

HOMELANDS - KWAZULU - GENERAL
1983

JULY — DECEMBER.

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SOWETAN, Friday, July 1, 1983

'Brothers' fight common enemy



CHEERED: Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, received an enthusiastic welcome when he addressed members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly in Seshego on Wednesday.

Dressed in colourful traditional attire, and wearing his distinctive necklace of lion claws, Chief Buthelezi referred to Lebowa's Dr Cedric Phatudi as "my elder brother," and recalled the days of Sekhukune and Cetewayo, when the two leaders of old shelved their differences, to "fight a common enemy."

It was the first time the leader of another black state had paid an official visit to the Lebowa Assembly, and both Dr Phatudi and Chief Buthelezi hailed the occasion as truly historic.

Identifying the apartheid system as "the common enemy," Chief Buthelezi spoke at length about black unity and the African National Congress, while rejecting violence as a means for bringing change in South Africa.

He said he had been repeatedly accused by ANC leaders of "upsetting the apple cart" by speaking too often about non-violence, but he believed it was his democratic right to work for a new South Africa through recognised constituencies.

"The ANC has no mandate for the blacks within South Africa to pursue the liberation struggle through violent means," he said amid cheers.

He hinted at the possible use of the combined worker power of blacks to bring the country's economy to a halt "in order to make the whites talk to us".

"But in a racial war in South Africa, nobody will be the winners — there will only be ashes. We need the whites and they need us," he continued.

Chief Buthelezi also touched on the trend towards regarding disinvestment as a means of change in South Africa. Rejecting such moves, he said the method was detrimental to all concerned.

"I do not criticise my 'brothers' Robert Mugabe, Samora Machel and others for retaining their trade links with South Africa, because they recognise the realities of providing food and employment for their people," he said.

Chief Buthelezi called for a total rejection of the Government's proposed new constitutional deal, saying it was based on racism.

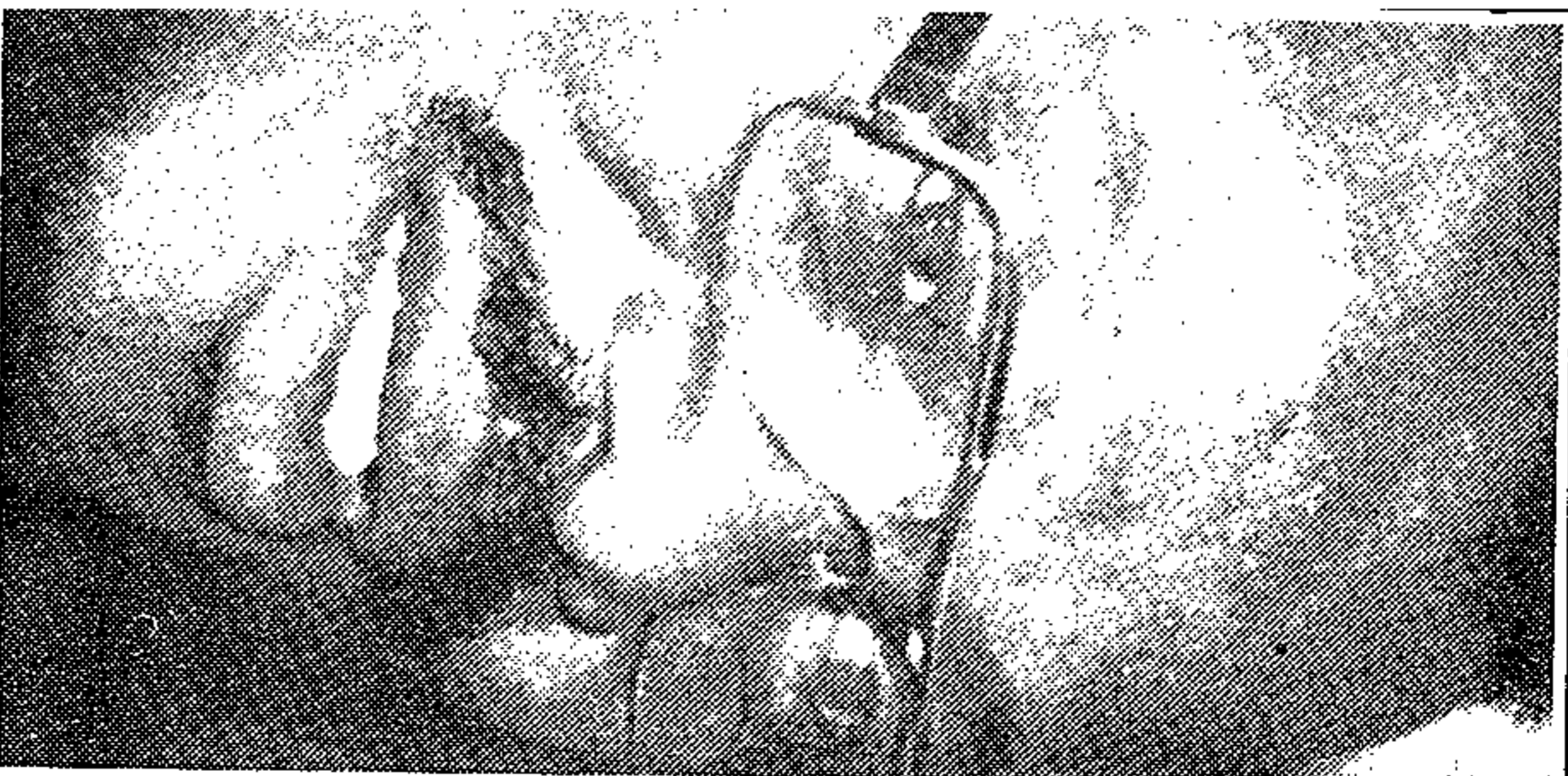
He believed blacks would reject the plan even if it included a fourth parliamentary chamber for blacks, because the chief cornerstone would still be apartheid.

"Whites are also Africans, and we all have the same destiny," he remarked.

Although a fully democratic society had not yet been created in South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said he was more optimistic about this than ever before.

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Dispensation an '18th century Voortrekker dream', says Buthelezi

S. Tribune
3/7/83

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By Eddy Andriés

KWAZULU is so opposed to the Government's planned constitution that it will not participate in it even if a fourth chamber, for blacks, is created in the future.

The new dispensation was "nothing more than an 18th century Voortrekker dream" of white Afrikaners who sought to entrench their own domination over South Africa's other race groups, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told the Lebowa Legislative Assembly this week.

"We would reject this

corruption of a constitution even if tables were turned and we replaced whites in the tricameral Parliament. A secure future just cannot be built on racist foundations."

Calling for national tribal unity, Chief Buthelezi said it was time blacks realised their numerical strength and considered such "hard line political action" as mobilisation of the massive power of black workers and consumers.

The National Party was prepared to do all in its power to divide the country's blacks and to counter such unity, but each ethnic group had a common role to play in opposing these efforts. He warned that anger

and despair at the Government's heartless treatment of blacks had driven many into believing democratic opposition should be abandoned and that their future could be secured only through an armed struggle.

"No matter how arduous it will become and how long it will last, we harbour a vision of an open and race-free society, and it is this which holds us together in the hope that we will ultimately triumph and eradicate the scourge of apartheid."

He said he did not condone violence as a means to obtain acceptable political solutions, but neither could he condemn "the frailty" of those whose expressions of anger led them

to violence.

Blacks could no longer afford what he termed the luxury of protest and rhetoric when what they required was more organised constituencies and the establishment of resistance movements with proper branches and leadership structures.

"Those who spurn unity and flee from our destiny will fall by the wayside."

The irresponsibility of racist white attempts to enforce separate development meant they were destroying the very future to which they were purportedly working, Chief Buthelezi said.

However, he also slammed the African National Congress and the Pan

Africanist Congress — "our brothers and sisters in exile" — for assuming self-appointed leadership of committed anti-apartheid campaigners.

"They ignore the fact that we must reject violence as a preferred strategy because it is both morally wrong and logistically impossible in this country. They pursue their ends as though they were the sole representatives of black South Africa.

"They think those who are not for them are against them."

It had to be recognised that one minority of black opinion had fled abroad to establish the armed struggle and another minority had fled into so-called

homelands to pursue their political ambitions there. This was the reason why the majority who stayed in the country had to unite.

Chief Buthelezi said one of the political scars he bore was the Government's successful propaganda campaign against him — mainly through he SABC — which gave the impression that he advocated "Zulu imperialism", when nothing could be further from the truth.

"Even if Zulus are the single largest ethnic group in South Africa it does not mean we can dominate other tribes. We need to be part of one force... to oppose the new constitution and attempts to force us

apart."

The Government could effectively be caused to flounder through the mobilisation of black people and their unified support for trade unions and other black organisations.

South Africa needed to be spared the race war which was inevitable as a result of Government measures, Chief Buthelezi proclaimed.

The spectre of civil wars in other regions of Africa was a haunting one and it was imperative for blacks' survival that unity be pursued no matter at what cost.

"Years of suffering at the hands of whites had not robbed blacks of hope or courage," he said.

BUTHELEZI . . . a secure future cannot be built on racist founda-

tions

'CRIES OF HELP' AS

THE CASH RUNS OUT

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[Signature]

3/7/85

BY RON GOLDEN *S. Thuma*

THE Sunday Tribune—Red Cross Drought Relief Fund is running short of cash and hand-outs of much needed maize meal to many people on the verge of starvation have had to be curtailed.

The public has poured almost R200 000 in the the fund since it opened on March 6 but demand for drought relief has been so great than funds are down to about R30 000.

WHO'S GIVING

GRAND TOTAL R198 055,26
This week the Sunday Tribune SA Red Cross Drought Relief Fund acknowledges contributions from:

- GUJ Filters (Pty) Ltd R1 784,20
- Dr Martin Wisend, West Germany R1 252,15
- Shallcross Secondary No 2 School R1 277,04
- M Padavanan Primary School R600
- Rotary Anns of Durban & Berea Rotary Club R500
- Staff & pupils of Durban Indian Girls' Secondary School R401,86
- H Mulla R400
- Sydenham Catholic Parish R250
- Anonymous R240
- Anonymous R200
- S Asmail R100
- Westville Girls' High School R80
- Carmel College Primary School R388,68
- Charist Church Anglican Guild, Umlommas R50
- Mr & Mrs P Kavanagh R50
- Anonymous R50
- Anonymous R40
- Prof Mitha, Mr A Hatfejee & [Logo]

In KwaZulu there
are hungry people
who rely on your help

In many areas of KwaZulu rural dwellers are said to be barely on subsistence level — if they are lucky.

Dr Steve Knight, medical superintendent of the Bethesda Hospital near Tugela Ferry, said: "The food we get from the fund is a life-saver and we dish it out very carefully to the most needy cases."

"We have families in the area who have been investigated by social workers and who don't have any food. What they get comes from the fund."

"We still have a lot of malnutrition and it could be a long time before the situation improves."

"We had a child suffering from malnutrition who died last week," he said.

Howard Chirwa, a KwaZulu magistrate in the Mahlabini area, said the main problem was still water although provision of subsistence food was always a headache.

"Most of the people have lost their cattle because of the drought and there is no grass left. We are really suffering," he said.



Inka Mars, vice-chairman of the Natal region of the Red Cross, estimated the fund would need another R250 000 to continue its work at the levels brought about by demand.

She said even if the drought eased crop-planting resumed it would still be only in January when new crops might be reaped.

"Funds are down to about R30 000, which means if we supplied all the people who requested help, we wouldn't be able to pay."

"We have requests for about 15 000 bags of maize meal, which already adds up to R57 000."

"People are so kind that many, for instance, want to bring in things like a tin of beans. But the pure logistics of moving tins of beans just don't work out unfortunately."

"What we need is cash. There are cries for help at the moment and we are not able to meet some of them."

The fund buys the maize meal from Premier Milling in Johannesburg but it is delivered in Natal through National Food Distributors.

Donations sent to the Sunday Tribune or S A Red Cross intended specifically for water development should be marked 'Water'.

(107) ~~107~~
~~Mercury~~
Inanda
discussion

Mercury Reporter
6/7/83

THE KwaZulu Cabinet has not yet accepted the Government's R1 000 million plan for the development of Inanda.

At yesterday's Cabinet meeting it was resolved to accept the invitation of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to discuss the plan and a programme for its implementation as soon as possible.

The plan was to convert Inanda from a squatter complex to a city with 650 000 people by the turn of the century.

Land findings could have far-reaching effects

By Sheryl Raine,
Pretoria Bureau

The major problem facing the Rumpff Commission is not only the settlement of land claims regarding the Swaziland "land deal", but the implications its findings may have for future relations between South Africa and other states which may have similar claims to make against the country.

As an article in the latest issue of the Africa Institute's bulletin points out, land disputes in post-colonial Africa are common.

They are also a nightmare to international lawyers and historians.

In Africa, where there are 46 mainland states and five offshore island states, there were at least 56 land disputes before 1978.

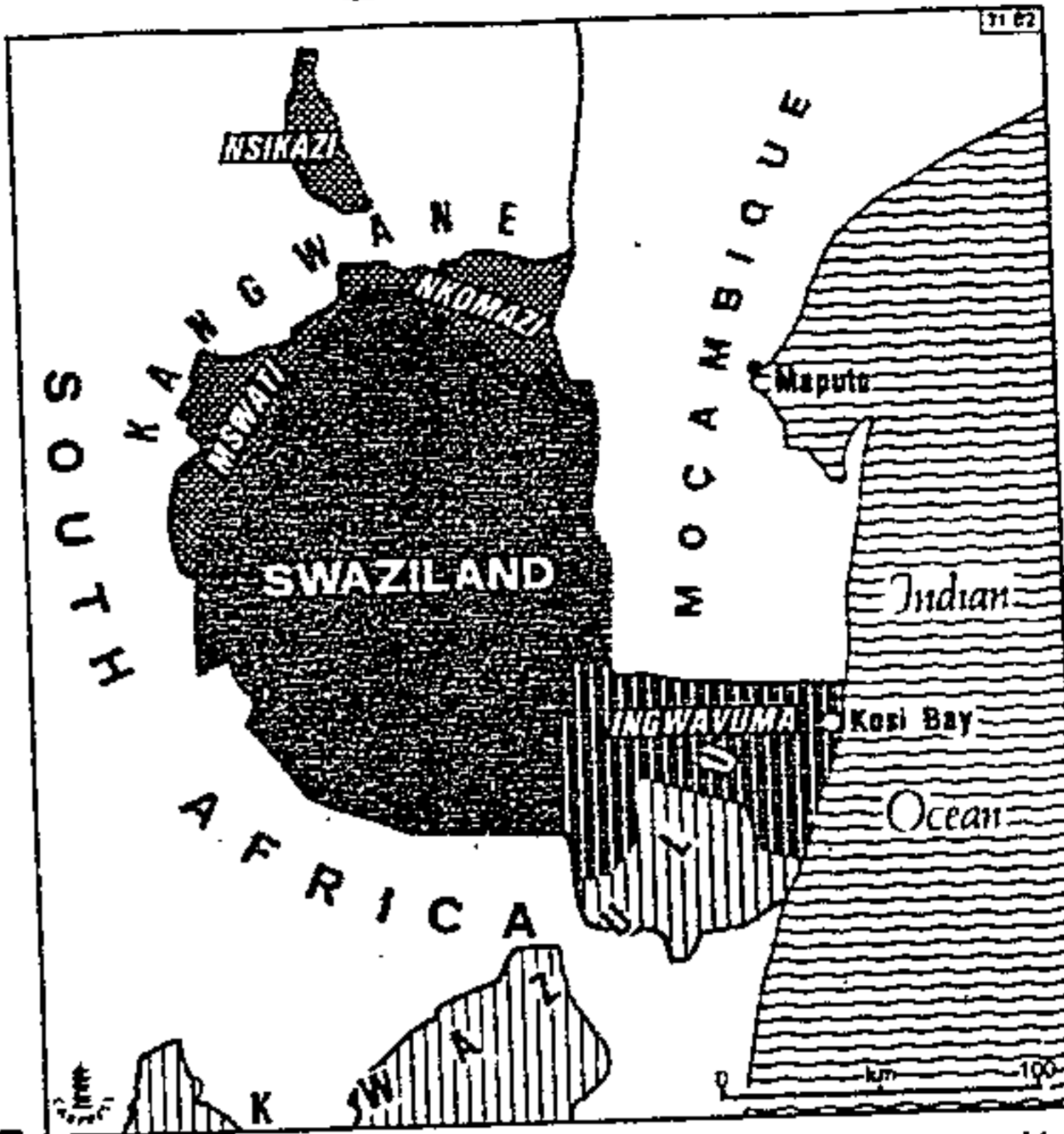
The problems of border disputes, dating back to colonial times when colonial powers ignored or disregarded demographic and geographic conditions when drawing borders, are not unique to Africa.

The same problems arose under colonial rule elsewhere, but in Africa the problem was compounded because so many more states were involved than in Asia, where there are only 15 states, and in South America where there are 13.

Since the establishment of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), there have been 17 territorial disputes on the continent. Only five have been settled.

Territorial disputes — when one state lays claim to part of another adjoining country — are usually based on the interests of ethnic unity, or arise

The findings of the Rumpff Commission on the Swaziland land claims could have far-reaching implications and set a significant precedent for future land claims in Southern Africa.



because of certain resources available, or access to major rivers or coastline.

Access to the coast and ethnic unity are both factors in the Swaziland-Ingwavuma-kaNgwane dispute.

Four territorial disputes in Africa which are regarded as "active" include border problems between Uganda and Tanzania, Chad and Libya, and difficulties of Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia.

Other less active disputes include lingering problems between Lesotho and South Africa over the border between the two countries near the Caledon River, and a dispute involving Zambia, Tanzania and Malawi, where the three countries meet at a common point.

Lawyers and historians trying to sort through the claims come across various colonial treaties, some of which were ratified.

The claims on which most disputes have been based are

usually those of ethnic unity and historical considerations.

Many of these have been settled by arbitration but this is no guarantee of a permanent solution.

The OAU has played a role in the land dispute issue but it is in an awkward and ambiguous position.

As well as accepting the principle of self-determination and independent political identity, the OAU accepted in 1964 the present colonial boundaries in Africa when it failed to get the colonial boundaries redrawn.

The Swaziland land deal has many hallmarks of the various types of boundary disputes in Africa.

Whatever the Rumpff Commission decides, its final report could have far-reaching effects on South Africa's future relations with Botswana, Lesotho and all other independent states that were formerly part of the country.

Durban

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9/7/83
boreholes

Municipal Reporter

DURBAN looks set to give another R100 000 towards boreholes in KwaZulu.

This would be the third year the city has contributed to the water needs of the black area, bringing the total to R300 000.

A sub-committee report to the city's Management Committee said the drought had intensified in recent months. Of the 202 boreholes already sunk only seven were not functioning properly, largely because the first batch of pumps had been unsuitable.

The KwaZulu Water Development Fund had ensured that there was no overlap of drilling by other agencies, especially the KwaZulu Government.

In some areas the need for a borehole was critical and in many cases the black communities were contributing to the fund. In the Driefontein area the local people had raised R10 000 towards six boreholes. This encouraged the people to look after the vital sources of water.

Where boreholes had been provided, fewer relief measures of other kinds were needed.

The Management Committee will consider the report on Tuesday.

Buthelezi in call for unity

By Eddie Andriés

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DIVIDE

The National Party was prepared to do all in its power to divide the country's blacks and to counter such unity, but each ethnic group had a common role to play in opposing these efforts.

He warned that anger and despair at the Government's heartless treatment of blacks had driven many into believing democratic opposition should be abandoned and that their future could be secured only through an armed struggle.

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sions of anger led them to violence.

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ANC

However, he also slammed the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress — "our brothers and sisters in exile" — for assuming self-appointed leadership of committed anti-apartheid campaigners.

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C. Herald 9/7/83

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I WOULD argue without any fear of contradiction that the Government is taking this step so as to reduce pressure on it to include Africans. This so-called step does the following things for the Government:

It opens an opportunity for Indians and coloureds to join the whites. It is an invitation to add numbers to the laager of people determined never to share power with the majority.

It is intended to win some relief from overseas pressures. It is a ploy, a strategy of confusion.

Weakened

It is a step being taken by the Government to make the idea of a confederation or constellation of mini-states more possible. The Government's policy of confederation was weakened by the fact that Indian and coloured people could not be fitted into the scheme. The Government has agreed time and again that there is no basis for a coloured or Indian homeland.

Therefore they were defenceless when they were attacked for a policy which could not accommodate people without a homeland.

This step, then, is a way of taking a weak element out of a policy mainly designed to rob Africans of their rights.

Urban

In this regard let me say that in a much less obvious way the Government is trying to do the same thing with so-called urban Africans.

They are trying to get South Africans to see urban-based Africans as different to the so-called homeland Africans.

They are trying to do this by tinkering away at the hated "pass law" system so as to give urban Africans a different status to other Africans.

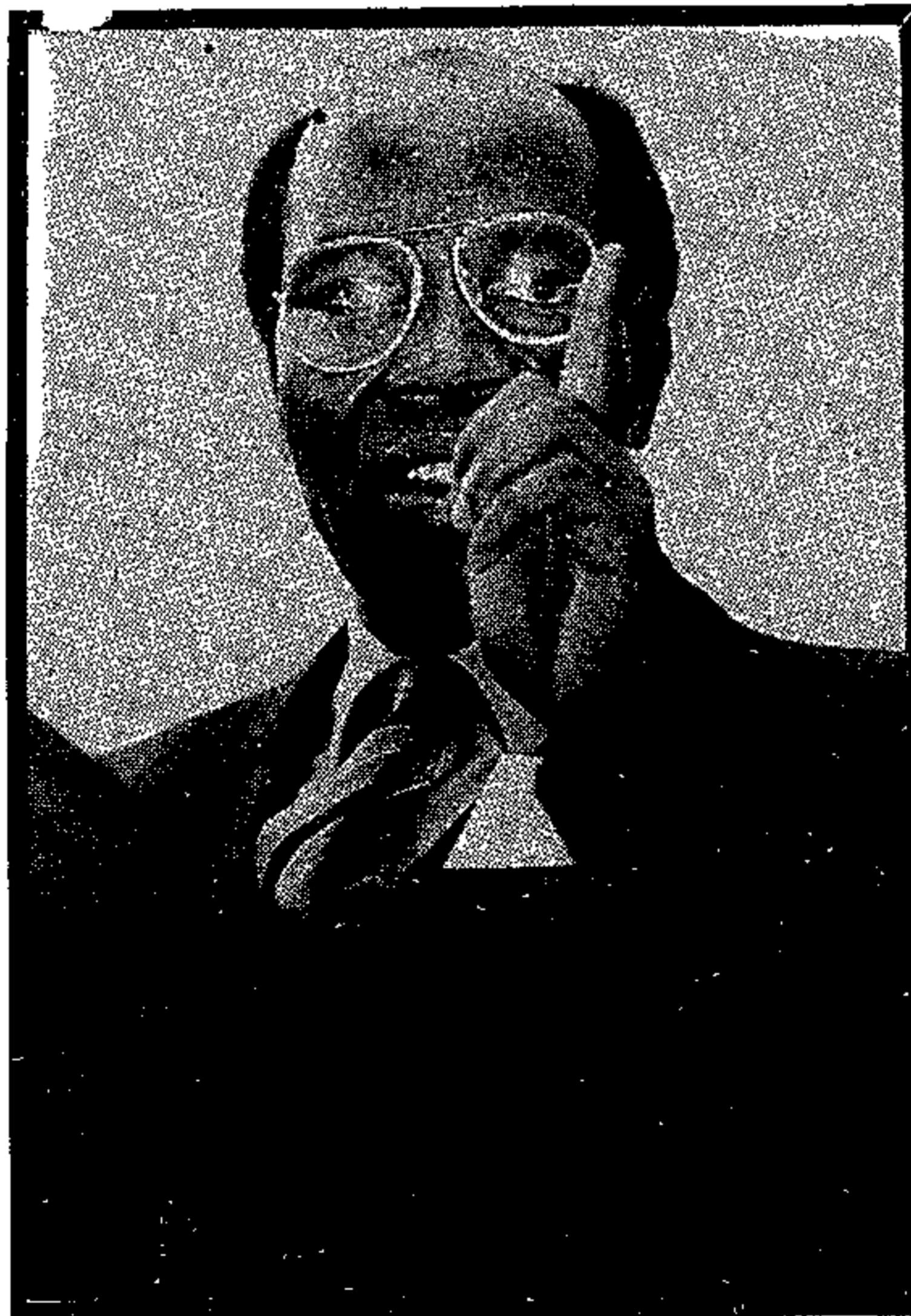
This is another strategy of trying to remove a weak link from the overall policy of separate development. It also serves the purpose of their divide and rule technique which is the core of their policies.

