in South Africa.

"But the other side of the matter is that Inkatha has its support from the black part of the population. This part of the population must be satisfied by Inkatha.

"NP policy on the one side and black demands on the other oblige Inkatha to practise 'broker politics' to maintain its political position. This has consequences for Inkatha because broker politics inevitably mean compromises if Inkatha wants to change politics peacefully."

Because of this broker's role, Mr Venter says, Inkatha has unique relationships with both the Government and the ANC.

"In the NP, Inkatha sees a parallel. There are equivalent ethnic ties, cultural anchors, and political aspirations.

"The relationship between Inkatha and the banned ANC has more the character of opposing parties than that of political allies.

"Though it sometimes looks as if Inkatha supports the ANC, on the basis of discussions and statements — this is in reality a subtle strategy that Inkatha is conducting towards the ANC. Through policies closer to the ANC, Inkatha is moving to erode the ANC's internal support."

"The fact that Inkatha now wants to open information offices in Europe is also more than anything else an attempt to counteract ANC campaigns.

"Inkatha's political position outside KwaZulu, thus governed by the ANC's influence. This affects, among other things, Inkatha's actions in connection with community councils, Soweto, unions and the Buthelezi Commission.

"Inkatha's ongoing position in white politics remains a great risk for the movement. Contact which Inkatha has with the Government and other bodies as an extension of its search for a peaceful solution is relabelled by its opponents as 'sell-out politics' and co-operation with the establishment."

In his conclusion, Mr Venter writes: "Inkatha's political future will involve increasing criticism because of the broker nature of its political activity."

"In the event that this activity alienates the whites on one side and the blacks on the other, Inkatha would be merely the ruling party of a self-governing black state. Such a development would dramatically increase the support status of the ANC."

Rural areas 'will get millions' to halt migration

Star 14/10/81

107 ~~Star~~ By Michael Chester,
Financial Editor

DURBAN — The forecast was made here today that at least R18 000-million will be pumped into economic development of the rural areas over the next two decades to curb a tide of black migration into the PWV and Durban Metropolitan zones.

The prediction came from Professor Jan Lombard, head of the economics department at Pretoria University and a special adviser to the South African Reserve Bank, in a review of the business outlook at the 1981 congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce.

Professor Lombard envisaged tremendous new influx pressures from rural black families in the PWV triangle — the industrial zone spreading from the Witwatersrand to Pretoria and Vereeniging and the Durban area.

To cope with reasonable economic growth rates, the demand for manpower in the PWV area alone during the 1980s was likely to soar by at least 300 000 — meaning an influx of more than 1.2-million rural blacks.

Forty percent of the country's population would then be concentrated in the area.

The political adjustments and reforms needed to handle the migration would prove completely unacceptable to National Party supporters and equally unpalatable to many leaders of the black states inside southern Africa.

Thus the Government could be expected to embark on a huge sub-regional decentralisation programme to create more new jobs in the rural areas.

MORE IMPELLING

"The socio-political reasons are much more impelling today that they were in the early 1960s when the first rather feeble economic development and industrial decentralisation programme was launched by the Verwoerd Government," said

Professor Lombard.

"With the disappearance of the present geographic distribution of ethnic pluralism will also disappear the chances of a peaceful transition to normal participation by blacks in the political processes within a confederal or federal constitutional dispensation."

So he expected that at least R18 000-million in the next two decades would be deflected elsewhere.

It entailed spending outside the PWV and the Durban metropolitan areas at a rate of no less than R2 000-million a year — half of it by the public sector.

'SITTING ON BOMB'

Savelau 74/10/81
SOUTH Africa is sitting on a
"time Bomb" says Chief
Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief
Minister of KwaZulu. (107)

Speaking at a function on
Monday to launch the
KwaZulu Training Trust,
Chief Buthelezi appealed to
several hundred top
businessmen and indus-
trialists for support.

"You don't have to love
Gatsha Buthelezi, InKatha or
his ministers," he continued.
"It is a question of survival."

"If we do not get together
now to create machinery that
will enable us to do some-
thing concrete about these
disparities, failure will give
credibility to the hawks
among my people," Chief
Buthelezi declared.

Inkatha attacks rent hike

By LEN MASEKO

THE Orlando East branch of Inkatha has called on the Soweto Council to withdraw the increase of R8 in rents until "proper and correct procedure has been followed in all respects".

In a statement released yesterday, Inkatha said: "The most technical parts of these increases in rent and charges is that people will be served with notices that they are owing and threatened with eviction for what they were not informed about.

"The most untechnical and unprocedural side of these additional charges is that the people were not served or informed by proper communication in the means of notice."

The branch has appealed to the council to give a directive to its 22 ward councillors to summon public meetings so that they could get a mandate from the people.

The branch listed its points of contention as follows:

- There had been no consultation or communication with the people;
- There had been a miscarriage of justice, as the people were not represented and informed of this new legislation;
- The right of the people had been overlooked and undermined;
- The precedent had been created in the past that people had been informed of such decisions by notices distributed from house to house, and pamphlets thrown down by helicopters at some stages.

The branch will hold a public meeting on Sunday at the Orlando DOCC Hall to discuss the rent issue.

Sowetan 16/10/81
BY CHARLES MOGALE

LEADING black consciousness figure Mr Tom Manthata has challenged a claim by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi that the Kwa-Zulu leader "respected" exiled freedom fighters. Chief Buthelezi made the remark when he addressed a national conference of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa at the weekend. He said although he was opposed to violence as a strategy, he respected expatriates in the struggle for risking their lives while "their arm-chair sym-

pathisers" back home were making futile noises.

Mr Manthata said: "We know for a fact that he doesn't revere the exiles, and how he has clashed with them, saying that they were out of touch with the South African reality. What this man wants to see is everybody fleeing South Africa so that he can remain having a political field day."

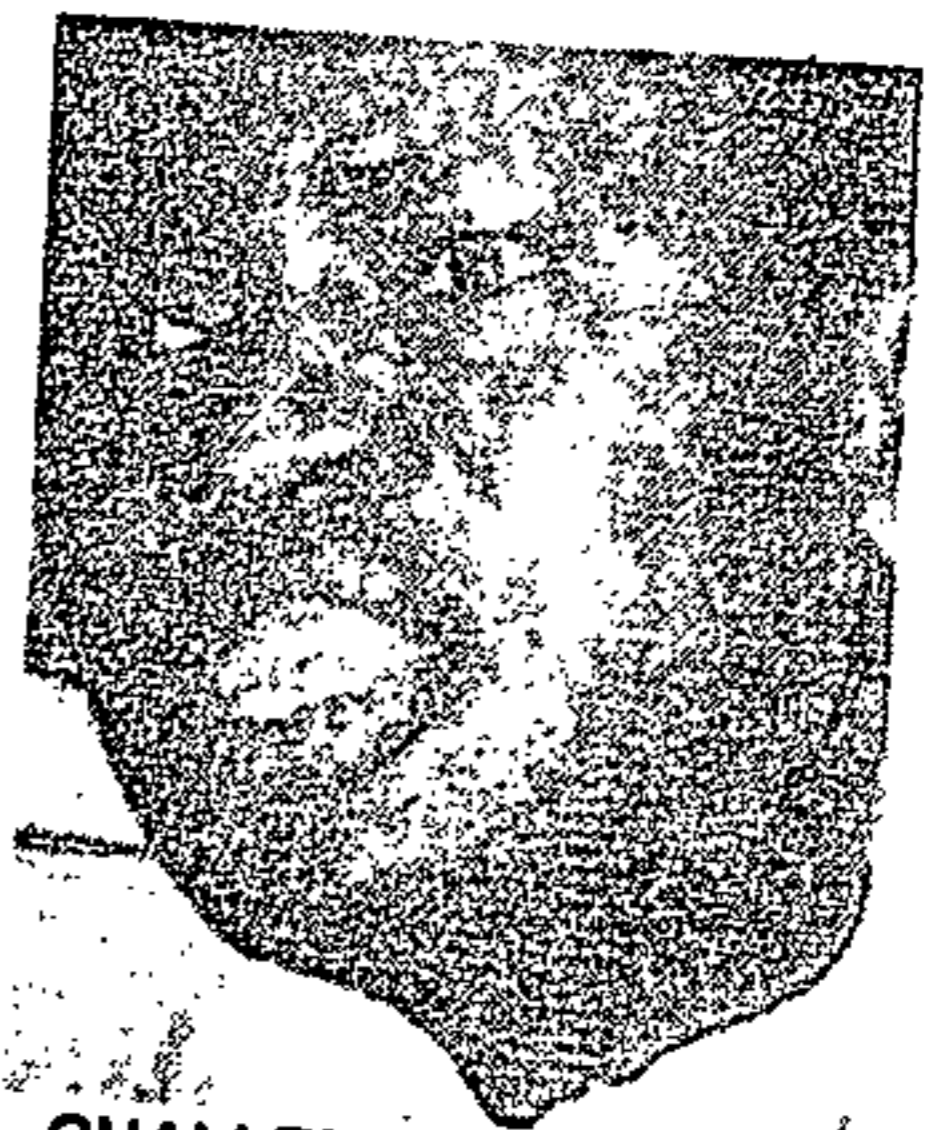
"As for his remark that people are arm-chair sympathisers, I wish to point it out to him that if there was any arm-chair politician, that's him. If he

wasn't, he could do something about the so-called independant national states. But all he can do is watch the scene like an arm-chair politician."

Mr Manthata said blacks had already seen through Chief Buthelezi, and were therefore making representations straight to Pretoria because Chief Buthelezi could not effect any meaningful change himself.

"He is, just like community councils, a product of Pretoria. By taking out a Kwa-Zulu citizenship certificate, he is operating on the demands of the

certificate," Mr Manthata said.



CHALLENGE: Manthata.

SNAP,

MUM!

CHILDREN MARCH ON THE CHIEF AS MOTHERS MAKE THEIR PROTEST

Tribune Reporter

THE mothers of Mambuko and their children marched in protest against a decision of their tribal authority this week — and won an uneasy truce in their battle over the siting of a secondary school for their area.

On Monday about 100 women marched on the offices of commissioner Carel de Bruyn to tell him they were angry about the decision of their chief, Mphangwa Mthiyane to site a secondary school near his kraal. At the same time, but unknown to their parents, about the same number of school children marched to the chief's kraal to give him the same message.

Both groups demanded that the school be sited more centrally in the area, about 25 kilometres from Empangeni.

The fight between the chief and his people, who were moved from Richards Bay to the Nambanana district in 1975, has been raging for at least two years with the Department of Co-operation and Development caught in the cross-fire. According to Mr de Bruyn, the department is bound by the decision of the tribal authority.

However, after meeting the chief on Wednesday, Mr de Bruyn told the Sunday Tribune the school would not be built until the dispute had been settled. He could not give any details but

said an attempt was being made to site the school to everyone's satisfaction.

These moves follow representation by the Mandlazini combined Schools Parents committee to Chief Mthiyane, the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Department of Education and Training to site the school half way between themselves and the Chief's kraal.

They argue that their school serves more pupils than any of the other three primary schools in the area which is more densely populated than other areas. For these children to get to the site where the chief wants the school would involve a 12-kilometre, two-and-a-half-hour walk across a river and through a deserted stretch of land which, they claim, harbours criminals.

About two weeks ago the women noticed that the site preferred by the chief had been levelled and building materials deposited there. The women decided to see the chief.

"About 54 women went to his kraal. He would not listen to us and chased us away. He said the children must go to the school near his kraal," said Mrs Victoria Magubane, mother of three. "That's when we decided to see the commissioner."

On Monday, the others caught a bus to Empangeni and marched on the commissioner's offices.

He told them the site had been chosen by the tribal authority. The Mandlazini School Committee had not attended the meeting when the site was chosen.

The women told him they had not been informed of the meeting.

Mr de Bruyn then said he would meet with the chief on Wednesday "and see if I can do something for you".

While they were talking, their children left their desks and marched to the chief's kraal.

R60 MILLION RAILWAY HOSTEL

S. T. W. M. R. 18/10/81
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FIVE years ago the thought may have sounded ridiculous, but fact is that the railways is building a hostel complex for its black workers at Umlazi, near Louis Botha Airport, with features normally found only in Olympic villages and expensive townhouse developments.

It is being built in two phases at a total cost of nearly R60-million and is the first of eight complexes the SA plans to build for its black workers in the next eight years at a cost of more than R270-million. More important than this figure, is the metamorphosis in the way the Administration who thinks about the needs and

comforts of its black workers.

It now acknowledges — and for some users of migrant labour this is still a complete anathema — that wives would like to visit their husbands and spend a few days with them, and so has provided them with all mod cons including fully furnished double rooms in a building where they can do just that.

It also realises that when a man has finished his day's work he likes to relax but that not all people like to relax the same way. For some relaxation is a glass of beer and a chat in the sound-filled beer

garden, for others a book and a smoke in a library.

Others like to dabble in sports such as athletics, soccer and yelting and others like nothing more than a shower and a quiet snooze on a comfortable bed. Facilities have been provided for all these pastimes, and more.

The new line of thinking does not stop there. It goes as far as realising that sooner or later — probably sooner than many think — no one will be able to get migrant labour unless the labourers are allowed to bring their wives and families with them. The complex is therefore planned so that the

modules which are designed to accommodate four each with their own furnished lounge can, without great cost, be changed into small flats to accommodate a set of parents and two children.

If another set of bunks is added, accommodation for four children can be provided.

Koos Harding, the SAR's deputy personnel director, says: "We expect a full day's work from our labourers but we realise that we cannot get that unless they have had a good night's sleep, that they have been well fed and have been given the facilities and time they need to relax the way they

want to."

The first phase at Umlazi, which is roughly two-thirds of the complex that will cover an area of 21,4 ha obtained from the KwaZulu Government, is about 5 percent completed, and is due for completion late in 1985.

Ownership of the complex will pass the KwaZulu in 30 years but the SAR will be able to use it for 60 years after that.

The whole complex will accommodate 6660 staff members, as the SAR refers to them, of which 3900 will be accommodated in the 15 dormitory blocks being built now in the phase one contract.

Workers from the SAR compounds at Bayhead Browns Road, Maydon Wharf, the Wests compound and the Central Compound — all of which are to be demolished as soon as they are vacated — will be rehoused at Umlazi.

The cost of this phase had escalated by about 25 percent to R25-million since work started 23 months ago. The estimated cost of the second stage is R30-million.

Each of the 15 dormitory blocks being built now (nine will be built in the second phase) will be four floors high.

A conscious effort has been made to make them attractive and move away from a rubber stamp sort of design. In 12 of the 15 blocks, there will be four occupants to a module and there will be 19 modules per floor, plus toilet facilities and an ironing room. The other three blocks will offer much more luxurious accommodation for senior staff members.

Those blocks will have 11 single rooms and four modules designed to accommodate three people each on every floor, as well as all the necessary

toilet facilities and an ironing room.

Each of the blocks will have a full-scale laundry on its roof, complete with hot and cold running water, washing troughs, large slabs for washing blankets and drying facilities. Paved underground parking for cars and bicycles will be provided under some of the blocks. Inhabitants will be able to use a workshop being built for more than R180 000.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the complex at present is the 43 m by 19 m projection screen at the one end of the amphitheatre, believed to be the largest outdoor cinema screen in the southern hemisphere. The amphitheatre, which will be able to seat 5 000, will be used mainly for ngoma dancing and for cinema shows. Apart from the normal cloakrooms and change rooms for participants, kiosks and toilets facilities for spectators it will also have a commentary box. Not far below it is a stadium that will be able to accommodate 7 000 people, of which 3 000 will be under roof, is being built. This stadium also has all the necessary facilities for spectators and participants and will be able to cater for soccer, cycling and athletics on a tartan track. That soccer pitch in the stadium will be 100 m

seven soccer fields and one rugby field.

There will be one main recreation centre, 300 m long, which is being built now at a cost of nearly R15-million. It will house the administrative offices, a beer garden, and an open-air dining terrace with beer hall that will be equipped with quadrasonic sound, a dining hall and kitchens. Four thousand people will be able to eat and sit in the beer garden.

Food and mahewu will be available round the clock.

The community centre, which will form part of one of the dormitory blocks for seniors now being built, is best described in a document sent by the SAR to the contractors, LTA:

"The community centre consists of an upper level comprising shopping terrace, library, boardroom, shops, stores, stairs to lower level and open terrace (where tables and chairs will be positioned) while the lower level comprises access passage, recreation hall, stores, billiards and card-playing area, air-conditioning rooms, toilets, referees' and coaches' accommodation and showers."

Each phase — the one being built now and the one due to be started in 1982 — will have another recreation hall which is at present known as Centre

A. Each, like the main centre, will have a dining room to seat 2 000 people, a beer garden, a boardroom and toilet facilities for men and women.

The "centres" will be used for indoor cinema shows and indoor sports such as boxing and wrestling. The cost of the boxing ring is R10 108.

A feature is that it is being built with black labour from KwaZulu. Many of those now expertly laying bricks and doing carpentry knew little or nothing about their trades when they came on site but were trained by LTA in an on-the-job basis.

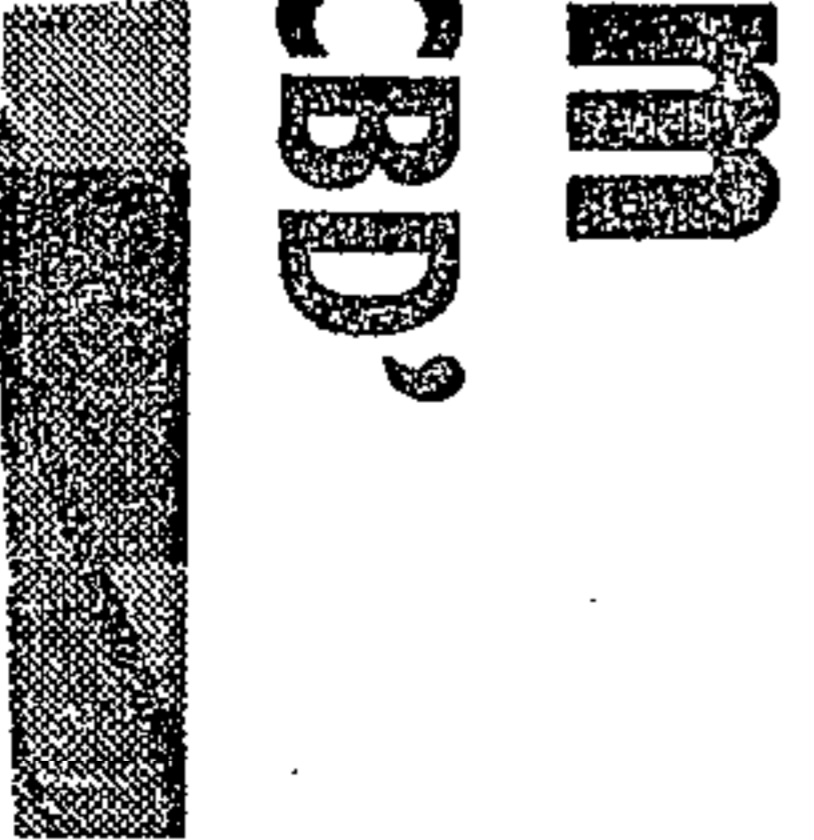
Because LTA has been able to build the complex with a minimum of expensive white labour, it has been able to drastically reduce the cost of building it.

Everything is of the best. The doors, for example, are solid merante fitted with brass hinges. The SAR is not afraid it will have to cope with vandalism to any great extent.

The reason is simple that hand-in-hand with the job training newcomers to the hostel will they will also receive training in how to operate those things they will have to use, such as showers and switches.

Harding says: "We have tried that a proach. It works and no one is going to break down a door and burn it if he knows that he is cold all he needs do is turn up a heater or put another blanket on his bed."

Staff members will have to supply and clean their own crockery and cutlery.



This stadium also has all the necessary facilities for spectators and participants and will be able to cater for soccer, cycling and athletics on a tartan track. That soccer pitch in the stadium will be 100 m

Another removal under way

Sapele 29/10/81



GOVERNMENT officials have begun moving families from Mariannahill, Pinetown, to a nearby area, according to members of a church delegation.

The church delegation, led by Mr Lester Hall and the Rev John Henderson, visited families in the area.

Mr Hall said one resident who had not wanted to move told him officials from the Port Natal Administration Board had shown her a slip of paper saying the family would be given R2000 in compensation for her property. She then agreed to the move.

Mr Hall also produced a handwritten notice from the PNAD notifying occupants they would be moved to Kwandengezi in the Mariannahill area, with their dependents and their household effects.

The note was signed by the Klaarwater superintendent, a Mr Vermaak.

Residents said another notice had also been handed to some householders saying they had no right to be there and they should demolish their homes and move to the homelands immediately. — Sapa.

R610m for power Plan for Tugela

NM 26/10/81

107

By Melanie Gosling

A MASSIVE, R610-million hydro-electric scheme is being planned for the Tugela River in Kwazulu which will boost the national power grid and have significant spin-offs for industrial and agricultural growth in the region.

The scheme involves a R400 million hydro-electric power station and two dams costing R210 million.

Taking escalating costs into account, the dams and tunnels were likely to be completed at a cost of R380 million, according to the Department of Water Affairs.

This could push the final cost of the project nearer to R800 million.

One of the dams would be the fourth largest in South Africa.

The scheme — a joint venture between the Department of Water Affairs and Escom — would be built about 40 km upstream from the North Coast Road and will take up to seven years to complete.

The circle engineer of the Department of Water Affairs in Durban, Mr J W Munro, said yesterday the scheme was still under investigation.

'It is a hydro-electric pumped storage scheme similar to the Drakensberg scheme,' Mr Munro said.

The main dam would be about six times the size of the Hartbeespoort Dam and 25 percent bigger than the Vaal Dam. It would have a 140 m high wall and hold

973 million m³.

The smaller dam would be about 24 km downstream and would hold 193 million m³.

Mr Munro said an environmental impact study was being carried out.

He added that agriculture would benefit from the project because a certain amount of water would be planned into the scheme for irrigation.

Negotiations with the Kwazulu Government were still in progress.

Mr Boet Uys, public relations officer for Escom in Johannesburg, said last night feasibility studies of a possible pumped storage scheme in the Tugela showed it would probably generate 1 200 Megawatts of electricity.

Workshop on ^{NM 20/10/81} ~~277~~ St Wendolin's to ¹⁰⁷ be held on Saturday

Mercury Reporter

WITH controversy still swirling about the subject of St Wendolin's township near Mariannhill, the Durban Housing Co-ordination Committee has organised an all-day workshop on the topic and on other areas threatened by removals in Natal and KwaZulu.

The workshop will be held on Saturday, October 24, at Walsingham in Currie Road.

Mr Paddy Kearney, director of Diakonia, one of the members of the committee, said yesterday that the main speaker would be Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the advice office of the Black Sash in Johannesburg.

Mr Kearney said yester-

day that appeals from the residents of St Wendolin's to Government authorities had gone unheeded so far.

They claimed either that the area was a slum and had to be cleared or that, in the light of the fact that the area had been rezoned for Indians in terms of the Group Areas Act, the decision could not be reversed.

Mr Kearney said that although the authorities regarded St Wendolin's as a slum, residents generally demonstrated pride in their township and accommodation was far cheaper than at the new townships of KwaNdengezi and KwaDabeka.

In addition, bus fares to Pinetown from the two new townships were higher, especially from KwaNdengezi.

Doctors are winning cholera war

104
Mail Reporter

BOPHUTHATSWANA health authorities reported yesterday that only eight suspected cholera cases have been admitted to Jubilee Mission Hospital in Temba, Moretele District, since last Friday and that the epidemic was on the wane.

"The situation has improved a great deal," Dr R Malan, superintendent of the hospital, said yesterday.

"We now have only 34 suspected cholera cases still being treated in the wards.

"The publicity campaign has shown definite results, with the population getting a steady stream of publicity at schools, from health clinics and through newspapers. Most people no longer use untreated water from the Apies River.

"Also, between 80 and 90 purification points have now been set up in the area, with chlorine powder and liquids dispensed free of charge to everyone.

"Of course, the ideal situation would be if pure, treated alternative water supplies were available to all, instead of the present situation. It's so basic, really, that if you use pure water, you can prevent cholera."

Positive

"So far, out of the 115 admitted cases which showed clinical evidence of cholera, laboratory results have confirmed at least 50% positive identification of the infection," Dr Malan said.

"Sometimes, we receive the lab results long after the patients have already been treated and gone home, therefore we treat everyone with suspected cholera as if they have it," he said.

Three weeks ago, the sub-tropical, water-borne infection claimed four lives.

An untreated patient can die of dehydration within 12 hours after the first attack occurs, and such an epidemic spreads very rapidly in areas where water supplies are not chlorinated — as is the case in this district.

CT 21/10/31 (107) ~~P.M.~~

People 'influenced to object'

Staff Reporter

PEOPLE who were initially willing to move to the KwaNdengezi and KwaDabeka resettlement areas in Natal were influenced to object to their removal, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, said yesterday.

In a statement issued after a visit to St Gwendolin's near Marionhill and Savanna Park near Pinelands, Dr Morrison said no one had been moved from the two

areas against their will. There was a waiting list for transfer to KwaNdengezi and KwaDabeka, he said.

"It appears that people who were initially willing to move are now being influenced to object, thereby creating the impression that they have been evicted by the authorities. Those persons who are endeavouring to influence the residents who wish to move cause only hardship and confusion," he said.

US policy — Zulus in rivals

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration is walking a fine line in its attitude to South Africa's independent bantustans on the one hand and almost-independent kwaZulu.

While Bophuthatswana President Lukas Mangope is still struggling to get into the United States, the State Department is laying out something of a red carpet for a delegation with very close ties to the kwaZulu Government.

The three-man Zulu delegation officially represents Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha National Movement.

It consists of Mr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha, Mr Gibson Thula, principal urban representative of the kwaZulu Government and publicity chairman of Inkatha and Dr Frank Mdalose, Minister of the Interior of the kwaZulu Government.

Their visit to America is being sponsored by a major corporation and they will be trying to line up support for a teacher-training project in kwaZulu.

On November 4 they will meet Mr Lannon Walker, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, who will be deputising for Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, who will be travelling in Africa.

They will also meet senior officials of the Agency for International Development (AID) together with a number of senators, members of the House of Representatives — and congressional aides.

It is also possible that they will meet Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations.

KwaZulu Govt in favour of giant Tugela hydro scheme

22/10/81

107

Mercury Reporter

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday welcomed the news that a R610 million hydro-electric scheme is being planned for the Tugela River in KwaZulu and said it would bring great advantages for the people of the area in the spheres of agriculture and job creation.

Chief Buthelezi said that officials of the KwaZulu Government had consulted the people in the area concerned.

He said the KwaZulu Cabinet had not anticipated that the scheme would get off the ground quite so soon.

The scheme will take seven years to complete and incorporates two dams — a main dam about six times the size of Hartbeespoort Dam and 25 percent bigger than the Vaal Dam — and a smaller dam 24 km down the Tugela.

It will be a hydro-electric pumped-storage scheme similar to the Drakensberg project.

Black and white

NM 23/10/81

(107) (227)

are co-citizens

of South Africa

SIR — In The Forum dated October 2 was published a letter headed 'Buthelezi is asked to see for himself', by 'Optimistic Neighbour'. In this letter quite a number of issues were raised to which I wish to react as follows:

● Authority to speak on behalf of 'most whites': I do not remember reading from the report any part of where Chief Buthelezi ever claimed that he was speaking on behalf of any whites. What I remember is that he said it was a fact that most whites were opposed to fragmenting this region.

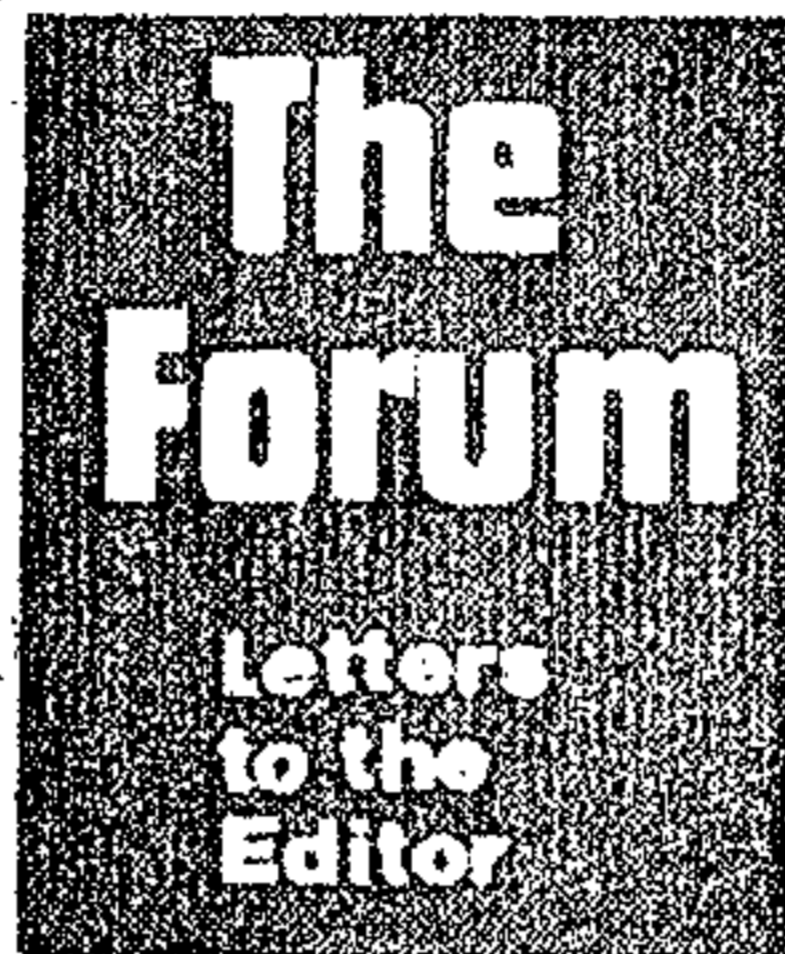
I wonder whether one needs any authority to state facts. One wonders whether Chief Buthelezi needs authority to say things about whites while the optimistic neighbour needs no authority to say things that have been proven, through an election held in 1978, to be false, about the Zulus. Inkatha won all KwaZulu elected seats on a no-independence ticket. If it is through any shortsightedness that KwaZulu is refusing to accept the Pretoria-conceived type of independence, then that short-sightedness is certainly not with Chief Buthelezi but with the Zulu nation, and it is their decision of which they are very proud indeed.

Statement of fact

When Chief Buthelezi speaks about the Zulus never accepting anything of land returned as belonging to the Zulus, less than the whole of Natal plus some areas in the Transvaal, he does not say so because he will convince the Zulus to take such a stand, but he simply states the fact because as the leader of the Zulu people he is in a better position to know our attitudes to different issues.

So it would not help the optimistic neighbour for Chief Buthelezi to attend Ciskei's independence (so-called) celebrations on December 4. You could do that with a dictator, but with a democrat of Chief Buthelezi's calibre you cannot win against the wishes of the people.

If what the writer says is really true about the pride of the people for independence, so called, why is it



that the so-called new states suppress by detention all those opposed to their 'independence'? Anyway, pride is no sign of correctness. If the devil could show people the consequences of the actions to which he induces them, he would certainly not get many people lost with him on the last day; but he so acts and convinces them that they are proud of their deeds and actions and lose everlasting life, proud.

If anyone, whether it is the Government or an angel, draws out plans that are wicked in nature and purpose, whether he is proud or humble, such plans will remain wicked to whoever knows justice. Whether it is God or Chief Buthelezi, the fact will remain the same.

Knows it

● All black: Chief Buthelezi is a black man and therefore knows quite well all that comes with influx-control regulations to the black people of South Africa, and especially this region which is his home. So when he speaks as he does it is because he knows from us black people. As workers, we would like to be free to do any type of work we are competent at anywhere we wish, like other races in South Africa. Once we become 'independent' we can no longer lay claim to these rights within 'South Africa', in which we would be foreigners.

So when he says that there is no part of our beau-

tiful South Africa in which we wish to be strangers, he is not only speaking on our behalf, he is stating facts of life that will never change. In fact, that is why we black people of South Africa have elected him to be Chief Minister of KwaZulu, president of Inkatha/Kgare and chairman of South African Black Alliance. If he did not put your correspondent's optimism into correct perspective about the facts of this country and its good people, black and white, he would fail in the duties for which we elected him.

State duty

● Development money used in KwaZulu: This should be no problem if your correspondent knew and accepted the hard fact that it is the duty of the Government, whether Nationalist or whatever, to develop the country for the benefit of all its citizens regardless of the colour of their skin. So it is not wicked for the Government to spend millions of rands developing its country and people in the KwaZulu region. But what would be wickedness is for the Government to cut off some parts of its country in an attempt to avoid responsibility to develop those parts and its citizens living therein.

Money not lost

Nobody therefore should worry when he/she sees developmental work undertaken in KwaZulu, especially by the Government, because such money is not lost at all as KwaZulu is part of South Africa. Thus people living in KwaZulu and those in other parts of South Africa are not neighbours but co-citizens because South Africa is one, and has one people regardless of race or colour.

Moreover, we have every right to lay claim to the money our neighbour refers to as Government money, which is our money. We contribute through direct and indirect taxation, and through the billions and billions which have formed the difference in our pay (including what we have not been paid) and that of whites ever since the white man set foot on this tip of Africa.

I sincerely hope that all those who have been thinking of themselves as being neighbours of others in the same country will see the light soon and realise that not all the other citizens who think like Chief Buthelezi are fools. May they then have the courage to admit that for all these years they as politicians have been playing for the grandstand.

CO-CITIZEN

Immigrant finds
S A wonderful



NOSADATA
4.13.02

Die Koste van 'n Ongeluk

- Hoe dit Winste Beïnvloed

NASIONALE BEROEPSVEILIGHEIDSVERENIGING

POSBUS 26434, ARCADIA 0007

Bestuursverantwoordelikheid

DIE BASIESE DOELSTELLING van 'n Professionële Bestuurder is om faktore soos produksie, grond, arbeid en kapitaal saam te voeg by die produksie van 'n artikel of die lewering van 'n diens met wins as die motief. Hy moet selfs verder gaan - die wins moet die maksimum bereik, die

verlies moet tot die minimum beperk word en onafgebrokenheid in die onderneming moet gehandhaaf word. Ten einde hierdie funksies uit te voer, moet industriële vermorsing beperk word tot 'n minimum. Industriële vermorsing is enige voorkombare vermorsing van produktiewe bronne.

'n Ongeluk is voorkombare vermorsing in soverre dit beteken dat produktiewe tyd vermors word deurdat 'n werker in 'n ongeluk betrokke is. Die arbeidskragte staan in gevaar om uitgeput te raak a.g.v. fatale of permanente ongeskiktheid en verder kan daar ook bedorwe materiaal en beskadigde uitrusting wees.

Wanneer die koste vasgestel word van die kommoditeit wat geproduseer word, moet wissellende en vasgestelde koste in ag geneem word.

Wissellende koste bestaan basies uit grondstowwe, arbeid, verpakkingsmateriaal, krag en water.

Hierdie koste varieer in direkte verhouding met die getal eenhede wat geproduseer word. In ons voorbeeld maak ons gebruik van R1,00 per eenheid as die veranderlike. Gevolglik sal die produksie van 100 eenhede R100,00 kos.

In teenstelling varieer die vasgestelde koste nie in terme van produksiekwantiteite nie, maar word aangegaan, hetsy 500 of geen eenhede geproduseer word nie. Hierdie koste bestaan basies uit: Bestuursalarisse, staats- en stadsbelasting en depressiasie en is 'n funksie van tyd - nie 'n funksie van produksie nie. In die voorbeeld word die vasgestelde koste op R300,00 'n week gestel.

Wanneer ons kyk na die gelykbrekingsgrafiek nr. 1 hieronder, sal ons sien dat in hierdie eenvoudige voorbeeld die koste per eenheid afneem soos die aantal artikels wat geproduseer word toeneem. As ons 400 artikels produseer, kos dit R1,75 elk, maar as ons slegs 300 artikels produseer, kos dit ons R2,00 elk. Deur dit van die hand te sit teen R2,50, maak ons 'n wins van 75c 'n eenheid as ons 400 artikels produseer, maar met die laer produksie (300) daal die wins tot slegs 50c stuk. M.a.w. in ons voorbeeld, as die firma 400 eenhede weekliks produseer en verkoop, is die wins R300,00.

Maar dan gebeur dit. Joe beseer sy vinger in die persvormhouer, die masjien kom tot stilstand, toerusting en produk is beskadig. 'n Ongeluk het gebeur en het beserings en skade veroorsaak en nou volg 2 dinge:

1. Produksiekwantiteit daal tot 300 eenhede vir die week - volgens ons gelykbrekingsgrafiek nr. 1. Die kosprys styg tot R2,00 en die wins daal.
2. Daar word oortyd gewerk om die eenheidsproduksie van 300 vir die week te handhaaf. Dit sal lei tot 'n hoër wissellende koste van R2,25 en 'n verdere vermindering van wins tot 'n blote R75,00. Sien gelykbrekingsgrafiek nr. 2.

'n Daling in wins van R300,00 tot R75,00 'n week kan geen bestuurder gelukkig stem nie, om nie te praat van die aandeelhouer nie. Kan 'n bestuurder in werklikheid homself as professioneel beskou as hy geensins winste verhoog nie?

Ongelukke in die nywerheid kos Suid-Afrika jaarliks R100 miljoen aan die produktiewe tyd wat daardeur verlore gaan. Daarbenewens verongeluk 2 000 mense en 30 000 word permanent ongeskik om te werk. In die meegaande grafieke word die werklike koste voor en na 'n ongeluk bereken kragtens die produksieverlies en uitgawes aan oortyd om die produksievlak te behou. Die uitwerking daarvan op die wins is dramaties; 'n val van R300,00 af na R75,00 as gevolg van ontoereikende veiligheidsmaatreëls.

EERSTE YSBERGEFFEK

Die koste wat reeds na verwys is, vertel net 'n halwe waarheid. Daar is vele verborge koste wat ongelukkig nie weerspieël word in rekeningsisteme nie. Die twee hoofipes koste wat voorkom nadat 'n ongeluk gebeur het, kan in die breë as Versekerde koste en as Onversekerde of Verskuilde koste geklassifiseer word.

Die VERSEKERDE KOSTE wat gedek word deur die Ongelucksfonds is:

1. Vervoer na hospitaal.
2. Mediese behandeling.
3. Hospitalisasie.
4. Rehabilitasie; en
5. Kompensasie.

Ander VERSEKERDE KOSTE word soms gedek deur handelsversekeraars en kan bv. die volgende dek:

1. Skade aan eiendom.
2. Brandverliese.
3. Verlies aan winste a.g.v. 1 en/of 2 en
4. Bykomende vergoeding (voordele).

Die ONVERSEKERDE KOSTE kan die volgende vorms aanneem:

Aanvulsalaris

Aangesien die Ongelucksfonds slegs 75% van die man se salaris betaal met 'n maksimum van R185,25 maandeliks vir tydelike totale ongeskiktheid, is dit amper standaardpraktyk vir die werkgewer om die salaris van die werker aan te vul. Gevolglik betaal ons iets vir niks en moet ons noodwendig aanneem dat die werk wat 'n man sou verrig het, gelyk is aan die verlies aan salaris.

Toeskouers

Koste van salarisse van toeskouers en werkers en moontlik die verlies van werk a.g.v. 'n gebreke masjien.

Afskrywing

Die moontlike afskrywing van die masjien voor die aanvaarde tydperk van gebruik voltooi is.

stops pilgrimages to holy mountain

Mercury Reporter
 FOLLOWERS of the Rev A K Shembe expressed disappointment yesterday at the news that they would not be allowed to undertake their customary pilgrimage to the sacred Nhlankakazi Mountain near Ndwedwe.

The KwaZulu Cabinet decided on Tuesday that two pilgrimages planned by rival factions of the Shembe sect would not be permitted because of the spread of cholera.

However, the Cabinet agreed to the holding of a church service lasting no longer than three hours to be attended by no more than 500 church leaders and officials. The Rev Londa Shembe, leader of the smaller faction, said he had decided earlier in the week not to undertake the pilgrimage because he feared that his supporters would be subjected to violence.

It is likely that the follow-

ers of his uncle, the Rev A K Shembe, will organise the church service, but they will still have to abide by rigorous emergency health measures imposed by the Department of Health.

There has been violence during the mountain pilgrimage for two years running, involving rival factions of the Nazareth Baptist Church.

Both the Rev Londa Shembe and the Rev A K Shembe claim to be legitimate leaders of the church following the death of the Rev Johannes Shembe in 1976.

Mr Londa Shembe originally asked for police protection for his followers but this was refused on the grounds that the police did not have the manpower to remain on the mountain for the entire period of the pilgrimage.

The pilgrimage began about 60 years ago when the founder of the sect, the Rev Isaiah Shembe, said he received a call from God to go to the mountain.

veroor-

ord, kan 'n ongeluk skade veroorsaak al of produksie vertraag sonder om veroorsaak. Hoewel 'n besering kan of te ongeval nie, kan inmenging in die te verwag word.

wat ongelukke veroorsaak, nl. onveilige onveilige fisieke toestande. Enige van inasie daarvan kan 'n ongeluk veroor-

ntrol" deur F.E. Bird en G.L. Germain, e bestudering van sowat 30 000 gtrekking gemaak is dat daar 'n 'n ongeluk en 'n persoonlike besering. Ideld 500 ongelukke geen beserings, ting veroorsaak het, asook 100 gelukke van ligte aard vir elke werk

waar, en ons het geen rede om dit in s tot die skokkende besef dat daar uldig met 600 ongelukke plaasvind ons statistiektotale nie en wat nie g van bestuur kom nie.

134 000 000 van ongelukke kan skade tot ernstige masjienskade en gs.

rsakende ongelukke ondersoek en van die probleem.

e Ongevallekommissaris ondervind beseringsveroorakende nywerheid-beserings in wat slegs eerstehulp ke wat nie huisongelukke en voertuie betrokke is, insluit nie, veroorsaak jaarliks permanente vermindering van sowat 31 000 mense. Die berekende potensiaal en werklike verlies van werkkrag is 29 000 000 man-dae.

Laasgenoemde syfer is gelyk aan nagenoeg 100 000 werkers wat elke dag geen werk verrig nie. Tot op hede oorskry dit ons huidige effektiewe immigrasiegroei.

Die Ongevallekommissaris en die ongeluksfondse wat deur hom goedgekeur word, betaal jaarliks sowat R26 200 000 by wyse van kompensasie, rehabilitasie en mediese uitgawes as gevolg van beserings.

UITDAGING

Daar bestaan geen twyfel dat met NOSA se leiding en gespesialiseerde kennis die beserings- en ongeluksyfers 'n groot daling kan toon.

Verminderde produksie

Daar is moontlikheid dat wanne na sy werk, sy produktiwiteit ver of omdat die beseerde spiere w

Opleiding

Die koste van opleiding van 'n nu opskrif geplaas word.

Eerstehulp

Pleks dat lede van die eerste gesondheidsprobleme na te gaan

Ondersoek

Daar is koste verbonde aan die o toesighoudende personeel, en die ir die koste word nie maklik bepaal n verwaarloos word, moet in ag gen

Klerklike beheervereistes

Die eise teen die Ongeluksfonds ve natuurlik tyd en geld.

Herstelwerk aan toerusting

Die koste aan die heelmaak of v beskadig is, die skoonmaak, herops die toerusting.

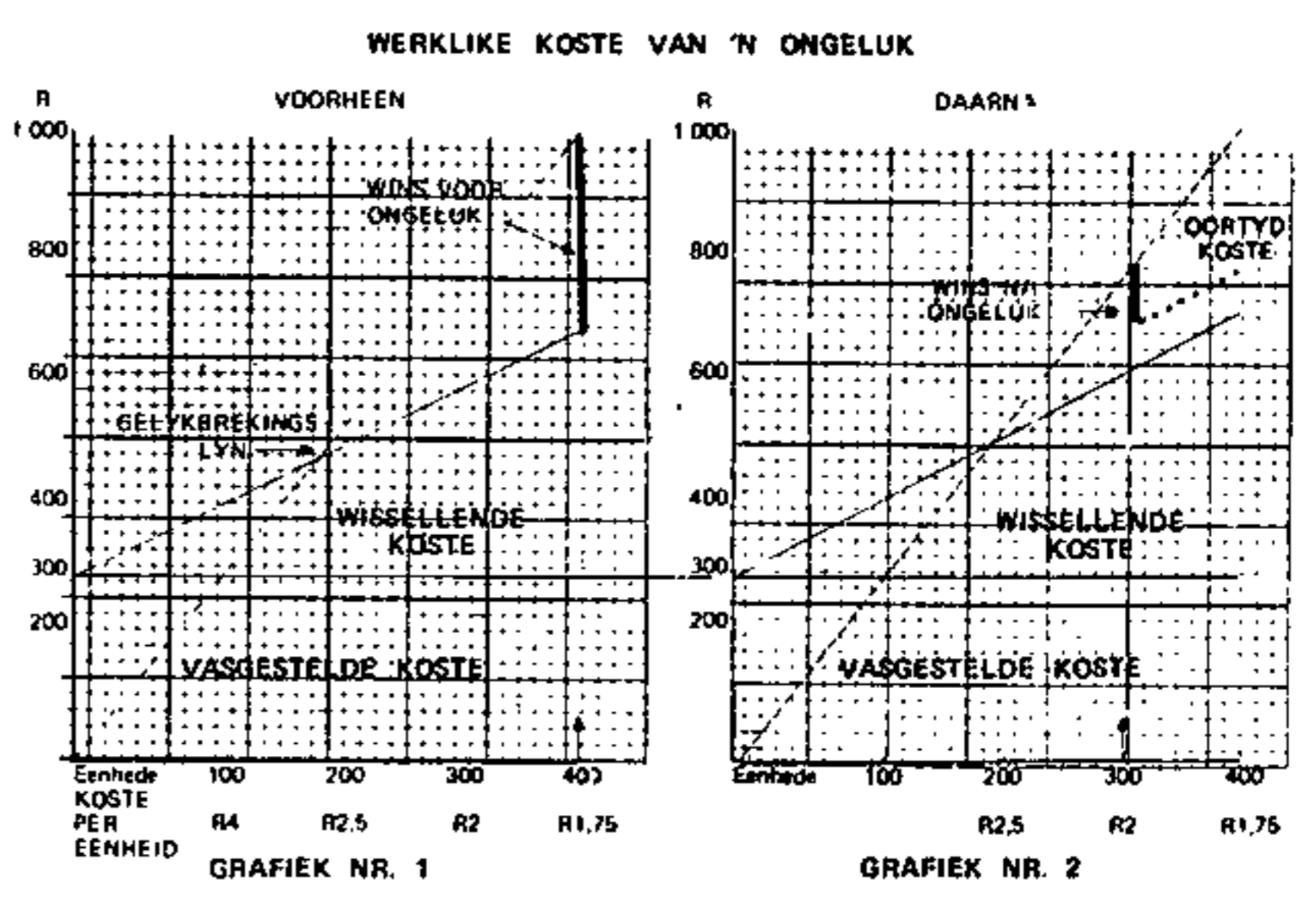
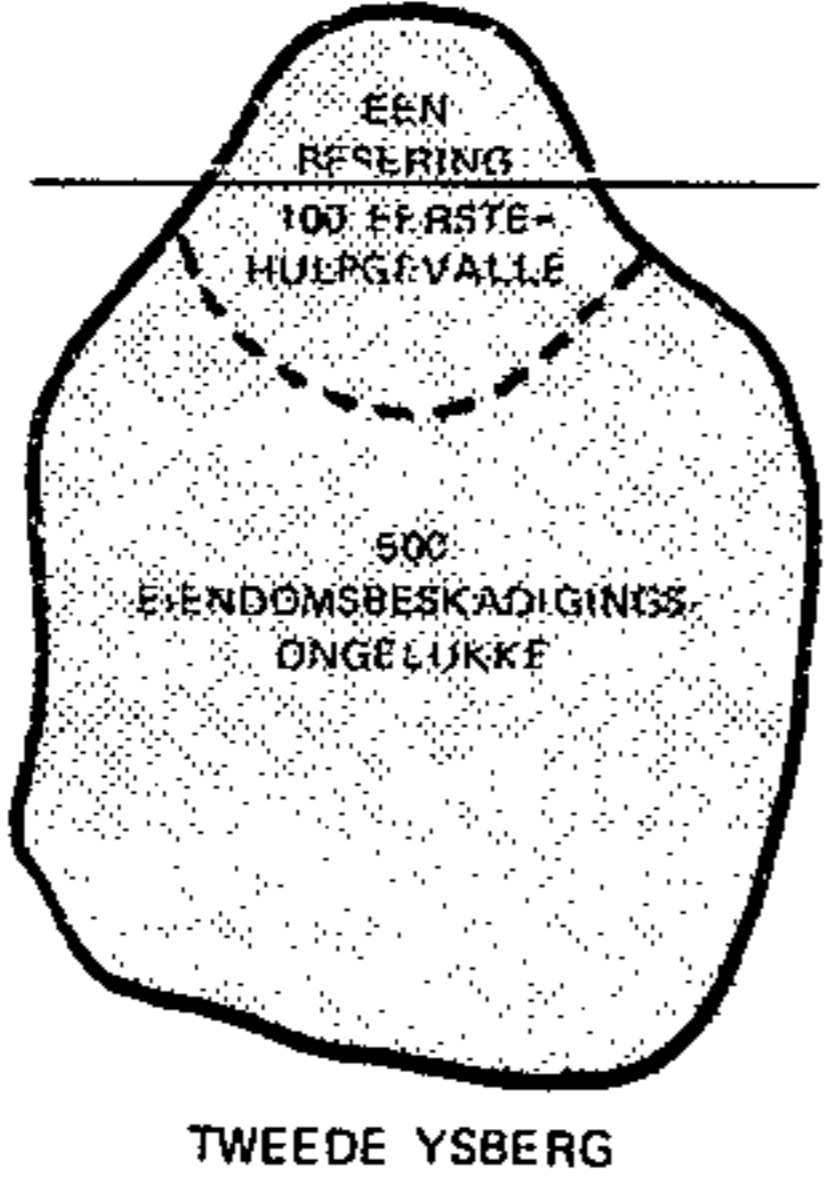
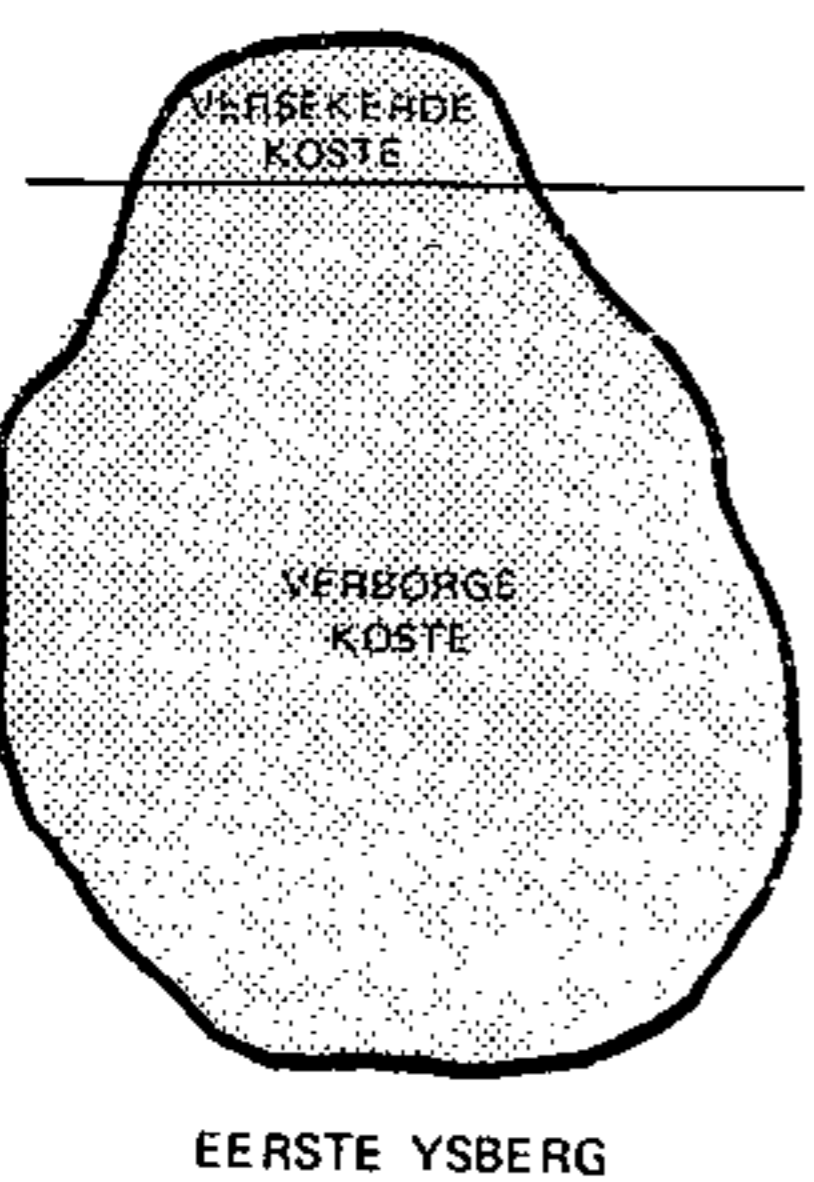
Soos in die geval van ysberg oppervlakte die gevaarlikste, veral wa hiardie verskuilde kostes te staan meen dat die verhouding versekerde behoort te wees. Ander skrywers verhouding bereken kan word nie. Da firma sy eie berekening doen van die t - indien nodig op 'n monsterbasis. Di sekere firma en daar is gevind q versekeringskoste amper R600,00 beloop. Die verskuilde koste in produksieverlies en kontrakboetes het meer as R6 000,00 beloop - 'n verhouding van 1:10!

Daar kan gesê word dat 'n ongeluk geen merkbare verskil in produksie maak nie. Dit kan waar wees dat die produksie van die fabriek gehandhaaf word, of ongelukke nou plaasvind of nie, maar wat baie duidelik is, is dat produksie slegs gehandhaaf word as dit teen 'n verhoogde koste geskied. NOSA wil graag meer firmas aan stelsels bekendstel waarmee die totale koste van 'n ongeluk vasgestel kan word. Ongeluksbeskrywingsverslagvorms word deur NOSA verskaf tesame met voorstelle ten opsigte van metodes om gewens in te samel.

TWEDE YSBERGEFFEK

As een ysberg nie die geweldige hoeveelheid voorkombare vermorsing wat in Suid-Afrika plaasvind, genoeg beklemtoon nie, is daar 'n ysberg wat die frekwensie van beserings in verhouding bring met die getal ongelukke.

Dit moet baie duidelik gestel word wat 'n ongeluk is. Dit is 'n onbeplande, onbeheerde voorval wat die ordelike proses van produksie-aktiwiteit of -proses onderbreek of daarin inmeng.



Ongelukke in die nywerheid kos Suid-Afrika jaarliks R100 miljoen aan die produktiewe tyd wat daardeur verlore gaan. Daarbenewens verongeluk 2 000 mense en 30 000 word permanent ongeskik om te werk. In die meegaande grafieke word die werklike koste voor en na 'n ongeluk bereken kragtens die produksieverlies en uitgawes aan oortyd om die produksievlak te behou. Die uitwerking daarvan op die wins is dramaties: 'n val van R300 af na R75 as gevolg van ontoereikende veiligheidsmaatreëls.

The people who never knew it was Christmas

By PENNY WILSON

THE tiny Umpumulo Mission Hospital nestled in the valley just 40 km from Stanger looks peaceful enough at a distance.

But the sight is misleading.

Cholera has swept like a whirlwind into the Mapumulo area bringing people to the hospital in their thousands and forcing the recruitment of more nurses from as far afield as Durban's King Edward VIII Hospital.

Umpumulo hospital staff spent Christmas without even knowing it — they were too busy saving lives and warding off the killer disease to take even an hour off for festive celebrations.

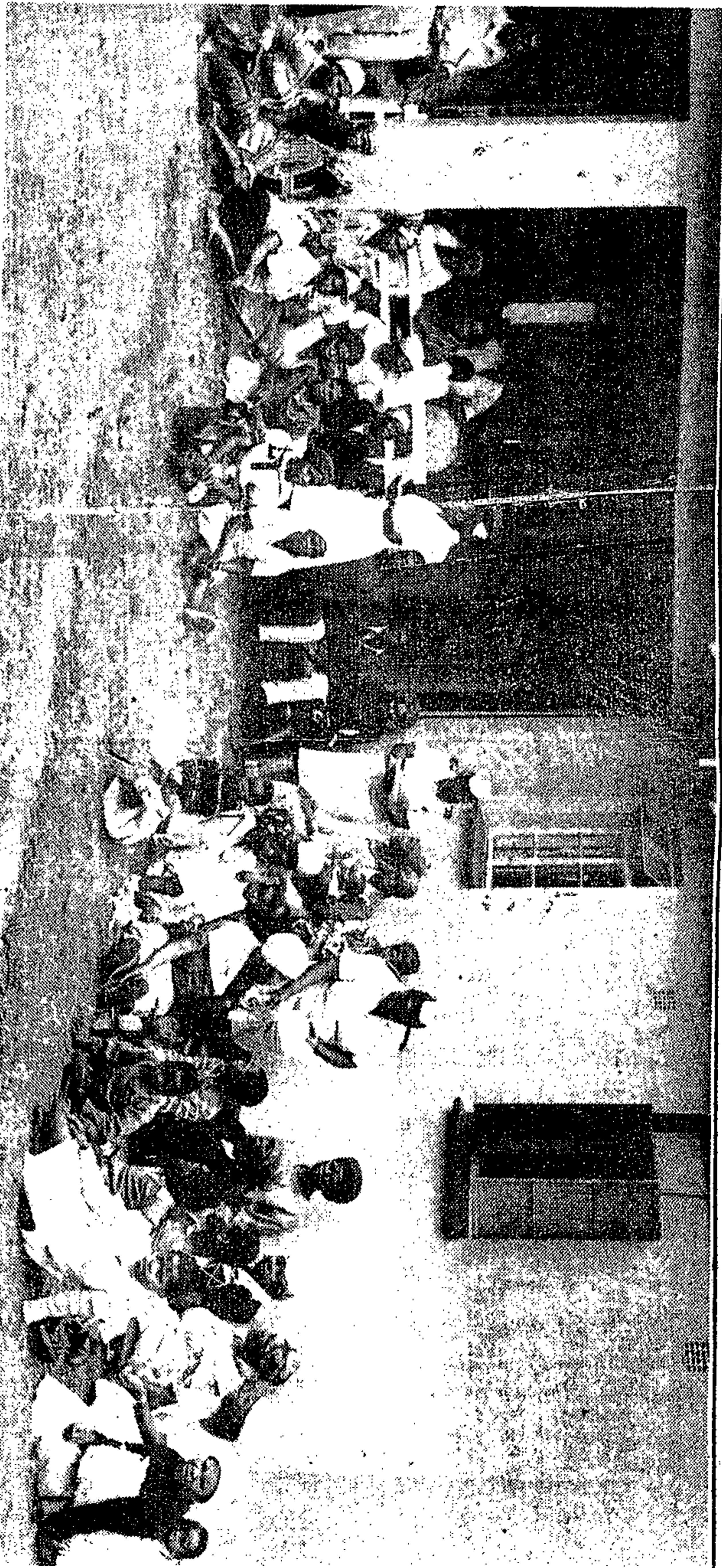
'I hope the New Year will bring better days,' said one staff nurse recruited from King Edward VIII.

'I had to leave my family in Kwa Mashu and haven't seen them for nearly a month.'

Three mission ambulances are constantly on call to collect patients from the surrounding areas, each picking up as many as 12 patients a day.

Cholera struck the community on December 11 when three cases were admitted and, according to the hospital's matron, Mrs D Xakaza, 'the staff are run off their feet'.

'The hospital is only equipped to take a total of 125 patients,' said Mrs Xakaza. 'Since the epidemic hit us, we



PEOPLE suffering from cholera walk more than 30 km to the hospital for treatment.

have admitted 588 patients, 47 of these positive cholera cases.

'We were desperately short of equipment, staff, blankets, beds and, above all, food to feed all these patients.'

Sufferers who have been carried for long distances by family and friends — some people walk as far as 30 km to this hospital — need to be assured of being fed and treated at the end of their journey, and in the beginning we just didn't

have the facilities.'

She said two TB wards had to be evacuated to provide isolation for cholera patients and makeshift beds and mattresses were used until the KwaZulu Health Department was able to supply the basic necessities.

With a present total of 166 patients, which is well over the full quota of the hospital, most of the activity centres on the two isolation wards where masked and gloved nurses work day and night easing

their patients' agony.

According to Mrs Xakaza, the hospital does not even have proper laundering facilities for washing the sheets from the isolation wards which have to be changed at least six times a day.

'The pressures on the hospital maids are enormous and a couple of locals have been called in to help.'

Mrs Xakaza is modest about the work she does. 'It has been difficult and

will remain so until the disease dies down,' she said. 'I am constantly on the telephone to Umtata with problems about the shortages of food and equipment.'

'The KwaZulu Health Department has been wonderful and has done its best to help us.'

Four medical teams, 21 sisters, staff nurses and maids have been recruited from Mthunbutu, Umtata, Kwa

Mashu and Ntunjabhill in an attempt to ease the workload. And they all agreed they had 'never worked harder'.

'It's valuable work so I don't mind the long hours too much,' said a staff nurse from Umtata. 'It's pitiful to see so many people suffering like this. We suffer with them.'

Meanwhile, a sister from the KwaZulu Health Department, Mrs R P Khathide, who arrived at the Umpumulo Hospital just four days before Christmas,

described her working day as 'heavy going'.

'Two days before I arrived to look specifically after the cholera wards, the hospital was trying to cope with a total of 248 patients,' said Mrs Khathide. 'The numbers keep fluctuating but the days are kept more than busy because of the constant attention cholera victims need.'

'We're coping, but only just. I hope the New Year brings some relief,' she added.

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Received
31/12/81

HOMELANDS -

KWA ZULU - GENERAL

2/8/81 - 31/12/81

Tribune Reporter

DURBAN MAN'S WATER TANK SCHEME SAVES HUNDREDS FROM GOING THIRSTY

HUNDREDS of people will not go thirsty in drought-ravaged KwaZulu this year — thanks to a highly successful relief scheme started by a Durban company director.

In the four months since the KwaZulu water tank scheme was restarted by Hamish McLeod, the Swift Industrial Supply Company's sales director, 11 firms, groups and individuals have agreed to sponsor 16 tanks.

Some of the 4500-litre tanks have already been delivered to the KwaZulu Department of Agriculture and located at schools and clinics, mainly in the Tugela Ferry area, to bring relief to water-starved children and adults.

Mr McLeod, one of the first to respond to the Sunday Tribune's call for aid to the people of KwaZulu, said this week the response to the scheme had been very encouraging.

"I have sent more than 150 letters to firms and individuals and am still awaiting a reply from some. But I am hopeful of getting many more people to sponsor tanks."

Mr McLeod explained that his company had decided to restart the scheme this year because

The Relief of KwaZulu

they felt it was important for business to be involved in community projects.

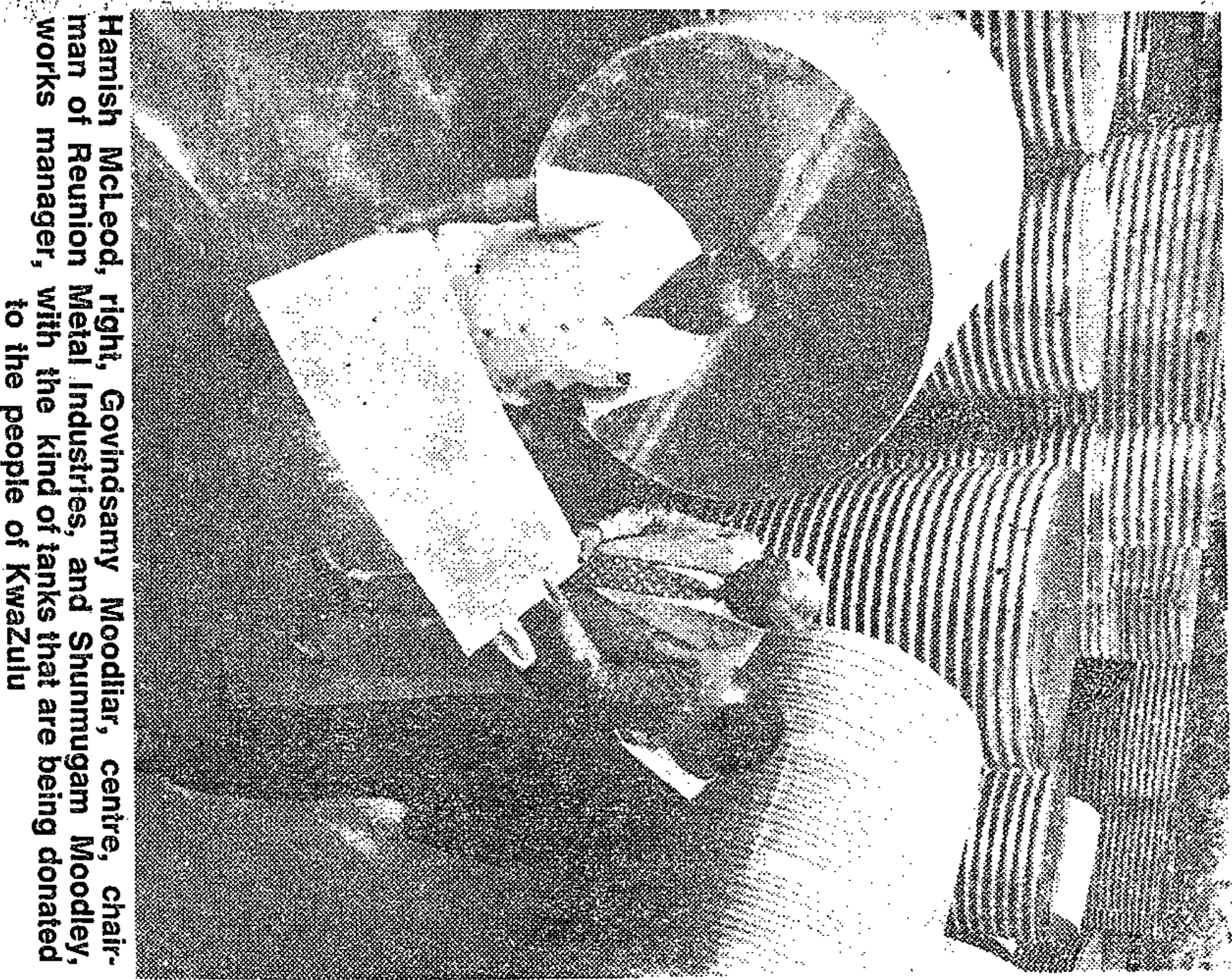
"Last year, when KwaZulu was also hit by a severe drought, 114 tanks were donated to the people of this vast area. So far this year people have donated almost R2 000 to meet the costs of manufacturing 16 tanks," Mr McLeod said. Last year the tanks were made at a reduced price

by Reunion Metal Industries and this company is again manufacturing the tanks at R115 each.

The cost of having a name inscribed on a tank is R20 more. People wishing to help in the scheme should have their cheques made out to Reunion Metal Industries and posted to P.O. Box 2014, Durban 4000. People wanting more information can telephone

Mr McLeod or Mrs Liz Ainslie at 67747 Durban.

Donors of the 16 tanks are: Defy Industries (2); Standard Bank (2); Parish of Sydenham (1); Monopumps (2); R. Surendra Naidoo (1); Motor Assemblies (2); Forbo Kromme (1); North Durban Lions (1); H. Denton and Company (1); Reunion Metal Industries (2); Swift Industrial Supply Co (1).



Hamish McLeod, right, Govindsamy Moodliar, centre, chairman of Reunion Metal Industries, and Shummugam Moodley, works manager, with the kind of tanks that are being donated to the people of KwaZulu

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Ixopo to stay white says Miller

NM 4/8/81

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Political Reporter

MR PETER Miller, Chief Whip in the Natal Provincial Council, is convinced that five Natal towns believed to be candidates for incorporation into KwaZulu in terms of the Government's homelands policy will remain white.

First news that the towns of Ixopo, Eshowe, Creighton, Melmoth and Babanango could go black came in the May

session of the New Republic Party-controlled Provincial Council last year and sent ripples of uncertainty through hundreds of homes and businesses.

Mr Miller, who has been in the forefront of a campaign to lobby against the incorporation of East Griqualand into Transkei, said from Kokstad he believed the National Party Government had abandoned geographical consolidation in favour of joint economic co-operation. There would be no further giving up of white land for handing over to homelands.

'I am quite certain that the entire Ixopo area — from Highflats to Donnybrook — is safe.'

'I say this because the Government can't afford consolidation financially, and Natal can't afford to lose 20 percent of its dairy producing country for handing over to KwaZulu, where there would be no production.'

Mr Miller said that the Government had 'quite clearly seen the light. South Africa simply cannot afford to hand over huge farming districts. Consolidation per se is no solution'.

He was convinced that in areas such as Empangeni/Richards Bay and East London/Berlin the Government would develop projects involving economic co-operation.

'The emphasis is on economic development by the use of the joint venture concept rather than geographical consolidation.'

Mr Miller was the chief spokesman for an East Griqualand delegation which gave evidence to the Van der Walt Commission on Consolidation in East London in April last year.

Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC, warned in the Provincial Council last year that thousands of people would be moved in terms of Government consolidation proposals.

Thousands of Zulus living in the Drakensberg locations 1, 2 and 3 would be moved, taking over white farms in the Ixopo district. Mr Stainbank was quoting reports 'which I believe to be 100 percent correct'.

'I oiled tribesmen's guns', says paratrooper

NM 4/8/81

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Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A PARATROOP lieutenant told police he had oiled and repaired tribesmen's weapons which were being used in faction fights in the remote Msinga area of Natal, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

Giving evidence before Mr Justice Page at the resumption of the trial of Mr Johann Friederich Verster, 28, Lt J Poolman, District Criminal Investigation Officer for Dundee and golf partner of Mr Verster, said he and other policemen were told by Mr Verster



MR Moses Sithole

that he had been approached by Chief Owen Sithole to help with the maintenance, oiling and servicing of weapons they used in faction fights against the Zwane tribe.

During an interview, Mr Verster had told of his nocturnal visits to the chief's kraal. Soon after his arrival, Africans had arrived with weapons which Mr Verster had oiled and repaired, Lt Poolman said.

Lt Poolman had then ordered Const Karl Zietsman to accompany Mr Verster to the kraal and act as if he was interested in helping with the maintenance of the Sithole's weapons.

On December 21, 1979 Const Zietsman had accompanied Mr Verster and made a report on his return, Lt Poolman said.

About a week later a party of 10 policemen from Dundee had travelled to the Sundays River Valley

area and arrived at a small hill in the early hours of the morning.

'Once there we fired off some shots. Shortly afterwards our fire was returned from the Sithole area,' Lt Poolman said.

A party of about 200 policemen, who had approached the Sithole's kraal from the rear, then swooped and began an intensive search for weapons, Lt Poolman said.

However, they failed to find any firearms.

Giving evidence before Lt Poolman, Det Sgt Petrus Calitz said he had been instructed to interview Mr Verster and Mr Wilmot Ngcobo, who claimed Mr Verster had offered to buy him a gun.

After speaking to Mr Ngcobo, he had warned Mr Verster he 'could be involved in dealing with firearms'.

'Mr Verster denied it and said he was known by the Sitholes and was involved in the maintenance and repairing of weapons used by the clan for faction fights,' Sgt Calitz said.

Three black workers at the brewery then told the Court they paid a total of R730 to Mr Verster for weapons which they never received.

Mr Moses Sithole, who was warned as an accomplice on a charge of dealing illegally in weapons, said he had wanted to obtain a weapon for self defence during 1979. He had spoken to Mr Wilmot Ngcobo who referred him to Mr Verster.

He paid R640 to Mr Verster, but did not get the promised weapon. Eventually he approached the head of the brewery about the money, the police were alerted and he was interviewed, Mr Sithole said.

The next day, Mr Verster gave him R350. Later he added R50 to the refund, but had not returned the balance.

He was under the im-

pression he was obtaining the gun lawfully.

A guard at the brewery, Mr Alpheus Ngubane, said he had approached Mr Ngcobo for assistance in obtaining a gun as he had been threatened with death.

In Dundee he had handed R60 to Mr Ngcobo who gave it to Mr Verster as a deposit. When the gun was not delivered he saw the boss about the matter.

He had then been told Mr Verster required another R200.

Police arrived to interview Mr Verster and his money was returned.

Mr Ngcobo, who was also warned as an accomplice, said he had loaned Mr Verster R30 for petrol. Mr Verster had told him if he added more he could be given 'something that shoots'.

When his R30 was not re-



MR Wilmot Ngcobo

funded he laid a charge which he later withdrew.

Mr Verster, who is facing charges of killing 14 members of the Zwane tribe while acting as a mercenary for the Sitholes on June 4, 1979 and is also facing charges of dealing in guns and ammunition without a licence as well as charges of fraud, contravention of Terrorism and Defence Acts, will appear in court again today.

ACCUSED

Accused 'wanted' to shoot Zulus'

107 NY \$15/8/81

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A PARATROOP officer said he had shot more than 10 men with a military rifle in two faction fights for a total of R1 200, a high-ranking military policeman told the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Giving evidence before Mr Justice Page and two assessors, Cmdt Jan Jacobs, Officer Commanding Military Police in Natal, said he had interviewed Mr Johan Verster, 28, in the Dundee Police Station on March 6, 1980, about his alleged trading in R-1 automatic rifle magazines for which he had received .303 ammunition from a member of the Dundee and District

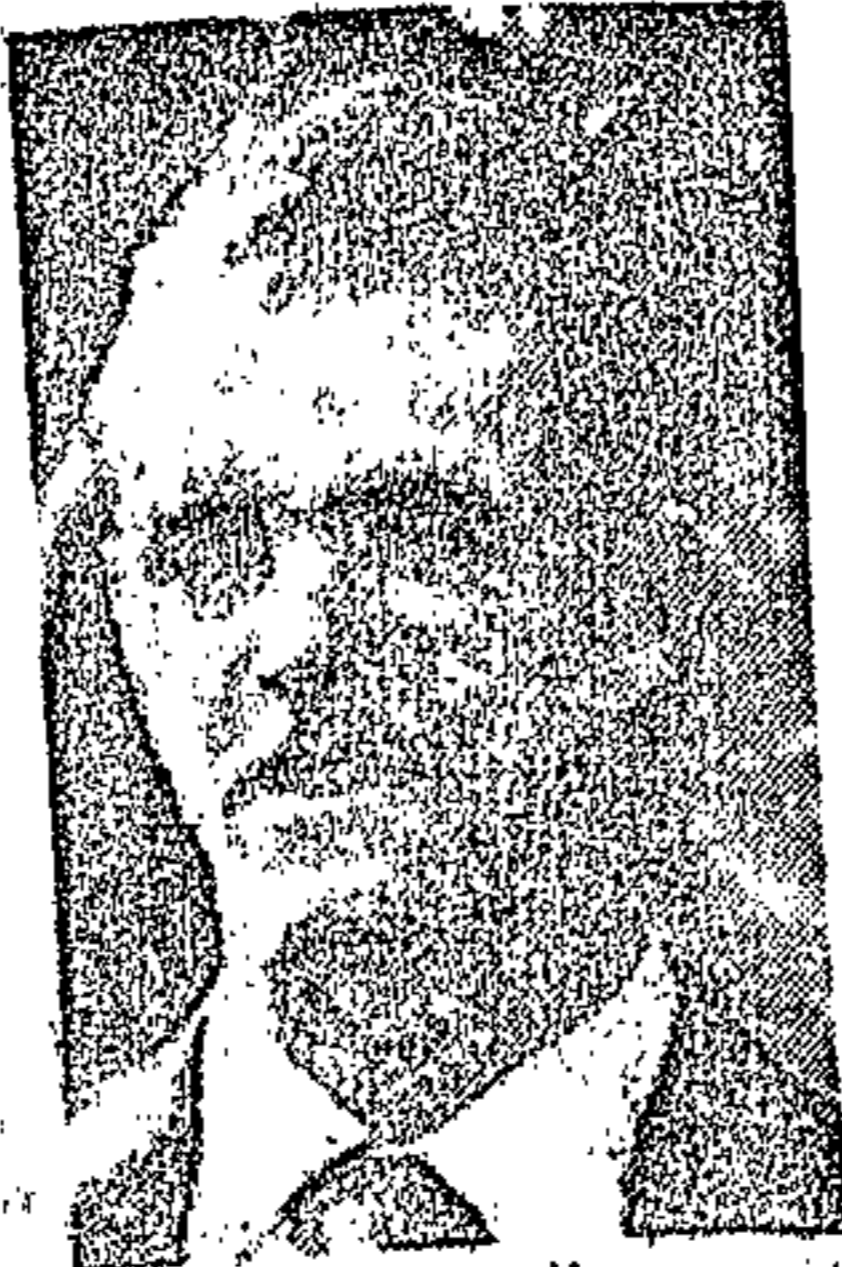
assessors. 'I asked him what he wanted the ammunition for,' Cmdt Jacobs told the Court.

'Mr Verster said he wanted to shoot Zulus with it. I told him he was talking dangerously, that talk like that could get him into trouble,' Cmt Jacobs said.

Mr Verster said: 'If we don't shoot them now, we'll have to do it later — and now at least I am getting paid for it.' Cmt Jacobs told the Court.

Shooting

Mr Verster, who is accused of killing 14 tribes-



FORMER police constable, Carl Zietsman.

men during a battle in the Jobskop area of Msinga on June 4, 1979, contravening the Terrorism Act and Defence Act, fraud and conspiracy to commit mur-

der, had then said he had acted as a mercenary for the Sithole clan on two occasions.

When asked what he had been paid for shooting at Zwane tribesmen, Mr Verster had said he had been paid R1 200 for his help, Cmt Jacobs said.

A staff-sergeant sitting with the men had then asked Mr Verster if 'he had hit anybody during the faction fights'.

'Mr Verster said he had shot dead more than 10 Zulus,' Cmt Jacobs said.

Answering further questions, Mr Verster said he had hidden in a krantz where he had good cover while shooting at the Zwanes.

He had not been afraid as the blacks could not shoot well and couldn't hit him.

Mr Verster had also said the weapon could not be traced back to him by ballistic tests, as he had used a weapon supplied by the Sitholes on both occasions and not his own, Cmt Jacobs said.

Mr Verster also talked about arms smuggling in the Msinga area and said he would help catch the smugglers.

He had also mentioned

plans he and paratroop captain Austin Ramsay had made to buy cheap shotguns in Johannesburg and ship them down to the area for resale.

He had admitted that he maintained the Sithole tribes weapons and fixed parts the men damaged.

A former police constable, Mr Carl Zietsman, now



CMDT Jan Jacobs, Officer Commanding Military Police Natal.

a second-year student at the University of the Witwatersrand, told the

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Court he had accompanied Mr Verster to Jobskop to help him with the maintenance of the Sithole clan weapons.

Mr Zietsman, a member of the same rugby club as Mr Verster in 1979, said his superior officer had ordered him to masquerade as Mr Verster's assistant in order to find out more about the case.

He had been armed with an R-1 automatic rifle and pistol while Mr Verster had been armed when they drove to Jobskop in Mr Verster's car.

Mr Verster had told him he should pose as his unemployed brother who had just completed his army service and was keen to 'shoot for the Sitholes', Mr Zietsman said.

'He said I would be tested by the headman to see if I was a good shot over a long distance and would be offered money for my services. I had to accept it,' he told the Court.

Mr Verster had warned him his life would be in danger if the Sitholes realised he was a policeman.

'I would be mutilated, my body would be cut in two, the bottom part hidden and the rest chopped up and thrown in the river,' Mr Zietsman said.

When they arrived at a group of five huts, Mr Verster introduced him to the Sithole battle commander, and Mr Verster was asked whether he had brought any weapons for the tribe.

Pistol

He said he had not, Mr Zietsman said.

Most of the men gathered in one of the huts were old, but there were also three smartly dressed young men, one of them armed with a .45 Colt pistol.

Mr Verster had informed him that the three were members of the banned African National Congress, he said.

During the time they were in the hut he had seen about four R-1 military rifles and a small pistol and Mr Verster had told him one of the men possessed a shotgun with a

South African Police stamp on it. Mr Zietsman said.

He had helped service two R-1 rifles, and also later saw a tribesman armed with an 'under and over' rifle — a combination of a .22 and a shotgun.

Both men had then left the hut and given a shooting demonstration with their handguns, he said.

Later they were taken to a ravine where the headman had said they should shoot the R-1 Mr Zietsman had brought with him. They had shot from a plateau at a 210 drum about 500 m below them.

Watched

Mr Verster had hit the drum with a few shots, and he had almost hit it, Mr Zietsman said.

The tribesmen had watched their shooting through binoculars and applauded their efforts.

It was while the shooting was taking place, that a Sithole made mention of the fact that there would be white men shooting for the opposing Zwane faction in the fighting.

'This made Mr Verster a bit scared, as he did not want whites shooting at them. He said things were getting a bit dangerous,' Mr Zietsman said.

After the shooting they had returned to the hut and waited for the men 'who talk finance' to arrive. Mr Verster had wanted money for his travelling expenses to the area.

The men present had handed over more than R80.

The conversation had turned to fighting, and Mr Verster had been asked if he had found any others who wanted to shoot, Mr Zietsman said.

Qualified

'Mr Verster said there were others interested, but he would only be able to tell them later how many there were.'

Mr Verster was then asked how much Mr Zietsman's services would cost as he had qualified to shoot for the tribe.

'Mr Verster said it would cost R600,' Mr Zietsman said.

Just before the men left

the area, Mr Verster had taken a box of 7.62 mm bullets and given them to the headman as a 'present in return for their hospitality', Mr Zietsman said.

They had returned to Glencoe Police Station where he had reported to Lt Poolman — also a member of the same rugby team as Mr Verster — about the day's events.

Cmdt Jacobs, a military sharpshooter and member of the SADF shooting team, told of how, with the Attorney-General, other policemen and the investigating officer in the case, Det Const Godfery Ntchisa, he had visited the area where Mr Verster was alleged to have committed the murders.

He was taken to a point where rocks were lying in a formation could have been man-made, Cmdt Jacobs said.

Hunting

Const Ntchisa and another man had gone into the valley where bodies of tribesmen were found after the battle in which Mr Verster had allegedly participated.

Cmdt Jacobs said he could see the men clearly. He then sat behind the wall, then lay prone with a hunting rifle he had brought along.

He could see the men through the telescopic sight, and thought he could have hit them without the aid of a telescopic sight, he said.

A stone wall could have been used as a firing point by a marksman, and a man using the position had little chance of being surprised as he would dominate the entire left side of a hill above the valley with his fire, Cmdt Jacobs said.

From the position a bullet would travel further than usual as it was being fired downhill and would tend to lift more than normal, he said.

The hearing continues today.

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Grim drought threat lingers

By CHERYL VAN EYSSEN

DESPITE thousands spent on reclaiming the parched areas of northern Natal and KwaZulu, drought and its grim outriders — famine, disease and poverty — still threaten over one million Zulus.

That is the stark scenario outlined by the vice-chairman of Natal's Red Cross Society, Mrs Inka Mars — known as "Mama KwaZulu".

The cattle-based economy of the Zulus has been ruined — hundreds of thousands of cattle have died, streams have dried up, dams are half-empty and

Red Cross tells of big push for relief

the Umfolozi River is almost dry.

But Mrs Mars said the relief programme in the area — not proclaimed a national disaster area — was well under way, and more than R800 000 had been spent so far.

Addressing a mixed group at the offices of the Institute of Race Relations in Johannes-

burg, Mrs Mars outlined the society's drought relief programme and focused on the school feeding schemes run by Red Cross.

Over the past two months, 13 000 primary school children have been fed on bread and fortified soups at three centres in KwaZulu — the Tugela Ferry area, an Eshowe district and Kranskop, she said. And more schools were being incorporated in the programme.

Heavy costs were involved — in the school feeding schemes and the distribution of tons of food to starving people, victims of a prolonged drought which had sown economic catastrophe, Mrs Mars said.

Tax-free fuel is farmers' aim

Mail Correspondent

TAX-FREE alcohol down on the farm is one of the aims of the SA Agricultural Union's energy committee — as long as you drive on it and don't drink it.

The committee's report, tabled before the general council of the union this week covers an intensive investigation of alternative and more profitable uses for agricultural products.

The president of SAAU, Mr Jaap Wilkens, said on Saturday the committee had found that agricultural sources were still an important source of alternative fuel in spite of the advantages held by coal.

Development of such fuels remained a priority in agriculture provided they were economical for the farmer. But subsidized alcohol production or producer prices to make such production profitable was not the solution, Mr Wilkens said.

Among other recommendations made by the committee were:

- An increase of Government funding for research;
- More State department alternative fuel research to be carried out on agricultural products; and,
- Production fuels on farms for producer's own use to be tax-free.

Volunteers

It cost R3 000 a month to give one slice of dry bread a day to the 13 000 pupils — before the latest bread price rise.

People in the drought-stricken areas voluntarily involved themselves in relief work.

Mrs Mars said large organisations were raising funds to speed up the supply of water.

And in the long term: "It will be some time, if ever, before the damage in the drought-stricken areas will be repaired," she warned.

Ladysmith soldier may have 'aided tribe'

NM 6/8/81 (107) (276)

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A LADYSMITH soldier could have been involved in Msinga faction fights after being hired as a mercenary by a tribe fighting a clan allegedly supported by paratroop officer Mr Johan Verster, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

This evidence of the alleged further involvement of whites in tribal battles between the Zwane and Sithole clans was given by Cmdt Jan Jacobs, Officer Commanding military police in Natal, when he tes-

tified against Mr Verster, 28, who is alleged to have murdered 14 members of the Zwane impi while acting as a mercenary for the Sitholes on June 4, 1979.

Under cross-examination by Mr Jan Combrink, SC, for Mr Verster, Cmdt Jacobs said he had been talking to Mr Verster, a lieutenant with the 3rd Paratroop Battalion, about his combat experiences during the Angolan campaign when Mr Verster had said a white man could be helping the Zwanes with their feud against the Sitholes.

He thought it was a soldier from Ladysmith, Cmdt Jacobs said, adding that no names had been mentioned.

However, he had not regarded the report as being 'important' and had not entered it in a statement he made a few days after he had conducted a two-hour interview with Mr Verster about his alleged illicit trading of R-1 automatic rifle magazines for .303 ammunition.

Mr Verster had also mentioned that gun running — with supplies coming from the Transvaal —

was rife in the area and he would help trap the traders after getting information from his 'contacts', Cmdt Jacobs said.

A former colleague of Mr Verster, Mr Louis Muller, said he had sometimes worked night shifts with Mr Verster during 1979 at the Dundee brewery of the Drakensberg Administration Board.

Mr Verster did not clock in regularly, he said.

Sometimes he had checked in Mr Verster's card — left near the machine on an outer wall of the brewery, and at other times black workers had clocked in for him.

On June 5, 1979, Mr Verster had approached him and asked him to sign some work sheets which pertained to the previous evening.

He had signed, but after thinking about the matter had reported the incident to the manager of the brewery.

Verster, 28, who is charged with 14 counts of murder, contravening the Defence and Terrorism Acts, fraud and conspiracy to commit murder, will appear again today.

Boost for small bus operators

NM 6/8/81 107

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Development Corporation (KDC) believes it has found a way of obviating the problem of the disappearance of the small bus operator in the region as well as of promoting the development of the black bus entrepreneur.

According to Mr T P Steenekamp, the solution lies in the Sihlangeni system. The word means 'we come together' and the system is based on the co-operative 'moshav' concept adopted in Israel from an Argentinian model. The KwaZulu experiment is unique in South Africa.

Mr Steenekamp said yesterday that the Sihlangeni system had been devised for the small bus operator who could not carry the overhead costs incurred by KwaZulu Transport or

Putco.

The KDC was negotiating the best possible fuel price for the operator and obtained spares for him at maximum discount. Labour was booked out at cost.

He pointed out that all legal and administrative work was done free of charge. In addition, the KDC trained the drivers free of charge.

Financed

Mr Steenekamp said the operators had all been financed completely by the KDC. They were all operators of long standing who had not been able to beat rising costs.

Each member, he said, was a shareholder in Sihlangeni on an equal basis, whether he owned one bus or 10.

'The buses are registered

in the name of the various operators,' Mr Steenekamp said. 'The staff involved in the operation belong to him.'

He said that four bus operators were involved in the scheme at present — Mr F F Mazibuko, Mr Henry Ngema, Mr Steven Mkasibe, and Mr B A Sithole. It was hoped to extend the concept throughout KwaZulu, he added, and involve other operators.

The question of the operation of large bus operators in KwaZulu was an issue during the recent session of the Legislative Assembly and speakers lamented the demise of the small bus-owner. The Sihlangeni system would appear to be the answer to criticism of bus monopolies in the region.

Reeves got 'shootout' offer

NM 7/8/81 (107) 278

Pietermaritzburg Bureau
A FORMER parliamentary candidate turned security police informer when a paratroop officer from his Citizen Force unit invited him on a 'shootout' at tribesmen in the Msinga district of Natal, the Supreme Court heard here yesterday.

Mr Norman Reeves, who stood for the National Party in the South Coast constituency during the recent election, said he had first become aware of the activities of Lieutenant Johan Verster — charged with killing 14 tribesmen on June 4, 1979 — when the matter had been discussed by officers from the third parachute battalion on the eve of the Comrades Marathon in 1979.

Mr Reeves — a Pinetown director of companies and sergeant major in the battalion — said he had known Mr Verster for most of his 17 years in military service.

He had heard Capt Austin Ramsay and the officer commanding the regiment, Cmdt Lewis Gerber, talking about the matter and had then talked to them.

He had told Captain Ramsay — a previous witness at the hearing — that he was interested in the operation, but could not take part because of insufficient notice. Mr Reeves

told the Court.

In reality he had also wanted time to contact a Lt McPherson of the security police, a personal acquaintance of his, about the matter, he said.

On June 1, 1979 he had reported the matter to McPherson who 'regarded it as serious,' and said he would visit Mr Reeves.

Before Lt McPherson arrived however, Mr Verster had phoned and asked if he was keen to participate in a shoot out in the Pomeroy area of Natal a few days later.

'Mr Verster explained that he was involved in fighting on the side of the Sithole clan against the Zwanes and that there was good money in it — they paid him by the thousand rand per faction fight,' Mr Reeves said.

'He indicated he had something going on the side and said I should bring weapons along as I could sell them for a considerable sum.

'I said I would like to come, but the notice was too short.

'Mr Verster extended an invitation to participate in faction fights planned for the future and told me to watch the papers for his score,' Mr Reeves said.

Lt McPherson had then arrived and a meeting of

Mr Reeves, Lt McPherson and a Major du Toit had been arranged for the same evening.

'On June 6, I went to the office and read the Natal Mercury. I saw a front page report with regard to faction fighting and ringed it with a pen,' Mr Reeves said.

Later the same day, Mr Verster had phoned, Mr Reeves said.

Mr Reeves said: 'I can see you chaps have been busy.'

Mr Verster had replied: 'We had a fairly good culling session,' Mr Reeves said.

Mr Verster had said he had come under heavy fire, but was reasonably safe as 'they' had erected a protective barrier from where they could ambush the other tribe.

'He went on to tell me that one faction would provoke the other, lure them into the killing ground and it was all long range shooting.

'He mentioned that he used a .222 with a telescopic sight and that he would change his weapon from time to time in order to cause confusion with the authorities who were investigating the killings.

'He said the chief had paid him R1000 for that particular faction fight. He

also said R1000 for a military automatic rifle — could be sold for 50 cents each,' Mr Reeves said.

'He mentioned that in the scheme of things there was a cop involved, but under the blanket — not in his official capacity,' Mr Reeves said.

'He said there was going to be another shoot up on the weekend of June 23 and asked if I wanted to come along. I said yes and he said he would let me know,' Mr Reeves said.

Payment of between R600 and R800 for his services was mentioned, Mr Reeves said.

After the conversation Mr Reeves had spoken to Lt McPherson and another meeting was arranged for the same day.

Before June 23, Mr Reeves had regular contact with Cpt Ramsay about the pending fight.

'Cpt Ramsay said he was co-ordinator of the operation and he would keep in touch with me about the fights.

'On the 21st Mr Verster phoned me and said I could get all my instructions from Ramsay.'

The plan was for Mr Reeves to accompany Cpt Ramsay to Dundee from where they would go out to the tribal area in black taxis.

PTO

sion the men had decided to abandon the operation.

On June 25, he spoke to Lt McPherson and then Mr Verster who said they 'would have to keep a low profile as the security chaps were on to him,' Mr Reeves said.

During the election campaign he had been approached about the matter by State Advocates, Mr Gideon Scheltema and Mr Dawid Joubert and had referred the men to Lt McPherson, Mr Reeves said.

After the election, Mr Verster had phoned and apologised for embroiling Mr Reeves in the situation.

'It was a mild threat. He warned me not to make a statement that could cause problems. He said he would like me to indicate

that when he contacted me I thought it was a legal thing in Mocambique or Rhodesia.

'He indicated he was going to sue certain people for defamation as they were lying about him. He had not been involved in any kind of shooting.'

'I said the chaps in the pinstripe suits, the State advocates, were coming to see me for a statement and he asked me to go along with the scheme of things and said he would come back to me.'

Mr Verster, who is also charged with contraventions of the Terrorism and Defence Acts, dealing in weapons and ammunition without a licence, fraud and conspiracy to commit murder — appears before Mr Justice Page and two assessors again today.

Captain Ramsay had phoned, said it 'was all go,' and he had then contacted Lt McPherson, Mr Reeves said.

The security police had wanted to put up roadblocks and set some sort of trap for us,' he said.

Mr Reeves said he had gone to Cpt Ramsay's Paradise Valley flat and had taken his military webbing along with him.

He spoke to Cpt Ramsay and also Lt Gareth Jones — also a member of the regiment and previous witness — and after a discus-



n 016

53 750

4 660

n 83

MR NORMAN Reeves is shunned outside the College Road Supreme Court by Mr Johan Verster while attempting a conciliatory handshake after giving evidence against his former fellow officer.

(21/7/77)
 Clock hours - 17 476
 sick and other - 1 504
 annual leave - 5 024

Actual hours
 paid x standard
 rate:

Payroll

R 240 123

1. Variances

University links with Inkatha youth

NM 7/8/81 107

Mercury Reporter

A UNIQUE movement will be established on August 20 when students at the University of Stellenbosch and members of the Inkatha Youth Brigade come together to form the South African Youth Foundation.

Announcing this yesterday, Mr John Bhengu, secretary of the foundation, said the function at Stellenbosch would be attended by the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, as well as by the secretary-

general of Inkatha and KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo. The German Ambassador in South Africa, Mr H J Aeick, would also be present.

Mr Bhengu said a 'think-tank' on the subject of influx control would be held on August 21.

He pointed out that the foundation would have a permanent office at Stellenbosch.

There has been close contact between students

at the University of Stellenbosch and members of the Inkatha Youth Brigade following a visit to the Cape university town in February last year by Dr Dhlomo.

This was followed by a visit to Ulundi in June last year by the then vice-chairman and secretary of the SRC at the university, Mr Frans Roelofse and Mr Nick Koornhof.

Mr Roelofse presented Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, with the university's coat-of-arms.

Call to companies to aid Kwazulu schools

107 NY 7/8/87

Mercury Reporter
VIDEO educational aids could be introduced into Kwazulu schools if an international electronics firm manages to persuade local companies to support a project being successfully used in Soweto schools.

Mr John Magill, IBM's manager of public affairs who is in Durban to promote the project, said they

had introduced video units and programmes to 24 schools in Soweto.

'Our company has produced 100 video programmes on maths, biology and science for standard eight, nine and ten pupils and we are hoping to produce 200 more,' Mr Magill said.

He said that these programmes, which last about

15 minutes each, will be offered to the companies at cost.

'All we are asking the local companies to do is to adopt a school and install video units and libraries for that particular school.'

Mr Magill said it was about time the private sector stopped complaining of the shortage of skilled manpower in South Africa

and instead help train black people to fill this need by investing in their education.

'These educational programmes do not replace the teacher, they are merely there to help him teach a subject more efficiently.'

'The programmes have been put together under the supervision of the Department of Education and Training by three senior lecturers.

Therefore the programmes are able to improve the quality of high school education for black people where the majority of teachers only have a matric.

Mr Magill said trainee teachers in Pretoria and Soweto teachers training colleges were being taught how to use the video educational aids.

'These teachers then go to schools all over South Africa so we are trying to persuade companies all over the country to become involved in this project.'

'The advantages of introducing video units to the schools are endless.'

'Possibly in the future SABC-TV could extend their services to include daytime educational programmes, then the units could be used to receive these programmes.'

Position of KwaZulu body 'is precarious'

NY 8/8/81

07

By Patrick Leeman

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, says that repeated appeals to the Government and to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, about the 'precarious financial position' of the KwaZulu Development Corporation (KDC) have gone unheeded.

He has released details of the cuts following the rejection by the Government of his appeals and has pointed out that new areas of development in KwaZulu such as agriculture, small businesses, transport, tourism and training are going to be severely affected.

Draft

Chief Buthelezi said the draft estimates of expenditure for the 1981/82 financial year, which the KDC submitted for consideration to the South African Development Trust via the Corporation for Economic

Development amounted to R50.3 million.

In preparing the draft budget, the KDC acted on two assumptions, the Chief Minister said.

It was under the impression that share capital of R11 million would be obtained from the development trust and the corporation was working on the assumption that a R14.5 million would be made available from the Housing Revolving Fund created by the Corporation for Economic Development.

Assumption

This would be to provide funds to the various development corporations to make low-cost loans available to prospective black home-owners.

These assumptions proved to be incorrect, the Chief Minister said. Firstly, share capital of only R9 900 000 was made available to the KDC, com-

pared with a total share allocation to the Corporation for Economic Development trust of R62 million.

In addition, in spite of the fact that the KDC had over the years employed a cadre of specialists on housing matters as a result of past assurances that the Housing Revolving Fund would continue to cater for the financial needs of the corporation, it transpired that no funds would be made available for this purpose since the fund had been discontinued by the Corporation for Economic Development.

Reasonable

This was a decision taken by the corporation without consulting the KDC, Chief Buthelezi declared.

He said that because KwaZulu represented 53 percent of all developing black States, it was reasonable to expect that

53 percent of the financial allocation received by the Corporation for Economic Development via the development trust for share capital distribution to the various development corporations should be allocated to the KDC.

The actual position showed quite a 'different and disturbing picture,' he maintained.

Decrease

Relating the R9 000 000 share capital allocated to the KDC to the de facto population of KwaZulu, it was found that the KDC received R3,44 per capita as against the R15,06 of the Ciskei Development Corporation, R13,45 of the Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation, R13,42 of the Kangwane Development Corporation and R12,45 of the Qwaqwa Development Corporation.

Chief Buthelezi made the point that between April 1980 and January 1981, the

KDC established five new departments — agriculture, small industries, transport, tourism and training.

The result of the substantial decrease in the funds available forced the corporation to give priority to ongoing activities such as commerce and housing.

Chief Buthelezi said the KDC should have direct access to the fiscus. It should not be forced to work through intermediaries such as the Corporation for Economic Development and the Development Trust.

Responsibility for development should be in the hands of one development agent to ensure that its developmental efforts reflected the priorities of the State concerned.

During 1981/82, the Corporation for Economic Development planned to invest some R33,8 million in KwaZulu of which R20 million was for industrial development at Isithebe

7. This regulation was late in the location in late...
8. The Act made urban segregation areas to be accounted for. Revenue accounts were to be located in the service location of the Triumph of Coloneel Stal Native Urban Areas Act, Department, Rhodes Unive

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materialise in reality, then a group of black bureaucrats will be inheriting the crisis ridden system of administration and finance

The effort... to deflect immediate

'Shattered' by talk on faction fights

Pietermaritzburg Bureau
PLANS for the 'shooting down of innocent civilians' prompted a former parliamentary candidate to inform the security police of the activities of officers belonging to his parachute regiment, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

Mr Norman Reeves, who stood in the South Coast for the National Party during the recent elections, said he had been 'shattered' when he heard Cndt Lewis Gerber, Officer Commanding the 3rd Parachute Battalion, talk about Lt Johann Verster participating in faction fights in the remote Msinga area of Natal.

When another officer, Capt Austin Ramsay, had attempted to recruit him for a planned battle with black tribesmen in the area he had agreed, but planned to contact the security police, he said.

'It was quite a decision — either do the correct thing, or drop your fellow soldier,' he said when describing events which took place at the end of May 1979.

'I was given the impression that firearms were involved, that's when I took the decision. One only gets involved in action in a le-

The figures also show the effects of the policy of labour allocation. Due to recessionary unemp-

African labour was cut by 10 170 workers and by a further 3 970 the following year

Not only is the supply of contract labour to fluctuation of demand but it is also categories of work. In the Peninsula, are barred from the following categories driving, floor sweeping, cleaning, domestic newspaper vending, ice cream selling, grub-

work, delivery, petrol pump attendance, clerking, packing, and time keeping. (Bloch, 1979 : p.5). Migrants are forced into jobs at the bottom of the skills ladder with the lowest remuneration. Fifty per cent of contract workers in Cape Town in 1977 were doing jobs classified as menial. (Graaff, 1979 : p.10).

In contrast with Section Tenners (where there is a waiting list for family housing) accommodation for migrants exceeds demand (e.g. 37 888 bunks for 20 000 migrant workers in 1977). Migrant workers are housed en masse in hostels, barracks, flats or dormitories, each worker occupying a bunk for the period of his contract. Not only are migrants thus housed differently from other workers, but an attempt has been made to segregate hostels physically from family housing. The vast proportion of the migrant population is located in Langa and Nyanga while most family housing is located in Guguletu. Furthermore, contract workers are also separated from migrants attempting to

15. Sources : M. Horrell, Annual Survey of Race Relations for particular year. Pen Baab, 1978c.

The number of male contract workers and male resident migrants in Cape Town declined from 34 140 in 1976 to 23 970 in 1977 and 20 000 in 1978. Male resident migrants are those who entered Cape Town before promulgation of the Bantu Labour Regulations R74 of 1968 and may thus qualify for Section 10(1)(b) rights. Total de jure African population of Cape Town remained more or less constant during these years, ranging between 103 685 in 1976, 101 545 in 1977 and 102 881 in

16. Even with a full labour complement (e.g. 32 910 migrants in 1977) the number of bunks exceeds the number of workers.

gal way — then its a pleasure,' he said.

Outwardly he had conveyed the impression that he was keen to take part in faction fights, he said.

Military

'It was the shooting down of innocent civilians — I couldn't accept it,' Mr Reeves — a sergeant major with the regiment — said under cross-examination by Mr Jan Combrink, S.C. for Mr Verster.

He had not taken the matter to military authorities as it involved Cndt Gerber, he said.

When he spoke to the security police, he had played the matter down and tried to avoid talking about Cndt Gerber, he said.

'The security Police asked me to give Mr Verster and his associates — Capt Ramsay and the

like — the impression that I was going along with them, then notify them of their plans.

Mr Verster had said there were four 'paras' and a 'cop' involved.

Invited

He had mentioned the names of Capt Ramsay, Sgt—Mjr Roberts, Lt Gareth Jones and a 'chap by the name of Beck' who belonged to another regiment, Mr Reeves told the Court.

Although he had been invited to a faction fight early in June 1979, the police had done nothing to stop events taking place.

The information they had was sketchy and he had been invited to another fight on June 23, Mr Reeves said.

'I said there's a lot more to it. I said I would try and find out more and then

stop the arms supply,' he said.

There was the possibility of communist arms being used by warring tribesmen and the involvement of the banned African National Congress, he said.

'Bigger things were at stake and I felt the security police felt the same way,' he said when describing his consultations with the police after he had been contacted at his Pietermaritzburg office by Mr Verster.

The hearing, in which Mr Verster is alleged to have killed 14 tribesmen while acting as a mercenary for the Sithole tribe on June 4, 1979, contravened the Terrorism Act by participating in faction fights, contravened the Defence Act by trading in bullets and committed fraud, continues here on Monday before Mr Justice Page and two assessors.

WM 8/8/79
107 276

would have to be left Tullpan.

Parents decide to send a delegation to Ulundi

African Affairs Reporter

A PARENTS' meeting in Durban yesterday, convened to discuss the dismissal of students at Amanzimtoti Zulu Training College a fortnight ago, decided to send a delegation to Ulundi to protest against the the action taken by the principal of the college.

The parents felt that the dismissals were unjustified and wanted their children to return to the college immediately.

The delegation will leave for Ulundi early this week to meet the KwaZulu Secretary of Education, Mr J E Ndlovu.

Panel VM
formed 11/8/81
to fight (107)
crime (3)

African Affairs Reporter
A CRIME prevention panel has been formed in Umlazi township after consultations with the local magistrate and police.

The man behind the formation of the panel is Councillor Patrick Zulu who, for a number of years, has been in the forefront of the fight against crime in Umlazi. The panel was formed after talks with Mrs Gugu Ngwane of the National Institute of Crime Prevention in Durban.

Mr Zulu, who has been returned unopposed in the forthcoming town council elections, said he had organised a group of residents into a squad which patrolled the streets at night. They have been recruited by the police as reservists.

Inkatha deplores Koornhof's 'crowding out whites' statement

NY 1/8/87
107

Mercury Reporter

THE inner council of the Central Committee of Inkatha says it deplores a recent statement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that blacks are 'crowding out whites in parks and other places'.

A resolution adopted by the council following a meeting at Ulundi says such a pronouncement contributes to the widening of the communication gap between blacks and whites in South Africa.

The resolution says there is great disappointment in black circles with the change of outlook displayed by Dr Koornhof. Blacks have, in the past, regarded the minister as more enlightened than his peers, it points out.

The inner council says Inkatha reiterates its outright condemnation of the 'Afrikaner brand of imperialism' which is pursued 'under the cloak of regional development of black areas'.

'Inkatha upholds the principle of power-sharing in one Parliament as the only alternative to a bloodbath,' the statement adds.

The inner council says the raids on blacks and arrests for pass offences which took place in the Cape Peninsula a few weeks ago have 'shown that the 'claws of the apartheid monster are still as long, sharp and lethal as ever'.

This is in spite of attempts to hide this fact with 'sweet political sounds', during the past couple of years, at the level of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and his

107

Saroxan

11/8/81

107

Inkatha's strategy for peaceful change

THE behaviour of the South African Government will justify Africa's disenchantment with the great thaw which seemed to be in the offing, as far as the United States policy towards Southern Africa and particularly towards South Africa.

From the utterances of Dr Chester Croker, we gathered that the US had no intention to dictate to South Africans of all races, but that the US was keen to see South Africans of all races finding a solution together.

Mr P W Botha, the Prime Minister of South Africa, seems quite unable to appreciate the opportunity the US was trying to give to South Africa. We are at this moment all disillusioned as a result of his recent utterances in the South African Parliament.

Inkatha has always and will always share fully the common black aspiration for an open, democratic society encompassing all of South Africa. In this regard we are not in any sense at variance with the long-established and historically tested cause of black liberation politics in South Africa. Nothing will budge us from this ideal which my own political antecedents in the ANC helped to shape and sustain.

DIVISIONS NOT PERMANENT

At the same time, we in Inkatha take full and effective cognisance of the fact that South Africa is a very deeply and historically divided society. Great mutations in social, political and economic structure will have to take place before the conditions for an open and undivided democracy can be established.

The constraining structures, obviously, are the various forms of long-entrenched white privilege, exclusiveness and skill-advantage. We recognise these divisions, but we do not accept their inevitability or their permanency. We recognise them as institutions to be changed or eradicated in future political development.

Where we differ from some of the celebrated black political spokespersonship in South Africa, is that we know that it is as much part of our task to help change the constraining institutions as to state and restate our ultimate goal.

MORAL CALLS DON'T HELP

Chief Minister Gatscha Buthelezi of Kwa-Zulu, head of Inkatha and the South African Black Alliance, met at the weekend with the visiting delegation of United States Congressmen. Here are excerpts from the brief he presented them.



Chief Minister Gatscha Buthelezi

The school boycotts in Soweto and elsewhere have incurred greater cost among children and unemployed school-leavers than among mature adults. We take this view without understating the plausible courage shown by our children, particularly during the 1976/1977 unrest in Soweto and other parts of South Africa.

Finally, we in Inkatha believe that a strategy which fails is worse than no strategy at all, since failure simply plunges black people back into a state of demoralisation and apathy. Failure also destroys leadership and organisation.

We in Inkatha have as aspects of our strategy the following:
● No struggle for change will be respected by the white regime unless it has the manifest support of the masses of blacks. We should bear in mind that one of the few examples of significant statutory reform has been in the area of labour relations.

divided, is not going to be able to move meaningfully on national political issues in a climate like this.
Promises and suggestions of reform made a year ago banished like melting snow in the heat of the election campaign, as I have already indicated.

It is possible that the Government will offer the coloured and Indian people a partial inclusion into central politics, either in a second house or on separate voters rolls. We know that a majority of legitimate coloured and Indian leaders will not accept something which will be seen as less than a half-measure.

Furthermore, this will be a highly dangerous strategy, since it will alienate African people and undermine the last vestiges of moderation among responsible African leaders.

Dangerous as it may be, we believe that it is likely to happen. We hope that the disruptive effects will not be too great. After the dust has settled the central cabinet will still find itself without a legitimate policy for Africans, and it will still be prevented from introducing meaningful constitutional reform by the powerful conservative forces in its own ranks.

At this point, which will probably be within the next two to three years, the central cabinet will have to look for ways of introducing change which will not immediately confront the conservative forces at the centre. That is where the Buthelezi Commission comes in.

Natal and KwaZulu are economically, geographically and institutionally intertwined and interdependent. Separate independent nationhood for KwaZulu in a number of pieces is not viable and is not acceptable to our members.

The Buthelezi Commission is, therefore, investigating the prospects of a regional alternative. The broad thinking behind the Commission is that an accommodation between KwaZulu and Natal, with both linked to the Republic, is a framework within which social and political change can occur in this region without it having to confront political interests in, say, the Transvaal.

We differ further in that, as heirs to many, many centuries of cruel frustration, we realise that moral exhortation, no matter how eloquent, or how well supported by theological reference, is not going to change these institutions that block the realisation of South Africa's potential.

We know that the people we are dealing with will not be moved by moral exhortations alone. We can no longer merely protest and bemoan our political condition, and by so doing feel satisfied that we have discharged what is our duty as far as black liberation is concerned.

Inkatha, therefore, believes that it must be in a position to make an input into the institutional life of South Africa and that it must acquire bargaining power. In this sense Inkatha has the same "hard" political approach as the overseas-based liberation movements.

The crucial difference, however, is that Inkatha's central strategy is solely and essentially **peaceful** in intent, whereas that of the overseas liberation movements in recent years, has become dominated by violent objectives.

The alternative black strategy of protest and exhortation, as exemplified best on the Witwatersrand, is no different and no more effective in itself than the strategy which the ANC of which many of us in Inkatha were members, adopted during the first 50-odd years of its existence.

This strategy, in failing, in the late forties and fifties led to a build-up of pressures which resulted in the Defiance Campaign. The Defiance Campaign escalated and took an inexorable course towards confrontation and ultimately underground insurgency.

Given the strength, determination and resilience of the system of white control against which it was pitted its failure was inevitable, leading to the long years of demoralisation in black politics from 1962 until 1968 and later.

The increasing vehemence of the black protest strategy from 1970 onwards has been due in some measure to the rising expectations.

WHY PROTEST FAILS

Observers abroad, and liberals here in South Africa often see this heightened black protest as a new and vital factor in South African politics. We in Inkatha are less convinced by this strategy, despite our obvious sympathies with the reasons for protest. Our reasons are the following:

- The protest strategy has no greater chance of success in itself than it had between the turn of the century and the 1950's
- It derives weight from events outside itself, like school boycotts and sabotage, all of which is outside the control of such strategy;
- To the extent that protest in itself cannot engage the process of institutional change, it is essentially passive. In a sense it waits for the revolution;
- By providing no alternative to ultimate revolution it has violent implications. In some case it may even be based on the conscious expectation of revolution. Inkatha cannot contemplate revolution with any enthusiasm because a revolution, even if successful (which is unlikely), will incur a greater cost in black lives than white lives;
- Inkatha, as an organisation headed by responsible adults, cannot go along with a strategy which derives some of its influence from the actions of desperate school-children. We believe that adults must not only take the lead but also take the consequences.

The black labour movement was clearly supported by the mass of workers and therefore had an intrinsic basis for bargaining power. Inkatha, as a movement with over 300 000 members, is acquiring an even greater intrinsic bargaining power;

● We do not anticipate that we will have to confront the white authorities by force. We believe that a grass-roots based mass organisation which is disciplined and responsible **gains a respect and exerts a pressure without necessarily having to confront the system violently**. By being able to demonstrate power and discipline peacefully we will avoid having to use our strength in destructive ways;

● Inkatha is not only Zulu in membership. Its history makes the predominance of Zulus in it inevitable. However, it does not exist only for Zulus. It exists for all. We accept that not everyone may care to join it.

What we do strive for, however, is that people elsewhere in the country where Inkatha is not active on a large scale should also form similar organisations based on well-organised constituencies. Inkatha could then form alliances with such organisations.

● Inkatha is also oriented towards grass-roots development. We realise that the whites alone cannot solve the problems of poverty and degradation, and if we are to claim a share of power we must have the willingness and the skills to claim a share in responsibility for development.

We know that in **average** terms, South Africa is not a highly developed country and simply insisting on equality will not solve the problems. We insist on development and equality — the two concepts cannot be separated.

● Inkatha leaders believe that the institutional structure of South African society has to start changing soon. Underlying the institutional structure are structures of power and control.

In order to understand these structures and influence them Inkatha cannot afford to be a marginal protest movement. Our policy is to become **institutionalised** ourselves so that we gain experience of power and that we become linked into the major structures in our society.

We have shares in businesses, we participate on the Board of the KwaZulu Development Corporation and we are the cabinet of KwaZulu. This means that we are not as vulnerable as we might otherwise have been. We also have an ongoing interface with the Government. We are in control of whether or not Government policies succeed or fail, at least for the group that the Government regards as KwaZulu citizens.

This last point is important. Separate development will not succeed if the Zulus, the largest so-called ethnic group, oppose its final goal. If nothing else, we have a formidable power of veto in regard to the most central aspect of Government policy.

● We in Inkatha have an aversion to the inherent **dependency** of protest politics. In a sense the protest-spokesmen are like beggars begging for a better deal and for political mercy. Inkatha, therefore, believes that it is necessary for black people to take the initiative in helping to change our society.

An important initiative is the Buthelezi Commission, established by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly last year. Further initiatives will follow the report of the Buthelezi Commission.

Although there are signs that South Africa's white voters are moving in a more liberal direction overall, the far-right wing has crystallised out as an independent force both within and outside the National Party.

Up to a dozen or more seats will be under threat from the far-right wing parties in the future election. The cabinet, itself

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DOCTORS **WITCH-HUNT** **ON**
 Correspondent
 administrative officials are pursuing a witch-hunt against non-Zulu officials at Edenvale Hospital, forcing them to be transferred even though they have no experienced replacements. Medicos and other hospital staff fear that "standards will drop even further".
 One said that previously when the hospital was being run by the province and the State, it was regarded as a model hospital.
 "Since KwaZulu took it over four years ago things have become progressively worse," a tutor sister who used to work there said.
 A doctor said white doctors from several other countries had come to Edendale for the experience but he now believed they would go elsewhere for training and work.

More than 1 000 white doctors or housemen are working at the hospital now. The main people affected are the secretary and his deputy, Mr C J V Hauptfleisch and Mr R Clarke; an administration superintendent, Mr J H vander Merwe; Mr C J Strydom, chief admitting officer; Mr Ram Govender, who has been in charge of the main kitchen.
REPORT
 A former nutritionist said Mr Govender has been doing the work of several trained people who had left and never been replaced.
 Nearly all departments which needed trained people were short staffed. The hospital had three white pharmacists but had posts for seven.
 A doctor said: "If there are trained blacks, we do not know about them."
 White security officers and ambulance service clerks had not been replaced.
 The medical superintendent of the hospital, Dr T E

Adnams is to retire at the end of September on superannuation. He said he did not know the contents of a KwaZulu Government report on the hospital which alleged:
 • Laxity in the general control of the hospital.
 • Open defiance of Ulundi directives by hospital officials.
 • Non compliance with accounting procedures.
 • An irregular coupon system for buying meals by staff.
DENIED
 Dr Adnams said if these reports were correct the commission, which had investigated conditions at the hospital, had overlooked the fact that a staff feeding scheme had been in operation when KwaZulu took over the administration and that it had assented to the scheme continuing, if not implicitly then tacitly.
 He denied that he had ordered an investigating team out of the hospital.

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Inkatha's plan for change

Gatsha Buthelezi, chief Minister of kwaZulu and head of Inkatha, met the visiting delegation of United States Congressmen at the weekend. Here is an edited version of the brief he presented to them.

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5 Jan 1981

We in Inkatha take full and effective cognisance of the fact that South Africa is a very deeply and historically divided society. Great mutations in social, political and economic structure will have to take place before the conditions for an open and undivided democracy can be established.

Where we differ from some of the celebrated black political spokespersonship in South Africa, is that we know that it is as much part of our task to help change the constraining institutions, as to state and restate our ultimate goal.

We differ further in that, as heirs to many, many centuries of cruel frustration, we realise that moral exhortation, no matter how eloquent, or how well supported by theological reference, is not going to change these institutions that block the realisation of South Africa's potential.

Inkatha, therefore, believes that it must be in a position to make an input into the institutional life of South Africa and that it must acquire bargaining power. In this sense Inkatha has the same "hard" political approach as the overseas-based liberation movements.

The crucial difference, however, is that Inkatha's central strategy is solely and essentially peaceful in intent, whereas that of the overseas liberation movements in recent years, has become dominated by violent objectives.

The increasing vehemence of the black protest strategy from 1970 onwards has been due in

some measure to the rising expectations.

Observers abroad, and liberals here in South Africa often see this heightened black protest as a new and vital factor in South African politics. We in Inkatha are less convinced by this strategy, despite our obvious sympathies with the reasons for protest. Our reasons are the following:

- To the extent that protest in itself cannot engage the process of institutional change, it is essentially passive. In a sense it waits for the revolution;

- By providing no alternative to ultimate revolution it has violent implications. In some case it may even be based on the conscious expectation of revolution. Inkatha cannot contemplate revolution with any enthusiasm because a revolution, even if successful (which is unlikely), will incur a greater cost in black lives than white lives;

- Inkatha, as an organisation headed by responsible adults, cannot go along with a strategy which derives some of its influence from the actions of desperate school-children. We believe that adults must not only take the lead but also take the consequences.

- Finally, we in Inkatha believe that a strategy which fails is worse than no strategy at all, since failure simply plunges black people back into a state of demoralisation and apathy. Failure also destroys leadership and organisation.

We in Inkatha have as aspects of our strategy the following: No struggle for change will be respected by the white regime unless it has the manifest support of the masses of blacks. We should bear in mind that one of the few examples of significant statutory reform has been in the area of labour relations. The black labour movement was clearly supported by the mass of workers and therefore had an intrinsic basis for bargaining power.

We do not anticipate that we will have to confront the white authorities by force. We believe that a grass-roots based mass organisation which is disciplined and responsible gains a respect and exerts a pressure without necessarily having to confront the system violently. By being able to demonstrate power and discipline peacefully we will avoid having to use our strength in a destructive



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

reform by the powerful conservative forces in its own ranks.

At this point, which will probably be within the next two to three years, the central cabinet will have to look for ways of introducing change which will not immediately confront the conservative forces at the centre. That is where the Buthelezi Commission comes in.

Natal and kwaZulu are economically, geographically and institutionally intertwined and interdependent. Separate independent nationhood for kwaZulu in a number of pieces is not viable and is not acceptable to our members.

The Buthelezi Commission is, therefore, investigating the prospects of a regional alternative. The broad thinking behind the Commission is that an accommodation between kwaZulu and Natal, with both linked to the Republic, is a framework within which social and political change can occur in this region without it having to confront political interests in, say, the Transvaal.

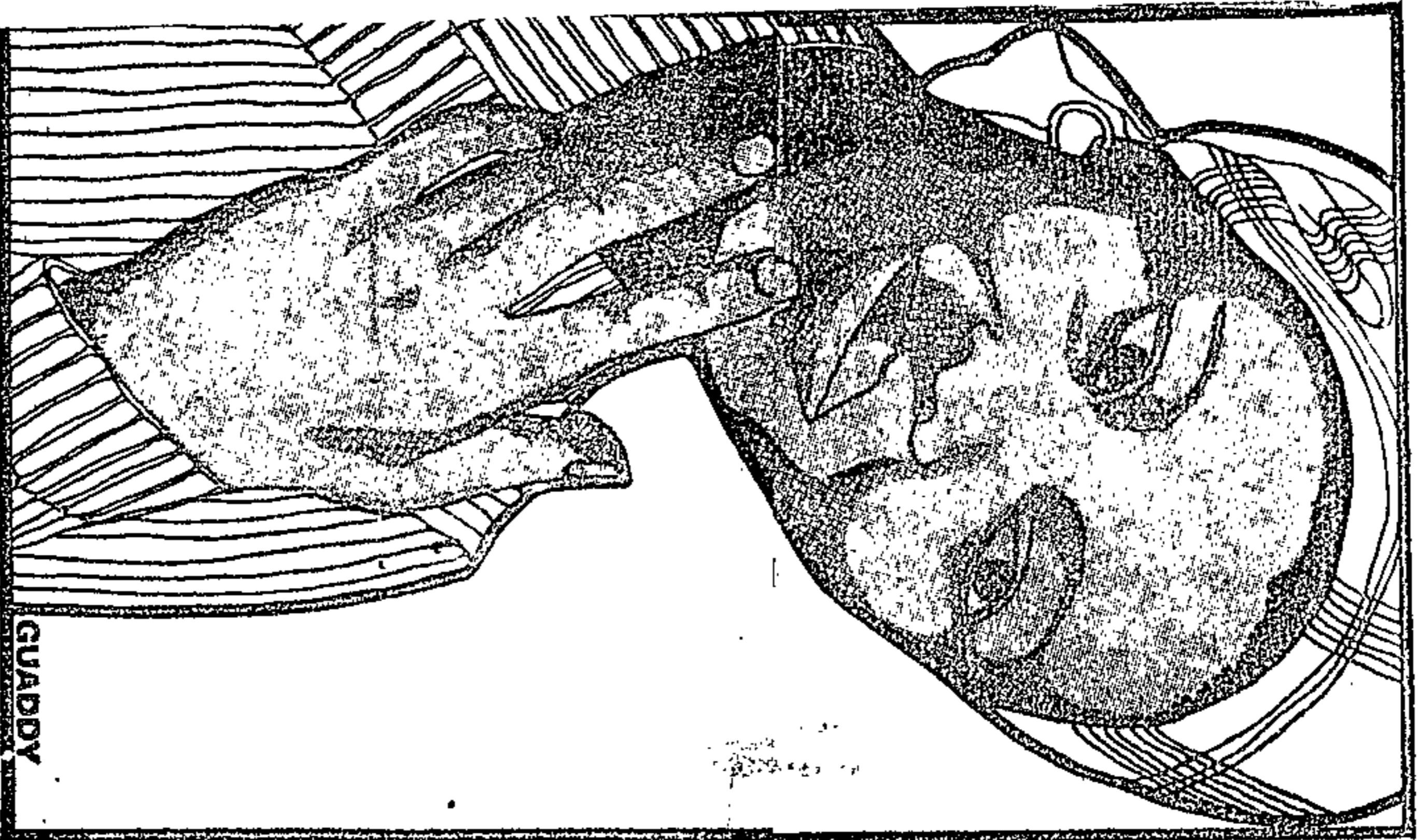
It is possible that the Government will offer the coloured and Indian people a partial inclusion into central politics, either in a second house or on separate voters rolls. We know that a majority of legitimate coloured and Indian leaders will not accept something which will be seen as less than a half-measure.

Furthermore, this will be a highly dangerous strategy, since it will alienate African people and undermine the last vestiges of moderation among responsible African leaders.

Dangerous as it may be, we believe that it is likely to happen. We hope that the disruptive effects will not be too great. After the dust has settled the central cabinet will still find itself without a legitimate policy for Africans, and it will still be prevented from introducing meaningful constitutional

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The Code of Zulu Law has additional disabilities for black women besides that of being subject to the marital power.

She points out that the Natal Code "fossilized" what had been an essentially flexible tribal system. "The traditional courts allowed the changing attitudes in the community to be reflected in their decisions, but the colonial administrators enshrined what they assumed — often mistakenly — as it turned out — to be a fixed system."

Zulu women are affected by their minor status in every facet of their lives. One woman says: "This is the law which prevents you signing a hire purchase agreement without your husband's signature. You can't even open an account without first having a letter from him saying that you may do so. "This is the law, which, if your husband dies, can even make your son your guardian, able to give or withhold his permission for you to seek employment, own property or obtain a passport. This law makes me a

are affected — on the question of marital power — but this code has additional disabilities.

"It restricts our movement, ownership of our own earnings and even employment. All of these things are at the whim of our husband.

"If you want to look for work, you have first to obtain your husband's signature even before you take on the red tape of group areas.

"This may be merely a formality in a relationship which is working well. If the marriage is shaky, however, and you are in need of money because your husband is not bringing home sufficient for the family needs, it is often then that a husband will refuse his wife permission to look for employment."

Section 27 (2) of the code states that, unless she has been emancipated, "a black female is deemed a perpetual minor in law and has

To be emancipated you have to prove that, by virtue of your good character, education, thrifty habits or any other good reason, you should be freed of the control of your guardian. A married woman, however, cannot be "emancipated" from her husband's control, even if he has deserted and refused to support her.

Muriel Horrell, in her book, *The Rights*

argument for not revising the code was based on misinterpretation of Zulu tradition.

"Customarily, each hut in a settlement was associated with a particular woman and had certain property attached to it. Even after widowhood her rights to this property — fixed and movable — would be secured.

"There wasn't a system by which people could take property

selves the hard-won earnings of their "wards." "She might be evicted from her home and land. Her money can be taken." Since the code has caused such problems for women, why has it not been revised before now? "For a long time the chiefs were not aware of the problem," explains Ms. Nene, "and the menfolk simply did not listen."

Refuse removal constitutes an average of 10% of the expenditure on services per year, which in the light of high water and electricity costs, BAAB has tried to reduce. Initially manual refuse removal was scrapped altogether. Large waste-away containers were located on street corners and residents were expected to transport and deposit their own garbage. Often streets in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga are up to 60 houses long - considerable distances for those living in the centre of streets to carry heavy dustbins.

Cape Town : A Case Study

We have described the financing of accommodation and services for workers. The Peninsula Administration Board affords an example of such financing. The period under review is from September 1973 to March 1978. It was established in September 1973 and took over Langa and Guguletu from the Cape Town City Council and Nyanga, from the Cape Divisional Council.

As indicated above, Pen BAAB drains finance, dependent on the cost of residents. The ability of locations to consume at a level of quality of, and possible increase is constrained by the generally workers are employed, as shown further, because of the high price of the townships fluctuates with

a decrease in the number of workers. The insurrection of August to September income instability, because of beer outlets.

All immediate capital required facilities is raised by way of by the Department of Community

Housing Fund. The interest on these loans is low, (varying according to the project concerned) - on average 5% per annum. The period of loan repayment varies from 10 to 30 years (usually 30 years).

A relatively recent means of obtaining capital has been through internal loans. Boards with accumulated resources make loans to other boards in different regions. The interest rate is high (10%) and the redemption period short. (The boards use

Cuts in KDC budget can be construed as 'punishment'

Mercury Reporter
THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, believes that the cuts in the budget in the KwaZulu Development Corporation (KDC) can be construed as 'punishment for our rejection of independence'.

Chief Buthelezi issued a statement last Friday, pointing out that repeated appeals to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and to the Government about the 'precarious financial position' of the corporation had gone unheeded.

He said that new departments of the KDC - agriculture, small industries, transport, tourism and training - were going to be severely affected by the Government cuts.

Grandiose

The Chief Minister said yesterday it was difficult to understand the central Government's thinking on the question of financing the KDC.

This was because the central Government had shown a great keenness to invest large sums of money in the 'grandiose scheme of regional development connected with the constellation of States,' he added.

'We have in the past few years been more overtly under-financed than this year. But still, in terms of

per capita financing, KwaZulu is more poorly financed when compared with most so-called homelands.'

Chief Buthelezi said he had written to the Prime Minister, drawing his attention to these facts in great detail.

Sovereign

The Chief Minister referred to a statement by Professor F Zangenberg of the Department of Indian Philosophy at the University of Durban-Westville at the Natal youth congress of the South African Bureau on Racial Affairs (SABRA) at Newcastle last month. Prof Zangenberg said, inter alia, that KwaZulu would become a sovereign, independent State sooner or later.

Chief Buthelezi said Prof Zangenberg was 'day-dreaming' as a 'good, hardcore Nationalist.'

'He is not likely to see this National Party dream of fragmenting us - the South African nation - materialising this side of eternity.'

'If the Nationalist philosophy is that we as black people are different, why should all be expected to react exactly like Chiefs Matanzima, Mangope, Mphephu and Sebe?' he asked.

stationery, rentals of BAAB premises, water charges, water bills for BAAB premises and packing material, are attendant on the running of the BAAB offices. (See Appendix B). Thus the running of the BAAB institutions has consumed about 20% of general expenditure annually, and this excludes the costs of beer and liquor hall administration.

6. The Major portion of Medical care is undertaken by large hospitals in the white areas of Cape Town.

7. Loan charges reflect interest due on loans.

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Police set elaborate trap for paratroopers

Pietermaritzburg Bureau
A RADIO network, police roadblocks and observation posts were all part of an elaborate plan to trap paratroop officers on their way to a faction fight, the Supreme Court sitting in Pietermaritzburg, heard yesterday.

Lt John McPherson, of security police headquarters, Pretoria said the police had set up a radio network in anticipation of Mr Johan Verster — accused of murdering 14 tribesmen — and other officers from the Third Parachute Battalion arriving in the Msinga area to participate in a faction fight on the weekend of June 23 and 24, 1979.

An operational base had been set up at Weenen, radio links established with all police roadblocks in the Msinga/Pomeroy area while other men watched Mr Verster's home in Dundee for signs of activity, Lt McPherson said.

Watchposts

The men in the watchposts had been told that the officers were due to arrive in Captain Austin Ramsay's car on June 23.

The police would then watch the men transfer to African taxis for the trip to Msinga and the car numbers would be radioed ahead to the men manning the roadblocks, Lt McPherson said.

When they swooped the

paratroopers — Lt Gareth Jones, Captain Austin Ramsay, Regimental Sergeant Major Mervyn Roberts, Lt Verster and the security police informant, Mr Norman Reeves — would have been arrested, Lt McPherson said.

Alerted

The well-laid plans went awry, however, when Mr Reeves telephoned later that afternoon and told him the men would not be going to Msinga for the fight after all.

Reading from his diary Lt McPherson said that Mr Reeves had first alerted him of the officers' participation in the fights on June 1, 1979.

The allegations had not been investigated immediately as they had sounded far-fetched, Lt McPherson said.

'We didn't contemplate any action at that stage as the information sounded a bit unreal and we were sceptical,' Lt McPherson said.

'The person who gave the information was not well known to us and we couldn't grade the evidence for reliability,' he said.

He had made a note about a 'Right-wing' organisation apparently active in the army.

On June 4, he had visited Mr Reeves at his Pinetown

office and left a tape recorder in case any calls pertaining to the case came through.

On June 6, Mr Reeves showed him a Natal Mercury with a story headlined 'Revenge killing: 20 dead' which had been ringed by Mr Reeves.

Although Mr Reeves had said he had recorded a conversation about faction fighting with Mr Verster, the tape had not worked, Lt McPherson said.

Discussions

However, a tape was made of the conversation as reported by Mr Reeves later the same day, Lt McPherson said.

On June 20, he had had discussions with a Lt van Zyl and a Sgt Addendorff from the Ladysmith branch of the security police about the matter and told them that another fight was being planned for the weekend June 23/24.

After the plan collapsed, he had asked Mr Reeves to keep in touch with Mr Ver-

ster to try and find out 'what went wrong'. Lt McPherson said.

Mr Reeves had tried once in his presence to contact Mr Verster, but had been unsuccessful.

Lt McPherson said that after the collapse of the trap he had done further work and given further orders to Mr Reeves.

Brigadier W van Wyk, CI Officer for Pietermaritzburg had then been given

the information about the faction fights in the Msinga area, he said.

During April 1981, he had passed the tapes made during investigations on to the State advocates and then taken statements from Mr Roberts, Captain Ramsay and Lt Jones on the orders of the Attorney General of Natal.

The trial, in which Mr Verster is charged with killing 14 members of the

Zwane clan while acting as a mercenary for the Sit-hole faction on June 4, 1979 contravening the Defence and Terrorism Acts, illegally dealing in arms and ammunition, fraud and conspiracy to commit murder, will continue on August 19.

Mr Jan Combrink, SC, is then expected to open the case for the defence before Mr Justice Page and two assessors.

Similar conditions apply to migrant accommodation. A flat monthly rental of R3,25 per bunk was charged in 1976, irrespective of the conditions or age of individual hostels, barracks, or dormitories. (G.G. 30.1.76 No. 4971). As a

survey conducted in the same year shows, there are vast differences in the age, quality, standards of privacy, sanitary, cooking and sleeping facilities of the hostels. Rentals themselves have two components - a house rental on the costs of loan repayment, loan interest and rent of housing), and a site rental which covers service and tenance costs. Site rentals are applied uniformly of housing type. In 1976 the site rental for family hostel accommodation comprise a site rental with a balance of 79 cents included (4% of the entire rental).

The application of uniform site rentals comprises an arbitrary levelling in certain instances. Water is for individual homes, for example. The flat rate is universally with the result that the occupants of a home pay the same for water as the (double occupant) roomed houses. Thus smaller households are subsidised water consumption of larger houses. All residents pay for street lighting whether their own streets are lit or not.

Rentals remain the most stable source of finance available to BMB, especially as the Section Tenants who pay the largest portion of rentals (for family housing) are a relatively fixed population group.

While other sources of income fell sharply, income from rentals rose in 1976-77 (See Appendix A). However, this increase is relative. Rentals were increased between January 1976 and October 1978 by an average of 77%.¹² Despite this the figures

11. See Selvan, 1976.

12. For example the average rental in Langa rose from ± R10,00 to R17,00.

was due to a general wage increase for civil servants.² More significantly, for the same year, the staff manning beer and liquor outlets were under-employed due to the destruction of beer and liquor structures. They were relegated to clerical posts until the halls were rebuilt. The costs of personnel involved in

Edendale officials may be charged

Mercury Reporter

IT IS possible that charges will be laid against certain top administrative officials at Edendale Hospital, following a comprehensive investigation by a six-man body into allegations of maladministration at the hospital.

This was revealed yesterday by Dr Dennis Madide, KwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare. He was commenting on the findings of the six-man commission appointed by his department to look into the affairs of the hospital.

Dr Madide said a prima facie case had been established.

The commission had discovered extreme laxity in the general control of the hospital, he said, as well as open defiance of Ulundi directives by hospital officials and non-compliance with accounting procedures as laid down by the Treasury Department of KwaZulu.

This made it very difficult for Ulundi to check the financial position of

the hospital.

Dr Madide said an irregular coupon system for buying meals was found to be operating without Ulundi's knowledge.

The KwaZulu minister denied that five top administrative officials had been forced to resign as a result of the investigation.

They had been transferred, he said, because they had refused to accept the authority of the KwaZulu Government and had adopted a policy of 'open defiance'.

He also queried remarks by other white members of staff that their future in this black hospital was not very secure.

As long as they wanted to be of service to the KwaZulu Government, there was no reason to feel insecure, he added.

'The only people involved are those who have indicated their defiance of Ulundi,' Dr Madide pointed out.

The minister said that Edendale was a top-class, specialist hospital.

'When you have a hospital like that, you want to see a proper administrative back-up.'

Dr Madide said that an atmosphere of inefficiency had been created in order to build up a case for the hospital to be taken over by the Natal Provincial Administration.

The Edendale Hospital was transferred to KwaZulu on October 1, 1977.

The medical superintendent of the hospital, Dr T Adnams, refused to comment yesterday, saying that the matter was in the hands of his lawyers.

1970-7 33%
1977-8 41%

3. The highest contribution to capital expenditure was in 1974-5, 0,2% of the total expenditure for that year.

government (Rex, 1974, p. 8). At the same time the migrant labour system has undermined the ability of the working class to organise forms of opposition to the present relationship between labour and capital. The workforce is a temporary one, contracted for a specific period; it is ethnically segregated, undermining racial and class unity and in crisis situations can be physically returned to the remote confines of the 'homelands'.² The homelands are therefore central to the reduction of the costs of reproducing labour and the simultaneous process of political repression. Significant as well, is that the allocation of labour supply hinges on the 'homelands', which act as the sources of labour supply during shortages and as dumping grounds for surplus, under-and-unemployed labour in times of economic crisis.

The nature and historical development of labour exploitation under these conditions has defined the South African state as, chiefly, an organ of labour control. The state serves the fundamental interests of capital, in all its fractions (mining, agricultural and manufacturing), through its control of the working class.

Over time, the South African state has created a web of legislation which ensures the conditions of labour exploitation already described, from the 1913 Land Act, which created the reserves (later the 'homelands'), to the various pieces of legislation, collectively called the 'pass laws', which mediated the relationship between worker and family, worker and workplace, and worker and reserve.

Crucial among these laws was the legislation passed in the late sixties establishing a system of regional and tribal

2. For example, during the strike at the Elandsrand Gold Mine 800 workers who refused to return to work were signed off and sent home' (Rand Daily Mail) 10/4/79).

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U S attitude to S A may change says Buthelezi

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Mercury Reporter

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THE experience of a visiting delegation of United States Congressmen at Nyanga this week could almost snuff out moves towards a more positive attitude towards South Africa by the Reagan Administration.

This is the opinion of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, who met the visiting American Congressmen in Johannesburg.

Chief Buthelezi said he hoped concrete aid from the Americans would follow the shock which the Government's callousness to the plight of black people had given the visitors.

'It may be just as well that the visiting American congressmen saw what they saw because it will help them to see the real face of apartheid and its effects on the lives of black people in South Africa,' he added.

The Chief Minister said he did not want to 'tar' all the visiting Congressmen with the same 'brush', as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had done.

'There were a few others among them who admitted that they had learned a lot in our discussion,' Chief Buthelezi remarked.

'We were sickened by the manner in which some among the delegation displayed the common Western hypocrisy of pretending disinvestment and sanctions could alone solve the problems of southern Africa.'

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Figure 1 Graph showing BAB expenditure relative to income, 1973 - 8 (to the nearest hundred thousand rands) per sector

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Game reserve for Inanda

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Mercury Reporter

AN 800 ha game and nature reserve is being established at Inanda, according to Mr H S Craven, chairman of the Natal Wildlife Society.