In response to each of these reasons we in Inkatha have the following responses. Firstly we say that adding numbers to the team of white domina-

There can be no future built on racism

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Gibson Thula, Inkatha's chief urban representative, hit out at the Government's constitutional plan in this address to the Institute of Race Relations' 53rd annual conference recently.



tion will not make a jot of difference to the vulnerability of whites. Whites are obsessed with numbers.

Hostility

Surely they should realise that both their strength and their weakness lies not in their numbers but in their arms, their technology and their strategies.

Secondly, the inclusion of a few million Indian and coloured people will not soften the hostility towards the white-dominated government. It will in the end simply make

the exclusion of the majority of blacks more noticeable.

Thirdly, the lack of a "homeland" for coloureds or Indians is also no real argument. In fact, the Zulu-speaking people and most other Africans do not really have a "homeland". Zulus live all over South Africa, and so do members of all other African language groups.

Frustration

There is simply no logic in the Government's scheme. It is no more than a confused response to the

political embarrassment which apartheid causes.

It will increase the sense of frustration of African people and make us more determined to resist separate development. It will be a constant reminder to us of the steps the Government has taken to keep us out of the system of white privilege.

Another danger is that we Africans in the major resistance movements, have always been non-racial in our approach.

By trying to divide Africans from other blacks, the Government is in fact pushing us in the direction of racism.

Descent

We in Inkatha will resist the descent into the hell of racism. Many Africans in South Africa, however, will start thinking in racial terms. Hence the proposals are inviting race polarisation.

The proposals avoid the main issue facing South Africa, that of the constitutional future of the South African majority, the Africans. By avoiding it, they make that issue even more of a source of conflict than it already is.

We reject this constitution because its first guiding principle is racism. There can be no future built on racism.

Rejects

Inkatha would reject the present constitution even if the tables were turned and we blacks replaced whites in the tricameral parliament. Inkatha rejects it because blacks or anybody else could not build a secure future on racist foundations. Inkatha rejects it in part and in total and even if we were offered a fourth chamber we would refuse to participate in it.

Inkatha views the proposed tricameral parliament as a total strategy to limit blacks to 13 percent of the land area of South Africa and the small white group in effective control of 87 percent of South Africa.

It is in the interests of all people and organisations that are opposed to the new constitutional proposals and apartheid in general to know that they cannot arrive at the final solution of South Africa's problems without Inkatha participation.

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Chief calls for united front to *Mercury 12/7/83* 'abort' new deal

Mercury Reporter

TOTAL non-compliance with the Prime Minister's plans to implement a new political set-up had to be an essential part of any strategy and tactics adopted by the Black Alliance.

This was said by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, at a meeting of the alliance in Johannesburg yesterday.

He condemned what he termed Mr Botha's plans to have white Afrikaner-led supremacy entrenched in the constitution and to establish an internationally recognised confederation of States in which Afrikaner political supremacy dominated the whole of Southern Africa.

Chief Buthelezi, who is also chairman of the alliance, said their 'first responsibility' was to 'do everything in our human power to help abort the political tragedy' which was looming ahead.

'Mr Botha cannot achieve his objectives unless there is black acquiescence or a black political failure so great as in fact to be acquiescence,' he said.

Mr Botha's main aim, he said, was to eradicate black politics from 87 percent of the country in which the real wealth and power was located.

He said the first step in broadening the political base on which they stood should be to stage a national convention, preceded by what he termed 'national consultative conventions'.

There was vast consensus on the components of an alternative to the hard and pragmatic achievement-orientated vision of Afrikaner constitutional thinking — but black South Africa needed to construct a 'future reality' out of those components, he said.

'We need to initiate a significant new direction in constitutional developments by the technical competence and political astuteness of what we are doing.'

Penalties

Stressing the need for black unity, Chief Buthelezi said unless it was 'deep and vibrant and achievement-orientated' they would never 'conquer oppression'.

Praising the decision of the President of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, to join the alliance, Chief Buthelezi said he did not know what penalties Transkei would have to pay for 'going it alone' against other members of what he called the 'independence league'.

'But it is clear Pretoria will do its damndest to undermine Transkei if she alone stands with us in our quest for black unity.'

'If Transkei alone goes along with us and Mr Botha is still able to harness the leadership of Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda into his confederal scheme, we are still back to square one,' he said.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Thursday, July 14, 1983

Inkatha attack shakes students

By CHRIS FREIMOND and
HELENE ZAMPETAKIS

THE Afrikaanse Studentebond congress in Pretoria was severely shaken yesterday when an executive member of the Inkatha Youth League, Mr Simphiwe Mxumalo, warned that blacks could resort to violence unless whites showed a willingness to share political power.

He further stunned the students by stating that after "liberation" blacks would be concerned with the rights of individuals and not minority groups.

And in a response that drew strong applause and underscored the tense situation, a former ASB president, Mr Chris Fismer, said Afrikaners would "fight for the specific rights of groups, come hell or high water".

Many of the 300 delegates murmured their disquiet as Mr Mxumalo said non-violence was an Inkatha strategy and not a principle.

In an aggressive statement he said: "Inkatha does not want violence, and although you have the arms, we are very many.

"We are faced with a monster of apartheid that will devour us all and no-one will survive."

He told the delegates and observers — including a leading Rightwinger Professor Carel Boshoff — that the Government had repeatedly excluded blacks from decisions of national importance.

It had rejected the Buthelezi Commission into the future of the Natal-KwaZulu region, and had excluded blacks from the new constitutional plan.

A new dispensation without blacks was a recipe for disaster and if ASB delegates, as future leaders, "miss that point, you will miss your future". Blacks were reaching the point where they believed dialogue with Afrikaners was becoming useless, he said.

He asked whether Afrikaner youth felt it was worthwhile following Inkatha's advice, to which a number of hecklers quietly, but firmly, said "No".

In reply Mr Fismer said Inkatha was the most numerically powerful organisation in South Africa and Afrikaners had to acknowledge its importance and listen to its ideas.

Inkatha's participation in new local authorities would help to legitimize constitutional arrangement

DURING the past few months the most over-used metaphor in debates about the new constitutional dispensation is whether it represented a step in the right direction.

To a large extent the question of wrong or right steps is largely hypothetical for only future developments will decide the issue. However, the issue has suddenly acquired concrete meaning through Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's announcement that In-

with white and "multi-national" political entities, should eventually be linked together under a common federal authority.

More recently he has made more generally-phrased demands for

Nothing of course stands quite still and the pace of South African politics is accelerating in a disconcerting way. Could it be that Chief Buthelezi's step is a fatal blunder? The Labour Party has decided

some *leedvermaak* in certain circles about Chief Buthelezi's troubles, the government and the business community have reason to be worried about Inkatha's decision not to participate in the elec-

With Inkatha boycotting the upcoming elections the authority vacuum in the black townships seems set to remain. It will cast a long shadow over our politics.

Qualified Western approval for the constitution rests on the assumption that giving coloured people and Indians an enhanced constitutional status is a step in the right direction — that of accommodating urban blacks as well. The setbacks with

In his monthly column, THE PATTERN OF POLITICS, PROFESSOR HERMANN GILIOMEE today examines Chief Buthelezi's recent announcement that Inkatha will not participate in the elections for the new black local authorities

black representation in both the central government and at the regional level, where homelands could either be properly consolidated or merged with a contiguous white regional structure (for instance, KwaZulu and Natal) to become future provinces.

Share power

In 1980 he rejected the recommendations of the Schlebusch Commission and refused to participate in the proposed separate black advisory council because it was a step in the wrong direction.

He envisages a unitary state in which all the races share power within one political system which guarantees the political rights of all national groups and defends minority rights.

Chief Buthelezi would risk losing all credibility if his Inkatha would now participate in the black local authorities after the new constitution has drawn the line so firmly between Africans and non-Africans. Indeed the new Promotion of Local Government Affairs Act is a distinct step backward relative to the President's Council recommendation that there should be co-ordination on a regional level of black, white, coloured and Indian local government.

In terms of the new Act blacks are specifically excluded from the terms of reference of the South African Co-ordinating Council for Local Authorities which is to recommend new local government structures accommodating the mutual interests of the various racial communities.

to participate in the new dispensation because it is above all interested in capturing local government and from this base (rather than from the coloured chamber in Parliament) try to negotiate a better deal.

For Chief Buthelezi, control over the townships on the Witwatersrand is vital if he is to extend his rural base and truly become a national leader. For Chief Buthelezi the decision to pull out from the new black local authorities must be a particularly painful decision in view of the fact that his post-Soweto strategy has run into difficulty on several fronts.

Firstly, his effort to build up a Black Alliance to forge black unity is in trouble after the decision of the Labour Party to pull out.

Secondly, Chief Buthelezi has since the Soweto disturbances tried to promote Inkatha as the internal wing to the ANC. This is no longer credible after the ANC repudiation of the Chief, the recent ANC attack on Ulundi and the stepped-up ANC violence while Inkatha still holds out for a negotiated settlement.

Thirdly, Chief Buthelezi has, in Roger Southall's words, sought to present itself as a potential third force mediating between opposing white and black nationalism. However, the new constitutional dispensation will make such a role infinitely more difficult.

And now Chief Buthelezi has rejected the chance to get a base on the Witwatersrand through the new local authorities. Even with a membership of nearly three-quarters of a million, Inkatha's opportunities for action seem limited.

While there may be

tions of the new black local authorities.

From the Nationalist point of view the coloured people and Indians are an ideological problem; however, these communities do not at the moment constitute any real political problem in terms of maintaining stability.

The position with respect to the urban Africans is different. Here a major crisis can build up if the authority vacuum in the townships remains. Rents will simply have to be raised if services and amenities are to be improved. ("It is up to the Soweto Council to find ways of getting the money either from employers or from the residents but definitely not from us, as our resources are now dry," the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board said in 1980).

But raising of rents is an explosive issue, as shown by the disturbances of 1976 and the current nasty turmoil in the Durban townships, Lamontville and Chesterville, where rents were raised by 30 to 60 percent.

The present black community councils have shown vividly that they lack the popular legitimacy to facilitate the collection of higher rates. Percentage polls of as low as six percent were registered in the Soweto elections of 1978. When Chief Buthelezi in 1980 and 1981 showed interest in participating in the new Soweto election there were great hopes that a credible local black authority could be established. However, the new constitutional dispensation, together with the fact that the government has still not spelt out a financial formula for the new black local authorities, has come as a serious blow.



Dr Piet Koornhof ... posed the question

the new black local authorities will seriously put a question mark over that assumption.

It also raises an important question about the future stability of South Africa. Sam Nolutshungu, a prominent black sociologist, argues in his important new study *Changing South Africa: Political Considerations* (David Philip, 1983), that the accommodation of the black middle class "presupposes a black middle class with considerable ideological and political influence over the rest of their kind, sufficient to deflect workers and others less privileged from the paths of revolution" (p 122).

Clearly the new separate dispensation for urban blacks makes it all but impossible for middle-class blacks to fulfil that crucial role.

The so-called step in the right direction of the proposed new constitution could at the same time well be one towards a greater turmoil in our black townships. And that's where the real heart of South Africa's political problems lies.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi ... has he blundered?

... katha will not participate in the elections for the new black local authorities scheduled to be held shortly.

In his recent speech, delivered at the ninth national conference of Inkatha, Chief Buthelezi firmly linked his decision not to participate to the exclusion of blacks from the new constitutional dispensation and the arguments advanced by its protagonists.

Crucial problem

In a letter to Dr Piet Koornhof, Chief Buthelezi referred to an information sheet issued by the National Party which rhetorically posed the question why blacks have been denied participation in the President's Council and the proposed new constitutional framework. The answer given in this sheet is well-known: Blacks are enjoying political rights via the homeland governments, and the new black local authorities in places like Soweto will be given extended powers — in some cases greater than their white counterparts.

cont ↓

For Chief Buthelezi the crucial problem with this argument is that these new local authorities are being held up as an adequate substitute for excluding urban blacks from the new constitutional dispensation. For Inkatha to participate in the new black local authorities would mean that it would help to legitimize the new constitutional arrangement.

This the chief finds completely unacceptable — he now considers it Inkatha's prime duty to ensure that what he calls "the rot of the new dispensation" does not permeate to the regional and local level.

Chief Buthelezi has of course been willing to accept the KwaZulu homeland structure thrown up by government policy. However, he could still argue that it was a step in the right direction. In his well-known 1974 federation speech he proposed that homelands, together

The government's answer is that it is still — to continue with the metaphor — watching its step with respect to blacks living in so-called white South Africa, which is the subject of study by a special cabinet committee. However, in the meantime the new dispensation, which leaves blacks out on a limb with respect to local and regional co-ordination, is unfolding.

According to Dr Piet Koornhof the preparatory work on the conversion of community councils into proper black local authorities has nearly been completed with respect to 25 townships (among others Soweto, Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Port Elizabeth). These communities could, in the minister's words, "hold elections during September, October or November, should they wish to do so". No wonder that Chief Buthelezi has thrown up his hands in horror and has refused to walk any further steps in whatever direction.

107
1971/83
**Four die
in tribal
fighting**

Crime Reporter

FOUR men were speared to death in a clash between warring clans in the Umkomaas district at the weekend.

Police said that on Saturday night several men brandishing spears and stabbing assegais swooped on a kraal at Zuba.

The raiders set fire to a number of huts and attacked the occupants as they fled from their burning homes.

Several people were wounded and Mr Boma Mapumulu was fatally speared.

On Sunday morning the bodies of three other men were found near the kraal.

(07) Star 28/7/83

No political wrangle over the Tugela River scheme

READERS' VIEWS

On June 28 you published an article entitled "Politics sank Natal water plan" and an editorial under the heading "Tugela sacrifice." In both, the question of the Tugela River scheme is linked to the absurd consideration of kwaZulu accepting so-called independence.

In the article you quote "sources close to the project" as saying there has been a political wrangle about the water scheme, that there had been fears about the security of the scheme, that there had been concern about who would ultimately control the scheme and that there were fears of the repercussions of kwaZulu taking independence.

You quote Professor David Stephenson as saying the scheme is earmarked for a new independent kwaZulu. You quote Professor Richard Dutkiewicz, director of the Energy Research Institute of the University of Cape Town, as saying there was wavering about who would control the scheme and arrangements for pricing of the water by the kwaZulu Government.

In your editorial you say that "... mindful of the way neighbouring States have messed us around with power from Cabora Bassa and Ruacana, Pretoria is reportedly reluctant to give a future independent kwaZulu that same opportunity", and you castigate the Government for "another bizarre double sacrifice at the altar of Grand Apartheid."

I am deeply dismayed that you have been so politically irresponsible and shown such lack of journalistic integrity as to have published the article and the editorial. Nowhere in your editorial, or in the article, is South Africa informed that kwaZulu will never ever accept so-called independence.

Both the article and the editorial will give rise to renewed speculation about me doing so. The very words you use convey this impression. You report that there has been "wrangling" about the scheme and you imply that in this wrangling the question of control over the scheme and pricing was a consideration.

Whatever the intentions were behind the writing, your readers are left with the impression that the so-called wrangling and the fears about who will control the scheme are rooted in reality.

You did not bother to check with me or any of my colleagues what our attitudes to this scheme were and to check what we had to say

about the statements of Professors Stephenson and Dutkiewicz. You owe it to your readers and to the future of South Africa to publish this letter and thereby enable me to set the record straight.

The Tugela River scheme is part of Escom's forward planning. In the early 1970s forward projections by Escom led them to believe that the scheme should be started within the current 10-year planning programme. This thinking was later revised because the growth in the consumption of electricity in this country did not increase along the projected rates.

The economic downturn in the country showed there was an overestimation of rising consumption and on February 23 1983, Mr Theo van Robbroeck, managing engineer of the Directorate of Water Affairs, wrote to us inform-



Chief Buthelezi

ing us that because of the lower consumption rates for electricity, there would be a 28-month delay in proceeding with the scheme.

I and my colleagues have on no occasion brought the so-called future independence of kwaZulu into the discussion. This question was never raised with us by Escom or the South African Government. There has been no "wrangling" about the scheme revolving around this question.

There may be some people with their heads so deep in the sand of unreality that they continue to talk about the possibility of kwaZulu becoming independent. Such talk shows political and analytical aberrations which unfortunately have always plagued the South African scene.

The discussions we have had about the scheme have revolved

around economic considerations. It is our contention that the decentralisation of economic development is crucial to the future of South Africa. We believe that plans to create a scheme for the Tugela in order to pump water to the Transvaal's PWV area make nonsense of the Government's decentralisation plans.

If the Government is serious about decentralising economic development, the Tugela hydro-electric scheme would be directed at regional development in Natal.

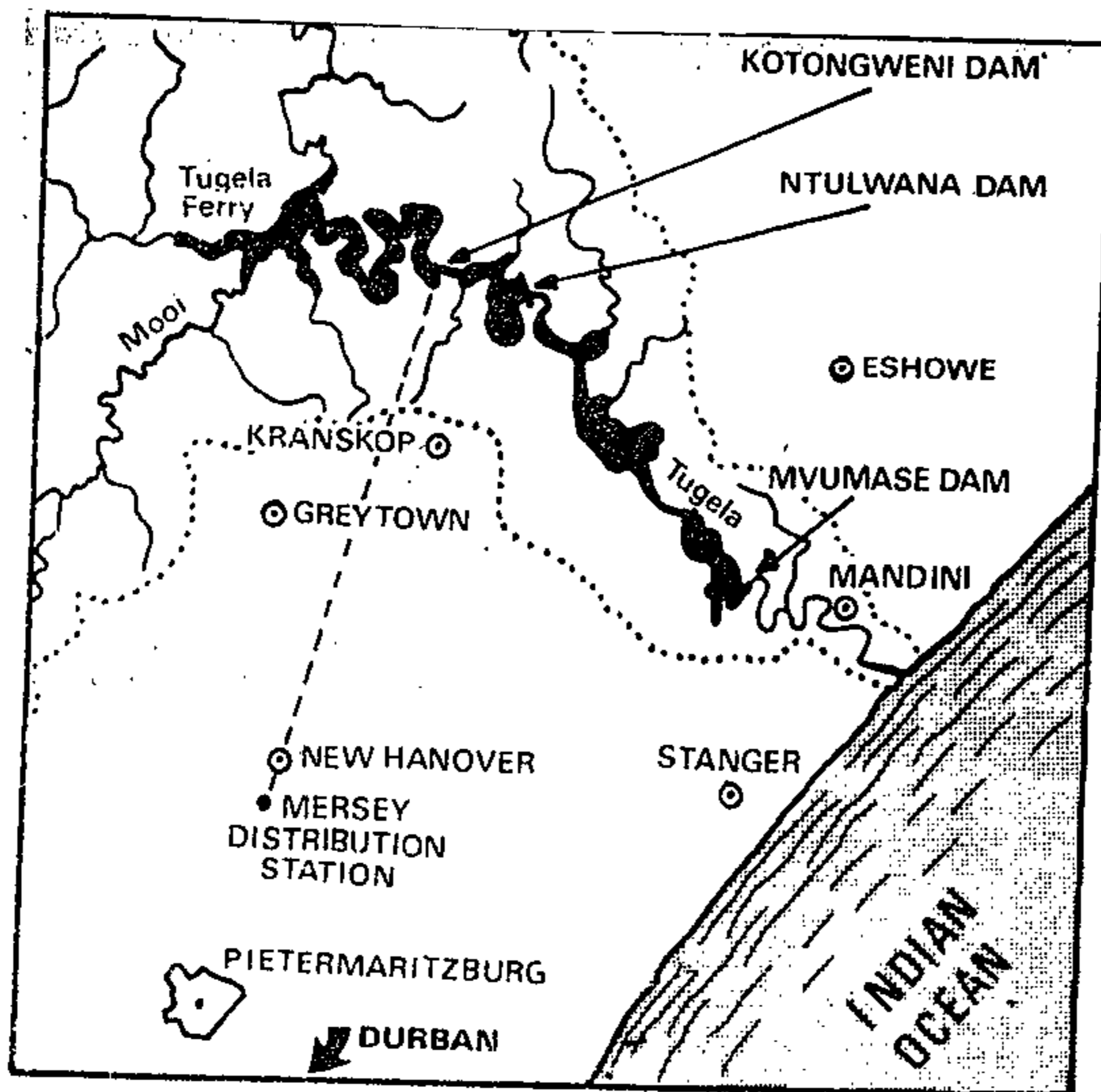
We argued the merits of this thought as South Africans planning for a better South Africa. Our thinking is always based on the evolution of a better South Africa within the context of a single and undivided country. To impute to us hidden agendas and hidden motives in what we have said about the scheme is cheap journalese politics.

You, Sir, know what my stand is with regard to kwaZulu accepting so-called independence. You know that I am the foremost opponent of apartheid. You know that I have vowed never to accept so-called independence. You know that I strive day and night 365 days a year to act as an anchor for South Africa to save us from the consequences of the Government's determination to commit the country to one apartheid excess after another.

KwaZulu is a repository of political wisdom in this country and what we are building now are the solid foundations on which the whole of South Africa will one day stand. South Africa is one country; it has one destiny and it is irresponsible in the extreme for you to publish articles and write editorials which both by explicit statements and by implication give readers any reason whatsoever reason to believe that I and kwaZulu will be party to the division of South Africa along the lines of Pretoria's thinking.

I totally reject politics based on racism; I, together with black South Africa, reject the new constitution and I have said on public platforms and I have told the South African Government bluntly that we in kwaZulu would take up arms if necessary were the Government ever so stupid as to try and force us to take so-called independence.

Cont



The three-dam Tugela hydro-electric scheme in kwaZulu.

Postponement caused by levelled-off demand

As mentioned in the article "Politics sank Natal water plan", I have been involved in these proposals for some years, and I must categorically deny that the reasons given for the postponement of the proposed Mvumase development, which was identified as the most suitable first phase of the hydro-electric development of the Tugela River, were political.

I confirm, however, that the true reason was the levelling off of Escom's demand for peaking power, as mentioned in the article.

In fact, an understanding in principle was reached between the three parties concerned, ie Escom, the Directorate of Water Affairs of the Department of Environment Affairs, and kwaZulu. Obviously this agreement is still subject to official ratification.

These dams are not necessary for the supply of drinking water; the Tugela River is fully regulated by the Spioenkop Dam high up in the catchment, which is capable of supplying all needs for the foreseeable future.

Having water in the Tugela does not, however, solve the problems of the Durban and Pietermaritzburg region nor those of northern Natal, which would involve the expenditure of tens of millions of rand to get the water there!

While on the subject it would be interesting and appreciated if Professor David Stephenson would

provide details of vote-catching schemes that were, according to him, pushed in the recent past.

In fact it is generally known that lately, the Water Affairs budget has been cut to such an extent that only vitally needed projects have been tackled!

And still on the warpath: I do not understand Professor Richard Dutkiewicz's reference to "the inflated price the Electricity Supply Commission pays for water" from its (Water Affairs) dams for coal-fired power stations.

Escom pays only for capital and redemption, plus running costs, without the addition of any profit. In fact, the planning and design that go into these schemes are not even taken into account when determining that tariff.

T P C Van Bobbroeck
Managing Engineer (Water Resources), Directorate of Water Affairs, Department of Environment Affairs

Pretoria

Where's the Saturday action?

I write in utter frustration, over the quality of the television films on a Saturday night. You can't please everybody all the time, but some of those "movies" are just too much. Films about social workers, people with psychological problems and old age homes are being screened more frequently.

I have repeatedly warned that apartheid is driving us to the brink of disaster and that the new constitutional proposals are a prescription for violence.

I am flabbergasted by your irresponsibility in reporting that there has been wrangling about the Tugela scheme and that these wrangles relate to a "new independent kwaZulu." Had you any sense of responsibility the article and the editorial would have been written in a vein ridiculing the speculation that the delay in the Tugela scheme revolves around considerations of whether or not we would accept independence and what we would do once we did so.

The destiny of every race group in this country is inextricably intertwined. The Buthelezi Commission report has shown the extent to which there is consensus between black and white across a wide spectrum that the costs of dividing Natal into "independent" kwaZulu and "white" Natal would be prohibitive, whether the costs are measured in economic terms, in political terms or in social terms.

Your editorial was written as though this report did not exist. It is absurd in the extreme to report about the Tugela River scheme in the context of speculations about us accepting so-called independence. The commission's report shows just how absurd this speculation is.

Do you actually believe that the Government will succeed in foisting its brand of bizarre independence on us? The article and the editorial you published in the context of your editorial treatment of them leads me to ask whether or not I am justified in speculating about the mischievous political intent in them.