In his annual report to the society, Mr Craven said the society had been approached by Chief M A Ngcobo, Minister of Works in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, to establish a reserve in the region.

Our society has given the chief tangible support in this important conservation venture and the proposed reserve is well on its way towards being firmly established, he said.

Mr Craven said the reserve, to be known as the Mzinyathi Game and Nature Reserve, would be of educational and recreational value to the local people.

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RICHARDS BAY ~~NEWS~~ Sweetening the area

(107) 11/14/81
After a relatively long period of inactivity, Richards Bay is re-staking its claim as the major growth centre of Natal.

Hot on the heels of Anglo's announcement that it is to spend R520m on a new pulp mill for Mondi at Richards Bay, Huletts chairman, Chris Saunders, dropped word at the company's annual meeting last week that he intends going ahead with plans to build a new R110m sugar mill in the surrounding cane belt within 20 kms of the port.

The new mill, which will be the largest and most modern in Southern Africa, will have a crushing capacity of 600 t/hour. It will replace both the existing Felixton and Empangeni mills which are to be

retired. The move makes sense.

As Saunders says, the older mills are only 16 kms apart and a single operation will result in "savings in cost and an increase in efficiency." The new mill will have a cane capacity of 3.3 Mt/year compared with a 2.2 Mt combined capacity for the existing pair.

According to Dick Ridgway, Huletts Sugar MD, the mill will be built in two, 300 t phases, the first coming on stream from April 1984.

"We intend to close the Empangeni mill in about February 1984 and direct the cane supply to the new mill. The second phase is scheduled to come into operation in 1985, when the Felixton mill will be closed."

Huletts is hoping to absorb as many staff members as possible from the Felixton and Empangeni mills into its other milling operations.

In addition, where employees with lower levels of skill are involved, an attempt will be made to place them with some of the building contractors involved.

The decision to build a new mill boils down to a sensible rationalisation. But there are other strongly motivating factors — principally the developing potential of the black cane growers of KwaZulu.

Says Ridgway: "The project is designed to have both built-in spare capacity and facilities for easy expansion." Capacity will cope not only with increasing cane supplies from existing sources, but also from potential large-scale development of new cane land in KwaZulu.

"We will therefore be actively involved in the extension of cane growing activities in KwaZulu to the maximum extent," Ridgway observes. The sugar industry is able to accommodate this in its expansion plans and in its ability to market the resultant sugar."

With reference to social services the commission continues 'there are medical experts and professional people of all kinds who insist upon the provision of social services in housing schemes, but if you insist upon these you will kill housing. You must be practical and keep the technical people in their place. So long as you are loaded with the cost of social services, professional fees etc. housing will be very expensive and the country will not be able to solve the problem ... we must be practical and do the best we can and our main consideration should be to provide four walls'. (C.C.C. 1963 : p. 7).

Most of the provisions relate to economic housing. Sub-economic housing for blacks was eliminated in the 1950s.² Thus the bulk of workers are accommodated at economic levels.

An additional feature of worker accommodation in South Africa is chronic overcrowding. (In Cape Town, for example, there are only 10 092 houses, mostly two or three bedrooms, for a population of 69 545 legal residents). Certainly overcrowding is officially tolerated and has been institutionalised and profited from in the form of lodger's fees. Any person who is not a tenant of a house (i.e. a married Section Tenner) and who is over 18 years of age (including the children of tenants) is defined as a lodger and is obliged to pay a monthly lodging fee to BAAB.³ (Selvan, 1976 : p. 15). Families on waiting lists for housing are expected to live as lodgers. It could be argued that these provisions reduce both the urgency and indirectly the costs of providing further housing in the townships.

2. '... The government decided that no further sub-economic funds would be provided for African housing schemes ... it was not the task of the state to provide subsidies for the housing of Bantu who were temporarily rendering service in white urban areas. Urban African housing schemes would be self-sufficient.' (Horrell, 1978 : p.81).

A further aspect of state cost reduction in housing, was the relaxation of job reservation, with reference to the building of black housing. The Bantu Building Workers Act No. 27 of 1951 allowed for Africans to be employed as building workers on black housing schemes. The rationale for the legislation was that black workers would be paid less than their white counterparts, thus reducing labour costs. (Horrell, 1978 : p.78).

3. Lodger fees for Cape Town in 1978 were R1.75 p.m. per person (G.G. 10.3.78 No. 5911).

Table 4: Pen-BAAB income and expenditure surpluses and deficits 1973 to 1978

Year	Income	Expenditure	Deficit (-) Surplus (+)
1973-4	R 6 617 776	R 6 120 351	(+R497 425)
1974-5	R12 579 292	R12 326 055	(+R253 237)
1975-6	R13 992 146	R13 652 741	(+R339 405)
1976-7	R 9 626 099	R11 422 331	(-R1 796 232)

Msinga chief
NM 14/8/81
claims 'tribe is
(107)
rejected by whites'

Mercury Reporter

GOD, the white man and the Church had turned their backs on the blacks of Msinga and did not believe the conditions in the area were as dreadful as the tribesmen claimed.

This was said yesterday by the local chairman of the Church Agriculture Project, Mr Petrus Majosi, in an open letter to the directors of the project.

At a Press conference of local Msinga indunas in Durban yesterday, Mr Majosi, chief induna of the Mehunu tribe representing about 50 000 people, said: 'We're living on a razor edge. Overcrowding and hunger will soon stimulate border warfare between us and the white farmers who have many cattle.'

He said repeated appeals to the South African and the KwaZulu Governments to come to see the situation in Msinga for themselves had met with no success.

'They have big cars, good salaries and live well. They do not come to see how we live,' Mr Majosi said.

He said they felt totally rejected by the whites when they heard reports that South Africa exported large quantities of mealies yet Msinga was starving.

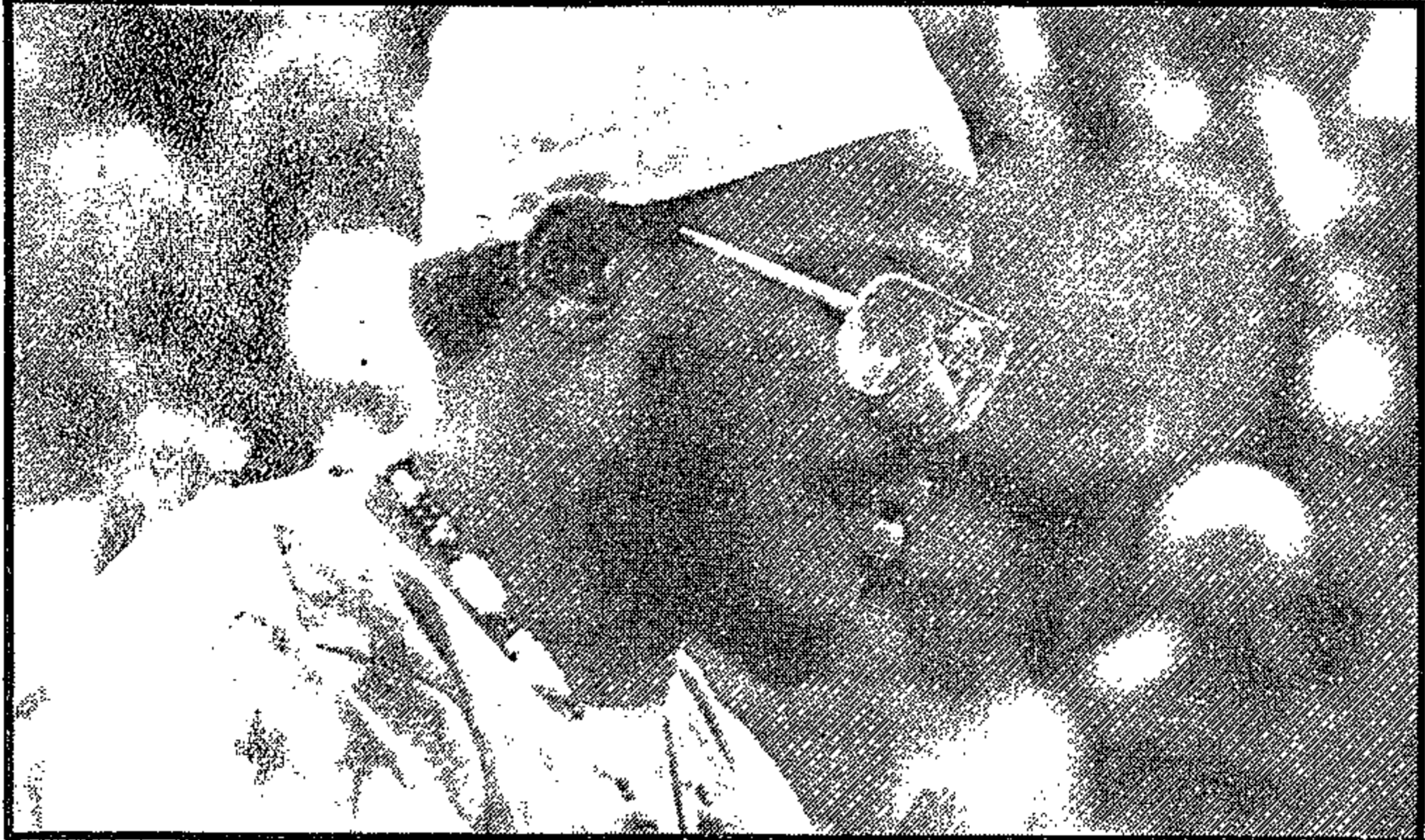
Mr Majosi said the KwaZulu Development Corporation had confiscated more than 50 percent of their arable land nine years ago as 'punishment' for faction fights in the area.

'We want our land back so we can grow food for our children,' he said.

resulted in an increase in BAAB's commitment to interest on ... raised for this purpose.

In attempting to reduce deficits and restore services to a level where they will not spark political dissent, the board has transferred the burden resulting from the crisis onto the workers.

Nkosi - prayer to God



CHIEF BUTHELEZI: . . . found inspiration in the gospels.

Saweta 14/8/81
By LEN MASEKO (107)

THE FIRST stirrings of African nationalism were inspired by scriptures, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of the Inkatha movement, said in KwaZulu this week.

He was speaking during the official opening of the Bible Society offices in Esikhawini last Sunday.

In his speech, Chief Buthelezi said: "When the first meeting of the African National Congress took place in 1912, it was opened by the Reverend Ngcayiya with prayers. The very anthem composed for the conference — Nkosi Sikeleli Afrika — is a prayer of God. It was inspired by the scriptures.

"Throughout the struggle for liberation blacks have always found a lot of inspiration in the gospels. And yet at the same time the same scriptures have caused many black Christians over many generations to hivel off from Christian denominations to found the now so-called African Separatist Churches."

Chief Buthelezi added that the emergence almost a decade ago of Black theology and Black Power increased doubts about religion as conveyed to African people through scriptures. It became common for Black theologians to question Christianity itself.

He added: "In spite of all these doubts it is true that in the long pilgrimage which blacks are walking at this time from bondage to freedom, the Bible has provided wonderful spiritual provision.

"And we blacks in South Africa have also found the Bible as a great source of strength in all the tribulations we have had to endure ever since we became a bonded people after our own dispossession."

It was sad that racism in South Africa and the United States had caused many God's children to live in the arid world of doubt and disillusionment just because of man's failure to respond to the message of the Bible, Chief Buthelezi said.

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shown in the
 1 500. This profit

1980 consists
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oose tools.

R4 150

3 000

R1 150

Debts written off in respect of goods sold during the current year
 Amount provided at 30th June 1981 for a doubtful debt due by A. Limit

3. Bad debts expense consists of:

R2 550

50

500

R2 000

Audit fees for the year ended 30th 1981
 Special investigation concerning stock losses
 Travelling expenses

2. A detailed statement from the Auditors showed charges for:

In developing a policy and practice for the administration of the black population in the urban areas the state has sought to maintain its control over labour, the differential allocation of labour created by the tribal bureaux, and created forms of political control, where otherwise the workers housed in a common area, would have potential access to collective political expression.

The creation of the Bantu Administration Boards in the early 1970s was a means of dealing with at least some of these problems. Their establishment was not an isolated development in the field of labour control.¹⁰ It is clearly linked to the legislation designed to rationalise labour supply.¹¹ The control and finances of urban locations were removed from local authorities to centralised Bantu Administration Boards. In Cape Town, for example, Langa and Guguletu (formerly administered by the Cape Town City Council) and Nyanga (formerly administered by the Cape Divisional Council) were brought under the control of the newly created Peninsula Area Bantu Administration Board in September 1973.¹² The Board took over the Bantu Revenue Accounts of the respective local authorities and monies which would have been paid into them. The significance of the creation of the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards (BAABs) was not only that where previously the control of locations had been determined by the needs and resources of individual municipalities, the control and accommodation of the working class now became subject to the uniform policy of a central authority, but also, and more importantly, that location control was linked to the dictates of labour allocation.

10. The boards were established in terms of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act of 1971.

11. Particularly the Bantu Labour Regulations of 1968.

12. The Peninsula Area Administration Board is hereafter referred to as 'Pen BAAB'.

Notes: to APPENDIX A on previous page (48)

Sources: Pen-BAAB Annual Reports of the Auditor-General on the Accounts of the Pen-BAAB.

Figures for 1973-4 are for 8 months only (1 September 1973 to 31 March 1974). All other years are from 1

KwaZulu boreholes fund supported

Mercury Reporter

THE people of the United States have given R3 500 to establish a borehole and hand pump in the Mpukunyoni tribal authority in KwaZulu.

A gift of R3 500 for a borehole has also been made by Robinson and Company, the owners of The Natal Mercury.

The gift from the people of the United States is the first outside contribution in the 'Buy a Borehole' campaign which was launched by the KwaZulu Water Development Fund last month.

The Mpukunyoni area has been identified by the KwaZulu Government and the KwaZulu Water Development Fund as a priority area for water.

A letter of authority endorsing the payment has been handed over by Mr Alan Logan, US Consul-General in Durban, to Chief G Mkhwanazi, the chief of the tribal authority.

The 'Buy a Borehole' campaign has resulted in nine boreholes being commissioned in the KwaZulu area south of the Umfolozi River.

The Mpukunyoni borehole will be sunk near the Nomathiya High School north of the Umfolozi River. The borehole will serve between 1 500 and 2 000 people.

On Monday the Durban City Council approved the granting of R100 000 for boreholes for KwaZulu. The money is to be channelled through the Water Development Fund which is being administered by the South African Sugar Association.

The emphasis on self sufficiency has severely limited the sources of income which may be exploited for investment in social services, to the pockets of the location residents themselves. On the one hand it has led to the creation of artificially high rentals which cover not only the immediate costs of accommodation, and interest redemption, but also part of the general costs of location administration. On the other hand it has led to the creation (peculiar to South Africa) of a consumption sector, as a source of income for urban finance. The state has established liquor outlets and breweries in the black areas, and imposed a state monopoly on the sale of liquor and beer to black consumers. The profits are used to supplement income from rentals.

Location finance therefore places a premium on consumption - the more a community consumes, the better its services will only way that such income sources can be supplemented: taxation of the same consumers, which has taken the form of levies on several artificial or semi-artificial levies, school fees, sport levies, school levies, etc. Such a system has inbuilt constraints. Primary income comes from which are structurally low. The provision of decent services is therefore hampered by lack of funds, and crisis. Deficit accountability is an institutional aspect of finance.

Prior to the creation of the DLOs, several local authorities balanced the deficits of their Bantu revenue accounts against general rates funds. As local authorities were largely autonomous, the extent to which Bantu revenue accounts were subsidised varied from area to area, creating regional disequilibrium in the quality and quantity of services and accommodation thereby undermining the conditions under which labour was being allocated and reproduced, nationally.

The creation of the DLOs in 1971 was to state's means of reducing the costs of labour reproduction. In addition with free enterprise systems of production and distribution. All the inputs were to be allocated as a result of market forces, and the state's role was to be limited to that of a regulator.

not double as sleeping areas. Each person has a maximum living space of 5 1/2 sq. metres. These homes are constructed without ceilings, internal doors, internal plastering, kitchen sinks or electricity. (Granelli, 1977 : p.17). Only cold running water is provided. Lack of electricity forces occupants to use inflammable fuels for lighting and cooking, thus causing soot collection on interior walls. Tenants are theoretically allowed to improve their homes. Permission for alterations or additions to homes must be obtained from the location Superintendent, the Non-EPAB Department of Works and the local Building Survey Branch. The tenant must bear the full cost of the improvements. Further, any alterations or additions become the property of the board, and an evicted tenant will not receive compensation for his efforts (Granelli, 1977 : p.18). These conditions affect to a form of subsidy of the state, as EPAB prices on renter's behalf.

KwaZulu inquiry into students' grievances

WM 14/8/81
107

African Affairs Reporter

KWAZULU'S Department of Education and Culture has decided to appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate grievances which resulted in the dismissal of students at Amanzimtoti Zulu Training College three weeks ago.

The decision came after a delegation of parents had talks with Mr J E Ndlovu, KwaZulu's Secretary for the department. The commission will visit the college on August 20 to listen to the grievances of the students.

Of the 600 students who were dismissed 40 have not been re-admitted but are expected to join other students when they meet the commission.

Meanwhile pupils of Sekusile Secondary School in Madadeni boycotted classes this week protesting that the teaching of English and Science subjects was poor.

Two men who went to the school to ask the pupils to return to classes were stoned by the pupils. The pupils have not returned to classes.

heat dissipates rapidly through the bare brick floors and unventilated air shafts. (Solven, 1976 : p.17) (Granelli, 1977 : p.64).

Here too each room is electrified by a single bulb. Mattresses and lockers are not provided. All possessions must be kept under lockers.

The state's role in the provision of social services is limited to that of a regulator. The state's role is to ensure that the basic needs of the population are met. In this way only a few of the state's resources are used to provide a minimum standard of living for the population.

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HUNGER HORROR

OUR PEOPLE ARE STEPPING

UNDER BUSHIES WITH NO FOOD

S. Tubane 16/8/81

107-



puts me in jail and every day, he feeds me three meals and gives me tobacco."

"We are a hair's breadth from the time when blacks start to shoot whites. Hunger will stimulate someone somewhere to start killing whites, and there

will be no stopping it. "At present we welcome faction fights because while the two sides are locked in battle, we help

the. As soon as these are finished we will have no choice but to use the same techniques on whites." The speaker intends no specific threat to whites,

but foresees the most dire consequences should the situation not be remedied. The occasion is a Press conference in Durban, called by eight tribal

Petrus Majose, the first speaker, resumes quietly:



PETRUS Majose with tribesman Ephraim Dhlamini. They warned of bloodshed.

By Maureen Griffin

A THIN man with sombre eyes and handlebar moustache, the austerity of his face remains unchanged as he speaks of killing.

"If I see someone who has come back from the town with lots of food, that night I will go and shoot him. We will kill him and our children will have food for a few days." Nods of agreement from the men seated alongside him at the table.

He waits quietly as the interpreter translates, then adds "We think the white government should know that these vast herds of cattle on the white farms adjoining us will be used to feed us pretty soon.

"Nobody will be prepared to die while there is food next door."

Another man breaks in belligerently: "Theft is an intelligent, good way of life. If I steal I become a white man's friend. He

indunas and community leaders from the drought-ravaged, overcrowded and strife-torn Msinga district in KwaZulu bordering on northern Natal.

Head spokesman is Petrus Majose, chief induna of the Mchunu tribe and appointed representative of about 100 000 people comprising his own and other Zulu tribes.

Their interpreter is Neil Alcock, head of a church agricultural self-help project at Tugela Ferry.

Together they drove to Durban this week to break ties with directors of their church project and to seek publicity for conditions at Msinga which they claim are either denied or ignored by those in authority and by churchmen whose help they say they have sought in vain.

They also appealed for public donations of food for people stricken by the on-going drought in their barren areas.

In an open letter to the directors — representatives of the Anglican, Catholic and Lutheran churches in Durban — Mr Majose states: "You are wise to dodge visiting Msinga by pleading that you are busy.

"Our hope in our directors has been that you would visit us and our people and protect and help our people, soften the sins that are committed against them."

The letter refers to the project's last annual meeting, at which it claims funds were refused because the project's books were not in order.

"When the directors were telling us these things, in our minds we saw hundreds of the children of our people sleeping in the hills under bushes with no food and no blankets and no house.

Neil Alcock told the Press conference: "Chief Buthelezi has said he doesn't want his people to be made into a nation of beggars.

"This doesn't go down very well with them because the work they do is back-breaking."

He then produced a report listing drought relief projects undertaken by the people and involving dam and furrow building. He said adults had been paid a bag of mealie meal for 30 days work, while children under 14 earned half-rations.

"If we could get financial aid for a few more months we would have completed the



Neil Alcock . . .
"They need food"

various projects. These people need food to continue their work, and we are asking the South African public to help.

"If the white South African public would make food available while the people build irrigation canals diverting the Tugela River to those areas of land still available to them — and not in the hands of the KwaZulu Development Corporation — these people could again support themselves.

"The KDC has taken over the best available land in the Tugela Valley, which once supported three tribal groups and which is about 50 percent of the irrigable land. It is now being used to grow cotton, wheat and tobacco.

The indunas told the Press conference: "We are also begging that our land which was given to the KDC be given back to us so that we can feed our children."

Mr Alcock said the meeting he'd called with the Durban directors of the agricultural project this week had been attended by only two people — Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley and Mr Duchesne Grice.

Approached for comment, the Most Reverend Hurley said: "When the Church Agricultural Project was started many years ago and the Catholic, Anglican and Lutheran churches accepted to sponsor it, we made it clear that we church leaders could not play a very active role. We would provide the sponsorship and the structure but the work would have to be done mainly at local level by the local manager or managers and the committee. That was how we have always worked.

"I think Neil would like to see us much more involved, but it is difficult because we all have a thousand things to do."

The Sunday Tribune was unable to contact spokesmen of either the Anglican or Lutheran Churches.

NM 17/8/81 (107)

Tonight's TV

- 30 FROM THE BOOK
- 34 VIDEO TWO
Annie Barnes interviews international model Chris O'Connor who specialises in teenage outfits. Interview with Suzi Jordan and Lorna Cooper on the latest fashions for teenagers. Sharon Cohen and Kirstie Rendall discuss occupational therapy as a career for young people. Interview with Bill Robb on essay writing. Music from Lisa Hunter (piano), Jessica Ramsden (violin) and vocalist Nuala Mayes.
- 00 NEWS
- 14 JUSTIN IMAGINE
- 40 FLARE — A SKI TRIP
- 05 DISNEY'S OSCAR WINNERS
Disney salutes Oscar with an extravaganza of cartoons and scenes from classic motion pictures, including Academy Award-winning shorts like *The Country Cousin*, *Ferdinand The Bull*, *Mickey Mouse* and *Donald Duck*.
- 30 NUUS
- WEERBERIG
- VOORBLAD
Martin Clébert is unpopular with the police because of his attacks on their methods. For this reason he is chosen as negotiator by the abductors of Florence Chereau. Clébert realises that he is being used in a deadly game and that he is being manipulated at the same time by his superiors, the police and the kidnapers.
- CATHARINA VALENTE
- SAM EN SALLY
- 44 NUUS
- 54 OORDENKING
Ds T. Badenhorst.

Edge

You can play either opposite or have a missing king, you will choose the play that is some good.

h dealer sides vulnerable

NORTH
 ♠ K 6 3
 ♥ A Q 9
 ♦ A Q 5 2
 ♣ J 7 4

EAST
 ♠ A 8 7 4
 ♥ 6 4
 ♦ K 9 4
 ♣ Q 9 6 2

SOUTH
 ♠ 5 2
 ♥ K J 10 8 7 2
 ♦ J 3
 ♣ A 5 3

East South West
Pass 4♥ All Pass

ing lead — ♦ Q

s declarer must develop. If West has the should begin the dia-

monds from his hand. If East has the king, South must first lead a low diamond from dummy.

If West has the king, the normal diamond finesse prevents the loss of a diamond but doesn't provide a club discard. If East has the king, South can limit the loss in the minor suits to one trick.

After ruffing the third spade, South leads a trump to dummy and returns a low diamond. If East takes the king, South later cashes the jack and gets to dummy with a trump to discard clubs on the ace and queen of diamonds.

If East fails to take the king of diamonds, South's jack wins. South leads a diamond to the ace and ruffs a diamond. He can then return to dummy with a trump to discard a club on the queen of diamonds.

Daily Question: Partner bids one notrump (16 to 18 points), you respond two clubs (Stayman), and he bids two spades. The opponents pass. You hold: ♠ A 8 7 4 ♥ 6 4 ♦ K 9 4 ♣ Q 9 6 2. What do you say?

Answer: Bid four spades. You have nine points in high cards and should also count one point for the doubleton. The combined

Three groups in historic call for just SA

NM 17/8/81 (114) (107)

Mercury Reporter
ULUNDI—The PFP Youth Movement, Inkatha, and the Labour Party have issued an historic joint statement, saying they will strive for a just South Africa where all will enjoy equal citizenship. The statement, signed by leaders of all three movements, said that the National Party was jeopardising the future of

South Africa's youth through its policies based on racial discrimination.

The three organisations have called upon other youth groups who are concerned with the future of South Africa to join them in their struggle.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and President of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, in opening the

conference, said Inkatha could not contemplate revolution in South Africa with any enthusiasm at this stage because a revolution — even if successful — would incur greater cost in black lives than it would in white lives.

Chief Buthelezi told about 3 000 delegates and observers it was highly unlikely that a revolution at present would be successful.

He did not, however, rule out a possible escalation of events towards a bloody revolution the more whites appeared intransigent.

'The fact that Inkatha believes in using a non-violent strategy now, which is largely dictated by the circumstances within which we are forced to operate, does not mean that we will cling to this strategy even when we think it has outlived its usefulness in our struggle for liberation,' he said.

It also announced that Inkatha would soon start a youth service corps at a camp to be run on paramilitary lines on the former Vulcan farm on the bank of the White Umfolozi River near Ulundi.

The camp is being cleared for buildings at present and the corps will teach young people skills such as farming, brick-making, electrical expertise, carpentry and motorcar repairs.

Inkatha branches were to be encouraged to send recruits for training, which would vary between 11 weeks for a concentrated course and 38 weeks for the normal course, he said.

French award to Buthelezi 'not political'

NM 17/8/81 (75) (107)

Mercury Reporter
ULUNDI—The presentation of a French medal to the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, during the weekend had 'no political connotations whatsoever'.

This was said by the French Ambassador in South Africa, Mr Bernard Dorin, when he presented Chief Buthelezi with the medal of Commander of the National Order of Merit, one of the highest distinctions that France can bestow.

Mr Dorin said the Chief Minister was receiving the medal because he was a 'sincere friend' of France.

The country had links of friendship and co-operation with all young countries of Africa and would not like to 'disinterest it-

self' in the black population of South Africa.

In reply, Chief Buthelezi said he was touched by the French Government honouring him in this way.

It was gratifying, he said, that a great European country such as France realised that there were millions of black people living in South Africa who were not only determined to survive the country's oppressive system but who were fighting for the attainment of the ideals of the French Revolution — liberty, equality and fraternity.

He hoped it was only the beginning of greater things on the part of France in the area of strengthening those blacks who were fighting apartheid in South Africa.

Poles plan

'We'll kill to feed children'

SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

THE AUSTERITY of the face of the thin man with sombre eyes and handlebar moustache remains unchanged as he speaks of killing:

"If I see someone who has come back from the town with lots of food, that night I will go and shoot him. We will kill him and our children will have food for a few days."

Nods of agreement from the men seated alongside him at the table.

He waits quietly as the interpreter translates, then adds: "We think the white government should know that these vast herds of cattle on the white farms adjoining us will be used to feed us pretty soon."

"Nobody will be prepared to die while there is food next door."

The occasion is a Press conference in Durban, called by eight tribal indunas and community leaders from the drought-ravaged, overcrowded and strife-torn Msinga district in Kwazulu bordering on northern Natal.



PETRUS Majose with tribesman Ephraim Dhlamini. They warned of bloodshed.

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'Nobody will be prepared to die while there is food next door'

Sawyer
17/8/81

107

"The KDC has taken over the best available land in the Tugela Valley, which once supported three tribal groups and which is about 50 percent of the irrigable land. It is now being used to grow cotton, wheat and tobacco."

KDC TAKEOVER

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"I think Neil would like to see us much more involved, but it is difficult because we all have a thousand things to do."

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The speaker intends no specific threat to whites, but foresees the most dire consequences should the situation not be remedied.

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SOFTEN SINS

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"This doesn't go down

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

(WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE)



TELEGRAMS:
"UNIVERSITY" RONDEBOSCH

TELEPHONE: 69-8531

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
RONDEBOSCH, 7700

Police detain Ntwe Mafole

A MEMBER of the Inkatha Central Committee, Mr Ntwe Mafole, has been detained by Security Police, the movement's chairman of strategy, publicity and projects committees, Mr Gibson Thula, said yesterday.

He said Mr Mafole was detained at his home in Sebokeng on August 9.

Mr Mafole, who is also the movement's youth organiser in the Transvaal and who was a member of the delegation that met the ANC leadership in London in December 1979, is being held under Section 22 of the Terrorism

Act. Earlier this year he was awarded a three-month training scholarship in London by Inkatha.

Mr Thula said Inkatha had written to the Security Police inquiring about Mr Mafole's reasons for detention.

"We have placed on record that Inkatha's activities are above board and that if Mr Mafole was detained because of his involvement with the movement, then Inkatha will take full responsibility," Mr Thula said. — Sapa.

4. TIME-TABLE

KEEP THIS BOOK

You will need it throughout 1982

government (Rex, 1974, p. 8). At the same time the migrant labour system has undermined the ability of the working class to organise forms of opposition to the present relationship between labour and capital. The workforce is a temporary one, contracted for a specific period; it is ethnically segregated, undermining racial and class unity and in crisis situations can be physically returned to the remote confines of the 'homelands'.² The homelands are therefore central to the reduction of the costs of reproducing labour and the simultaneous process of political repression. Significant as well, is that the allocation of labour supply hinges on the 'homelands', which act as the sources of labour supply during shortages and as dumping grounds for surplus, under-and-unemployed labour in times of economic crisis.

The nature and historical development of labour exploitation under these conditions has defined the South African state as, chiefly, an organ of labour control. The state serves the fundamental interests of capital, in all its fractions (mining, agricultural and manufacturing), through its control of the working class.

Over time, the South African state has created a web of legislation which ensures the conditions of labour exploitation already described, from the 1913 Land Act, which created the reserves (later the 'homelands'), to the various pieces of legislation, collectively called the 'pass laws', which mediated the relationship between worker and family, worker and workplace, and worker and reserve.

Crucial among these laws was the legislation passed in the late sixties establishing a system of regional and tribal

2. For example, during the strike at the Elandsrand Gold Mine 800 workers who refused to return to work were signed off and sent home' (Rand Daily Mail) 10/4/79).

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services i
(CSIR Report No. 196).

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Parents want to have their say at inquiry

African Affairs Reporter

PARENTS of students who were dismissed from the Amanzimtoti Zulu Training College early this month have asked to be heard by a commission appointed to inquire into the matter.

A committee of parents in Durban has decided to send an urgent telegram to the KwaZulu Secretary for Education, Mr J E Ndlovu, asking him to allow the committee to give evidence to the commission at the college this week.

They said there had been a breakdown of communication between parents and the college authorities and cited receiving school reports which had not indicated that their children had misbehaved.

REUTERS. PHOTOGRAPHY UNIT, 1974.

labour' policy, and discriminated heavily against the African worker.¹²⁰ The 'civilised labour' policy was Hertzog's device to redress the wrongs done to the white workers in 1922, justified by him on grounds that "the native cannot blame us if in the first place we try to find work for our own class".¹²¹

The Cape Malay Association was not alone in its trust and flirtation with the Pact Government. The Teacher's League of South Africa was guilty of the same actions. The Conference of their Cape Association, held on the 22nd June 1925, in the Cape Town City Hall, was addressed by Mr C.W. Matlan, the Pact's Minister of Railways and Harbours.¹²²

A year later, the coloured and the Cape Muslim communities had cause to be disillusioned with the Nationalists. The coloured People's Rights Bill of 1926, which separated the coloureds from the Africans, equally separated them from the whites. Although not meet t

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Black community at St. Wendolin's
26. Mr. S. A. PITMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether the Black community at St. Wendolin's near Mariannhill, is to be resettled; if so, (a)(i) when and (ii) where are they to be moved, (b) what distance are they to be moved from their present situation, (c) how many (i) families and (ii) individuals are involved and (d) what alternative accommodation has been or will be provided;
- (2) whether they will be paid any compensation; if so, (a) on what basis and (b) what will be the average per family?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) (i) As soon as alternative housing becomes available.
 - (ii) To the KwaNgendezi and KwaDabeka Townships.
- (b) By road St. Wendolin's is situated 18 and 19 kilometers from KwaNgendezi and KwaDabeka Townships, respectively.
- (c) (i) 1 123 Families

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(ii) 6 322 Individuals

(d) Substantial dwellings in KwaNgendezi and KwaDabeka.

(2)(a) and (b) The developer of the land at St. Wendolin's is responsible for the payment of compensation and my Department is therefor, not in this case responsible for the payment of any compensation.

It should be mentioned that there are presently more than 300 families on a waiting list to be resettled elsewhere.

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Black community at St. Wendolin's
*27. Mr. S. A. PITMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether he or his Department has received any representations from the Black community at St. Wendolin's, near Mariannhill, regarding their proposed resettlement; if so, (a) what was the nature of such representations and (b) what was his reply thereto;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) That the community concerned should not be moved from St. Wendolin's.
 - (b) That the proposed resettlement of the community concerned will be proceeded with, due to the fact that the land on which they are residing, has been earmarked for other purposes.
- (2) No.

Black families at St. Wendolin's
*28. Mr. S. A. PITMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

considerably stiffened the regulations of the Class Areas Bill contemplated by the Smuts government. He also knew that the Areas Reservation Bill was going to be met with vigorous opposition by the Indians, as was the case with the Class Areas Bill. Rather than risking the possibility of the 'Cape Malays' siding with their Indian co-religionists, he used the old colonial ploy of divide and rule, widening the already existing cleavage between these two Muslim population groups in Cape Town. In the

by the 'Indian Muslims' in fellow Muslim brothers in migration.

may assume, that he declared in the Cape Malay Association that: no other land than South Africa, but South Africans in the true other emphasise this, he later

Whether he or his Department has issued any instructions regarding the resettlement of Black families living at St. Wendolin's, near Mariannhill; if so, (a) on what date and (b) what was the nature of such instructions?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

No. (a) and (b) Fall away. Notices are being issued however, by the Port Natal Administration Board to all the new squatters to leave the area. The general rule that assistance be rendered to families who request to be resettled on a voluntarily basis, is applicable in the St. Wendolin's area as well.

WEDNESDAY.

cont. I give Asiatic

This virtually assured from their brothers in faith. been equally pleased. This was group exclusively he desired for not ask for fear of religious But Dr Matlan's speech embodied different status" policy decided zogian concept of cultural identity. This theme to show the common of that language - Afrikaans. of Muslim civilisation and the civilisation with that of the country. He commended them of hard work and promised the further encourage the growth of your people, like the coloured man, will receive the

politically, too, the Cape Muslims

With reference to social services the commission continues 'there are medical experts and professional people of all kinds who insist upon the provision of social services in housing schemes, but if you insist upon these you will kill housing. You must be practical and keep the technical people in their place. So long as you are loaded with the cost of social services, professional fees etc expensive and the country will not be problem ... we must be practical and our main consideration should be to pr (C.C.C. 1963 : p. 7).

Most of the provisions relate to economic housing for blacks was eliminated. Thus the bulk of workers are accommodated

An additional feature of worker accommodation in South Africa is chronic overcrowding. (In Cape Town, for example, there are only 10 092 houses, mostly two or three bedrooms, for a population of 69 545 legal residents). Certainly overcrowding is officially tolerated and has been institutionalised and profited from in the form of lodger's fees. Any person who is not a tenant of a house (i.e. a married Section Towner) and who is over 18 years of age (including the children of tenants) is defined as a lodger and is obliged to pay a monthly lodging fee to BAAB. (Selvan, 1976 : p. 15). Families on waiting lists for housing are expected to live as lodgers. It could be argued that these provisions reduce both the urgency and indirectly the costs of providing further housing in the townships.

2. '... The government decided that no further sub-economic funds would be provided for African housing schemes ... it was not the task of the state to provide subsidies for the housing of Bantu who were temporarily rendering service in white urban areas. Urban African housing schemes would be self-sufficient.' (Horrell, 1978 : p.81).

A further aspect of state cost reduction in housing, was the relaxation of job reservation, with reference to the building of black housing. The Bantu Building Workers Act No. 27 of 1951 allowed for Africans to be employed as building workers on black housing schemes. The rationale for the legislation was that black workers would be paid less than their white counterparts, thus reducing labour costs. (Horrell, 1978 : p.78).

3. Lodger fees for Cape Town in 1978 were R1,75 p.m. per person (G.G. 10.3.78 No. 5911).

Table 4: Pen-BAAB income and expenditure surpluses and deficits 1973 to 1978

Year	Income	Expenditure	Deficit (-) Surplus (+)
	1 077 776	R. 6 170 753	(5 092 977)

KwaZulu border may be adjusted

NM 19/8/81 (107) 2/12

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—A boundary adjustment between South Africa and Swaziland is in the offing as a move in Pretoria's gambit to draw its strategically situated neighbour closer to its proposed 'constellation of southern African States.'

But if Pretoria decides to go through with the revision it will be at the cost of alienating KwaZulu, which stands to lose territory along its northern border.

According to Swazi sources, a delegation under the Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr R V Dlamini, met the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, recently for 'boundary talks' and 'border adjustment'.

Frontier

It was confirmed independently from South African sources that the talks included frontier matters.

The area under consideration lies between Swaziland and the Indian Ocean. It is part of KwaZulu. Embracing the small town of Maputa, it is known as the Ngomezulu area after the Ngomezulu people who occupy the area.

Swaziland has long laid claim to the area on the ground that the people there are Swazi and that they acknowledge King Sobhuza II, of Swaziland, as their king.

The issue has been complicated by divided loyalties within the Ngomezulu:

with some wanting to throw in their lot with Swaziland and some preferring to remain under KwaZulu. Rivalry between the two led to the flight to Swaziland of thousands of Swazi loyalists in 1976.

Possession of the land would mean fulfilment of a long cherished Swazi dream of extending their territory to sea, which would be seen as fulfilment of a Swazi tradition that their forebears came from the sea.

Swaziland claimed the territory before its independence in 1968 but decided to defer negotiations until it could participate as a sovereign State rather than a British colony.

Discussion on the disputed territory may effect the fate of South Africa's 'Swazi homeland' of KaNgwane, parts of which adjoin Swaziland — and which, according to some sources, Pretoria is willing to cede in a political trade-off with Swaziland.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, has rejected Swaziland's claims in official representations to Pretoria.

Referring to Swaziland's claims that the people in the disputed territory are Swazis, Chief Buthelezi said yesterday: 'Boundaries in Africa are not drawn according to ethnicity.'

A trilateral meeting between South Africa, KwaZulu and Swaziland had been scheduled but was cancelled because Swaziland did not recognise KwaZulu, he added.

The meeting was replaced by the bilateral meeting between South Africa and Swaziland in Cape Town last month.

Characterising South Africa's negotiations with Swaziland as 'wheeler dealing,' Chief Buthelezi said Pretoria's aim was to draw the Swazi Kingdom into the proposed constellation of States.

Buthelezi inquiry report will be ready in October

By CHRIS FREIMOND

RECOMMENDATIONS for a new political dispensation for Natal and KwaZulu will be presented to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly by the end of October.

This was revealed in Martizburg yesterday by Professor G D Schreiner who heads the controversial Buthelezi Commission investigating the future of the two regions.

Prof Schreiner said the commission was meeting in plenary session on September 21 and hoped to have its final report ready a month later.

And the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi — who appointed the commission last November — has promised that further initiatives will follow the report.

The commission's brief was to report on ways to implement "a co-operative approach be-

tween Natal and KwaZulu" within the framework of SA. This could include a union of the two areas.

When the commission was announced, Prof Schreiner said people in power could not ignore its findings "except to the peril of SA".

He said Chief Buthelezi's action in appointing the commission was "a clear statement that he was prepared to negotiate".

At a recent meeting with visiting US congressmen, Chief Buthelezi said the commission was "a black initiative and a move away from dependency on whites for proposals about constitutional reform."

Political logjam

It was based on the recognition that a "political logjam" existed in SA. The broad thinking behind the commission was that change could occur in the Natal-KwaZulu region without having to confront political interests elsewhere in SA.

The commission comprises more than 40 members drawn from leaders in the economic, social, cultural, educational and political fields.

Five specialist working groups headed by experts have been examining specific areas. These are: constitutional and political; planning and administration; economics and development; social services and health; and education.

The commission was rejected by the National Party which refused to nominate representatives to serve on it. However, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut decided to co-operate with the commission without actually being represented on it, Prof Schreiner said yesterday.

The in beginning and should have been conducted through U.S. 'eyes'.
* The sales force decision was taken without looking at the shortage of personnel in Germany. Obviously this was an important fact which should have been considered.
* The high retail price maintenance (25%) was far above that of competitors and thus far above the amount that middlemen were used to receiving. The competitive situation should have first been studied before instituting such a high resale price maintenance. In addition it should be borne in mind that profits = sales x margin. * Finally, an adequate market study should have been done in the

detailed below:-

Cape Town : A Case Study

We have described the financing of accommodation and services for workers. The Peninsula Administration Board affords an example of such financing. The period under review is from September 1973 to March 1978. It was established in September 1973 and took over Langa and Guguletu from the Cape Town City Council and Nyanga, from the Cape Divisional Council.

As indicated above, Pen BAAB draws on a narrow range of sources of finance, dependent on the consumption and thus the earnings of residents. The ability of the residents of the Cape Town locations to consume at a level able to sustain both the present quality of, and possible increases in the prices of services, is constrained by the generally low earnings of the areas. Most workers are employed, as shown earlier, in the unskilled sector. Further, because of the high proportion of migrants the population of the townships fluctuates with employment levels. A drop means a decrease in the number of consumers, rent and levy payers.

The insurrection of August to September 1976 brought about income instability, because of the destruction of liquor and beer outlets.

All immediate capital required for the building of housing and facilities is raised by way of state loans. These are channelled by the Department of Community Development through the National Housing Fund. The interest on these loans has been relatively low, (varying according to the project concerned) - on average 5 1/2 per annum. The period of loan repayment varies from 10 to 30 years (usually 30 years).

A relatively recent means of obtaining capital has been through internal loans. Boards with accumulated resources make loans to other boards in different regions. The interest rate is high (10 1/2) and the redemption period short. (The boards use

Refuse removal constitutes an average of 10% of the expenditure on services per year, which in the light of high water and electricity costs, BAAB has tried to reduce. Initially manual refuse removal was scrapped altogether. Large waste-away containers were located on street corners and residents were expected to transport and deposit their own garbage. Often streets in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga are up to 60 houses long - considerable distances for those living in the centre of streets to carry heavy dustbins.

It is noteworthy that the refuse removal component of site rentals was not decreased during this experiment. Spillage of garbage in the streets led to a return to the old system, with a reduction in the number of garbage collections from three to two, weekly. When a similar reduction in the frequency of collection was proposed for certain

streets, the Department of Health

objected to the increase in refuse charges and other costs of services.

Verster
NY 20/8/71
defence
case 228
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adjourned

Pietermaritzburg Bureau
THE defence case for Mr Johan Verster - a paratrooper accused of murdering 14 tribesmen during a faction fight - was adjourned until today.

The case, which was to have re-started yesterday, was delayed after Mr Jan Combrink, SC, asked for an adjournment.

Mr Verster, who is facing charges of murdering 14 Zwane tribesmen while acting as a mercenary for the Sithole tribe on June 4, 1979, charges of contravening the Defence and Terrorism Acts as well as counts of conspiracy to commit murder, illegally dealing in arms and ammunition and fraud, was remanded on bail of R50.

All other areas of general expenditure - stores and materials, books, audit fees, computer services, fuel and oil, insurance, printing and stationery, rentals of BAAB premises, telephone bills, administrative charges, water bills for BAAB premises and packing material, are attendant on the running of the BAAB offices. (See Appendix B). Thus the running of the BAAB institutions has consumed about 20% of general expenditure annually, and this excludes the costs of beer and liquor hall administration.

6. The Major portion of medical care is undertaken by large hospitals in the white areas of Cape Town.

7. Loan charges reflect interest due on loans.

Inkatha, PFP seek common strategy

Political Staff
THE Progressive Federal Party and Inkatha are working towards a common strategy among them-

Agms 21/5/81
selves and other groups to bring about peaceful change.

The announcement follows a meeting in Cape

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Town yesterday of the standing joint liaison committee of Inkatha and the PFP.

Both sides confirmed their commitment to a national convention as a prerequisite for a new constitutional dispensation.

Yesterday's meeting was attended by Dr Oscar Dhlomo, general secretary of Inkatha and Kwazulu Minister of Education; Dr F Mdhlose, national chairman and Kwazulu Minister of the Interior and Dr D Madide, Minister of Health and a senior member of Inkatha.

The PFP delegation was headed by Mr Ray Swart, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, Mr

Nic Olivier and Mr Graham McIntosh.

In a separate statement Dr Dhlomo said he rejected suggestions 'that the Inkatha movement is in any way opposed to cooperating with the Progressive Federal Party in its commitment to a national convention.'

It is understood the statement was issued in response to remarks made by Dr Piet Koornhof during the censure debate in Parliament in which he claimed that the PFP were no longer supported by Inkatha in their call for a national convention.

"Lieut Bush volunteered the story and that they had had to have a bucket of water in close proximity. Also that they had found as many as 200 rats and that he himself had seen one open in the daylight, in a daze with your hand, and he had even a bucket of water in close proximity.

In another case over two hundred rats were found down. It also transpired that there had fallen ill. An elderly sailmaker

Gobert or Jonas Galleo, both of whom also worked at the South Arm, had recently died under suspicious circumstances. 20

From his pathological experiments on dead rats and fluid drawn from the ill man, Dr Gregory was convinced that the disease in question was plague. The Colonial Bacteriologist, Dr Edington, was less sure. His tests, he believed, revealed some other, but virulent, rat disease. Only on 12th February, when more human cases had occurred, did he admit that bubonic plague had appeared in the city. Professor Simpson later supported Gregory's interpretation of the evidence, saying that he had been familiar with this slightly aberrant form of plague bacillus in India. 21 This disagreement over the identification of the disease led to some delay on the part of the government in declaring Cape Town an infected port in terms of the Venice Sanitary Convention. The official communication was made only on 15th February, and foreign powers duly notified. Ships arriving at and leaving Cape Town were now subject to sanitary inspections, a time-consuming nuisance especially in times of war. 22 Cape Town was not, however, declared infected in respect of the other South African ports, a fact which induced a certain amount of adverse comment and protests from the other port towns, notably Port Elizabeth. 23

The first that the Cape Town public heard of the plague was a report on 7th February that the Sea Point Council had received enquiries from the Colonial Secretary regarding any observation of an excessive mortality of rats in the municipality. The next day an official announcement was made of McCallum's case, and that of a coloured man discovered in a house in Williams Street, District Six. He, too, had worked at the South Arm. Only now was the Medical Officer of Health for the City, Dr E. Bernard Fuller, also informed. The newspapers were careful not to arouse public alarm. The Cape Times urged an extermination of rats and a general thorough cleaning of the city. The South

Swart quizzes Munnik

Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Health, Dr L. A. P. A. Munnik, was asked in the Assembly last night to explain whether black nurses from KwaZulu could become members of the South African Nursing Association in

terms of legislation now before Parliament. Mr. Ray Swart (PFP, Berea) said the alleged exclusion of KwaZulu nurses from such membership had caused considerable concern in the KwaZulu Assembly.

Membership of black nurses

Speaking in the resumed second-reading debate on the Nursing Amendment Bill, Mr. Swart said it was understood the provisions of the Bill would not allow any racial differences to interfere in the nursing profession. KwaZulu had asked specifically that

its nurses should belong to the SA Nursing Association. There had been talk of a 'cruel deceit' in this matter, Mr. Swart said. Dr Munnik began his reply to the debate shortly before last night's adjournment of the Assembly.

ions of the slum conditions sharpened the racial prejudice of whites in the city. Attention focussed particularly on the Africans the coloured people, were seen as barbaric aliens, the strangers within This image of the Africans as uncivilised, permanent immigrants, no the city, had been impressing itself on the minds of Cape Town citizens ers past. During the agitation of 1899 against the Africans the Cape emanded that the authorities should "compel the removal of the alien tion from the city to some suitable spot outside". They were entirely from the familiar coloured residents of the western Cape. "The aboriginal s of the East are altogether alien to the manners and methods of the their sense of decency and public decorum is different from those of the respectable coloured classes of the city".⁸⁰ Such views were not confined to the

Race Relations

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May the Council decided to appeal to the ratepayers for loan of £ 25 000 to build such alternative dwellings. that there were at least 300 houses in the city which ished. The Council would replace them with wood and iron est on the loan being met by the rent levied on them. In of ratepayers rejected the loan (now raised to £ 150 000) d a number of others. The Cape Times believed the slum land- ere responsible, especially in view of the low poll.⁷⁸ tempts to construct artisans' dwellings itself, the Council t to encourage '5% philanthropy' and it agreed "to favourably ons from syndicates and others for the purchase or lease of e purpose of the immediate erection of dwellings suitable for " These good intentions also came to naught. No applicants As a last resort the Council decided to put up housing for its loyees, but the matter dragged on into the next year without chieved. It was a sorry tale which did not alter essentially difficulty was the lack of adequate legislation to enable the vide a self-interested electorate. Probably, too, the profits ing were too good to encourage philanthropy. Whatever the reasons nce of Cape Town ratepayers to sanction expenditure on housing one it did not show them at their wisest or most humane.

SOUTHERN AFRICA FM 2/2/81

Back to Verwoerd?

Reports that SA may be considering a border deal with Swaziland offer a fascinating insight into possible government strategy in selling the "Constellation of States" idea. They also, as opposition foreign affairs spokesman Colin Eglin said this week, "raise a host of problems."

Professor John Barratt of the Institute of International Affairs points out that if true, the talks with Swaziland are "a very delicate matter." They are indeed, and the Department of Foreign Affairs, while admitting there have been talks, seems anything but pleased at premature publicity.

The FM's understanding is that the talks, including possible border adjustments, involved Foreign Minister Pik Botha and his Swazi counterpart, RV Dlamini. Basically, government is thought to be considering ceding the Ngomezulu area, which is now part of KwaZulu and which borders Mozambique and separates Swaziland from the sea. The area is divided between Swazi and Zulu adherents and

the proposal is likely to meet stern opposition from KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi's government. Buthelezi has strenuously deplored past suggestions that the area should be ceded to Swaziland.

Pretoria is also said to be considering handing the KaNgwane homeland to Swaziland. The inhabitants are ethnically Swazi and probably not averse to such an idea.

In this context Eglin found it "significant" that the proposals surfaced only two weeks after the well-publicised announcement of a major anthracite find with export potential of 500,000 t/year in KaNgwane. The find could make the area economically attractive to the Swazi government.

Verwoerd's legacy

Such a deal could have major attractions for Pretoria — attractions going back to Verwoerd who, as both Eglin and Barratt pointed out, had wanted to hand all the Stunguan areas to Mozambique, all the Swazi areas to Swaziland, all the Tswana areas to Botswana, and all the Sotho areas to Lesotho. At the time, he received a flat rejection all round.

If the deal went through Pretoria could expect to get a reduction in the number of black South Africans, a Swazi "buffer" between Mozambique and Natal, and a possible de facto adherence of Swaziland to the Constellation of States.

Eglin agreed that of all the neighbouring states Swaziland was probably the most susceptible to a deal, but felt it would have to be sweetened with economic advantages. The sweeteners could be offered through Constellation institutions — particularly the Regional Development Bank.

However, problems are legion. One is the reaction of KwaZulu which is bitterly opposed to handing part of its territory to Swaziland. It would presumably be compensated elsewhere, possibly even by gaining Richards Bay, but whether that would be sufficient to overcome objections is doubtful.

Inclusion favoured

KwaZulu government sources tell the FM that the majority of people living in the area wish to remain in the homeland. There are signs, however, that many SA Swazis favour inclusion in Swaziland. Indeed, Swazi chiefs in SA have for a long time retained friendly relations with the Swazi government.

Any deal along these lines could create enormous difficulties for Swaziland. The OAU, apart from its aversion to any deal with SA, is flatly opposed to alteration of "colonial" borders.

And a border adjustment deal with Swaziland could create problems in other areas. As a result of the reports, Lesotho

can be expected to press its claims to large areas of the Orange Free State, while Kaizer Matanzima will hardly lose the opportunity to again demand a greatly enlarged Transkei.

Accused: I was not at Zulu Killings

MM 21/8/81
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Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE day a paratroop lieutenant was alleged to have killed 14 tribesmen in a faction fight while acting as a mercenary for another clan, his leg was in plaster from the ankle to the thigh, a judge heard here yesterday.

Giving evidence before Mr Justice Page and two assessors, Mr Johann Verster, who is alleged to have killed 14 Zwane tribesmen for the Sithole clan on June 4, 1979, said he had been in plaster for several weeks before he was alleged to have taken part in the killings. The plaster was removed on June 5, the day after 20 tribesmen had been killed in a pitched battle, he said.

It would have been impossible for him to walk across the rough terrain in the Msinga area where the battle had taken place, he

He also denied he had invited another paratrooper, Capt Austin Ramsay, to a fight on the weekend of June 23 and June 24, 1979.

June 22 was his wife's birthday and family had arrived on that day from the Transvaal. The following day he had played golf with others at the Dundee Golf Club, he said.

Mr Verster, neatly dressed in a dark three-piece suit, made reference to notes and an album of photographs as he stood in the dock for the entire day explaining his involvement in the tribal problems of the Sitholes, and the Zwanes in the rugged Jobskop area about 70 km from Dundee.

Soldier

He had first been approached by Mr Moses Sithole during February or March, 1979, while in his office at the Drensberg Administration Board's brewery, he said.

Mr Sithole had told of how the tribe was being continually attacked and plundered by the Zwanes who killed men, burned

He said he knew I was a soldier and that I could possibly help, Mr Verster said.

'I asked why he didn't go to the police. He said since he had been a child there had been plundering. The police had never helped, except with the removal of the bodies of their people. I agreed to go to the area where the tribe lived,' Mr Verster said.

He had met the headmen who had told of how the Zwanes swept up the Sundays River valley to attack them. People who worked in cities to support their families in the Sithole tribal area then had to be called home to assist and subsequently lost their means of support, Mr Verster said.

He was then handed a pistol to check, and had explained how to get it working again. He had left but made three trips back in February, March and April of that year.

He cleaned and repaired weapons. Some were antiqued. He saw one which dated back to 1895. He had also given the men advice on how to pro-

tect themselves and had suggested setting up an impi in a 'buffer village' between the Sithole and Zwane land to act as a deterrent.

The other members of the clan would then move to higher, safer ground. 'They asked if I could help them physically. I agreed, but said they must place informants in the Zwane tribe so they could learn what was going to happen and contact me.'

'I said I was prepared to approach some soldier friends to help protect the Sitholes from the Zwanes.'

Telephone

'I thought that if I supported the Sitholes physically, I would take part and shoot them (the Zwanes) from a cliff, Mr Verster said.

He had been paid about R600 for his advice and assistance, he said.

At a later date he had telephoned his commanding officer, Gndt Lewis Gerber, at the headquarters of the 3 Parachute Battalion in Johannesburg and told him how he was

involving himself in faction fights, Mr Verster said.

'I asked him if he knew of three of our people who would support me. He said he didn't know anybody and I didn't discuss it further with him.'

He had then contacted fellow officer, Lt Gareth Jones, and the battalion's regimental sergeant major, Mr Mervyn Roberts. Both were interested in aiding the Sitholes.

'I told Lt Jones to bring his personal weapon, and said there would be payment for expenses. The Sitholes were prepared to pay.'

'He had then asked Roberts if he could get hold of smoke grenades and thunderflashes. Roberts said he could not.'

'I thought that, if we had them in an attack from the Zwanes, the loud explosions and grenades would frighten them off,' Mr Verster said.

He then turned to the involvement of Mr Norman Reeves, a former National Party parliamentary candidate and Pinetown businessman, also a sergeant

major in the battalion.

Mr Reeves had telephoned him on June 1, 1979, Mr Verster said.

He said: 'I hear there is some action going on up your way,' Mr Verster said. Mr Reeves said he heard it in a conversation between Cndt Gerber and Capt Ramsay.

'I said there was no action that I was aware of, although I was helping one tribe against another,' Mr Verster said.

Mr Reeves said: 'If there is any action going your way, I would like to be included in it.'

'I told him to forget it,' Mr Verster said.

Plaster

He denied that he had invited Mr Reeves to a faction fight on June 2 and June 3, Mr Verster said.

He had been in plaster up to his thigh and was not physically able to take part in a faction fight, so he would not have invited Mr Reeves, he said.

He also denied that a conversation between himself and Mr Reeves on June 6, in which he was al-

leged to have described good 'culling session', had ever taken place.

He had subsequently spoken to Capt Ramsay who was to visit him to a beret belonging to a husband, and they had a conversation between at Dundee and discuss faction fighting.

Capt Ramsay had been interested and had id about the fights.

Capt Ramsay had said could obtain cheap shotguns which they could sell legally to the Sithole Mr Verster said.

Later that month he phoned Capt Ramsay a military camp and him to 'forget all about when the captain brought up the subject Verster said.

In that week I got phone call from a person who did not give his name Mr Verster said.

The stranger said: 'I was a friend of yours. I warn you about what are involved with parachute friends are to land you in

I was not at Zulu killings, says accused

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FROM PAGE 1

trouble.'

The caller had also said his friends were 'going to sell me', Mr Verster said.

He had subsequently been approached by Lt Jones at a military camp and Jones had told him they had nearly got into 'big trouble', Mr Verster said.

He said the Security Police knew everything and that he had warned Reeves and Ramsay not to go with him.

'I told him I didn't know what he was talking about, but I realised why the person had phoned me.'

Mr Verster then told the Court how he had worked on a 9mm pistol for Mr Sithole in the brewery workshop, an action that was seen by Dundee Commando member, Mr David Muir.

He had not been filing off the serial number as Mr Muir thought, but was merely repairing the gun, Mr Verster said.

Explaining how allegations in dealing in arms had come about, Mr Verster said he had been approached by two African men who were in fear of their lives and needed

guns for protection.

He had made inquiries about getting guns for blacks at the local gunshop, but had been informed it would take up to a year to complete the necessary documentation. Nothing further had been done and all the money given to him by the men had been refunded, he said.

Mr Verster then denied he had told Cmdt Jan Jacobs, Officer Commanding Military Police in Natal, that he had just shot 'more than 10 Zulus'.

He had shot people, but it had been during a military campaign in Kassinga, Angola, where he and Mr Roberts had fired on the enemy from a hill.

However, he admitted to swopping R-1 rifle magazines for .303 bullets with Mr Muir.

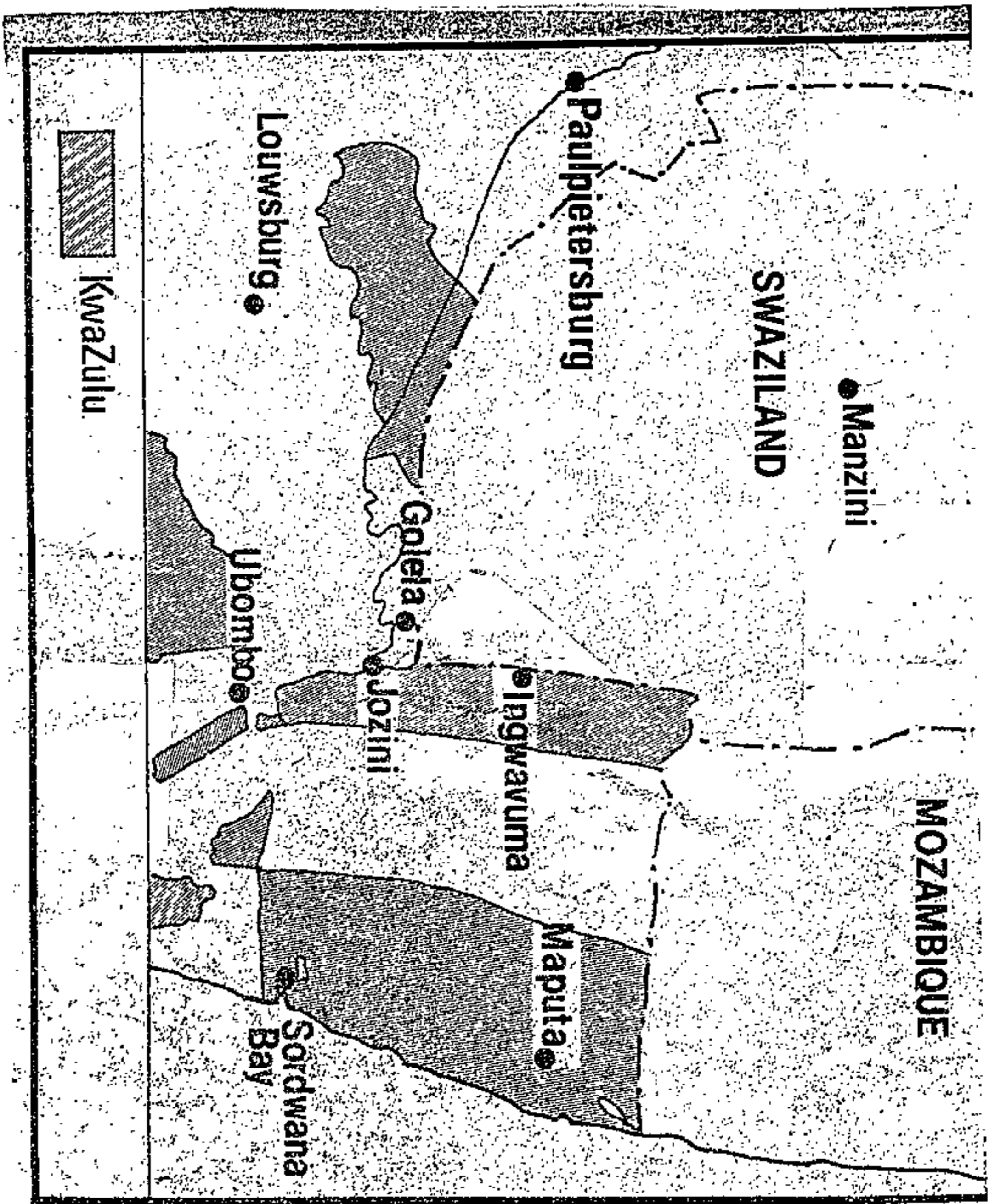
He had traded the items as the paratroopers were better equipped than the local commando and it would get the magazines back in military circulation, Mr Verster said.

When questioned about his alleged participation in other faction fights during 1979, by his counsel, Mr Jan Combrink, SC, Mr Verster said that:

On February 18, he had taken part in a golf tournament and had walked off with the Northern Natal Plate.

On December 1, he had cashed a cheque at the Volkskas bank in Dundee and had then gone home where his birthday, November 29, was celebrated later.

Mr Verster, who is also facing charges of contravening the Defence and Terrorism Acts, conspiracy to commit murder, illegally dealing in arms and ammunition, and fraud, in addition to the main charges, will be cross-examined by the State today.



Chief warns S A Swazi border over

THE disclosure this week that a delegation from Swaziland had recently held talks to discuss 'border adjustment' with the South African Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, has opened a hornet's nest in Kwazulu circles.

The issue of Swazi land claims has been simmering for many years and was an emotional topic during last year's session of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly at Ulundi.

By Patrick Leeman

Last year Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, charged that South Africa and Swaziland had 'concluded a deal' on Swazi claims to a huge tract of land in the Ingwavuma district.

The Zulu people were prepared to face bloodshed and fight for their land if the South African Government took steps to hand the Ingwavuma area to Swaziland, he warned.

Yesterday Chief Buthelezi repeated his warning that the South African Government was 'playing with fire' by secretly negotiating with Swaziland to cede large tracts of Zulu land to the kingdom.

his daughters in marriage and that the king had been encouraging him to form a separate black state.

During this year's session of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, however, Chief Rembe admitted that he may well have been led astray and expressed his allegiance to the Kwazulu authorities.

Although all the chiefs concerned have now expressed their loyalty to Kwazulu, there have been divided loyalties within the Ngomezulu people, with some wanting to throw in their lot with Swaziland and some preferring to remain under Kwazulu.

Chief Buthelezi threatened that he would seriously consider suggesting to the Organisation of African Unity that it agitate internationally for the Orange Free State to be included into Lesotho if Pretoria pushed on with its negotiations with Swaziland. He said that the Orange Free State was, historically, territory which belonged to the Lesotho monarch.

There were new implications, however, in the latest move.

Gambit

A boundary adjustment between South Africa and Swaziland is seen as a gambit by Pretoria to draw its strategically situated neighbour closer to its proposed 'constellation of southern African States'.

KwaZulu is, however, wary of the whole 'constellation of States' concept, seeing it as inevitably linked with independence 'a la Pretoria'.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday that the South African Government and the Swazi Government appeared to be 'wheeling and dealing' about this matter behind the backs of the people of KwaZulu.

'It is clear that there is an effort to placate the Swazis for a purpose. The whole thing stinks to high heaven,' he added.

If Pretoria decides to go through with the revision, it will be at the risk of alienating KwaZulu which stands to lose territory along its northern border.

The dispute has been a long-standing source of discontent between the Swazi Government and the KwaZulu authorities.

Loyalists

Rivalry between the two led to the flight to Swaziland of thousands of Swazi loyalists in 1976.

The Natal Mercury yesterday suggested to one of the members of the Legislative Assembly for Ingwavuma, Mr J P Nyawo, that a referendum should be held in the area to determine the feelings of the people on the issue of Swazi control.

Mr Nyawo was of the opinion that the vast majority would opt to remain in KwaZulu.

Possession of the land in question would mean fulfilment of a long-cherished Swazi dream of extending their territory to the sea, which would be seen as fulfilment of a Swazi tradition that their forbears came from the sea.

Swaziland claimed the territory before its independence in 1968 but decided to defer negotiations until it could participate as a sovereign State rather than as a British colony.

Discussion on the disputed territory may affect the fate of South Africa's 'Swazi homeland' of KaNgwane, parts of which adjoin Swaziland and which, according to some sources, Pretoria is willing to cede in a political trade-off with Swaziland.

Chief Buthelezi maintained yesterday that the Ingwavuma area had been under KwaZulu control for more than 100 years.

Pretoria would be creating a very dangerous precedent if it went ahead with this plan, he declared.

There are two areas at stake. The first is the Ingwavuma district which includes the Nyawo, Mathenjwa and Ngomezulu areas. The second disputed area concerns the Maputaland district and involves some 300 000 ha.

Swaziland has long laid claim to the area on the ground that the people there were Swazi and that they acknowledge King Sobhuza II of Swaziland as their king.

Two of the chiefs from the Ingwavuma area, however, Chief M B Mathenjwa and Chief M M Nyawo, submitted pledges of loyalty to KwaZulu to the Legislative Assembly in April last year.

The chief of the Ngomezulu area has similarly indicated his desire to remain in KwaZulu.

Odd man out

Chief Mzimba Tembe, who also represents the Ingwavuma electoral division in the Assembly, was originally the 'odd man out'.

Before 'coming into line' this year he spoke on several occasions to Swazi officials about secession and visited King Sobhuza in the company of 30 other chiefs in February last year.

It was alleged at the time that King Sobhuza had offered Chief Tembe one of

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Cape Town docks at the t
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suggestion by Heenan, t
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appear on the scene. T
a general strike would
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of which would be felt
for Lowe's somewhat melodramatic
heady stuff for anyone interested in the origins of black labour
consciousness at the Cape. It should not, however, be viewed
uncritically.

Agms 22/8/87
Nursing
bodies for
107 98
homelands
Parliamentary Staff
IT was Government policy
that black homelands such
as Kwazulu should have
their own nursing associa-
tion to cater for their
needs, the Minister of
Health, Welfare and Pen-
sions, Dr L A P A Munnik,
said in the Assembly
yesterday.
task by the official Oppo-
sition on a Bill which
allowed him to 'interfere'
with the South African
Nursing Association's
constitution.
Dr Munnik replied to
the effect that the measure
had been agreed to by
SANA, and had not been
'forced down anyone's
neck.'

of which we will uti-
nsciousness in the
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s to a highly
In response to a
of the Harbour Board,
wrote, "The agitation
ons would promptly
prove very troublesome -
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ots would take place
risis, the ill effects
come".³¹ Even allowing

es this scenario is
origins of black labour
consciousness at the Cape. It should not, however, be viewed
uncritically.

The Debate

Van Onselen and Phimister³² have recently attacked the commonly held notion that there was an absence of worker consciousness amongst African mineworkers in Zimbabwe prior to 1920. Van Onselen rejects the "common assumption - that the political consciousness of black workers should be assessed largely through the presence or absence of associations and organisations which manifestly articulate worker interests".³³ Rather, Van Onselen argues that worker consciousness "should be sought in worker strategy in the context of the overall functioning of the political economy and in day-to-day responses in the work situation".³⁴ Thus Van Onselen considers that loafing, deliberate wastefulness, boycotts, feigned illnesses, self-inflicted injuries and desertions are all instances of labour resistance and hence of worker consciousness.