Mangosuthu G Buthelezi
Chief Minister

Ulundi
The report reflected the views of certain experts. The editorial reflected this newspaper's views on the subject — that South Africa is indivisible from a natural resources point of view. The Chief Minister's views on "independence" are well enough known not to require repeating each time we refer to kwaZulu — Editor.

The Saturday "movies" usually make me move out of the room or switch on the video recorder.

We, the action-loving public, have to sit through an hour and a half of archive material or family problems. The other possibility is a "tearjerker."

Action-lover

Florida Park,

107
**Zulus can
buy farms**

McCurry
African Affairs
Reporter 21/7/63

THE Department of Co-operation and Development yesterday confirmed that a number of white farms in Natal and Zululand had been made available for sale to Zulu farmers.

The farms were in Babanango, Eshowe, Port Shepstone and Ixopo.

A spokesman for the department, confirming the sale of the farms to Zulu farmers, said it had been the policy of his department for a long time that the farms should be acquired by blacks.

Hundreds destitute after Melmoth blaze

107 Mercury 21/7/83

Mercury Reporter

NEARLY 100 families are destitute as a result of the fire that raged through the Melmoth district, destroying many homes in KwaZulu.

A fund, administered by Melmoth's Magistrate, Mr J M Bester, has been established for the victims. As much as R3 500 was received in one day.

Melmoth businessman Stan Cope, who started the fund, said that many of the victims had lost everything and a priority was to recognise their immediate needs.

According to a social worker, Mrs Doreen Dube, there are still many people whose situation is absolutely desperate.

'Homes, possessions, cattle, goats, forests and valuable commercial vegetable gardens were lost,' she said.

Many victims were facing starvation and suffering from exposure in the bitter cold.

Poles

The Anglican priest in Melmoth, the Rev Graham Langley, said the Sunday collections were being contributed to the relief fund.

Farmers had given poles and corrugated iron to help rebuild homes.

Mr Bester said there were many more desperate people than had been expected.

'There are many unemployed men in the area and lots of kraals, so it has been difficult to estimate exactly how many homes were burned.'

'As a temporary measure the homeless are staying with neighbours.'

'We're giving them the bare necessities such as food and blankets. My aim is to have the crisis over in three months with a community effort at the reconstruction.'

Further gifts may be sent to Mr Bester or to Mr Cope at P O Box 49, Melmoth.

The Red Cross is on standby if any further assistance is required. Mrs Inka Mars of the Natal branch has thanked the U S Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, who made a second generous gift to famine relief organisations.

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23/7/83
(107) Mercury
**KwaZulu says
'no' to shebeens**

African Affairs Reporter

THE KwaZulu Government this week refused to grant members of the Durban and Districts Tavern Association permission to run shebeens.

The decision follows a meeting between the 543-member association and the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Members claimed that 40 sites in Johannesburg were being rezoned for legalised shebeen owners.

Mr S Ntuli, chairman of the association, said local leaders had taken no interest in the case, but it was hoped that they could be persuaded to follow the lead taken in Johannesburg.

He pointed out that the legalisation of shebeens was already in operation in areas outside KwaZulu.

Mr Ntuli said the liquor industry had offered financial assistance to the association in its struggle to have shebeens legalised.

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COMMUNITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Inkatha has everything to win — and a lot to lose

City Press

107

24/7/83

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi and Inkatha must fight the local elections later this year.

If his bold bid for a third force is to have any real chance of success, he has to do this.

The Buthelezi-inspired front is aimed at forestalling government policies of making every black person live in an "independent" homeland or in an urban area under sufferance.

A key ally in the third front is Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi.

Other key figures are the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntswanisi, and the Chief Minister of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza.

Another possible participant is Mr Kenneth Mopeli's Dikwa-kwentla Party in Qwaqwa.

To make this alliance really powerful, however, it needs to capture the urban areas.

This will show that the third front has roots and support not only in non-independent homelands, but also in the urban areas.

And it will show that Inkatha is not merely based in Natal — and that is not just a Zulu ethnic movement.

The development of this strategy will be a serious challenge to both the United Democratic Front and the Black Consciousness inspired National Forum.

If Chief Buthelezi and his allies can mus-

A CP Correspondent argues that Inkatha must participate in the community council elections.



● Chief Gatsha Buthelezi . . . the temptation may be too great.

ter solid support in the urban areas of the Transvaal, particularly Soweto and the East Rand, they will become very powerful.

With a claimed membership of 750 000, Inkatha would be the biggest-ever black political organisation in South African history — and victory later this year in the urban areas would bolster its position and its strategies.

But this strategy has big dangers.

Low polls and apathy, like those which brought Mr David Thebaleli to power, would be disastrous.

Not only would it show lack of support,

but it would reinforce UDF and NF criticisms that Inkatha is legitimising apartheid and making the system work.

It may also provoke huge antagonism from Pretoria which already has a love-hate relationship with Chief Buthelezi.

But the Alliance believes the linking of black people opposed to the independence of the homelands in this way could show that the system can be used to destroy apartheid.

It would mean that the Government will not be able to ensure that even the majority of black people live in "independent" states.

Recently, Chief Buthelezi and a number of his senior Ministers visited Lebowa, and the Chief Minister made a hard-hitting speech for the first time of the development of the third force alliance.

Chief Buthelezi has said that Inkatha would stay out of the local authority elections later this year on the grounds that they were part of the Government's overall constitutional plan.

He may stick to this course, but the temptation of Inkatha and its allies becoming the dominant party in the Soweto City Council as well as in other areas of the Rand may be too great.

It would certainly give substance to the Buthelezi/Phatudi strategy with the majority of black people openly rejecting "independence" — and living outside "independent" homelands.

But it is certain to raise the anger of the Government, whose new "crown prince", Mr F. W. de Klerk, said at the end of the Parliamentary session that it was still Government policy to lead all the homelands to independence, and it could result in the recalcitrant homeland governments being punished, with reduced grants from Pretoria and even less co-operation.

The prize, however, for the third force is the possibility of becoming of the dominant black political movement in South Africa today.

In the circumstances, participation in the local elections later this year may be unavoidable.



DROUGHT CRISIS

ANTHONY SWIFT REPORTS

DEATH WAS as supplies

A SERIOUS-FACED little girl, graced with the name of Lucky in more optimistic times, huddles protectively with a clutch of smaller children in the dust beside a roofless hut.

Barely 10-years-old she already acts as mother, nursing a little boy.

There are seven children and all show signs of recent malnutrition. Though it is nearly midday they have had only unsweetened tea.

Without help it is certain some of them will die.

□ □ □ □

AN OLD woman, also in the Mapumulo area, has seen five of her seven children die, of various causes. Of the two who survive, one is confused, like herself, with hunger. The other is in jail for robbery.

Winter winds, deadly to the malnourished, blow through the gaping holes in the roof and walls of her home. She keeps a blanket that was given her in a large old cooking pot to protect it in case it rains. There is no rain here but there is also no food to cook in the pot and little family left to eat from it.

□ □ □ □

FURTHER north, in Ubombo, the sweet eyes tiny of Ngolobane Ngaze gaze placidly on life and death.

His name signifies the small hut where Zulus store their food but he is pitifully thin.

Last Wednesday his twin brother died of hunger and his younger brother and sister, also twins, have the telltale

full of malnutrition cases in July. As it is, we are having to put malnutrition patients, who also have gastro-enteritis, in the gastro ward.

"Last week we admitted a young woman of 23 with malnutrition, which is very unusual. Both her children died last year.

lambi and Mrs Sybil Msomi are Christian folk who have saved lives this winter, with no advertising returns.

They work for the Mapumulo Hospital near Stanger and have simply dipped into their own pockets to assist needy families who have not re-

have just left and not come back. Many young women go to the towns. They find new men and end up supporting them instead of their own children.

"They may be the prettiest ladies in town but if you look into their homes you will find such horrible things."

children continued to live in it until a neighbour offered them a half finished house.

It looked like an act of kindness but this week a builder came demanding money. When Granny Khumalo couldn't pay he beat her savagely.

When the sisters from the hospital found the

contra-water more of app.

The said week.

Dur have only f dated beans.



□ Lucky Khumalo, little mother among the faces of need



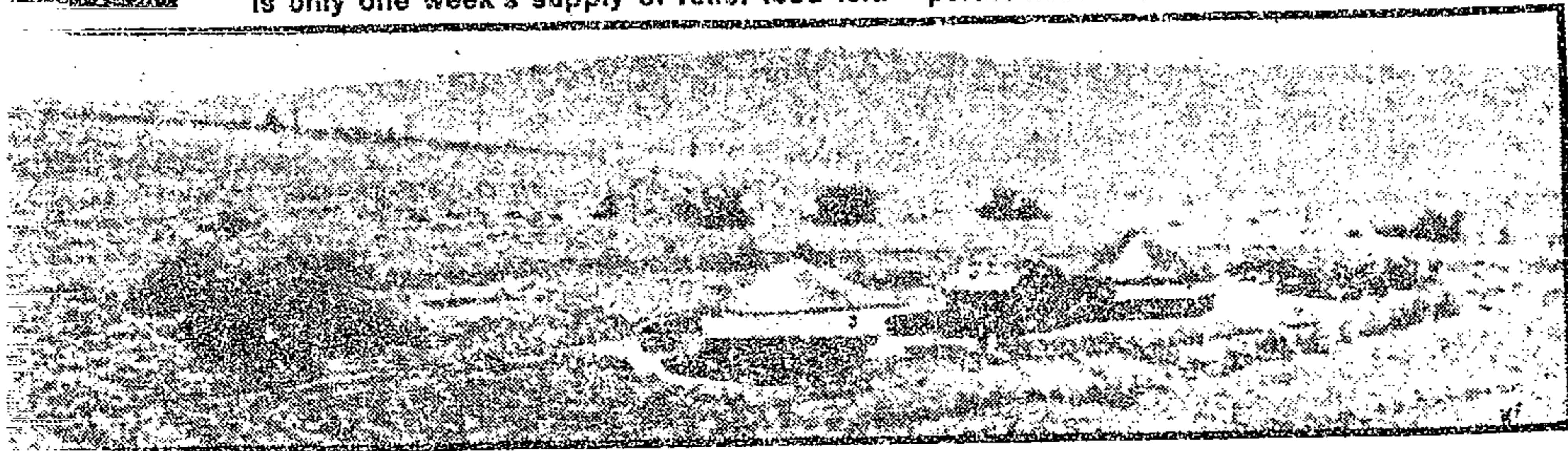
□ Ngolobane Ngaze (right) died of malnutrition

SWOLLEN BELLIES AND STARING STORY AS STARVING CHILDREN

S:

• WITH SIX months before the first harvest the Red Cross in Natal faces a drought relief crisis. Hospitals and other sources report a marked increase in hunger victims but there is only one week's supply of relief food left.

This week we look at two types of aid being provided by SUNDAY TRIBUNE readers through the Red Cross and at some of the people who are either getting or are in desperate need of assistance...



WITS run out



□ A Nquntshini farmer beats the drought with pedal power



(right) whose brother
died of malnutrition last week



□ Dr Stephen Knight



□ Dumazile Mngoma — hungry

Pedal power pumps new life into arid regions

increased. They said they were very pleased to have participated in the construction of such a scheme rather than have been given relief handouts, but they were also lucky to have the vital resource of water.

When the scheme is completed during the next Christmas vacation, there will be 20 "bicycle water pumps" irrigating more than 200 family-owned plots. Last week, the second bicycle unit came into operation.

Gardens served by the first unit are already well stocked with cabbages, onions, carrots and a variety of other vegetables in sharp contrast to the drought-stricken surroundings.

Professor of electrical engineering at Wits, Mike Rodd, who has overseen the development of the project, said: "When our first team arrived here, there were just dead mealie stalks. The people seemed stunned by the

THE villagers of Nquntshini near Empangeni are literally pedalling their way to greener pastures.

There are no wheels attached to their pushbikes, which are firmly anchored to the ground, but their exertions are pumping life into the alluvial plain they farm, visibly pushing back the drought with a carpet of green vegetables.

It is part a pilot scheme designed and constructed by engineering students of the University of the Witwatersrand, in collabora-

ING EYES TELL THE EN WAIT FOR THE END

contractor to bring them water from the Tugela, more than 15 kilometers of appalling roads.

The local storeowner said water cost him R21 a week.

Dumazile and her son have no water and the only food in their dilapidated hut is a handful of beans. She was suffering

Ngolobane Ngaze have lived only on the wild spinach his mother gathers from the sandy soil of the Makhathini flats. His father died two years ago and his twin brother died of hunger last week. He is a cripple and his body is thin with lack of nourishment.

They have abandoned

and should look for a husband.

While I am talking to them the mother arrives.

The carrot-top twins chirp with pleasure. She has a supermarket bag half filled with wild spinach, the fruit of a morning's collecting. "It is getting harder to find," she

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week.
Dumazile and her son
have no water and the
only food in their dilapi-
dated hut is a handful of
beans. She was suffering
from pelagra and both
she and her son were
"confused with hunger"
when Mrs Msomi first
found her.
□ □ □ □
AS WE walk back to the
car, Mrs Msomi says.
"Many people are living
much further from the
roads. I don't want to
look in any more homes.
I am frightened what I
will find. Some don't
come to the hospital be-
cause of the fees they
must pay. If this drought
continues then I'm
afraid."
□ □ □ □
FOR DAYS the family of

years ago and his twin
brother died of hunger
last week. He is a cripple
and his body is thin with
lack of nourishment.
They have abandoned
their own home and
moved to an uncle's
kraal. But the uncle is
semi-paralysed from the
hip down. Years of work
for the Forestry Depart-
ment and for white sugar
farmers have left him in
penury. He broke ser-
vice with the department
"because I was no longer
known at my own home"
and can't qualify for a
state pension because for
many years he paid no
taxes.
Living with him is an
aged sister-in-law.
When she applied for a
pension the clerks told
her she was still young

corp with pleasure. She
has a supermarket bag
half filled with wild spin-
nach, the fruit of a morn-
ing's collecting. "It is get-
ting harder to find," she
says. "We eat it on its
own with no maize or
samp." It will cook to al-
most nothing but must
nourish three adults and
three children.
What if the wild spin-
nach runs out? "Then we
will have no food. We'll
just sleep," says the old
woman.
But they won't "sleep"
because they have been
singled out for help by a
mobile clinic of the Beth-
esda Hospital.
They are assured of
food until the next har-
vest — that is if the sup-
plies keep up...

It is part a pilot scheme
designed and constructed
by engineering students of
the University of the Wit-
watersrand, in collabora-
tion with local people, for
the development committee
of the Red Cross.
Each "bicycle water
pump" is linked to an un-
derground network of
plastic piping with water
points serving 10 quarter-
acre plots. From the
points, the women and
children who work the
fields can use either buck-
ets or a hose system to get
the water to the furrows in
which they plant their
crops.
Women I talked to this
week told me the scheme
was just beginning, but al-
ready they could see pro-
duction would be greatly

the development of the
project, said: "When our
first team arrived here,
there were just dead meal-
ie stalks. The people
seemed stunned by the
drought and had lost all
enthusiasm."
The scheme that his stu-
dents came up with re-
quires minimal cost, main-
tenance and minimal dis-
turbance of traditions. The
cost of irrigating all the
plots and supplementing
the incomes of more than
200 families will total
R12 000 — less than R60
a plot.
Dr Ben Ngubane, a local
member of the KwaZulu
Legislative Assembly and a
Red Cross councillor, said:
"We are getting pelagra
and kwashiorkor in other
areas but we are getting no
malnutrition from here."

AS Fund with R50 000 donation

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R289.40
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□ MR DICK RIDGWAY, chairman of the South African Sugar Association (left), this week handed over a cheque for R50 000 to the chairman of the KwaZulu Water Development Fund, Mr Ian Smeaton.

The donation comes as a welcome fillup to the "Buy a Borehole" campaign which runs in conjunction with the SUNDAY TRIBUNE/SA Red Cross Drought Relief Fund

Use our desalinated water instead

ARE you having problems adhering to your water limit? Find that you're continually implementing stricter measures when doing your washing the day after a party?

Then why not use desalinated water. In doing so, you're not only helping yourself but contributing to the cost of a borehole and bringing relief to thousands in drought stricken areas.

The desalinated water is readily available from Sunday Tribune, 85 Field Street, Durban, Knowles Hyperstore, Pinetown and is now at Checkers in Margate, Amanzimtoti, Westville and the Bluff.

The bottled water sells for R1, and the proceeds go to the Sunday Tribune/SA Red Cross Drought Relief Fund.

angry, send a cheque to the Sunday Tribune/SA Red Cross 000, or to the Red Cross Society, PO Box 1680, Durban 4000



IF YOU WANT TO HEAR — WE WANT TO HELP

Our sympathetic and dedicated staff understand and really care about people with hearing problems. We take a personal interest in these problems and are determined to do all we can to help.



For a free test and personalised expert attention consult Natal's leading Hearing Aid Specialist Consultants for the past 30 years, Phillip Kairuz and Amelia van den Berg, both of whom are members of the Society of Hearing Aid Acousticians (S.A.).

ATTENTION SOUTH COAST

Mr Kairuz will be at Port Shepstone Pharmacy on Monday, July 25, and on Tuesday, July 26 at Alex Gammie Estates, Ramsgate from 8.30-11, and from 12-2.30 at Margate Photographic Supplies.

LET THOSE WHO REALLY CARE HELP YOU

NATAL HEARING AIDS

10th FLOOR, UNITED BUILDING, 58 FIELD STREET, DURBAN TELEPHONES 68239/62403

store their 1000 but it is pitifully thin.

Last Wednesday his twin brother died of hunger and his younger brother and sister, also twins, have the telltale carrot-top hair and swollen bellies of kwashiorkor. A slight infection could carry them off.

Cheap sweets I give them looked absurdly like jewels in the parched environment and have them twittering with excitement.

□ □ □ □

THE administrator of the Bethesda Hospital at Ubombo, Dennis Wynn, believes there are 500 vulnerable families in that area alone who, even given rain, will need help to get through the next six months to the February harvest.

Dr Stephen Knight, superintendent of the hospital, told me: "This is normally a good time. We expect some kwashiorkor in January just before the harvest. We do not expect our wards to be

have gastro-entery in the gastro ward.

"Last week we admitted a young woman of 23 with malnutrition, which is very unusual. Both her children died last year. She has four other people at home but no income and no food. She prepared her gardens but there was no rain."

All the victims of the drought I saw this week were elderly people or children abandoned to women. There were children abandoned to grannies by daughters who had gone to the towns to look for work and not returned or abandoned to wives by husbands who had also headed for the towns and forgotten the families they had left to support.

The drought is just the cutting edge of their misery; behind it lies the broad blade of the migrant labour system that has destroyed the fabric of their lives.

□ □ □ □

SISTER Johanna Mah-

They work for the Mapumulo Hospital near Stanger and have simply dipped into their own pockets to assist needy families who have not received other aid.

"We are hoping someone else will help them," they told me. "We have enough for our own families but it is hard not to help when every week you see people suffering."

Lucky's little family would not be alive today but for their intervention. "We found them through an immunisation clinic," they told me. "They live with Granny Khumalo and are the children of her three daughters. One of the daughters works as a domestic in another area but is paid only R20 a month. The other two

instead of their own children.

"They may be the prettiest ladies in town but if you lock into their homes you will find such horrible things."

We peep into the children's sleeping area. It is a bundle of thin rags on a half finished mud floor.

Granny Khumalo's life has become a nightmare. Because she cannot prove her age she cannot get a pension.

"The pension clerks look at figures and not situations," said Mrs Msomi. She has no source of income and has been dumped with seven children in her frail years. Normally she plants some crops but the drought has put paid to that. When the roof blew off her home she and the

KIDUBENS but this week builder came demanding money. When Granny Khumalo couldn't pay beat her savagely.

When the sisters at the hospital found the children they were at point of death. "But there are many we don't know who don't come to clinics and in areas clinics don't operate," said Johanna.

"We need many more community workers."

□ □ □ □

IN ANOTHER area Mapumulo she and Msomi took me to home of Dumazile Msomi, who they are supporting.

She lives on the edge of a high, remote area where water is more costly than food. Families in this area pay a price

Sugar Association boost

Relief total now at R296 363,2

THE Sunday Tribune/SA Drought Relief Fund acknowledges contributions from:

Total brought forward R239 339,04
 Urethane Products (Pty) Ltd R500
 Rotary Anns of Durban Umgeni R250
 Mr & Mrs J M & M A Gallway R250
 J N Gregory R200
 Panama Shoes R200
 Misses E T & N J Fowle R200
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 Anonymous R20
 Anonymous R20
 In loving memory of Bill Wallace, Mrs D. Wallace R15
 I A Vawda R15
 C Beukes R10
 V Baker R10
 S R Matthews R10
 J D Scott R10
 Anonymous R10
 Mr & Mrs F B Collier R5
 To KwaZulu Water Development Fund:
 S A Sugar Association R50 000
 Toyana Tribal Authority R1 500
 Anonymous (Prospecton) R500
 Anonymous (Prospecton)

St Matthews Chapel R
 St Alphege R
 Wilts Farm R
 O K Bazaars R
 Poona Farm R
 Mr & Mrs F M S R
 Mr & Mrs L Johnson R
 Anonymous R
 A Muslim R
 Anonymous R
TOTAL: R57 02

If you would like to make a contribution to the fund, cheques should be made payable to Tribune SA Drought Relief Fund and sent to the Finance Department, Tribune, P-O Box 4000 Durban, 4000 or Red Cross Society, Box 1680, Durban or to the KwaZulu Development Fund, Box 507, Durban. Donations sent to Sunday Tribune Red Cross specifically for water development should be marked "Water".



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Buthelezi

slams

(107)

violence *Sowetan*

25/7/83

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi on Friday warned blacks in South Africa against the use of violence in "their struggle for liberation", the SABC reports.

In a speech delivered on his behalf by the KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dlomo, Chief Buthelezi said that whatever they did in the liberation struggle, blacks should not damage the foundations on which the future was to be built.

PROTEST

Criticising black politicians who made use of protest politics, he said a black politician in the South African context found it easy to play on black frustrations and whip up protest.

Chief Buthelezi alleged that the Government's proposed new constitution made of racism what he termed a "fundamental-organising principle" in South African politics.

The basic fault of the constitution was that it was removed from any prospect of power-sharing. — Sapa.

'Differences ¹⁰⁷ *Mercury* not an excuse' ^{27/7/83} says Buthelezi

African Affairs Correspondent

THE differences which existed between KwaZulu and the Government should not be used as excuses for not tackling basic development issues in KwaZulu and Natal.

This is the view of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, who addressed a lunch at Ulundi yesterday to mark the visit to the KwaZulu capital of 12 Members of Parliament in Natal. The MPs were the guests of the KwaZulu Development Corporation.

Chief Buthelezi said that any attempt to hold KwaZulu to economic ransom because the political thinking in the region did not accord with Government expectations would be ill-considered.

He said Natal and KwaZulu were inseparable as far as economic development programmes were concerned.

He said blacks throughout the country could not be expected, under any circumstances, to accept the Government's constitutional proposals.

Chief
denies
shebeen
report

28/7/83
Mercury

(107)

African Affairs
Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has denied that he or the KwaZulu Government had refused members of the Durban and District Tavern Owners' Association permission to run shebeens.

Chief Buthelezi was commenting on a story in The Natal Mercury on Monday this week which quoted members of the association as having criticised the KwaZulu Government for their failure to have local shebeens legalised.

He said yesterday that the KwaZulu Cabinet had not taken any decision on the matter.

'We have an appointment with the Natal executive of the Natal and KwaZulu Tavern Association on August 23 at their request,' the Chief Minister said.