By way of response, Goldberg³⁵ has shown that Van Onselen's notion of worker consciousness is conceptually confused and therefore invalid. He argues that a distinction must be made between individual consciousness on the one hand and collective

kwaZulu plans vast game reserve

22/8/81
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Own Correspondent

DURBAN — kwaZulu is planning a huge new game reserve. It has announced the creation of a vast 206 000 ha conservation area in Maputaland which is likely to prove one of the foremost attractions of southern Africa.

This was confirmed today by the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who said that a detailed ecological survey had been carried out and a management plan drawn up for submission to the kwaZulu Cabinet.

The conservation area will contain a large number of log cabins for tourists, as well as a number of wilderness camps. There will also be camping grounds, fishing camps and a lodge on the shores of Lake Sibayi.

"I believe it will be one of the finest conservation areas in the whole of

southern Africa. It will incorporate a great diversity of rare and endangered fauna and flora which do not occur anywhere else in South Africa," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the Conservation area was in the shape of an inverted U stretching along the border with Swaziland and Mozambique and it included the entire coastline from the Mozambique border to Sodwana Bay.

The western part of the conservation area contains the spectacular gorges of the Pongola, Ingwavuma and Usutu rivers. Two wilderness-type camps are proposed for each of the three gorge areas.

A lake resort is planned in the south along the banks of the Jozini Dam.

It is possible that game will be introduced into an area near the dam if agreement can be reached to link it with Pongolo Reserve, run by the Transvaal Nature Conservation division.

The present Nduma Game Reserve is likely to be extended by moving

the existing western fence considerably further into the Usutu tribal area.

Rare game species including roan antelope, sable, tsessebe and red hartebeest are likely to be introduced in a fenced area south of Lake Sibayi. The remaining herd of about 100 elephant will be protected in the proposed Tembe elephant reserve which will form part of the planned conservation area.

"The declaration of this conservation area will go hand in hand with a rural development scheme for the whole of Maputaland and is designed to improve the quality of life of the people," said Chief Buthelezi.

The proposed Maputaland conservation area is more than twice the size of the Umfolosi, Hluhluwe and Corridor game reserve complex.

"The whole plan will call for enterprising management which is quite unlike the present preservationist policies adopted by other conservation bodies in South Africa.

"But I believe that our conservation division has the will to accept the challenge to link conservation with the development of people and I am confident that we will succeed with this pioneering work," Chief Buthelezi said.

It is proposed that several thousand people living within the conservation area will be allowed to stay under controlled conditions. Only a minimum number will have to be moved.

This will be done with the people's consent and they will be given better land to settle on, alongside the Pongola River.

The development plan for Maputaland has been drawn up by Dr Ken Tinley and Mr Willem van Riet.

One of the key recommendations is that the Ndumu and Mkuzi game reserves plus the Sodwana recreational area be used as resource areas to develop Maputaland.

All three areas are at present under the control of the Natal Parks Board.

**Faction fights force
Chief Cele to resign**

NM 22/8/81

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African Affairs Reporter

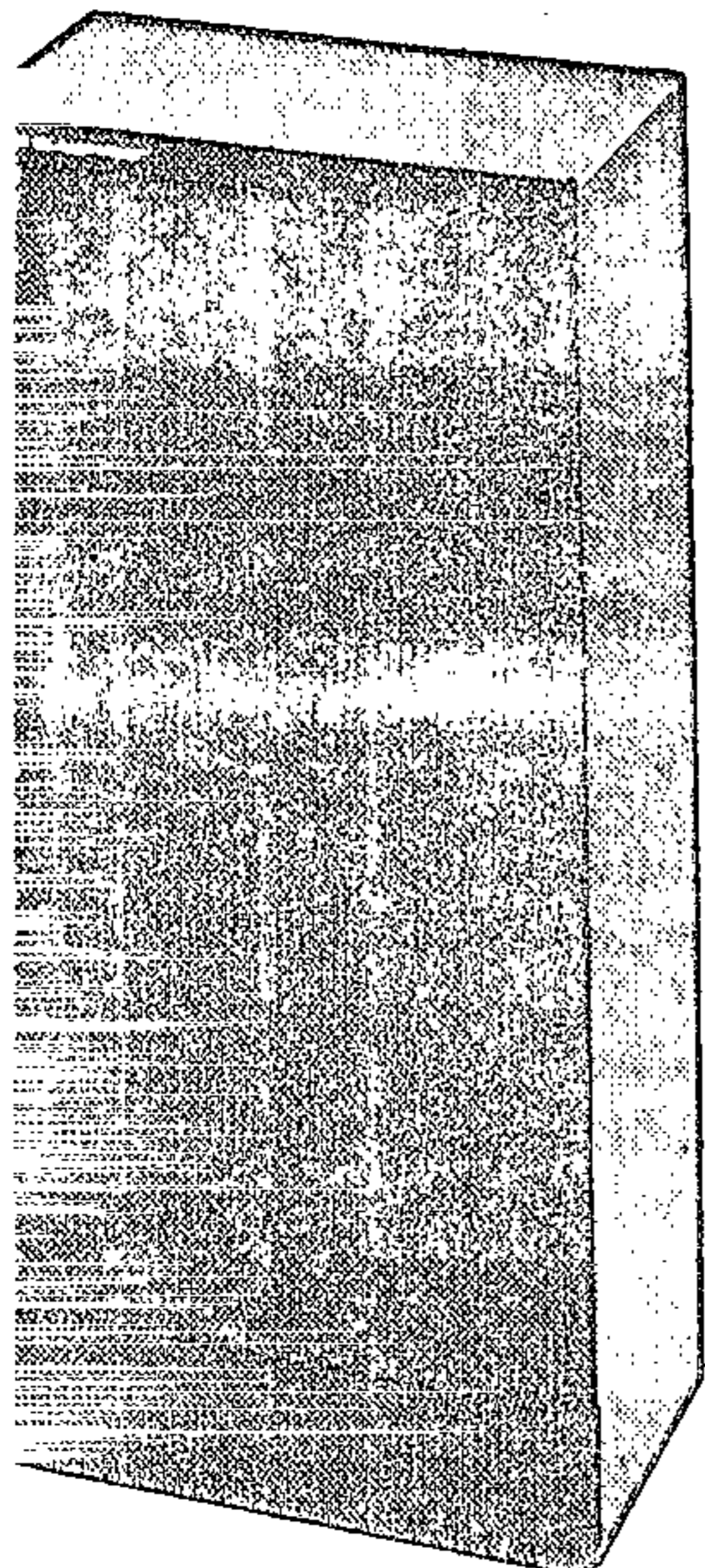
CHIEF Manzolwandle Cele of the Cele tribe in Mehlonyama near Port Shepstone has decided to resign as the chief of the tribe because of the faction fights in the area, Mr C J N Meyer, Chief Magistrate for Umzumbe, said yesterday.

Mr Meyer said he had received the letter of resignation from Chief Cele and had forwarded it to Ulundi where the resignation will have to be ratified. So far he had not received any reply regarding Chief Cele's request.

Meanwhile, Chief J Mapumulo of Umbumbulu, whose area is also troubled by faction fights, has fled the area and has sought refuge elsewhere, his tribesmen told the Mercury. His whereabouts were being kept secret by tribesmen.

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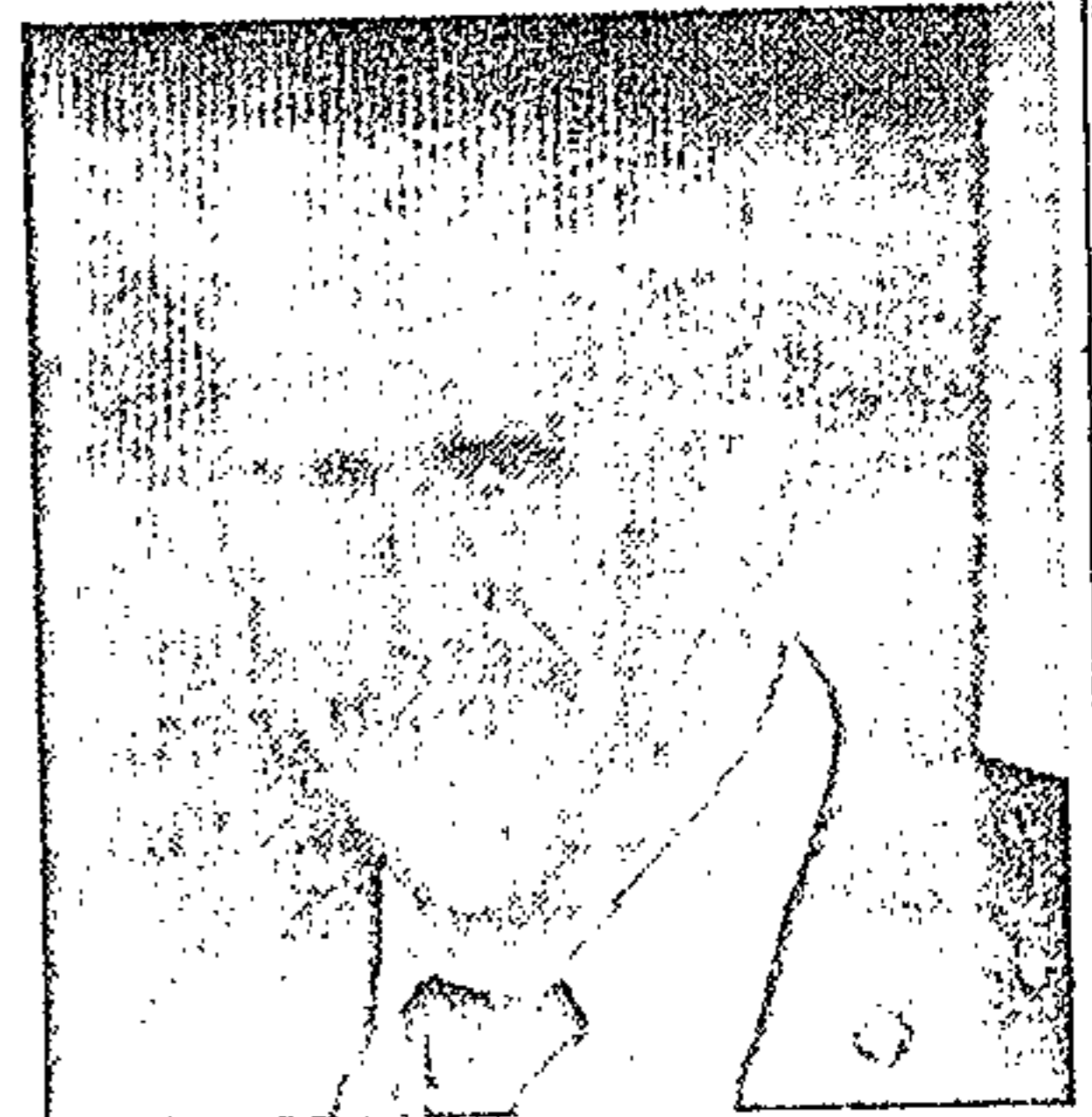
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QUOTE:

I thought faction fighting was a legal means of defence for the Sithole faction — JOHANN VERSTER



Moses Sithole who asked Mr Verster to help his tribe.



Johann Verster leaving court after giving evidence.

VERSTER TELLS COURT OF DEFENCE STRATEGY FOR FACTION

PARABAT Lieutenant Johann Verster planned a battle strategy for the Sithole tribe to help them in their conflict with the Zwane faction and agreed to take part in the action himself.

The 29-year-old veteran of numerous border operations told the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court where he is being tried for allegedly shooting 14 Zwane tribesmen during a faction fight in June 1979 that he had acted as a tactical adviser for the Sitholes.

In his evidence he said he had suggested the Sitholes keep all their fighting men in one place so that, when attacked by the Zwanes, they would be a concentrated force. He repaired their firearms and advised them to plant informers to warn them when an attack was being planned. He would then have driven to the area in his car on the weekend on which the faction fight was

By Ken Daniels

that he had ever asked Mr Norman Reeves to join him in a faction fight.

Mr Verster said he had abandoned any further plans for becoming involved in faction fights after receiving an anonymous phone call from someone who claimed to be a friend and warned him that he could land in big trouble and that his Parabat friends were going to "sell him".

Plaster

In his evidence, Mr Verster said that his leg had been in plaster from his foot to his groin on June 4 1979 — the day on which he is alleged to have shot 14 Zwane tribesmen. He told the court it was impossible for him to have walked from the place where the road ended to the spot from which he is alleged to have fired.

Under cross examination

could have used them for cold blooded murders.

Mr Verster said the weapons were necessary for the Sithole tribe to defend themselves against the Zwane attacks. Mr Scheltema asked whether the Sitholes could not attack the Zwanes. Mr Verster said he did not believe this had happened.

Mr Verster said he believed it was legal to help the Sitholes and to repair their weapons. He said the tribal leaders had told him the firearms were licensed. He also said he did not think faction fighting was illegal.

Referring to evidence by Lt Jones, Capt Ramsay, Sgt-Maj Roberts and Sgt-Maj Reeve that he had said participation in faction fighting involved long-range shooting, Verster said they had misunderstood him.

He said there had also been a misunderstanding between himself and Cmdt

the Zwanes, they would be a concentrated force. He repaired their firearms and advised them to plant informers to warn them when an attack was being planned. He would then have driven to the area in his car on the weekend on which the faction fight was to have taken place.

Mr Verster said, however, that this had not come about because although he had been willing to take part in a faction fight.

High ground

If he had taken part he thought he would have shot at the Zwanes from high ground. He said he thought the ideal distance from which to fire would have been 200 to 300 metres.

The heavily built paratrooper was stern and tense as he told of his involvement with the Sithole tribe from February 1979.

He said Mr Moses Sithole, who worked with him at the Drakensberg Administration Board brewery in Dundee, approached him and asked him to help his tribe who had recently been attacked by the Zwanes and suffered heavy losses.

Mr Verster said he had agreed to accompany Mr Sithole to the Jobskop area where the headmen told him of their problem. He said the Zwanes had attacked them, burnt their huts, killed people and had stolen their cattle.

Pistol

They said their weapons were their only form of defence against the Zwanes and these were not in good working order. Mr Verster said he was shown a pistol which was poorly maintained and he showed the men how to repair it.

Mr Verster said he had made three visits to the area between February and April 1979 and had cleaned their firearms. He was paid R600.

He had told the Sitholes he would bring one or two soldier friends to help in faction fights. He told the court this had never come about. He later spoke to Lt Gareth Jones, Sgt-Major Mervyn Roberts and Capt Ramsay about becoming involved in faction fighting but denied that there had been any operation planned for June 23 and 24. He denied

day on which he is alleged to have shot 14 Zwane tribesmen. He told the court it was impossible for him to have walked from the place where the road ended to the spot from which he is alleged to have fired.

Under cross examination by the State advocate, Mr Gideon Scheltema, Mr Verster said he had undertaken to help the Sitholes because he had felt sorry for them.

Mr Scheltema asked why he had taken R600 from them — R200 a visit. Mr Verster answered that he had taken the money because he had incurred costs which had to be covered.

Sold out

Mr Scheltema then asked why Mr Verster, who was concerned about the welfare of the Sitholes, had sold them out when confronted by the police about an incident in which he was alleged to have undertaken to buy a firearm from Mr Wilmot Ngobe.

Mr Scheltema was referring to evidence given by Det Sgt Jan Calitz who told the court he had questioned Mr Verster after receiving a complaint from Mr Ngobo that Mr Verster had promised to procure a firearm for him, but had not done so.

Sergeant Calitz told the court Mr Verster had said that he was "milking" the Sitholes and that he would co-operate with the police in combating the use of weapons in the area.

When asked why he had not limited his answer to Sgt Calitz's questions on the incident about the firearm instead of drawing the whole Sithole tribe into it, Mr Verster said he had been under pressure and had been told there could have been involvement by the African National Congress.

Weapons

During his visits to the Sithole kraal he had seen an array of weapons and had maintained them for the Sitholes.

It was put to Mr Verster that he, as an official of an elite unit, had condoned the possession of firearms by impi leaders. Mr Scheltema said there was no control by the authorities over the use of these weapons so they

Sgt-Maj Roberts and Sgt-Maj Reeve that he had said participation in faction fighting involved long-range shooting. Verster said they had misunderstood him.

He said there had also been a misunderstanding between himself and Cmdt Jan Jacobs of the Military Police, who told the court Mr Verster had told him that he had fired at Zulus from long range. Mr Verster said he had in fact been talking about a military operation in Cas-singa where he had fired at the enemy from a hill-top.

Under cross-examination, Mr Verster said he had not returned to the tribal area after July 1979. When asked why, if he had been so concerned about the welfare of the Sitholes, he had not done so, Mr Verster said he had wanted to go back but could not remember the reason he had not.

Mr Verster disputed evidence given by Mr Carl Zietsman, a policeman who had accompanied Mr Verster to the Sithole kraal under the guise of being a prospective aide in faction fighting, that Verster had told him his shooting ability would be tested over long range.

Two days

He also did not agree with Mr Zietsman's evidence that he (Mr Verster) had said the Sitholes owed him money for services.

Mr Verster has been in the witness box for two days and is expected to give evidence for at least two more days.

He has pleaded not guilty to 14 counts of murder, charges of conspiracy and incitement to murder and faction fighting, two offences under the Terrorism Act and other offences relating to the control of firearms and ammunition.

The public gallery has seldom had more than a handful of people, mostly university law students or members of the legal profession. Mr Verster has been visited at the court during the trial by his brother and a number of friends.

He is being represented by Mr Jan Combrink, SC, assisted by Mr Eugene van Zuydam, instructed by Mr Wally Tophan.

1000 years later, it's GET OUT

1123 FAMILIES GET THEIR MARCHING ORDERS DESPITE GOVERNMENT PROMISES OF A PATH TO EVICTIONS

A 100-year-old close-knit community is facing mass eviction as a controversy on its future raged this week.

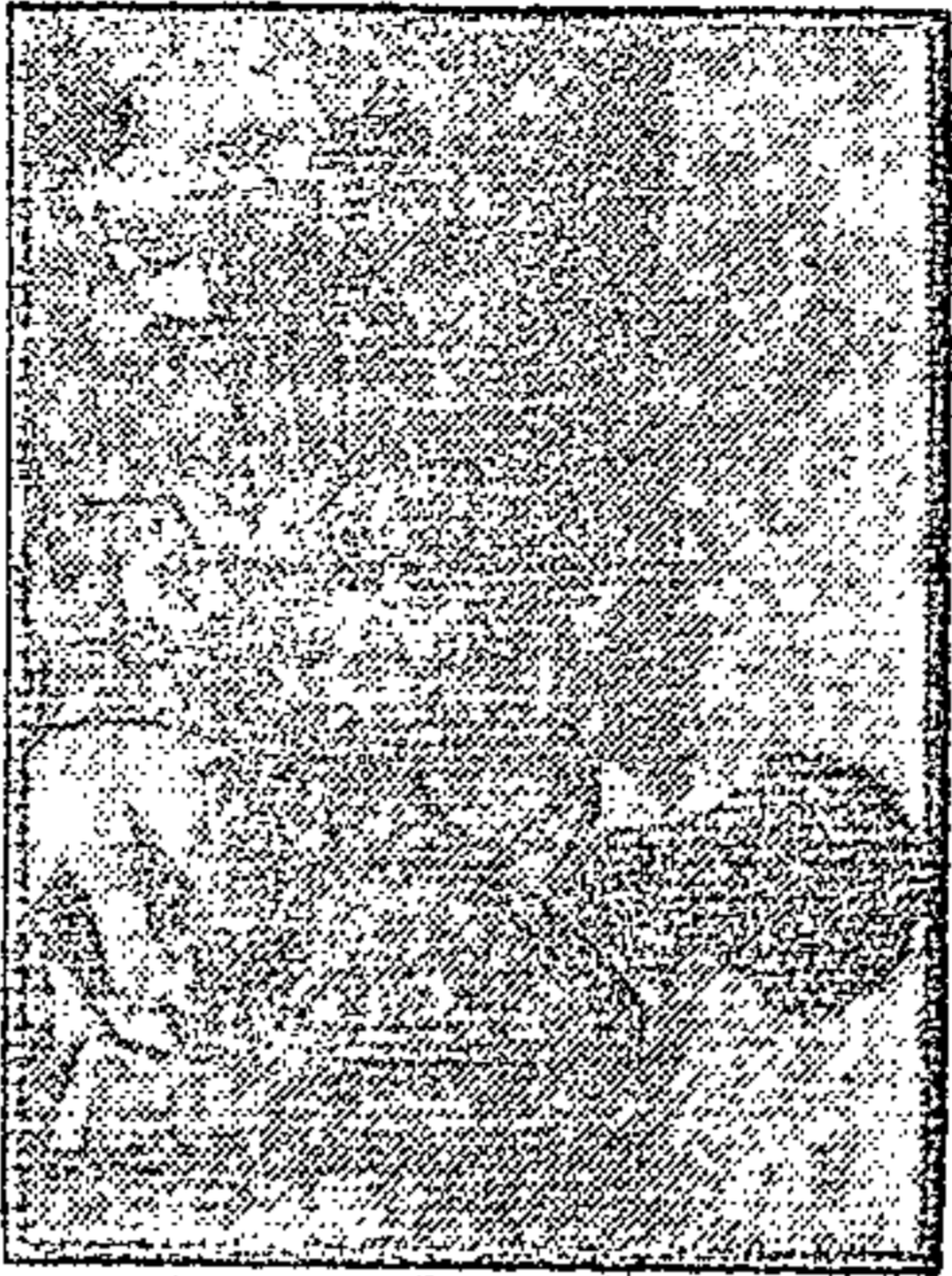
And as the fight to save the settled community continued, several families were this week evicted from their homes. Others had their houses demolished.

The removals from St Wendolin's, outside Durban, were made despite an assurance by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, earlier this month that he had ordered a halt to evictions until a petition signed by the residents of the area had been cleared up.

A total of 9 322 people — 1 123 families — who have lived in the area for 100 years are facing forced removal.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, told Parliament this week that Dr Koornhof had already told the community that the proposed resettlement would go ahead as the land on which the community was living was earmarked for other purposes.

Officials of the St Wendolin's welfare committee which was



Mr Richard Malosi — moving home

EVICIONS

formed to fight the evictions deny they were given any notification.

"On the contrary," said Mr J P Ngidi, secretary of the committee, "the Minister did not reply to two petitions we sent to him.

"We were led to believe from Press reports, which were not contradicted by Dr

Koornhof, that evictions would be halted pending consideration of our petitions. Instead more and more people are being thrown out.

Another contradiction that has arisen out of the already confused situation at St Wendolin's is the question of compensation.

Dr Morrison told Parliament that the developer of the land, and not his department, was responsible for compensation.

However, the director of the Port Natal Administration Board, Mr H A du Plessis, has said that old families in the surrounding Savanah Park area have already been moved out and those people have been compensated by the commissioner of Pinetown.

On Wednesday, we saw a family breaking down the walls of their partly-bulldozed home at St Wendolin's.

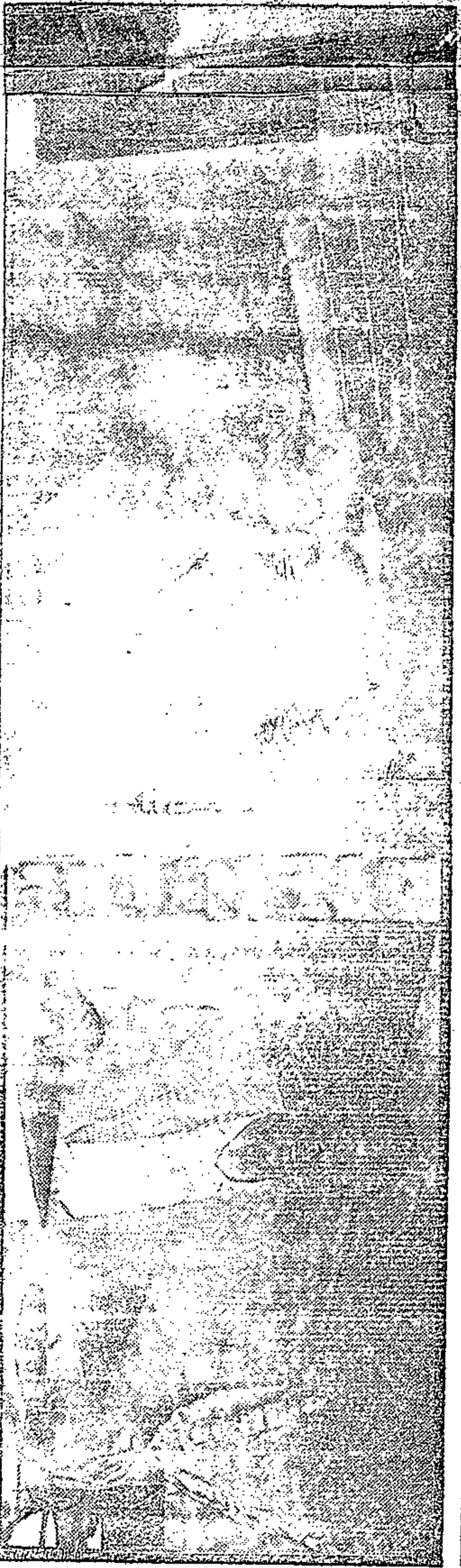
TOWN

They were watched by a Mr Vermaak, the superintendent of the adjoining Klaarwater township.

A woman said that her house was partly bulldozed last week and she had been told that the family would be compensated if they completed the demolition.

After Mr Vermaak watched the completion of the demolition, he drove off to his office with the owner of the house. He confirmed that the woman would be compensated.

Mr du Plessis is also reported to have said: "If the old



Government truck ready for the furniture

families in Savanah Park do not want to go, we will not move them."

An example of a family who did not want to move — they have lived in their home for 60 years — is the "Ajesis, Mother and father and their

15 children were told on Monday that they had to move out by Wednesday when transport would be provided for them.

A tearful Mrs Alexia Effelosi who, with her children and her sister's children, moved the family belongings up a street

Mr J P Ngidi — the people are being treated like cattle

Residents spell

1700 petitions signed by 1 200 heads of households at St Wendolin's were sent to Dr Koornhof.

In the first petition, residents pointed out that: "They have deep roots in the area. Many have lived

unionist leadership the continuous effort

to it out DR K

High French honour to Buthelezi

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, was presented with the medal of Commander of the National Order of Merit, one of the highest distinctions that France can bestow, at a ceremony last weekend.

At the presentation at Ulundi, the French ambassador to South Africa, Mr Bernard Dorin, said the medal presentation had "no political connotations whatsoever".

Presenting the award, Mr Dorin said: "First of all there

is something I must state very clearly: France, wishing to apply one of the essential rules of international law, and that is, no interference in the affairs of another state, sees the presentation of this award as having a strictly autonomous nature independent of any political connotation whatsoever."

France, he said, was not making the award to Chief Buthelezi as KwaZulu's Chief Minister "owing to his political opinions, but because he is a sincere friend of France".

France, he said, was also showing its gratitude to the Chief for the part he played in the centenary celebrations in 1979 of the death of the Prince Imperial, son of Emperor Napoleon III — an event which had led to better understanding

between France and the black population of South Africa.

"The award is also a token of respect and consideration for the whole black population of this large country," Mr Dorin said.

In reply, Chief Buthelezi said he was touched by the French Government's honouring him in this way.

It was gratifying, he said, that a great European country such as France realised there were millions of black people living in South Africa who were not only determined to survive the country's oppressive system, but who were fighting for the attainment of the ideals of the French Revolution — liberty, equality and fraternity.

He hoped it was only the beginning of greater things on the part of France in the area of strengthening of ties with those blacks who were fighting apartheid in South Africa.

By RAY JOSEPH

S. Times 23/8/87 107 75

out of my mother's house and expect all of us to live in four-roomed house in the township.

"When they moved us out, they did not say how much they would pay us. There were 17 mango trees in bloom, in addition to guavas, sugar cane, avocado pears, oranges and bananas on the land from which we have been evicted.

"Over the years, I sold the fruit to help buy clothes and food for the family. Now it's all gone," she sobbed.

Not squatters

Mr Ngidi said that he was born and brought up in the house in St Wendolin's which he shared with his six children.

"The authorities tell us we are being moved under the Squatters Act. But we are no squatters. We have built decent homes and don't like being described as squatters.

"Most people at St Wendolin's are paying R4,50 a year for a plot of ground to the Mariann Hill Mission Institute. The land on which I built my house is hired and I am paying R30 a year."

Father Damian Weber of Mariannhill Mission said that when the Government zoned the area for Indian ownership, the mission was given no say in the matter.

He said that except for 80 titles at St Wendolin's which were owned by blacks, the rest of the land belonged to the mission.

"We oppose the decision to move blacks out of the area. They are living on church land — our land for the moment," he said.

there all their lives.

○ Their relatives are buried there.

○ Their present houses are large, while the houses in the townships to which they are being moved — Kwa-Ndgetezi and Kwa-Dabata — have only three or four rooms, which would make it difficult to accommodate their large families.

○ Many of the people work in Pinetown and New Germany and a move to the townships would considerably increase their transport costs to work and schools.

○ Rents in the new townships are too high — ranging from R13 to R35 a month. At St Wendolin's many are homeworkers or pay only nominal rentals.

Warned

In the last petition residents state that removals would upset the community spirit and that their traditional care for the widows, orphans and pensioners in their community would be adversely affected.

The director of Diakonia, an inter-church organisation which has done a lot of research on St Wendolin's, Mr Paddy Kearney, told the Sunday Times that the St Wendolin's community was nearly a century old.

"Most of the people live on land which belongs to the Mariannhill Mission Institute. Under the Group Areas Act, it has been zoned for Indian occupation, and all the present residents have been warned that they will have to leave everything behind — orchards, vegetable gardens and houses will all be destroyed to clear the

way for the new owners.

"This move will have disastrous consequences for the community. It will dramatically impoverish the people and this predominantly Christian village will be broken up and exposed to all the ills of township life.

"The family system at St Wendolin's ensures supervision of children and care of the aged.

"Widows and orphans are the concern of the whole community. Strangers and the homeless are taken in and looked after," said Mr Kearney.

He said that perhaps the saddest aspect of all was the bitterness that was being sown.

"Residents of St Wendolin's resent the newcomers. They say that the newcomers will take over the fruits of many generations' work."

Mr Kearney said that the forced removals would also mean the end of the village school, the creche, the church, solidly built homes and the local cemetery.

After the second petition to the Government, seven church leaders in the greater Durban area expressed their full support for the petition signed by the St Wendolin's families.

"Like so many other people who face the trauma of relocation, the people of St Wendolin's resent very deeply the fact that they are to be moved to new areas.

"Our concern is about the whole policy of relocation which we believe is having a devastating effect upon family life and human relations throughout South Africa ..."

Old battles can build new bridges

By JON SWIFT

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi has a plan to use old battles to build new bridges.

The plan hinges on the restoration of 74 historic Zulu battlefields through the newly formed KwaZulu Monuments Foundation.

Chief Buthelezi, who will serve as president, launched the foundation this week.

"I believe the emphasis is more on restoring our cultural heritage," says Chief Buthelezi.

"I think it is important, not only for ourselves, but for all the people of this country to understand each other.

"There are things that involve both race groups.

"Blacks and whites were involved in, for instance, the Anglo-Zulu War — in things like the clash between the Afrikaners and the Zulus in 1838.

"And I believe that these things can be used as anchors in our quest for reconciliation between the people of this country.

"People have tended to become too emotionally involved in historic events.

"I don't think these events," says Chief Buthelezi, "need be used in a negative way."

Chief Buthelezi takes the stand that "there is nothing we can do about history" and believes that this cultural heritage, firmly rooted in the most picturesque parts of KwaZulu, will become an ongoing magnet for tourists to the homeland.

Plans have been drawn up for the restoration of the sites and work has already started on the rebuilding of Ondini, King Cetshwayo's royal residence near the site of the battle of Ulundi.

"There is a monument at Ulundi," says Chief Buthelezi, "but I don't think enough has been done to commemorate the brave people who fought that war."

Ondini, built in 1873 to resemble Dingaan's royal residence, was burnt by the British after the battle of Ulundi six years later.

But the burning grass and wood from the huts served to bake the floors almost to the consistency of modern brick.

Some 50 of these floors are to be used as the basis for the restoration which will also include an adjacent museum of Zulu culture.

11 VCs

Other sites earmarked for restoration are Isandhlwana and Rorke's Drift, where the Zulus defeated the British forces under Lord Chelmsford.

The battles were not always as cut and dried as the history books would have them.

Mr George Chadwick, a noted historian and the foundation's chairman and honorary secretary, points to the fact that there were 11 VCs awarded at Rorke's Drift.

"I wonder how many VCs the Zulus would have earned?" he asks.

"They left home on the evening of January 17, 1879, and travelled through the 18th and 19th when the bearers who carried their food and blankets left them.

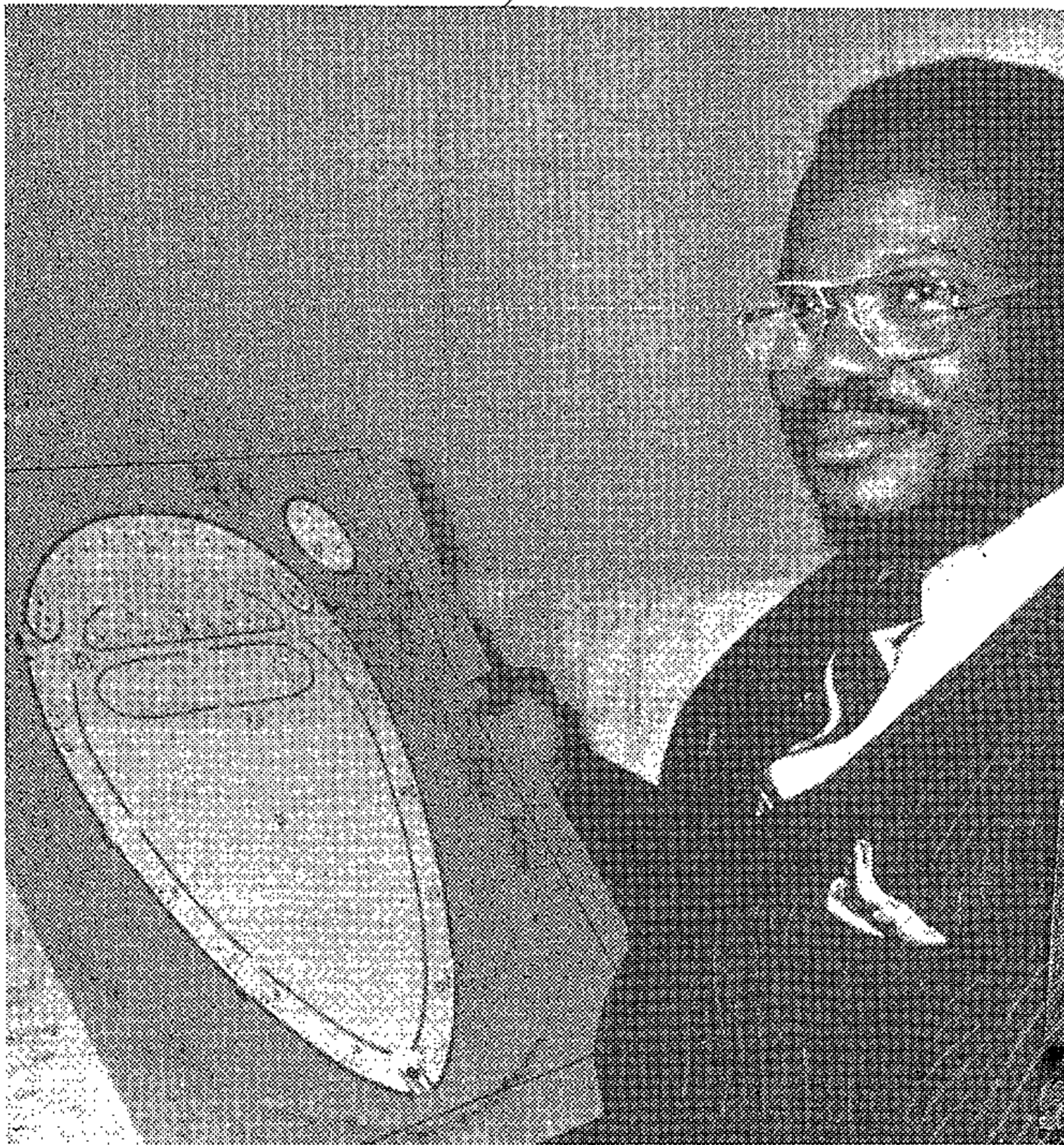
"They travelled again for the next two days and camped at Ngweheni on the 21st.

"The following day they ran the 25 to 30km to Rorke's Drift and, after the battle started at 4.30 in the afternoon, they fought through the night until 4am.

"They must have been damned hungry and fatigued."

S. Times
23/8/87
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(SAYS CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI)



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi . . . restoration plans in KwaZulu Picture: ANDRZEJ SAWA

Fever

Chief Buthelezi believes it is important to preserve the vestiges of these feats of endurance and bravery which are so much a part of the Zulu heritage.

"We work, as you know, on a shoestring budget in KwaZulu, and we have our priorities," he says.

"But I believe the cultural things are just as important.

"If you look at the kind of fever which swept through American society when the book 'Roots' was published, you will see how important it is for people to have roots.

"The trauma that our people, the blacks in America, suffered, is tremendous.

"And I think that while there is still a possibility of recording some of our history and preserving some of these sites which are part of our heritage, we should do that.

"In the long run it is important for a people to have that kind of cultural heritage preserved.

"This is not just Zulu history.

"It is black-white history.

"It is our history and I think it is high time these things were used to focus on reconciliation rather than in a divisive way."

Churches, Most Rev Denis Hurley, Archbishop of Durban and president of the Southern African Bishops' Conference, and Dr Don Veysie, chairman of the Natal Coastal District Methodist Church of Southern Africa.

Two buses brought white sympathisers who toured the mission before the service and were greeted with banners with the slogan 'Isifuna Ukusuka' — we do not want to move.

Whites and blacks knelt together and sang hymns and prayed to soften the hearts of the authorities to stop the removal of the residents of St Wendolin's.

Rev Dladla said the people of St Wendolin's never asked to be moved. He said the authorities, who were behind the removal of the residents, had claimed to be Christians.

'They do not know God and if they pray they are praying to another god. Why should they move people who have the image of God?' he asked.

The net operating income is arrived at after crediting or charging the following items:

Profit on realisation of fixed assets

Depreciation of fixed assets

Amortisation of lease premium and improvements to leasehold premises

Interest paid on loans

Technical and advisory fees paid

Leasing charges on office equipment

Audit fees

1977

1978

R000

R000

70

58

1 321

1 078

27

27

367

671

1 023

910

17

19

20

18

Thousands

Nov 24/88

attend

227

107

service at

St Wendolin's

African Affairs Reporter

THOUSANDS of people craved the rain and cold yesterday to attend an ecumenical service of solidarity with the people of St Wendolin's Mission near Mariannhill who are being moved by the Government. The service was conducted by bishops and church leaders of various denominations.

Among the church heads were Bishop Paul T Mngoma, the Bishop of Fariannhill, Rev B K Djudla, chairman of the fatal Region Assembly of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa and chairman of Durban

He said the Government had attempted to remove his church in Beatrice Street in Durban, but he had fought successfully against its removal.

Bishop Mngoma said the authority of the community or State had to be built upon the understanding consent of its members, not upon violence and coercion.

'We are faced with the plight of the people of St Wendolin's and there is no other way to help them except bending our knees and asking our Lord to come to their rescue', he said.



AMONG the church heads who attended the Ecumenical Service of Solidarity with the people of St Wendolin's, were (from left) Fr Themba Vundla, Archbishop Denis Hurley, Rev B K Djudla, Bishop P T Mngoma, Dr Don Veyse and Fr D Webber.

Inkatha

youths in merger with whites

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Smith's case

By Themba Khumalo

Inkatha Youth Brigade leaders and moderate Afrikaner students merged at the weekend to form the South African Youth Foundation at the University of Stellenbosch.

According to Mr Ntwe Mafole, national organiser of the Youth Brigade, the inaugural meeting of the foundation was addressed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, Mr Gibson Thula, urban representative of the kwaZulu Government, and Dr Oscar Dlomo, general secretary of Inkatha.

Mr Mafole said the meeting was also attended by the former PFP leader, Mr Colin Eglin and other prominent members of Parliament who are attending the Parliamentary session in Cape Town.

He said they formed the foundation as individuals and not as youth brigade leaders.

The main aim of the foundation is to improve relations and co-operation

between black and white youths because the future of the country was in the hands of the young, Mr Mafole said.

Mr Mafole said Dr Koornhof and Dr Dlomo emphasised the necessity of unity between blacks and whites, particularly among the youth of this country.

He said Mr Thula spoke about influx control problems experienced by blacks.

Mr Mafole pointed out that merging with white students was consistent with the policy of Inkatha which allowed them to collaborate with people of all races who were prepared to negotiate.

"The motive is not a membership drive of Inkatha but to prove that we as youths, black and white can work together in harmony," Mr Mafole said.

He said some white students who were members of the foundation have been appointed to conduct winter classes at the University of kwaZulu during school holidays.

Reeves attempted to 'cover himself'

WM 25/8/81 107 ~~276~~

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

MR NORMAN Reeves, a paratrooper and former National Party parliamentary candidate had attempted to cover his involvement in planned faction fighting as he did not want to be confronted with the knowledge that 'he wanted to shoot blacks', a fellow officer alleged in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr Johann Verster — faced with 14 charges of murder for allegedly killing members of the Zwane tribe while acting as a mercenary for the Sithole faction in Msinga on June 2, 1979 — said before Mr Justice Page that it was his opinion that Mr Reeves never went directly to the security police about faction fighting as he had testified when giving evidence earlier in the hearing.

Confronted

'My opinion is that Reeves tried to cover himself and didn't go to the security police straight away,' Mr Verster said.

'My belief is that he was involved with Ramsay and Jones (two other officers who gave evidence against Mr Verster) and that he was standing as a Nationalist and would have been confronted with the knowledge that he wanted to shoot blacks,' Mr Verster said.

When asked whether he was accusing the security police of being party to a conspiracy, Mr Verster said he did not think the security police were in-

involved — but reiterated that he thought Mr Reeves was 'covering himself'.

He had never regarded Mr Reeves as a paratrooper because he lied, Mr Verster told the Court.

He talked of operations he had never been on and he was not regarded highly by other paratroopers in the Third Parachute Battalion, Mr Verster said.

He had reason to mistrust Mr Reeves, he said.

He had not invited Mr Reeves to take part in faction fights, he claimed, but Mr Reeves had phoned him on June 1, 1979 and asked if there was 'action' going on near him, Mr Verster said.

Mr Verster admitted he had phoned Mr Reeves in 1981 after summons had been issued on him for the 14 murder charges.

Capacity

He had initially phoned to ask Mr Reeves — who organised some aspects of a military call-up in his capacity as sergeant-major — why he had not been included in the latest call-up instructions, Mr Verster said.

Mr Reeves had informed him that he had been suspended from the army, Mr Verster said, adding that he had received official notification of his suspension some time later.

Under cross-examination by Mr Gideon Scheltema for the State, Mr Verster admitted he had spoken about the case as Mr

Reeves's name appeared on the list of witnesses attached to the summons.

Mr Reeves had asked what he should tell people and he had made a proposition, Mr Verster said.

Condition

He had been on bail at the time and the only condition attached to his bail had been that he should not contact State witnesses, Mr Verster admitted.

He had not broken the bail conditions because he was 'trying to protect himself', Mr Verster said.

Cross-examined closely about his conversation with Mr Reeves on June 1 — where he was alleged to have invited Mr Reeves on a 'shoot-up' — Mr Verster said he could not remember whether he had passed on information about payment for forthcoming clashes.

He was unable to say how Mr Reeves knew of the money he had received for his gun-maintenance services for the Sitholes and continued to deny that he had told Mr Reeves of a 'good culling operation' only the day after 20 men had been killed in a clash in the rugged Sundays River valley area.

Physically

He had not invited Mr Reeves to a faction fight as Mr Reeves had claimed in his evidence as his (Verster's) leg was in plaster and he could not have physically taken part in a

faction fight, Mr Verster said.

Turning to his involvement in faction fights, Mr Verster admitted he would have taken part in shooting during faction fights to help the Sitholes, but denied he had supplied arms and ammunition to the tribe.

Mention had been made of a white man helping the Zwanes by a member of the Sithole clan, Mr Verster said, but the name of the man had not been revealed.

He thought the man was a soldier from Ladysmith, Mr Verster said.

Cross-examination of Mr Verster — who has been in the box since Thursday last week — will continue today when he is questioned further about the 26 counts facing him.

Besides the murder charges, Mr Verster is facing other counts of contravening the Defence and Terrorism Acts, conspiracy to commit murder, dealing in arms and ammunition,

fraud and faction fighting

Mr Jan Combrink, SC, assisted by Mr Eugene Zuydam and Mr Wally Topham appears for Mr Verster. Mr Gideon Scheltema and Mr Dawid Joubert appear for the State.



MR Norman Reeves

*Indians N/M,
give 28/8/81*
**boreholes
to Zulus** (107)
(22)

Mercury Reporter

THE Indian Jaycees of Verulam have come to the aid of the Zulu people of the Amoutana tribal area adjoining the town.

The newly-formed Jaycees have committed themselves to give three boreholes and fitted pumps to the Buy A Borehole campaign of the KwaZulu Water Development Fund.

The boreholes, which will cost R10 500, will provide water for the 17 000 residents of the Amoutana area.

At present the residents are dependent on water-tanker deliveries by the Department of Co-Operation and Development.

The Verulam Jaycees will launch their fund-raising campaign at a function to be held tonight.

Mr Richard Bates, organiser of the Buy a Borehole campaign, said yesterday that 16 boreholes had been sunk.

The major boost to the campaign to date has been the decision of the Durban City Council to contribute R100 000 to the fund.

Reeves said he'd tell 'what I know'

NM 26/8/81 107

Pietermaritzburg Bureau
PARLIAMENTARY candidate Mr Norman Reeves told a parachute lieutenant charged with murdering 14 tribesmen in the Masinga district during a faction fight that he was faced, shortly after the election, with the prospect of entering the dock either as a co-conspirator or State witness.

In a telephone conversation taped on May 8, this year, Mr Reeves told Mr Johann Verster — who is facing murder charges for allegedly killing 14 Zwane tribesmen while acting as a mercenary for another tribe on June 4, 1979 — that he would have to enter the dock and tell 'exactly what I know'.

The transcript of the taped conversation was introduced into the evidence by the State. It was not stated in Court how or by whom the tape was made.

In a 13-page transcript of the lengthy conversation made in contravention of Mr Verster's bail conditions, the two men discussed the role of Capt Austin Ramsay, an earlier witness at Mr Verster's trial.

Reeves: ... what has happened is that Ramsay has turned around and he has said to the chaps that visited him, that you and I are the ringleaders.

Verster: Ach, no, don't even worry about it, all you say is ...

Reeves: Ya, but hang on a second — these guys are going to indict me, you appreciate two things. I am

standing for Parliament at the moment.

Verster: Ya.
Reeves: My chances of going to Parliament in the next month or two are, irrespective of the situation, still very good.

Verster: Ya, I know.
Reeves: And what I am saying to you is that they wanted to indict me as a co-conspirator.

Verster: Ya.
Reeves: So now what do I do? Do I just sit down and say I know nothing about it? They actually pulled me into Court as a co-conspirator. With the evidence that Ramsay has got to say, they'll destroy not only Ramsay and you, but me as well and I'm not prepared to accept that.

After a lengthy discussion about Mr Verster's possible defence when the case came to trial, Mr Reeves told Mr Verster he was faced with the possibility of entering the dock

Reeves: What I'm saying is, jeeze men, they've got me over a barrel for a number of reasons, and there I stand. I've got two options — I either go as a co-conspirator, or I go as a

State witness. There is no ways I'm going as a co-conspirator.

Verster: Well, I don't care if you go as a State witness. I mean, but the only thing is, Norman ...
Reeves: I will tell exactly what I know, Rich, that is all that it's about.

Mr Verster then talked to Mr Reeves about his alleged involvement in shooting in Masinga and agreed with Mr Reeves that Mr Reeves was not the ringleader of a band of paratroopers who had offered their services for future faction fights, as Capt Ramsay claimed.

'I just want you to understand one thing, Rich,' Mr Reeves continued, 'I am reasonably well-respected sort of guy around town and I intend to remain so. But, point number two is this; there is no way I will ever lie, because these things can be torn to pieces too much. But my friend, the one you have to watch is Mr Ramsay because he is a lying, conniving bastard.

'I'm worried for you and I'm concerned for you, but I've also got to protect my interests, so I want you to

know that.'

Verster: Well, well, the thing is, you know, that I don't want to be accused of doing something I was not I don't mind saying any other things, but I was never involved in any shooting or any killings.

Reeves: Well that's all you've got to say.

Grudge

Mr Verster was then questioned closely about why Capt Ramsay — a fellow officer in the Third Parachute Battalion — should hold a grudge against him and possibly would want to testify against him.

A reluctant Mr Verster at first refused to comment saying the matter was a 'State secret', but then admitted he and another captain had been placed in charge of Capt Ramsay's company after he had been relieved of his command during an operation.

Capt Ramsay had refused to obey an order, had been suspended and had had to stand under a tree in front of the troops for three days while Mr Verster and another officer took command of his troops.

'I felt sorry for him and went over to say how sorry I was,' Mr Verster told the Court.
Capt Ramsay had then said Mr Verster had 'dropped him', the Court heard.

Capt Ramsay was subsequently dismissed from the parachute battalion.

The State had been taken by surprise by evidence that Mr Verster had a leg in plaster from the thigh to the ankle on the day he was alleged to have murdered the Zwane tribesmen, and time was needed to investigate the alibi, Mr Gideon Scheitema told Mr Justice Page.

After hearing argument from Mr Jan Combrink, SC, for Verster, the Judge ordered the case to stand down until tomorrow.

Mr Verster, who is facing charges of conspiracy to commit murder, fraud, dealing in ammunition and guns without a licence, faction fighting and contravening the Terrorism and Defence Acts, as well as the main charges, will continue to be cross-examined when the hearing resumes.

property.¹³⁵ It only became a reality when bubonic plague struck the town in 1901, overcoming any opposition by employers who wished their workers to be close at hand and justifying any expense incurred.¹³⁶ The fears of the majority of the middle-classes had been aroused.

In contrast, urban conditions of life on have shown, were ra the middle-classes superiority over of 1884-1886 had force forced the latter t made easier by thei tion. Thus, in 188 suffering of the wh Government seemed m group.¹³⁸

But, by the 1890s c number of 'poor wh temporarily out of as being 'deserving particular, campaig echoed by middle-cl 'poverty' as reveal which directly chal on race. The Argus findings, stating t the rich, who were there were towns an Several articles ir and that of 21st De ion on the matter.

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er be blamed for their con- Racial justifications, as we the position of power of justifications could rationalise the white unemployed of le-class Cape Town and had 'deserving poor', a task overcome racial categorisa-ferred specifically to the the action taken by the en for the benefit of this

expressed for the growing who were not just artisans still seen by the churches Dutch Reformed Church, in alf.¹³⁹ This concern was ho saw the extent of this on Commission reports and ications of position based mmented on the Commission's had only been two classes: or, who were coloured. Now poor white' children.¹⁴⁰ d to the 'poor white' issue¹⁴¹ summarise middle-class opin- 'poor whites' in towns

he coloured people, sinking into the ff-and-butter

Tugela Ferry area land not confiscated, says Dr Zulu

Mercury Reporter

THE chairman of the board of the Kwazulu Development Corporation, Dr Alpheus Zulu, says the corporation has been wrongfully accused of confiscating land in the Tugela Ferry area. In a statement yesterday

Dr Zulu referred to a report in The Natal Mercury of August 14 in which Mr Petrus Majosi, local chairman of Church Agricultural Projects in the Tugela Ferry area, said the corporation had confiscated more than 50 percent of the available land nine years ago as 'punishment' for faction

Dr Zulu pointed out that there were 650 ha under irrigation in the Tugela Ferry area. These had been divided into four distinct blocks and the blocks allocated to two sections of the Mtembu tribe. Both sections laid claim

to one particular block of 125 ha and, in order not to favour one particular section and to stop faction fighting, the Kwazulu Government leased this block to the old Bantu Investment Corporation which has since become the Corporation for Economic De-

The KDC had no part in the original leasing of this land, Dr Zulu said. This land is still being farmed by the Kwazulu Agricultural Company with the CED as the managing agent.

27/8/81 (107)

Row brewing between SA and KwaZulu

Parliamentary
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—An inter-governmental storm is brewing between South Africa and KwaZulu over the refusal by the Minister of Health, Dr Munnik, to accede to KwaZulu demands that certain white staff members at Edendale Hospital, Pietermaritzburg, be transferred back to the Republic.

Mystery surrounds the reasons for KwaZulu's insistence that the staff

members be transferred but it has been speculated among other white staff members that it was an attempt to create openings for black administrators.

Reacting in the Assembly yesterday to a query by Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP, Pietermaritzburg North) about whether he had agreed to the transfer of the staff members at Edendale, Dr Munnik said he was not prepared to take them away from the hospital and allow KwaZulu to investigate charges against them.

'I told the Minister of Co-operation and Development (Dr Koornhof) that I am quite prepared to have a full South African Police investigation.

'I am not going to move them from that hospital and allow a KwaZulu team to come and examine the doctors when I don't know what they want to investigate,' said Dr Munnik.

Mr McIntosh asked if Dr Munnik was aware that there had been a two week investigation at Edendale by the KwaZulu Department of Health and a request to transfer seconded members away from the hospital.

'This minister has already upset KwaZulu by transferring nurses without consultation.

Press reports in Natal said that five staff members had been forced to resign and that the hospital superintendent Dr T Adnams had announced his retirement.

Greater Inanda area 107
28/8/81
12. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether any arrangements have been made with the Durban Corporation for water reticulation to the Greater Inanda area; if so, (a) what arrangements, (b) how far has the scheme progressed and (c) which areas are covered by the scheme;
- (2) whether any progress has been made in the provision of (a) sewerage and (b) roads in such area; if so, what progress in each case?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) The Durban Corporation supplies water to Ntuzuma which is being managed by the Port Natal Administration Board as agent of the S.A. Development Trust. The Inanda

the company on loan account on a rand for rand

FRIDAY, 28 AUGUST 1981

scheme is a subdivision of the total planning for Ntuzuma.

- (a) Arrangements have been made with the Durban Corporation to supply water to Ntuzuma. Water for Inanda is being supplied from the same water network.

- (b) The system has already been completed and additional pumps have been installed to provide in the increased water demand.

An additional reservoir has been completed for the Inanda area and it is presently in operation. The said reservoir will ultimately supply water to Ntuzuma Extension 7.

The water network in respect of Units A, B and C has been completed and steps are being taken to regulate the water pressure to Unit C.

- (c) Units A, B and C of the Inanda area situated on a portion of the farm Piezangrivier.

- (2) (a) No provision has been made at this stage for sewerage. Each stand has however been provided with a pit lavatory.

- (b) All the roads are being graded and maintained as far as practically possible. It is also the intention to tar the bus routes. The first phase will commence during October 1981 in respect of 4.5 kilometres and the balance of the bus route will be tarred as soon as funds have been allocated.

Mr. R. A. F. SWART: This is good news.

The MINISTER: Of course it is good news.

Greater Inanda area
13. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether the master plan for the

Greater Inanda area, as referred to in his reply to Question No. 3 of 17 February 1981, has been completed if not, when is it expected to be finalized; if so,

- (2) whether such master plan provides for site-and-service schemes to be introduced; if so, (a) where and (b) how many plots (i) have been and (ii) will be made available;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) The master plan has not yet been completed. It is anticipated that the concept master plan will be submitted by the consultants to my Department during January, 1982.

- (2)(a) and (b)(i) and (ii) A master plan only indicates in broad terms the different land uses. The implementation of the various schemes will be considered after further detail planning.

- (3) The greater part of the master plan area falls within the area of jurisdiction of kwaZulu and the Government of kwaZulu is therefore directly involved in the preparation of the plan. A statement will therefore only be considered once the concept master plan has been approved by both Governments concerned.

Under S 83, a)

Reduction of Capital

Legal Considerations

Ordinary share value (if any) convertible and be dividend

one 11% R1 pre may be prepared

Preference shareholders will want to

(iv) What will shareholders look for -

St. Wendolin's
18. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether the recent removals of Black families from St. Wendolin's were authorized by his Department; if not, by whom were they authorized;
- (2) whether it is his intention to investigate such removals;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (1) It is not clear to which removals are referred to at St. Wendolin's. As indicated recently in Questions 17, 26 and 28 in connection with St. Wendolin's no official resettlement action has been undertaken yet and the Black community of St. Wendolin's will be notified well in advance of any official resettlement project.

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FRIDAY, 28

I would like to emphasize once again that there are presently more than 300 families on a waiting list to be resettled elsewhere and that the general rule, that assistance be rendered to families who request to be resettled on a voluntary basis, is applicable in the St. Wendolin's area as well.

- (2) Yes. It has already been done.
- (3) Yes as soon as I have studied the report.

Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, is he aware of Press reports over this last weekend of removals taking place at St. Wendolin's? It would appear that they are in fact at St. Wendolin's and not at Savannah Park, which adjoins St. Wendolin's.

An HON. MEMBER: Which newspaper?

Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH: The *Sunday Times*.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION: Mr. Speaker, I certainly cannot react on reports in newspapers. My officials keep me informed, and I have answered this question as I have been informed.

WM 28/8/81
**Buthelezi
says blacks
not secure
in homelands**

Mercury Reporter

EVEN in a 'so-called homeland' like KwaZulu the black man was still likely to be moved around as were his brothers in Nyanga and other 'so-called white areas'.

This statement was made yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, when he opened the Mbazwana clinic in the Ubombo district.

Chief Buthelezi said it was sad that not even guarantees on title deeds which the blacks had in places such as Sophiatown and Driefontein and other black-owned areas in Natal were worth the paper they were written on.

'This indicates to us that, as long as one race wields power over the rest of the population, chances of peaceful change are indeed very remote.'

'The extent to which white South Africa does not care for black feelings is indicated by Pretoria's preparedness even to entertain discussions on KwaZulu territory in the Ingwavuma district with a foreign State, behind our backs,' he said.

Verster 'we would have repulsed' Zwane attacks

WM 28/8/81 107

Pietermaritzburg Bureau
THE possibility that an attacking impi could be massacred by their opponents after being repulsed by fire from a party of paratroopers had not worried Mr Johann Verster, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

Under cross-examination for the fifth day before Mr Justice Page and two assessors, Mr Verster — accused of killing 14 members of the Zwane clan while acting as a mercenary for the Sitholes in the Msinga area on June 4, 1979 — said if the occasion had arisen he and other recruited paratroopers would have fired on the Zwane tribe as they swept up the Sundays River Valley to attack the Sitholes.

Mr Verster told the Judge he had not considered what would have happened if the Zwanes had been driven off by the paratroopers' gunfire and they had been pursued by the Sitholes who could regard it as a 'golden opportunity' to go on the attack.

Massacre

With trusted men with him the Zwanes would have thought the Sitholes too strong, but he had not worried about a possible massacre of the tribe if they were attacked while fleeing from the Sithole faction.

'I was certain we would repulse an attack — what worried me was that we could have lost,' Mr Verster said.

Mr Verster conceded that he had wanted to be effective in the area, and that he could only have arranged to be supported by fellow paratroop officers from the Transvaal if he had been certain about the exact time and place of impending faction fights.

However, he had never thought of 'provoking' an attack by the Zwanes and had not worked out the finer details of a battle plan, he said.

Mr Verster — who claimed earlier that one of his legs had been encased in plaster from the ankle to the thigh on the day he was alleged to have shot at the Zwane tribesmen, killing 14 — admitted he had walked 4.5 km while taking part in a local golf tournament on May 19.

Terrain

He had played golf with his leg in plaster and on June 1, had returned to normal work duties at the Drakensberg Administration's brewery in Dundee.

He denied however, that he would have been able to cover any distance in the rugged terrain of the Msinga area. He conceded that there was a path through the bush near a point where he would have to leave his car when visiting the area.

The plaster had been removed in a doctor's surgery on June 5, 1979, but the woman who had done the job was currently in America.

The doctor who had encased his leg in plaster, as well as the husband of the woman who removed it were 'golfing friends' he said.

Mr Verster also rejected claims that the plaster had been removed and replaced with bandages at the Dundee hospital on the day of the golf tournament.

'You will hear evidence of it. That's why you played golf... the plaster was off,' State advocate, Mr Gideon Schellema told Mr Verster.

Mr Verster admitted at the close of cross-examination that he wanted to shoot for the Sitholes before June 4, 1979 and that he considered involving other paratroop officers from the Third Parachute Battalion.

He denied inviting Mr Norman Reeves on a faction fight, and rejected

claims by the State that he had phoned Mr Reeves on June 6 and given him 'initial details' about the battle on June 4 when about 20 tribesmen were killed.

Clockcard

Mr Verster also turned down State claims that a clockcard and 'brewing sheet' from his firm were not true indications that he had been at work at the time of the faction fight.

The story of the plaster had been a 'fabrication', Mr Schellema said.

Answering questions put by the Judge, Mr Verster said he would never have considered inviting Mr Reeves on an operation because he 'never had trust in him'.

Other paratroopers, such as Sergeant Major Meryn Roberts and Lt Gareth Jones, he could trust as they had built up a spirit of camaraderie during the years they were involved in the parachute battalion. He had wanted men he

could rely on in a dangerous situation and Mr Reeves was not such a man, he said.

Recruiting

He had turned down Mr Reeves when actively recruiting men to help with proposed faction fighting because of the 'manner' which Mr Reeves had adopted when approaching him, Mr Verster said.

Mr Reeves had talked of going on operations in Mozambique and Rhodesia — claims he knew to be false, Mr Verster said.

He conceded, however, that some members of the battalion exaggerated their roles in combat missions.

Mr Verster, who is also facing charges of conspiracy to commit murder, contravening the Defence and Terrorism Act, fraud, faction fighting and dealing in weapons and ammunition illegally, will appear again today when the defence is expected to call its second witness.

Buthlezi criticises attitude of West to SA

NM 29/8/87
107

Mercury Reporter

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthlezi, has criticised what he terms the 'contradiction in official diplomatic attitudes' towards South Africa among certain Western countries.

Referring to the recent unsuccessful initiative on the part of the French and other embassies to express formal criticism of the arrest and removal of more than 1 000 squatters in the Western Cape, Chief Buthlezi said some governments abroad were, on the other hand, quite explicit in giving tacit or open encouragement to expatriate movements which had launched violent campaigns against South Africa.

In an aide-memoire prepared for a long discussion held yesterday between the KwaZulu leader and former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, the Chief Minister said: 'I do not wish to comment on the wisdom or otherwise of either option but we do ask why the one and not the other?'

Chief Buthlezi said he would like to see Western governments identifying more thoroughly with local initiatives for peaceful change and with more concrete forms of assistance to the people concerned.

He expressed his appreciation of the various ways in which the British Government was starting to identify with black people as far as grass-roots black development initiatives were concerned.

The split that harms our struggle



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi
there are many strategies
in the liberation struggle

THERE are today a lot of splits in black society which emanate from debates on strategy. This development has, in the past 10 years, retarded the black struggle for liberation.

There has developed in the past decade an unfortunate tendency within forces for liberation to elevate strategy to the level of principle.

We, in Inkatha, realised long ago that by the very nature and complexity of our

BICKERING over strategy — even though there was agreement on the eventual aim — is seriously retarding the black liberation struggle, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said earlier this week when he addressed the Youth Brigade of the Inkatha movement which he leads. The KwaZulu Chief Minister

tion to equip us for the liberation struggle and the post liberation era.

It is therefore quite clear to any thinking person that it is wicked for people who are themselves educated to influence our youth to abandon their education at this point in time.

It may be that in future, and at the right time, we may have to suspend everything we are doing — including education — to fight a war, if the people decide that this is the option we face

struggle, we are bound to follow quite a number of different strategies in this struggle.

The struggle for liberation is the task of all oppressed people of South Africa be they in prison, in exile or be they at large as we who are here. The fact is that those blacks who are at large are more in numbers than their brothers and sisters who are in exile or those who are jailed, detained or banned.

We, as the oppressed people, have failed to appreciate that most of us who have this same task of liberating ourselves are at large.

We must not underestimate the iniquitous laws which make it impossible for those of us who are at large to operate freely in black politics.

But we have tended to hide behind a political inertia in order to shirk our responsibility in the day-to-day tasks of the liberation struggle. We have lately played up the harsh actions of the Regime in dealing with our leadership, as a pretext for our political ineffectiveness.

Our forebears fought wars with weapons but when they found they could not match the white man's technology, our fathers and grandfathers used other strategies. They did not say that now that we are conquered we must bide our time until we are better armed. They never said now our armed struggle has failed, we must fold up, as if that is the only sacrosanct strategy in this struggle for liberation.

The time may well come when it may be necessary to take up arms again and we will again fit into the demands of the struggle at that particular time as we come face to face with them.

The Defiance Campaign was used by the banned African National Congress in the '50s. It served a purpose at that time

also spelled out why he believes armed struggle will not succeed in South Africa at present and attacked "exclusivist blacks" as well as "super-liberal" whites at the same time. Here are excerpts from his speech.

and although we were forced to abandon it, it does not mean we cannot use it again when the times demand it.

The fact that Inkatha believes in using a non-violent strategy now, which is largely dictated by the circumstances within which we are currently forced to operate, does not mean we will cling to this strategy, even when we think it has outlived its usefulness in our struggle for liberation.

The present log-jam in black politics has been caused by each political faction behaving as if its particular strategy is the only key to our freedom.

The struggle in this way is made to appear as if it is a special hobby of a particular political organisation, which no other organisations with other strategies have a right to be involved in. Organisations using other strategies are denigrated as sell-outs and other names.

Let us understand the emptiness of any posturing by anyone of us, who may be tempted to behave as if the struggle of our oppressed millions is his, or her own.

We meet at a crucial time when, after some posturing in the direction of reform by the Prime Minister in the past 36 months, it becomes clear that he is very much in the National Party's strait-jacket.

We should not allow frustration caused by white intransigence to cause us to tear each other to pieces in a fight over a choice of strategies in this struggle.

The blind cannot lead the blind. That is why it is essential for us to have educa-

I am praying hard that things may never reach that stage. But it would be irresponsible for me as your leader not to mention this possibility even if merely in passing, in the face of the present intransigence of the National Party, and their determination not to share power with us.

A long way to go

The struggle in the spheres of eliminating poverty, disease and ignorance is part and parcel of our non-violent strategy. These are tasks which no one will perform for us. We must do them ourselves.

There is a long way to go before our brothers in the armed struggle can be ready to face up to the Regime here through violent means.

This does not depend only on the number of cadres that join them.

It depends on much more than just that.

I think it depends above all on proper bases, which do not exist just at this time.

Grass-roots development of our people is just as important as getting educated for those of you who are in schools.

Black educated leaders have tended to regard the ordinary black workers and ordinary peasants with disdain. This is one of the reasons why our liberation struggle does not take off.

Finally, I must issue a warning to the English ultra-liberal establishment that we in Inkatha will not be used by any white grouping to fight their own feuds with the Afrikaners. We have our own feud with the Afrikaners dating back to the last century, but we are not going to be used in a 'Boere-Haat', campaign.

We can look after ourselves and we do not need any protection from any of our political adversaries from the Ultra-liberal English establishment. May God save us from our so-called friends!

Buthelezi says blacks should fight dispossession to the bitter end

NM 31/8/81

107

Mercury Reporter

Blacks in South Africa could not abandon the fight for their human rights and should fight against their dispossession to the very bitter end.

This statement was made at the weekend by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, when he spoke at a ceremony to unveil King Dinizulu's tombstone at Nobamba in the Mahlabatini district.

'If we were to flinch now, and if we were to be deceived by the present regime's sleight-of-hand politics such as their fraudulent independence and the so-called constellation of States, we would

be traitors to the cause for which patriots such as King Dinizulu paid such a high price,' he said.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister referred to the 'new over-romanticisation of political imprisonment today' and said that political imprisonment was not a new feature in the black struggle for liberation.

He pointed out that King Dinizulu suffered two banishments and he died in banishment.

'I can think of no higher price anyone can pay for the struggle in which we up to now are still engaged,' he said.

Thousands of people attended the ceremony which went ahead in spite of pouring rain.

NM Verster trial adjourned

19/81 Pietermaritzburg Bureau 107/34

THE trial of Mr Johann Verster — facing charges of killing 14 members of the Zwane tribe in a Msinga faction fight — has been adjourned until tomorrow.

The hearing failed to start at the appointed time under Mr Justice Page, yesterday after one of his assessors fell ill.

The hearing at which Mr Verster is also facing charges under the Terrorism Act, the Defence Act, counts of conspiracy to commit murder, fraud, dealing illegally in arms and ammunition and faction fighting, will continue with the defence calling its third witness.

Talks today to end Edendale Hospital dispute

VM 2/9/81

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr Dennis Madide, and the secretary of the department, Dr M V Gumede, will travel to Cape Town today to meet the Minister of Health, Dr L A P Munnik, in an attempt to break the deadlock over the Edendale Hospital dispute.

This was announced last night by the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who said he had been in touch with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development.

Dr Koornhof had suggested that the KwaZulu Cabinet should accept a compromise whereby a new investigation should be made into alleged irregularities at the hospital and that no administrative staff at the hospital should be removed while

this was in progress.

Chief Buthelezi said the Cabinet felt very strongly about the issue.

'They feel we have been humiliated not only by Dr Munnik but also by the utterances of Dr T Adnams, the medical superintendent, and other white officials,' he added.

A six-man KwaZulu body investigating allegations of maladministration at Edendale Hospital last month discovered 'extreme laxity in the control of the hospital' as well as 'open defiance of Ulundi directives by hospital officials and non-compliance with accounting procedure.'

Dr Madide said later six top administrative officials had been transferred as a result of the investigation.

However, Dr Munnik said in Parliament last week he was not going to move the officials from the hospital.

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assigning such costs to inventory. Where the passage of time is significant in the production process, interest cost is important and should be recorded.⁵ It may be added that this will not lead to overstatement of the value of inventories, due to the application of the lower of cost or net realisable value rule.

One respondent suggested that interest be capitalised on inventories only in the event of specific stockpiling.⁶ Another suggested the treatment of applying the policy to inventories only if the cycle of purchase - process - sale of inventory exceeds the annual reporting cycle, or where the stock turnover is exceptionally low. If the stock turnover is low, then it is likely production will not be unduly

KwaZulu Government: removal of persons
from Black spots ~~10/7/74~~

*3. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- Hans 5 Q C 255
- (1) Whether he or his Department has consulted the kwaZulu Government about the removal of persons from Black spots; if so, (a) what was the outcome of the consultations and (b) (i) which areas and (ii) how many persons are affected by the removals;
- (2) whether the kwaZulu Government has agreed to such removals? ^{2/9/81}

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OPLAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) As a result of the most recent discussions between my Department and the Government of kwaZulu, it was agreed in principle that a "Steering Committee", could be formed (where necessary) in respect of each Black spot to advise the two Governments on particular problems and implications concerning the resettlement of each of the particular Black spots.
- (b) (i) The areas earmarked to be resettled in terms of the resolutions adopted by Parliament during 1973 and 1975.
- (ii) The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Surveys to determine the exact number of people will only be conducted shortly before the resettlement projects take place.
- (2) It is still the attitude of the Govern-

ment of kwaZulu not to get involved in any of the resettlement projects but it has, however, been agreed in principle that "Steering Committees", could be formed to identify problems and that the Government of kwaZulu will still be consulted well in advance, on each of the proposed resettlement projects.

107 27/9/81

Ntambanana police station: trust farmland

*16. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether there is a vacant area of trust farmland adjacent to the Ntambanana police station; if so,
- (2) whether such area has been earmarked for settlement purposes; if so,
- (3) whether it is the intention to settle people there in the near future; if so, (a) when and (b) from which areas are people to be moved there;
- (4) whether any services are to be provided in such area; if so, what services?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes.
- (3)(a) and (b) Although the land concerned has been earmarked for the purpose of resettlement, it is not at this stage possible to indicate when the land will be utilized and which people will ultimately be resettled on the land.
- (4) Yes. The usual infrastructure provided by my Department on compensatory land namely houses, sanitation, water reticulation, clinics, schools etc.

Office-bearer of Inkatha detained by
Security Police

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*17. Mr. S. A. PITMAN asked the Minister of Police:

- 1981 5 G.C. 265*
- (1) Whether any office-bearer of Inkatha was detained by the Security Police during August 1981; if so, (a) on what date, (b) where is he being held and (c) in terms of which law was he detained; *21/81*
 - (2) whether such person is to be charged in a court of law?

†The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 10 August 1981.

(b) He was released on 17 August 1981.

(c) Initially in terms of Section 50 of Act 51/1977 and from 1981.08.11 until his release in terms of section 22(1) of Act 62/1966.

(2) No.

Verster had 'trouble with leg' Court told

NY 4/9/81 (276) (107)

Pietermaritzburg Bureau
ON THE day that a paratroop lieutenant was alleged to have shot and killed 14 tribesmen in the hills of Msinga, he had visited a bereaved friend who noticed he was having problems with his left leg, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Giving evidence before Mr Justice Page, Mr Trevor Douthwaite said he was aware of the fact that Mr Johan Verster — a paratroop lieutenant with the Third Parachute Battalion — had injured himself in a rugby game and had been placed in plaster, but could not swear that on the

night of June 4, 1979 — the day of the alleged massacre — Mr Verster's leg had still been in plaster.

He remembered Mr Verster sitting with his leg stretched out before him in the lounge, but could not say whether he was still in plaster, Mr Douthwaite said.

He recalled the event as his wife had been killed in a car accident the week before, and the night Mr Verster visited had coincided with the day his daughter, who was injured in the accident, had come home from hospital.

He had not realised the significance of the date and the fact that Mr Verster had been injured until he was approached to give evidence for the defence, Mr Douthwaite said.

Mr Verster, who has pleaded not guilty to the 14 counts of murder while allegedly acting as a mercenary for the Sithole tribe, as well as counts of fraud, conspiracy to commit murder, contravening the Defence and Terrorism Acts, faction fighting and illegally dealing in arms and ammunition, will appear again this morning.

Edendale men transferred, says Buthelezi

NM 4/9/81 (98/107)

Mercury Reporter

SEVEN hospital administrators who left their posts at Edendale Hospital yesterday had been transferred in terms of an agreement reached in Cape Town on Wednesday between officials of the South African and KwaZulu governments.

This was the interpretation of the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

He said it had been agreed by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr L A P A Munnik, Minister of Health, and Dr Dennis Madide, KwaZulu Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, that a full investigation would be continued at Edendale.

In addition, it had been decided that the future of the seconded employees would be dealt with administratively to the mutual satisfaction of both governments.

Chief Buthelezi said he felt a 'great sense of relief' at the outcome of the discussions. He felt that the whole 'rumpus' had been unnecessary.

He said Dr T N Adnams, medical superintendent of Edendale Hospital, who left his post yesterday, was due for retirement in any case.

The Chief Minister denied that the KwaZulu Government had been bent on 'africanising' the hospital.

The KwaZulu Government was not anti-white, he declared.

It was highly likely, he continued, that white incumbents would take up the positions presently held by the hospital administrators who were to be transferred.

Referring to reports that whites would walk out of KwaZulu hospitals if KwaZulu insisted on the removal of the white officials, Chief Buthelezi dismissed these as 'rumours'.

However, if it came to the push, KwaZulu would be prepared to face that hardship rather than have the dignity of its people impugned, he said.

The Edendale row started last month when a six-man commission of inquiry appointed by KwaZulu published a lengthy report following allegations of maladministration at the hospital.

'Open defiance'

Dr Madide, Minister of Health for KwaZulu, announced at the time that the commission had discovered extreme laxity in the control of the hospital.

He said there had been 'open defiance' of Ulundi directives by hospital officials and non-compliance with accounting procedures as laid down by the Treasury Department of KwaZulu.

Dr Madide said an atmosphere of inefficiency had been created in order to build up a case for the hospital to be taken over by the Natal Provincial Administration.

When the Ulundi team visited the hospital, they were refused admission to the dispensary by the chief pharmacist, Mr Peter Hearn.

Other officials involved in the row are: Mr C J V Hauptfleisch, the deputy superintendent (administration), Mr R Clarke, control administrative officer, Mr J H van der Merwe, administrative officer in charge of stores, Mr C J Strydom, administrative officer in charge of admitting and Mr Ram Govender, a cookery instructor.

The controversy took a further turn on Wednesday when Dr Adnams refused to hand over hospital keys to a KwaZulu investigating team at the hospital and instructed his white officials to carry on as usual.

The meeting in Cape Town on Wednesday was designed to break the deadlock over the Edendale Hospital dispute.

been taken to inform those who are to be so moved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes, because the people resident in Reserve 4 are ultimately to be resettled elsewhere.
- (2) Yes. The Government of kwaZulu indicated that it is still its attitude not to get involved in any of the resettlement projects.
- (3) Yes.
 - (a) Approximately 3 000 families.
 - (b) (i) The resettlement area has not yet been identified finally.
 - (ii) The date of the proposed resettlement project must still be determined in consultation with the Government of kwaZulu.

KwaZulu: Reserve 4

10/11/81
 *3. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether the area known as Reserve 4 has been excised from kwaZulu; if so, for what reason;
- (2) whether the Government of kwaZulu was consulted prior to such excision; if not, why not; if so, what was their attitude in this regard;
- (3) whether the people living in Reserve 4 are to be removed; if so, (a) how many people are to be resettled, (b)(i) where and (ii) when will they be moved and (c) what steps have

†Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, are those people going to be moved voluntarily or not? [Interjections.]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, that can be established after the steering committee, on which they will also be represented, has been formed. Then it will be possible to determine how the people themselves feel about the removal.

†Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, does that mean that those people are going to be moved whether they want to or not? [Interjections.]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I think I have furnished the hon. member with a very clear reply. Therefore he will have to wait until the steering committee has completed its negotiations.

FM 4/9/81

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SQUATTERS

KwaZulu "overspill"

Durban has a developing squatter problem that could make Nyanga pale into insignificance. A research programme conducted by the University of Natal has shown there are 500 000 blacks living along the fringes of a narrow corridor of land linking Durban with the hinterland.

Most of these "squatters" are concentrated in KwaZulu, in shanty towns adjoining the existing township dormitory areas. The highest densities are recorded in areas like Malakazi, Kwamakuta, Inanda, Clermont, Emolweni, Embo, Nyuswa and Fredville.

Architectural graduate student Errol Haaroff, currently writing his thesis on "informal settlements in the Durban metropolitan area" refers to these squatter camps on the fringes of white Natal as "informal settlements." Unlike the squatters of Nyanga, he says, the squatters have a legal right to be there because they have the *de facto* permission of the land owner to occupy the land. But what worries Haaroff and his fellow researchers is that the problem seems to be growing.

One of the most densely populated regions, Inanda, has grown 25% per year compounded since the first head counts were conducted in 1966. Considering that

natural population growth is only 3% per year, that's a hefty increase. Apart from natural population increases and urban drift, Haaroff says the housing shortage in the existing townships is causing an "overspill" reaction to the contiguous informal settlements. Worse still, he sees the situation deteriorating.

KwaZulu's plans to press ahead with agricultural reform can only accelerate the phenomenon. The rural areas of KwaZulu are currently over-populated. If the KwaZulu government goes ahead with agrarian reform, which means the establishment of more economic farming units, the use of the land will change from subsistence farming to productive agriculture. The end result will be that the people will have to move off the land."

Slow process

The big problem is where do they go? Ideally, they should be located around new urban industrial areas created in the homelands. But, according to Haaroff, the establishment of job opportunities in the rural areas is a painfully slow process. Inevitably, he says, most will move to the fringes of KwaZulu to seek jobs in the existing urban centres -- Durban, Cato Ridge and Pietermaritzburg.

So what is the solution? Haaroff says it will require a shift in policy -- away from formal township construction to the reali-

sation that the provision of adequate housing is just part of the problem. "Housing and shelter must be seen as part of the problem, not the focus. For example, it might be better for the authorities to spend what capital is available on the provision of infrastructure, schools or creating jobs. Housing has got to become the vehicle for the development of under-developed areas."

Another possible answer lies in the authorities recognising that squatter settlements exist and must be incorporated in future planning, possibly by initiating upgrading programmes.

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6/9/81

Catch 22 at St. Wendolin's



JOHAN VERMAAK and JABULANI SHANGE
You can't stay . . . but you don't have to go

You can stay
Mr Shange
BUT
you must go!

S. Tribune 6/9/81

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THE people of St Wendolin's near Pinetown are caught in a Catch 22 trap. They can stay in their homes . . . but they must go.

Or alternatively they can't stay . . . but they don't have to go.

At least it would seem that way, according to Port Natal Administration Board official Johan Vermaak.

Jabulani Shange, a 24-year-old teacher born in St Wendolin's, is one of the community there being evicted and resettled in townships in KwaZulu. His house was demolished earlier this year and he was moved to Kwadabeka on the other side of Pinetown.

The Sunday Tribune visited the area following reports that removals were continuing in St Wendolin's, despite assurances from Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof that the removals would be halted.

Mr Shange accompanied reporters to the site of a recently demolished house. Amidst the ruins, we were met by Johan Vermaak, superintendent of the PNAB's western district.

He told the Tribune he was responsible for

By MAUREEM GRIFFIN

agree that people are being forced against their will to move?"

Vermaak: "But we have never forced a family to go. If they ask me for an extension of a month, I will give it to them."

Tribune: "But they have to go?"

Vermaak: "They must go."

Later, a householder, who has been instructed to move to Kwandengezi, showed the Tribune a letter from the PNAB informing him of the date he would be moved.

Ultimatum

The letter states: "Should you, however, elect not to take up residence in Kwandengezi, you are hereby notified to vacate the house you are at present occupying and

Kwazibeka and iswazi dengezi to people removed from St Wendolin's and the adjoining areas of Mawelewele and Savannah Park.

Willing?

People were moving willingly, he said, and he had their complete co-operation.

He was introduced to Mr Shange, who made it clear to him that he had not wanted to leave the place of his birth, and had moved because he had no choice after the PNAB instructed him to go.

Vermaak: "My office is always open. Did you ever try to contact me to say you didn't want to move? I do all the allocation of houses. If you have any complaints, you can come to me."

Tribune: "What would you have done if he had complained to you?"

Vermaak: "I can only refer him to the Commissioner or the Department. I have never had anybody asking to stay?"

Tribune: "But what rights do people have who want to stay?"

Vermaak: "I have been given a task and I am doing it until I get instructions to stop."

Tribune: "Can you recommend to the Commissioner or the Department that those who complain about moving be allowed to stay?"

Vermaak: "We have never had a case like that. Normally the blacks have got an excuse. They say they can't go now because they aren't ready, and then we just extend their removal to some other time when they are ready."

Tribune: "So you will ensure that they go?"

Vermaak: "That's right."

Tribune: "So what is the use of going to see you?"

Vermaak: "I don't know. We are doing the work for the Department and the Commissioner."

Tribune: "Do you

black households and vacate and demolish the house you are at present occupying.

"Should you fail to accept the alternative accommodation offered and should you fail to vacate your present house and demolish same before this date, your house will be demolished and you may be prosecuted."

The householder, Edward Luthuli, has lived in the house he is being instructed to demolish since he built it himself in 1952.

Apart from not wanting to move, he complains bitterly that the compensation being offered is too low.

"They have offered me R1 600, but this house is worth anything between R3 000 and R4 000. It is built of stone and cement, and has seven rooms besides the kitchen."

10 demolished

Mr Vermaak told the Tribune about 10 houses had been demolished recently.

The land on which they stood, previously owned by the Mariannahill Catholic Monastery, had been sold to the Department of Community Development.

"All of it, except about 80 stands owned by residents of St Wendolin's, now belongs to the Department."

"Nothing belongs to Mariannahill except the little piece of land next to the Monastery. The church in St Wendolin's probably still belongs to the Monastery."

Father Damian Weber, Provincial Superior of Mariannahill, responded by saying: "He is absolutely wrong. The land we had to sell is between Chatsworth and the valley on that side where the actual St Wendolin's starts."

"The whole hill of St Wendolin's, except for 80 private plots owned by residents, still belongs to us. We have no interest in selling it, nor are we prepared to do so," he said.

Drought fund to help *S. Tribune* *6/9/81* hungry *(107)* pupils

Tribune Reporter

EDUCATION, already scarce in parched KwaZulu, is being hampered further by a lack of food.

Help may not be far off though, according to Inka Mars, co-ordinator of the Sunday Tribune-Red Cross Drought Relief Fund.

According to Mrs Mars, headmasters in KwaZulu had complained to her that schoolchildren were arriving at school hungry.

"Headmasters are complaining that these children cannot concentrate after 11am," she said.

This is obviously having a disastrous effect on their schooling. Education is a rare thing in KwaZulu and hunger is making it even worse.

"It is for this reason that the Sunday Tribune-Red Cross Drought Relief Fund is now changing its emphasis to schools feeding.

"This does not mean that we are going to neglect drought relief. It means we are going to involve ourselves more in the education process.

"The Schools Feeding Scheme has already received two hefty donations from local organisations. We got R100 000 from the Natal Disaster Fund and a further R5 000 from the Institute of Race Relations," Mrs Mars said.

The Drought Relief Fund received more than R2 000 from generous donors this week.

"But we are still a long way off our target. When I say target I do not mean one in terms of money but in terms of being able to feed every child with at least one decent meal a day," she said.

According to Mrs Mars

was to have it administered almost entirely by local people.

"They have shown a tremendous interest and in some areas, particularly near Eshowe, there are local people who are handling the scheme and rationing the food.

"We have a good start towards helping relieve suffering in the area but of course our efforts will be in vain if we cannot get the necessary back-up support from the private sector."

Anonymous	R50
Howick Resident	R40
L. E. Essack	R40
Miss H. Scott	R10
Anonymous	R10
Anonymous	R10
Robert J. Lewis	R10
Anonymous	R4
R. M. McKenzie	R40
Anonymous	R40
J. P. Harris	R10
The Nu Shop (Alice Street)	R10
Pentecostal Protestant Church, Chatsworth	R50
B. J. du Plessis	R50
M. Rahe, Roodepoort	R200
W stville Bridge Club	R100
St Martin-in-the-Fields Parish	R800
Miss E. N. Gilchrist	R20
St Barnabas Anglican Church, Bluff Road	R100.02
R. Odams	R30
H. D. Spring	R100
Anonymous	R50
K. S. M., Galloway	R20
Total	R2 044.02

WOMEN

SCREAMED

— THEN

THE ^{S. T. U. K. 1100} _{6/7/81}

FIGHT ¹⁰⁷ ₁₇₈

WAS ON!

TRIBUNE REPORTER

THE faction fight in which 23 people died and Parabat lieutenant Johann Verster is alleged to have fired at Zwane tribesmen from a hilltop was described in the Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, this week by a member of the Sithole clan.

Bernard Mveli gave evidence as a defence witness in the trial of the 29-year-old paratrooper who is charged with 14 murder counts arising from his participation in a faction fight on June 4, 1979. He is alleged to have fired at the Zwanes from a hilltop at long range. He has pleaded not guilty.

Mr Mveli said that on the morning of June 4, 1979, just as the sun was rising, he heard women screaming that the Zwanes were stealing their rattle.

He ran out and saw a group of young men running past — he said he knew they were Sitholes because they were wearing green shoulder sashes.

A group of Zwanes wearing red sashes were driving off the Sitholes' cattle. He said the two groups met briefly and many shots were fired.

Mr Mveli said he went to the spot and found fellow Sithole, Mdidhile, lying in the grass with a stomach wound and nearby lay a wounded Zwane. Mdidhile died later that day.

The shooting carried on in the afternoon but Mr Mveli said he had not seen what had happened and had not discussed what took place later that day with other Sitholes.

Mr Mveli said faction fighting had been going on all his life but he had never heard of a white man taking part. He said Lt Verster had not been there on the day of the faction fight.

Under cross-examination Mr Mveli described how a faction fight started. He said the Zwanes would appear on the hills opposite the Sithole area and then they knew a fight was imminent and began preparing their impi.

Asked by the State advocate, Gideon Scheltema whether the sides sometimes provoked or challenged each other to a fight, Mr Mveli said it did happen but not at the June 4 battle.

He denied any knowledge of the Sitholes hiring a white man to repair their weapons or to assist them in their conflict with the Zwanes.

The defence case continues tomorrow and is expected to end this week.

Mr Jan Combrink SC and Mr Eugene van Zuydam instructed by Mr Wally Topham are appearing for Lt Verster.

Apex move to KwaZulu in massive operation

S Tribune 6/9/81

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By MIKE PEIRSON
Finance Editor

GONE to KwaZulu. That's the sign up at the almost deserted site which used to accommodate one of South Africa's largest foundry and general engineering operations.

In what has been the most gigantic industrial re-siting exercise ever undertaken in this country, Apex Industries, which used to operate totally out of Vereeniging now has a new 28 hectare address — Isithebe, 100 km from Durban.

Apex has hit the jackpot with its adventurous gamble less than two years ago to transfer its entire R40-million a year operations, physically down to the last nut and bolt, more than 600 km to

Isithebe in KwaZulu — at a cost of R14 million.

Even before the entire plant is back in full swing at its new location, the company has prospects of more work than it can cope with for a long time to come — and that's with 25 percent more capacity available.

Marketing director Johan de Villiers returned from an overseas trip last week, for instance, with potential orders for castings way beyond the plant's total monthly capability of 6 000 tons.

From that trip, however, he is hoping to be able to offer about 600 tons of valve castings to Crane Valves in the United States, a month. They had asked for 2 000 tons a month.

Other export contracts being undertaken include one worth R90 million over a 10-year period from 1979, to supply fifth-

wheels for the transport industry in the United States.

The group has budgeted for a turnover next year of about R55 million. But this could increase considerably.

Furnaces

The transfer operation has involved foundry units with two 34-ton capacity coreless induction furnaces — the largest in the southern hemisphere — and four satellites which in a number of agricultural implements, small castings for the mines, parts for earth moving equipment and general engineering.

It's what assistant to the chief executive Fanie Huissteen, calls "one-stop service."

In all, 11 furnaces are involved and their molten metal output should be

back in full production by March next year when the uprooting project has been completed.

The move has meant the loss of approximately 35 percent in total production, but once all the units are functioning again the company expects to make up the backlog within about eight months.

The logistical complexities of physically moving entire production units so far have been enormous... but at the same time overcome successfully, much to the chagrin of many sceptics when the plan was first mooted.

It had been the intention at the outset in 1979 to ship the equipment by rail. But because of the time factor involved and various other uncertainties, the planners turned to the road. A massive haulage plan was devised on a 33-hour

cycle system. Equipment was loaded in Vereeniging, driven the 680 km. to Isithebe, offloaded, and the truck driven back to the Transvaal, all in the space of that period.

On completion a total of 500/20-ton loads will have been moved.

The transfer has also meant the training of a completely new labour force for the same plant and the company has been very satisfied with the progress made.

Problem

Supply of gas was a problem but thanks to the co-operation of the Corporation for Economic Development, a producer gas plant was built adjoining the Apex site at a cost of R12-million.

Says Apex chairman, Johan de Kok: "Over the past 10 years our organiza-

tion, which had its origins as a family foundry, experienced a phenomenal growth from an annual turnover of nearly R600 000 in 1971 to our current turnover of R40-million.

"While we see the year ahead as a period of consolidation we are looking towards a 10 percent annual growth in turnover, a large slice of which will be generated through our increasing export market."

Huissteen adds that to keep the mining customers happy in the Transvaal a small operation is remaining at Vereeniging.

● In order to create a better understanding of the existing and planned economic development of the Natal KwaZulu region, the Durban Chamber of Commerce has organised a symposium for October 1. It will be held at the Durban Holiday Inn.



finishing touches
in wheel castings
transport industry

Urban Areas clamp on job seekers begins to bite

Tribune Reporter

UMLAZI and KwaMashu township people who live close to Durban are no longer free to look for work in the city, according to the Black Sash's Natal Coastal Region advice office.

The advice office's supervisor, Mrs Jillian Nicholson, says in their annual report that blacks now have to wait at township labour bureaus to be requisitioned.

Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act which gives certain categories of blacks the right to seek work in the town no longer applies to people who live in the two townships because they are now KwaZulu citizens.

"Section 10 no longer applies to those living in KwaZulu and they must renew their contracts each year. They might as well be living in Babanango for they have lost all their urban rights," says Mrs Nicholson.

Advice office figures over the past five months show a dramatic drop in the number of labour matters dealt with as well as influx problems.

"The most obvious reason for this is the absolutely devastating tightening up of influx control in the Durban area. We have seen in the past five months the effects of the technical implementation of the Government's bantustan policy," she says.

Also, as from July 1, anyone who qualifies under Section 10 but has no legal accommodation, also does not qualify for a work seekers permit.

"Domestic workers, for instance, who are accommodated in their employers rooms will not qualify for a work seekers permit if they lose their jobs even if they have Section 10, because they will have no accommodation," says the report.

Mr Hennie Venter, director of employment services at the Port Natal Administration Board, confirmed that Umlazi and KwaMashu residents had to report to the labour bureaus in the two townships "to see if there is anything for them in Durban."

They would be issued with a work seekers permit only if jobs offered to them at the labour bureaus were unsuitable.

He said 90 percent of the vacancies in Durban were reported to the bureaus.

He also confirmed that domestic workers who had the Section 10 qualification were only allowed to look for work if they had accommodation. Should a domestic worker want to look for another job he or she should ensure that they had accommodation before leaving their present place of employment. The board could arrange temporary accommodation.

Verster's defence NM 8/9/81 case due to close today

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE defence case for Mr Johann Verster, the paratroop lieutenant alleged to have killed 14 tribesmen while acting as a mercenary for another tribe, is due to close in the Supreme Court here today.

Yesterday's hearing was devoted to more evidence about the plaster cast which the defence claims was on Mr Verster's left leg on the day he was alleged to have killed 14 members of the Zwane tribe while acting as a mercenary for the Sithole clan.

Two black workers yesterday described how they had seen Mr Verster arriving at work with his leg in a cast towards the end of May 1979 — a few days before the alleged killings on June 4.

Supervised

A former nightwatchman, Mr S Mmbatho, said Mr Verster had arrived on night duty in a plaster cast after a long absence from work. He was unable, however, to give the date on which he saw the cast.

Mr Solomon Mdluli, also employed at the Drakensberg Administration Board's Dundee brewery, said Mr Verster had sat in an office and supervised brewing operations while his leg was in plaster.

Mr Jan Combrink, SC, for Mr Verster, said there remained only two witnesses for the defence. Their case would probably close today, he said.

Mr Verster has pleaded not guilty to all the murder counts, illegally dealing in arms and ammunition, contravening the Defence and Terrorism Acts, faction fighting, fraud and conspiracy to commit murder.

Mr Verster is represented by Mr Combrink, Mr Eugene van Zuydam and Mr Wally Topham. The State is represented by Mr Gideon Scheltema and Mr David Joubert.

Verster's leg was in plaster, says witness

NM 10/9/81



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Pietermaritzburg Bureau
MR JOHANN Verster, the paratroop lieutenant accused of killing 14 tribesmen in a pitched faction fight in the Msinga hills, had plaster on his leg two weeks after the State alleged it was removed at the Dundee Hospital, the Supreme Court here was told yesterday.

Giving evidence before Mr Justice Page and two assessors, Mr Henry Nelson, secretary of the Dundee Provincial Hospital and fellow rugby team member of Mr Verster, said he could clearly remember Mr Verster being carried down the steep steps of a rugby pavilion at the local high school on May 31, four days before the alleged killings.

Originally called to give evidence for the State about hospital records pertaining to treatment given for a ligament injury sustained by Mr Verster, Mr Nelson was questioned by Mr Jan Combrink, SC, for Mr Verster, after the State had led their evidence.

Mr Nelson said he had been called on to play prop in a special game, and he remembered the events of the day clearly as he had earlier helped to bury the wife of one of his friends who was killed in a car accident a few days before the rugby game.

Mr Louis Muller, former chief brewer at the Drakensberg Administration Board in Dundee, told the Court he had seen Mr

Verster walking away from the building and down some steps on June 5 — the day after Mr Verster is alleged to have killed 14 members of the Zwane tribe while acting as a mercenary for the Sithole clan in the rugged Jobskop area of Msinga.

Mr Verster had walked normally and he had seen no sign of plaster on his left leg, Mr Muller said.

Capt John McPherson of Security Police Headquarters, Pretoria, was then recalled by the State and examined about plans he had laid for the apprehension of Mr Verster and fellow paratroopers who were expected to arrive in Msinga for a faction fight on the weekend of June 22 and June 23.

Capt McPherson said he had made contact with Lt Sakkie van Zyl of the Security Branch in Ladysmith and made arrangements for Mr Verster's house to be placed under surveillance.

He had cancelled the orders after Mr Norman Reeves, who had been invited to go on a faction fight, telephoned and told him the plan had been cancelled on the Saturday.

It was possible Lt van Zyl had asked whether observation by one of his men could be called off the night before Mr Verster's fellow officers were due to join him in Dundee, he said when told that the watch had been called off on the Friday evening.

Mr Verster, who has pleaded not guilty to 26 charges including 14 for murder and others of con-

travening the Defence and Terrorism Acts, conspiracy to commit murder, illegally dealing in arms and ammunition, faction fighting and fraud, will appear in the College Road Supreme Court again today.

Mr Verster is represented by Mr Jan Combrink, SC, Mr Eugene van Zuydam and Mr Wally Topham. The State is represented by Mr Gideon Scheltema and Mr David Joubert.

Para's plaster cast defence under attack

1. Do you find this justification could be justified?

a) YES

b) NO

2. If the answer to question 1 is 'no', what are the reasons for this?

3. What is the nature of the plaster cast?

a) Stovepipe plaster

b) Paris plaster

c) Other (please specify)

d) Other (please specify)

4. To what extent should interest be imputed on equity funds?

a) YES

b) NO

5. Should interest be imputed on equity funds?

a) YES

b) NO

If YES, what basis/rate should be used?

THE DAY after parabat lieutenant Johann Verster is alleged to have killed 14 Zwane clansmen in Msinga, a fellow brewer saw him descending some stairs "with ease" and no sign of any injury at the Dundee Drakensburg Administration Board Brewery.

Mr Louis Muller said Lieut Verster had completed a night shift at the brewery and was on his way out when he saw him about 8am on June 5, 1979, the Supreme Court in Maritzburg heard yesterday.

"In my opinion the accused did not have any plaster on — he walked easily," Mr Muller said.

The defence claims Lieut Verster had his leg in a plaster cast on June 4, 1979 — the day on which he allegedly murdered 14 Zwane clansmen while shooting for the Sithole clan during a faction fight.

Mr Muller conceded that he had not actually seen whether Lieut Verster had plaster of paris on his leg.

Dr George Slatter, a district surgeon, was called as an expert witness by the State.

He said that if Lieut Verster had played golf only hours after having plaster of paris replaced on May 19, 1979, the plaster would have cracked.

Although a patient could walk "a couple of miles" with a stovepipe plaster cast, it was usual for a patient to be immobilised for up to 48 hours while the plaster dried.

The defence claims Lieut Verster played golf on May 19 with his leg in plaster.

Dr Slatter said it was unusual for plaster of paris to be replaced in the first four



JOHANN VERSTER plaster puzzle

weeks. "In my experience this has been necessary in only about 25% of cases."

Dr Slatter said he could recall a case in which he had replaced a stovepipe plaster twice in a four-week period.

Lieut Verster, aged 28, of Pongola Crescent, Dundee, has pleaded not guilty to 14 counts of murder, counts of faction fighting, fraud, conspiracy to commit murder, conspiracy to deal in arms and ammunition, possession of arms and ammunition, participation in terrorist activities and contravention of the Defence Act by dealing in weapons without a licence.

He is on R50 bail and the defence case has been closed. The trial continues. — Sapa

Justification could be

reasons for

of capitalisation?

revenues

ready

asset purchased

applied?

Verster trial awaits woman's testimony

Pietermaritzburg Bureau
THE vital testimony of a woman currently holidaying in America was necessary before the case against Mr Johann Verster, accused of murdering 14 tribesmen in a pitched faction-fight in Msinga, could be closed, a Supreme Court Judge said here yesterday.

Mr Justice Page, sitting in the historic College Road Supreme Court building, said after the State closed its case against the paratroop lieutenant that the Court was of the opinion that it was necessary for a Mrs Grant to be called to give evidence after her return from overseas next month.

Mrs Grant, as well as a Sister Herbst from the Dun-

dee Provincial Hospital, and Dr Phillipus Fouche, who treated Mr Verster's left leg before the alleged killings took place on June 4, 1978, should be present to give testimony when the case resumed on October 15, the Judge ordered.

Plaster cast

Dr Fouche should also present all his records pertaining to the case against Mr Verster, Mr Justice Page said.

The three witnesses are to be called to give more evidence about the plaster cast which allegedly encased Mr Verster's leg from the hip to the ankle and which, the defence contends, would have made it impossible for Mr Verster

to have walked in the rugged, broken terrain in the Jobskop area of Msinga where the faction fight allegedly took place.

The trial — originally set down for 10 days and yesterday already in its 34th day — is believed to be the first time that a white man has been charged under faction fighting laws in South Africa.

Mr Verster, accused of killing 14 members of the Zwane tribe while in the pay of the Sithole clan, has pleaded not guilty to the main charges and others of conspiracy to commit murder, illegally dealing in arms and ammunition and contravening the Defence and Terrorism Acts.

Developing KwaZulu

167 FM 11/9/81



Bishop Alphaeus Zulu is the newly appointed chairman of the KwaZulu Development Corporation (KDC) and the first black to hold this office. Retired bishop of the Anglican church and speaker of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, he has served on the KDC as a director since its inception in 1978.

FM: What will your priorities be as the new chairman?

Bishop Zulu: I believe we have to work out a more direct way of communication with the people before we start initiating projects. For this thing to be really effective it is important that the people themselves should be involved in the deliberations preceding the initiation of any new programmes. In this way the people will come to accept the KDC as their own instrument for their own development.

The history of the KDC has not been a happy one. What have been the major problems and how do you propose to address them?

I am not aware that the history of the KDC has been unhappy. When it began in 1978 the KDC inherited something of an unhappy history of first the Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC) and then the Corporation for Economic

Development (CED) when these corporations worked in KwaZulu. It was inevitable that there should be unhappy relations between the people of KwaZulu and these two corporations because they were investment corporations and not development corporations such as we are.

Do you feel that the central government is not providing KwaZulu — a homeland with one of the largest populations — with enough financial support?

I believe this is so. This is not necessarily the fault of the central government because they do have their problems, but I believe that the KDC needs to have much more financial support than it has at present.

Do you agree with the Chief Minister's statement that the current disappointingly low budget allocated to the KDC is a "punishment for KwaZulu's rejection of independence?"

I have sympathy for this view. I have not been able to compare the grants which the central government gives to other self-governing states, but it does seem that KwaZulu — in proportion to the other states — does suffer.

The CED has a big budget to spend on KwaZulu-related developments this year. Do you think that there should be more consultation with the KDC on CED expenditure?

It is a delicate issue for me as chairman of the KDC to discuss, but I

see a kind of conflict between CED and ourselves. We are both meant to be development corporations in KwaZulu. It would have seemed to me that the proper thing to happen is that the CED should delegate increasingly more and more of its responsibilities to the KDC so that there can be one management and one direction.

What can be done to identify areas of common economic interest between Natal and KwaZulu and build on them?

The KDC is currently engaged in examining areas of common economic interest and is considering what programmes can be initiated to meet these objectives. There are also planning agencies of the central government involving Natal and here again you get an unnecessary conflict. Some of us are hopeful that the Prime Minister's projection of regional economic development can bring sense to the manner in which we've planned economic growth in this country.

Do you think that attracting foreign aid could be a solution to your funding problems?

It would be an immense help. I just can't describe what it would mean for us if the financial institutions of the world saw their way clear to investing in KwaZulu. It would be a tremendous aid, not only introducing new capital, but creating the necessary skills and contributing to the solution of the national manpower problem.

KWAZULU DROUGHT (107)

Business steps in

Contributions to the SA Sugar Association's KwaZulu Water Development Fund, initiated a year ago, have risen to R250 000. The fund has been boosted from an unexpected quarter — the Durban City Council's donation of its entire drought relief fund of R100 000, also started in response to the drought in KwaZulu, to the Sasa's "buy-a-borehole" campaign.

The campaign was introduced earlier this year after members of the Sasa met officials of the KwaZulu government, who suggested that boreholes be opened up to meet the immediate water needs of the rural population. After appeals to the business sector to finance these boreholes at a cost of R3 500 each, the fund's resources quickly grew from an initial R75 000 and has been used to finance the drilling of 21 new boreholes in remote parts of KwaZulu.

The latest contributions mean that the fund will be able to provide an additional 50 boreholes in the drought-stricken Msinga, Inanda, Nkandla, Mapumulo and



KwaZulu borehole . . . relief during droughts

Isithebe districts. A second drilling rig, which can bore down to a depth of 210 m in virtually any soil conditions, has been commissioned to assist in the search for

water.

The success of the programme to date rests on co-operation between the Sasa and KwaZulu. Fund secretary, Richard Bates, says initial estimates indicate that KwaZulu needs between 1 000 and 3 000 boreholes. The fund aims to provide 100 a year — if the finance is available. The intention is now to provide one borehole serving an average of 2 000 people within a 2 km radius — obviating the problem of some people having to walk up to 15 km to reach water. However, a major problem is that the borehole water is largely reserved for human consumption. The problem of providing water for livestock and for irrigation remains.

Says Bates: "Obviously, in time, we will also have to examine the other water needs of KwaZulu." One solution would be to provide more dams, and possibly the occasional pipeline to carry water over longer distances. But building dams is costly, at an estimated R20 000 apiece.

Verster's Trial

waits for witness

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THE trial of Parbat lieutenant Johann Verster on charges of faction fight murder is being hampered by problems in arranging for witnesses to testify in the case.

The hearing in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court — at which more than 40 witnesses from all parts of the country have already testified — was this week adjourned to October 15. The month-long break in the case is to enable a witness who is at present in the United States to return to give evidence.

Plotter

At the end of the State case against the 29-year-old Dundee man the judge, Mr Justice Pape, asked that Mrs Bernice Grant be called to give evidence when she returns from the United States. Her evidence concerns a plaster cast which Mr Verster's defence claim he was wearing at the time of a faction fight in which he is alleged to have taken part.

Mr Verster has pleaded not guilty to 14 counts of murder, conspiracy to murder, incitement to murder, faction fighting, offences under the Terrorism Act and other offences related to his involvement in helping the Sibhole clan in their tribal feud against the Zwanes.

Sister Elaine Herbst, who is living in Swaziland, has also been called to testify about the plaster cast which has formed the

By KEN DANIELS

basis of Mr Verster's defence. Dr Phillip Fouché, who applied the plaster, has also been asked to return to court with all available records relating to Mr Verster's leg being placed in plaster.

The claim by the defence that Mr Verster's left leg was in a plaster cast was first mentioned when the accused gave evidence after the State had closed its case. The defence then brought further witnesses who told the court that Mr Verster had been wearing a plaster cast during May 1979.

Dr Fouché said he applied the cast early in May but could not remember when it had been removed. Dr Fouché said he thought it was impossible for a person to walk in the cast from which Verster is alleged to have fired at Zwane impi with his leg in plaster.

Mrs Erica Green told the court she had seen Mrs Bernice Grant removing the plaster from Mr Verster's leg on June 5, the day after Mr Verster is alleged to have taken part in a faction fight.

Delays

Mrs Grant will give her evidence on October 15 when she will have returned from the United States.

From the outset the trial has been plagued by delays caused by difficulties in bringing

witnesses to court from remote areas.

A number of the State witnesses had to be transported from places in the rugged Masinga area which are inaccessible by road.

They had to be fetched from their kraals in the Jobskop area and taken on foot to the road. The defence had similar problems in bringing their witnesses to court from the same area.

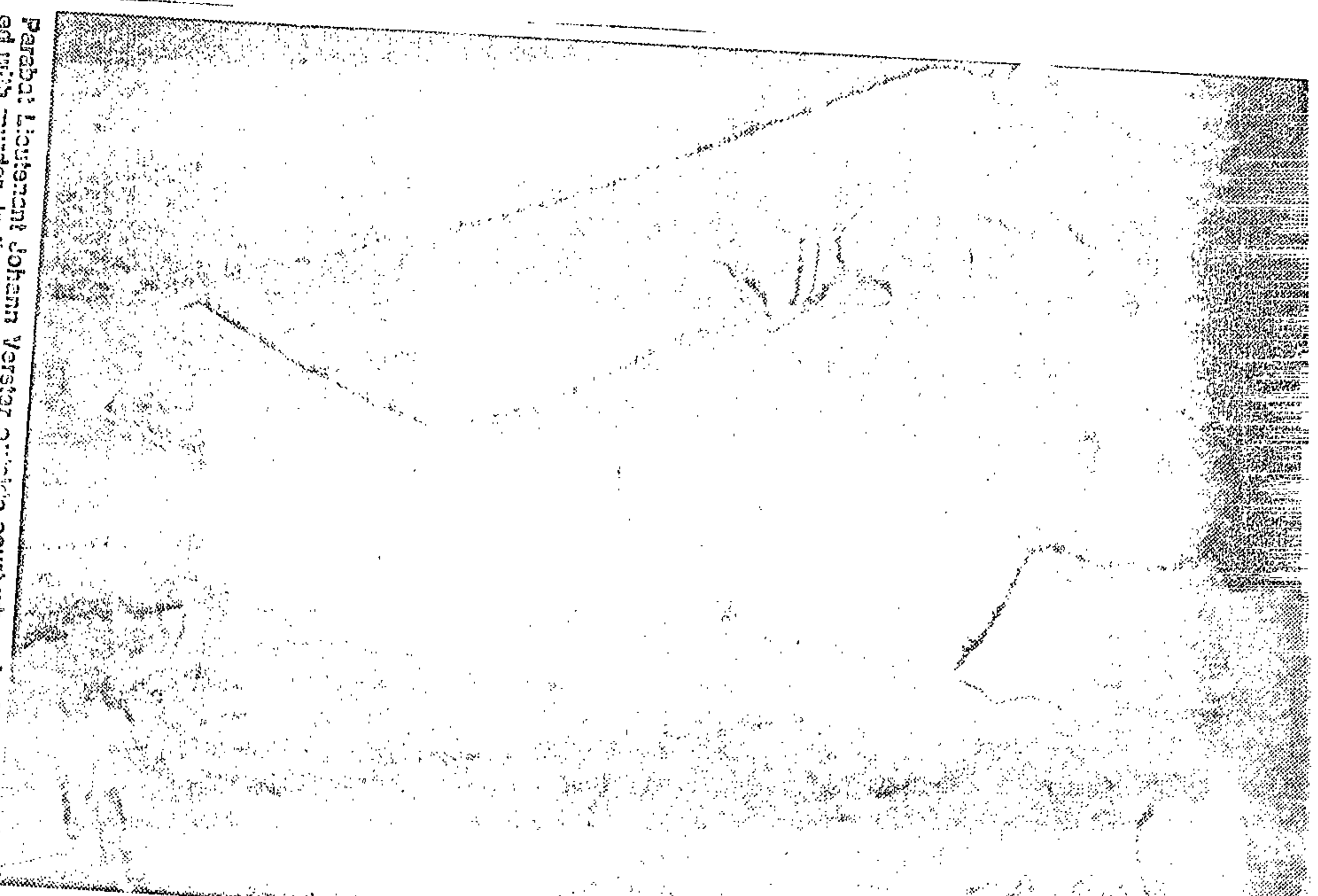
State witnesses who incriminate themselves in their evidence may be granted indemnity from prosecution but the same does not apply to defence witnesses.

Consequently the defence did not lead any evidence from tribesmen who had taken part in the faction fight of June 4, 1979.

When the hearing resumes on October 15 the three remaining witnesses will give evidence and two days of argument will follow.

Mr Verster is still subject to bail of R50.

Parbat: Lieutenant Johann Verster outside court where he is being charged with murder. In the background are some of the witnesses from the Masinga area.



Hansard 7 Qudeni
212. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) What is the (a) adult and (b) child

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MONDAY, 14 SE

population of the resettlement area
near Qudeni, north of Kranskop;

- (2) whether it is the intention to provide
a (a) school and (b) teacher for this
community; if not, why not; if so,
when;
- (3) whether it is the intention to provide
this community with a drinking-water
supply; if not, why not; if so, when?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:**

The Qudeni resettlement area com-
prises of Units A, B and C. Units A and B
have not yet been developed. Unit C is in
the process of being developed and the
position as far as Unit C is concerned, is as
follows:

- (1) (a) 1 366.
(b) 4 400.
- (2) (a) and (b) Yes. Three temporarily
schools have been provided with
a total of 1 240 children and 23
teachers.
- (3) Yes. Two boreholes with 47 water
taps have already been provided.

Consolidation

may force $\frac{1}{2}$ -m

Zulus to move

Political Correspondent

DURBAN — Possibly half a million people, almost exclusively blacks, would have to be moved to implement the Government's 1975 kwaZulu consolidation proposals.

And this would be in spite of the "unwillingness of the Zulus to be moved," which was given as a major obstacle to further consolidation by the Minister in charge of resettlement, Dr Piet Koornhof, earlier this year.

These were among points made by Miss Cheryl Walker, of the Association for Rural Advancement when she addressed the annual general meeting of the Progressive Federal Party's Natal inland region at the weekend.

Miss Walker said reliable statistics were hard to come by, but Natal University estimated that if the 1975 consolidation proposals were implemented, some 300 000 people would have to be moved.

However this figure was derived from the Government's own statistics, which were often extremely conservative, she said, and the actual number of removals could be 500 000 in Natal alone.

"There are obviously other obstacles which the Government is aware of — among them the astronomical cost involved and the politically far more sensitive opposition of much of white Natal's agricultural and business interests.

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14/9
Zulu

WHITES READY TO KILL — BUTHELEZI

Whites were prepared to "kill or be killed" rather than give up their exclusive white privileges, Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister, Gatsha Buthelezi, said at the weekend. 107 15/9/8

He told an Inkatha Branch at Maudeni, near Ulundi, that was the reason why the South African Defence Force was prepared to risk incurring international wrath when they entered Mozambique early this year.

"They have therefore indicated to our brothers who have opted for violence that they are prepared to go to any lengths to meet violence with violence to prevent any change in the status quo."

He said it would be foolish on the part of Inkatha members to imagine that their non-violent strategy meant that the struggle was easy in any sense.

"I have more than once indicated to you that our non-violent strategy is in many ways more difficult to implement than a violent strategy," the chief minister said. — Sapa.

KwaZulu could benefit from new feedlot plan

Mercury Reporter

LOCAL tribesmen will be able to see the results of a unique cattle-feeding experiment at Mandini tomorrow when a local farmer demonstrates how 23 head of cattle have been saved from starvation through the winter drought.

The demonstration will be a follow-up to the announcement in May this year of a bold new plan involving feedlots to save 80 000 cattle from starvation in KwaZulu every year.

The initiative was announced by Prof Absalom Vilakazi, director of the Research and Documentation Centre at the University of Zululand, and followed a

suggestion about feedlots made by Mr Tony Ardington, chairman of the S A Cane Growers' Association.

Mr Ardington's brother, Dr Peter Ardington, will show tomorrow how the cattle, bought from Tongaat Milling in poor condition at the end of June, have survived the rigours of the winter drought in KwaZulu.

Unique scheme

Dr Ardington said yesterday that, under normal conditions, half or more of the cattle would already be dead.

'They are now looking rather fat,' he pointed out, 'and they have a market

value of R400 each.'

Dr Ardington said feedlots could save KwaZulu some R12 million every year and it was hoped to interest chiefs throughout the region in this unique scheme, which would take the pressure off grazing land. The initiative was designed to get the Zulu farmer to think differently about his cattle.

It is envisaged that black farmers will be able to bring their cattle into the feedlots under a variety of conditions.

The feedlot project is designed not only to prevent stock losses, which are formidable, but also to stop any further degradation of the environment.

BUTHELEZI COMMISSION

Looking to November

FM 18/9/81 (107)
Incoming president of the Durban Chamber of Commerce, Dr Nic Labuschagne, could be in for an exciting term of office. There's a lot happening on the business scene in Natal.

The centre of attention at the moment is the Buthelezi Commission. Although the commissioners are still hearing evidence and their final report is not expected until November, their findings are being pre-empted by an air of excitement running through the business community. Behind the stir are several confidential, commission sub-committee reports that have been circulating in high places.

Labuschagne, who gave evidence to the Commission on the economic aspects of closer links between Natal and KwaZulu and a general overview of the regional economy, says they make interesting reading. "If only half of what emerges is adhered to, we can look forward to a very exciting place in the sun," he says.

But chairman of the Commission, Professor Deneys Schreiner, is playing his cards very close to his chest. He says the initial reports are not yet for public consumption. The commission goes into plenary session at the end of the month, after which Schreiner says "some information could be released." The chamber, says Labuschagne, has been a prime mover of both the Lombard Report and the Buthelezi Commission. Not wanting to pre-empt the findings of the commission, he says the Chamber's view is that there should be "complete and utter integration of

the two regions — certainly economically." But he sees problems in administering the division of wealth and power in any new oligarchy that might emerge, and in selling the concept to the central government.

NATAL/KWAZULU

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Strengthening links

FM 18/9/81

Natal and KwaZulu have always enjoyed a rather special economic inter-dependence. The capital and well-developed infrastructure of white Natal provides the jobs, while the burgeoning population of KwaZulu supplies the manpower to keep the wheels of commerce and industry turning.

This loose arrangement has persisted in various forms since before Union. The trouble is — how long can it last? KwaZulu needs capital, investment and improved infrastructure of its own. And to some extent it is wet-nursing its economically stronger partner by diverting some of its limited resources into providing social services for a workforce that largely lives and spends its money in white Natal.

The situation is compounded by legislation such as influx control which restricts the mobility of the population and confines people to the already overcrowded homeland, where poverty levels are rising steadily. Annual per capita income of the rural people of KwaZulu — including migrant worker remittances and total KwaZulu gov-

ernment consumption expenditure — is R100. For urban residents it's not much higher: a meagre R300/year.

These 1975 figures are the latest available, but Natal University economist Professor Jill Natrass says: "If anything, the situation has got worse." Natrass is convinced that the answer lies in closer economic integration of Natal and KwaZulu to facilitate a more equitable distribution of the region's wealth. "Given a political settlement, the region could take off," she says. "It has all the potential — a good climate and agricultural land, ample water and coal, two fine harbours and an excellent road and rail network. In addition, the educational level of the Zulus is rising rapidly. The region could really be built into a strong economic unit."

The growing importance of the links between Natal and KwaZulu and the steps that can be taken to expand them in the economic interests of the region, will form the basis of a high-powered seminar being organised by the Durban Chamber of Commerce as part of its 125th anniversary celebrations.

The symposium will be held on October 1 at the Durban Holiday Inn and will be opened by the Administrator of Natal, Stoffel Botha. Natrass will be given a chance to put her views across in a paper giving an economic overview of the relationships between Natal and KwaZulu. Other aspects that will be covered by speakers are plan-

ning, transport, and agriculture — including sugar and timber growing manufacturing, construction and tourism.

NM 19/9/89
Inducements made to gang up on blacks, says chief

107

Mercury Reporter

ALL sorts of overtures were being made to the Indian and coloured population to gang up with whites against other blacks and yet Indians and coloureds were being prosecuted in Johannesburg under the Group Areas Act.

This was said last night by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha and chairman of the S A Black Alliance, when he opened a meeting of the alliance in Ladysmith.

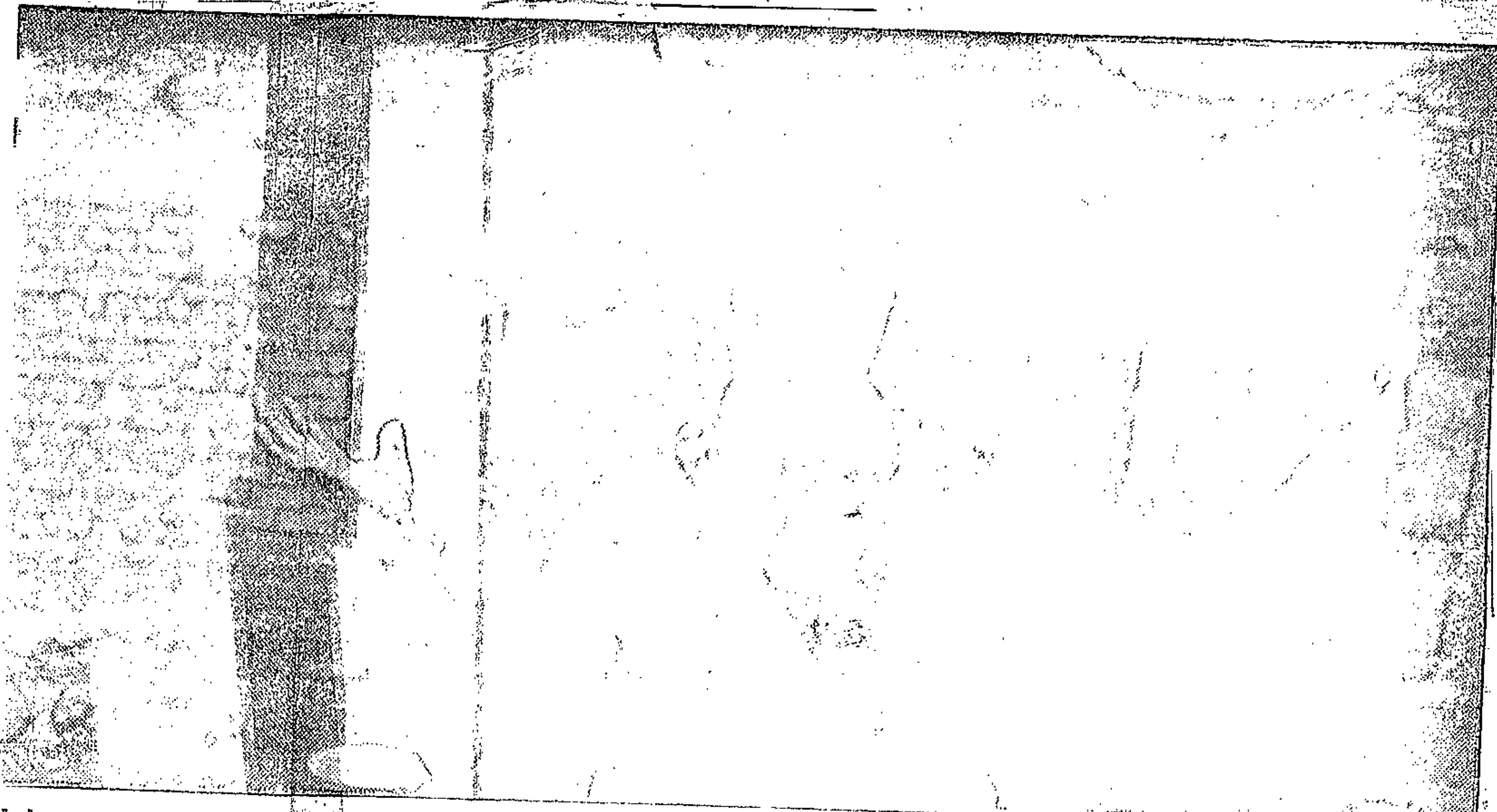
Chief Buthelezi said there was nothing Christian about dispossessing people under the Group Areas Act and persecuting them in conformity with such 'evil legislation'.

'And yet the Prime Minister likes to tell us to die together on the borders in defence of this kind of society where we are victims of a whole plethora of apartheid legislation,' he added.

Chief Buthelezi said members of the alliance, which includes the Labour Party and the Reform Party, should not lose heart as a result of the 'political stupidity' of the white minority.

'We should not be baited into this suicidal route which the white minority power elite seems to be following.

'We should prepare for a liberated South Africa which is certainly coming,' he said.



Johannes Shongwe... after having lost just about everything, they now want to take away our homes

a costly legal battle in the Pretoria Supreme Court in May. Tribesmen challenged the Hermannsburg Mission Society's claim to land ownership.

They lost, and in the process lost their right to remain in the area. The court ruled that they were illegal squatters and that they must move out in terms of the Bantu Land and Trust Act.

"Our failure in the court action has made us lose confidence in legal actions. We put every cent we had into the case

and sold our cattle and possessions just to go to court. And what do we get in return? A ruling by the court that we are breaking the law," Mr Shongwe said.

He said the community had spent about R30 000 on legal fees and the court action.

"Sometimes I wonder how cruel a law can be. We have lost just about everything, and now they want to take away our homes, the only thing we possess.

"We came up the hard way. Our cows and

possessions were not given to us on a plate. We worked hard for them. We worked even harder to build our houses and a happy community," he said.

Roster Mulilo, 75, a mother of nine, said she had "ruled out the possibility of God solving our problem".

"I prayed night and day for God to help and allow us to stay in our homes. It now seems to me that the administration board is more powerful than God," she said.

Mrs Mulilo, a widowed grandmother, said she would prefer dying to being resettled in a homeland "I haven't been to."

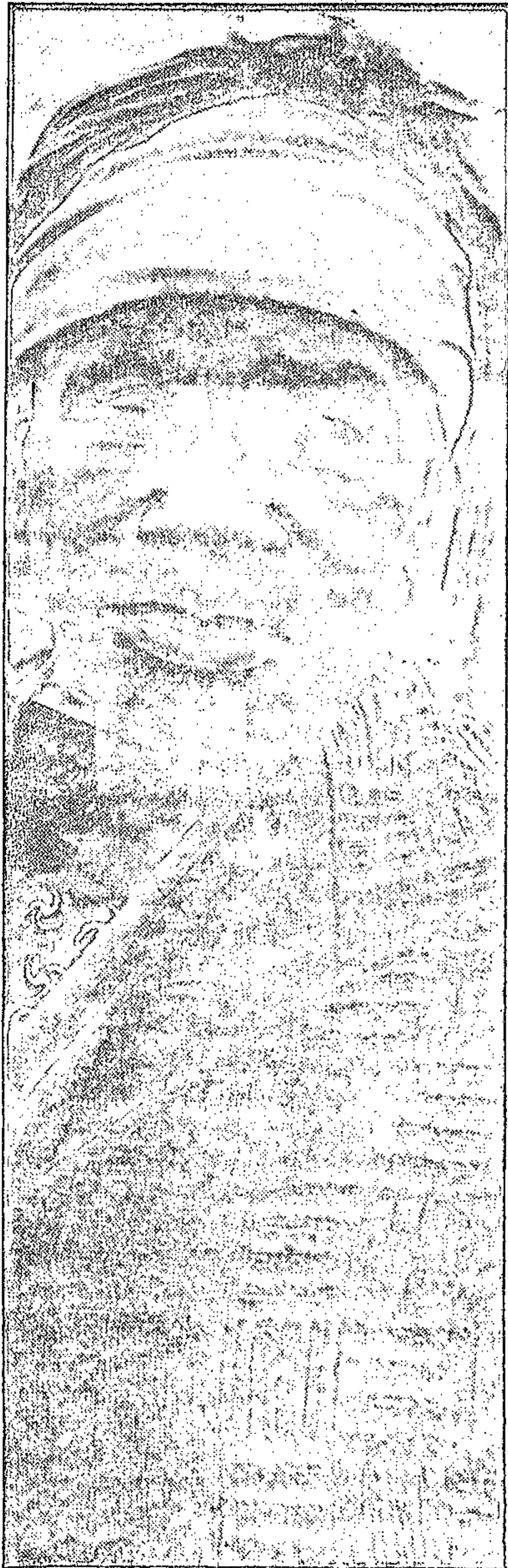
Martin von Fintel, general manager of the Hermannsburg Mission Society's agricultural section, said "this week his organisation — a wing of the Lutheran Church — would make representations to the administration board to allow the community to remain in the reserve.

Mr Von Fintel rejected Mr Shongwe's claim that

the land belonged to the tribe and said the Hermannsburg Mission Society had legal documents to prove it owned the land.

"The land has been ours from the time we took possession of it from King Bardo in 1853," he said, adding that the land changed hands after his society had built a shed for the Zulu king in Zululand.

"Their parents and grandparents moved in with permission from the society. They did not own the land."



Granny Roster Mulilo . . . prayed day and night for God to help

By SHAMI

MARICHUNDER

MEMBERS of the Entombe tribe in Paulpietersburg are threatening to take their lives "one by one" rather than be moved off the mission land their parents and grandparents have lived on for almost 137 years.

Tribesmen and their families in this fertile farming land in the corridor between Swaziland and Natal say Piet Relief Administration Board officials will have to kill them to take away what they claim is traditionally their land.

"If they don't kill us, we will take our own lives one by one to show them and the lawmakers that we don't want to be moved out and dumped in a homeland we don't even know," chief of the 800-member Zulu tribe Johannes Shongwe, said.

But resettlement is imminent, despite their desperate pleas to be allowed to stay in Entombe — a reserve in Paulpietersburg which the German-based Hermannsburg Mission Society says it owns.

The Piet Relief Administration Board wants them out. It has told them they are squatting illegally on the mission land and that they will have to decide which homeland to go to.

"It is difficult to understand why we are regarded as illegal squatters when we were born here. Our parents and grandparents also lived on the land," said Mr Shongwe.

"The whole move by the administration board to get us out makes me suspicious — this very fertile land for farming and many people would like to grab it."

He added: "Homeland or no homeland we want to stay. We are desperate — we don't like the idea of taking our lives but life is not worth anything if you have nothing to live for."

The tribe's determination to remain in the reserve resulted in

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, SEPTEMBER 20, 1981

(107)

ZULU CHIEF WARNS THE AUTHORITIES:
OUT AND DUMPED IN A HOMELAND WE

WE DON'T WANT TO BE MOVED
DON'T EVEN KNOW. WE ARE DESPERATE

KILL US!

...OR WE WILL TAKE OUR OWN LIVES)

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
31 August	20	Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions - leasehold	ss.1 'gross income' definition paras. (g), (h); 11(F), 11(g), 11(h), 12, 13, 8(A), 8(5)	513 - 524, 765 - 786, 534 - 537, 1700	-	T.1319 T.1409 T.1411

26 SUNDAY TIMES,

KwaZulu's surplus of nurses barred in SA

S. Times 20/9/81

By ISOBEL SHEPHERD-SMITH

KWAZULU has more nurses than jobs, but nurses who seek jobs further afield are penalised.

They are treated as foreigners outside KwaZulu and are not given jobs on the pretext that their services are needed at home.

This was said by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in his presidential address to Inkatha's central committee last weekend.

"Our nurses in this part of South Africa are now being forced to regard themselves as foreigners in spite of our rejection of independence," he said.

He said Dr Lapa Munnik had made an "extraordinary statement" when he said KwaZulu was not part of South Africa.

One country

"We now have more nurses in KwaZulu than we can create jobs for. There is absolutely no way in which KwaZulu hospitals can absorb each and every Zulu girl that qualifies as a nurse.

"We, here, believe that South Africa is one country and that nurses from any black language group have a right to be here."

Deputy Director-General of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr James Gilliland said: "The KwaZulu runs its own department of health. We have no standing there at all."

- acquiring assets and liabilities
- acquiring shares
- interest payable on acquisition

16.10
T.1051 (b)
and (c)
T.1401

21 September

REVISION

T.1424, T.1425
T.1431, T.1432
T.1525, 14.5
16.7, 16.9

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

'WE ARE HUNGRY, THE PEOPLE ARE SUFFERING . . .'
SAYS THE MASTERMIND BEHIND A BRAVE PLAN TO
STOP THE TRIBESMEN TAKING THE FARMERS' STOCK

Why we steal the white man's cattle

S. Tshwane 20/9/87 (107)

By PAT BULGER

HUNGRY blacks from Draycott, near Estcourt, have been saving money for more than a year to hire a farm so they "no longer have to steal the white man's cattle".

Their plan is to raise enough money to hire a small adjoining farm from the Department of Co-operation and Development.

At present the farm stands vacant and trespassers who try to use it are arrested by local police according to Draycott residents.

But Draycott's people want to use this land to raise cattle and crops to feed their hungry families.

The Sunday Tribune learned of the project when reporters visited farming areas in Northern Natal to speak to people on the other side of the stock theft war being waged between exasperated farmers and the homeland people.

Stock theft has reached such serious proportions that the Natal Agricultural Union is taking the issue to ministerial level. The farmers, in their appeal



The people are hungry — they are suffering. What can you get here? There is no work, there is no land, there is no food. That is why the people are stealing cattle. If we get this farm there will be no more trouble. But I don't know when we will get it. I have been going there twice a month for a year, always saluting, Yes Baas, Yes Baas . . . — MJAMELA MAYABA.

But Draycott's people are not waiting for any relief that may come from Government action. . .

"When we get enough money to hire this farm the people of Draycott will not have to steal cattle because there will be enough food," explained Mjamela Mayaba, the mastermind behind the scheme and a resident in the 40 square kilometre reserve.

"We are collecting R5 from each man so that we can hire this farm from 'Native Affairs' (Department of Co-operation and Development)." Mjamela said, pointing to the 10 square kilometre tract of green bordering on the overgrazed veld of Draycott A, as the reserve is called. Draycott A is a small overpopulated

the "R700 and some change" that he had already collected since he started in October last year. He has already handed the money to "Native Affairs."

"We need R1 000 and then we can have this farm for a year. But first we have to pay for the farm to be fenced. Native Affairs told us we have to pay for the fence because we stole it."

I asked Mjamela why the people of Draycott stole cattle from their neighbours and from neighbouring white farmers.

He paused several seconds before replying: "I do not know what the reason is but I can tell you what I think.

"Because we are hungry. We are too many here — we are too close. There are 600 kraals — maybe

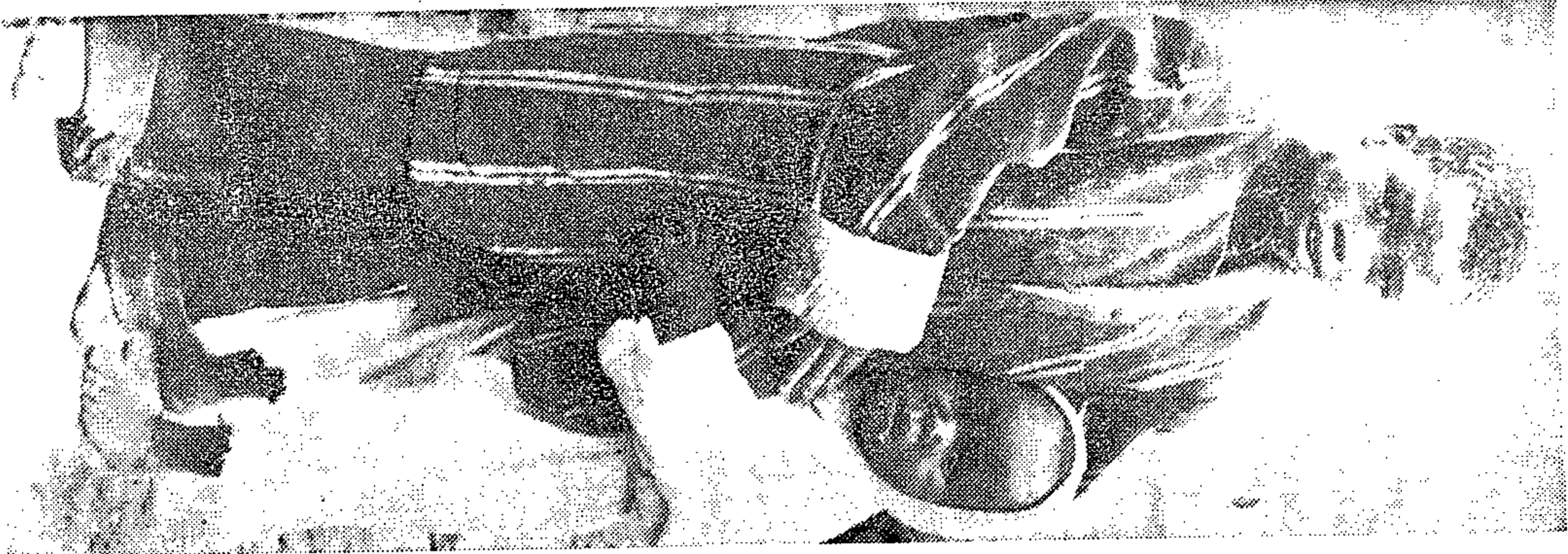
have no veld for our stock. We have no veld to plough to plant food. The people are hungry — they are suffering."

Mjamela turned and pointed to a bordering farm.

"And that farm there belongs to GG. Do you know who GG is?"

"It is the Government." He laughed. "But this land of ours is too small. It is only a plot . . . a small plot. What can you get here? There is no work, there is no land, there is no food. That is why the people are stealing cattle.

"But if we can get this farm there will be no more trouble. There will be enough food. But I don't know when we will get it. I have been going there twice a month for a year always saluting, saluting, Yes Baas, Yes Baas. . . . Then he laughed again, this time more than before.



Young children of Draycott A, the reserve

Buthelezi turns down Ciskei invitation

NM 21/9/81

107

Mercury Reporter

THE Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu, Chief Gaba Buthelezi, has turned down an invitation to attend the Ciskeian independence celebrations in December this year.

Addressing a meeting of the South African Black Alliance at Ladysmith yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said he had told Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of Ciskei, that he found it difficult to associate himself in any way with celebrations connected with 'so-called independence'.

He said it would not be right for him to criticise Chief Sebe's decision to take independence. Nevertheless he felt the decision

was a 'mistake'.

Chief Buthelezi told the meeting that, when people like Dr Sebe walked into this 'farce' with both eyes open and in broad daylight, they gave a moral base to the 'farce'.

Trophies

The South African regime is enabled to get away with murder, because they are, in these circumstances, enabled to say that it is black people themselves who want to be fragmented, and who do not want to be part and parcel of one South African nation,' he said.