Amputation

THE RUMS

DIE

107
City News
21/7/83

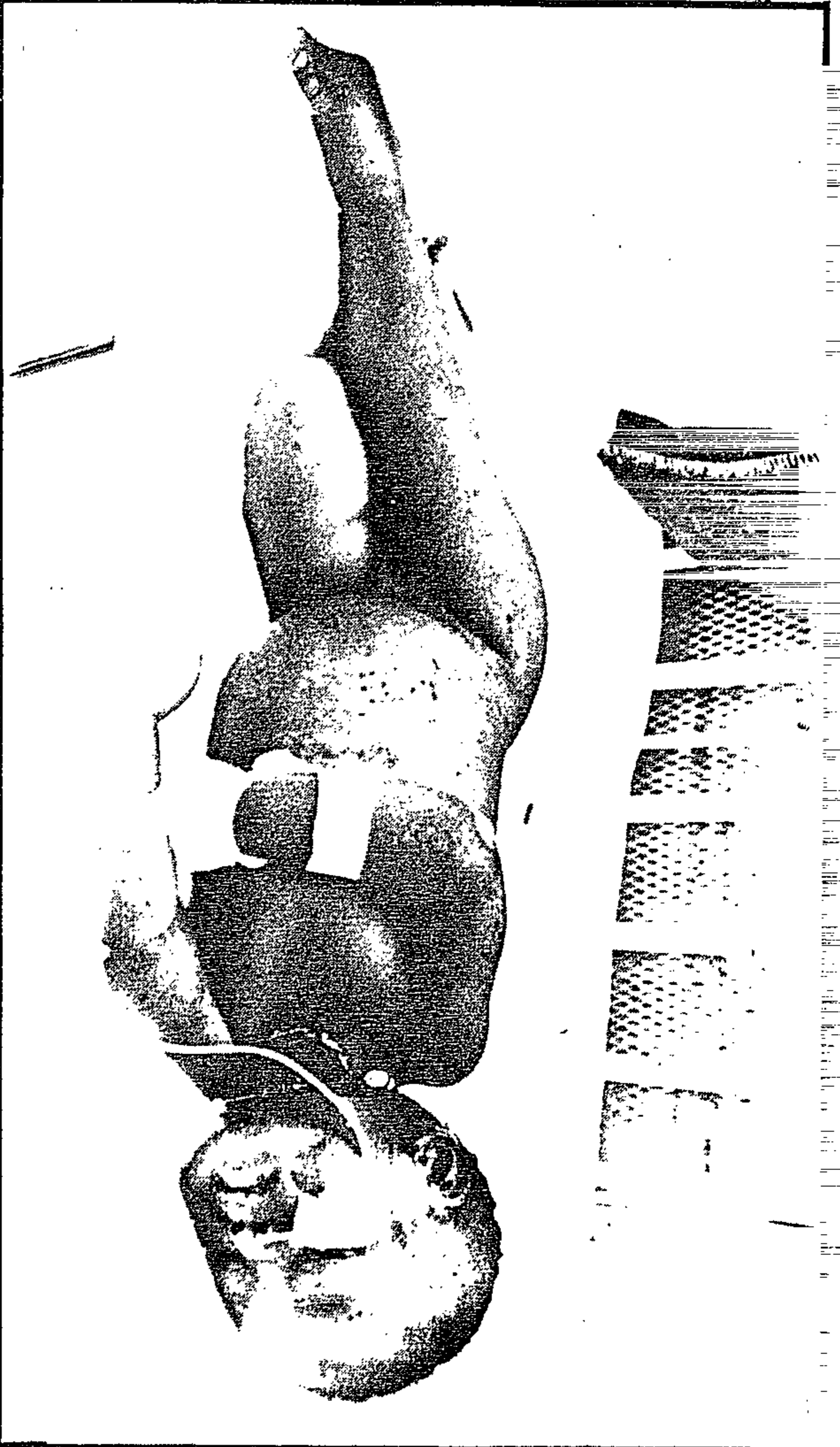
HEAVY RAINS fell in the Nqutu district this week. But it was too late.

Recorded malnutrition and kwashiorkor cases in the local hospital are already up 85 percent in this area of Kwazulu-Northern Natal.

Families have been ordered not to water their gardens and smallholdings. All available water must be used for drinking. The rain of the past week has not affected that order.

Women walk hundreds of kilometres in search of water.

Death, disease and misery have resulted in this drought-ravaged area, scene of some of the most con-



A young Nqutu child stricken with malnutrition fights for his life in the district's hospital.

troversial resettlement under apartheid.

Land hunger and migratory labour are also mentioned by some local medical people as factors in the tragedy unfolding in the area.

The superintendent of the local Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital, Dr Arthur Coetzee, says there has been a high number of deaths related to the drought, but he cannot supply figures. Statistics are hard to come by.

But the hospital's records show that reported cases of serious malnutrition and kwashiorkor have jum-

ped from 35 between March and July last year to 65 over the same period this year.

Key tribal, community and health authorities have now launched a R40 000 relief water development scheme.

"There's nothing we can do. We have stopped watering our plants and left everything to die," a pained Mr S Nkwanyane, senior agricultural officer of the Kwazulu homeland, told City Press.

"I've never seen anything like this since I was born. What is happening here breaks my heart," said Bernard Molefe.

His words ring across the once-green and fertile large gardens of the local nutrition village, set up eight months ago by a group of concerned medical doctors when drought became a chilling reality.

The women who daily visit the village to learn a bit about agricultural methods in order to survive the drought are deeply concerned.

Their hopes of survival in these troubled times are vested in the project.

Only a few fortunate women have the money to purchase the high-protein food available from the village's shop. For the others, what they are taught

by Molefe, the village's advisor, will be of no use in the present drought.

Nqutu's plight is so grim that it has touched people as far away as Australia. An Australian family this week donated about R1 000 to drought relief in the area.

Weak, heart-breaking cries from malnutrition-ravaged babies fill the hospitals' paediatric ward. A mother wearing a blank look holds her frail baby who is suffering from kwashiorkor.

You learn that problems in drought relief abound. The 500 mealie meal bags from the Red Cross are a case in point.

Dr Coetzee points out: "Two years ago there was a similar relief scheme. And there was chaos. Mealie meal ended up in the wrong hands. The whole thing is incredibly difficult. And the drought has made the situation really bad."

Ms Stella Tyers, a voluntary dietician at the hospital, adds that there is a very high incidence of tuberculosis in the area.

The women you talk to struggling to fill plastic buckets and containers with precious water at a drying borehole write a disturbing end to this chapter of suffering. As the rains fall, it is too late.



ying well.

**KWAZULU
SCHOOLS
BOSS**

By BANCROFT
HLATSHWAYO

KWAZULU has announced that Mr. D. Y. Zimu will succeed Mr. J. E. Ndlovu as Secretary for Education and Culture next year.

Mr. Zimu, 58, has served as inspector of education and chief education planner and is the present assistant secretary of auxiliary services in the department.

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City
Rep
3/7/83

Blacks 'will ~~never~~ never accept ~~Govt~~ Govt proposals'

African Affairs
Correspondent

11/8/83
The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says black South Africa will never accept the Government's constitutional proposals.

In an address to the inner council of the central committee of Inkatha at Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi said blacks would never give their political, economic and social birthrights away to enable white greed to satisfy itself at the expense of making black children suffer.

He said blacks rejected the constitutional plan because it assumed whites had the right to the exclusive control over 87 percent of South Africa in perpetuity.

He said the proposals assumed that the only legitimate black political rights were to be found in the so-called self-governing and so-called independent states in South

Africa.

They assumed that ethnic differences among white South Africans and among Indian and coloured South Africans and ethnic differences between whites, Indians and coloureds were politically irrelevant but that ethnic differences among black South Africans and between black South Africans and other South Africans were so profound that the various black ethnic groups had to be separated from each other and from white, Indian and coloured South Africans by international borders.

Chief Buthelezi said the plan assumed that a minority race group in a country could only be guaranteed freedom from persecution by majority forces by constitutional insularity.

'We see the constitutional choices of Afrikaner-led white South Africa as despicably dishonest,' he said.

Inkhata delays decision on local authorities poll

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1/8/83

Inkatha has delayed deciding on whether to participate in the controversial elections under the new Black Local Authorities Act later this year.

At its inner council meeting in Ulundi on Friday the organisation debated the issue but took no decision.

Commenting on the outcome, Mr Gibson Thula, chief urban representative for the kwaZulu Government, said today that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's earlier statements opposing participation were an indi-

cation of the general mood of Friday's discussion.

He added that the financing of local authorities had been critically discussed, as had the portrayal of local authority rights as a substitute for national representation.

While Inkatha has delayed taking a firm stand, the battle lines on the issue are becoming more clearly drawn with the boycott proponents organised under the United Democratic Front.

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~~123~~

Mercury

Buthlezi plea on rent increases 2/8/83

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthlezi, has sent a telegram to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, asking him to postpone rent increases in Port Natal Administration Board's area of jurisdiction until the outcome of a Supreme Court case initiated by Inkatha.

Chief Buthlezi said he was making his plea because Inkatha had brought an urgent application in the Supreme Court last week to prevent the minister increasing the rents on the basis that there was no agreement or consultation with the Ningizumu Community Council.

A return date of August 19 was set by Mr Acting Justice Wilson. No interim relief was made.

The board said on Friday that rents in six townships in the Durban area would be increased today.

The board said rents would rise again on November 1 this year and on February 1 next year.

The telegram has been sent to Dr Koornhof via the Commissioner-General for the Zulu people, Mr P N Hansmeyer.

110 2010

Apartheid causes stress, says Buthelezi

By Gavan O'Connor

Black and white South Africans had to deal with mountains of suspicion, fear and hatred, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said last night at a dinner held by the South African Mental Health Foundation in Johannesburg.

"It seems obvious to me that this kind of thing is bound to affect our minds as we just do not know how to deal with each other," he said.

Chief Buthelezi was speaking on the subject of mental health in South Africa's divided society.

He said a clear mind was man's single greatest asset and was also the stronghold of social, economic and political evil.

Chief Buthelezi said mental health should be one of mankind's major concerns. "The more destitute a community is, the more vulnerable the human mind becomes. The converse is also true," he said.

Mental health workers had little control over forces that were capable of twisting and destroying the human mind, Chief Buthelezi said.

"A great deal more needs to be done to educate the public,

authorities and all who shape our minds into a far greater realisation of just how vulnerable the human mind is.

Attitudes to others were coloured by condemnation and rejection in a competitive society, Chief Buthelezi said.

Relevant factors which had a bearing on mental health should be controlled. Even relationships were distorted by apartheid norms and values, he said.

"An institutional back-up system for the evolution and preservation of sound mental health simply cannot be developed in apartheid society."

He said human enclaves such as Soweto produced high crime rates symptomatic of disturbed states of minds.

Chief Buthelezi said Western industrialised society suffered the ravages of stress and in this country, a developing industrial country, that stress had increased immeasurably.

Apartheid complicated the manager-worker relationship, he said.

"The necessity of drafting blacks into technical and management positions will be another source of stress," he said.

Reagan has new proposal aimed at ending arms race

WASHINGTON — The White House and Republicans in Congress are focusing on a two-for-one exchange of nuclear warheads that could be proposed to the Soviets as an alternative to a mutual freeze on nuclear weapons, a plan that has been stalled in a Senate committee.

The plan envisages the removal of two warheads from US and Soviet arsenals each time a new one is deployed.

President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, Mr William Clark, says the Administration is working on specific recommendations to put before Congress next month.

The plan was first proposed by Senator Sam Nunn, a Democrat, and Senator William Cohen, a Republican, of the Sen-

mittee, says the plan "is the most popular and broadly accepted concept in the Senate today" for ending the arms race.

Mr Clark's statement was made in a letter to Republican Senator Larry Pressler, chairman of the Foreign Relations subcommittee on arms control, who joined other Republicans yesterday to block a committee vote on the nuclear freeze.



"Supergrass" Christopher Black with his daughter. 15 days to shop 38 mates on IRA terrorism

'Supergrass' may his IRA mates in

The Star's Foreign News Service

BELFAST — A judge is wearing a bullet-proof vest as he reads out the verdicts in a court here packed with armed police.

Twenty-one men implicated by the "Supergrass" Christopher Black were found guilty of belonging to the Irish Republican Army (IRA) by Mr Justice Basil Kelly at Belfast Crown Court yesterday.

Other verdicts will be given today on the fates of the 33 men and five women — one a 71-year-old grandmother — facing 182 terrorist charges. Their trial has lasted nine months and cost R1.7 million.

The judge (63) wears his protective vest in case of terrorist attack. Fifty armed police guard the court, 50 more the accused. A sharp-shooter is posted near the judge, another in the

public gallery. E

ing the court is se
Black (28), with
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in the same dis
accused, gave e
days.

In his summings
Kelly described
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best witnesses
heard.

The court heard
had joined the li
had taken part
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Black feared t
dock, said the j
being arrested i
to prison.

His motives
Queen's evidence
of self-interest"
for immunity in
and for himself
to be taken out of

HÄGAR the Horrible

®

By Dik B

SORRY I'M SO LATE, HELGA,
BUT LISTEN TO WHAT HAPPENED
TO ME...

CHILDREN!
COME QUICK!
HURRY!

DADDY
TO TEL
FAIRY



Buthelezi to be briefed on SA-Lesotho dispute

By John Kane-Berman

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is due in Maseru this afternoon for a five-day visit during which it is expected that he will be fully briefed on Lesotho's accusations that South Africa is trying to destabilise Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's Government.

The allegations — repeatedly dismissed by Pretoria — have been renewed in recent weeks as attempts to patch up relations between Maseru and Pretoria have faltered badly.

The invitation by the Jonathan Government to Chief Buthelezi to visit the landlocked kingdom is thought by well-placed observers to be the first of a series to be addressed to prominent South Africans.

The invitation was conveyed to the Inkatha leader by the Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr F R Sekhonyana, in the following terms:

"I am instructed by my government following recent events relating to relations between your country and ours and the apparent breakdown in diplomatic exchanges between the two countries: That you as a prominent citizen accept an invitation to visit Lesotho as a guest of government to get a briefing from us and also to acquaint yourself with facts on the spot.

"We would be in a position to shoulder both your travel and accommodation costs. Due to the urgency of the matter, we hope that if you accepted you would arrange to come at an early date. Lesotho is committed to dialogue, hence its desire to share its anxieties with prominent citizens of the Republic of South Africa like yourself."

Observers noted that although Chief Jonathan has held formal meetings with Prime Minister Mr P W Botha and both his immediate predecessors, relations between the two Governments have steadily deteriorated in the past few years.

As far back as two years ago, the South African Security Police were alleging that Lesotho was emerging as a springboard for African National Congress insurgency against South Africa.

The Jonathan Government has consistently denied that it supports anti-Pretoria insurgents. ANC personnel in Lesotho are political refugees allowed to remain there on condition that they play no political role, it claims.

After the South African military strike in December last year against what Pretoria alleged were operational establishments for ANC activities in the Cape and OFS, Chief Buthelezi sent a message of condolence to the Lesotho Government and condemned "this callous act of violence."

The cordial relations between Chief Buthelezi and the Lesotho authorities should also be seen in the context of Maseru's even-handed attitude towards the ANC and Inkatha, observers say.

This is symbolised by the fact that the leader of the external mission of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, attended the funeral in Maseru of people killed in the SADF raid in December, while Chief Buthelezi is now an official government guest in Maseru.

In December 1981 Lesotho claimed that South Africa had suggested at the Ministerial-level talks in August of that year that it would clamp down on the activities of the Lesotho Liberation Army — which is trying to overthrow the Jonathan Government — in return for a clampdown by Maseru on the ANC.

Following a security squeeze on the South Africa/Lesotho borders in May this year by the South African Police, the Foreign Ministers of both countries held urgent talks in Johannesburg on June 3 as a result of which it appeared that some sort of non-aggression understanding had been reached.

Renewed LLA activities in Lesotho later in the month was among the factors which caused the understanding to "falter". Once again, Maseru alleged that Pretoria was involved in destabilisation activity.

Nor has Maseru endeared itself to Pretoria by allowing the Soviet Union to upgrade its formal relations with Lesotho by opening an embassy in Maseru, an action soon to be followed by other communist countries.

Informed sources expect that Chief Buthelezi and his party are likely to be given a detailed briefing by the Lesotho authorities on LLA activities as well as on the economic squeeze by Pretoria against Lesotho.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi . . . on a five-day visit to Maseru for a briefing session with Lesotho Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan.

Buthelezi in Lesotho

107 Mercury Correspondent 6/8/83

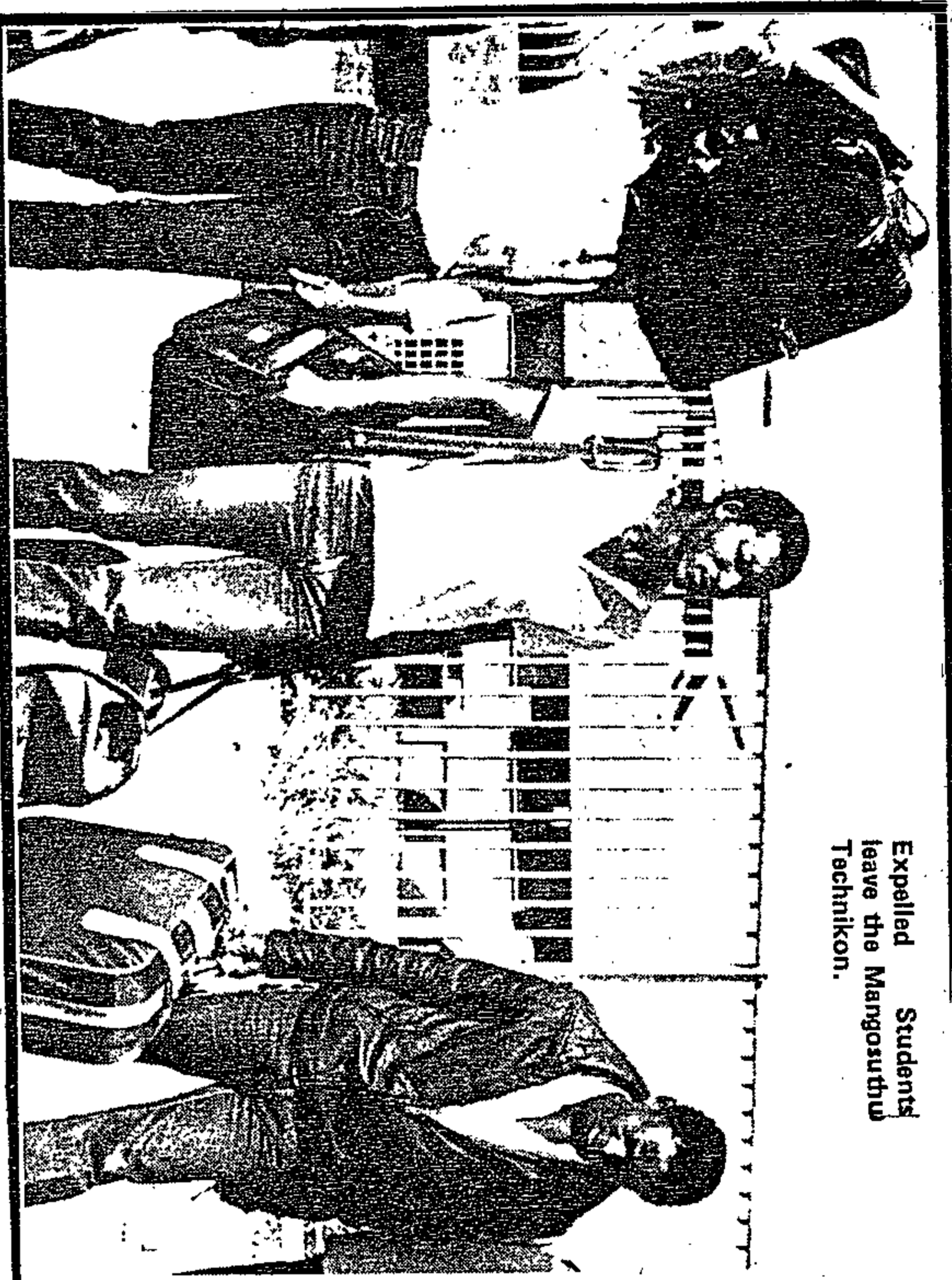
MASERU—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu flew into a tense Maseru yesterday afternoon for a three-day official visit.

This is believed to be his first visit as an official guest of the Government.

Chief Buthelezi is understood to have had several important meetings including a courtesy call on the king during the afternoon.

Observers believed it would be surprising if the question of an ANC presence in Maseru were not one topic to be discussed.

Expelled Students leave the Mangosuthu Technikon.



Politicians close down Buthelezi's college

CP Correspondent: DURBAN

THE boycott of lectures at Mangosuthu Technikon in Umlazi and its subsequent closure this week has taken on political overtones with students alleging they were unfairly treated because of their political views.

The technikon, named after the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, was closed after students resolved to continue their two-week boycott in protest against the

expulsion of six student leaders.

The expelled students are the president of the Student Representative Council, Mr Solomon Thabanelo, the secretary, Mr Ndalene Malindi, the chairman of the cultural committee, Mr Migo Thole and three others, Mr Mpho Mogeale, Mr Dan Marule and Mr Dan Mkhatsywa.

They were allegedly expelled for holding commemoration services to remember people killed in Sharpeville

in 1960 and the Soweto uprisings in June 1976.

A member of the Student Action Committee, Mr Lesiba Ledwaba, said the authorities had taken a hard-line attitude against them because they held views contrary to those held by "certain people connected with the technikon".

Professor G R Bozzoli, chairman of the tech's governing council, said the council would discuss the issue on Monday. He would not comment further.

City Press
7/8/83
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Govt move to dodge courts

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

THE Government is pushing a law through Parliament which effectively circumvents the Ingwavuma court decision and empowers the authorities to excise part of Lebowa and deny the homelands' recourse to the courts.

The measure is contained in the Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill which had its Second Reading in the Assembly yesterday.

A nominated member of the official Opposition, Professor Nic Olivier, said in the debate on the Bill that the sovereignty of Parliament was being used to get around the Appeal Court decision in the Ingwavuma case where it was found that the Government could not excise the Ingwavuma district of Kwazulu in the way that it had done.

The district at issue in the current case is Moutse in Lebowa. It was excised by Government proclamation in 1980 and the intention was to incorporate it into KwaNdebele.

But sustained opposition from the Lebowa Government and ultimately a threat to take the matter to court in what could have resulted in another Ingwavuma-type decision seems to have prompted the Government to seek another way of achieving the excision, opposition MPs said yesterday.

The measure in the Bill repeals the 1980 proclamation, and effectively excises the Moutse district from Lebowa, retrospectively

to the same date as the original proclamation.

Mr Olivier said in the debate he was "shocked" by the manner in which it was being done and also because details had not been given to Parliament.

He said an Act of Parliament took precedence over a proclamation. In his Second Reading speech on the Bill, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had not once referred to the opposition of the Lebowa Government to the excision of Moutse, Mr Olivier said.

The constitution of national states made specific provision for consultation between the Government and the authority in the national state before an area was excised. He had now come to the conclusion that such consultation had not taken place before the 1980 proclamation, he said.

Dr Koornhof said in the debate yesterday that the Moutse issue was "very sensitive" and said he would introduce an amendment to the Bill so that the measure affecting the district would not automatically become operative when the Bill as a whole became operative.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, held talks on the Moutse issue with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Pretoria on August 2.

Mr Botha had agreed to visit the area and Dr Phatudi had agreed to shelve his plans to take the matter to court. It was also agreed that the legislation currently before the Assembly would proceed, Dr Koornhof said.

Family risks drowning in Mozambique escape

Pretoria Bureau

A ROMANIAN family that had a dangerous and watery escape from Mozambique has entered South Africa illegally and applied for temporary residence, the Director-General of Internal Affairs, Mr SS van der Merwe, announced in Pretoria yesterday.

The family consists of a veterinary surgeon employed under contract in Mozambique, his wife and two sons aged 14 and 15. The family has not been named.

Sapa reports that the wet and bedraggled family of four walked, waded and swam for almost 15km along the border, often having to

brought into contact with the proper authorities but last night he refused to discuss their plight because he felt at this stage a newspaper story would affect them adversely.

It is believed the father planned his escape from communism for five years without telling his family.

As a vet he could more or less choose where he wanted to work in the communist world and he came to Mozambique.

After working long enough to qualify for leave, he flew out his wife and two sons from Romania and took them on holiday to Ponta do Oura, just across the border from Kosi Bay.

He said for their accom-

ing party that they had walked along the beach. At times this became impassable and that had to take to the sea and wade. On one of these occasions his mother was nearly swept out to sea and had to be rescued.

Mr Van der Merwe said in Pretoria: "A comprehensive investigation has been conducted into the circumstances of the family's arrival in South Africa. It is clear asylum is not involved since they were not refugees."

Temporary residence had been granted in terms of the Aliens Act, and should the father wish to take up employment, the issue of a work permit would be considered, Mr Van der Merwe said.

The family is presently living with a Romanian immigrant family which has acquired South African citizenship.

"They are now considering their future plans and have expressed that wish that no publicity be given their arrival in South Africa."



10/8/83
107
15 000 expected at
Zulu celebrations

African Affairs
Correspondent

MORE than 15 000 people are expected to attend celebrations at Ulundi on August 20 to mark the Year of King Cetshwayo.

The celebrations will coincide with the opening of Ondini, the restored royal residence of King Cetshwayo outside Ulundi.

The Ondini complex consists of about 50 traditional buildings which have been fully restored on the original site by the KwaZulu Monuments Council following a thorough archaeological survey.

The Zulu king, King Goodwill, will lay the foundation stone of the

KwaZulu Cultural Museum during the celebrations.

The main address of the day will be delivered by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, whose great grandfather was prime minister to King Cetshwayo.