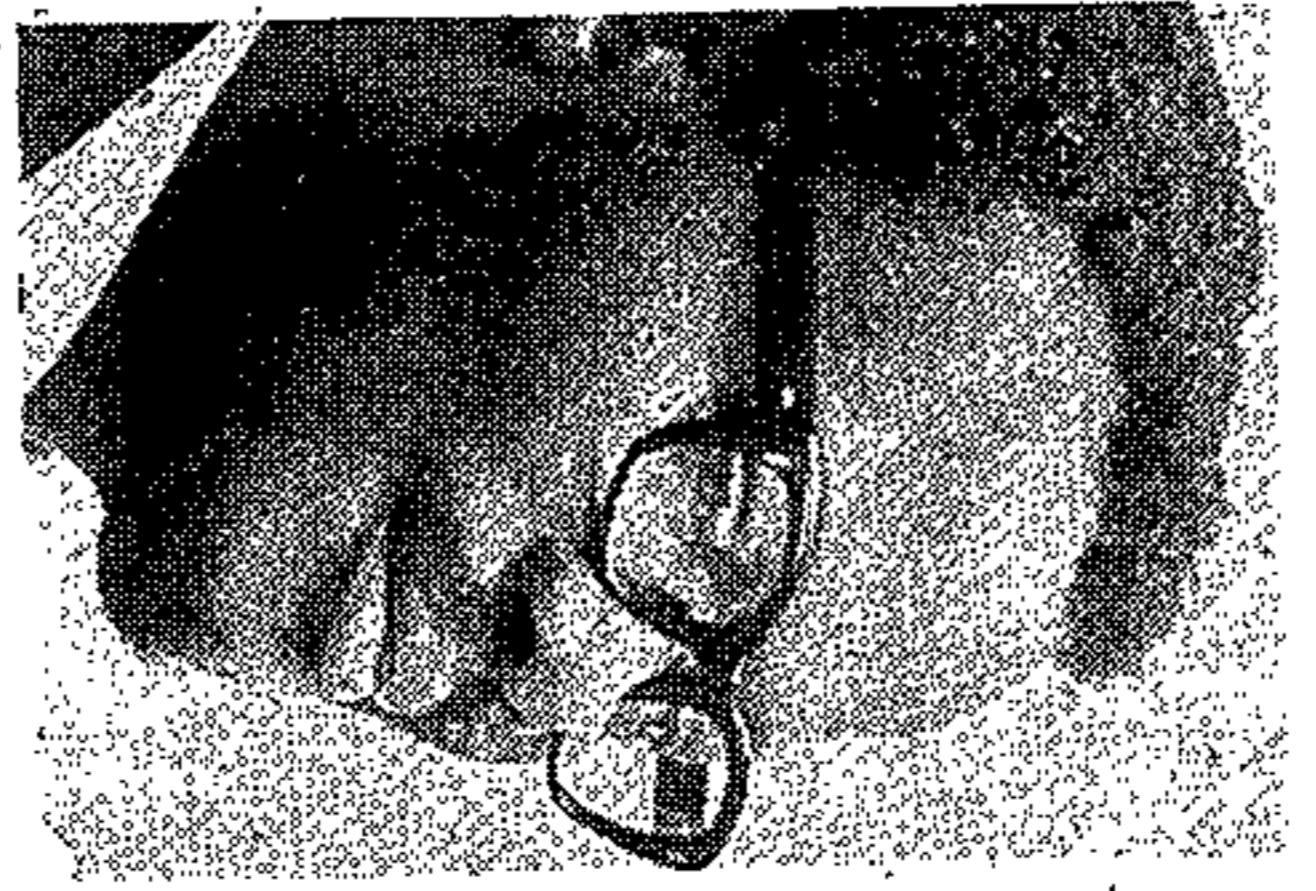
The fact that the Government had Chief Matanzima, Chief Mangope, Chief Mphahlele and, very soon, Chief Sebe as 'trophies of success' on their walls in their 'wicked plans' of fragmenting blacks, did not mean they were likely to succeed in 'fooling all blacks in falling for such fraudulent plans'.

Chief Buthelezi said most whites and all blacks in the Natal/KwaZulu region were opposed to the idea of fragmenting this region into two areas or separate regions.

Those few blacks who might be inclined to want an independent State of KwaZulu would not accept a state which was 'what was King Shaka's Kingdom which was a royal plan and a plan which was beyond the borders of Natal'.

'Some of us who are political radicals, know perfectly well that there is no real independence between the population groups here. That such a thing is no more than a quest for the moon'.

Buthelezi ^{DD 21/9/81} smoothes Ciskei



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

DURBAN — The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has turned down an invitation to attend the Ciskeian independence celebrations in December this year.

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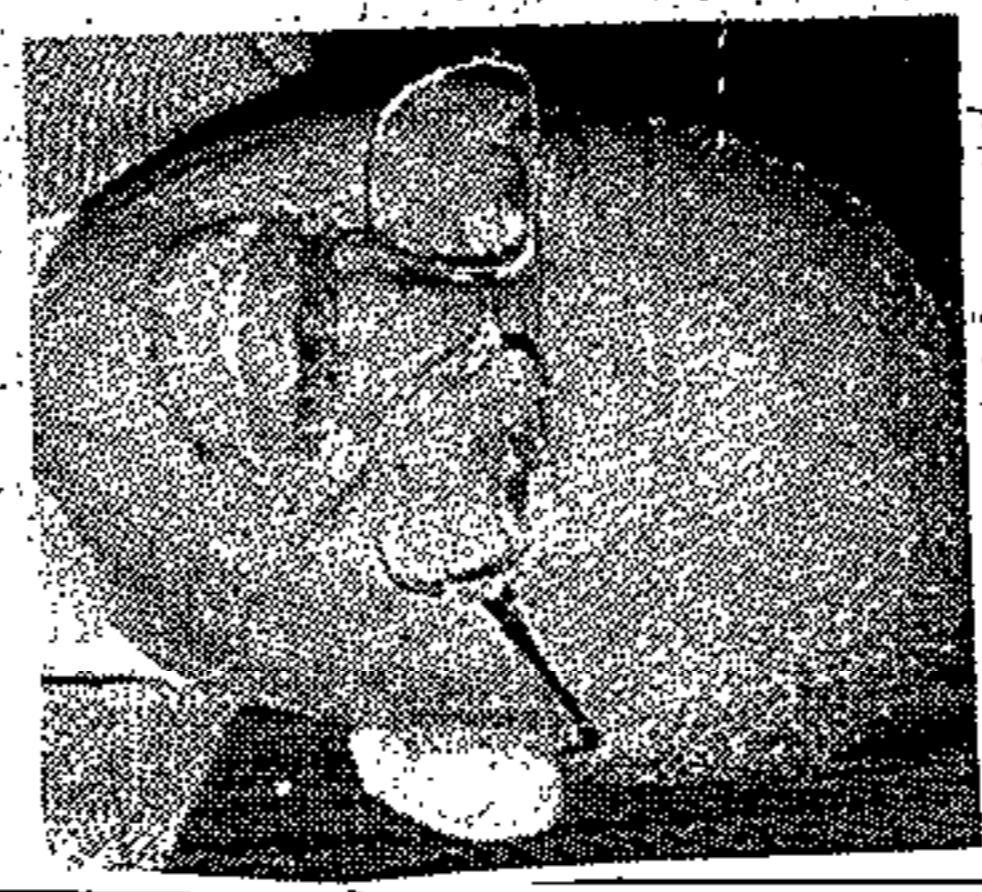
"fooling all blacks in falling for such fraudulent plans".

Chief Buthelezi said most whites and all blacks in the Natal/Kwazulu region were opposed to the idea of fragmenting this region into two areas or separate regions.

"Those few blacks who might be inclined to want an independent state of Kwazulu would not accept anything short of what was King Shaka's kingdom, which means Natal plus

areas today which are beyond the borders of Natal," he continued.

"Those of us who are political realists know perfectly well that there is such interdependence between all the population groups here that such a thing is no more than 'asking for the moon'." — DDC.



CHIEF SEBE

Buthelezi will boycott Ciskei independence

RDM 21/9/81
107 RDM

Mail Correspondent

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CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI slams independence'

'Trophies'

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Kingdom

"Those few blacks who might be inclined to want an independent state of KwaZulu would not accept anything short of what was King Shaka's kingdom, which means Natal plus areas which are today beyond the borders of Natal," he said.

Those who were political realists knew this was nothing short of "asking for the moon".

Whites on 'suicidal' route - Buthelezi

Own Correspondent

LADYSMITH — The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has urged blacks not to respond to the "bait" of helping whites destroy the country.

Chief Buthelezi, chairman of the South African Black Alliance, was speaking at the opening of the alliance's convention in Ladysmith at the weekend.

In a move to restore faith and confidence among the blacks, the Chief said they should not be lured into a "suicidal route which the white minority power elite seems to be following."

"I know they do not care about committing suicide as long as we also go with them when they commit that suicide. We should prepare for a liberated South Africa which is certainly coming."

He said one could only talk of constitutional developments meaningfully where there had been participation by all South Africans.

All kind's of overtures were being made to the Indian and coloured population to gang up with whites against blacks and yet at that very moment they (Indians and coloureds) were being prosecuted under the Group Areas Act.

Referring to the removal of "Illegal" coloured and Indian tenants on the Witwatersrand he said this was similar to the callous treatment of Africans under influx control and pass laws.

Chief Buthelezi rejected claims that he was engaged in direct talks with the Prime Minister on constitutional development,

"I have not talked to the Prime Minister or any one of his ministers recently about fundamental changes that need to be implemented in South Africa to save this country from disaster. This is because we have been under a white minority which dictates policy to the rest of the population."

Buthelezi attacks Botha

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had through his "steight of hand politics" successfully made blacks believe he was thinking along different lines from those followed by his predecessors, the chairman of the South African Black Alliance, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said at the weekend.

Chief Buthelezi, who is also Chief Minister of KwaZulu, told SABA's prayer meeting at Ladysmith Mr Botha's actions had turned out to be no more than just words.

He had shown his determination to posture as a "mini-god" to the black people of South Africa.

It had always been the attitude of the white rulers before him, Chief Buthelezi said.

"They have never bothered to know if we have any aspirations of our own at all. They have always assumed that they know this better than we blacks.

"And that is how they have operated for so many decades from a parliament in which black faces are not

welcome."

Referring to "the so-called Pretoria-type" independence, the chief minister called on the alliance to "stand together" and fight those who were trying to cause divisions among blacks.

107

300 000 cattle lost but KwaZulu overstocked.

NY
22/9/81
107

Agricultural Correspondent

ALTHOUGH about 300 000 cattle died during the two-year drought which ravaged most of the northern parts of KwaZulu, the territory was still carrying too many cattle, a spokesman for the KwaZulu Agricultural Department said yesterday.

He said the good rains which had fallen over a wide area of KwaZulu this winter had effectively ended the drought, but the area was still overstocked.

Because so many cattle had died many Zulu farmers had wanted to import more cattle. However, the

Kwazulu Government had stopped issuing permits for the importation of cattle from the white areas.

The spokesman said KwaZulu had experienced one of the mildest winters for a number of his years and the few cattle that had died probably died from other causes. Rivers and streams which had been dry for many years were flowing well and most areas appeared to be well grassed.

'To all intents and purposes the drought in KwaZulu has ended,' he said.

However, the KwaZulu

Government had started a number of long and short term projects which would minimise the effects of future drought.

These included spring reclamation and sinking boreholes. He said spring reclamation had been well supported by the Zulu people and the project would be invaluable to KwaZulu in the long term.

He said everyone had a right to clean, unpolluted water and the Department of Agriculture had already started fencing of springs to prevent livestock polluting the water.

More black people were

also being trained as section officers and this would be of great benefit to the territory in the long term, he said.

According to Mr Alan Dick, regional director for southern KwaZulu, 240 springs had already been reclaimed in 18 months.

All the work had been done by the community while his staff at the KwaZulu Department of Agriculture and Forestry had assisted. Where previously a black community had to rely on muddy and often filthy water, they had developed springs and were now enjoying the results of their efforts.

Hans 8 KwaZulu
Q.C. 467 23/9/81 (107) ~~871~~
*7. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) For what reasons (a) are the people resident in Reserve 4, kwaZulu, to be resettled elsewhere and (b) has Reserve 4 been excised from kwaZulu;
- (2) for what purpose will the land comprising Reserve 4 be used?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

As this matter is in a delicate stage of negotiation with the kwaZulu Government, it is not considered wise to reply to it at this stage.

Hans KwaZulu/Transkei: consolidation 107
 QC 506 - 7 24/9/81 103
 311. Mr. R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many hectares of White-owned agricultural land have been purchased since 1960 in (i) Natal for the consolidation of kwaZulu and (ii) the districts of Mount Currie, Umzimkulu and Matatiele for the consolidation of Transkei and (b)(i) to whom has such land been transferred, and (ii) what is the extent of such land in hectares, in each case;
- (2) (a) to what account are rentals paid for farms leased back to White farmers after purchase by the South African Development Trust, (b) on what basis are such rentals calculated and (c) for what period are such leases negotiated;
- (3) whether any provision is made for rental escalation; if not, why not; if so, on what basis?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i) 305 877 hectares.
 (ii) Mt Currie: None.
 Umzimkulu: 21 479 hectares.
 Matatiele: 35 221 hectares.
- (b)(i) and (ii) The land acquired in the province of Natal for addition to kwaZulu is still the property of the S.A. Development Trust. All the land acquired in the districts of Umzimkulu and Matatiele, excluding the farms in the Ongeluksnek area to the extent of approximately 30 000 hectares, has been transferred to the Government of Transkei.
- (2) (a) The account of the S.A. Development Trust.

- (b) Rentals are calculated on the basis of 2% on the value of grazing land and 3% on the valuation of irrigable and other arable lands.
- (c) Mainly on an annual basis.
- (3) Yes. The rental in respect of farms acquired before 1 January 1976 and 1 January 1980 has been increased with 40% and 30% respectively.

Chris van Rensburg Publications

340. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether his Department has had any publishing done on its behalf by Chris van Rensburg Publications since 14 February 1980; if so, what publications?

The MINISTER OF Justice:

No.

Hans 3
QC 507.3
KwaZulu
12/8/81
358. Mr. P. A. MILBURN asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many citizens of kwaZulu are employed (a) within and (b) outside its borders;
- (2) what is the (a) gross domestic product and (b) *per capita* income of kwaZulu?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 58 895.
- (b) Migrant Workers: 300 000.
Commuters: 400 000.
- (2) (a) Gross Domestic Product:
R278 021 000.
Gross National Product:
R1 206 818 000.
- (b) Gross Domestic Income *per capita*: R106.

Gross National Income *per capita*: R418.
The above-mentioned figures have been furnished by BENSO.

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6v Post 24/9/81
107
No gambling, so Kwazulu stays a tourist backwater

NATAL NOTES
— By —
GRAEME ADDISON

UNLESS Kwazulu accepts independence from the South African Government — and Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi says that will never happen — the Zulu bantustan is likely to remain a backwater for tourism.

The Republic's gambling laws prevent Kwazulu from joining what has been sarcastically called the "constellation of casinos".

Up and down the country, from Bophutatswana's Sun City to the Transkei's new Wild Coast casino, roulette wheels and gaming tables are designed to pull in the extravagant crowds.

But, in Ulundi, the new capital of Kwazulu, there is a hotel which boasts in a neon sign by the roadside that it is the world's smallest Holiday Inn.

Business seems confined to accommodation for visiting officials, roadbuilders, conference delegates, and guests of the Chief Minister and his Cabinet.

An effort is being made to attract tourists from Durban with special weekend rates, but without the luck and lustre of a gambling den, the place simply won't take off.

Yet Ulundi is a fascinating place. Situated in the Zulu Valley of the Kings — notably Shaka, Dingane and Mpande — Ulundi marks the site of the battle in July, 1879 when British forces finally overcame the defiant Cetshwayo and his impis.

The defeat followed Cetshwayo's victory earlier in the year at Isandhlwana, where the Zulu army inflicted what was arguably the worst drubbing ever suffered by British forces at the hands of tribesmen.

Today a revival of the Zulu spirit is going on at Ulundi. No visitor can leave without a heady sense of great deeds

done in the distant past — and greater still, perhaps, to come. But to feel that is not to condone the ethnic separation of Zulus from the nation of South Africans.

As a matter of fact what Ulundi brings home is the cruel dilemma faced by blacks seeking to restore a sense of their history and customs to a vanquished people, and yet claim a role in the modern state.

The Inkatha movement is a picturesque example of this dilemma, and may be viewed as important, irrelevant, or sinister — depending on one's outlook.

The movement aims at the cultural uplift and solidarity of the Zulu people. It is named after the nkatha, or royal coil — a python skin traditionally filled with relics of the king such as fingernail clippings and hair, and thought to embody the spirit of the race.

Today Inkatha has its headquarters at Ulundi where its founder and leading advocate, Chief Buthelezi, live. It is responsible for the decision to restore many of the old kraals and places of historic interest in and around the town.

Last week I visited the impressive site of Cetshwayo's royal kraal, Ondini, which was put to the torch in 1879 and never rebuilt. Now new beehive huts are rising on the floors of the old.

At Ulundi, however, memorabilia are not the only things rising on old foundations. The old methods of indirect rule by

white colonial powers through black appointees are still being applied — and the results, as always, are bitterness and disaffection in the people.

A sign of this political bankruptcy is the administrative centre of Ulundi. Several dour redbrick buildings stand surrounded by double security fencing with coils of barbed wire running between the fences.

And the nearby homes of important local officials are each policed by their own security guard. The scene inevitably recalls what one has read in the papers about violence in the rural areas — little of which is, in fact, reported.

On the face of things Ulundi is much like any other budding African capital. It's dusty, open, and scarcely beyond the planning stages, with new roads cutting through thorn scrub towards building sites marked with white poles.

But this is not a typical capital — it is a homeland showpiece, designed as much for its propaganda effect on visitors as for the control of the subject population.

I found it impossible to put out of my mind the thought that Ulundi still represents defeat for the Zulus, and cannot mean much else until blacks cease to be fed on the scraps of power.

After all, this dusty capital is what five million Zulus are being offered in return for a stake in South Africa and the vote in a central Parliament.

A new R8,4-million Zulu Legislative Assembly building is rising on a hillside not far from Bulawayo, one of the old military kraals. There are ambitious plans for a R10 million expansion programme for the city of Ulundi.

The bricks are real, but the wind sighs emptily in the grass.

5. Should management pay attention to the distinction between the so-
In a separate book, answer TWO of the following questions.
SECTION B: Managerial Perspectives on Black Relations in South Africa
Hector Njokweni

The Johannesburg-based Control Data Company yesterday donated 16 computer terminals to student teachers at Madadeni Teachers College, Newcastle, Natal, to help them with new technological methods of teaching.

The donation came after three years of discussions between company officials and officials of the kwaZulu Department of Education and Culture.

The computerised system of teaching would relieve teachers of "unnecessary" work such as preparing for subjects the following day and the

Computer firm Star 25/9/81 107 aids kwaZulu

marking of the register, a teacher at the college said.

Dr Oscar Dlomo, kwaZulu's Minister of Education and Culture, told about 1500 students and dignitaries who attended the opening of the new Learning Centre at the college that he first saw the Control Data system when he

was in America a few years ago.

"I was impressed by the system and saw its potential as a medium in computer-based education," Dr Dlomo said.

Should the system be successful at Madadeni it would be introduced to all colleges in kwaZulu, he said.

Dr Dlomo said a small department of specialists had been established to work through every lesson that would be used. The specialists would recommend changes that would adapt the system to South African conditions.

"I have read that the computer company sees this country as being in a unique situation to prove the viability of applying advanced technology to underdeveloped regions."

Top officials of his Government would visit the United States next month to raise funds for the computer project.

Near unanimity, NM 26/9/81 says Buthelezi

Commission man

Mercury Reporter

ALL but one of the members of the Buthelezi Commission would have signed acceptance of the final report had they been present at the final plenary session in Durban yesterday, Prof Denys Schreiner, head of the commission, told the Mercury last night.

Prof Schreiner said after the final plenary session of the Buthelezi Commission held at a Durban hotel yesterday that he was more than satisfied with the level

of support the commission had received.

'Not all the members of the commission were present at the final session, but we do know the attitudes of those absent. I believe that there is only one member who would not have supported the final recommendations.'

Although members were absent Prof Schreiner said the level of signatures of acceptance for the final draft recommendations were 'well over 80 percent.'

He said he believed the commission had been amazingly successful — support for the recommendations had been very high.

Prof Schreiner said he could not reveal the contents of the report until he had reported to Ulundi, but the contents should not change from the draft recommendations.

The final recommendations should be released at the end of October.

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an inflationary environment

RY Pricing

Export Pricing

Introduction

2 OUT OF 5 WHITES AGREE TO ZULU RULE

S. Tubane
27/9/81
102

BY DEON DU PLESSIS

Forty-four per cent of whites in Natal would — with certain guarantees — be prepared to live under the control of the black KwaZulu government.

Fifty three percent of whites in the province believe Natal and KwaZulu should join in making some laws together.

These are among the findings of a survey of attitudes in Natal on behalf of the Buthelezi Commission which this week completed its year-long investigation into a

new political dispensation for Natal and KwaZulu.

The attitudes survey was launched among whites, Indians and coloureds in Natal to "test the climate" in the province for proposed reforms. The questionnaire did not include actual recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission, but merely sought reaction of a number of different situations.

The Commission's recommendations may only be known next week

after they have been submitted to KwaZulu's chief minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi: the man behind what has been called the most important attempt at black/white co-operation in South Africa in many years

Represented on the commission are KwaZulu politicians, representatives of the Progressive Federal Party, the New Republic Party and a broad spectrum of political analysts, academics, agriculturists and

businessmen. Probably the best-known commissioner is mining and industrial magnate Harry Oppenheimer.

The Commission, chaired by a vice-principal of Natal University, Prof Denys Schreiner, is known to be heartened by the generally reformist attitudes which have been shown.

While 44 percent of whites would be prepared to live under the KwaZulu Government given property guarantees and a bill of rights, 58 percent of Indians and 64 percent of coloureds would be prepared to do the same.

Seventy-three percent of white supporters of the PFP support the proposition as do 47 percent of NRP supporters and 31 percent of English- and Afrikaans-speaking Nationalists.

The only proposition which was entirely rejected by all respondents — white, Indian and coloured — was that of one man one vote. Only nine percent of whites supported this, 19 percent of Indians and 38 percent of coloureds.

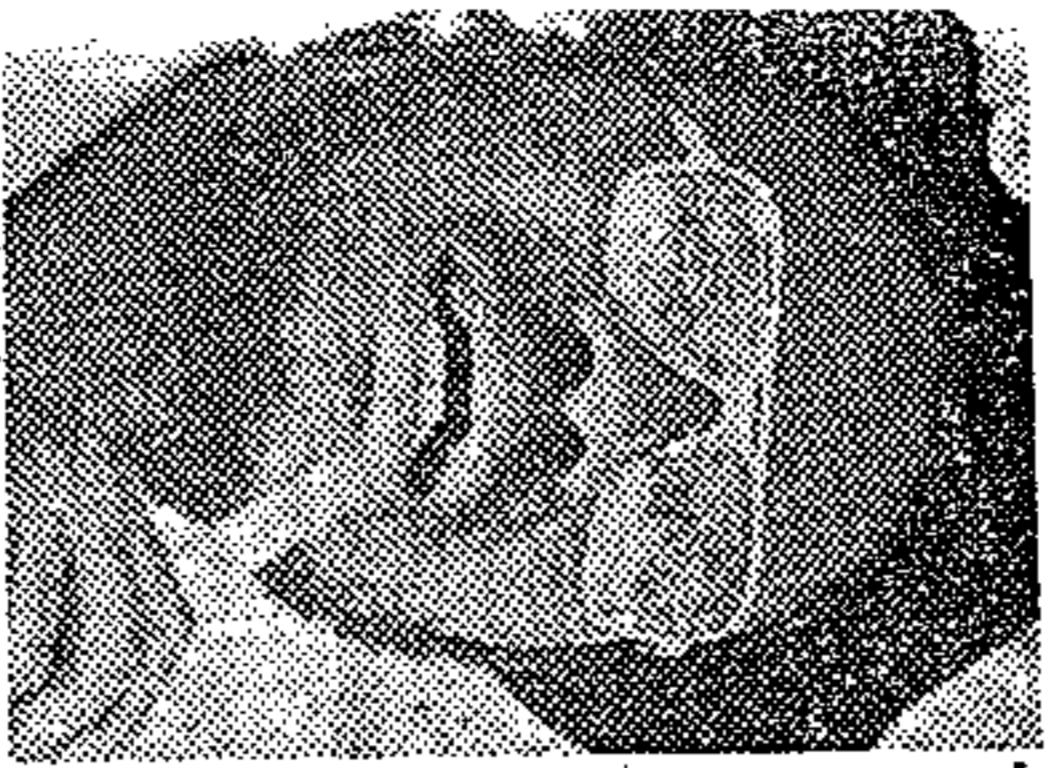
Acceptable to majorities in all groups (72 percent of whites and more than 64 percent of Indians and

coloureds respectively) was the proposition that black homeland leaders should serve with black urban representatives on a council which dealt with the present white cabinet.

A postulation that only Indians and coloureds be given a vote without representation for Africans as rejected. "Every single Indian respondent, even those among the 13 percent who indicated that it would be a good thing, feared violence and African resentment as a consequence of such a move" the survey reports. "Among coloured people some 24 percent saw merit in this kind of development, but 90 percent of coloured respondents predicted instability, violence or African resentment at such a move.

"It is seldom in opinion polling that such emphatic rejection of a proposal is encountered."

Other significant findings are that 57 percent of Natal whites, except for English and Afrikaans-speaking supporters of the National Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party, favour a qualified franchise for blacks with matric and property qualifications as the minimum for a vote. This course is favoured by more than 63 percent of



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi sees report soon

The proposition that there be a "few blacks" on city and provincial councils as well as in Parliament is favoured by 69 percent of Natal's whites, only 39 percent of Afrikaans-speaking supporters of the NP believe in this but, astoundingly, 61 percent of English-speaking NP supporters do.

Sixty-one percent of whites (including 52 percent of English-speaking NP supporters) believe cinemas and entertainment should be open to all. This option has overwhelming support from Indians and coloureds. Fifty one percent of whites (but excluding English and Afrikaans supporters of the NP or HNP) believe there should be a "small number of blacks in open schools."

Interestingly, in view of the 44 percent of whites who would be prepared to live under KwaZulu control, only 40 percent of whites are prepared to countenance blacks living in any suburb.

The conclusion, according to researchers, is that a fair number of whites would hope, even under KwaZulu control, that matters would remain much as they are. Forty nine percent of whites favoured the proposition that blacks be allowed into "few selected suburbs".

Findings like these, Buthelezi commissioners now believe, will smooth the way for general acceptability of some of their own proposals.

**All races
combine
to fight**

**Govt's
forced
removals**

(107)

African Affairs Reporter

9. Ibid.: posed Final Statement

8. Ibid.: posed Final Statement,

7. Lawrenson, D.: July, 1981.

6. Ibid.: posed Final Statement, para. 19.

Investments, 1979, par. 50.

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5. Australian Ac-

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4. A.P.C.:

3. Ibid.:

2. Ibid.:

1. Hendrikson, E.S.

IN A massive show of unanimity, 25 organisations representing Indians, coloureds, Africans and whites agreed in Durban on Saturday to combine in the battle against forced removals by the Government.

The organisations undertook to work jointly wherever there was concern affecting communities.

The meeting expressed its opposition to removals such as those being carried out at St Wendolin's Mission, Amaota and Amawoatana near Verulam.

Alternatives for the housing of low income groups on frozen land at Cato Manor and problems at the new Phoenix settlement were also discussed.

Among the representative groups which participated in the meeting were the Justice and Reconciliation Committee, SA Institute of Race Relations, Labour Research Committee, the Release Mandela Committee and the National Council of Women.

Donation

The Durban Housing Committee informed the meeting that removals were part of the apartheid way of life. Urban and rural uprooting of communities was being executed in order to redraw the map of South Africa to keep certain areas white.

Mr F N Langeni, a spokesman for the Amawoatana area, said the community had done everything to develop themselves but now their future was at stake. A resident had given land to build a school and it was subsequently named after him. Sickness was rampant in the area because the Health Department did not work there. The Verulam Jaycees had promised to dig bore holes to supply them with water.

REFERE

Fears of more strikes hitting in Natal

Labour Reporter

ABOUT 1 700 workers at a KwaZulu paper mill went on strike yesterday in reaction to the Government's proposed pension legislation.

Labour unrest in Natal has spread to rural areas amid fears that the province is to be hit by a wave of strikes.

At Sappi's paper mill at Mandini, KwaZulu, workers struck early yesterday and have been told they will be fired if they miss two consecutive shifts.

Sappi's managing director, Mr C van As, said yesterday it was "likely" all 1 700 black workers at the mill had struck.

Mr Van As said workers had demanded to withdraw from the company pension scheme as they wished to avoid the effects of planned legislation to preserve employee pension fund contributions.

No guarantees

Management had held talks with shop stewards of Fosatu's Paper Wood and Allied Workers Union and had assured workers that until the Bill became law they could withdraw paid pension contributions.

"The law allows for this. But we obviously can't give any guarantees about money paid in after that because we don't know what the law will stipulate," Mr Van As said.

He added that workers who missed two shifts would "dismiss themselves".

Our Durban correspondent reports that more than 300 workers at the Vryheid municipality struck yesterday in support of wage demands, but the strike was settled after a few hours.

In Durban, a strike at a chain-store Game Discount World spread to a second branch and now involves about 170 workers, according to Mr Vivian Mtwana, Durban organiser of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union (CCAWUSA).

The strikers were defying an ultimatum to return to work or be fired. Mr Mtwana said the Beare group, which owns Game, had said it refused to deal with unregistered unions. Workers were demanding recognition of the CCAWUSA and wage increases.

"They want a minimum of R220 a month and R60 a month increases for all workers. Management claims no worker earns less than R160, but workers dispute this," he said.

A company spokesman referred queries to Game's managing director, who was not available.

Five strikes have been reported in Natal this week and, although a strike by stevedores at the Durban harbour has ended, management and union sources have warned it could flare anew.

NM
also

Buthelezi is asked to see for himself ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾

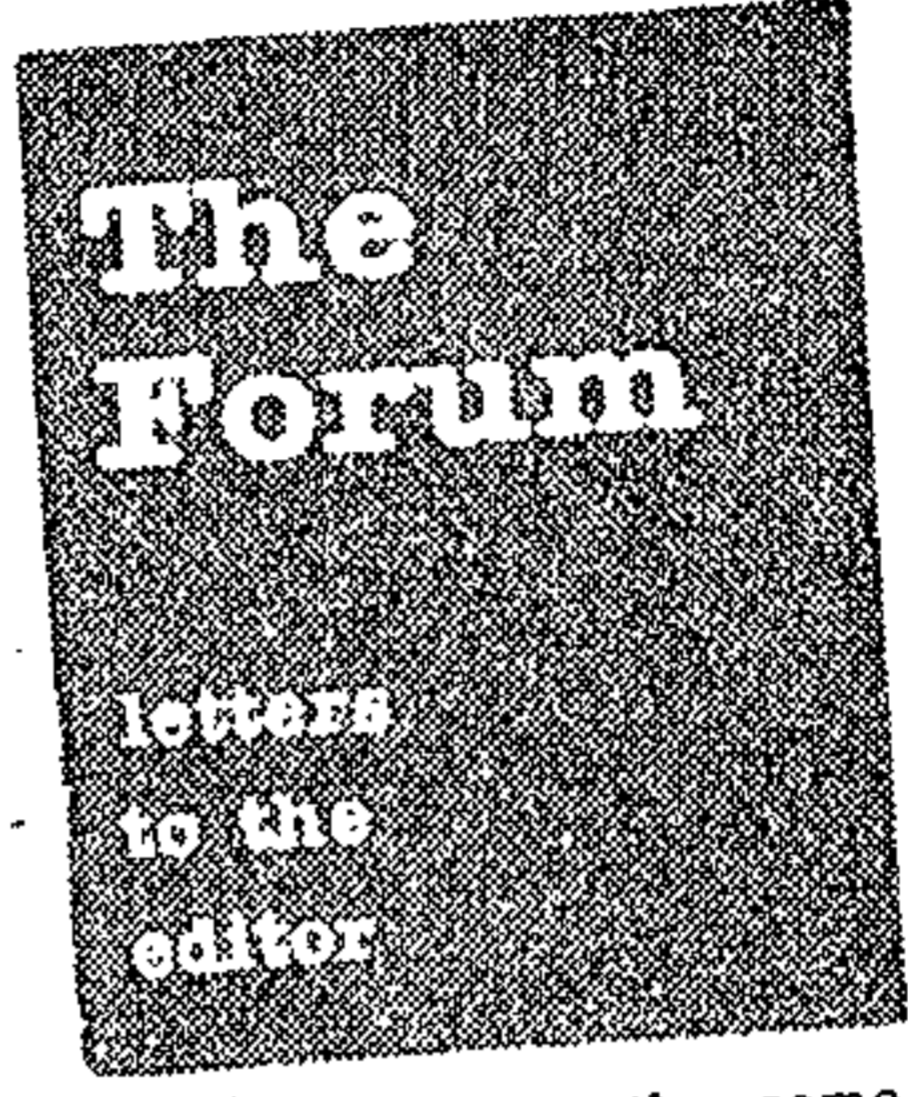
SIR — In the Mercury dated September 21 Chief Buthelezi is reported to have said: '... most whites and all blacks in the Natal/KwaZulu region were opposed to the idea of fragmenting this region into two areas or separate regions.'

I would like to question this statement by asking this gentleman whoever gave him the authority to speak on behalf of 'most whites'.

I would even go as far as to ask him whether he can be sure that 'all blacks' are against this 'fragmenting'. I'll venture to say that he cannot. With regard to the other independent states and their heads of State being 'trophies of success' of the Government's 'wicked plans', I would like to suggest that Chief Buthelezi attend the independence celebration of the Ciskei in December. Attend these celebrations and observe for himself that these people are a proud nation, proud of their own heritage and proud of their own independent state.

Chief Buthelezi is presently denying his people the right of identifying themselves with all that belongs to the Zulu people. His attitude deprives them of becoming independent, and this emanates from short-sightedness, especially in view of the fact that such denial can only harm inter-neighbourly relations.

And all this is taking place while millions of rands worth of developing and improvements are being undertaken in KwaZulu — mostly with the Government's money.



An article on the same page as the report of Chief Buthelezi's speech mentioned that a new complex to replace the old stalls at Umgababa was given to the Amatuli-tribe — value at least at R90 000.

Recently on a trip to the Hluhluwe Game Reserve rows upon rows of new lorries and earth-moving equipment were observed at at least two depots alongside the road. The registration? ZG.

'Wicked plans' of the Government? Surely not. I sincerely hope that Chief Buthelezi will see the light soon and realise that not all the other independent states and their heads were fools. May he then have the courage to admit that for all these years he, as a politician, has been playing for the grandstand.
OPTIMISTIC NEIGHBOUR

ZULULAND

Now roots

Cassava is set to become a major cash crop and food source in northern Zululand. Seven years of research by Anglo American's food and agricultural division suggests that it is extremely viable in the dry and sandy regions of Zululand and KwaZulu.

Initial excitement arose during the fuel crisis when cassava was tested as a source of ethanol. But William Hefer, Chairman of Anglo's food and agricultural division, says cassava as a base for the production of alternative energy sources has been all but discounted in SA.

Anglo's main interest, he says, lies in the use of cassava for industrial starch. Most industrial starch comes from maize, but a small sophisticated quantity, made from waxy maize which is not grown locally on a large scale, is imported.

Hefer says cassava-based starch could be used as an import substitute.

With the assistance of local farmers, the Umfolozi Cassava Growers' Co-operative has been formed and Anglo is busy "bulking" cassava seedlings at its centre for cassava research at Mtunzini.

This year co-op members will plant an

estimated 600ha. The first commercial plantings will begin in 1982 and in three years, Hefer estimates, there could be 15 000ha under cassava in Zululand and KwaZulu.

Once the crop is viable, Anglo plans to establish a mill for the production of cassava-based industrial starch on a site adjoining the Umfolozi sugar mill. The intention, apparently, is to use the sugar mill's infrastructure, handling facilities and transport to back-up the operation.

A senior agronomist says cassava is now regarded as an important complementary crop to maize, the region's largest agricultural product. As an added attraction it is not in direct competition with sugarcane, which thrives in heavier soil.

Cassava can also grow in low rainfall regions, is more drought-resistant and, unlike sugar, is not an irrigation crop. Another advantage: It is completely unseasonal and can be harvested and planted virtually all year round.

Cassava is also expected to provide valuable revenue to the emergent black farmers of KwaZulu, who already grow it for tribal food.

Soil

With the mixed soil types that occur in northern Zululand, it will be theoretically possible for farmers to grow both sugarcane and cassava on their farms — cane on the more fertile hilltops and cassava in the dry, sandy river valleys.

The average growing cycle for cassava is said to be 18 months. Yields are expected to be about 24 t/ha/year. But this could improve with the introduction of new high-yielding cassava plants suitable for local cultivation.

A price formula, undisclosed at this stage but linked to the price of maize, has been agreed upon with farmers in the co-op.

Hefer says Cassava could be an important food in SA by the turn of the century. He points out it is already the staple diet of more than 200m people around the world.

Anglo's research indicates that the most viable cassava growing region extends from Lower Mluzi to just south of Mtubatuba.

Hefer sees a limited overseas market for the industrial starch which could be exported in a semi-processed form from Richards Bay, only 49 km from the future mill site.

Buthlezi

inquiry

report

107

due in

6/10/81

December

Mercury Reporter

THE report of the Buthlezi Commission of Inquiry will not be released to the public until at least the beginning of December, the chairman of the commission, Prof Denys Schreiner, said yesterday.

Prof Schreiner said that he was busy with the final draft. This would have to be submitted to the central working committee of the commission and then to the KwaZulu Cabinet.

Prof Schreiner said it was envisaged that there might be two final volumes — a main report of about 100 pages and a number of specialist reports in another volume. These would cover political and constitutional matters, education, economics and resources and planning.

The findings of the Buthlezi Commission are being eagerly awaited in political circles. The commission sat for almost a year and heard evidence from a wide spectrum of opinion in Natal.

The only major body which declined to participate was the National Party.

The banned African National Congress was also invited to send a representative. However, they did not reply to the invitation.

The cycle of violence

FM 6/11/81



Inter-tribal violence in SA took a new and bizarre twist with the trial and conviction in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court of Johann Verster, 29, on several charges relating to faction fighting in northern Natal.

Verster, a former Defence Force para-troop officer, was acquitted on the main charge concerning the murder of 14 Zwane tribesmen during a faction fight in the Jobskop area of Msinga on June 4, 1979. In his summing up, however, Mr Justice Page asserted that there was strong circumstantial evidence that he had been involved in the shoot-out. The State, he said, had been unable to prove its case.

Verster was found guilty on five of the 26 charges before him. He was sentenced to two concurrent eight-year jail terms for conspiracy to commit murder and contravening the Terrorism Act.

The alleged involvement of SADF-trained and combat-hardened veterans in tribal battles adds a new dimension to the faction fighting which has long been endemic in Natal. As the public prosecutor in the trial, Gideon Scheltema, argued: "The presence of white mercenaries would have led to an escalation of lawlessness and violence which could only have led to further violence."

Faction fighting, which has its roots in tribal squabbles, has plagued rural Natal for over 100 years. But one of the most frustrating aspects of inter-tribal friction is that, try as they may, the authorities seem powerless to stop it.

In fact, while the Verster trial was in progress, scores of blacks were being killed in faction fights in the Izingolweni, Melhomyana and Umbumbulu districts on the Natal South Coast.

One of the most disquieting aspects is that the violence is rapidly spreading to areas outside the homelands. Victims of tribal faction fights are now frequently gunned down in areas like Umlazi township near Durban, and Soweto. Police in Johannesburg now have a nine-man team set up especially to investigate faction killings in Soweto.

More insidious still, the nature of the fighting appears to be changing. Gone are the days when impis massed and fought it out in hand-to-hand combat with sticks and spears, with only shields for protection. Today modern firearms, including shotguns, R1 rifles and other lethal home-made weapons proliferate. Honour and the chivalrous rules of battle have disappeared. Bushwhacking and surprise reign supreme.

Says Warrant Officer Manie Kramer, of the Port Shepstone police, who has investigated faction fights for the past 25 years: "The killings can no longer be classified as faction fights. They are cold-blooded murders by cowards who attack at night, often killing defenceless women and children and elderly people."

The causes of the tribal differences which sparked off the initial fighting have often been long forgotten. And seen in the modern context, the fighting has far-reaching political implications. It is tribally divisive and poses a serious threat to black solidarity and political aspirations. There have even been suggestions that the flames of faction fighting might well be fanned by those who seek to promote terror and violence in the sub-continent.

There is more than mere speculation to support this line of thinking. Three members of the KwaZulu legislative assembly have been singled out as victims of tribal assassination squads. One is reported to have been killed by a Russian-made Tokarev pistol. And in Msinga, one of the most violent and over-populated regions of tribal Natal, one of the biggest arms caches of communist weapons ever found in SA was recently unearthed.

Speaking recently in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on the problems associated with tribal warfare, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said: "There is a vulnerability here that goes much deeper than faction fighting. There is more to this than meets the eye."

According to some estimates as many as 800 blacks die each year as a result of

faction fight-related incidents. In some of the more conflict-torn regions, the death toll can be as high as one a week. Overpopulation, hunger, land disputes and attempts by chiefs to maintain their vanishing power bases are all cited as causes of the continual feuding.

The remote and impoverished Msinga reserve in northern Natal, scene of the recent clashes between the Zwane and Sithole clans, has the dubious distinction of being one of the country's most turbulent regions. Police claim that many of the deaths in Soweto are an extension of inter-tribal feuding in Msinga.

Jonathan Clegg, a social anthropologist from the University of the Witwatersrand, has detected a new and disturbing trend in contemporary faction fighting. He says migrant workers in the cities help to support the professional feuders living in the homelands. In this way, says Clegg, they fulfil their obligations as "feuders" by enabling the men in the district to fight for them while they keep their city jobs.

There have been many attempts by central government authorities and the KwaZulu government to put an end to faction feuding. Round-table discussions have been held between the warring factions and chiefs have been summoned to appear before the Chief Minister. Recently, Proclamation 103, which entitles the police to hold a man suspected of faction fighting for 90 days, was widened to include the whole of KwaZulu. In spite of this, attempts to establish a lasting peace and reconciliation between the tribes has been frustratingly elusive.

Partial solutions could lie in more rapid consolidation of the homelands. It has been pointed out that a more equitable distribution of land, feeding schemes to ward off starvation, and the provision of infrastructure and better education could go a long way towards easing tensions.

Clearly, the problems are far too complex for mere declarations of good intent. A concerted effort must be made to solve them. The involvement of white mercenaries as alleged in the Verster trial can only serve to exacerbate the situation.

The FM believes that if the authorities don't come to grips with this vexing problem soon, there is a very real danger that it could provide the spark that could suck the entire region into a horrific vortex of escalating violence threatening the political stability of the whole of southern Africa.



On the rampage ... growing deadlier by the year

Hours 10
6/10/81 GC 6407
KwaZulu (107) (107) (107)
486. Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development:

What is the estimated number of unem-
ployed (a) male and (b) female kwaZulu
citizens between the ages of 16 and 60 (i)
within and (ii) outside the borders of this
national state?

TUESDAY, 6 C

641

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:**

The required information is not being
kept in the form of a special register. The
particulars in respect of the workseekers
within kwaZulu have been supplied by the
Government of KwaZulu and the figures
reflect the registered number of workseek-
ers.

	Males	Females
Workseekers		
Workseekers within kwa- Zulu	91 203	40 824
Workseekers outside kwaZulu	11 698	7 905

Hans 10
6/10/81

Kwapitela

QC 642-3

441. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether the Black community at Kwapitela has been resettled since his reply to Question No. 200 on 26 February 1981; if so, when were they resettled; if not,
- (2) whether a date has been finalized for their resettlement;
- (3) whether any compensation has as yet been paid to the community at Kwapitela; if so, (a) to whom was the money paid and (b) what was the (i) highest, (ii) lowest and (iii) average amount paid;
- (4) whether any steps were taken to inform households of the amounts at which their properties were assessed; if so,
- (5) whether they were entitled to object to the amounts at which their properties were assessed; if so,
- (6) whether they were so informed; if not, why not; if so,
- (7) whether any objections were lodged against these assessments;
- (8) whether any steps were taken to inform absent heads of households of the proposed (a) removal and (b) payment of compensation?

107

643

WEDNESDAY, 7

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes. Only the tenants have been resettled on 4 July, 1981.
- (2) The proposed resettlement of the landowners of Kwapitela will take place on a date still to be determined and after the necessary infrastructure has been provided on the compensatory land.
- (3) (a) Yes, to the tenants who have been resettled.
(b) (i) R1 457,00.
(ii) R50,00.
(iii) R429,86.
- (4) Yes.
- (5) Yes.
- (6) Yes.
- (7) No.
- (8) (a) Yes.
(b) Yes. Several meetings were held with the Black community of Kwapitela.

RESETTLEMENT FOR 1/10/71

Reserve 4 in limbo

Although the final report of government's Consolidation Committee has not yet been published, expropriations, removals and the clearing of black spots continue.

Earlier this year, a proclamation in the Government Gazette altered the boundaries of KwaZulu even before the Van Der Walt Commission proposals on the homeland were tabled in Parliament. The Gazette placed certain areas under the authority of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and excised others.

Reserve 4, a 25 km coastal strip north of Richards Bay, with boundaries entrenched in the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, was one of the areas excised. As a result, it is no longer part of KwaZulu and falls under the direct control of Pretoria.

The fate of 20 000 residents of Reserve 4 near Richards Bay is in jeopardy as they await likely resettlement to Ntambanana, 60-70 km inland (Approximately 500 000 people, almost exclusively black, would have to be moved if government's 1975 KwaZulu consolidation proposals are to be implemented.)

The 1973 and 1975 consolidation proposals deleted both Reserve 4 and Reserve 6 from the KwaZulu map. Expropriation and removals were rushed through at Reserve 6 in 1976, although Reserve 4 was not immediately effected. The current Richards Bay development is now taking place where Reserve 6 was.

Earlier this year, the Reserve 4 community was informed of the January gazetting. However, houses have not yet been numbered and the community does not know when it will have to move. Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof has cited "the unwillingness of the Zulus to be moved" as a major obstacle to further consolidation.

Ntambanana is a typical rudimentary resettlement area. It is characterised by poor facilities and housing, little water and demarcated plots. It is an area of Trust farms bought by government in 1973 and earmarked for resettlement purposes. The provision of water is a problem and the community is dependent on water being trucked in. It is 30 km from the nearest town, Empangeni, and buses start running at 3 am to

take commuters to work at Empangeni and Richards Bay.

In contrast, Reserve 4 is regarded as one of the most favourably situated areas in KwaZulu — lush sub-tropical land in a high rainfall area with good agricultural potential, although as with most homeland areas it is underdeveloped, has poor roads, and transport is scarce.

However, and despite resistance,

Koornhof has told Parliament that government will press ahead with a "selective programme" of resettlement which would be dependent on a number of conditions. For example: adequate water supply, sanitation, adequate shelter, sufficient health services, community facilities and proper job opportunities within reasonable reach. If resettlement is to occur, hopefully at least these facilities will be supplied.

GATSHA BUTHELEZI

Using limited power

107
~~211~~

FM 9/10/81



The *FM* spoke to Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, in Ulundi.

Chief Buthelezi is also chairman of the SA Black Alliance.

FM: What has been the effect of forced resettlement into KwaZulu?

Buthelezi: When KwaZulu was set up in 1970, Parliament passed a law which made it compulsory for "squatters" on white farms to either sign up as contract workers or leave. People have been moving out of farms in droves because they get virtually nothing. Others have been chased away from the so-called black spots or the cities. It is very difficult now to care for them. But they are our people, so we must. Some of these people live in real eyesores, just jammed together there with nothing. They can't keep cattle and there are no jobs for them. Once Pretoria has pawned off these people, they want to wash their hands of them. So we have to scramble to use the limited facilities that we have.

Also, there are farms bought under the 1936 Act on which black people are being resettled, and while Pretoria calls it KwaZulu, most of these farms have not been handed over. There are people who have been moved from productive lands, where they have lived for generations, to barren land. Whole tribes were moved with their chiefs to bare veld. They cannot even eke out an existence. It is a crime.

KwaZulu is interspersed with white corridors. How does this affect the territory?

If it didn't contain so much misery for my people, I'd say it was a joke. It involves intense suffering. That is why we have set up the Buthelezi Commission. It's nonsensical to think that KwaZulu can ever be viable as the government

wants it to be. The Natal business community has come to the same conclusion. We are looking at joint participation and decision making. We are hoping that the commission, which regards both Natal and KwaZulu as one region, will be a step towards reality. Unfortunately, the National Party refused to nominate anyone, claiming we have no jurisdiction over Natal. But there is no question of Natal doing its own thing. We're making this study in the context of the whole country, as a plan for others. If we are to talk about a common society we must start somewhere.

You have said many times that you reject the concept of a "constellation of states." Yet you are the chief minister of a homeland. Why?

My leadership of KwaZulu has not come about because of the policy of separate development. We all know the pranks and mischief of the government in abusing ethnicity in order to divide us. But we must not pretend that we can wish away history, ethnicity, and language groups. I know there is the danger of falling into the pit where the government wants us. So we are not prepared to go for independence under any circumstances. There is nothing in it for my people

But while I am very much against self-government in the context of the government's grandiose scheme, we find it challenging to use even limited power to do things for ourselves. Where it is possible, we should do that. We are doing something ourselves, and not just howling at the government, even though it is our duty to howl. We are challenged as human beings to try to inspire our people. There is something liberating about that. It enhances one's dignity, to walk tall even with all the poverty.

How do economic development programmes fit into this?

It fits in with my philosophy of self-help. The whole economy of SA rests on the backs of the blacks, and thus we have a useful weapon there. We need to use our worker power to liberate ourselves.

But it's a strategy that needs a lot of preparation. If every black person went on strike, what would the people eat? Wouldn't the whites just switch off the mealie meal? People can't go on strike unless they have money to feed their families. So, for me, economic development is preparation, part of the strategy. **Do you ever feel that your call for non-violence in working for real change is becoming irrelevant?**

Well, I don't blame those young people who reject non-violence. For me, the perspective of the struggle is wider. It did not begin with us now. Unlike the situation which confronted our brothers in Zimbabwe and Angola, the whites here are indigenous. So we must sort it out with them. If we don't, we will kill each other. But people are getting tired of waiting. Inkatha has the largest youth brigade in the history of SA. They are getting restless. Yet, there is a host of things to prepare. Inkatha supports a multi-faceted approach because we need to prepare and consolidate. Whether the conflict is resolved by talking or violence, only time will tell. Either way, we must prepare.

Is Inkatha an alternative to the militant ANC?

No, but their sabotage is a foretaste of what will happen countrywide if we do not succeed in negotiating our future. So it is good for the alternative to non-violence to be kept before our eyes.

What does the future hold for SA then?

There is going to be more violence, unless a miracle happens in the heart of the National Party leaders. None of us imagines we will free ourselves by the stroke of a pen. We are in for a lot of trouble in this country. There will be more conflict, more bitterness, more people driven to acts of desperation. I just hope that we leave no stone unturned in talking. The fact is that this country is very dynamic industrially, and if people have any wisdom, they should know that it is not in their interests to destroy it. So I believe we must explore every possibility of peaceful change right up to the end.

FM 9/10/81
KWAZULU DEVELOPMENT
Harnessing potential

(107)
The strain of a highly-industrialised Western society co-existing with an impoverished Third World economy is patently clear in the relationship between Natal and KwaZulu.

The need to find rational recommendations to guide the course of future planning of the regions has been recognised in the work of the Buthelezi Commission, due for publication at the end of the month. There are certain to be important ramifications for government policy on urbanisation and decentralisation.

The private sector has a vested interest in the long-term orderly development of the region. It is significant, therefore, that the Durban Chamber of Commerce chose the delicate inter-relationships between Natal and KwaZulu as the subject of its recent 125th anniversary symposium. Few speakers could find any tangible advantages flowing to the homeland as a result of its close relationship with the province — contrary to the theory that such benefits should “flow through.”

For example, Professor Jill Natrass, Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Natal, said that in 1976 a total of 56% of the economically active population was employed outside the KwaZulu economy. In that year, of every R6 earned or sent into KwaZulu, R5 was spent outside the economy — virtually all in Natal.

“If the productive capacity to generate the goods on which KwaZulu inhabitants spend their earnings, together with the goods needed by the public sector, had been created within KwaZulu, rather than in Natal, KwaZulu would have been in a posi-

tion to contribute 21% of the region's production rather than the 6% that it actually contributed,” she said.

Another adverse effect of KwaZulu's export of labour was that the profits generated by the combination of labour and capital were the major source of investment funds spent in white Natal. This led to a situation where KwaZulu was deprived of its most economically productive labour — the absentee rate among men aged between 20 and 45 is as high as 80% in some regions, leaving only the young and elderly to supply the labour needs of KwaZulu.

In spite of the growth of both the Natal and KwaZulu economies in recent years, unemployment remains a major concern. In 1970 the potential number of workseekers exceeded employment offered in the region by 428 000 people, or 23% of the labour force. By 1990 the shortfall will have increased to 815 000, or 27% of the workforce.

Perhaps even more disturbing, several subsequent speakers and representatives of major employer groups such as the sugar and timber industries reported that labour employment was actually on the decline as a result of moves towards mechanisation and improved productivity.

The numbers employed in the sugar industry, for example, were down from 112 499 in 1970 to 98 758 in 1980. Natrass warned of dire consequences if these trends continued: “In view of the labour intensity and the importance in employment terms of the textile, clothing and footwear industries, it is crucial that they do not mechanise their production methods or the levels of regional employment will be seriously affected.”



**Provincial/homeland border . . .
few benefits flow through**

On the basis of her projections, Natrass said that by 1990 whites will make up only 7% of the region's labour force. An encouraging signal was that the numbers of African children attending high school is growing at a rate of 23% a year. If the trend continues, Natrass believes it will be possible to quite rapidly eliminate the disparities between education levels among the Zulus and other population groups.

There were other bullish trends. Natrass noted that KwaZulu had great potential for growth and there was no reason for it not becoming a major growth centre of the region. The only stumbling blocks in the way of this are political. KwaZulu, she said, had a large black population and Natal had the largest Indian population in the country. As the political and economic potential of these and other groups improved, so the contribution they made to the region's economy would be greatly enhanced.

Haus 10 kwaZulu (107)
 9/10/87 QC 712-3
 356. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many houses were built in kwaZulu during each of the past five years by (i) his Department, (ii) the national state government and (iii) private builders and (b) what (i) school, (ii) clinic and (iii) shop facilities were provided during this period;
- (2) whether running water is being supplied to all the resettlement camps in kwaZulu; if not, why not;
- (3) how many (a) hospitals, (b) clinics, (c) doctors and (d) nurses are there in kwaZulu?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i) 1976— 896
 1977—1 798
 1978—1 430
 1979—1 141
 1980—1 480
- (ii) 1976—2 658
 1977—2 463
 1978— 88
 1979— 716
 1980— 210
- (iii) The required particulars are not readily available.
- (b) (i) 1976— 17
 1977— 23
 1978— 11
 1979— 14
 1980— 10
- (ii) and (iii) The Government of kwaZulu is responsible for functions such as education, health services and township development within kwaZulu and the required information is therefore not readily available.

(2) There are no resettlement camps in

kwaZulu. Townships in kwaZulu are, however, provided with suitable systems.

- (3)(a)-(d) The responsibility for health services has been transferred to the Government of kwaZulu and the required particulars are not readily available.

kwaZulu

357. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) What is the present size, in Hectares, of the kwaZulu national state;
- (2) (a) how many hectares of land were added to kwaZulu (i) from 1975 to 1979 and (ii) subsequent to 1979 and (b) what was the total cost;
- (3) whether it is the intention to add more land to this national state; if so, what is the projected cost of such future additions of land?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) ~3 100 000 hectares.
- (2)(i) and (ii) and (b) The required information is not readily available. No special record in the form of a register is kept in this connection and the required particulars can not be ascertained without performing a considerable volume of work, which is deemed to be unjustified.
- (3) Due to the fact the investigation of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with the consolidation of kwaZulu has not yet been completed, the required information can not be furnished.

For written reply:

Hans 10 kwaZulu (107) ~~227~~
9/10/81 QC 710-11
355. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many persons were resettled in kwaZulu during each of the past

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FRIDAY, 9 OCT

five years and (b) from what places were they moved;

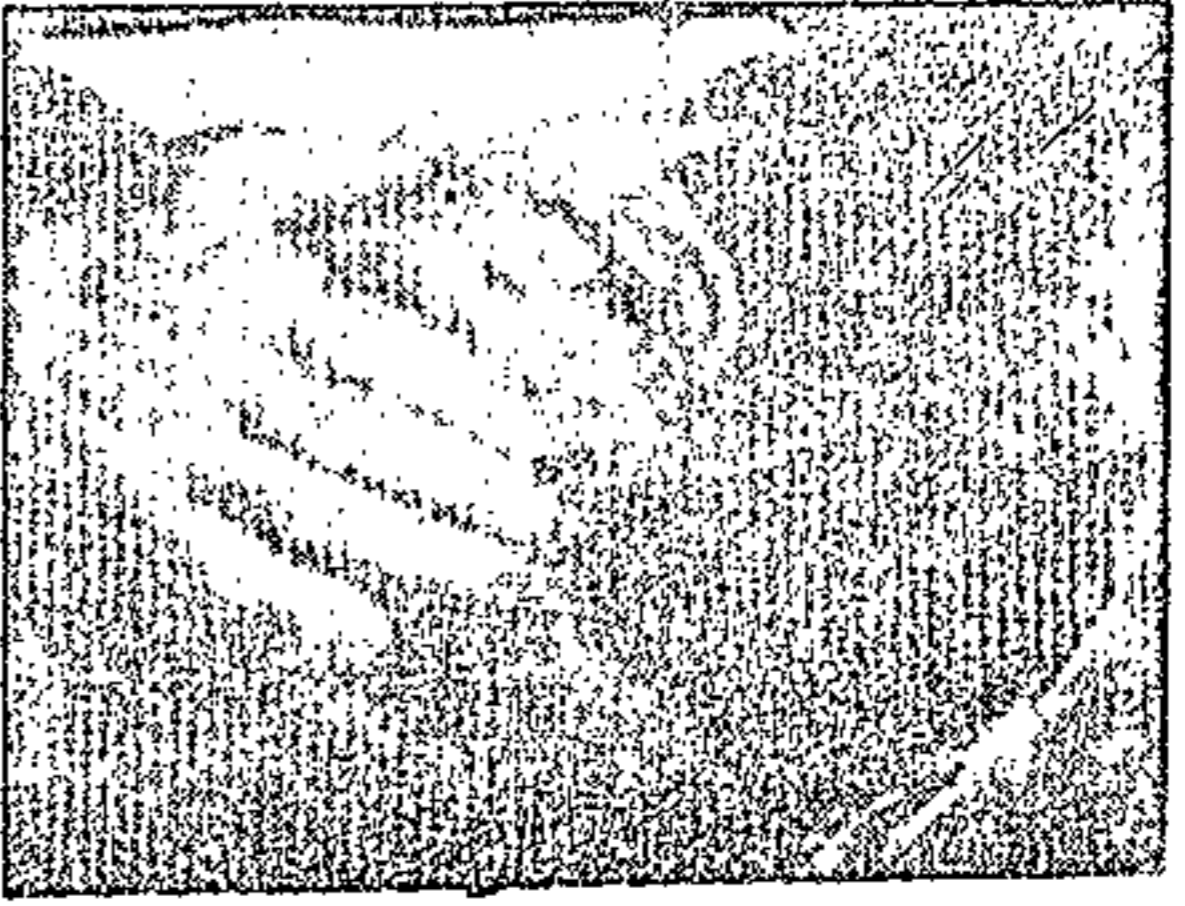
- (2) what was the total population of kwaZulu (a) in 1975, (b) in 1979 and (c) at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (3) (a) how many resettlement areas are there in kwaZulu and (b) how many persons are living in each such area;
- (4) how many persons remain to be moved to kwaZulu in terms of the Government's resettlement programme?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) Only the total number of people who were settled during the past five years is available namely, 52 097.
- (b) From farms in the White areas of Natal, Charlestown, Umbulwane, Zimvela, Roosboom, Klippoort, Wasbank, Cremin, Steincoalspruit, The Swamp and Reserve 6.
- (2)(a), (b) and (c) No official census figures are available in respect of kwaZulu for the respective years as requested.
- (3)(a) and (b) The required information is not readily available. There are townships in kwaZulu where resettlement could take place on a limited scale. Certain areas have been acquired as compensatory land for Black spots and badly situated Black areas which must still be removed although these areas have not yet been included in the judicial area of kwaZulu. It will only be added to kwaZulu after the resettlement actions have been completed.
- (4) The required information is not readily available and surveys to determine the number of people involved will be undertaken before the resettlement actions take place.

Inkatha Waits Action on Rent Hike

23 October 1979



BY NICKOLAS MANOZIANE

THE Orlando East branch of Inkatha has decided to meet with chairman John Kooze and the Soweto Council executive to resolve the recent R3 rent increase issue.

Mr Ambition Brown, the branch general secretary, told a meeting at Orlando DOCC yesterday that the new increases in rents is rubbing the sore instead of healing it, because it came at a time when people were still gasping for recovery in

rents and electricity charges.

He said should their recommendations to rescind the increases not be met by the authorities, Inkatha plans to stage three national days of prayer, to be observed by all Soweto residents and sympathisers all over.

Among the pleas and recommendations to be directed to the Council, Wrab and the Department of Co-operation and Development are:

- o That other means be sought to balance the books of Wrab and the council.
- o That the Council and Wrab should intervene on behalf of the residents to the Government to subsidise the loss of R1.5 million until such time the machinery is able to run on its own.
- o That Dr Piet Kooze, as citizen number one of Soweto, who was honoured and granted the freedom of the area, rescue the situation as it is sinking day and night from bad to worse.
- o Above all, that all Soweto councillors resign in

protest at the gross irregularity and misadministration that has been projected among the increase.

Meeting tonight

A MASS meeting has been called for tonight to discuss the rent issue.

The meeting, at St Vincent's Catholic Church in Zone 9, Sandown, has been organised by the Women's Federation of South Africa.

An executive member of the federation, Miss Daisy Rhorombi, said the meeting would also discuss contraceptives and Black Day.

"We have approached speakers from various organisations, and if we can't find the time to discuss all the issues concerned, we will call another meeting to round off the agenda," Miss Rhorombi said. The meeting is to start at 8.30 pm.

WORRIED: Soweto "Citizen Number One" Piet Kooze will be asked to resolve the situation.

Remarks on birthrate slammed

Buthelezi lashes out at McCrystal

12/10/81 (107)
Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has attacked the well-known economist, Dr Lawrence McCrystal, for saying that not one black leader in South Africa had grasped the nettle of an excessive birthrate and rapid population growth.

In a speech read on his behalf to about 1 500 delegates at the opening of the fifth conference of the Inkatha Women's Brigade at the weekend, Chief Buthelezi said the issue could not be resolved by approaching the subject with an 'air of arrogance'.

In the 1920s and 1930s, he said, Afrikaners had large families because of the state of development in which they found themselves.

'Mr B J Vorster was the 13th child of his parents,' the chief said.

Denied

'The opportunities which Afrikaners have provided for themselves, ever since they have been at the helm of power, have sorted out the question of their population explosion.'

Chief Buthelezi said whites had denied blacks equal opportunities in areas such as education, industry and commerce.

Blacks, therefore, would continue to have large families until they had equal opportunities with whites and people of other race groups.

In South Africa there was a great divergence of views between the 'haves', who happened to be white, and the 'have-nots', who happened to be black, he said.

'As long as reasonable Christian men such as Dr McCrystal join parties such as the National Party, it will not be easy for black people not to suspect their motives in making even what could be regarded as reasonable suggestions on things like family planning,' Chief Buthelezi said.

Use family planning, brigade urges women

THE Inkatha Women's Brigade has expressed concern about the high black birth rate which 'saps women's health and deprives children of sufficient parental care'.

At its annual conference, which ended yesterday, the brigade urged women to make full use of family-planning methods incorporated in the health scheme of the KwaZulu Department of Health and Welfare.

The brigade also expressed concern about the increasing problem of black teenage pregnancies. A resolution asking all branches to seek ways of giving effective sex education to boys and girls was passed.

The brigade attacked the exclusion of KwaZulu nurses from the South African Nursing Association.

It said in a resolution that KwaZulu would fight to the bitter end against the Government's policy of depriving black people of their citizenship.

Blacks could use councils to outwit whites, says chief

12/10/81

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Mercury Reporter

BLACKS would be making fools of themselves if they believed the collapse of the apartheid system was just around the corner.

This point was made at the weekend by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, when he addressed the annual conference of the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa at Seboteng, near Vereeniging.

At the same time, Chief

Buthelezi said, blacks could outwit whites through the use of community councils — as they had done effectively in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

He said white political stupidity was responsible for the notion that a few whites could keep blacks in subjugation forever.

There was no reason, he said, why community councils — structures created in order to divide blacks — could not be turned into mechanisms of unity.

Buthelezi

hints at

RDM 12-10-81
passive

107
resistance

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE powerful Inkatha movement is likely to organise passive resistance against a pending law empowering the President's Council to subpoena people to testify before it.

A Bill giving the President's Council powers to subpoena people to appear before it has now passed through its final parliamentary stages and awaits only the signature of the State President before it becomes law.

In a recent address to the Inkatha central committee, Inkatha's president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said: "If the Bill is made law and we are forced to appear before the President's Council's constitutional committee, I think we have a very good reason for organising some passive resistance against it by refusing to pay fines and going to jail."

'A front'

Stressing Inkatha's objections to the exclusion of blacks from the President's Council, Chief Buthelezi said of the Bill: "(It) confirms our impression that there never was any intention to use the President's Council as an instrument of democracy."

It looked as though South Africa's governors had made up their minds on certain issues concerning the future and planned "to use the President's Council merely as a front to create the impression that whatever they do is done through consensus".

Refusal to obey a subpoena to give evidence to the President's Council constitutional committee, which is headed by Dr Denis Worrall, can result in a fine of up to R500 or six months' jail or both.

KV 24.10.87 107

Buthelezi Commission result soon?

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE report of the Buthelezi Commission, which is expected to recommend drastic constitutional changes for the Natal-KwaZulu region, is likely to be published in mid-December.

The commission's secretary, Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, said the main draft of the report had been completed on schedule and

the final points were being worked on. The report would probably be presented to the KwaZulu Cabinet in November.

The commission was appointed last November by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, to investigate options for the constitutional future of the region.

It comprises more than 40 members drawn from leaders in

the political, business, cultural, educational and academic fields.

The broad thinking behind the commission was that change could occur in the Natal-KwaZulu region without having to confront political interests elsewhere in South Africa.

Although the National Party refused to appoint representatives to serve on the commis-

sion, it is widely representative of other interests.

Many academics and businessmen believe the commission's report could be a turning point in South Africa.

When it was appointed last year the chairman, Professor G D Schreiner, said people in power could not ignore the findings of the commission "except at the peril of South Africa".

Buthelezi gets a Raw deal...

24/10/87
107

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — There are strong indications that the New Republic Party plans to refuse to sign the final report of the Buthelezi Commission which has mapped out a joint future for Natal and kwaZulu based on political accommodation among the leaders of the province's various groups.

Although it is understood that another attempt is to be made to persuade the NRP to sign the report, it is known that the NRP member of the commission has already refused on behalf of his party.

The NRP is apparently clinging to its national "federal-confederal" policy, which differs little from the old "race federation" policy and encompasses the idea of independent homelands within a constellation of states.

But it had indicated a willingness to extend co-operation with kwaZulu, a stand which does not go much beyond the present status quo in Natal.

It is understood that the NRP, led by Mr Vause Raw and the governing party in Natal, is the only major representative on the commission that refuses to sign the final report.

Black leaders do not seem to be too worried by the NRP's refusal to sign, because they are convinced that all other major and significant bodies represented on the commission will accept the compromise agreement.

There are also signs that some senior people in the NRP in Natal do not like the party's stand and some have gone as far as to apologise to the black leaders over the issue.

Trail of death in Natal feuds

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A Port Shepstone policeman has the task of trying to bring peace to a feud-torn area where in the past month 26 people have been killed, 24 injured, and 17 arrested for the illegal possession of about 20 firearms.

He is Warrant-Officer Manie Kramer, and his area is three big inland reserves on the Natal south coast.

Warrant-Officer Kramer is concerned mainly with the Mehlomyama district where, with Izingolweni, is where all the killings have taken place.

Warrant-Officer Kramer has no illusions — he knows he has a difficult task.

He makes it clear that the latest killings can no longer be classified as faction fights.

"They are cold-blooded murders by cowards who attack by night, often killing defenceless women, children and elderly people," he said.

"In the old style of faction fighting there were still some rules and honour. In those days they fought hand to hand

with little evidence of guns.

"Now battles are waged at long range, with the fighters firing away at each other with an assortment of guns, including 303s and shotguns, many home-made."

Warrant-Officer Kramer has been responsible for getting the feuding clans together at meetings to try to sort out their problems.

"At first only a handful of people attended, but things gradually improved and now we are getting hundreds at a time," he said. "The women and elderly are coming forward — they, in particular, want an end to the bloodshed."

The bi-weekly talks, which have been halted because of the latest fighting, have already provided some promising results.

"Already we have had some of the clans agreeing to live — for the time being anyway — at peace with each other.

"There are now only two clans still causing problems — and they are alleged to be responsible for the killings this month."

**Draft of
Buthelezi
NM 24/10/81
Commission
report 104
completed**

Mercury Correspondent

THE report of the Buthelezi Commission, which is expected to recommend drastic constitutional changes for the Natal-KwaZulu region, is likely to be published in mid-December.

This was disclosed yesterday by the commission's secretary, Prof Lawrence Schlemmer.

He said the main draft of the report had been completed on schedule and the final points were being worked on. The report probably would be presented to the KwaZulu Cabinet in the first week of November.

The commission was appointed last November by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, to investigate options for the constitutional future of the region.

It comprises more than 40 members drawn from leaders in the political, business, cultural, educational and academic fields.

When it was appointed last year, the chairman, Prof G D Schreiner, said people in power could not ignore the findings of the commission 'except at the peril of South Africa'.

26/10/81 (104)

Ciskei has let us down, says Buthelezi

Mercury Reporter

SUPPORTERS of Inkatha felt they had been let down as blacks by the leaders in the Ciskei and Transkei who had accepted independence.

This point was made during the weekend by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, when he spoke at the inauguration of Inkatha in the area of jurisdiction of Chief Elias Molefe in the Nquthu district.

Chief Buthelezi said it was tragic that the divisive ploys of the white oppressors had been so effective that, by December this year, there would be two Xhosa so-called independent States.

Folly

This was the ultimate in the whole folly of the policy of apartheid, he declared.

Black people of the Transkei and Ciskei spoke one language and also had the same cultural background.

It would be a blatant lie to justify the existence of the Xhosa States which would exist cheek by jowl in December on the basis of two different cultures and two different languages, he pointed out.

I am amazed that my brothers and sisters in the Cape Province should allow such a thing to happen to them, Chief Buthelezi said.

He said that through his cultural and liberation movement he had prevented nearly 6 000 000 black people of the KwaZulu region from losing their citizenship as South Africans.

Yet black brothers and sisters from those regions where this fraud of independence was embraced, instead of thanking him, attacked him and Inkatha.

Govt laying ground for instability Buthelezi

Nov 27/10/87
107

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — The Government's confederal plan involving the creation of a series of economically weak mini-states linked to South Africa was a recipe for instability and would ultimately render the whole region ungovernable, KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday.

Speaking at the conference of lecturers in development administration at the University of Natal, he said the Government's scheme would result in the creation of impoverished mini-states totally dependent on handouts from South Africa for development.

He said this would either produce instability in the mini-states or force them to try and act against South Africa together in some way.

"We would have all the makings of growing instability in the region and large-scale recruitment of frustrated younger blacks for military training as insurgents," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said he could find no basis for saying there had been any meaningful political change in South Africa and felt the Government would push ahead to create some sort of confederation.

Buthelezi's daughter suspended from university

(1)

107

29/10/81

(2)

Mercury Reporter

MISS L Buthelezi, daughter of the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and Chancellor of the University of Zululand, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, was suspended from the university this month after a 'serious' breach of discipline.

The suspension of Miss Buthelezi and three other students, university authorities believe, might have sparked off the boycott of lectures by the entire student body of 1 800 this week.

A university spokesman confirmed yesterday that Miss Buthelezi, in her first year of a three-year Bachelor of Social Science degree, and three other students, had been suspended.

He would not give further details, saying it was an internal matter between them and the university authorities.

Miss Buthelezi's name was given to the Mercury by a telephone caller who did not identify himself or the other three suspended students.

University authorities would not release the names of the other three students.

The incident which resulted in Miss Buthelezi's suspension is believed to have happened at the student union and was discovered by the university's security staff.

A member of the security staff was subsequently injured in a clash with students.

The spokesman would not say when Miss Buthelezi or the other three students would be allowed to return to the university or whether they would be allowed to write their exams.

Warning

Chief Buthelezi, who is resting after being told by doctors that he was suffering from stress as a result of overwork, was not available for comment yesterday.

Meanwhile, the rector of the university, Prof A O Nkabinde, warned the 1 800 students boycotting lectures that they would have only themselves to blame if they failed end-of-year exams.

'Under no circumstances will the university allow additional tests or lectures,' he said in a statement yesterday.

He added that university authorities would not be drawn into a confrontation with a minority group on its disciplinary decisions.

Chief's daughter rusticated, with his approval

star 29/10/87

(107)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The chancellor of the University of Zululand, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the principal and vice-chancellor, Professor A C Nkabindi, have strongly denied that the boycott of lectures at the university has anything to do with the rustication of the chief's daughter, Miss Luthuxolo Buthelezi.

"Disciplinary action was taken by the university against my daughter and three others and I support it," Chief Buthelezi said today.

"As chancellor of the University, I believe that discipline must be maintained whether or not my daughter is involved.

"We cannot have a university without discipline. That is agreed, but it is quite despicable to link my daughter's rustication with a protest by law students who failed their examination and rioted because of that."

Miss Buthelezi is in her first year of BSc social science studies. She and three other students, whose names are not known, were rusticated for an incident in the students' union which resulted in a member of the university's security staff being injured.

Mr Franz van Rensburg, public relations officer at the university said today that law failures and other complaints involving food resulted in eight students being arrested at the campus last Friday for causing damage to university property.

The students were refused bail and are due to appear in court tomorrow. Some other students refused to attend lectures until the eight students returned to the campus.

Professor Nkabindi said the university would not be drawn into a confrontation with a minority student group on its disciplinary decisions.

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The kwazulu Government has accused the central Government of discriminating against kwazulu with regard to development funds and produced figures to show that its own development agency receives less than a quarter of the amount given to other agencies.

And kwazulu has made it clear to officials from the Office of the Prime Minister that unless the serious financial position of the kwazulu Development Corporation is dealt with as a matter of urgency, it does not hold out

Star 29/10/81
kwazulu demands a bigger slice of the CED aid cake (107)

much success for talks about economic co-operation with the Government.

A memorandum presented to officials from the Prime Minister's Office during recent talks at Ulundi says that the KDC's share capital allocation from the Corporation for Economic Development (CED) is "totally inadequate."

This was forcing the KDC to make use of expensive loan capital, for the most elementary development functions. Although the KDC had repeatedly objected to the CED because no sound criteria were used in the allocation of SA Development Trust moneys, nothing was done to correct the matter.

"The KDC's main point of objection is that the cake is sliced in the absence of any sound criteria, and without reference to the de facto populations of the self-governing states," the memorandum says.

self-governing states, "it is only reasonable to expect that 53 percent of the SADT allocation be made available to the KDC."

But, during the 1981-82 financial year the CED had made a per capita allocation of only R3,44 to kwazulu, compared to R15,06 to the Ciskei Development Corporation, R13,45 to the Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation, R13,42 to the Kangwane Development Corporation and a per capita allocation of R12,45 to the Qwa Qwa Development Corporation.

It said that since kwazulu represented about 53 percent of the resident populations of all the

20 000 may

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be settled in

poor area

after excision

Mercury Reporter

THE 20 000 residents of Reserve 4 near Richards Bay, which was excised from KwaZulu in January this year, are still waiting to hear from the Government where and when they will be resettled.

Reports say they are likely to be moved to Ntambanbana — an area 70 km inland — which has come under criticism because of its poor facilities and housing.

Water has to be trucked to the area which is 30 km from the nearest town and buses start running from 3 a.m. to take commuters to work at Empangeni and Richards Bay.

In contrast, Reserve 4 is regarded as one of the most favourable areas in

KwaZulu with a high rainfall and good agricultural potential.

A retired farmer of the area, Mr B Batchelor, said yesterday the people of Reserve 4 had a good record of self-help.

'They have established many eucalyptus timberlots and small plantations throughout the area and successfully grow orchard and garden crops such as avocados, bananas, pawpaws, sweet potatoes and amadumbi.

'Most of this has been achieved with the meagre available cash input from the wage savings of migrant male workers,' Mr Batchelor said.

He described the Ntambanana region as a dry, ranching area with a far lower carrying capacity for humans than Reserve 4.

He added that the Sokulu and Mbonambi people, who made up the community of Reserve 4, were one of the last remaining speakers of the Tefuya dialect of the Zulu tongue.

'To move the people from their ancient home is to turn them into rootless squatters in another place which will surely destroy much of their lingual and cultural heritage,' Mr Batchelor said.

Gandhi to Rome

ROME—The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, is to pay an official visit to Italy from November 9 to 12, the office of the Prime Minister, Mr Giovanni Spadolini, announced yesterday. Mrs Gandhi is also scheduled to deliver an address to the 147-nation conference of the Rome-based UN Food and Agriculture Organisation. — (Sapa-AP)

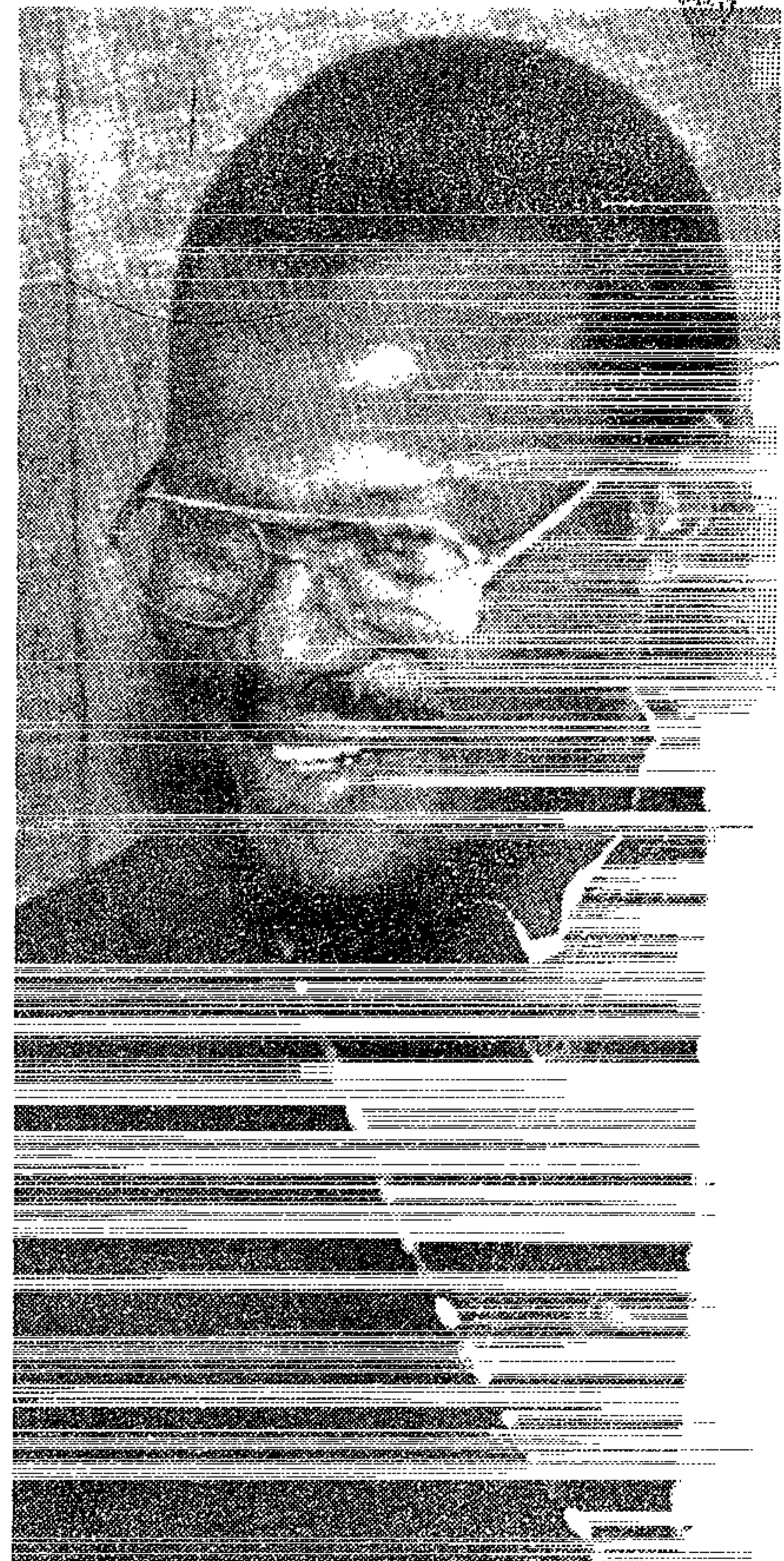
'Share

the

NM. 30/10/81

(107)

power'



By HELEN ZILLE
JOINT power-sharing by all races in a combined Natal and KwaZulu on the basis of one man, one vote and proportional representation is recommended by the Buthelezi Commission which is due to release its final report in the next few weeks.

According to well-informed sources, the commission's report is expected to state flatly that consolidation of KwaZulu is impossible.

Natal and KwaZulu federation may be mooted

takes-all system of government. This, the report is likely to argue, will lead to confrontation because it does not protect minority groups.

As a compromise solution, the commission is expected to opt for a plan for regional federation, which will allow Natal and Kwa-

Acknowledging the fear of domination among minorities, the commission will apparently suggest that consensus may be reached on a plan to divide the federal constituencies so that there will not necessarily be domination by one group in every voting area.

The commission will ap-

ince — and to some extent beyond it.

Sources close to the commission say the results show that a clear majority of all groups — particularly blacks — in the area reject independence for KwaZulu. On the other hand, most members of minority groups rejected a winner-

of blacks in Natal may still be prepared to accept a federal 'power sharing' arrangement today, but that does not mean they will be prepared to do so tomorrow?

Sources inside and outside the Government are not optimistic. They say the Government perceives a far

It is expected to reject every aspect of the apartheid blueprint: Homeland independence, loss of citizenship, the Group Areas Act, influx control, the Population Registration Act, enforced group identification, separate education systems and segregated facilities.

Although certain amendments may still be made, the report is expected to view these aspects of apartheid as a recipe for inevitable conflict and violence and is likely to call for the dismantling of this system as an immediate and urgent priority.

At the other end of the spectrum, it will apparently rule out a unitary winner-

Zulu to merge into one regional unit on the basis of common economic, social and political interests with a shared form of regional government.

Using Natal as a 'guinea-pig' for the other regions throughout the country, the commission is expected to call for a multiracial system of power sharing, based on one man, one vote, with proportional representation, guaranteed representation for all groups in all branches of government, a bill of individual and group rights, a minority veto, and an independent judiciary to test all legislation against the bill of rights.

The commission is expected to suggest a 'short-term transition plan' in order to reach this goal. This could involve merging the executive of the Natal Provincial Administration with the KwaZulu Cabinet under the joint chairmanship of the Administrator and the KwaZulu Chief Minister.

Such a joint executive committee would have to supervise the transition period. It would administer the merging of the Public Service, appoint a commission of experts to advise and arbitrate on issues of conflict, determine internal federal divisions by common consent and take all the necessary steps for the election of a legislative assembly for the region.

The commission could suggest that the legislative assembly should be elected by one man, one vote in each of the federal constituencies, and that a system of proportional representation should also apply.

Apparently find a strong precedent for this in the present system, which accepts that there can be different numbers of voters in different constituencies.

A further measure to allay minority fears could be guarantees of minimum representation for each minority group in the legislative assembly. A bill of individual and group rights and a right of veto for minorities is almost certain to be built into the proposals.

Other recommendations likely to be contained in the report are:

All legislation will be subject to testing by an independent judiciary using the bill of rights as a yardstick.

The legislative assembly will elect a chief minister who will set up a 'consociational' executive — guaranteeing representation for all groups represented in the legislative assembly.

The commission is also said to recommend the greatest possible degree of devolution from central to regional government structures, granting them a strong measure of autonomy.

What does all this mean? What chance does it have of being accepted by the majority of the people in the area and equally important by the Government, without whose agreement such a scheme could not be implemented?

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the commission is the lengths to which it has gone in undertaking public opinion surveys to test whether the compromise federal option would have a reasonable chance of acceptance in the prov-

takes-all, one-man-one-vote system.

Apparently a slight majority of whites and a larger majority of coloureds and Indians accept the possibility of joint government between Natal and KwaZulu under the ultimate control of the central Government.

Among blacks, political frustration, discontent and militancy are said to have increased markedly over the past years with strong and growing support expressed for the banned African National Congress. The ANC's position is apparently especially strong in the Transvaal.

However, Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha still have majority support in all regions of Natal and KwaZulu.

While there was a strong move to a confrontational and even violent approach among blacks, there was still acceptance that a co-operative solution could be found.

One man, one vote in a unitary system is said to have the support, as a first option, of a majority of blacks. However, a regional solution in KwaZulu and Natal, involving power sharing and political co-operation, would also be acceptable to most.

The committee apparently issues a strong warning that a regional solution in the area cannot be seen as a substitute for central Government representation and warns the Government of extreme dangers of delaying constitutional reform.

How seriously will the Government take this warning? Will it get the central message of the Buthelezi Commission: The majority

more immediate threat in the growth of the Right wing.

And in terms of this perception it could do nothing that would undercut the basis of apartheid to the extent recommended by the Buthelezi Commission.

During the early days of the Botha Administration, there was strong hope among the advocates of regional devolution for Natal. Government ministers had themselves spoken out in favour of 'decentralisation' of Government and a new regional approach. But there has been a lot of back-peddling since.

Now all the emphasis is on 'separateness' once again, with ministers such as Mr Chris Heunis saying the homeland and ethnic autonomy will not be undermined in any future regional system.

This does not bode well for the Buthelezi Commission, whose full report is said to be on the verge of release.

Everyone will be watching the response of two leaders: KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatscha Buthelezi and that of the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Mr Botha's response to it will be vital because it will determine the future of his so-called 'total strategy'.

Without Chief Buthelezi, any hope of winning 'moderate black allies' in a future political accommodation is doomed to failure.

Will Mr Botha destroy the verligte strategy for the future? He will have to, if he wants to retain the unity of the National Party. And that at present seems to be his highest priority.

Plan for sharing of power in Natal

CT 30/10/81 (107)

Political Staff

THE Buthelezi commission is to finalize far-reaching proposals for multiracial power sharing when its members meet tomorrow to complete their long-awaited report.

The report, to be released soon, is expected to be the most concerted initiative in recent times for a programme of peaceful constitutional change, starting in Natal.

It is, however, being widely seen as a much broader attempt to pave the way for political change throughout the country.

Although the plan will only be finalized at tomorrow's meeting in Durban — and amendments will still be possible after that — informed sources said yesterday the report is expected totally to reject independence for Kwazulu and all other aspects of apartheid.

The commission was established last year by Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu and leader of Inkatha, to work out an alternative to apartheid in Natal. Its members include leading businessmen, academics and

politicians.

The National Party and the African National Congress declined invitations to serve on it.

The commission is expected to reject apartheid and one-man-one-vote in a unitary system as recipes for confrontation. It sets out to find a formula to grant equal political and social rights for all, while accommodating minority group fears of domination.

Sources indicated yesterday that the report is likely to reject racially separate political institutions, the Group Areas Act, influx control, enforced group identification, separate education systems and segregated facilities.

Its main thrust is expected to call for:

- The merging of the Province of Natal with Kwazulu in a regional federation.

- A multiracial system of power sharing, based on universal franchise with proportional representation, guaranteed representation for all groups in all branches of government, a bill of individual and group rights, a minority veto and an independent judiciary to test all

legislation against the bill of rights.

- Large-scale devolution of power from the Central Government to the regional authority. The Central Government would retain control over matters such as a central budget, defence and foreign affairs.

The commission is believed to have called for a short-term transition plan, involving a merger between the executive of the Natal Provincial Administration with the Kwazulu cabinet.

The function of this body would be to supervise the transition period, administer the merging of the public service and take steps to enable the election of a legislative assembly within a federal system.

The commission's final report is expected to be released soon and the response of the Government will be crucial. The commission's recommendations cannot be implemented without its agreement.

At a press conference soon after the commission was established, its chairman, Professor G D L Schreiner, said that people in power could not ignore it "except to the peril of South Africa".

Among the commission's members are Mr Chris Saunders, chairman of the Tongaat group of companies; Dr Johan van Zyl, director of the Federated Chamber of Industries; Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha; Mr Tony Ardington, chairman of the South African Canegrowers' Association; former Judge D G Fannin; Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American. Dr Worrall said the constitutional committee would definitely be "ready to report" its recommendations on central government.

Buthelezi: 'Boycott not caused by daughter's rustication'

Saweta
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THE chancellor of the University of Zululand, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the principal and vice-chancellor, Professor A C Nkabinde, have strenuously denied that the boycott of lectures at the university has anything to do with the rustication of the chief's daughter, Miss Luthuxolo Buthelezi.

"Disciplinary action was taken by the university against my daughter and three others and I support it", Chief Buthelezi said yesterday.

"As chancellor of the University, I believe discipline must be maintained whether my daughter is involved or not.

"We cannot have a university without discipline. That is agreed, but it is quite despicable to link my daughter's rustication with a protest by law students who failed their examination and rioted because of that".

Miss Buthelezi is in her first year of B Sc Social Science Studies. She and three other students, whose names are not known were rusticated for an incident in the Students Union which resulted in a member of the university's security staff being injured.

Mr Franz van Rensburg,

public relations officer at the university, said today law failures and other complaints involving food resulted in eight students being arrested at the campus last Friday for causing damage to University property.

Students were refused bail and are due to appear in court tomorrow. Some other students refused to attend lectures until the eight students returned to the campus.

Mr Van Rensburg said more students were attending lectures today and the university would be closing as planned on Wednesday.

Professor Nkabinde today warned the students that examinations would begin on November 6 and some students would have the opportunity of improving their year marks by writing the tests as scheduled in the few remaining days.

In no circumstances would the university allow additional tests or lectures, and if students failed to take the tests planned they had only themselves to blame if they failed their end-of-year examinations, he said.

All scheduled lectures would be given as arranged and the university would not be drawn into a confrontation with a minority student group on its disciplinary decisions, Professor Nkabinde said.

THE green, hot, humid province of Natal has never really been taken seriously in the country's political scheme of things.

Politically, it has always been regarded as something of an odd-ball stepchild, out of touch with the direction of the rest of the country. It is the only province where the majority of white voters are conservative English speakers who have refused to fall in behind the National Party.

The Government adopted an attitude of tolerance to this "last bastion of British colonialism" as it tried in vain at each successive election to bring the majority of Natal's voters into the fold. But quietly, over the years, the attitude towards Natal has been changing. Only the out-of-touch still pooh-pooh Natal's position in the political spectrum.

During the past three years it has become the focus of political debate, and the Government's dismay it will not be possible to ignore developments in and around the province much longer.

All influential people working behind the scenes for evolutionary constitutional reform — from the Government's own advisers to academics and business leaders — consider Natal the only region in the country where there is any chance of beginning the process of reform away from apartheid with the support of the majority of people in the area.

Some members of the National Party will privately agree with this approach. But every privately. The majority view the goings-on around Natal with deep suspicion and are urging the Government to take a hard line against any departure from apartheid in the province.

On the other hand, reformists are pushing from the other side, have far-reaching changes implemented.

And in the not-too-distant future, Mr P W Botha will have to take a stand.

Why has Natal suddenly become the focal point of political debate?

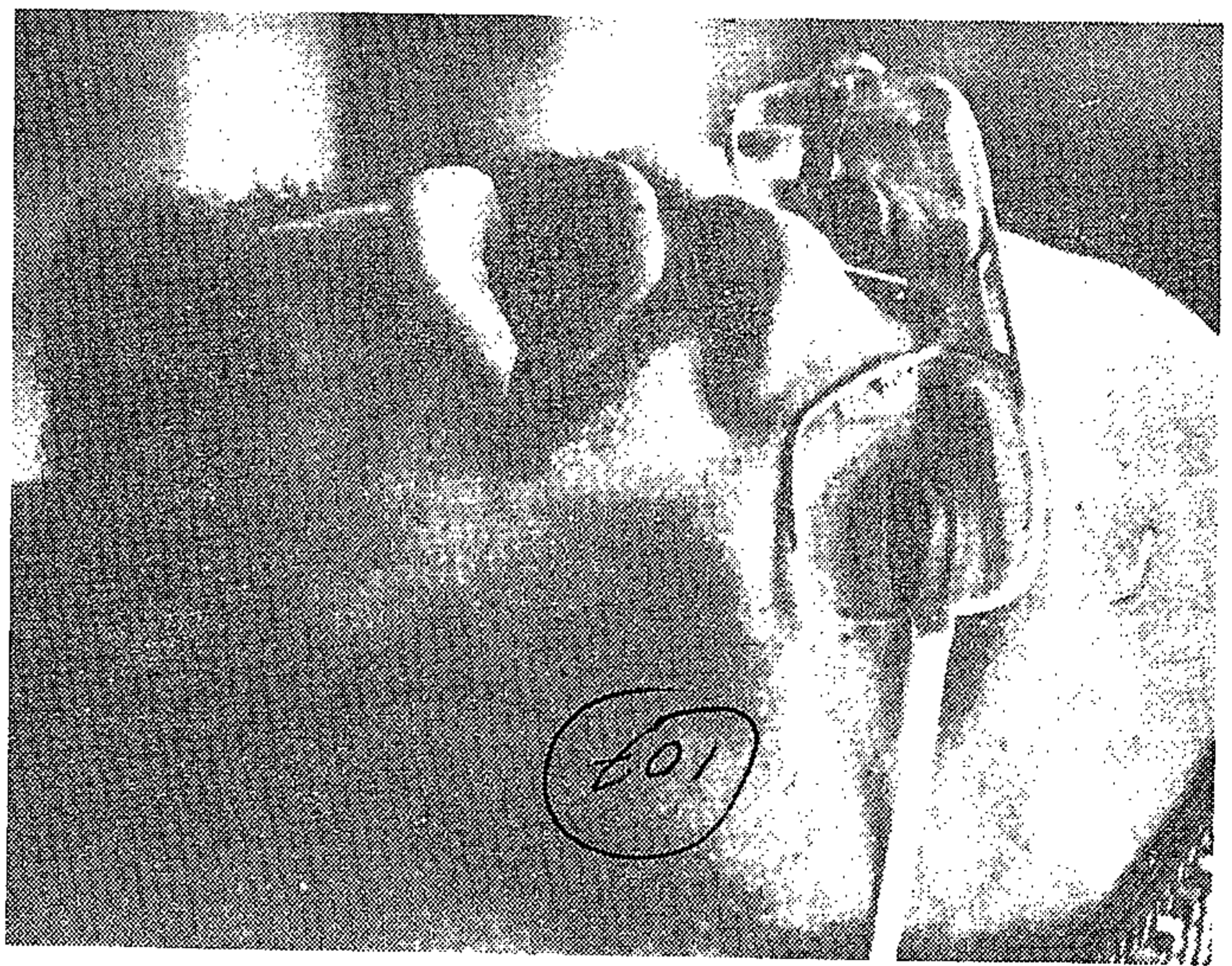
Ironically, the "stubborn" white voters of the area have continued opposition to the National Party makes it at least possible that they could support political policy for the area at differs from the NP's policy partition and "independence".

THE commission appointed by Chief Gatscha Buthelezi to find an all-race constitution for Natal meets tomorrow to finalise its report. Political Correspondent **HELEN ZILLE** assesses the likely outcome

The Natal

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an alternative



CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI ... a leader the Government can't afford to ignore

to a confrontational and even violent approach among blacks, there was still acceptance that a co-operative solution could be found.

One-man one-vote in a unitary system is said to have the support, as a first option, of a majority of blacks. However, a regional solution in the area cannot be seen as a substitute for central government representation and warns the Government of extreme dangers of delaying constitutional reform.

How seriously will the Government take this warning? Will it get the central message of the Buthelezi Commission: the majority of blacks in Natal may still be prepared to accept a federal "power sharing" arrangement today, but that does not mean they will be prepared to do so tomorrow.

Sources inside and outside Government are not optimistic. They say the Government perceives a far more immediate threat in the growth of the right wing. And in terms of this perception it could do nothing that would undercut the basis of apartheid to the extent recommended by the Buthelezi Commission.

During the early days of the Botha administration, there was strong hope among the advocates of regional devolution for Natal. Government ministers had themselves spoken out in favour of "decentralisation" of Government and a new regional approach. But there has been a lot of backpedalling since then.

Watching

Now all the emphasis is on "separateness" once again, with Ministers like Mr Chris Heunis, saying the homeland and ethnic autonomy will not be undermined in any future regional system.

This does not bode well for the Buthelezi Commission, whose full report is said to be on the verge of release.

But by far the most important reason is Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and leader of the Inkatha movement — the black leader the Government cannot afford to ignore.

Advisers

He stands on a Government created platform, but refuses to do the political deeds for which that platform was created: accept independence for his homeland. And he has a strong measure of legitimacy among the Zulu people.

Leading Government advisers are well aware that if Chief Buthelezi is alienated, there is no chance at all of reaching an accommodation for a political future with so called "moderate" black leaders.

Not that the majority of National Party members realise this. Most of them, completely out of touch with the mood and thinking in black political circles, view Chief Buthelezi as a dangerous "radical" who should be forced to take independence.

But leading Government advisers, academics and businessmen see things differently. They believe that the co-operation of Chief Buthelezi is crucial, the minimum requirement for a joint future political strategy that has any chance of lasting.

They know that Chief Buthelezi has categorically rejected independence. And he appointed a high-powered commission of inquiry — including over 30 of South Africa's leading political, economic and legal brains — to look at alternative systems of government for the area.

Significance

They include Prof D Schreiner, deputy principal of Natal University as chairman; Mr Chris Saunders, chairman of the Tongaat group of companies, Prof Marinus Wiechers of Unisa, Dr Oscar Dhomo, secretary general of Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, and Prof Lawrence Schlemmer of Natal University, acting as secretary of the commission.

The National Party officially rejected the commission.

This commission of inquiry is expected to finalise its work this weekend and release its comprehensive report soon. It is one of crucial significance for the country because it is designed not only to recommend a solution for Natal and KwaZulu. It is expected to suggest that the proposals could be the starting point for similar constitutional change throughout the country.

According to well-informed sources, the commission's report is expected to state flatly that consolidation of KwaZulu is impossible. It is expected to reject every aspect of the apartheid blueprint: homeland indepen-

dence, loss of citizenship, the Group Areas Act, influx control, the Population Registration Act, enforced group identification, separate education systems and segregated facilities.

Although certain amendments may still be made, the report is expected to view these aspects of apartheid as a recipe for inevitable conflict and violence and is likely to call for the dismantling of this system as an immediate and urgent priority.

At the other end of the spectrum, it will apparently rule out a unitary, winner-take-all system of Government. This, the report is likely to argue, will lead to confrontation because it does not protect minority groups.

As a compromise solution, the commission is expected to opt for a plan for a regional federation, which will allow Natal and KwaZulu to merge into one regional unit on the basis of common economic, social and political interests with a shared form of regional government.

Transition

Using Natal as a "guinea-pig" for the other regions, the commission is expected to call for a multiracial system of power sharing, based on one-man one-vote, with proportional representation, guaranteed representation for all groups in all branches of government, a bill of individual and group rights, a minority veto, and an independent judiciary to test all legislation against the bill of rights.

The commission is expected to suggest a "short-term transition plan" in order to reach this goal. This could involve merging the executive of the Natal Provincial administration with the KwaZulu cabinet under the joint chairmanship of the Administrator and the KwaZulu Chief Minister.

Such a joint executive committee would have to supervise the transition period. It would administer the merging of the public service, appoint a commission of experts to advise and arbitrate on issues of conflict, determine internal federal divisions by common consent and take all the necessary steps for the election of a legislative assembly for the region.

The commission could suggest that the legislative assembly should be elected by one-man one-vote in each of the federal constituencies, and that a system of proportional representation should apply.

Acknowledging the fear of domination among minorities, the commission will apparently suggest that consensus may be reached on a plan to divide the federal constituencies so that there will not necessarily be domination by one group in every voting area. The commis-

sion will apparently find a strong precedent for this in the present system, which accepts that there can be different numbers of voters in different constituencies. A further measure to allay minority fears could be guarantees of minimum representation for each minority group in the legislative assembly. A bill of individual and group rights, and a right of veto for minorities is almost certain to be built into the proposals.

Other recommendations likely to be contained in the report are: ● All legislation will be subject to testing by an independent judiciary using the bill of rights as a yardstick.

● The Legislature will elect a Chief Minister, who will set up a "consociational" executive — guaranteeing representation for all groups represented in the legislative assembly.

The commission is also said to recommend the greatest possible degree of devolution from central to regional government structures, granting them a strong measure of autonomy.

What does all this mean? What chance does it have of being accepted by the majority of the people in the area, and equally important by the Government, without whose agreement such a scheme could not be implemented.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the commission is the lengths to which it has gone in undertaking public opinion surveys to test whether the compromise federal option would have a reasonable chance of acceptance in the province — and to some extent beyond it.

Sources close to the commission say the results show that: A clear majority of all groups — particularly blacks — in the area reject independence for KwaZulu. On the other hand most members of minority groups rejected a winner-take-all one-man one-vote system. Apparently a slight majority of whites and a larger majority

of coloureds and Indians accept the possibility of joint government between Natal and KwaZulu under the ultimate control of the central Government.

Among blacks, political frustration, discontent and militancy are said to have increased markedly over the past years with strong and growing support expressed for the banned African National Congress. The ANC's position is apparently especially strong in the Transvaal.

However, Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha still have majority support in all regions of Natal and KwaZulu.

While there was a strong move

Everyone will be watching the response of two leaders: Chief Buthelezi himself and that of the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Mr Botha's response to it will be vital because it will determine the future of his so-called "total strategy."

Without Chief Buthelezi, any hope of winning "moderate black allies" in a future political accommodation is doomed to failure.

Will Mr Botha destroy the delicate strategy for the future? He will have to if he wants to retain the unity of the National Party. And that at present seems to be his highest priority.

The Buthelezi blueprint

Commission spurns

KwaZulu independence

and one man, one vote

NM 30/10/81

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Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Leading members of the Buthelezi Commission of inquiry meet in Durban tomorrow to finalise proposals for multiracial power-sharing in Natal.

The commission, established by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi last year, drew together South Africa's leading businessmen, academics and politicians to work out its alternative to apartheid in the province.

Both the National Party and the African National Congress refused to serve on the unofficial body, although both were invited.

Although the plan will be finalised only at tomorrow's meeting — and amendments will still be possible after that — its key proposals have already been widely discussed in business, academic and political circles, and articles on the likely recommendations have appeared in overseas newspapers.

Informed sources say the plan would totally reject independence for KwaZulu and all other aspects of apartheid including racially separate political institutions, the Group Areas Act, influx control, enforced group identification, separate education systems and segregated facilities.

On the other hand, the commission is also said to have

rejected a one-man-one-vote system in a unitary South African State.

The commission apparently describes both alternatives as recipes for confrontation.

Instead it is believed to have called for the merging of Natal with KwaZulu in a regional federation.

It wants also a multiracial system of power-sharing, based on universal franchise with proportional representation, guaranteed representation for all groups in all branches of government, a bill of individual and group rights, a minority veto and an independent judiciary to test all legislation against the bill of rights.

Massive devolution of power from the Government to the regional authority is envisaged.

The Government would retain control over matters such as the Budget, defence and foreign affairs.

The commission is believed to have called for a short-term transition plan, involving a merger between the executive of the Natal Provincial Administration and the KwaZulu Cabinet.

Informed sources say the commission would like to see a legislative assembly elected by one man, one vote, in each of the federal constituencies and a system of proportional representation, rather than a winner-takes-all system.

Acknowledging the fear of domination among minorities, the commission is said to have suggested that consensus could be reached on a plan to divide the federal constituencies so that there would not necessarily be a majority of one group in every voting area.

One of the most important aspects of the commission's report is said to be an extensive opinion survey to test the level of support that a federal constitutional plan could win in the area.

Sources close to the commission say that a majority of all groups would be prepared to support a compromise federal system under the final authority of the Government.

However, there is said to be a strong tendency towards militancy and growing support for the banned African National Congress among blacks and that most blacks surveyed prefer one man, one vote in a unitary State as a first option.

Leading members

Leading members of the commission include Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American, Mr Chris Saunders, chairman of the giant Tongaat group of companies, Mr Colin Eglin, of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Johan van Zyl, head of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr Tony Ardington, chairman of the South African Canegrowers Association, former judge the Hon D G Fannin, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha, Prof Marinus Wiechers, a leading

constitutional expert, and two overseas academics, Prof H Adam, South African specialist at the Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, Canada, and Prof A Lijphart, a political scientist at the University of California in San Diego.

● See also Page 6

Buthelezi commission will pioneer constitutional reform

CT
31/10/87 (107)

By HELEN ZILLE, Cape Times Political Staff

THE GREEN, hot, humid province of Natal has never really been taken seriously in the country's political scheme of things.

Politically, it has always been regarded as something of an odd-ball step-child, out of touch with the direction of the rest of the country. It is the only province where the majority of white voters are conservative English-speakers who have refused to fall in behind the National Party.

The government adopted an attitude of tolerance to this "last bastion of British colonialism" as it tried in vain at each successive election to bring the majority of Natal's voters into the fold.

But quietly, over the years, the attitude towards Natal has been changing. Only the out-of-touch still pooh-pooh Natal's position in the political spectrum.

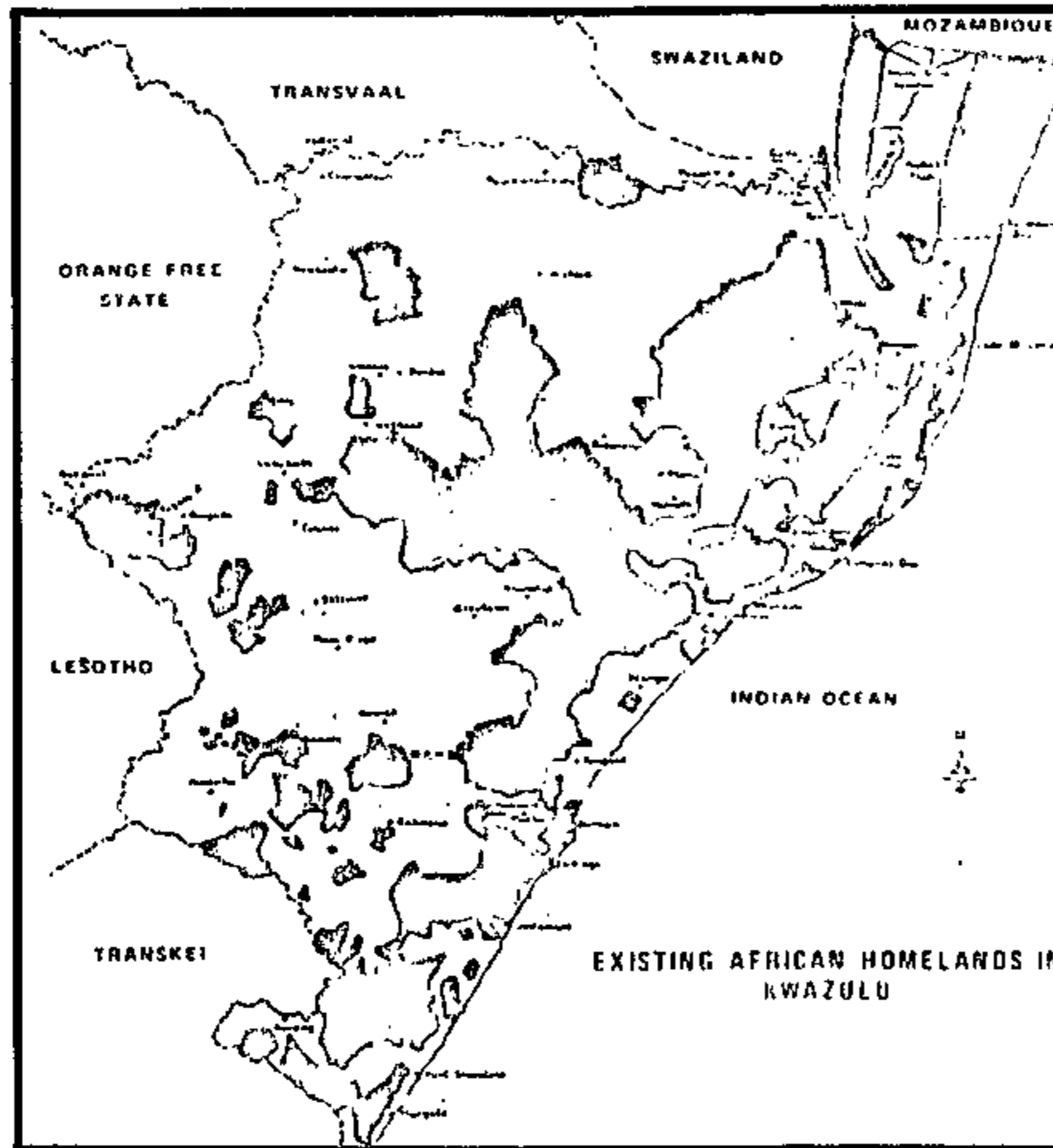
The focus

During the past three years it has become the focus of the political debate, and to the government's dismay it will not be possible to ignore developments in and around the province much longer.

All influential people working behind the scenes for evolutionary constitutional reform — from the government's own advisers to academics and business leaders — consider Natal the only region in the country where there is any chance of beginning the process of reform away from apartheid with the support of the majority of people in the area.

Some members of the National Party will privately agree with this approach. But very privately. The majority view the goings-on around Natal with deep suspicion and are pushing the government to take a hard line against any departure from apartheid in the province.

On the other hand, reformists are pushing from the other side to have far-



Map: Institute of Race Relations

dence" for KwaZulu.

But by far the most important reason is Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and leader of the Inkatha movement — the black leader the government cannot afford to ignore.

He stands on a government-created platform, but refuses to do the political deed for which that platform was created: accept independence for his homeland. And he has a strong measure of legitimacy among the Zulu people, the near homogeneous black group in the area.

Leading government advisers are well aware that if Chief Buthelezi is alienated, there is no chance at all of reaching an accommodation for a political future with so-called "moderate" black leaders.

KwaZulu is impossible. It is expected to reject every aspect of the apartheid blueprint: homeland independence, loss of citizenship, the Group Areas Act, influx control, the Population Registration Act, enforced group identification, separate education systems and segregated facilities. Although certain amendments may still be made, the report is expected to view these aspects of apartheid as a recipe for inevitable conflict and violence and is likely to call for the dismantling of this system as an immediate and urgent priority.

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The legislative assembly will elect a chief minister who will set up a "consociational" executive — guaranteeing representation for all groups represented in the legislative assembly.

The commission is also said to recommend the greatest possible degree of devolution from central to regional government structures, granting them a strong measure of autonomy.

What does all this mean? What chance does it have of being accepted by the majority of the people in the area, and equally importantly by the government, without whose agreement such a scheme could not be implemented?

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the commission is the lengths to which it has gone in undertaking public opinion surveys to test



Chief Buthelezi... vital role as a moderate



Mr Chris Saunders... a prominent member of the commission

How seriously will the government take this warning? Will it get the central mes-

reaching changes implemented.

And in the not-too-distant future, Mr P W Botha will have to take a stand.

Why?

Why has Natal suddenly become the focal point of political debate?

Ironically, the "stubborn" white voters of the area have something to do with this: their continued opposition to the National Party makes it at least feasible that they could support a political policy for the area that differs from the NP's policy of partition and "independ-

Not that the majority of National Party members realize this; most of them, completely out of touch with the mood and thinking in black political circles, view Chief Buthelezi as a dangerous "radical" who should be forced to take independence.

But leading government advisers, academics and businessmen see things differently. They believe that the co-operation of Chief Buthelezi is crucial, the minimum requirement for a joint future political strategy that has any chance of lasting.

They know that Chief Buthelezi has categorically rejected independence. And he appointed a high-powered commission of inquiry — including more than 30 of South Africa's leading political, economic and legal brains — to look at alternative systems of government for the area.

They include Professor D Schreiner, deputy principal of Natal University, as chairman; Mr Chris Saunders, chairman of the Tongaat group of companies, Professor Marinus Wiechers of Unisa, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general of Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, and Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of Natal University, acting as secretary of the commission.

The National Party officially rejected the commission.

This commission of inquiry is expected to finalize its work this weekend and release its comprehensive report soon. It is one of crucial significance for the country because it is designed not only to recommend a solution for Natal and KwaZulu. It is expected to suggest that the proposals could be the starting point for similar constitutional change throughout the country.

According to well-informed sources, the commission's report is expected to state flatly that consolidation of

does not protect minority groups.

As a compromise solution, the commission is expected to opt for a plan for a regional federation, which will allow Natal and KwaZulu to merge into one regional unit on the basis of common economic, social and political interests with a shared form of regional government.

'Guinea-pig'

Using Natal as a "guinea-pig" for the other regions throughout the country, the commission is expected to call for a multiracial system of power sharing, based on one-man-one-vote, with proportional representation, guaranteed representation for all groups in all branches of government, a bill of individual and group rights, a minority veto, and an independent judiciary to test all legislation against the bill of rights.

The commission is expected to suggest a "short-term transition plan" in order to reach this goal. This could involve merging the executive of the Natal Provincial Administration with the KwaZulu cabinet under the joint chairmanship of the Administrator and the KwaZulu Chief Minister.

Such a joint executive committee would have to supervise the transition period. It would administer the merging of the public service, appoint a commission of experts to advise and arbitrate on issues of conflict, determine internal federal divisions by common consent and take all the necessary steps for the election of a legislative assembly for the region.

The commission could suggest that the legislative assembly should be elected by one-man-one-vote in each of the federal constituencies, and that a system of proportional representation should apply.

Acknowledging the fear of domination among minor-

whether the compromise-federal option would have a reasonable chance of acceptance in the province — and to some extent beyond it.

Sources close to the commission say the results show that:

A clear majority of all groups — particularly blacks — in the area reject independence for KwaZulu. On the other hand most members of minority groups rejected a winner-take-all one-man-one-vote system.

Apparently a slight majority of whites and a larger majority of coloured people and Indians accept the possibility of joint government between Natal and KwaZulu under the ultimate control of the central government.

Among blacks, political frustration, discontent and militancy are said to have increased markedly over the past years, with strong and growing support expressed for the banned African National Congress. The ANC's position is apparently especially strong in the Transvaal.

However, Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha still have majority support in all regions of Natal and KwaZulu.

While there was a strong move to a confrontational and even violent approach among blacks, there was still acceptance that a co-operative solution could be found.

One-man-one-vote in a unitary system is said to have the support, as a first option, of a majority of blacks. However, a regional solution in KwaZulu and Natal, involving power-sharing and political co-operation, would also be acceptable to most.

Extreme dangers

The committee apparently issues a strong warning that a regional solution in the area cannot be seen as a substitute for central government representation and warns the government of extreme dangers of delaying constitutional reform.

sage of the Buthelezi commission: The majority of blacks in Natal may still be prepared to accept a federal "power-sharing" arrangement today, but that does not mean they will be prepared to do so tomorrow.

Sources inside and outside government are not optimistic. They say the government perceives a far more immediate threat in the growth of the right wing. And in terms of this perception it could do nothing that would undercut the basis of apartheid to the extent recommended by the Buthelezi commission.

During the early days of the Botha administration, there was strong hope among the advocates of regional devolution for Natal. Government ministers had themselves spoken out in favour of "decentralization" of government and a new regional approach. But there has been a lot of backpedalling since then.

'Separateness'

Now all the emphasis is on "separateness" once again, with ministers saying that homeland and ethnic autonomy will not be undermined in any future regional system.

This does not bode well for the Buthelezi commission, whose full report is said to be on the verge of release.

Everyone will be watching the response of two leaders: Chief Buthelezi himself and the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Mr Botha's response to it will be vital because it will determine the future of his so-called "total strategy".

Without Chief Buthelezi, any hope of winning "moderate black allies" in a future political accommodation is doomed to failure.

Will Mr Botha destroy the verligte strategy for the future? He will have to if he wants to retain the unity of the National Party. And that at present seems to be his highest priority.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1981

THE BUTHELEZI COMMISSION

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THE report of the Buthelezi Commission, preliminary details of which were published in the Mercury yesterday, pave the way for a social and political experiment that could be of inestimable significance for Natal and the rest of South Africa.

It is the most serious attempt yet to break away from the prescriptive pattern of all-white politics and allow truly representative blacks to state on equal terms what their position would be, not as adversaries in a confrontation, but as partners in a fair apportionment of rights and responsibilities under a new dispensation.

Implicit in the exercise is a mutual recognition that compromises and concessions are essential if there is to be social and economic justice and if the fabric of our dynamic multi-racial land is not to be torn apart by conflict.

The Nationalist solution of an independent KwaZulu is rejected; but so is the starkly portrayed Nationalist alternative of a one-man-one-vote, winner-take-all situation.

The report ventures into deep constitutional waters in its attempt to find a workable and acceptable system of checks and balances, and it will not be easy to allay doubts and fears or fend off the attacks of cynical and destructive critics. In the end one has to rely on the good sense of the people in recognising that survival depends on co-operation.

But the report will also impose on many fair-weather liberals the need to define their terms more precisely, and in the process perhaps remove some of the vague verbal dummies, like 'power sharing', that the politically immature have for too long used as facile comforters without really understanding their full implications. The concept of power sharing is valid, but it must be clarified and its limitations spelled out.

The big question is whether the

Nationalists will let Natal experiment in its backyard, and if so, to what extent. It is hard to imagine the Government selectively undoing mainstays of apartheid like the Group Areas Act and influx control while Natal 'does its own thing'. And even many well disposed to the commission would caution against precipitate action.

With the future of the provincial councils in doubt, the Government seems to be moving away from the regional and federal structures envisaged by the commission. Yet if it does not make some positive response to the commission's report a great opportunity will have been lost, for the moderate position taken by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Inkatha is under assault from the African National Congress and other radicals and will be further discredited if the commission does not produce tangible benefits.

The great shortcoming of the commission, of course, is that it does not reflect the full spectrum of political opinion because the National Party on one hand and the ANC on the other turned down invitations to be represented on it.

It is essentially a prescription arrived at by moderate whites and moderate blacks, and is therefore open to attack from both flanks.

It nevertheless remains the product of a sincere meeting of wise and noble minds.

Those who walk the middle way must be prepared to meet honest criticism, but they should not be discouraged or diverted by extremists, for on either side, as Dwight D Eisenhower once said, lie the gutters.

In the timeless historical process of challenge and response, the Buthelezi Commission has thrown up a powerful challenge to traditional white attitudes. If they still have the ability to respond with reason and flexibility rather than fear and rigidity, there is hope for the future.

Report will show growth in ANC support

By HELEN ZILLE

AN UPSURGE in support for the African National Congress is said to be one of the major features of extensive opinion polls conducted for the Buthelezi commission of inquiry recently.

The surveys were apparently conducted on the Witwatersrand, in KwaZulu and Natal, to enable the commission to formulate a constitutional plan for Natal that was potentially acceptable to most blacks.

The opinion surveys are expected to provide some of the most significant information in the Buthelezi commission report, which will be finalised at a meeting in Durban today. It is likely to be released soon.

Popular

According to informed sources, the conclusions drawn from the opinion survey are that:

- The ANC received more popular support on the Witwatersrand than any other political grouping.
- In Natal, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement received clear majority support, but the ANC was the only other organisation with significant support.
- Inkatha also enjoyed considerable support on the Reef.
- The majority of people polled in all areas believed that ANC insurgents would receive co-operation and sympathy from most or very many blacks.
- In all regions the majority of blacks opted for one-man-one-vote in a unitary state as a "first choice" system of Government.
- However, a majority were also prepared to accept power sharing in KwaZulu and Natal.

These surveys stand in stark contrast to others conducted in the wake of the 1976 riots in Soweto, Pretoria and Durban — comparable areas to those surveyed by the Buthelezi commission.

The comprehensive post-1976 survey, conducted by the influential West German Arnold-Bergstaesser Instituut, found that Chief Buthelezi was the dominant black political personality in the country. He was preferred by 43,8% of blacks. The leaders of the African National Congress came second with 21,7% with Mr Nelson Mandela, the jailed ANC leader, being preferred by 18,6%.

Sobukwe

The remainder of support was distributed among homeland leaders. Mr Robert Sobukwe, the

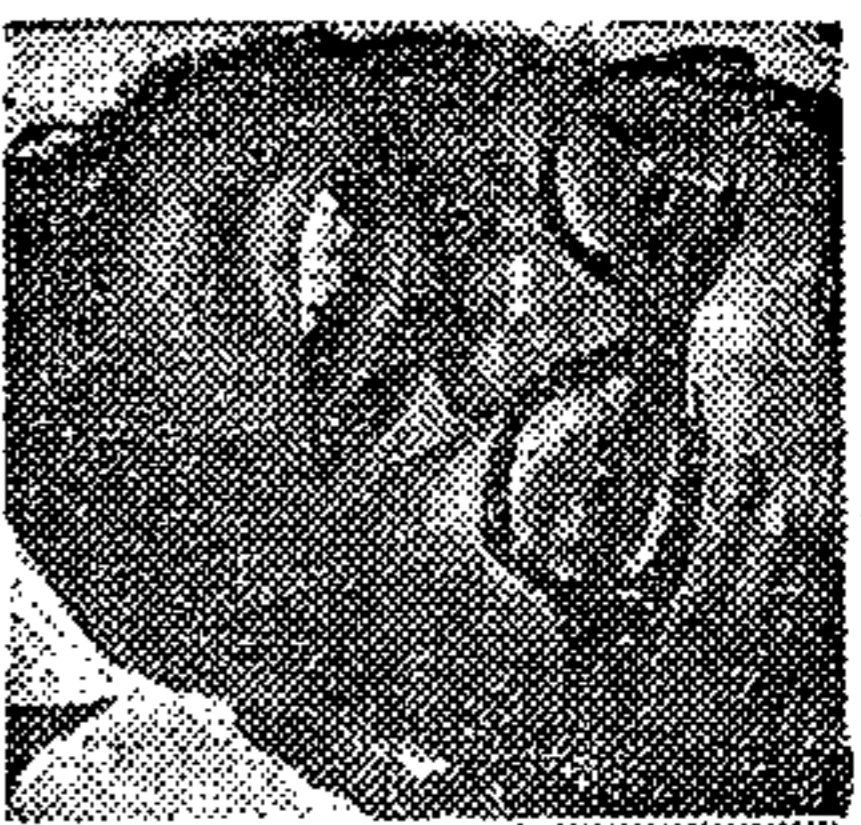
PAC leader who died shortly before the survey, and the black consciousness movement.

The Arnold Bergstaesser report concluded: "The outstanding political phenomenon in black urban politics is, without a doubt, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. However, the report also warned that the readiness for conflict was growing, among urban black youth in particular."

The conclusions drawn from the opinion polls conducted this year for the Buthelezi commission indicate a strong change in mood from the poll five years ago. The most significant feature appears to be the upsurge in support for the ANC, particularly on the Witwatersrand, coupled with growing anger and militancy.

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A PLEASCE IN



Gatscha Buthelezi



Harry Oppenheimer



P. W. Botha

NATAL SUN FOR ALL

HEAVY protection for Natal's minorities — whites and Indians mainly — will be the keynote of the report of the Buthelezi Commission, and the profound reforms it recommends.

The final draft of the long-awaited report — described by many as the most important black initiative toward peaceful settlement in many years — was debated in a day-long session by commissioners in Durban yesterday.

The commission was started more than a year ago by Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, the Zulu leader, and drew into its ranks some of South Africa's top businessmen, including Anglo American chief Harry Oppenheimer, economists, political parties (excluding the National Party) and academics of all races.

By
DEON
DU PLESSIS

percentages' in this body as some white members, for example, may wish to represent black interests or some browns may seek to represent minorities other than their own.

Minority protection in this body would rest on the principle that all decisions would have to be consensus decisions.

The ultimate phase, say the sources, will be a representative council also operating by consensus. Members of this council will be elected by all residents of their specific, geographically defined, constituency. It's ex-

Entrenched clauses in the proposed dispensation, it is expected, will protect minority rights as well.

All the while Natal's representation in the present national Parliament would remain unchanged.

Sources close to the commission say that the recommendations imply revisions to the Group Areas Act — which provides for different residential, trading and other areas for different race groups — but say that these would be applied gradually.

is, the committee — sources point out, no more than an extension of the existing situation. Natal already co-operates closely with KwaZulu in fields such as water supply, roads and conservation.

Still, the fate of the commission's recommendations remains

unclear especially at the hands of Prime Minister P. W. Botha's government which is beset, on the national front, by white, right-wing opposition.

However a "testing-of-the-water" public opinion survey of Natal attitudes which was commissioned by the Buthelezi Com-

mission has shown that nearly half of the province's whites would accept full co-existence with KwaZulu given certain guarantees.

Such guarantees, including residential and constitutional ones, are certain to be enshrined in the eventual report.

The report finalised yesterday will only be officially released in some weeks' time, but sources close to the wide-ranging undertaking have said it calls for a significantly autonomous federation of Natal and KwaZulu within the constitutional frame of greater South Africa.

The commission will reject any notion of independence for KwaZulu along the lines of other national states and will, say sources, call, as a

beginning measure, for a coalition between the Executive Committee of Natal's New Republic Party-led Provincial Council and the KwaZulu cabinet.

This committee will have a rotating chairman, the sources say.

Phase Two involves a planning council composed of whites, browns and blacks. It is understood that the commission will lay down no "racial

pected that, naturally enough, mainly white constituencies will elect white representatives while mostly black or brown areas will select representatives of their own race as well.

It is envisaged that, besides the consensus principle, minority rights will also be protected by a judiciary which would at times, in the way of the United States Supreme Court, act as a "constitutional court".

The sources say the commission has appreciated that a specially sensitive area is schooling (with many whites as opposed to integrated schools as many blacks who object to the "exclusivist notion" of white, or superior, schooling for only some blacks) and this issue was believed to have been the issue of special deliberation yesterday.

Phase One of the expected recommendations — of a joint Provincial Exco/KwaZulu cabinet

Tembisa Council faces public row

THE TEMBISA Community Council has split right down the middle. This came to light on Sunday when seven out of the 15-man council denounced their other eight colleagues, at a residents' meeting held at the KwaZulu offices.

The councillors, who spilt the beans when under a barrage of questions from the residents, made startling revelations.

In his introductory remarks at the meeting, Mr David Twala, firebrand leader of the seven-man group, who was recently axed from the council's executive committee, had hinted on the decisions, but when one of the residents Mr Dick Selatela of Mashimong section, pressed for a clear answer on the relations between councillors, Mr Twala admitted there were now two distinct groups vehemently opposed to each other.

He explained further that in the recent council meeting held last Wednesday the division was exposed when Mr Lucks Lesilo Mothiba retained his position as chairman by a mere whisker. He was re-elected by eight votes to seven. The first thorny issue raised at the meeting concerned trading. It was revealed that almost all senior members of the council owned businesses in the township.

As if this was not enough in itself, most of these councillors sat on the committee recommending business licences and it was seen that the zoning of shopping centres favoured these councillors. It was also pointed out that sections such as Endulwinini, Emoyeni, Isithame and Emangweni where none of these senior members had shops, were "circulated".

There were up to five shops in each of these sections of fewer than 900 houses — all concentrated in one place. Competition among them made shopping a very poor business proposition.

On the other hand sections such as Ecaleni, where the deputy mayor Mr L Nhlapo has his shopping centre, competition is minimal. The nearest shop which could present competition against him is about one-and-a-half kilometres away. The mayor's own position is even more advantageous — his shop is the only one in the Tsenolong section and also serves the Maokeng section.

The meeting also turned to what they described as illegal trading. They forced the councillors to admit that most of the councillors who own businesses also took part in illegal trading. Some of the senior councillors were she-been kings.

Turning to sports in the township, Mr Twala said an area which was originally set out as the main sporting area in Tembisa had been rezoned as the main business centre, due to recommendations by the other eight councillors. He asked the residents whether they wanted to have that area declared a sports zone or that it should be made a business centre, accommodating the likes of Checkers and OK Bazaars. The meeting resolved unanimously that the area be kept aside for sport and that the councillors should do all in

their power to restrain the area from being made a business centre.

A leading member of the seven-man group, Mr V Siothula, who is also chairman of the housing section, told the meeting that about 8 000 people were waiting for houses in the township. He said for the past eight years, no new houses had been built.

He also said only about 30 houses were recently built in a new section called Mutsi. He said the senior councillors had discouraged the building of more houses for the ordinary people and preferred areas like "Hospital View" in which houses costing about R50 000 were being erected.

Mr Siothula told the meeting that his committee had agreed with the Modderfontein dynamite factory to build about 1 000 houses in the township, which were to be sold to the people. These houses would have sewerage and bathrooms. He also said a building society had also negotiated with them to help ease the housing shortage.

Referring to the education situation in the township, Mr Siothula put the blame on school principals saying there was about R5-m supplied by Isando industrialists which was lying unused. He said the principals were acting unfairly by not making these funds available to Tembisa people and gave the bad impression to the industrialists that the people were not interested in education.

STATE TURNABOUT ON UMGENI VALLEY PROMIS

Dam to force out 25 000

THE huge and controversial Inanda Dam project is going ahead — despite official reassurances that it had been scrapped.

An estimated 25 000 people will have to be moved when the project is launched after land negotiations with the KwaZulu Government have been completed.

Mr Theo van Robbroeck, managing engineer of the Department of Water Affairs in Pretoria, told the Tribune this week the R35-million project was going ahead on the site originally planned.

His surprise announcement comes after a protracted and bitter argument over the dam, which finally led to an announcement that it had been scrapped.

The plan for the dam in the Umgeni Valley at Inanda, near Hillcrest, was first announced in August, 1980. The plans were for a dam twice the size of Nagel Dam that would flood a densely populated area of the Valley of a Thousand Hills.

Statistics contained in a White Paper prepared by the Department of Water Affairs estimated that the

dam would inundate 3 500 houses and dwellings in the area.

Its function would primarily be to supply water to Durban and surrounding areas.

In March 1981 it was announced that the project had been stopped.

Reports quoted Department of Water Affairs spokesmen as saying the project had been scrapped on "human considerations" and the fact that there appeared to be a breakdown in co-ordination between the Department of Water Affairs and the Department of Co-operation and Development at the outset of the project.

The main consideration had apparently been the objection by thousands of tribesmen in the valley to the fact they would have to move.

The spokesman was quoted as saying alternative sites were being considered.

But this week Water Affairs spokesmen said the project had never been scrapped and they did not know where the report had come from.

A Durban spokesman said the project was "very much alive but there is

By CHRIS WHITFIELD



Shopowner Mr Michael Mgadi: "Many will refuse to move"

still the problem of the placement of the local people."

He said alternate sites were still being kept in mind.

Officials in the KwaZulu Department of the Interior refused to comment on the matter and referred the Tribune to the Department of Community Development.

A Community Development spokesman said

"negotiations are still on between my department and KwaZulu."

But Mr van Robbroeck was emphatic that the project was going ahead on the site originally planned.

"At present there are certain matters of access to site and land issues that have to be cleared up between KwaZulu and the Department of Community Development," he said.

Once this had been ironed out the project would be re-started.

He said the Natal-based Umgeni Water Board had already started work on a low-level scheme that would pump water from the dam to a purification works at Cato Manor.

A Board spokesman said work on the project had already started. He said the present scheme would pump directly from the Umgeni River and would be adapted to pump from the dam once it was completed.

Residents in the valley were confused and concerned.

Shopowner Mr Michael Mgadi said residents had been aware of the project but were strongly opposed to it.

"Many have lived here for years and years and refuse to move," he said.

He said the Government

would never be able to replace his shop because they would not be able to find as profitable a site for him.

The headmistress of the KwaGence Lower Primary School, Mrs Kay Goba, said people were worried about the project but had been relieved to read in some newspapers that it had been scrapped.

"Even so some people have moved out of the valley because they feared the dam would go ahead," she said. The school, only a short distance from the river bank, would have to be vacated for the project.



Headmistress Mrs Kay Goba and her pupils: "Where will we go to?"

Even Mrs Goba's 180 pupils were aware of the project: when asked if they wanted to the dam, they all replied "no".

"I don't know what will happen to us, as far as I can make out they are having trouble resettling people from other areas so I don't know where they will find room for us," she said.

Mrs Precious Bwana said she had heard of the project but then was told by tribal authorities it had been scrapped.

"They said there will be a dam, then there won't be and now some say there will be," she said. She said she had no idea where she, her husband who works in Durban and their four children would move to.

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My hope and my agony over free enterprise

By Deon du Plessis

A POWERFUL defence of private enterprise — and at the same time a stinging attack on its political application in South Africa — was issued this weekend by the Zulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

"Support for free enterprise is born out of faith in the future — out of hope. You must understand that it has no jus-

tification in experience for us." Chief Buthelezi said in a special message circulated to leading businessmen on the eve of Prime Minister P. W. Botha's scheduled meeting with business leaders in Cape Town on Thursday.

The chief continued: "We have seen what goes for free enterprise deprive us of our land. We have been trampled by it into the dirt and the poverty we experience.

"We have seen the coincidence of wealth with political power as a facet of free enterprise."

Blacks were selected targets for the worst of free enterprise, Chief Buthelezi declared.

"The decision has always been: 'If we are forced to have the poor and the destitute, then they must be black.'

"My agony is that I cannot mount a successful fight against black poverty as the white governments since the Act of Union fought against white poverty. The 'poor white' was lifted out of destitution by political forces. The 'poor white' was voted into power. My people cannot vote me into power."

A great many blacks today were convinced that the country faced a socialist future; but the majority were still willing recruits for free enterprise, said Chief Buthelezi.

"I border on being despondent myself. I am a willing recruit for free enterprise now. How long I can hold this position personally is one thing. How long my people will want me to hold on to it is another thing."

As president of the Inkatha organisation, he said, he presided over people who were mainly workers and peasants.

"They have what one can perhaps call middle-class tendencies. They want better jobs; they want houses; they want progress in their standard of living and they want their children to live in a far better world . . . we reject the armed struggle because violence is intrinsically dangerous and also because in our case it just will not work.



Chief GATSHA BUTHELEZI

"We are willing candidates for free enterprise because we can see it working for some of us, and we hope it will one day work for all of us."

"I do not believe you can go it alone with the South African government," Chief Buthelezi told businessmen. "I do not believe that you can go it alone even if you took your black directors with you. You would not make it if you took the whole black middle class with you."

"I would not dream of crossing a bridge into the future if I had to leave the workers, the peasants and the destitute shanty-town dwellers behind me. You would do so at your peril. More, you would do so at our peril."

Because such blacks had so few prospects, the future was not secure, Chief Buthelezi said.

And: "If the lack of vigilance among entrepreneurs and lack of direction at cabinet level continues for too long, if backlogs in life-supporting facilities, which the state has to supply, continue, if the free enterprise system does not become free beyond what is comfortable for Verwoerdian theorists, then free enterprise will not be able to do what I hope it will do."

"Social and political unrest will grow to the point where even force to back day-to-day administration will break down."

The Prime Minister had to understand that democracy and free enterprise went hand in hand. "Businessmen should clearly understand that they should tell Mr Botha that his leadership will destroy us all if it is not working visibly and progressively toward power-sharing," Chief Buthelezi said.

Nyuswa tribesmen make peace at meeting

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N. MERCURY 16/11/81
African Affairs Reporter

NYUSWA tribesmen in the Izingolweni district where numerous people have been killed in faction fights, made peace at a meeting in Dalton Road Hostel, Durban, after Mr C J Mtetwa, KwaZulu's Minister for Justice, appealed to them to lay down their arms.

Mr Mtetwa said he had listened to both factions and had come to the conclusion that both parties were telling the truth in regard to the basic causes for faction fighting in the area.

The Nyuswa tribe is under one chief and they are fighting among themselves. Among those killed were two members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr J Sikosana and Mr Blose. And hun-

dreds of huts have been burned down.

The Minister asked the tribesmen to give him and the KwaZulu Government a chance to find a solution, and pointed out that the matter could not be solved while the fighting continued.

Yesterday's meeting was convened for the tribesmen who are working in Durban. According to Mr Mtetwa another meeting will be held in Izingolweni before Christmas because most of the faction fighting took place during the festive season.

Although the tribesmen at yesterday's meeting belong to one tribe, they sat in two groups as the minister addressed them. Police watched the proceedings and the meeting was peaceful.

Before the meeting, the Port Natal Administra-

tion security police (Black Jacks) refused to allow the minister to address the tribesmen in the Port Natal Administration Hall, claiming they had instructions from the local superintendent not to allow the meeting to use the hall because the organisers had not obtained permission from him.

The minister told the police that he was proceeding with the meeting and he would take full responsibility. However, use of the hall was still refused.

Mr P H Simelane, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, who is also a member of the Ningizimu Community Council, telephoned the superintendent at his home. After a long discussion the minister was allowed to use the hall.

FILE

a. @DELETE,S PROGRAM,ELT1

EXAMPLES:

Several elements of the same type may be deleted by the NAME-1 command. Each element must be described by name and this file be named or implied. Version name should be included, as to further identify the element.

OPTIONS: The available options for program file element deletion and A.

@DELETE,OPTIONS NAME-1,....,NAME-N

Format:

If a whole file is deleted from the MFD, the mass storage area is re-used and the file must have been assigned with the read/write specified at cataloguing time. Otherwise, the command is rejected. delete of a file causes the deletion of only the specified F-cycle. the file is on tape, the reels are released. If an element from a file is deleted, the element table entry is flagged but the physical area on mass storage remains assigned until a @PACK command is performed. The @DELETE command may be used to delete one or more entries from Master File Directory or one or more elements from a program file.

3.7 @DELETE STATEMENT

An entry point table is created for FILEA and also for

b. @PREP FILEA,FILEB.

An entry point table is created for TPF\$.

a. @PREP

EXAMPLES:

OPTIONS: No options are used.

@PREP FILENAME-1,FILENAME-2,....,FILENAME-N

Format:

A primary problem

PM 20/11/81

Large numbers of people living in rural KwaZulu are still succumbing to diseases which could quite easily be prevented, according to Dr Walter Loening, senior paediatrician at the King Edward VIII hospital in Durban.

According to Dr Loening, the hospital took in 2 000 tuberculosis patients last year. Of the children admitted, 74% had a respiratory infection or gastro-enteritis while 45% were malnourished. Studies carried out on infant mortality rates show that in the Inanda/Ndwedwe area as many as 134.1 deaths/thousand are recorded. In other areas like Mawela, the figure is around 111.4. This compares with the national rate of 122/1 000 for coloureds, 35 for Indians and 20 for whites.

Loening says there is a direct correlation between high infant mortality rates and poor primary health care. For example, in the Inanda/Ndwedwe district and Mawela, almost 100% of the inhabitants draw their drinking water from streams. At the same time, there are no proper facilities for the disposal of excreta. Consequently, debilitating water-borne diseases are a danger.