The Year of King Cetshwayo celebrations will also be marked by the official opening of a unique museum built on the site of Nodwengu, the royal residence of King Mpande, King Cetshwayo's father.

The R25 000 museum is in the form of a beehive 18 m in diameter and nearly 8 m high. It is the largest ever built.

SA faces more accusations of destabilisation

By John Kane-Berman

The South African Government is trying to reduce Lesotho to the status of one of its own "independent homelands", Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of kwaZulu told the Lesotho Government in talks in Maseru at the weekend.

He claimed that Pretoria had the same design in mind for Botswana, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Chief Buthelezi's allegation comes amid renewed international publicity over accusations that Pretoria is seeking to "destabilise" some of its neighbours.

Chief Buthelezi was visiting Lesotho to inspect areas where Prime Minister Mr Leabua Jonathan's Government says the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) is infiltrating from South Africa and Transkei.

The Lesotho authorities are planning to invite other prominent South Africans for similar visits, among them the leader of the Opposition, Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert; the head of the Anglican church, Archbishop Philip Russell; and the Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev Denis Hurley.

The SA Institute of International Affairs, the Urban Foundation and the South Africa Foundation are also to be invited to send missions.

It is all part of Lesotho's bid to publicise the intensifying war of insurgency which it claims is being waged against it from South African and Transkeian soil.

Pretoria has often scornfully dismissed Lesotho's "destabilisation" allegations, and the LLA contends that it is operating from inside Lesotho.

During the talks, the Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana, claimed that his country was having difficulty obtaining funds due to it under its customs union agreement with Pretoria.

He said his government's complaints brought the response that Lesotho should look at "broader issues".

The Lesotho Government evidently believes "broader issues" include Pretoria's desire to cajole it (along with Botswana and Swaziland) into allowing Transkei and other "independent homelands" to join the customs union, as well as Pretoria's desire to level it into its proposed confederation/constellation schemes.

The possibility of Lesotho taking South Africa to the International Court of Justice over problems with the customs agreement was canvassed during the talks.

The Lesotho authorities claim that Pretoria is violating the customs agreement by holding up a shipment of British arms for Lesotho in Durban.

They also say the British Government has been less than zealous in helping them try to get the arms through.

The Lesotho authorities claim that LLA attacks, using Transkei as a springboard, have been intensified in the past few months.

One reason, they suggest, is that this enables Pretoria to

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has told Lesotho officials that South Africa is trying to reduce their country to the status of one of its 'homelands' — a design it also has for Botswana, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

look "innocent" after United States Government protests about alleged destabilisation.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria disclosed that the US ambassador had met the Director-General of Foreign Affairs on August 1 and inquired about "certain aspects" of the relationship between South Africa and Lesotho — but that "at no stage" had he lodged a protest "on any aspect of the said relationship".

The Sekhonyana/Buthelezi talks may have an important bearing on the evolution of joint strategies to block Pretoria's plans for a confederation of Southern African states, which some observers see as partly an attempt to set up a "counter-constellation" to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

Emphasising that any constitutional structure evolved in opposition to Pretoria's confederation would have to be "non-racial and non-ethnic", Chief Buthelezi briefed the Lesotho Government on his talks since last November with Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei, Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa, and other homeland leaders.

He underlined his extreme caution in dealing with Transkei — whose assumption of "independence" he regarded as a betrayal — but made it clear that the door had to be kept open for Transkei (and its denationalised South Africans) to return to South Africa.

Apartheid rampant as ever, says Buthelezi

Star 4/8/83
(10)

MASERU — South Africa had tightened control at the Lesotho border and attacked Angola, Lesotho and Mozambique as a warning that people who did not toe the apartheid line would suffer dire consequences, the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said here yesterday.

He was speaking at a government reception for a delegation of 17 Inkatha members, including three Ministers, visiting the country at the invitation of the Lesotho Government.

Chief Buthelezi said not only was apartheid more rampant than ever, but also "the apartheid regime has shown its teeth to the whole of Southern Africa".

The proposed new South African constitution was "no more than a mechanism whereby white common purpose, as led by the Afrikaners of the country, will be entrenched".

The constitution was fashioned to be a "tool of Afrikaner self-interest". The dispensation forced on blacks by the new constitution would be characterised by an ever-increasing harshness of political approach.

He said the National Party had turned the "political clocks" back to the last century. The combined diplomacy of the West, the condemnation of the international community and internal black demands could not persuade the party to enter the 20th century.

He said black South Africans would ensure ultimately that the "political irresponsibility" of white South Africa was brought to book.

Accusing the external mission of the African National Congress of "warring" with his Inkatha movement, Chief Buthelezi said the conflict was in the same vein as the ANC and Pan Africanist Congress clash.

"It is tragic that the Organisation of African Unity consults only with South African exiles and that the United Nations gives the ANC's external mission the credibility of a government-in-exile," Chief Buthelezi said. — Sapa.

Indians give ~~(107)~~

11/8/83

KwaZulu money ~~(320000)~~

Mercury
for six boreholes

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Mercury Reporter

THREE cheques totalling R21 100 for six boreholes for drought-hit rural KwaZulu were given by three Durban Indian groups to Mr Ian Smeaton, chairman of the South African Sugar Association, yesterday. He is also the head of the KwaZulu Water Development Fund.

Mr Essop Randeree, chairman of the Muslim Charitable Foundation, presented a cheque for R15 400. Mrs Nafeesa Jeewa, president of the Women's Cultural Group, gave a cheque for R3 850 and Mr A M Loonat also presented a cheque for R3 850 on behalf of the A M Loonat Family Trust.

At a ceremony at the Sugar Association's

Durban offices, Mr Smeaton said the money would be used to buy six boreholes and fitted handpumps for the rural people of KwaZulu in the Water Development Fund's buy-a-borehole campaign.

To date the fund had raised donations totally R1 042 181, he said.

It was estimated in 1981 that KwaZulu required about 2 000 boreholes and the KwaZulu Government had either drilled or contracted to drill about 700 of these.

"The fund has completed 288, and a shortfall of 1 000 still exists," Mr Smeaton said.

Mrs Jeewa said the group planned to give another R3 850 for a borehole in Inchanga.

d r i e

THE issue of whether Inkatha should or should not participate in the elections of black local councils in Soweto under the new Act has arisen, not because I have changed my views on participation per se, but because of a Department of Foreign Affairs hand-out distributed widely to justify black exclusion from Mr P W Botha's Constitutional proposals.

It was distributed on behalf of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning. This information sheet put the question: "Why are Blacks not included in the new dispensation?" The answer was: "Blacks already have their own governments and administrations as, for example, in KwaZulu (where Zulu Ministers attend to own affairs) or in Soweto where new Councils with extended powers are to be established". My reaction to this was a letter registering strong objections to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

I received a wish-washy reply which did not address the issue at all. I reminded Dr Koornhof that blacks of KwaZulu had never accepted the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly as representing a final solution for South Africa's political problems.

I reminded him that whites had town councils, provincial councils and other civic bodies, which are not a substitute for their representation in Parliament. I told him that after reading the handout it would now be difficult for me to encourage my people to support them.

I reminded Dr Koornhof that he knew very well that we wanted to participate in the final decision-making bodies of our land. I added that the Buthelezi Commission was the very measure of our rejection of the apartheid ideology.

'Where I stand on local councils'

11/8/83 RDM

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A response by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, to the article by Professor Hermann Gilomee published in the Mail recently

I demanded a public withdrawal in Parliament by Dr Koornhof or another Minister. This has never been done.

I have since raised the issue at various meetings and at our policy-making body, the Inkatha annual general conference.

Because there was not enough time for the conference to debate the issue I suggested that it be referred to the central committee for debate and final decision. I always leave final decisions to the people themselves. I do so as a democrat.

It is quite wrong for Prof Hermann Gilomee to pontificate on the issue on behalf of Inkatha and myself without bothering to ascertain what the correct position is.

I thought that relations between Prof Gilomee and I were normal. He helped us in the Buthelezi Commission and I have high regard for him.

To speak for me, as the Professor does in the column, and imply that I objected to our exclusion from the constitutional proposals for what whites call the "urban blacks", is a distortion of my views.

I have never regarded rural and urban Africans as having separate destinies. No other race group in South Africa or any nation in the world is divided into separate entities along those lines.

Why must this apply only to Africans? Prof Gilomee has no right to mislead the public by suggesting that I was arguing against the exclusion of only the so-called "urban Africans".

I am opposed to the exclusion of all Africans, regardless of whether they are urban or rural.

I am also dismayed that Prof Gilomee concluded that we never at any time accepted responsibilities in the regional legislatures, such as the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, to make up for the denial of full political rights for blacks, including participation in Parliament.

I am in fact embarrassed that a professor of history should in this day and age write about what he describes as my "willingness to accept" a KwaZulu Homeland, when he should know better.

Prof Gilomee should know as a historian who follows current events that my leadership in KwaZulu was not created by what he describes as "accepting the KwaZulu Homeland."

How does one "accept" a place which is part of an area in which all your ancestors are buried, and where your family has lived for hundreds

not to abandon them when that framework was forced on them. I cannot understand why Prof Gilomee tries to compare the incomparable.

How can he compare by implication my traditional leadership role with participation by my people in the black local councils being created by the Government.

I say this notwithstanding the fact that I have never found it anathema for black patriots to participate in government-created structures such as community councils — if they have been created for blacks.

It is for this reason that I would prefer true patriots to participate in them rather than people who do not have the interests of their people at heart.

In this view I totally agree with Dr Nelson Mandela's views in "No Easy Walk To Freedom" which I would quote if newspapers were prepared, like me, to break the law in support of my argument.

I have not changed my views. But when the government excludes Africans from the new political dispensation, and then expects me to support participation in the new black local councils, even after the government has stated that these local councils are not just local civic bodies, but a substitute for African exclusion in Parliament under the new political dispensation, it becomes too much.

Participation by other race groups in provincial, municipal and village management boards has not been given as a pretext for excluding them in Parliament under the new constitutional dispensation.

Why does the Prof try to confuse such a clear-cut issue with red-herrings?

The federation speech which I delivered in Cape Town in 1974 and to which Prof Gilomee refers, was made in the understanding that this country must have one legislature for all people for the very reason that I have never accepted independent homelands, a la Pretoria, as the final solution for South Africa's political problems.

I therefore do not understand why my Hoernle Memorial lecture on federation was dropped into Prof Gilomee's column.

As I said in my letter to Dr Koornhof, the Buthelezi Commission itself and in which Prof Gilomee participated, is the very measure of the Zulu people's rejection of apartheid and its consummation through independence.

ships through its branches. It does not need to establish a presence on the Witwatersrand through, what Prof Gilomee describes as, "control over townships on the Witwatersrand".

It is much more important to have the people's support, than the control of councils which do not enjoy the confidence of the people.

Even if one assumed, as the Afrikaner mentality does and as Prof Gilomee implies, that my base was Zulu only, which it is not, it is still a fact that Zulus live all over South Africa and not only in the rural areas. The major townships of Durban, for example, are in KwaZulu and they all have branches of Inkatha.

I am also not aware, as Prof Gilomee states, that the South African Black Alliance is "in trouble", whatever that is supposed to convey.

We still have a coloured representation in the South African Black Alliance even after the defection of the Labour Party. Not all coloureds agree with the decision of the Labour Party on participation in the Tri-Cameral Parliament without African participation.

I take very strong exception to Prof Gilomee's statement that I have never at any time tried to promote Inkatha as the internal wing of the ANC.

I have always stated that Inkatha is rooted in the ideals of the ANC as propounded by the founding fathers in 1912. We follow the strategy of non-violence which the ANC pursued right up to the time it was banned.

When we went to London in 1979 to meet Mr Oliver Tambo, we had been requested by him to do so. We were not doing so to curry favour with the external mission of the ANC, headed by Mr Tambo.

After all the external mission of the ANC was established by our late President-General, Chief A J Lutuli, to do international diplomatic work for our people.

The decision to go into the armed struggle was taken independently by the external mission of the ANC.

In spite of this, I have always stated that Inkatha has the same goals as the external mission, to bring about a non-racial democratic government in South Africa. We differ only on strategy.

We went to London on that understanding. It is indeed quite wrong to state that I wanted Inkatha to be the internal wing of the external mission of the ANC. The latter is committed to an armed

organisation, and perhaps because of the political one-upmanship game which is common throughout southern Africa.

I have never attacked the external mission, except to defend myself or to put the record straight or to counter their international campaign of vilification directed at Inkatha and myself rather than at Mr P W Botha and the National Party government.

Our target in Inkatha is the racist minority regime and not other black organisations.

It is often forgotten that the OAU, the Frontline Presidents and other heads of State, including the President of Nigeria, have tried for 24 years to influence the external mission of the ANC and the PAC to merge or at least to work together without any success.

I am disappointed to see an academic I respect like Prof Gilomee quoting Prof Roger Southall to support his arguments.

It is common knowledge that ever since he left the University of Lesotho, Prof Southall aligned himself with the external mission of the ANC, and has since been their spokesman at every Conference of Black Studies.

He is an arch-enemy of Inkatha. His alignment to the external mission is ideological and has nothing to do with any academic impartiality that people often erroneously assume to be an attribute of all academics.

As for what Prof Gilomee calls my "troubles", I would be glad to know what form these troubles have taken.

The recent Inkatha conference was the best ever. Thousands of delegates and observers attended from as far afield as Cape Town and Johannesburg.

I have also just returned from a very successful European tour. The statement by Mr Hans van den Broek, the Dutch Foreign Minister at the Hague, after my visit to Holland, says volumes.

Mr Van de Broek told the Dutch parliament that from now on they would not make any distinction between the external mission and Inkatha giving us support.

I would be interested to know why Prof Gilomee thinks that I have missed an opportunity to get a base on the Witwatersrand. There is no other leader other than myself, who for the last 10 years has annually addressed tens of thousands of black people in Soweto.

How is this possible if I have no base on the Witwatersrand?

It is the South African government which has put me in an impossible position with their information sheet.

...of South Africa's political problems.

I reminded him that whites had town councils, provincial councils and other civic bodies, which are not a substitute for their representation in Parliament. I told him that after reading the handout it would now be difficult for me to encourage my people to support them.

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To speak for me, as the Professor does in the column, and imply that I objected to our exclusion from the constitutional proposals for what whites call the "urban blacks", is a distortion of my views.

I have never regarded rural and urban Africans as having separate destinies. No other race group in South Africa or any nation in the world is divided into separate entities along those lines.

Why must this apply only to Africans? Prof Giliomee has no right to mislead the public by suggesting that I was arguing against the exclusion of only the so-called "urban Africans".

I am opposed to the exclusion of all Africans, regardless of whether they are urban or rural.

I am also dismayed that Prof Giliomee concluded that we never at any time accepted responsibilities in the regional legislatures, such as the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, to make up for the denial of full political rights for blacks, including participation in Parliament.

I am in fact embarrassed that a professor of history should in this day and age write about what he describes as my "willingness to accept" a KwaZulu Homeland, when he should know better.

Prof Giliomee should know as a historian who follows current events that my leadership in KwaZulu was not created by what he describes as "accepting the KwaZulu Homeland."

How does one "accept" a place which is part of an area in which all your ancestors are buried, and where your family has lived for hundreds of years?

Zulus after all governed themselves under a monarchical system long before Pieter Retief approached King Dingane at Mgungundlovu with requests for land.

It is common cause that the structure of a "KwaZulu Homeland" in the form of a Legislative Assembly was imposed on the existing framework of Zulu traditional administration in which I had a traditional role at local and national level.

I was literally begged by the Zulu people at the time

with Dr Nelson Mandela's views in "No Easy Walk To Freedom" which I would quote if newspapers were prepared, like me, to break the law in support of my argument.

I have not changed my views. But when the government excludes Africans from the new political dispensation, and then expects me to support participation in the new black local councils, even after the government has stated that these local councils are not just local civic bodies, but a substitute for African exclusion in Parliament under the new political dispensation, it becomes too much.

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I therefore do not understand why my Hoernle Memorial lecture on federation was dropped into Prof Giliomee's column.

As I said in my letter to Dr Koornhof, the Buthezi Commission itself and in which Prof Giliomee participated, is the very measure of the Zulu people's rejection of apartheid and its consummation through independence.

I was not prompted by any fear of losing credibility as Prof Giliomee suggests, in taking the stand which I took at the Inkatha annual conference.

I am a pragmatic politician, and I am not always prompted by ideological considerations in taking my political stands. I am always prompted by what I consider to be in the interests of all South Africans. I am the servant of the people and interpret their wishes and aspirations.

Inkatha has a presence in Soweto and other Reef town-

is "in trouble", whatever that is supposed to convey.

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In spite of this, I have always stated that Inkatha has the same goals as the external mission, to bring about a non-racial democratic government in South Africa. We differ only on strategy.

We went to London on that understanding. It is indeed quite wrong to state that I wanted Inkatha to be the internal wing of the external mission of the ANC. The latter is committed to an armed struggle. Inkatha espouses non-violence.

People join Inkatha voluntarily. We present a philosophy and a strategy and people support us on that basis. We never use strong-arm methods — such as burning houses and maiming or killing people — to intimidate them into supporting or joining us.

I have never understood why the external mission of the ANC turned their wrath on me and Inkatha in 1979.

I think the reason was that Inkatha would not agree to be a surrogate of any other or-

arguments.

It is common knowledge that ever since he left the University of Lesotho, Prof Southall aligned himself with the external mission of the ANC, and has since been their spokesman at every Conference of Black Studies.

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How is this possible if I have no base on the Witwatersrand?

It is the South African government which has put me in an impossible position with their information sheet.

I would like to ask why we Blacks are always expected to bend backwards to meet the Government without the reverse ever occurring? In this case we do not even have the space for bending backwards.

It is time White South Africa realised that even we blacks have only two cheeks. We have turned the other cheek in compliance with the Christian ethic and we have none left for another slap.

There is no doubt that the proposed tricameral parliamentary system is a step in the wrong direction. There is also no doubt that black people must assume responsibility for their own administration at local level.

But if this is put out as a substitute for representation in Parliament, then even the black local councils are a step in the wrong direction.

If Prof Giliomee thinks that I am going into the wilderness by taking this stand, then I can only say that other men in South Africa, like General Hertzog, took a step into the wilderness when a principle and the future of his people were at stake.

MBABANE—Queen Regent Dzeluwe, the 'Great She-Elephant' of the Kingdom of Swaziland, was deposed yesterday in a palace power struggle.

An extraordinary Government Gazette said she had been replaced as Queen Regent immediately by Ntombi, another of the 50 widows of King Sobhuza, who died a year ago.

Ntombi is believed by usually reliable sources to be the mother of the king-in-waiting, a boy of 15 or 16 known variously as Makhosemvelo or Makhosetive.

She is understood to be in her 40s, some 10 years younger than her predecessor.

The regent's role is to run the country until the boy-king reaches maturity at 21 and has proved, as father of the nation, that he can sire children.

It was not immediately clear if the powers of one of the world's few remaining absolute monarchs were affected by the change.

Some foreign observers believed they might have been diluted by establishment forces seeking a more constitutional monarchy, but yesterday's brief proclamation shed no light on the question.

Wrangling

Dzeliwe assumed King Sobhuza's supreme judicial, legislative and executive powers when he died last August after 61 years on the throne.

After days of wrangling and manoeuvring last week at the Royal Palace at Labomba, 15 km from Mbabane, diplomats believed Dzeliwe was handed a document to sign that would have reduced her to a figurehead.

She attempted to dismiss Prince Mfanisibili, head of the Civil Service, and other top officials, but they refused to go, prompting a deadlock.

One diplomat interpreted Dzeliwe's removal as an end to absolute monarchy and predicted the Mfanisibili group would now run the second smallest country in Africa with a more pliable Queen Regent.

One diplomat described it as a row between members of the same exclusive club who have regulated affairs since

Buthelezi believes land claim will go on

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, believes that the new power group in Swaziland will continue to pursue the Ingwavuma land claim.

He said the people concerned were in the forefront of the demand, and shared the intentions of the clique responsible for the land deal.

Chief Buthelezi said there was justification for the claim made in Parliament this week by Mr Nic Olivier, a nominated PFP member, that the Government was pushing a law through Parliament which effectively circumvented the Ingwavuma Court decisions and empowered the authorities to excise a part of Lebowa and deny the homelands recourse to the Courts.

Yesterday the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, denied that the Government was circumventing the Court decisions.

independence from Britain in 1968.

Political analysts said Swaziland was likely to remain a bulwark of capitalism and conservatism

Its economy is dominated by South African and British interests, while the heir-apparent attends a private school in Britain. — (Sapa-Reuter)

'Great She-Elephant' of Swaziland overthrown

Makhele 11/2/83 (107)

Demo against Inkhatha

107 Own Correspondent

8/25/83
EMPANGENI — A demonstration protesting against the presence of Inkatha on campus broke up a conference at the University of Zululand.

The conference, entitled "Whither black political thought?" had to be abandoned after a group of more than 100 rowdy students sang freedom songs and chanted for more than an hour outside the conference auditorium yesterday.

Students told reporters they objected to the presence of Dr Oscar Dlhomo, the secretary-

general of Inkatha, on the platform. He was due to speak on the Inkatha approach to politics.

A student, who asked not to be named, said: "The students viewed this as an approach by Inkatha to get on to campus. We do not want this. Inkatha is not representative."

The students sang derogatory songs about the president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and chanted support for African National Congress leaders.

The conference is due to be resumed off campus today at the Forest Inn motel at Umtintzini.

Rowdy students halt seminar

Mail Correspondent

ULUNDI. — Over 100 students at the University of Zululand disrupted a seminar on black political thought at Ngoye yesterday afternoon.

Spokesmen for the students said the demonstration was directed at the presence on Inkatha at the seminar.

One of the speakers was to have been Dr Oscar Thlomo, secretary-general of the movement.

The first speaker, the Reverend Bhuti Thlale of equal opportunity scholarships, had just started speaking on the black consciousness movement when students began chanting and clapping.

He was unable to continue.

Students chanted slogans in favour of Nelson Mandela, the jailed political leader, and

Oliver Tambo, the exiled London head of the African National Congress. They also shouted disparaging remarks about Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha.

The organiser of the seminar, Professor Absalom Vilakazi, head of the centre for research and documentation at the University of Zululand, termed the action of the students "disgusting".

He said the seminar would go ahead today as scheduled, but at another venue.

Prof Vilakazi said the president of the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso), Mr Joe Paahla, and Mr Archie Gumede, chairman of the Free Mandela committee, had declined to attend the seminar at the last minute.

They were to have spoken on the Azaso perspective.

New local govt poses challenge for Inkatha, says Giliomee

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Inkatha will face its biggest challenge when it has to decide whether to contest elections in the new black local authorities, says Dr Herman Giliomee of the department of political science at the University of Stellenbosch.

Dr Giliomee told a conference on black politics at Mtunzini at the weekend that the 28 new black local authorities were presented by the Government as a point of exclusion from the new constitution.

"The decision for Chief Gatsha Buthelezi (president of Inkatha) will be difficult. If he chooses to enter elections in the black local authorities, it could be a successful strategy for the survival of Inkatha.

"It would be a chance to establish an urban base, improve the lives of blacks and possibly provide a lever for future negotiations.

"But to enter black local authorities would be a major problem in terms of the struggle for liberation, because it would

be sanctioning the constitutional proposals and could widen the split between Inkatha and other black organisations."

No members of Inkatha attended the conference but Dr Oscar Dhlomo, general secretary of Inkatha, said in a paper that participation in Government-created institutions was necessary for pragmatic reasons.

Non-participation left the way open for stooges who might opt for the independence of kwaZulu and take South African citizenship from six million Zulus.

Professor Herbert Vilikazi, of the University of the Transkei, said that the Black Consciousness Movement was a passing phase.

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, head of the Centre for Applied Social Science at the University of Natal, agreed.

"Black consciousness is a passing phase which will be knocked by the deracialisation of capitalism and the emergence of a skilled black class."

Professor Schlemmer said he saw the emergence of two major bases for the mobilisation of Africans.

The first would be class-based. As a result of the success of capitalism in raising wages there would be an orientation towards attaining material rather than political objectives.

The second greatest appeal would be from a call to African nationalism.

Step in wrong direction — Buthelezi

D. Dispatch 18/8/83

The issue of whether Inkatha should or should not participate in the elections of black local councils in Soweto under the new act, has arisen not because I have changed my views on participation per se, but because of a Department of Foreign Affairs hand-out, that was distributed widely to justify black exclusion from Mr P. W. Botha's constitutional proposals.

It was distributed on behalf of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning. This information sheet put the question: "Why are blacks not included in the new dispensation?" And the answer it gave was: "Blacks already have their own governments and administrations as, for example, in KwaZulu (where Zulu ministers attend to own affairs) or in Soweto where new councils with extended powers are to be established."

My first reaction to this was a letter with strong objections addressed to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof. I received a wishy-washy reply which did not address the issue at all. I reminded Dr Koornhof that blacks of KwaZulu had never accepted the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly as representing a final solution for South Africa's political problems.

I reminded the Minister that whites had town councils, provincial councils and other civic bodies, which are not a substitute for their representation in Parliament. I told the Minister that after reading what the handout says about community councils in Soweto it would now be problematical for me to encourage my people to support them.

I reminded the Minister that he knew very well that we want to participate in the final decision-making bodies of our land. I added that the Buthelezi Commission was the measure of our rejection of the apartheid ideology. I demanded a public withdrawal in Parliament of what the information sheet stated. This has never been done.

I have raised the issue at various meetings, including the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, South African Black Alliance meetings and at a public rally in Soweto in May. Recently I raised the issue at our policy-making body, which is the Inkatha annual general conference.

Because there was not enough time for conference to debate the issue, I suggested that it be referred to the Inkatha central committee for debate and final decision. While it is my duty to guide the movement which I lead, I always leave final decisions to the people themselves.

In the circumstances, it is quite wrong for Professor Hermann Giliomee to pontificate

on the issue on behalf of myself and Inkatha, without bothering to ascertain what is the correct position. I thought that relations between me and Professor Giliomee were normal. He helped us in the Buthelezi Commission and I have high regard for him.

To speak for me as the professor does in the article as if, when I objected to our exclusion in the constitutional proposals, I did so on behalf of what whites call "urban blacks", is a distortion of my views. I have never regarded rural and urban Africans as having separate destinies.

My reason for this is that no other race group in South Africa, or any nation in the world, is divided into separate entities along those lines of being rural or urban. Why must this apply only to Africans?

Professor Giliomee has no right to mislead the public by suggesting that I was arguing against the exclusion of only the so-called "urban Africans" from the constitutional dispensation. I am opposed to the exclusion of all Africans regardless of whether they are urban or rural.

I express my dismay that Professor Giliomee has concluded that we ever at any time accepted responsibilities in regional legislatures such as the KwaZulu



Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha — hand-out distributed to justify black exclusion from constitutional proposals.

Lu Legislative Assembly as making up for black denial of full political rights, including participation in the final decision-making body, which is Parliament.

I am embarrassed that a professor of history should, in this day and age, write about what he described as my "willingness to accept" a KwaZulu homeland, when he should know better.

How does one "accept" a place which is part of an area in which all his ancestors are buried, and where



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi — South African Government has put me in an impossible position.

his family has lived for hundreds of years? Zulus, after all, governed themselves under a monarchical system long before Pieter Retief approached King Dingane at Mgungundlovu with requests for land because the whole country was theirs.

It is common cause that the structure of a KwaZulu homeland in the form of a legislative assembly was imposed on the existing framework of Zulu traditional administration, in which I had a traditional role at local level, and at the Zulu national level.

I was begged literally by the Zulu people at the time not to abandon them when that framework was imposed by force. I cannot understand why Professor Giliomee tries to compare the incomparable. How can we compare by implication my traditional leadership role within a Zulu national group which has existed for hundreds of years, with participation by my people in the black local councils that are being created now by the government?

I say this notwithstanding the fact that I have never found it anathema for black patriots to participate in government-created structures such as community councils, if they have been created for blacks.

It is for this reason that I would prefer true patriots to participate in them rather than people who do not have the interests of the people at heart.

I have not changed my

views. But when the government excludes Africans from the new political dispensation, and then expects me still to support participation in the new black local councils, even after the government has stated in black and white that these local councils are now not just local civic bodies, but a substitute for African exclusion in Parliament under the new political dispensation, I am stymied as to what Professor Giliomee expects me to do.

To me this is not a question of querying participation as such, but after the publication of the information sheet we face the new interpretation by the government of participation in black local councils within the context of the new political dispensation. Participation by other race groups in provincial, municipal and

In his article, Buthelezi's blunder, in the Daily Dispatch on July 16, Professor Hermann Giliomee discussed the role of Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha in current South African politics. Today Chief Buthelezi replies.

village management boards has not been given as a pretext for excluding them from Parliament under the new constitutional dispensation. Why does the Professor try to confuse such a clear-cut issue with all the red herrings he drags into his article?

The federation speech which I delivered in Cape Town in 1974 to which Professor Giliomee refers, was made in the context of the understanding that this country must have one legislature for all people, for the very reason that I have never accepted the notion of independent homelands a la Pretoria.

I do not understand why my Hoernle Memorial Lecture on federation was dropped into Professor Giliomee's article on my pronouncements on participation in black local councils.

As I stated in my letter to Dr Koornhof, the Buthelezi Commission itself, in which Professor Giliomee participated, is the measure of my, and the Zulu people's, rejection of apartheid and its consummation through independence and Mr P. W. Botha's confederation of states.

I was not prompted by any fear of losing credibility, as Professor Giliomee suggests, in taking the stand which I did at the Inkatha annual conference. I am a pragmatic politician, and I am not always prompted by ideological considerations in taking my political stands.

I am always prompted by what I consider to be in the interests of all South Africans in the final analysis. I am the servant of the people and interpret their wishes and aspirations.

Inkatha has a presence in Soweto and other Reef townships through its branches. It does not need to establish a presence on the Witwatersrand through what Professor Giliomee describes as "control over townships on the Witwatersrand". It is much more important to have the people's support than the control of councils which do not enjoy the confidence of the people.

Even if one assumed through Afrikaner mentality that my base was Zulu only, as Professor Giliomee implies, which it is not, it is still a fact that Zulus live all over South Africa and not merely in the rural areas.

I am unaware, as Professor Giliomee states, that the South African Black Alliance is "in trouble", whatever that is supposed to convey. We still have a coloured representation in the South African Black Alliance even after the defection of the Labour Party, because not all coloured people agree with the decision on participation in the tricameral Parliament without African participation.

I take very strong exception to Professor Giliomee's statement that I have ever at any time tried to promote Inkatha as an internal wing of ANC. I challenge Professor Giliomee to state when I ever stated that I was attempting to do this, either to him or anyone else.

I have always stated, and did so even to the then Minister of Justice and Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, in 1977 that Inkatha is rooted in the ideals of the African National Congress as propounded by the founding fathers in 1912. We follow the strategy of

non-violence which the African National Congress pursued when it was functioning up to the time it was banned.

When I went to London with my colleagues in 1979 to meet Mr Oliver Tambo and his colleagues we had been requested by him to do so. We were not doing so to curry favour with the external mission of ANC which Mr Tambo is head of. After all the external mission of ANC wa-



Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof — no response to Chief Buthelezi's representations.

established by our then President-General Chief A.J. Lutuli, to do international diplomatic work for black people of South Africa, when many of us were members of the African National Congress.

The decision to go into the armed struggle was taken independently by the external mission of ANC. In spite of this, I have always stated that Inkatha has the same goals as the external mission of ANC, to bring about a non-racial democratic government in South Africa. We differ

Right decision — Giliomee

Professor Giliomee replies:

I am grateful to Chief Buthelezi for correcting any mistaken impression which may have arisen. I may have expressed myself badly, for Chief Buthelezi, in several instances, has attached a connotation to my words that I did not intend.

By referring to the Chief's willingness to accept the KwaZulu homelands, I simply meant that he is prepared to use it as a base for fighting against the

exclusion of Africans, both urban and rural, from the main political structure.

Indeed, by refusing to accept independence, he has become a bulwark against the proposed denationalisation of all Africans. For these reasons, Chief Buthelezi certainly does not have only a Zulu base; polls show that he is the only leader who can vie with the ANC for national leadership of blacks.

By referring to Inkatha's attempt to present itself as the internal wing of the ANC, I had in

mind the movement's claim to be the heirs of the ANC as it functioned before it was banned in 1960. Chief Buthelezi notes quite correctly that the government has put him in an impossible position with respect to the new black local government structures.

Inkatha's participation would inevitably be construed as legitimising the exclusion of blacks from the new constitutional dispensation which Chief Buthelezi so strenuously opposes. In my opinion, Chief Buthelezi has made the

right decision not to participate and to hold out for a more acceptable government proposal.

However, this decision may mean that Chief Buthelezi may steadily lose out against the ANC, especially on the Witwatersrand and in the Eastern Cape. What ever happens, Chief Buthelezi will remain an important factor in the future of South Africa, and I do not in any way wish to underestimate the value of his role and contribution in seeking a non-violent solution to South Africa's problems.

on strategy. It is quite incongruous to state that I wanted Inkatha to be the internal wing of the external mission of ANC.

I am disappointed to see an academic I respect quoting Professor Roger Southall to support his own arguments. It is common knowledge that ever since he left the National University of Lesotho Professor Southall has aligned himself with the external mission of ANC, and has since been their spokesman at every conference of black studies.

He is an arch-enemy of Inkatha who never loses an opportunity to denigrate me.

As for what Professor Giliomee calls my "troubles", I would be glad to know what form these troubles have taken. The conference of Inkatha we have just had, has been the best ever with thousands of delegates and observers from as far afield as Cape Town and Johannesburg.

I have just returned from a very successful European tour. The statement by Mr Hans van den Broek, the Dutch Foreign Minister after my visit to Holland, says volumes in this respect. He said in the Dutch Parliament that from now onwards they will not make any distinction between the external mission of ANC and Inkatha, as far as giving us support is concerned.

To me this is an unprecedented break-through for Inkatha.

I would be interested to know why Professor Giliomee thinks that I have missed an opportunity to get a base on the Witwatersrand. There is no leader other than myself who has addressed tens of thousands of black people in Soweto each and every year for the last 10 years. How is this possible if I have no base on the Witwatersrand?

It is the South African Government that has put me in an impossible position through their information sheet. I gave the Minister of Co-operation and Development an opportunity to work out a government repudiation of what the hand-out states. This has not been done. I would like to ask why we blacks are always expected to bend backwards to meet the government halfway and not vice-versa?

We have turned the other cheek in compliance with the Christian ethic and we have none left to turn to white South Africa for another slap. There is no doubt as far as the question Professor Giliomee poses that the tricameral parliamentary system is a step in the wrong direction. There is also no doubt that black people must assume responsibility for their own administration at local level. But if this is put out as a substitute for representation in Parliament, then black local councils in those circumstances are a step in the wrong direction.

107 12/8/83

GATSHA BUTHELEZI

Behind the Maseru talks

Last week's talks in Maseru between Lesotho Foreign Minister Evaristus Sekhonyana and Inkatha leader Gatsha Buthelezi could herald major new moves to block Pretoria's plans for a southern African confederation/constellation of states.

Buthelezi was asked by Sekhonyana to go to Lesotho for an on-site inspection of its "operational area," now apparently being extended from its north-eastern and northern borders with SA to its south-eastern borders with the Transkei as the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) steps up its efforts to overthrow Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan. Lesotho officials said Buthelezi's "high credibility" would help them put across their side of the "destabilisation" story to SA and the outside world.

Though Pretoria brushes aside Maseru's allegations that it succours the LLA, Buthelezi's own experiences incline him to believe them. He has claimed that the former Bureau for State Security, the Eschel Rhodie/Connie Mulder combine, and other Pretoria agencies were involved in financing "bogus" parties like "Shaka's Spear" in efforts to destabilise his own leadership.

Common cause

Buthelezi told Sekhonyana the "prime purpose" of his visit was to discuss what he could do to help, and he promised to talk to influential people on his return to SA. At mid-week, he scheduled a press conference in Durban to present some of Lesotho's allegations.

Ironically, Pretoria's confederation ambitions have given Buthelezi and Sekhonyana further common cause. It is no secret that Pretoria finds Inkatha's rock-hard refusal to accept "independence" for KwaZulu at any price a major stumbling-block for its plans to denationalise all black South Africans — a stance for which Sekhonyana and his colleagues made their admiration abundantly clear during the Buthelezi visit.

Buthelezi is also sworn to thwarting Pretoria's plans to prise SA's "homelands" into a confederation, since the confederation is based on four fundamental principles that Inkatha flatly rejects: "homeland independence"; denationalisation; permanent exclusion of blacks from Parliament; and permanent denial of black claims to a say in how Pretoria allocates its budget each year.

One of Buthelezi's right-hand men, Inkatha secretary general Oscar Dhlomo, charges that Pretoria's proposed confederal relationship with the "homelands" is much the same thing as the Kremlin's relationship with its eastern European

satellites.

The problem for Buthelezi is how to stop it — four homelands have already accepted "independence" and regularly go to the Union Buildings for "summit" confederal conferences. Neither the violent policies pursued by the African National Congress (ANC) nor the current fashion of black boycott politics have succeeded in doing anything about this process.

The perception is that new strategies must be devised before it is too late.

What gives Inkatha, as the largest black political voice in SA's history, and the governments of Lesotho and other frontline states common cause is Pretoria's apparent intention to lever them into confederation with it, too. This, at any rate, is the price Sekhonyana told Buthelezi Pretoria wants Lesotho to pay for a more co-operative approach on current problems Maseru is experiencing with the southern African customs union, which Pretoria dominates.

Buthelezi believes Lesotho's suspicions are well-founded. Indeed, he told Sekhonyana: "The purpose of Pretoria is to reduce Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Mozambique to the status of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei."

Significantly, Buthelezi gave Sekhonyana a full briefing on his current series of negotiations with Transkeian and other leaders, which are designed to block further progress towards confederation. Equally significantly, the negotiations were initiated by Transkei, because, so Buthelezi believes, it "is finding the contradictions of confederalism impossible to live with."

In his remarks to Sekhonyana, Buthelezi

made no bones about the fact that he is treading extremely warily with Transkei — which he believes betrayed blacks by leaping into "independence" in 1976. But he believes no effort should be spared to reverse the process of balkanisation of SA and leave open the door for denationalised blacks to regain their SA citizenship.

Lesotho officials were evidently impressed with the progress that Buthelezi was able to report after no less than 11 rounds of talks with Transkeian and other black leaders since November last year. Transkei, Gazankulu, Lebowa, QwaQwa and Kangwane have thus joined KwaZulu in a "declaration of intent," one of whose main commitments is "the re-unification of those whom apartheid divides" so that a "non-racial" and "non-ethnic" democracy can be established.

Lesotho ministers did not fail to appreciate that Transkei's signature on the declaration was in fact a repudiation both of its own conduct in taking "independence," and of Pretoria's entire policy of ethnic homelands.

How to lay the foundations for putting SA back together again politically — the high aim Buthelezi has set himself — is obviously an immensely difficult exercise, as he frankly told Sekhonyana and his colleagues.

"The struggle for liberation in SA will yet be a long and bitter struggle," he said, and there was a "need to evolve over time the approaches which are mutually beneficial for us." Lesotho and other states would clearly be doing black SA a great service if they supported practical (as opposed to merely rhetorical) initiatives to thwart balkanisation and denationalisation.



Inkatha's Buthelezi ... opposing Pretoria's plans

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Cont — P

~~TOP SECRET~~

FM 12/2/83

Buthelezi also gave the Lesotho government a briefing on Inkatha's relationship with the ANC, following the "disastrous" talks between the bodies in London in October 1979. The Lesotho government — which recognises both Inkatha and the ANC as legitimate organisations — may attempt a reconciliation.

Buthelezi said that he believed an "interface" between "black SA and free states in southern Africa" would become more important in blocking Pretoria's confederation/constellation plans. Though the "interface" would essentially be between blacks inside SA and neighbouring states, the ANC would also have to be included, he believes.

Buthelezi's initiatives require great courage and supreme staying-power. Their success will also require all the considerable qualities of statesmanship he has shown himself to possess.

(107) (157) Fm 12/8/87

DIPLOMACY

New circumstances make new alliances

One of the intriguing aspects of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's mission to Maseru is that it was at the invitation of Lesotho (see Current affairs). A prime focus of the talks was SA's alleged destabilisation activities in southern Africa, and these must be seen within a wider context of new, perhaps to some disconcerting, diplomatic initiatives designed to bypass Pretoria, the main power of the region.

Whether or not destabilisation is being pursued as a covert policy by SA, the blunt fact is that countries like Lesotho, Angola and Zimbabwe see Pretoria's hand in the functioning of movements like the Lesotho Liberation Army, Unita and Joshua Nkomo's Zipra.

Repeated denials do not affect this perception.

At the very least, SA's neighbours feel themselves subject to rather unusual military and economic pressures, whose intent, they argue, is to bring them compliantly within Pretoria's hegemony. Without apartheid, simple economics would dictate the institutionalisation of some kind of common market in southern Africa. With apartheid, however, the frontline states must balk.

Within SA, the creation of quasi-independent homelands on an ethnic basis, a concomitant of which is the stripping of millions of blacks of their SA citizenship, is viewed with

alarm by those who do not subscribe to the philosophical tenets of the National Party.

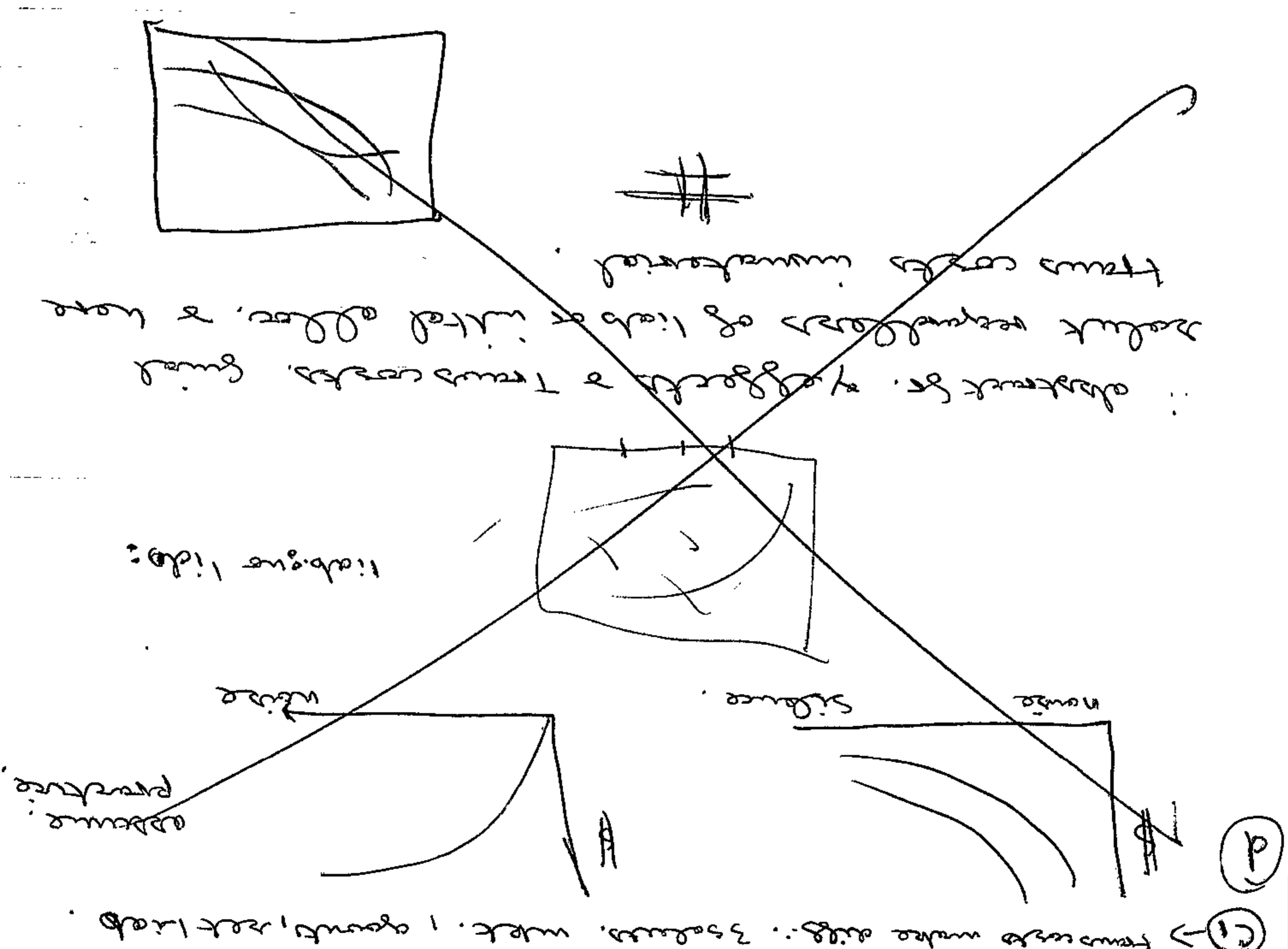
This is where Buthelezi comes in. If KwaZulu holds out against independence, black South Africans would still be in the majority, even if every other homeland followed Bophuthatswana, Transkei, Ciskei and Venda into the diplomatic wilderness.

Buthelezi, as opposed to the ANC, believes in non-violent resistance to the homeland process. Yet he is all too often castigated by radicals — who are divided into any number of warring ideological camps — for a stance which genuinely blocks the implementation of grand apartheid.

For Lesotho, therefore, to deal with Buthelezi as if he represented, at the very least, a significant voice of moderate blacks, is a development of major significance for the region. It indicates the considerable power of Inkatha.

Destabilisation, whether seen as a reality or a conspiracy theory, is leading to tense and unusual circumstances in southern Africa.

That one response should be for a sovereign state like Lesotho to engage in diplomacy with an important alternative power block in SA — Inkatha — may trouble Pretoria and the radicals alike.



Rabies deaths in KwaZulu

By VAL CARTER-JOHNSON

TWO children who died from rabies in KwaZulu may have been bitten by a jackal and not a dog, says a KwaZulu spokesman.

"We have no confirmed reports, but we believe the children were probably bitten by a jackal," he said.

The first infected child was an 11-year-old boy who died in hospital in April. The second child, a five-year-old girl, died this week.

Scheme

The spokesman said KwaZulu had an "ongoing" scheme to combat rabies.

"We inoculate dogs against rabies every year as a service to the public.

"We have inoculated about 500 dogs this year, but the response from the public is not as good as we would like it to be."

There had been only three cases of rabies in KwaZulu this year.

Landowners (107)
Mercury 2008
15/8/83
**against Inanda
expropriation**

African Affairs Reporter

MORE than 92 landowners in Inanda have welcomed Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof's plan to spend more than R1 000 million to convert the local slums into a modern city but they are against the expropriation of their land.

Instead they had decided to lease it to industry and commerce which would be involved in the development of the area, said Mr Rogers Ngcobo, member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly for the area.

Mr Ngcobo said the Government wanted to remove five areas because they were slums but he and his committee called for the upgrading of the houses and the areas' industrialisation.

Eleven professors of architecture from various universities had already inspected the area.

He said an official from the Department of Co-operation and Development had been informed of the landowners' demand. At a recent meeting with the official, the landowners had been assured that it was not the Government's intention to expropriate their land.

Mr Ngcobo, also the chairman of the greater Inanda committee, said he would like see Inanda receiving the same treatment as landowners in Durban who were at liberty to lease their land.

In June this year, Dr Koornhof, told Parliament of plans to turn the slums of Inanda into a modern city for 650 000 people by the year 2 000.

167 ~~342~~ ~~119~~ Hansard
 Commission of inquiry into Ingwavuma
 Q. 61. 1983 17/2/83
 25. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No. 19 on 4 May 1983 the commission of inquiry into Ingwavuma under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice F. L. H. Rumpff has completed its preparatory documentation; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so,
- (2) whether the commission has met; if not, why not; if so, (a) on how many occasions and (b) on what dates;
- (3) when is it anticipated that the commission will complete its investigations?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No. It is unfortunately not possible to indicate when the preparatory documentation will be completed.
- (2) (a) and (b) No. Although the Commission could as yet not start with its formal meetings due to the fact that the parties concerned have not yet submitted their claims and comments, a considerable volume of work had already been done. The first meeting of the Commission is now scheduled to take place on 8 September 1983.

- (3) It is impossible to give any indication at this stage when the Commission will complete its investigations. The Commission is desirous to complete its findings in the shortest possible time, but the very nature of the task of the Commission and the delay experienced in the submission of formal memoranda as requested by the Commission, may result a further delay.

Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply and bearing in mind that the commission was appointed, I think, in December last year, may I ask the hon. the Minister whether he is not of the opinion that the commission seems to be dragging its feet especially when one bears in mind that this is a very sensitive and serious matter?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I can absolutely assure the House that I brought myself in the knowledge and I am satisfied that the commission is doing its very utmost to deal with its very difficult and complicated task within the shortest possible time. I clarified the reply which I have given with Mr. Justice Rumpff and I can say with absolute certainty that the commission is very desirous to complete its task within the shortest possible time. It is also our desire that it be completed within the shortest possible time.

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order: Is it permissible for the hon. member for Greytown to refer to the chairman of the commission—he is a former Chief Justice of South Africa—as “Speedy” Rumpff?