Loening criticises government for spending money on sophisticated institutions like Tygerberg, Johannesburg General, and Groote Schuur hospitals, without treating the root cause of the problem. He points out that Groote Schuur has just been allocated R140m for expansion, yet the KwaZulu government cannot obtain 1% of that figure for the provision of primary health care. He argues that this hardly makes sense as it is obvious that a small sum of money spent on primary care could obviate the need for vast hospitals for tertiary care.

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BAMBOO

ONE possible source of arms for faction fighters in the South Coast area was cut off this week when a 50-year-old man was jailed for illegally manufacturing firearms.

Police discovered the factory where 303 rifles

were being made in a reserve inland from Amanzimtoti. Police believe the arms were being supplied to faction fighters in Izinqolweni and Methomnyama near Port Shepstone.

The discovery of the arms factory has been a major victory for the police in the effort to halt the conflict.

Tribune Reporter

As a result of the discovery of the factory, Dumsokwaka Kwehla, 50, was fined R500 (or 12 months) and sentenced to 2 year's imprisonment for manufacturing arms and supplying them illegally. He was also given an 18 month prison sentence for illegally possessing arms and ammunition.

Four other men face similar charges in the Port Shepstone Magistrate's Court. The police from the

Port Shepstone Dog Squad discovered the trail to the firearms factory after stopping a light van in the Izinqolweni area this week.

Inside they found five homemade .303 rifles and the occupants of the car led them to a house at Fakazi in the reserve near Amanzimtoti where they found the firearm factory.

Arrests were made and more homemade rifles, welding equipment and tools were confiscated.

The rifles were replicas of .303 rifles but were capable of firing only one shot each.

The butts were carved from blocks of pine and varnished and then fixed to barrels made from lengths of steel piping.

The breech, bolt and trigger mechanisms were made from metal rods, springs and sections of pipe.

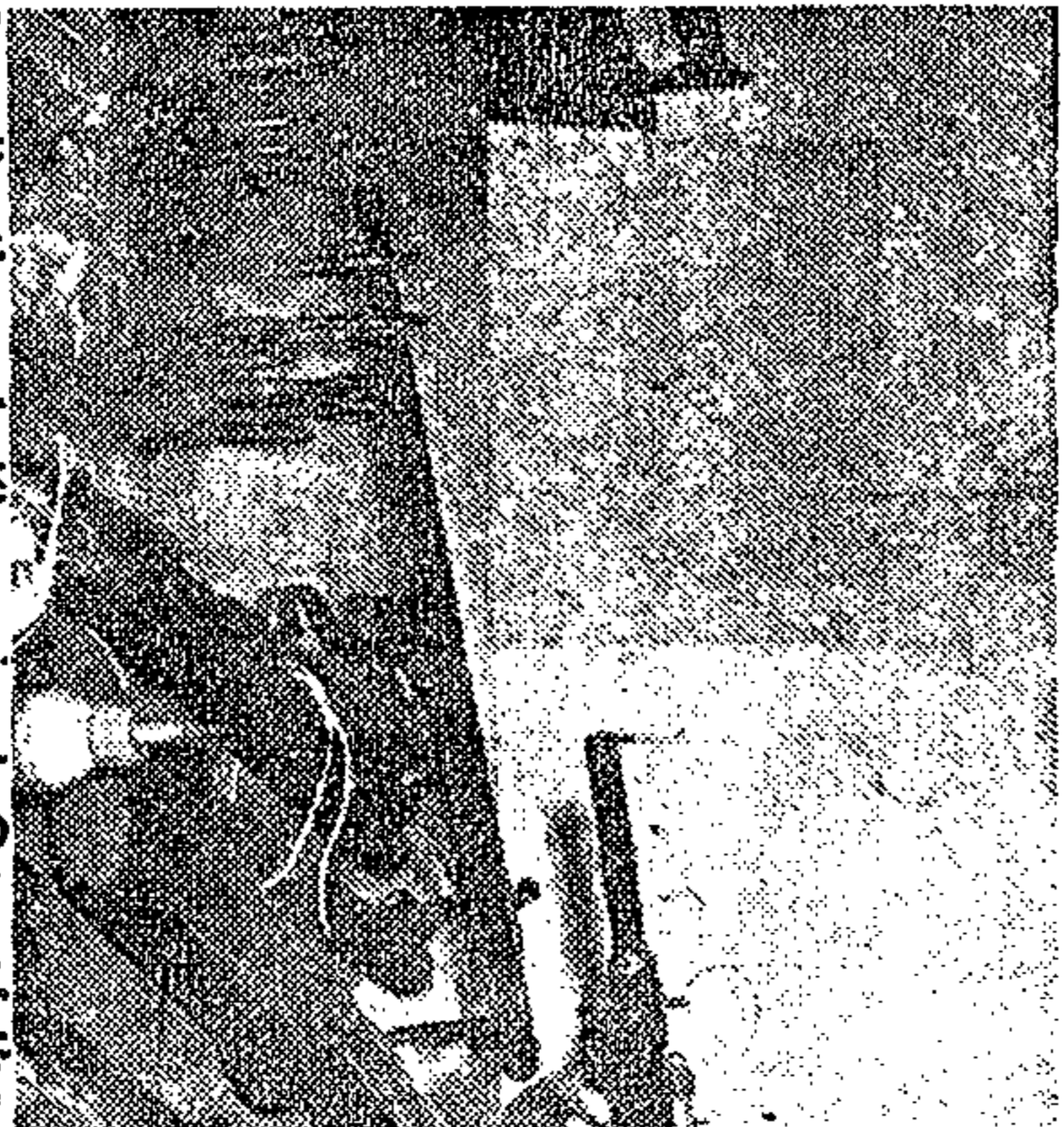
Eight completed rifles were found by the police and several others were still on the production line. Although crudely made, the rifles fired effectively according to police.

Together with raw materials used for making the weapons a quantity of ammunition was found including 7.62 mm and Ak 47 rounds.

The CID officer for Port Shepstone, Major Willem van Zyl, said the rifles would be sent to Pretoria after the case was completed and would be kept by the police.

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POLICE NAIL SOUTH COAST ARMS FACTORY AND CLAMM MAJOR VICTORY IN BID TO NAIL FACTION FIGHTING



A collection of rifles seized. One of the

Doctors save hundreds from killer cholera

RJL
23/11/81
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THANKS to three conscientious young SA Defence Force doctors, hundreds of lives have been saved during a deadly cholera outbreak in KwaZulu.

On November 3, SA Medical Service doctor Lieutenant Wyndham Robartes — a recent Wits University Medical School graduate serving his military service at Mosvold Mission Hospital in Northern KwaZulu — found cholera during routine testing of the Ingwavuma river water, which flows from Swaziland's mountain region.

Dr Robartes said: "We had expected cholera to invade this region sooner or later from Mozambique and checked for it every day. However, we were not informed of Swaziland having such problems and it was quite a surprise to find cholera there."

The Ingwavumu river — swollen from recent rains — joins the Usuthu and Pongola Rivers' marshy delta in a 6 400km² region populated by 25 000.

Open pits

"Health authorities had long predicted that when cholera hit this region, a high death toll would result because every family relied on the river for all their water needs and used the veld or open pits to relieve themselves," Dr Robartes explained.

Dr George Hallort, his supervisor, immediately warned the KwaZulu health authorities and 10 health teams from Natal were rushed to the danger area.

KwaZulu health authorities asked the SA Medical Service to help out in the emergency and within days, the tiny 153-bed Mosvold Mission Hospital looked like a military camp, with army tents set up for the hundreds of dehydrated cholera patients.

For 10, help came too late. Two patients had already collapsed when they were carried in and we could not save them. The other eight were dead on arrival," Dr Robartes said.

One of the dead, a 17-year-old mother, had just given birth to a baby girl when she collapsed. The baby's life was saved by Dr Hallort and the dedicated



PURIFIED, SAFE WATER . . . Army tankers fill up at special chlorification points, manned round the clock by national servicemen, to help fight the cholera epidemic raging in KwaZulu.

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED . . . KwaZulu nurse Mrs Joyce M'Batha and South African Medical Service doctor Captain George Hallort battled around the clock to save the life of this newborn baby girl. Pictures: PIERRE OOSTHUYSEN

nurses.

Yesterday, Dr Hallort and sister Joyce M'Batha, 26, smiled down happily at the tiny bundle, contentedly sucking her thumb.

No more deaths have been recorded.

With staff working round the clock at the hospital, the third doctor, Dr Ian McClure was posted to the northernmost Ndumo clinic, where he helped health teams set up emergency hospital facilities in army tents.

ADA STUIJT reports

KwaZulu health teams travelled over muddy, rocky mountain roads to find cholera carriers. "Once a carrier was found, the entire family would be treated with tetracycline," Dr Robartes said.

Many cholera patients could be identified only after rectal smears had been examined. People could harbour and spread the

disease without showing any clinical signs, he explained.

Five chlorination points were set up, manned round the clock by two national servicemen. From these points, five army water tankers dispensed purified water to inhabitants.

For an 18-year-old rifleman, Mr Tiaan Olivier of Klerksdorp, his army stint took an unexpected

turn, driving a 10 000-litre water tanker. "I really feel that I am doing something worthwhile," he said, chatting in Zulu to women and children crowding round his tanker.

But he was in a hurry to be off. "There are hundreds of people all along the road and I can't keep them waiting — they need me," he said as he roared off.

On November 25, the KwaZulu health authorities and army officials will hold an emergency meeting to discuss setting up a

more permanent water purification system for the region.

A health department spokesman expressed the fear that unless the population was provided with easily available, chlorinated water, the epidemic might take on even more dramatic proportions when travellers, carrying the disease, moved south.

At the weekend, army tents at the hospital and clinic were only half-filled. The flood of patients had been reduced to a trickle of five a day.

Tribesmen seal peace pact at police station

N. M. MERCURY
23/11/81

(107)
~~2-28~~

African Affairs Reporter
LEADERS of warring Mehlomnyama tribesmen met at Wentworth Police Station during the weekend and entered into a peace pact which will end the faction fighting of several years in which dozens of people have died.

The meeting of 50 tribesmen was called by W/O H Kramer of the Port Shepstone Police and came after several earlier peace talks which the police officer had presided over.

The meeting was also attended by Chief Manzomlwandle Cele, the

chief of the warring tribesmen, who is still in police custody after being detained several weeks ago when a firearm allegedly was found in his possession.

Chief Cele was returned to custody at Port Shepstone after the meeting.

At the meeting Chief Cele made an appeal to his subjects to put an end to faction fighting. Tribesmen assured him that there would be no further trouble. They asked the police to release suspects who had been detained for three months. They felt that since peace has been made they should be allowed to return home.

The meeting was told that many men had left their jobs in Durban because they had been attacked when leaving work. They wished to return to work.

A mass meeting to be attended by all tribesmen will be held at Chief Cele's kraal in Mehlomnyama on December 5.

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- 2.11.7 THE @BRKPT Statement
- D Allow the insertion of the files or elements when operating under @DATA or @ELT, D statements.
 - E Return control at EOF address of the READ\$ request in user program.
 - P Print the @ADD control statement.

OPTIONS

NAME is the filename or program file and element name of the images to be added to the current run stream and executed serially.

Format: @ADD,OPTIONS NAME

The @ADD statement provides a means of inserting images into a run stream from any file currently assigned or any catalogued file, providing the images are in SDF Format. These images may be created by the @DATA or @ELT statements.

2.11.6 THE @ADD STATEMENT

KwaZulu denies co-operating on removal of people from black spots

N. Mercury
25/11/81

Mercury Reporter
THE KwaZulu Cabinet yesterday denied it was co-operating with the South African Government on the question of the removal of black people from KwaZulu.

In a statement issued at Ulundi the Cabinet referred to a news item in the Mercury on November 5 which said that Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, had told the Transvaal Congress of the National Party that certain procedures had been worked out with the KwaZulu Government about the removal of black spots in Natal.

According to the newspaper report, Dr Koornhof held this up as an indication of the progress the Government was making with the homeland Governments on black spot removals.

The statement from the KwaZulu Cabinet said the factual position was that the KwaZulu Government had always been totally opposed

to the removal of its people to areas determined by the Republic's Government.

'It is admitted that discussions have taken place regarding the removal of people but these discussions have always been on the basis that the people should not be removed,' the statement said.

The Cabinet rejected Dr

Koornhof's statement that 'a certain procedure had been decided on as a result of discussions on future black spot removals'.

'If the statement by Dr Koornhof is correct, it can only disturb the harmonious relations which at present exist between him and the KwaZulu Cabinet,' the statement added.

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Migrant labour system 'a cancer'

ARGUS

107

26/11/87



Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The migrant labour system must be seen as the cancer that had wreaked havoc not only with the rural economy but also with the family and the social fabric of black communities, both rural and urban, at a Southern Transvaal regional meeting of the South African Institute of Race Relations was told in Braamfontein this week.

Mr Gibson Thula, the Kwazulu Government's representative on the Reef and also chairman of the strategy committee of Inkatha, was delivering a paper to the meeting, titled Kwazulu — the Problems of Rural Development.

With the increase in wages in urban industry, more than ever before, ambitious, able-bodied young men in the rural areas set their sights on employment in the urban areas as the one and only option open to them that appeared to offer some sort of a secure future, Mr Thula said.

Experience has taught the rural peasant that little support for his agricultural endeavours is forthcoming. Even if he succeeds in producing a substantial yield, he may well have difficulty in marketing it, he said.

The rural peasant had invested money in the education of his children, even if it did not extend beyond primary school level, and he did it so that his children could have a 'better' life.

"The 'better' life is the less precarious life and, in his view, that means a job in urban industry."

It would appear that meaningful family life was a privilege that only sections of the community could enjoy.

For others, particularly blacks in the rural areas, the prevailing political and economic set-up in the country had resulted in the rural head of the family being stripped of all his normal functions except that of breadwinner for 11 months of the year, Mr Thula said.

RESETTLEMENT

The very high population of the rural areas also militated against development in those areas.

This problem has further been exacerbated by the forced resettlement of people on South African trust land for ultimate inclusion into Kwazulu.

"The restrictions on permanent settlement outside of so-called 'homelands' areas as well as the relocation of redundant workers

off white farms has resulted in a very rapid increase in the rate of population growth," Mr Thula said.

Another problem in the development of rural areas was the present system of land tenure, which was still based on the tribal system.

The land in itself was not considered to be of economic value but was there to be exploited by the family to whom it had been allocated.

HEALTH

"The development of the rural areas and the various services such as health and welfare all have their origins in First World concepts which in view of the gross underdevelopment of the rural areas are of little relevance.

"The type of health services rendered to us is essentially a hospital-based curative service. The bulk of the health budget is thus drawn into maintaining the hospital and clinic services," Mr Thula said.

With the high cost of living, the drought and the poor yields agriculturally the health of the people of the rural areas must be acknowledged as another constraint in the development of the rural areas.

without any sanitation whatsoever, and only a few water taps provided by the Stanger municipality.

"We also approached locally based big companies, because we felt they were equally responsible for the thousands of blacks they employ.

"We asked the companies what was being done about housing their black employees, but we never received an answer.

"These factory managements feel they provide enough health care by operating tiny clinics on weekdays for their employees.

"But they have never done anything about the underlying cause of employees' ill-health. Now they call us to complain about this cholera epidemic," he said.

Dr Borat warned householders employing domestics who live at Choweni to take care about food hygiene and sanitation.

"It is entirely possible this epidemic will take hold even in areas where municipal water is available," he said.

Dr Borat called on industry and the Government to try to eradicate the sources of cholera, instead of pouring millions of rands into quelling outbreaks.

"What is needed desperately is piped, clean water and proper sanitation facilities for all of Stanger's black areas, including Choweni."

DENEYS SCHREINER

Aiming at compromise

107

FM 4/12/81

face to face



Professor Deneys Schreiner is principal of the University of Natal (Pietermaritzburg) and chairman of the Buthelezi Commission into the future of Natal and KwaZulu.

He spoke to the FM about the importance of the commission's work and its likely impact on the political scene.

FM: The final draft of the Buthelezi Commission report has been completed. When will it be submitted to the KwaZulu cabinet and when is it likely to be made public?

Schreiner: There are considerable problems in the production of the report. The document should be submitted to the Chief Minister within the next fortnight, but it could be later. The decision on publication rests with the Chief Minister and his cabinet. My advice to them would be that it would be better to postpone publication until early January rather than release the information immediately prior to Christmas.

Chris Saunders, chairman of the Tongaat group and a leading commission member, has suggested that the recommendations could be used as a "blueprint" for the future constitutional development of SA. Do you support this view?

The commission's proposals are limited to a regional area. To see it as a blueprint that could be translated into other areas of SA is perhaps being over-optimistic. It does, however, involve for the first time in South African constitutional development the co-operation of different groups in putting forward proposals which would be at least reasonably acceptable to a large number of the people.

You have been quoted as saying that the South African government could ignore the recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission "only at its peril." Would you please elaborate?

The Buthelezi Commission is a significant black initiative to explore the possibility of arriving, in a peaceful approach, at a compromise in SA. If the government were to ignore this they would be

missing the opportunity of continuous constitutional discussion and would be placing in peril not only the whole position of SA, but also the possibility of there being future offers of this kind.

Preliminary reports suggest that the report will recommend that Natal and KwaZulu should be merged into a single authority with a multi-racial, power-sharing system of government. Nationalist sources in Natal have frequently rejected this concept as "unacceptable." Could you please comment?

It is true that this has been the party political line of the Nationalist Party. But what is unacceptable at one time is not necessarily unacceptable at a later stage. One has only to look at the events in the countries to the north for confirmation of this. One is concerned with the balancing of the costs of a particular governmental process against the risks that are involved. Unless people are going to be stupidly rigid, the unacceptable and the non-negotiable cannot form part of any attempt at arriving at an acceptable constitutional arrangement. Constitutions can only be accepted if in fact they are accepted by all the people or at least the vast majority, who are going to be governed by them.

Members of the New Republic Party who served on the commission have not yet put their signatures to the report. As the Natal provincial council is NRP controlled, and any major political initiatives must first come from this quarter, does this not undermine the value of the report's recommendations?

I am not making any comment on who has or has not signed the report. But it is clear that the Natal provincial council is NRP controlled and their role will be of considerable importance, particularly in any interim developments.

Although they were invited to sit on the commission, members of the National Party refused to participate. How does this affect the commission's findings?

It was disappointing that it was not possible to have official National Party representation on the commission. It also did not have representatives putting the more extreme black view. As a result, it attempted, as best it could, to obtain and be aware of the views of the National Party and those on the other

side.

As chairman of the commission, do you think that you have fulfilled your brief entirely and that the main objectives of the commission have been achieved. Will there be further reports flowing from the work of the commission?

The brief that we were given was enormously wide. The commission agreed at its first session to confine its work to a period of one year and to deal with the main rather than detailed terms of reference. I'm quite satisfied that if this was the main objective, then it has been achieved. There will be further reports but not arising from this particular commission. There will be a great deal of work required by further, narrower, more expert groups of people reporting on the particular details within the wider framework of what the commission has recommended.

What chance is there, if any, of the central government accepting some of the recommendations contained in the report?

The recommendations will not prove universally popular with any group that I know of in SA. The recommendations range from the very detailed to the very broad. In the detailed recommendations the government may well find recommendations that are acceptable and upon which they can act. I think it is unlikely that they will welcome the overall import of the recommendations.

Are the Buthelezi Commission's findings doomed to become yet another academic exercise or will they be submitted to the President's Council for further consideration by the committee looking into constitutional and local government developments in SA?

They are not an academic exercise. They are basically a hard practical look at what is possible within the present set of circumstances. They certainly should be considered by the President's Council. They represent something wider than the council has yet considered because for the first time the black view is reflected. I believe that it is right that the President's Council should consider, with the seriousness which I hope everybody else will consider, the Buthelezi Commission's findings, and make it a part of their thinking.

Aiming at compromise



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Vol. 198]

PRETORIA, 11 DESEMBER 1981
 DECEMBER

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[No. 7953

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 251, 1981

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 70 VAN 1972

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (3) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby Bylae II van Proklamasie R. 70 van 1972 ooreenkomstig bygaande Bylae.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vierde dag van November Eenduisend Negehoonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

BYLAE

(a) Artikel 7 van Deel II word gewysig deur die hyvoeging van die volgende paragrawe ná paragraaf (e):

“(f) indien hy sonder geldige redes vir 'n tydperk van 14 dae versuim het om 'n sessie van die Wetgewende Vergadering by te woon;

(g) indien die Wetgewende Vergadering oortuig is dat hy hom skuldig gemaak het aan growwe pligsversuim in die nakoming van sy verantwoordelikhede as lid van die Wetgewende Vergadering.”

(b) Paragraaf (a) van artikel 25 van Deel VI word vervang deur die volgende paragraaf:

“(a) moet, uit hoofde van die feit dat hy die eenheid van die Zoeloevolk verpersoonlik, hom onthou van partypolitiek en partikularisme en mag deur geen persoon hoegenaamd in partypolitiek en partikularisme betrek word nie, en enige persoon wat die Hoofkaptein in politiek of partikularisme betrek of poog om dit te doen, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens eenhonderd rand of met gevangenisstraf van hoogstens twee jaar of met sowel sodanige boete as sodanige gevangenisstraf.”

(Lêer R218/2)

921-9

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 251, 1981

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 70 OF 1972

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (3) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend Schedule II to Proclamation R. 70 of 1972 in accordance with the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Fourth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE

(a) Section 7 of Part II is amended by the addition of the following paragraphs after paragraph (e):

“(f) if he has failed to attend a session of the Legislative assembly for a period of 14 days without valid reason;

(g) if the Legislative Assembly is satisfied that he has been guilty of gross dereliction of duty in discharging his responsibilities as a member of the Legislative Assembly.”

(b) The following paragraph is substituted for paragraph (a) of section 25 of Part VI:

“(a) by virtue of the fact that he personifies the unity of the Zulu Nation, shall hold himself aloof from party politics and sectionalism and shall not by any person whatsoever be involved in politics or sectionalism and any person who so involves or attempts so to involve the Paramount Chief in politics or sectionalism shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand rand or to imprisonment not exceeding two years or to both such fine and such imprisonment;”

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(File R218/2)

7953-1

Blueprint for rural viability

THE Institute of Natural Resources (INR) has been given the go-ahead by the Kwazulu Department of Agriculture and Forestry to proceed immediately with its multi-facet rural development plan.

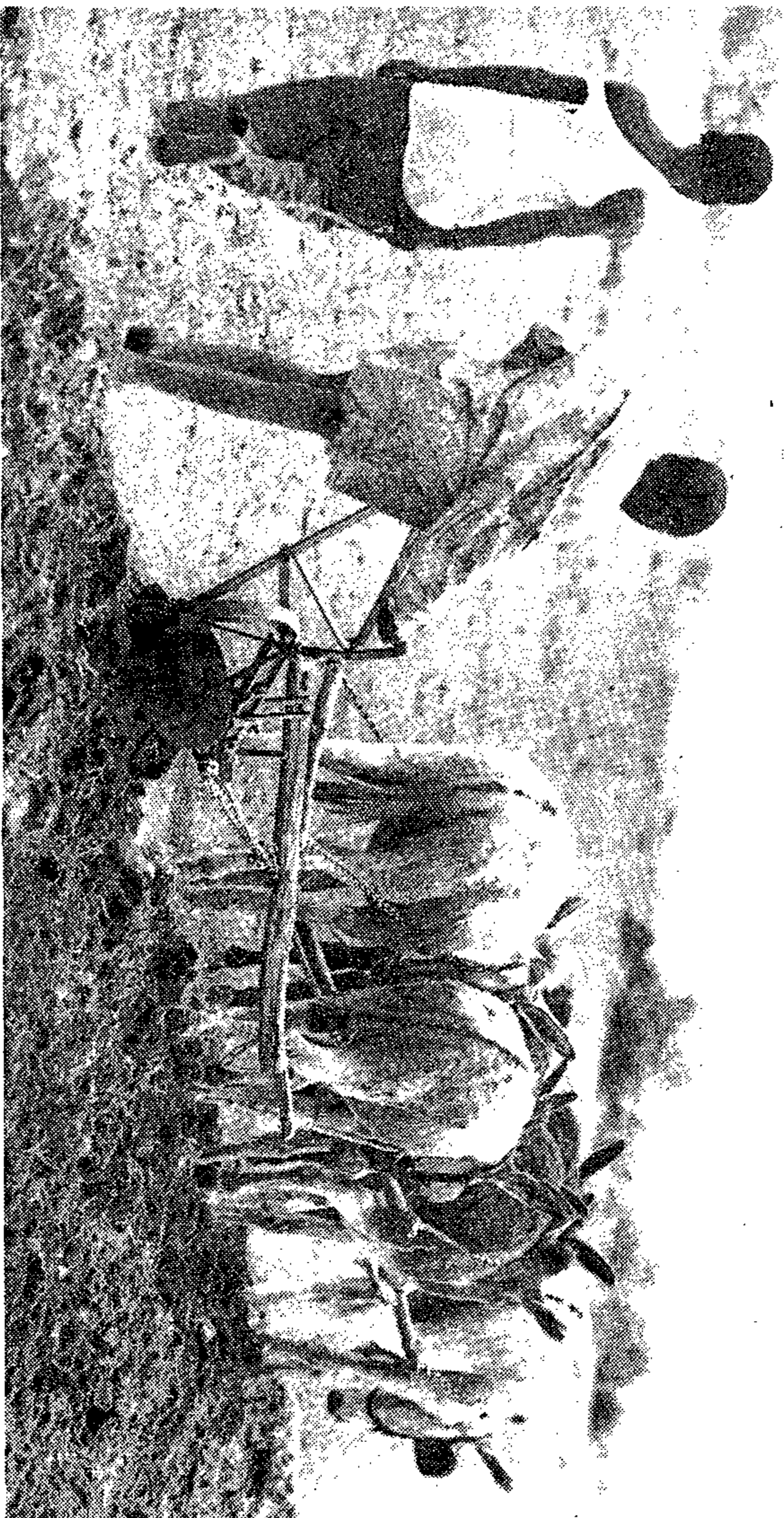
The initial stages will be devoted to detailed surveying and planning before implementation can be undertaken.

The INR plans to contribute to the solution of fundamental rural problems by undertaking research in various representative areas. Accordingly, as part of the proposals submitted to Kwazulu, nine possible project areas were named, and one of these, the Intembeni/Biyela region has been selected for a 2-part project.

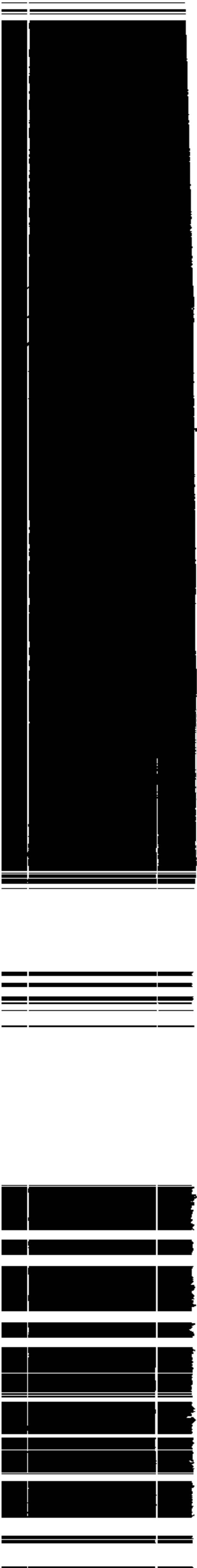
This region embraces two markedly different areas - the Entembeni/Biyela uplands and the Biyela lowlands, south-east of Delmuth.

A scheme involving agriculture and forestry for the uplands area and an irrigation scheme for the Biyela lowlands is envisaged.

Representative



★ Typical of the harsh conditions in many parts of Kwazulu is this study of young boys following a plough pulled by six donkeys. All the family's oxen had died in a drought.



The whole area is representative of large parts of KwaZulu so that when appropriate solutions to the problems existing there have been found, these can be adapted and applied to the other similar areas.

This is the first time anywhere in South Africa such a scheme has been suggested. The area has been chosen not because it offers all that is desirable in the field of rural development but because it presents a number of typical rural problems which need to be solved.

Good rainfall

The good rainfall of the Entembeni/Biyela uplands gives the area a high potential in certain directions but its present production is very low. The project proposals relate to afforestation on steep land and peasant scale dairy farming on less steep slopes.

The project exploits rather than denies the Zulu people's strong love of cattle, while presently useless 'ngongoni veld' will be transformed to productive pastures and forests.

Among the more important problems in the area are:

- Low production from the land and especially from the communal grazing grounds which occupy about 60 percent of the area.
- Inadequate food supplies and incomes.
- Inadequate water supplies.
- Wood shortage.
- Poor infrastructure and very few job opportunities.
- An extensive natural resource (the ngongoni veld) that is largely a wasted asset.

The INR plans a development project in which dairy farming on perennial pastures would occupy most of the less steep crests and side slope sites, and exotic trees would be established as woodlots (along the lines of those already initiated elsewhere by the KwaZulu Department of Agriculture and Forestry) and commercial plantations on the steep slopes.

In addition, the project envisages:

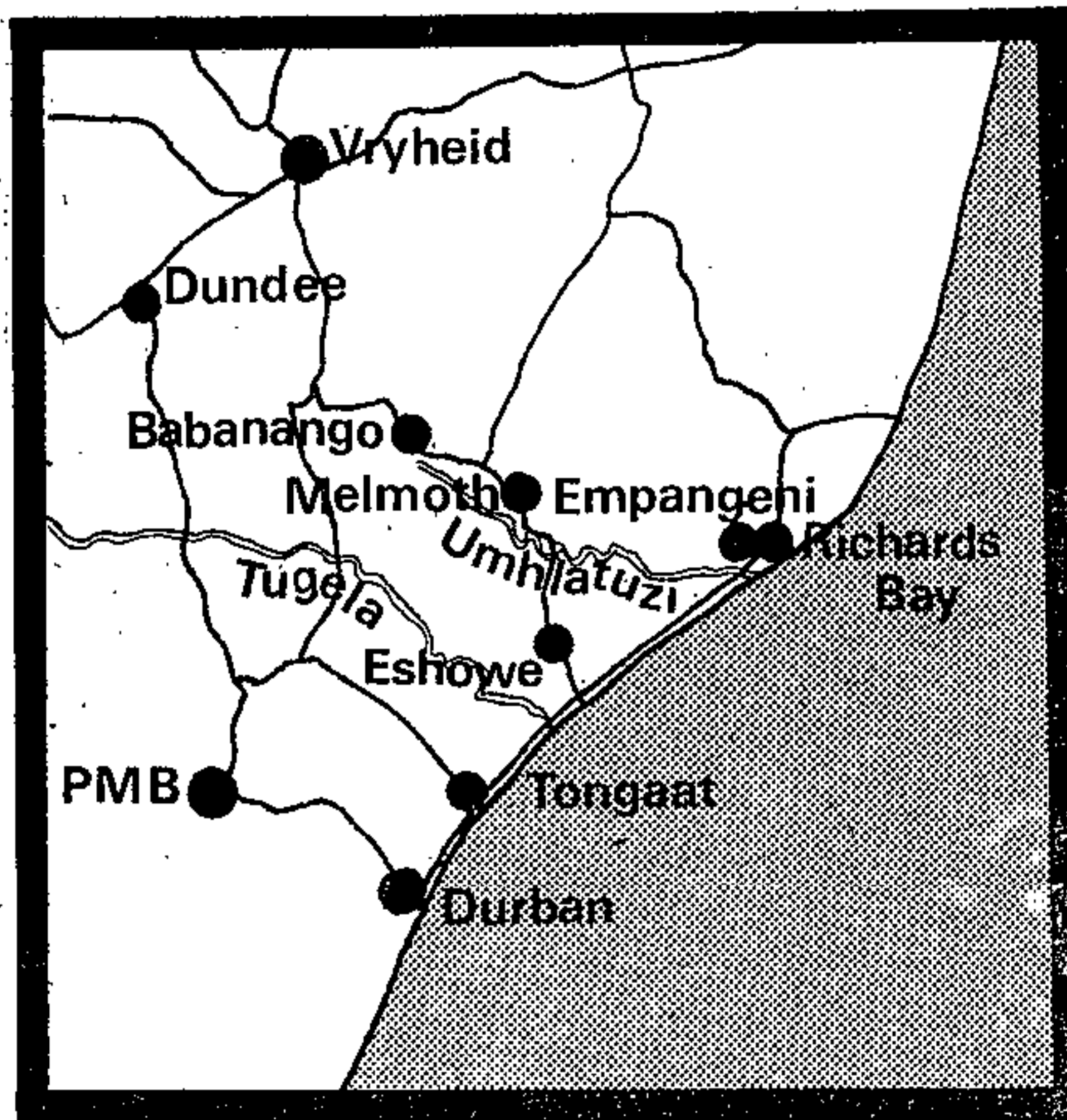
- Improvement of local infrastructure.
- Development of local water supplies.
- The establishment of the many vegetable gardens.
- Possibly, after investigation, poultry, egg and fat lamb production.

Loss of grazing to afforestation would be com-

★

Bill Faill, Science Correspondent, looks at a proposed scheme which could lead to a solution for the many problems in the drive to bring rural viability to parts of KwaZulu.

N. MERCURY
★ 10/12/81 (107)



pensated for by the intensification of livestock production on pastures.

Enclosed

The two dominant enterprises — dairying and afforestation — would be stable, labour-intensive and profitable but the most significant result of the development programme could be the elimination of communal grazing because all pastures would be individually 'owned' and enclosed.

An incidental benefit would be that some livestock would be replaced by more productive types.

These changes would constitute a fundamental and vital breakthrough for land use in KwaZulu.

Small units

Livestock farming would be promoted mainly on the basis of small units with relatively low capital in-

vestment. The new enterprises would be nurtured and serviced from a rural servicing centre to be established for that purpose.

The scheme would have affinities with successful poultry production and smallholder dairy schemes in Lesotho and Kenya but tailored to meet KwaZulu requirements.

A huge unsatisfied demand for milk, 'amasi', vegetables and wood confirms the existence of a strong market for all these commodities.

It is proposed that a pilot irrigation scheme in the Biyela lowlands be planned and mounted in the area on the right bank at the Mhlatuze river.

The scheme would produce both food and cash crops, lucerne being the most important of the latter. These would find a ready market in the organised dairy industry of the uplands.

Dairy units

A small scale start will involve the establishment of about four small dairy units, two poultry units, two trial plantations and two improved water supplies.

The complete two-part project for the Entembeni/Biyela uplands has been submitted to the local leaders and tribal authorities at a meeting held last month.

They proved to be enthusiastic and emphasized their willingness to cooperate with the institute. Professor John Hanks, director of the institute, has held from the start of the institute's operation that the local people must be involved at all stages — the success of the plans and programmes depend on their co-operation.

Blacks opposed to resettlement scheme

N. M. L. M. 8/12/81

(107)

Shakaville delegation to ask Chief Buthelezi to intervene

By DEVEN MOODLEY
INDIANS and black people in Stanger are opposed to a Government move to resettle about 5 000 blacks from Shakaville, near the town, to Bulwer Farm in Doringkop — about 40 km away.

Mr Tembiskosi Dube, acting chairman of the Shakaville Advisory Board, said yesterday that his board

had received a letter from the Chief Commissioner in Pietermaritzburg in connection with the resettlement of Shakaville residents.

According to the letter, the people of Shakaville would be moved to Bulwer Farm sometime between 1983 and 1985.

The reason for the resettlement, according to

Mr Dube, is that Shakaville is situated in an Indian area.

Mr Dube said a delegation from Shakaville would meet Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, to ask him to intervene on their behalf.

He said the residents in the location and the nearby shack-dwellers had vowed

they would not agree to be resettled elsewhere.

'Although my board has been informed in writing that we would be resettled sometime between 1983 and 1985, we have heard from other sources that the resettlement would take place only in 1995.

'This might be the position for the people who live in the location but what about the people who live in shacks outside the location? I cannot help being suspicious that these people would be forced out shortly,' said Mr Dube.

Several prominent blacks in Stanger said yesterday that they would fight against the resettlement.

'We have lived in Shakaville all our lives and the town is the birthplace of the Zulu nation. Stanger is of historical significance to blacks because King Shaka is buried in the town,' said Mr Upton Mkhizi, a spokesman for Shakaville residents.

Opposed

Mr Yunus Moolla, a member of the South African Indian Council and vice-chairman of the Stanger LAC, said: 'Not a single Indian in the town has asked for Shakaville to be handed over to Indians and neither would Indians want the area.'

Dr E I Bhorat, Stanger's MOH and a member of the LAC, said the LAC was totally opposed to the proposed resettlement.

'Shakaville has a clinic, community hall, schools and proper sanitation and I cannot see why the people have to be resettled at Bulwer Farm where such facilities do not exist,' he said, adding that Indians in Stanger had joined the Shakaville residents in objecting to the resettlement.

Stanger's Town Clerk, Mr N Maree, would not comment on the Government move to resettle the residents of Shakaville. He said the council only owned the land at the location.

Officials of the Port Natal Administration Board in Durban were not available for comment yesterday.

Blacks ^{N. MERCURY}
^{11/12/81}
welcome
Govt ⁽¹⁰⁾ [#]
rethink on
Shakaville

By Deven Moodley

THE Government has agreed to reconsider the resettlement of more than 5 000 black people from Shakaville, near Stanger, on the Natal North Coast, to Bulwer Farm in Doringkop — about 40 km away.

In a statement issued to the Mercury yesterday, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, said his department would re-investigate the whole question of Shakaville being retained as an urban black residential area.

Dr Morrison said the decision to reconsider the resettlement of the location's black people follows representations from the Shakaville Advisory Board for the township to remain a residential area for blacks, and also for any move to resettle the residents in another area to be shelved.

Indians and blacks in Stanger yesterday welcomed the move by the Government to re-investigate the resettlement of the people living in Shakaville.

Oppose

Indian leaders in Stanger said they would oppose any move by the Government to remove the residents of Shakaville to Bulwer Farm.

Mr Tembiskosi Dube, acting chairman of the Shakaville Advisory Board, said the people of Shakaville would refuse to be moved out of the location.

'We have been promised by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi that he would also make representations to the South African Government not to interfere with the settled community of Shakaville,' he said.

Mr Dube said although the Government had agreed to re-investigate the question of Shakaville being retained as an urban black residential area, he felt there was no need to.

'We are a settled community living at Shakaville for many years. There is no reason for a re-investigation because we have made it quite clear that we would not move out for any reason,' Mr Dube said, adding that Indians in the town were also opposed to the resettlement.

(107) (A) Star 21/12/81
7/12/81

Tanzanians holding Zulu prince

DURBAN—Lawyers acting for Chief Gatsha Buthelezi have been granted a habeas corpus hearing by the Tanzanian High Court in connection with the detention of his nephew, Prince Vusumuzi Buthelezi, a member of the Zulu royal family.

Prince Vusumuzi has been in the hands of the African National Congress (ANC) for months and has been moved to several countries.

In June Chief Buthelezi received an anonymous letter from a white man telling him he had seen the prince on a Zambian Airways flight from Dar es Salaam to Lusaka.

The man said the prince told him he had been arrested by the Tanzanian police, and members of the ANC had fetched him and bundled him on to the plane to Zambia.

Chief Buthelezi contacted President Julius Nyerere and the International Red Cross for help, and appealed to the ANC not to let "a descendant of King Dinzulu die in their hands".

Chief Buthelezi has now received a telegram from his lawyers saying that the prince was brought back to Tanzania from Angola in October.

He was looking well when visited in prison, it said.

Move to halt sect meeting in the area

Cholera

Natal Mercury 22/12/81

victims fill

hospitals

Mercury Reporter

WARDS at Stanger Hospital were overflowing yesterday after 33 more cholera victims were admitted at the weekend.

In view of the rising numbers of cholera patients the Natal and KwaZulu Health Departments have plans to act against the 19 000-strong Shembe sect who will be led by the Rev Londa Shembe on a holy pilgrimage from Inanda to take part in a two-week rural gathering near the cholera-stricken Ndwedwe district.

It is feared pilgrims will spread the disease even further through the country unless they take extreme precaution with sanitation and water.

A spokesman from the State Health Department in Durban said yesterday an official was being sent to the Inanda area to try to dissuade the sect going on the journey.

The spokesman said the Shembe pilgrims would not only be warned against the dangers of cholera but would also be

told, if they insisted on following their plans, how to avoid the disease by boiling water and practising personal hygiene.

A large number of Shembe followers live in the Inchaweni district where the rural gatherings will be held.

Cholera is rife in the area where the disease has claimed the lives of at least seven people.

A spokesman for the KwaZulu Health Department, who did not wish to be named, said yesterday the danger of the disease spreading was great, and that 'some sort of action would have to be taken to alleviate the problem'.

A doctor at Stanger Hospital confirmed the number of cholera victims had soared over the weekend, with 18 admissions on Saturday and 15 on Sunday.

She said the total number of patients being treated for the disease in the hospital was 35, while 18 had been discharged and sent home at the weekend.

She added cholera victims suffered from massive dehydration and chronic diarrhoea, and had to be treated with drips to try to replace body fluids.

Meanwhile, the hospital is also desperately trying to cope with an influx of typhoid patients -- a disease described by a hospital spokesman as 'far more dangerous than cholera' and which has reached epidemic proportions in the Stanger district for several years in succession.

The spokesman said typhoid was caused by the same conditions as cholera.

The two diseases were very similar, except typhoid attacked the bloodstream and patients required more complex treatment than cholera victims.

'At least 25 typhoid patients are being treated in Stanger Hospital at present,' she said. 'We can only hope the number does not increase as rapidly as with cholera.'

Tablets

A spokesman for the State Health Department in Durban warned people going into the Stanger area or Northern Natal to carry chlorine tablets to dilute in water if fresh, uncontaminated water was not available.

He said the danger of coming into contact with the disease should always be considered.

Valuable information has also been issued by the manufacturers of a sterilising fluid to help curb the outbreak of cholera.

A spokesman for the company said yesterday that a totally effective method of ensuring that water used for drinking, cooking or washing was rendered sterile and infection-free was with the use of the sterilising fluid.

Available

The fluid, Milton, used to sterilise babies' bottles, is readily available from supermarkets and chemists.

The spokesman said water could be sterilised by adding 2 ml (40 drops) of the fluid a litre of water, and allowing it to stand for 30 minutes before using.

This treatment has been fully approved by the health authorities and has been proved an effective water treatment during cholera outbreaks in the past.

'Washing hands in the solution following a visit to the toilet is also an important precaution during a cholera outbreak. It really does make sense to take every step one can to stop this disease spreading,' said Tim Laundry, technical research manager for the company.

Cholera now in KwaZulu

Natal Mercury 24/12/81 ~~87~~ 107

Mercury Reporter

CHOLERA has spread to KwaZulu, reaching epidemic proportions west of Stanger in the Mapumulo area where an average of 55 people a day are being treated.

A spokesman for the State Health Department in Durban said Mapumulo had become 'the epicentre of the disease'.

He said thousands of people were drawing water from the Umboti River which was highly contaminated, and health officials had been sent into the area where they would distribute chlorine tablets and issue warnings to people to boil all water before using it.

He said the Mapumulo school was to be converted into a clinic as a back-up to the Mapumulo Hospital

which was already overflowing with victims suffering the effects of the disease.

The spokesman said that while the situation south of Stanger now was under control, cholera patients from the Mapumulo district would be treated either in the Stanger Hospital, the Mapumulo Hospital or the school clinic.

He said close contact was being kept with the KwaZulu Health Department which was fully aware of the rapidly spreading disease.

Influx

The secretary of the KwaZulu Health Department, Dr M Gamede, was not available for comment late yesterday afternoon, but a spokesman said plans to alleviate the water problem were being made.

A doctor at the Stanger Hospital said the number of patients in the cholera wards remained at 22 yesterday, but an influx of people from Mapumulo was expected.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the SABC in Durban said broadcasts would be made over the Zulu radio service, Radio Port Natal and the regional news to warn people of the dangers of the disease and to appeal to them to use fresh water and practise hygiene.

'The situation is frightening,' the spokesman said. 'We will do all we can to help.'

Army called in to help man cholera clinic

Mercury Reporter

THE Army has been called in to help treat cholera patients in an emergency clinic set up in Mapumulo west of Stanger.

The director for hospital services, Dr Johan Vorster, said yesterday Stanger Hospital needed every doctor on its staff to treat the patients admitted to the hospital.

'We could not spare any doctors to man the clinic we had set up in a Mapumulo school so the army was called in,' Dr Vorster said.

He said more than 200 people had been treated at the clinic so far and at least 22 were being treated in Stanger Hospital.

Deaths

At Eshowe Hospital only one confirmed cholera case had been admitted.

There have been eight confirmed cholera deaths in Stanger so far but health officials believe the toll may have been greater.

'These are only the reported cases. We don't know how many deaths there may have been in the rural areas which were not reported,' a spokesman for State Health said yesterday.

He said health officials were dispensing chlorine tablets to the local population in Mapumulo to purify the drinking water and warning people to boil all water.

Spread

An intensive health education programme had been launched and health officials were monitoring water supplies.

Authorities fear the disease will spread drastically when thousands of Shembe worshippers converge at Ndwedwe in the affected area on their annual pilgrimage.

The Kwazulu Water Development Fund drillers have struck water at two points in the cholera centre of Ingwavuma in Northern KwaZulu.

Ingwavuma, the centre of the recent outbreak, was pinpointed by the fund and the KwaZulu health authorities as the area most in need of clean, potable water supplies.

Watch out' w

WARNING —

HITS DURBAN

as cholera hit

Natal Mercury 28/12/81 (8) (10)

Mercury Reporter

Rare cases

'Cholera is a water-born disease and is therefore contagious through drinking water,' he said. 'In very rare cases it is transferred from person to person, but the possibility of it reaching epidemic proportions in urban areas is not at all great.'

A doctor at the Stanger Hospital said the wards were overflowing with 30 cholera victims — 11 of them admitted on Christmas Day.

'There appeared to have been a lull at one stage, but the epidemic is now raging more than ever,' she said.

Dr E C Bhorat, Stanger Medical Officer of Health, last month blamed the epidemic on the 'incredibly filthy living conditions' of factory workers living in the shanty town near Stanger — and he warned that the crisis 'may take on dangerous proportions.'

According to official Government figures issued by the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions, nationwide confirmed cholera cases rose to 1 000 since August.

Many deaths

Twenty-five people died of the disease so far this year in southern Africa, including the homelands, reports a Mercury correspondent.

Twelve cholera deaths were recorded in northern Natal's Ingwavuma area and four people died in the epidemic in Bophuthatswana's Temba district.

Lebowa had one death officially recorded. And cholera is now threatening the rural areas of the Western Cape, although no official figures are available yet.

Cholera knows no national boundaries. It caused five deaths in Swaziland last month.

People entering the Stanger of Northern Natal areas have been warned by the State Health Department to carry chlorine tablets to dilute in water if fresh, uncontaminated water was not available.

And during a cholera outbreak washing hands following a visit to the toilet was also listed as an important precaution.

Valuable information has also been issued by the manufacturers of a sterilising fluid to help curb the outbreak of cholera.

The fluid — Milton — used to sterilise babies' bottles, is readily available from supermarkets and chemists.

CHOLERA has appeared in two Durban townships and the city's deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr N Becker, warned city employers yesterday to keep a close watch on thousands of workers returning from the infested Ndwedwe and Mapumulo areas.

Two cholera patients from Umlazi and Kwa Mashu were admitted to King Edward VIII Hospital over the Christmas period.

They were the first from the Durban area to be diagnosed to be suffering from cholera.

About 70 daily suspected cholera cases are admitted for treatment at the local hospital for the Mapumulo district in KwaZulu, where a special clinic at the local school has been set up to treat them.

Sufferers

The official figures for this latest epidemic in Stanger are 248 confirmed cholera patients treated and eight deaths.

Eleven people suffering from cholera were admitted to the Stanger Hospital on Christmas Day, bringing to 30 the number of patients being treated at present for the disease in that hospital.

Dr Becker appealed to those Durban employers who hired blacks to watch the health of their employees carefully.

'Hundreds of workers visiting the infected areas will be returning to work shortly and the disease can be transferred from one person to another through food and water — but only in extreme cases,' he said.

'People working in the food trades should be especially watched for symptoms of cholera which are severe diarrhoea and dehydration.'

Dr J van Rensburg, regional director of State Health in Durban, said there was 'no immediate danger' of the disease spreading inside the city.

Fresh water supplies and provisions for sanitation would prevent the disease, which has reached epidemic proportions in the Mapumulo and Ndwedwe areas, spreading to Durban.

He warned that the real danger could lie with the 'import cases' when people went home from Durban to the infected areas, some of which are only 50 km from the city.

Dr van Rensburg urged Durban employers to discourage their employees from travelling into those danger areas.

Durban threatened as killer cholera sweeps southward

107
ROM 28/12/81

Mail Reporter

THE Army has been called in to help treat cholera victims near Stanger and the holiday city of Durban is now threatened by the killer disease, which is spreading southwards through Natal.

So far there have been eight recorded deaths in the Stanger outbreak but health officials believe the death toll may be greater.

A spokesman for the Department of Health said: "These are only the reported cases. We don't know how many unreported deaths there may have been in the rural areas."

Durban's health officer, Dr N Becker, said yesterday there was a "great possibility" of the city's workers spreading the highly infectious disease as they returned from cholera-hit areas.

"Many of the city's workers will be returning from infected areas after Christmas," he said.

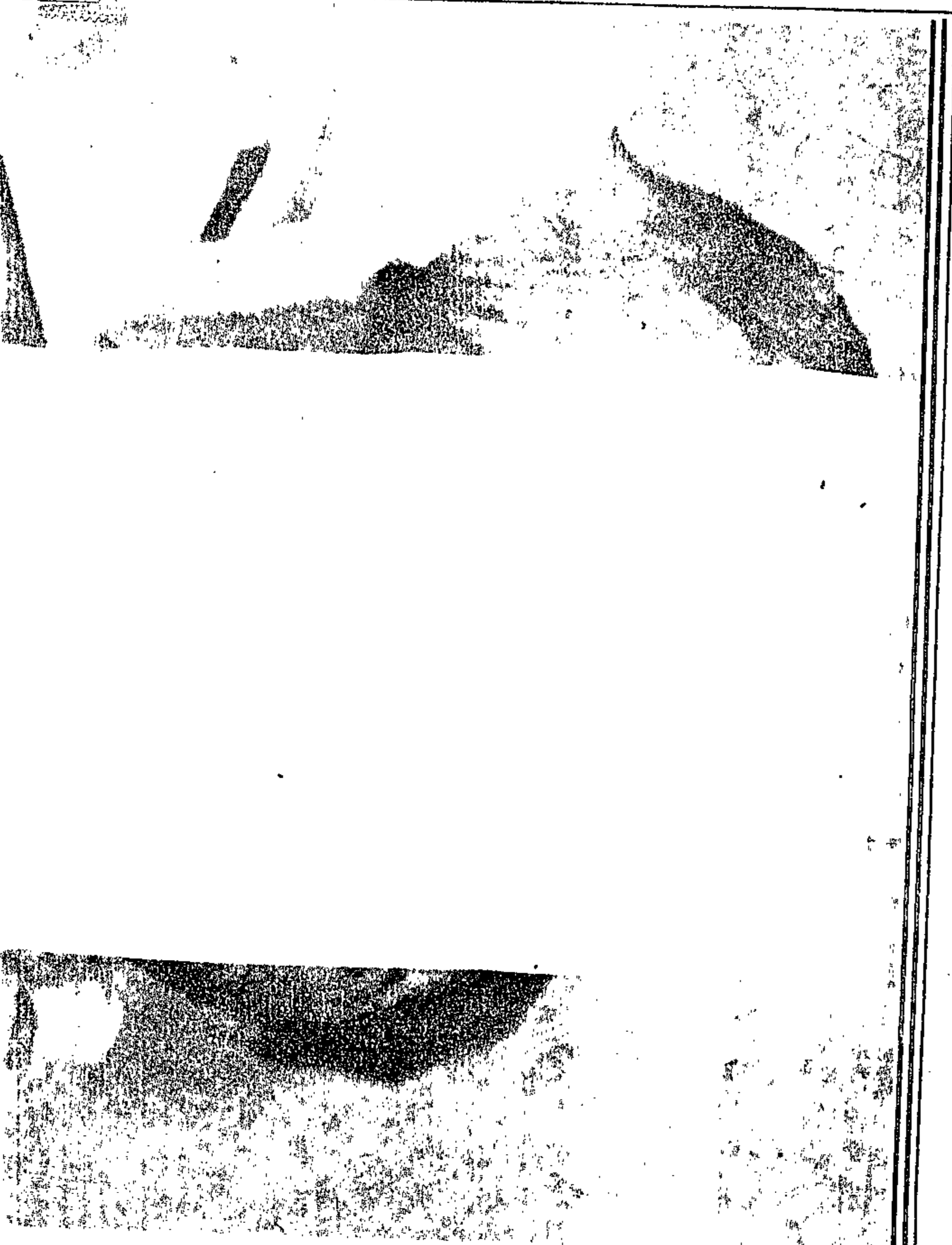
"Employers whose workers have just returned from cholera areas should watch the situation carefully. If they suffer from severe diarrhoea and dehydration, they should be referred to hospital."

Every day, about 70 suspected cholera cases are admitted to an emergency clinic set up in Mampumulo, west of Stanger. So far 248 patients with confirmed cholera have been treated.

The director for hospital services, Dr Johan Vorster, said yesterday Stanger Hospital needed every doctor on its staff to treat patients admitted to the hospital.

Chlorine

"We could not spare any doctors to man the clinic we set up



army was called in," Dr Vorster said.

At Eshowe Hospital only one confirmed cholera case has been admitted.

An intensive health education programme has been launched and health officials are monitoring water supplies. Health officials are dispersing chlorine tablets in Mapumulo and warning people to boil all water, Dr Vorster said.

Authorities fear the disease will spread drastically when thousands of Shembe worshippers converge at Ndwedwe, in the affected area, on their annual pilgrimage.

Dr E C Bhorat, the Stanger health officer, last month blamed the "incredibly filthy living conditions" of factory workers inhabiting the nearby shanty town for the cholera epidemic and he warned that the crisis "may take on dangerous proportions".

Statistics

According to official Government figures, there have been 1 000 confirmed cholera cases in Southern Africa since August and 25 deaths from the disease this year.

In Northern Natal's Ingwavuma area, 12 deaths were recorded. Four people died in Bophuthatswana's Temba district. There was one officially recorded death in Lebowa.

Last month five people died of cholera in Swaziland. In southern Mozambique health authorities are still battling to contain the disease, which invaded the area via northern KwaZulu's Ingwavuma River.

Government officials confirmed they were in touch with health authorities in both Swaziland and Mozambique to keep a close watch on the spread of the dreaded disease.

Cholera is now threatening the rural areas of the Western Cape, although no official figures are yet available.

Dr Howard Botha, of the Department of Health in Pretoria, warned campers visiting rural areas to drink only chlorinated or boiled water and not to eat raw fruit or vegetables washed in untreated water.

Carriers

One reason why the cholera strain — which invaded South Africa for the first time in 1980 — spread so rapidly is because at least 75 percent of carriers show no signs of having the disease.

A ray of hope for the inhabitants of Kwazulu is that KwaZulu Water Development Fund drillers have struck water at two points in the cholera-hit centre of Ingwavuma, Sapa reports from Durban.

The fund and KwaZulu health authorities pinpointed Ingwavuma as the area most in need of clean water supplies.

More than a dozen people have died and hundreds have contracted the water-borne disease in the region.

The two new boreholes are the first of nine the South African Sugar Association-sponsored fund is to sink in this remote region on the Swaziland-Mozambique border.

A Sasa official said: "We appeal to people to contribute to the fund so we can push ahead with many new boreholes in the new year." — Sapa.

10/11
28/12/81
Mail Reporter

(107)

Angler finds new clue to tribal disease

A PRETORIA surgeon, fond of fishing in Northern Natal, may have shed new light on the cause of a crippling joint disease found among a tribe near Mseleni Mission.

The Pretoria orthopaedic surgeon, Dr D B Mackenzie, reported that the fish in Lake Sibaya — the tribe's main water source — have stunted growth, the same affliction suffered by the tribe.

Doctors studying the disease are now looking for a connection between the stunted fish and other discoveries.

Dr J E Fincham and Dr S J van Rensburg earlier found a total lack of manganese, very little magnesium and much calcium in the lake's water.

They also discovered that major intestinal parasitic diseases, usually transmitted by water, also took a heavy toll among the tribe.

Dr Mackenzie noticed the lake's stunted fish while travelling to his favourite fishing haunt — Kosi Bay in Northern Natal — and reported it in the SA Medical

Journal published on December 12.

Dr Mackenzie — interested because he worked as a registrar on the first study done of the joint disease in Pretoria — noted that the Mseleni joint disease seemed to show up only in one specific region near Lake Sibaya.

The angling enthusiast asked his colleagues whether it could be coincidence that the fish in this lake were very small and stunted and that the afflicted tribal members used the same water source.

"Travelling through Tongoland — from Josini up to Kosi Bay — I was always interested to see how localised the joint disease was," he wrote.

"It apparently is found only in the immediate environs of Mseleni Mission on the western banks of Lake Sibaya."

Deficiency

Dr Mackenzie went on: "My angling activities have been based mainly in the Kosi Bay region but I have fished off the coast southwards from Kosi mouth to Mabibi.

"And while fishing in that particular region once I was told by local people that the freshwater fish of Lake Sibaya were all of a uniform, very stunted size.

"Apparently these fish are only a few centimetres in length and this strange phenomenon might be due to a trace element deficiency," he wrote.

Dr Van Rensburg and Dr Fincham, both researchers of the disease, confirmed that the tribal members living in the vicinity of Mseleni obtained their water either from the lake or from holes in the sandy flats that drain into the lake.

"Analysis of the water samples taken from the holes failed to reveal the presence of manganese, the concentration of magnesium was low and that of calcium significantly higher than in the control samples," they wrote.

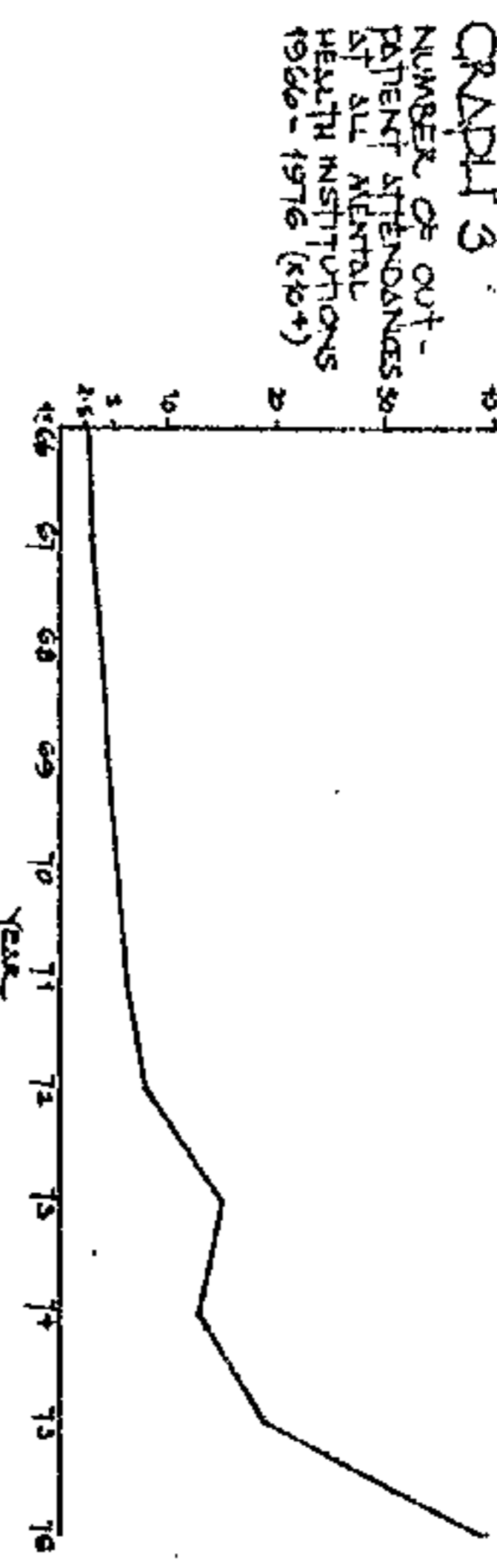
Malnutrition

They also reported that they found the major intestinal diseases caused by parasites among people in northern KwaZulu were worst exactly where the Mseleni joint disease was found.

"It is now known to occur sporadically from just north of Tshongwe in the eastern lowlands of KwaZulu right up to the border with Mozambique," the doctors wrote.

"Since intestinal parasitism and malnutrition tend to be bedfellows, nutritional deficiency may be the cause of Mseleni joint disease."

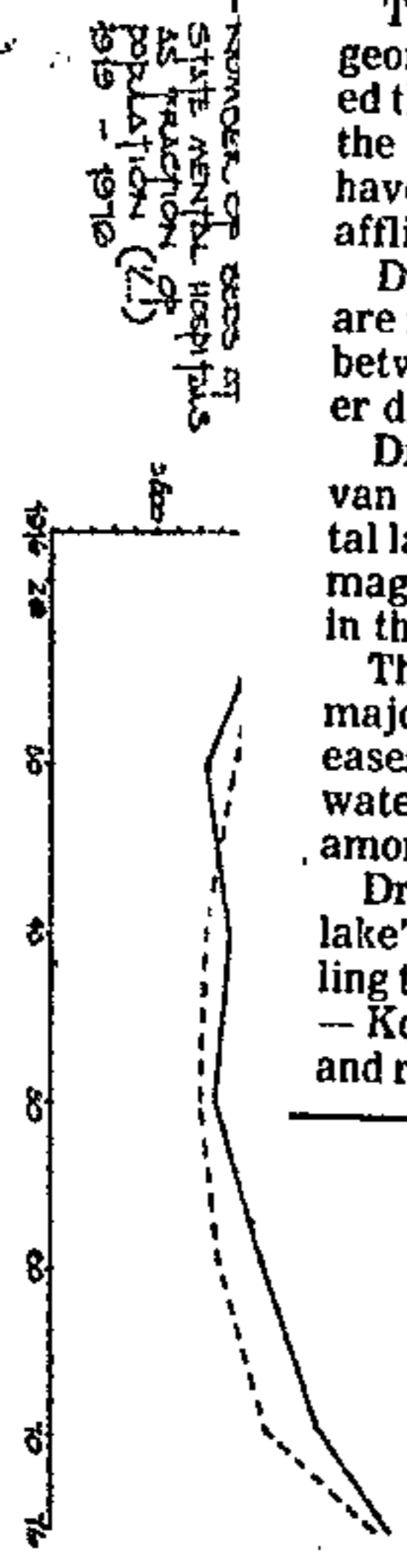
The outpatient services comprise two sections:



In 1966 there were 28 657 outpatient attendances. By 1976 this figure had increased more than tenfold.

GRAPH 3

In 1919 one in every 1 080 people were patients in psychiatric hospitals. By 1976 one in every 800 were resident inpatients.



NUMBER OF BEDS IN STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS AS PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (x10^5) 1919-1976

hospitals only is in the of beds at on. tutions).

Admissions 1919-1976

In 1920, 1 750 patients were admitted to state hospitals. In 1976 at least 39 700 patients were admitted to state, provincial and homeland hospitals. The number of admissions grew more than 20 times. The discharges mimicked the pattern of the admissions.

GRAPH 5
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS (x10^5) 1920-1976

6. e.g. if hospital A with 800 beds has 300 inpatients in a year, none of whom improve and qualify for discharge, then a total of 800 patients would be resident in that hospital annually. If, on the other hand, hospital B discharges all its patients every 6 weeks, then a total of 3 900 patients would be resident in that hospital annually. Thus nearly 9 times as many patients rotate through hospital B compared to hospital A annually.

The responders required an average of 6 weeks hospitalisation, and were then managed as outpatients. This allowed for a greater rate of inpatient turnover. (6)

responders" were transferred from the state hospitals to licensed institutions for custodial care. The majority of these institutions were run by private companies. The removal of this group from state hospitals made room for the second group, i.e. the responders.

Cholera spreading

like ^{N. MERCURY}
30/12/81
'wildfire' ⁸⁹
¹⁰⁷

Mercury Reporter

THE New Year will see an outbreak of cholera in the townships and shanty towns surrounding Durban, and all the city's hospitals will have to open their doors to victims from the rural areas.

This warning came yesterday from Stanger's Medical Officer of Health, Dr E Bhorat, who said the disease was 'spreading like wildfire'.

He was reacting to the news that Durban's Clairwood Hospital had admitted 11 cholera patients to an isolation ward — four of whom had come from Umlazi and Kwa Mashu and the rest from Ndwedwe and Stanger.

A Clairwood Hospital spokesman confirmed the number of patients had risen from four on Monday and that all are people who have been transferred from King Edward VIII Hospital which does not have provisions for isolation.

Dr Bhorat said although cholera would not run rife in the city itself because of reticulated water services and sanitation, it was only natural it would spread in the areas closely surrounding Durban where such services were unheard of.

'Many people and migrant workers returning from the cholera-stricken areas of Stanger, Mapumulo and Ndwedwe — which are not

Radio Zulu health tips

Mercury Reporter

WARNINGS about cholera are being broadcast twice a week over Radio Zulu in 'health spots' on Monday mornings and Thursday nights.

The regional director of State Health, Dr J van Rensburg, said yesterday he did not think daily programmes should be broadcast 'at this stage'.

far from Durban — will require treatment,' said Dr Bhorat. 'If they do not practice hygiene immediately on return, or use chlorine in their water resources, they will pass the disease to others through that water.'

'Squatters and shanty towns are the obvious places to suffer and, before the New Year is out, cholera will break out dangerously close to Durban.'

A Mercury survey among

TURN TO PAGE 2

If cholera reaches Durban ...

FROM PAGE 1

Durban's hospitals showed King Edward VIII had no facilities or isolation wards to cope with the predicted influx of patients, while Clairwood would act as the main back-up to a cholera outbreak.

A spokesman for Addington Hospital said they would be prepared for the treatment of cholera victims 'if the event arose'.

Meanwhile, the tiny Stanger Hospital is trying to cope with 55 cholera patients in serious conditions in isolation wards.

A spokesman confirmed there had been about 300

THE Department of Health yesterday urged people in the affected areas to maintain 'a high level of personal hygiene' and holidaymakers to use chlorine tablets or purification solvent before going to areas where pure water was not available.

Fresh fruit and vegetables should be rinsed in a solution of one teaspoon of chlorine to 25 l of water. Water from untreated sources should be boiled.

admissions over the festive season, but many of these had been treated and discharged or referred to the clinics in the Glenville and Mapumulo districts less than 30 km from Stanger.

The chief nursing officer of State Health in Durban, Mrs D Wilson, said yesterday the number of patients reporting to the Stanger Hospital had 'decreased slightly' as a result of the State Health clinics set up in the affected areas.

At present 24 health-care teams from the department are staffing 680 'cholera points' in the danger areas where all available schools have been turned into clinics and where an average of 200 people report for treatment daily.

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Cholera claims four more as officials tour stricken areas

(107) *Merriman* 3/1/2/81

Mercury Reporter

THE cholera epidemic has claimed another four lives — one at Durban's Clairwood Hospital and three at the Eshowe Provincial Hospital. A severely dehydrated man, who was carried into Clairwood Hospital from the Mlweni district in the Valley of a Thousand Hills, died shortly after admission, a hospital spokesman said yesterday.

Five patients are being treated in Clairwood Hospital. Meanwhile, Dr James Gilliland, the Deputy Director of Health, yesterday flew from Pretoria to supervise the battle against the disease which has so far killed 10 people. Dr Gilliland flew into Durban to tour the cholera-stricken areas with Natal Medical Command's commander, Col Colin Horwood, and the regional director of State Health, Dr Johan van Rensburg.

Stanger and the surrounding infected areas. Stanger Hospital's chief medical superintendent, Dr R Doerck, confirmed 338 cholera victims had been treated at the hospital since the start of the epidemic last month, and the wards were overflowing with 79 patients. Dr Jan's King Edward VIII Hospital has treated five confirmed cholera cases since December 19, according to its superintendent, Dr Priscilla Truter.

— they are rehydrated here and then transported to Clairwood Hospital. 'We have had some pretty ill people in our hospital, admitted in dehydrated conditions,' Dr Truter added. 'However, others who came here for treatment could have recovered without necessarily needing hospitalisation once they had been put on a rehydration drip.'

Four more die of cholera

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against cholera would stop the epidemic, because 'healthy cholera carriers' could still spread the disease, even though inoculated.

Only one case of cholera had been reported in the Pietermaritzburg area this month, and health officials believed there was no imminent danger of an outbreak.

Dr J G Walker, acting medical superintendent of Edendale Hospital said yesterday: 'A man from Swaziland attending a church conference in the area was admitted to my hospital with the disease about three weeks ago.

'He has been discharged, and as we have had no comeback from the people he was in contact with, we believe the disease was contained. The carrier stage of the disease is about seven days,' Dr Walker said.

'We are on the alert, however, and ready for an emergency. With the great influx of people into and out of the area during the Christmas holiday, the risk of the disease being transported increases.

'Our greatest risk of an outbreak in the Pietermaritzburg area lies in the high-density rural areas on the perimeter of the city, where many people live with no effective sewerage, water and sanitation systems,' he said.

The SABC is broadcasting 'health spots' twice a week over Radio Zulu on Thursday nights at 8 30 and Monday mornings at 8 30, warning people of the disease and appealing to them to take precautions.

Between August and December 21, the following confirmed cholera cases were reported to the Department of Health:

Lebowa 283; KwaZulu 580; Natal 216; QwaQwa 1; south Transvaal 82; north Transvaal 41; and Bophuthatswana 226.

A total of 31 people have died of cholera so far this year, including the latest four victims in Natal.

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