†Mr. SPEAKER: Did the hon. member for Greytown say that?

†Mr. P. C. CRONJÉ: Yes, Sir.

†Mr. SPEAKER: I do not consider it a very good choice of words. It contains a poor reflection



- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) No.
 (2) Falls away.
 (3) No.

†Mr. P. A. MYBURGH: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, if any such instructions were given to that section of the Defence Force, could the hon. the Minister tell the House whether it happened in terms of a decision of the Cabinet or whether it happened on the instructions of the head of the Defence Force himself?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, it depends on under whose jurisdiction and under whose command an organization of this nature falls. If it is the organization as such which has to carry out the instruction, the instruction would most probably have been given by the Secretariat of the State Security Board. If the instruction originated from a department—and I am not referring to an instruction of this nature, but to an instruction which had to be co-ordinated, orchestrated and executed in that way—that specific department would have instructed its own member to deal with the matter. The Joint Management Centre is actually made up of a chairman and a committee. They manage affairs according to the prevailing situation.

†Mr. P. A. MYBURGH: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, can he give this House the assurance that no personnel of the Defence Force were instructed to help promote acceptance among the population group concerned?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member put the same question to me on 29 June this year. Then my reply to him was that, as far as could be established, it was not the case. Then he referred to the fact that Gen. Geldenhuys is said to have apologized to the Government of kwaZulu. I have the particulars of that conversation here with me, and I should like to furnish them to

the hon. member, because I believe that actually is the information he is looking for. The conversation that took place there was in regard to certain complaints the Government of kwaZulu discussed with the head of the Army, Gen. Geldenhuys. Among others, four aspects were brought up. In the first place there was the allegation that certain members of the Defence Force bathed in the river in the nude. In the second place it was said that certain members of the Defence Force entered a church with their rifles.

Thirdly, soccer matches between Defence Force members and school pupils were arranged without the education authorities of kwaZulu being informed. In the last place, certain members of the Defence Force allegedly asked citizens of kwaZulu how they felt about the incorporation of the Ingwavuma area into Swaziland.

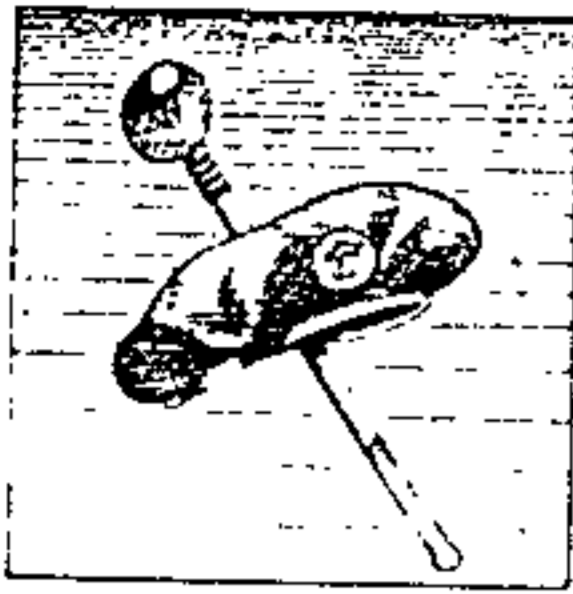
The reaction of the Chief of the Army was that if that in fact had happened, he apologized for it and undertook to take rectifying steps in this regard. He also appealed to the Government of kwaZulu to appreciate that the soldiers were not always aware of what actions of theirs would give offence, as they were not always familiar with the traditions and customs of the Zulu nation. In fact, not much prominence was given to the Ingwavuma question—one of these four aspects—but at that stage it was indeed a very emotional matter. The result was that the media took it out of context. I do not hold it against them because it was in fact the talk of the town. Therefore they did not bring up the other complaint and ignored it. I think this matter has been fully rectified and that the hon. member should be satisfied with that.

(107) *Haus and 17/8/83*
Inqwavuma
Q. Col. 1895
 *45. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether the Joint Management Centre at Natal Command was instructed to take any action concerning the proposed cession of the district of Ingwavuma to the Kingdom of Swaziland; if so, (a) on whose authority was the instruction given, (b) what was the purport of the instruction and (c) what action was taken by the Joint Management Centre;
- (2) whether the instruction was subsequently withdrawn; if so, when;
-

Moderation is an option

107 *MA*



The most widely known, shrewd and charismatic public figure among SA's black leaders is, arguably, Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, of Kwa-Zulu. His political

mass movement, Inkatha Yenkululeko Yesizwe, is the largest in the land.

Buthelezi founded Inkatha in 1975, three years after he took power in the newly created KwaZulu Legislative Assembly. An experienced politician, as well as a hereditary chief, Buthelezi perceived that SA-created homeland structures could be turned against Pretoria to resist independence. However, in his view, they could not form a credible powerbase among blacks because of their ethnic basis. Traditional Zulu structures of authority had similar drawbacks.

Inkatha's fundamental tenet is rejection of the homeland independence process, which deprives blacks of SA citizenship. It also opposes the new constitutional proposals because they exclude blacks. But — and this is where Buthelezi parts company with many militants — the commitment to non-violence is equally firm.

Inkatha, like Buthelezi, is committed to the politics of pragmatism and negotiation, coupled with tight local-level organisation.

This emphasis has made it among the more effective political organisations in SA. Like the black unions, which it rivals in membership, its great advantage is that it is able to provide short-term objectives and programmes which can be met. While it supported the Fattis & Monis boycott, it avoids precipitate boycott actions.

Because it treads so carefully, its potential as a threat gives it weight in a variety of spheres.

Grassroots programmes

KwaZulu administration support is an advantage to Inkatha, though it denies that it uses this to boost membership. Unlike many organisations, it can go beyond rhetoric to supply, at the least, positive gains for members through grassroots programmes, while benefiting from its proclaimed stance as a national movement with cross-ethnic membership.

According to Buthelezi, Inkatha's numbers now exceed 750 000, more than double the 1981 figure of 360 000.

In KwaZulu and Natal, Inkatha is indisputably a tightly organised force. Despite some analysts' account of a rise in ANC support since 1980, coupled with Inkatha's highly ambivalent relationship with the ANC (see box), membership is growing in the Transvaal, and Inkatha is opening

SA's largest legal black movement, Inkatha, headed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, is still growing. Its stands on the ANC, Soweto council elections and armed insurrection are spelled out.

bridgeheads in the Cape and even the OFS.

Two important questions can be asked about the movement's future:

□ Is it not time for Inkatha to consolidate an urban power base through contesting the upcoming community council elections — particularly in Soweto?

□ If Inkatha participates in massive labour stayaways or consumer boycotts, as it may well do, will it be able to contain its hot-heads? As in black politics as a whole, Inkatha has to face up to rising militancy in its ranks.

Inkatha's central committee still has to make the final decision on whether to contest the Soweto council elections — which will probably be held towards the end of this year. There are a number of options: whether to participate at all; whether to allow members to participate independently; or whether to throw the party machine behind a full-scale campaign.

"I have no qualms of conscience about participation in principle," Buthelezi told the *FM*. But a Foreign Affairs Department statement has, in his view, compounded the problem. Explaining why blacks are excluded from the proposed tricameral parliament, it declares that this is reasonable because blacks have access to community councils and "their" homeland legislatures.

"If Inkatha participates (in community council elections), is that read as accepting exclusion from central government?" Buthelezi asks. "They're tying my hands not on the basis of ideology, but on the basis of this new interpretation."

Essentially, possible participation by Inkatha in Soweto's elections is a bargaining counter for Buthelezi. A higher percentage poll would be

guaranteed, and the councils as a whole would gain greater legitimacy among blacks — or be presented as such by Pretoria. But such participation could be made conditional, by Inkatha, on further consultation with blacks on the Koornhof bills for urban blacks, for example.

Inkatha has some 30 branches in Soweto, and its rallies are certainly well supported. But Soweto politics is a minefield. Systematic opposition from within the council itself to administrative rent increases, and promotion of popular projects, might well win an incumbent group more support.

Again, participation would also bring down condemnation on Inkatha's head from the numerous groups that would support an election boycott. This could easily damage Inkatha's international image.

Whether Soweto will continue to receive subsidies is another important issue. Being held responsible for massive escalations in living costs as Sowetans pay for various township projects won't do any incumbent party much good. Inkatha has consistently argued that there should be greater clarity on the financial future of the townships.

Relations with other black organisations, such as those based on black consciousness ideology, are often strained by accusations



Behind supporter: Buthelezi (left) and Dhlomo ... tight organisation

that Buthelezi, and Inkatha, are "collaborationist." Buthelezi rebuts this: "Accusations of collaboration have become a parrot cry for those who think rhetoric rather than hard organisational work is an easy option." He adds that there is no black in SA who can truly claim to be outside the system.

"Unlike people who are not prepared to speak to government on moral grounds, I encourage negotiation. One must work to forge links at various levels, from the homelands to nationalist movements, and to win some whites to our point of view. Then we need to get around the table.

INKATHA AND THE ANC

A cautious diplomatic initiative to repair the damaged relations between Inkatha and the so-called "external mission" (EM) of the African National Congress (ANC) has been launched following Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's recent visit to Lesotho a fortnight ago.

Inkatha insiders are not over-optimistic about the chances of unqualified success, since the EM's relations with other organisations are affected by its own internal tensions. A recent issue of the London-based *Africa Confidential* thus notes that the "very strong" and "disproportionate" representation of the SA Communist Party (SACP) within the EM is "often criticised by more traditional nationalists and is a constant cause of factionalism."

Inkatha has never publicly revealed what transpired at its meeting with the EM in London in October and November 1979. But it came away with the strong impression that the EM delegation — all of whose members were black — had decided publicly to say what the EM was saying in private: that Inkatha was a legitimate organisation working for the same goals as the ANC (one man, one vote) but through non-violent as opposed to violent means.

This decision was reversed in 1980; evidently because factions within the ANC opposed what Oliver Tambo's delegation had decided at the meeting with Inkatha.

Buthelezi has since made it clear that he believes black Africa has a responsibility to attempt to make peace between Inkatha and the EM. The latter, he told the Lesotho government, "has great accomplishments to its credit in rallying world opinion behind the struggle in SA against oppression."

What Inkatha strongly deprecates, however, is attempts by the EM to set itself up as sole authentic representative of black South Africans. It is tragic, Buthelezi says, that the OAU consults only with SA exiles and that the UN gives the EM the status of a government in exile.

Inkatha's policy is to have a multi-strategy approach," Buthelezi says.

However, the issue of black unity is extremely important to Buthelezi: "Apartheid in this country exists on the borrowed time which black disunity gives it. If we had unity, the fact that black people — as workers and consumers — have a stranglehold on the economy of this country would be decisive."

He is willing to consider co-operation on some issues with the United Democratic Front (the recently formed body which adheres to the Freedom Charter of the Fifties). He, and Inkatha, also maintain

"Western governments," he told the West German foreign office during a visit to Europe in June, "must come to realise that the ANC in exile is becoming the tail that is trying to wag the dog."

Inkatha officials note a number of key points that are usually overlooked when it is simply assumed that the EM and the ANC are synonymous:

□ Chief Albert Luthuli (who died in 1967) was the last ANC leader who was democratically elected;

□ Tambo was sent abroad by Luthuli to start an external wing that was to be an adjunct of the ANC proper; and

□ Umkhonto we Sizwe (the EM's military wing) was founded in December 1961 as an underground body using violence, but the ANC itself has never reversed its earlier commitment to non-violence. Says Buthelezi: "The people of SA have never ratified any move away from non-violence as a basic strategy."

Inkatha also believes that the EM has made a number of strategic mistakes, one of which is that its exclusive emphasis in the Sixties on the "armed struggle" has caused it to ignore the need for political work inside SA. More recently, Buthelezi believes, the EM is making the mistake of supposing that its rejection of Inkatha will be followed by blacks inside SA.

But, Buthelezi notes, "the opposite has happened. Inkatha has more than doubled its membership since 1980."

Inkatha officials believe that the membership track record of Inkatha puts it in a position where it can hold out the hand of friendship to the EM — while disagreeing with it on vital issues like disinvestment and violence — from a position of growing strength.

The role of the EM, Buthelezi told a mass rally in Soweto's Jabulani stadium in May, is "not to dictate to us from the capitals of the world (but) to hear what black South Africans in their millions within SA want and to articulate (this) to the world community."

contact with bodies such as Nafcoc, a number of trade unions, and he is the leading figure in the SA Black Alliance.

As Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Buthelezi has been conducting intensive talks with six other homeland leaders. They recently signed a declaration of intent which repudiated "independence" and exclusion from SA's central government. While several homelands have banned or harassed Inkatha on their territory — Transkei was one, until recently — it's clear that Buthelezi sees a unified resistance to further denationalisation as overriding other considerations.

Whether the group of "rebel" homelands will be able to resist Pretoria's pressures is another question (Transkei would have to renounce "independence"). But it is interesting that two non-independent homeland leaders, Gazankulu's Hudson Ntsanwisi and Enos Mabuza of KaNgwane, have both started Inkatha-style organisations.

Basis for prestige

Buthelezi's talks last week in Lesotho may — if he can prove instrumental in ending Lesotho Liberation Army incursions against Maseru from the Transkei — boost his, and Inkatha's, prestige at home and internationally. A functional counter-constellation of homelands, opposed to PW Botha's, could be extremely effective, especially if an internationally-recognised independent country like Lesotho is party to it.

Inkatha is willing to use all feasible non-violent strategies in its campaign for a black voice in SA's government. Containing rising militancy that looks beyond such means, Buthelezi says, is a matter of tight organisation, and the realisation that "it's a long and hard road to liberation."

He has said: "We cannot convey to the people an illusion that by burning down schools, or posturing in cathedrals, or supporting braggart journalists, or by symbolic gestures at international forums we can topple Pretoria tomorrow."

Buthelezi stresses, though, that Inkatha's non-violence is a matter of pragmatism, perceiving the hopelessness of armed insurgency against the overwhelmingly powerful SA State as a means of precipitating change. But he and other Inkatha leaders like Oscar Dhlomo often assert that Inkatha policy is ultimately the expression of its constituency. Too much frustration could bring militancy to a pitch where the leadership has to choose between taking up arms, or making way for those who will.

This alone should surely make Pretoria responsive to Buthelezi's overtures — such as the constitutional recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission. As a credible, moderate figure with mass support, it would be extremely short-sighted of government to forget that he represents a meaningful alternative to increased black radicalism. Yet he has not had talks with any senior SA Cabinet ministers, let alone with PW himself, for the past three years.

GATSHA BUTHELEZI

'A long and hard struggle'



Gatsha Buthelezi is chief minister of KwaZulu, and leader of Inkatha (see cover story). He outlined his views on a number of issues to the *FM*.

I have been in SA politics for three decades, and that should make anyone a realist. I believe that there cannot be a solution in this country foisted by blacks on whites any more than there can be one foisted by whites on blacks.

That is why I encourage negotiation. It is highly simplistic for other black political groupings to say that they are morally not prepared to speak to the government until they can speak to it at a national convention.

It is a long and hard struggle, and a long, hard road. We need tight organisation and long-term strategies. Half-baked plans are no use. Nor is whipping up feeling just to intimidate the government or whites, or saying something is about to happen when it's not. I never deceive members of Inkatha that results can be achieved instantly.

In 1960 everyone thought it was the beginning of the end of white supremacy. It wasn't. Again in 1976-1977 in Soweto, some groups even began to see themselves as an alternative government. I was sad but amused, knowing it was a misreading of the SA situation.

Many people fell into this rut of misanalysis after the struggle and independence of Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe. But the situation in SA is completely different. Whites in this country are a large, not a small minority, and they are not expatriates. However much you might want to sink them in the sea because of their stubbornness, you can't — you have to deal with them and the power they wield.

In spite of the fact that we Africans are in the majority, I cannot see a formula that will bring about a united SA without the backing of whites. Not necessarily all of them, but significant sectors of whites and other race groups must be involved.

But we cannot change the views of whites by simply talking at them. A time will come inevitably when we must use non-violent pressures. The consumer power of black people is increasing at a terrific rate, so consumer boycotts become an important strategy. And worker power, in conjunction with trade unions, is also a potent weapon. We believe that we will ultimately be forced to use such means.

Meanwhile, many of our problems must be combated now. In the preamble to Inkatha's constitution, we state that poverty, ignorance and disease are some of the great handicaps which black people face. While the struggle for political emancipation goes on these should be combated within the limits of the *status quo*.

So Inkatha runs a development office in KwaZulu, teaching people how to mobilise their savings, for example in using bulk-buying schemes, and how to run co-operatives. Mobilising black finance is important to us. The KwaZulu government was among the first to invest in the African Bank, for example, and we have links with the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc).

Since I don't see that any other economic system is better, or a more potent force for development, I support the free enterprise capitalist system. But it has no future in this country after liberation if it operates as a whites-only club, with only a few fringe benefits for blacks.

Meanwhile the outlook for armed insurgency is poor. If you look at the legis-

tics, at SA's actions — bombing Maputo, bombing Maseru, bombing Angola and destabilisation in southern Africa — it is clear that for the foreseeable future any person who takes up arms will not have a secure base. They would have to operate in dribs and drabs with people coming through to plant a bomb here and there.

It won't topple the regime. People can adjust to a high degree of political violence in daily life, until it becomes a way of life and they shrug it off. And I fear many normally moderate whites will feel that P W Botha's laager is warm and safe, and go into it. As of now, violence has no chance of success.

Black unity is what we must work for now. We do need links with as many black organisations as possible. I applaud moves towards unity like those of the United Democratic Front. Anything that forges links of unity is good, for all concerned.

But I feel a terrible anguish about the dissension between groups supporting the Freedom Charter and those who subscribe to black consciousness. It is tragic and unproductive that people should conflict on the basis of strategies — the difference is not really one of principle. That kind of conflict and dissension is really fiddling while Pretoria burns.

If the rising tide of opposition to the constitution is successful and we are left with a version of the old system — well, the Buthelezi Commission report is our contribution to the constitutional debate, and it is still on the table. The fact that government has so far not accepted it does not mean that is the end of it.

KwaZulu's Regional Assembly has appointed a committee to study the five sections of the report. It is preparing five papers on practical implementation of the commission's five sections, which we still plan to lay formally before government.

RMB (107) (107) Mercury
**Swaziland to return
memos on land deal**

20/8/83
African Affairs
Correspondent

THE Swaziland Government intends to return memoranda drawn up for the Rumpff Commission of Inquiry into the Ingwavuma land controversy by the end of the month.

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the Swaziland Department of Foreign Affairs.

The Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told Parliament this week that the first sitting of the Rumpff Commission had been set for September 8.

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Pine-lands, Dr Alex Boraine, was of the view that the commission was 'dragging its feet' on the issue.

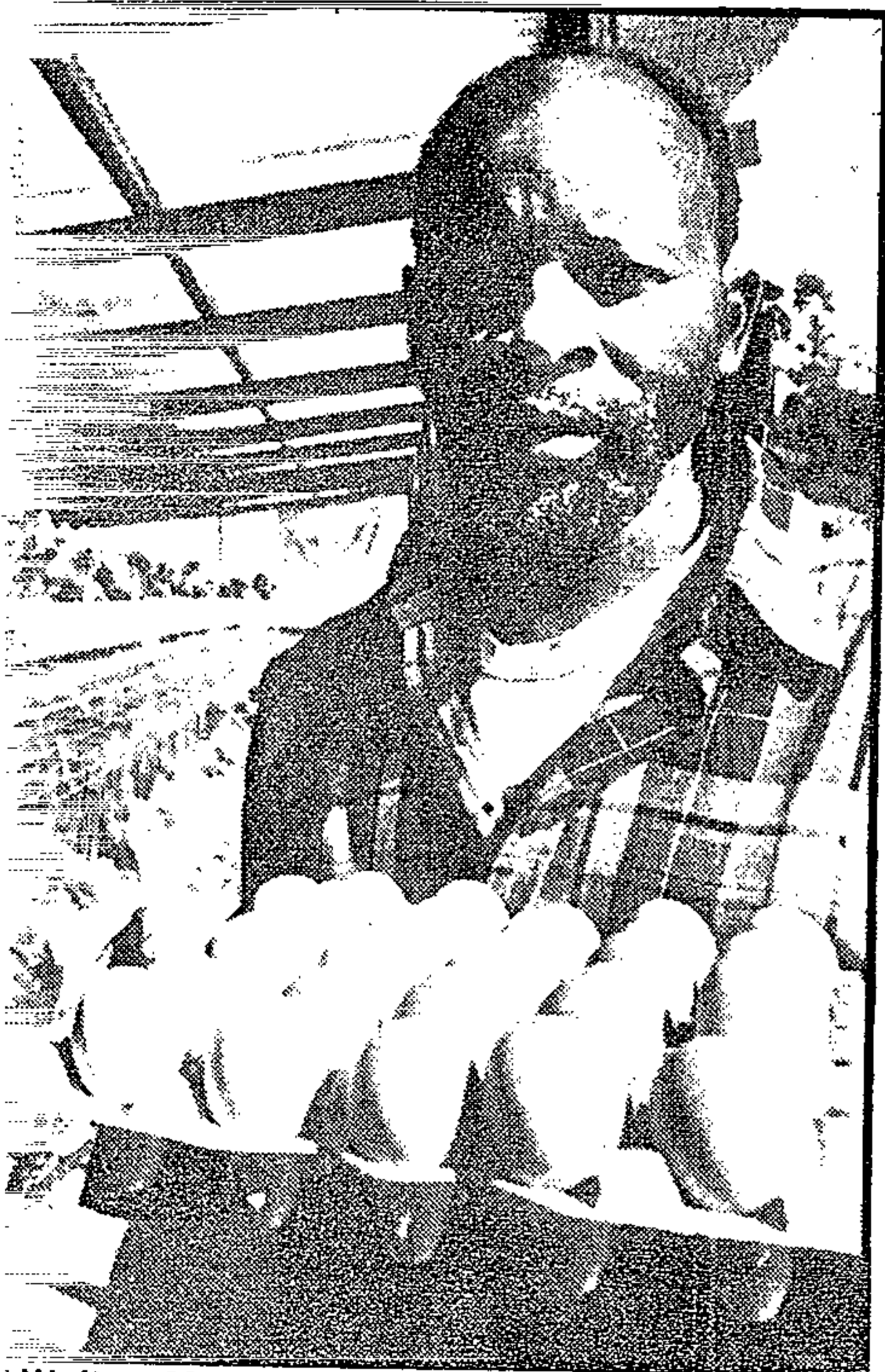
The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Rumpff, told the Mercury in April that all the historical evidence unearthed by experts of the Historical Law Society and the Africa Institute had been sent to the Swaziland Government for its comments.

Four commissioners each have been appointed to represent the South African and KwaZulu Governments.

The Government nominees are: Prof P Nieuwenhuizen, Dr Andre Scholtz, Prof Hendrik Thom and Prof Nic Wiehahn.

The KwaZulu members are: Mr Hyacinth Bhengu, Dr Anson Lloyd, Dr C L S Nyembezi and Mr Donald Sinclair.

The Institute of Natural Resources starts self-h... and there's a new determination among the p...



Walter Mnyandu with a tray of fresh eggs from his new egg unit



Prince Gideon Zulu discusses vegetables from the c...



By **PETER DAVIS**

THE sun burns mercilessly on the dry, inter-scorched earth of KwaZulu, ching the barren humps of ploughed with and the occasional maize stalk, ng dead.

is a time of drought, people with hunger in bellies whose faces the scars of priva- of goats snuffling a forgotten root in the dust, of gaunt cat- ching and rechw- lifeless sourveld. is a bad time. ven the rivers, once erously adolescent so long ago, trickle en the sandbanks old men too tired to life. dently, next to a road slashed into the

ABETI



Induna Ephraim Ngema — his pas-



Gladys Mthembu, head gardener —



Prince Gideon Zulu, chief liaison officer

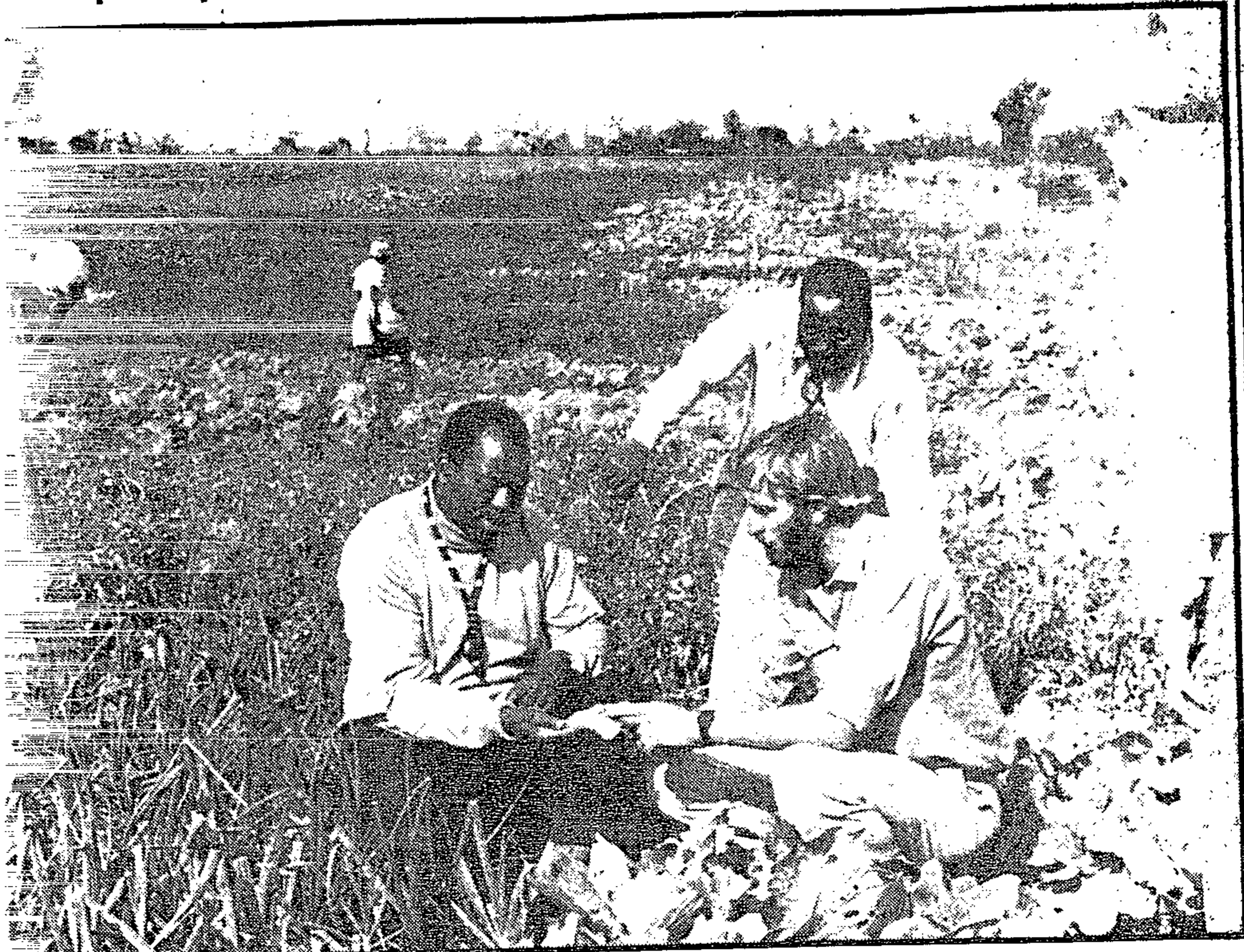
Trial peop integrated

AS the drought and recession bite deeply the economy, people are forced out of the areas to the towns. This creates urban p... lems and reactions from the authorities... have been well documented, but what... through is the urgent need for co-ordin... rural development to create both jobs and... tainable wealth.

The concept is easy but the solutions are tremely difficult. The population...

ed

Self-help project in drought-ravaged KwaZulu inspires people as they see the scheme bear fruit



... from the community garden with institute field officer Gavin Pote. Chief P Biyela looks on

Water Life!

Self-help projects to provide an integrated plan for rural development

... have been forced out of the rural areas, which creates urban problems. The authorities which are responsible, but what shines through is the need for co-ordinated action to create both jobs and sustenance.

... sent to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry next month for consideration.

Director of the Institute, Prof John Hanks, believes one of the major barriers to sustained rural development programmes in the past has been the failure to communicate and involve local people.

"You cannot plan upon people. If you try it will fail because of the lack of commitment. The trials we have planned in KwaZulu have

... ment Corporation.

"If we get this commitment, the end result will be the transition from a subsistence way of life to 20th century agriculture, which means jobs, security and the slowing of environmental degradation that is destroying the rural areas of Africa.

"If we do little or nothing, it will mean deforestation, increasing deserts, poverty, malnutrition and exploding urbanisation."



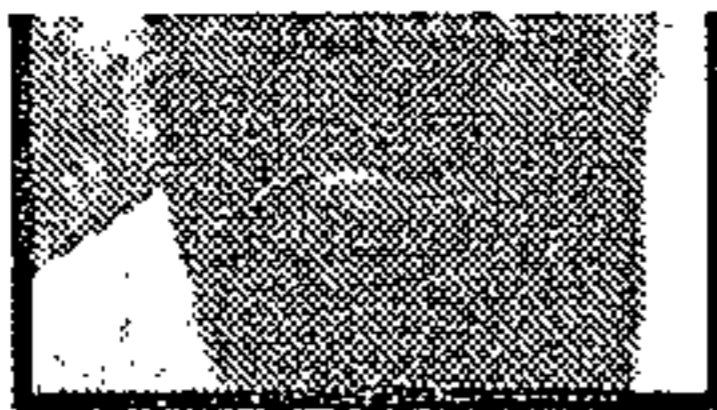
... the solutions are ex-

It is a bad time. Even the rivers, once boisterously adolescent not so long ago, trickle between the sandbanks like old men too tired to bear life.

Suddenly, next to a new road slashed into the hillside, a splash of colour brightens the khaki-drab landscape. New zinc roofing acts as a mirror for the sun and beneath it, orange material flaps in the breeze.

Cut into the steep hillside is a sturdy split-pole building with open sides, covered by bright orange plastic curtains and from beneath the roof comes the cheeping of chickens.

Mr Walter Mnyandu



Induna Ephraim Ngema — his pasture is an oasis of green

owns and manages this small egg production unit, set up by the Institute of Natural Resources as a trial to show those who scratch an existence from the earth that things could be better and the authorities that there is a need for an integrated approach to rural development and



Gladys Mthembu, head gardener — The garden is a women's project

the use of natural resources so that a better standard of living can be achieved by the rural population.

For Mr Mnyandu, the trial is good news.

Where there was nothing, the institute has set up his egg production unit at about R6 000. It houses 480 laying hens which give Mr Mnyandu an average of 33 dozen eggs a day.

Because he's had a bit of experience in keeping chickens, Mr Mnyandu was chosen by a committee of his community to run this project. He sells the eggs far more cheaply than the people can buy in the rural stores, R1,20 a dozen for large eggs. Besides, Zulus do not eat fertilised eggs and with no rooster in sight, the people know his eggs are good.

Sells surplus

He sells the eggs directly to the community who knock on his door and the surplus he sells to trading stations in the area.

His profit is about 40 percent of his taking after he has paid for feed and the capital outlay of his chickens. He has two years to pay off his capital costs.

Mr Mnyandu took over his business in June and his busy smile is a bright contrast in the depressed area.

"I want to grow," he says firmly. "As I get more success, I will get more my chickens. My children help me and they want to know more every day. All the children



Prince Gideon Zulu, chief liaison officer — consulting people

around here want to see my chickens.

"Before I farmed, but it was a poor farm. Now my future is much better and I want to grow..." A 20-minute drive along the tracks of the Biyela district, stands a similar shed at the home of Chief Gideon Zulu, but here broilers are raised and sold for between R3 and R4. The chief was not at home but he is busy raising his second batch of pullets. The first batch of 486 birds made him a profit of about R400 on the same capital outlay as the egg unit.

Both units gather water from their roofs and this is stored in a plastic pool which gives enough water for both birds and domestic use.

The Institute is investigating the possibility of installing solar systems for the chicken units to provide lighting through batteries. This would improve production by about 10 percent and provide domestic lighting as well, according to field officer Gavin Pote.

The Biyela trails are multi-faceted. There are three plantations each with wattle, gum and pine trees that have been planted on the steep hillsides which make cultivation difficult and are poor grazing. But there is a problem here — Some people will have to move to make way for trees.

The Institute's chief liaison officer, Prince Gideon Zulu, said the people would be consulted before any decisions were made.

areas to the towns. This creates lems and reactions from the authorities have been well documented, but through is the urgent need for rural development to create both sustainable wealth.

The concept is easy but the solution is extremely difficult. The population like KwaZulu doubles every 24 years greater drains on areas of high fertility have been ground down by overgrazing topsoil and soil erosion.

The question is: How to lift farming into economically viable support small tribal communities to a better life for all?

It is this question that the Institute of Natural Resources has applied its expertise. The Institute is attached to the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, academically provides a master's degree in source planning but in close consultation with the KwaZulu Government, Inkomo Development Corporation and other people, it is undertaking trial projects worth R60 000 in various parts of KwaZulu to provide an integrated rural development. Its draft plan

"We have a committee in each of the trial areas and these committees make the decisions after talking with the people. We try to involve the people at grassroots and it is they who will decide what to do with the trees once they are ready in 12 to 15 years."

The institute sees great potential in timber.

Researcher Mark Gandar, who has done a three-year study on the utilization of trees in KwaZulu, says besides the fuel from woodlots, timber has other economic spinoffs in transport, furniture, nurseries and building materials and the private sector could play an important role in this area.

An oasis

On the edge of a shallow valley lives Induna Ephraim Ngema who was happy to give over three hectares of his land for the planting of a pasture which, despite the drought, is an oasis of green in the drabness of

his C tak. Fri be bly mi po na da ne be A to will for and fan did A be in C ly the de the tre Ag pa dr the ma the pa for Y

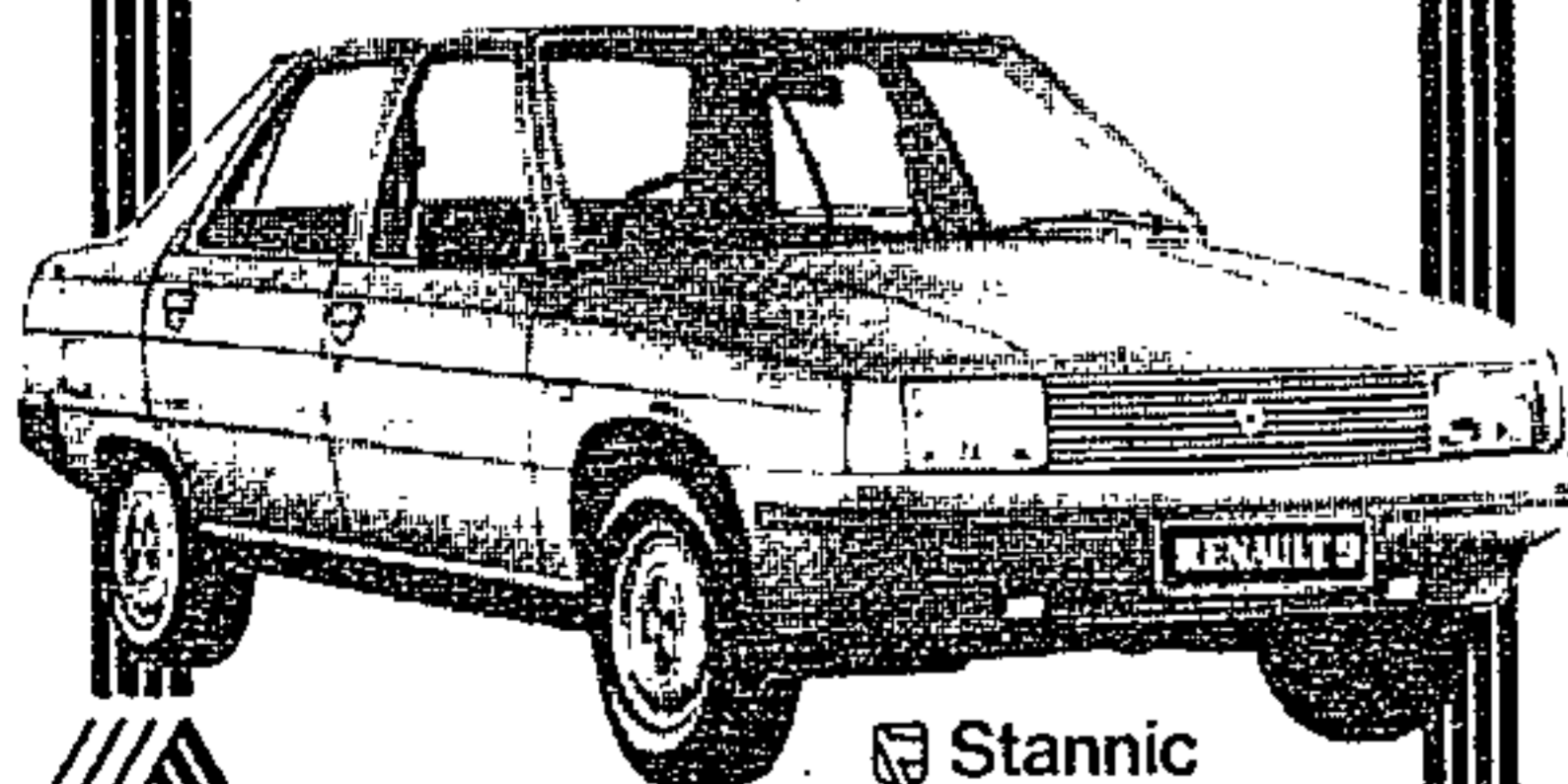
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Success of the plan lies with

THE basis of success of any rural development plan lies with the local people. This firm belief by the Institute of Natural Resources was echoed by those interested in the trials.

• Prince Gideon Zulu: "The people must be consulted. We cannot plan without asking the people about their needs and attitudes. Any development must be put into operation by the people themselves.

"Even in these trials, committees were formed and they decided who should take charge of each operation and they will de-

cide what to do as each project bears fruit. "You have seen how much interest in small projects have awakened in the people. They want to be taught and guided so improve their communities."

• Chief P. Biyela: "Without the people we cannot succeed. The community dens near my village work well and fruitful because the community committee has a commitment to see that the irrigation project works. Already they have fresh vegetables to eat and sell."

• Mr Geoffrey Bhengu (Member of

...ed, but what shines
need for co-ordinated
... both jobs and sus-

... the solutions are ex-
... of an area
... 24 years causing
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... one of the major barriers to sus-
... tained rural development programmes in the
... past has been the failure to communicate and
... involve local people.

"You cannot plan upon people. If you try
it will fail because of the lack of commitment.
The trials we have planned in KwaZulu have
taken us a long time because we set out to gain
the trust of the local people and involve them
deeply.

"We got them to define their needs and then
we gave them the options. They made the de-
cisions.

"We believe we now have their trust and the
trials are beginning to work well. We are show-
ing the rural people what can be done and
they have reacted positively.

"Now we hope to see a phased implementa-
tion of our plan but this is going to take a mas-
sive commitment by the state to provide infras-
tructure — the rural roads are often impass-
able — finance, credit facilities and careful
marketing.

Prof Hanks said his institute was a small or-
ganisation that saw itself providing informa-
tion and concepts to hand over to the devel-
opment arms of government such as the new
development bank and the KwaZulu Develop-

... means jobs, security and the slowing of en-
... vironmental degradation that is destroying the
... rural areas of Africa.

"If we do little or nothing, it will mean de-
forestation, increasing deserts, poverty, malnu-
trition and exploding urbanisation."

Prof Hanks said about 1 500 workseekers
were coming onto the market every day and the
Isithebe type development, while vital, could
not provide the necessary jobs, especially as
the cost was about R20 000 a job.

"We must balance urban and rural devel-
opment. After all, conservation is the ability
to sustain a sustainable way of life and we be-
lieve what we are doing in KwaZulu is a good
start.

"However, we have been criticised since we
have gone into KwaZulu and accused of raising
people's expectations. We are very aware of
this. We have put in the trial projects that will
benefit those few people and our final plans will
go to the KwaZulu Government.

"We have not promised anything but be-
cause it was essential, even on the trials, we
had to get the people involved. Once we have
submitted our plans, it is up to the Government
to decide its own priorities," Prof Hanks said.



Director of the Institute of Natural Resources, Prof John Hanks

... his parched farm.

Once the pasture has
taken fully, four valuable
Friesland milk cows will
be put on the land, proba-
bly in January, and the
milk sold to the local
people. One of the Indu-
na's sons will go on a
dairy course on a farm
near Pietermaritzburg
before the cows arrive.

Although it is unlikely
to be economic, this trial
will provide valuable in-
formation to the institute
and will give the Ngema
family an income they
did not have before.

A similar scheme has
been set up for another
induna in the district. Mr
Gideon Biyela is obvious-
ly a hardworking man of
the soil. His farm is or-
derly and neat, although
the drought has des-
troyed most of his crops.
Again, the patch of green
pasture shines out of the
drab grey and brown of
the veld.

Mr Biyela says his
major problem is to keep
the goats out of his new
pasture while he waits
for his four cows.

It is on this farm that a

Sunday Tribune borehole
will be sunk within the
next few weeks. A wind-
mill will pump water to
the proposed milking
shed and provide huts in
the area with fresh
water. A community gar-
den is also planned to
provide vegetables for
the people and the sur-
plus will be sold.

The Mhlatuze River
runs broad and strong
when times are good but
the drought has reduced
it to a trickle. On its
banks, a large field of lu-
cerne has taken firm root
and beside this an im-
pressive two-hectare
community garden is
ample evidence of the
success of the institute's
irrigation project.

The garden is in the
area controlled by Chief
P Biyela and has been
going since 1969, provid-
ing vegetables for the
community. But until this
year, the women have
had to carry buckets of
water from the river to
the garden, so limiting its
size and economic effec-
tiveness.

Now, the garden

makes use of irrigation
and this has made a re-
markable difference.

Head gardener, Mrs
Gladys Mthembu says:
"You see this? It is a fine
cabbage, better than the
cabbages we grew be-
fore. We will sell it to the
other people who are too
lazy to work.

"The garden is a
women's project and
since the irrigation, we
have been able to
progress. Soon, when we
can fence it, that piece
of land will also be made
into a garden and that
will make it nearly dou-
ble the size."

Much interest

Mrs Mthembu is also sec-
retary of the local com-
mittee which sorts out
problems and decides on
how the garden income is
spent.

"People all over see
what we are doing. They
see all this food we grow
and they want to join the
committee. We are grow-
ing all the time and we
want to grow more.
When we started there
were 25 people on the
committee but 10 more
have joined and there are
others we are still decid-
ing on. That is why we
need a bigger garden."

Why does Mrs Mthem-
bu show such interest in
the garden?

"I have no son, the soil
is my son." She grins and
offers a large carrot
freshly plucked from the
rich, damp earth.

With the people

bears fruit. KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and the Kwa-
Zulu Canegrowers' Association): "You
change old attitudes by talking to the peo-
ple and getting them to define their own
needs. It is only then you will get 100 per-
cent backing.

the people
community gar-
den and are
y committee
the irrigation
fresh veg-
of the
say."

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Cetshwayo remembered

flashy limousines

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, AUGUST 21, 1983



□ The mayor of Durban, Mrs Sybil Hotz, standing next to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, at Ondini yesterday during celebrations to mark the year of King Cetshwayo

Report: **BARNEY MTHOMBOHI**

Pictures: **JOHN WOODROOF**

THOUSANDS of people descended on Ondini yesterday in all modes of transport, from ox-wagons to flashy limousines, to attend the official opening of the restored royal residence of King Cetshwayo during whose reign the back of the Zulu Kingdom was finally broken by the British more than a hundred years ago.

It was a colourful event, mixing old and new, African and western. Bare-breasted warriors and maidens pranced and strutted up and down the amphitheatre, where the celebrations were held, as officials and members of the royal family, all in traditional garb, arrived in flashy limousines.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, dressed in traditional dress, arrived leading a hymn-humming regiment — and newspaper and television journalists, local and foreign, who could have formed a regiment of their own, swarmed around clicking their cameras.

Then the king entered — Goodwill Zwelithini, the Zulu monarch — and the air was filled with ululations and shouts of "Bayete"

future but this cannot be the case forever."

Chief Buthelezi commended Mrs Hotz for what he called the "reparation work" she was doing because her predecessors during King Cetshwayo's reign were among prominent whites who did not wish to see the king return from banishment in Cape Town, even after the crushing defeat of the Zulus by the British forces.

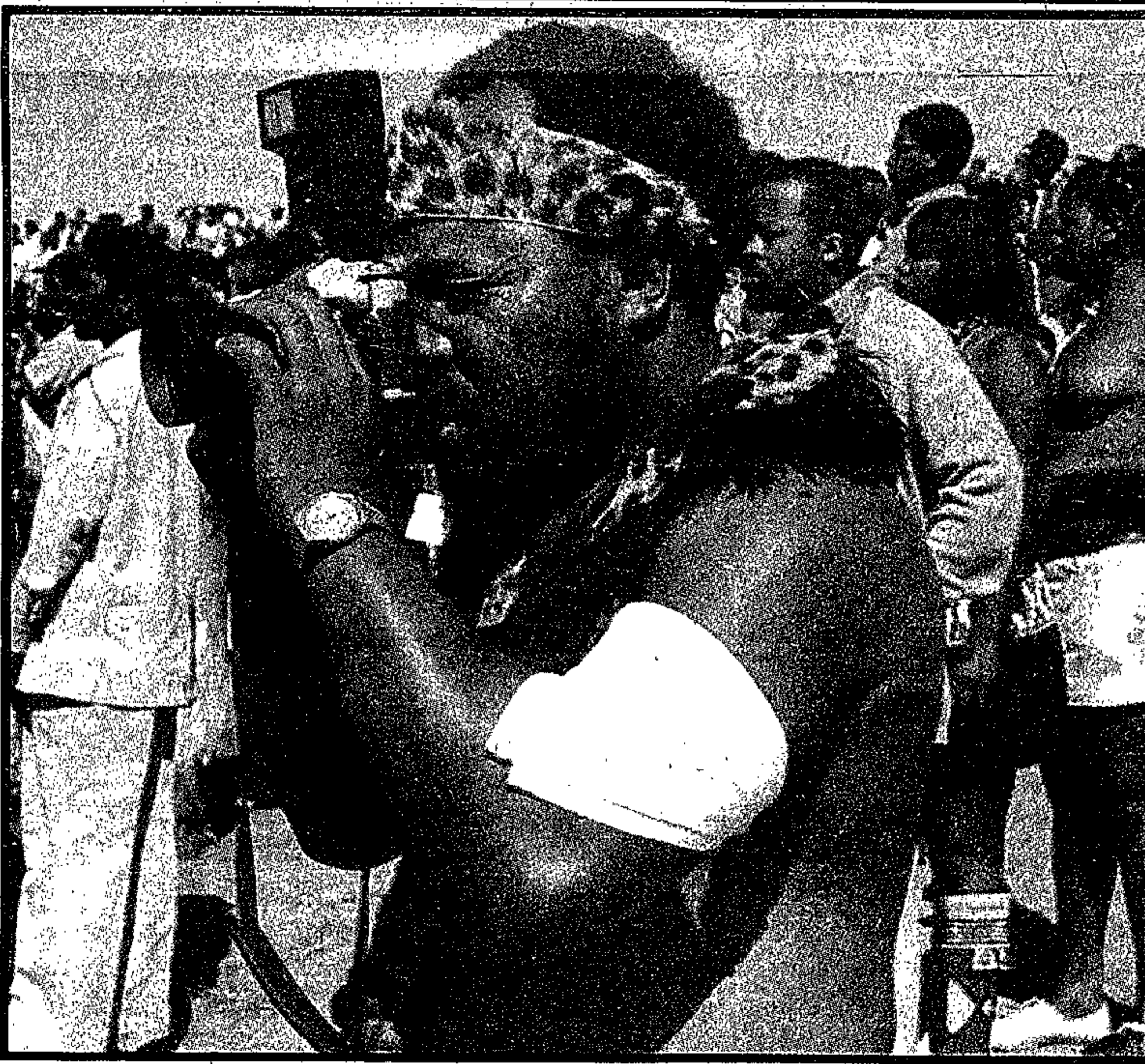
Mrs Hotz, in the Zulu idiom, he said, could be described as somebody with the "brain of a man".

"She has blazed the trail with remarkable courage."

White South Africa, he said, had destroyed the Zulu sovereign nation and then refused to integrate it into their institutions.

"This is still largely the case to this day. This occasion must give us reason to rethink and consider seriously the future of our children. I mean black and white children."

Chief Buthelezi said since every year since King Cetshwayo's death had been a year of growing Zulu unity of purpose. This unity was exemplified by the strength of Inkatha, he said



□ Something old, something new. A cameraman in traditional dress puts his photographic skills to the test at yesterday's celebrations

He was immediately followed by Uthulwane, the regiment in which King Cetshwayo served in his youth. King Goodwill pleaded for unity and said Zulus would have to place value on their cultural heritage if they wanted to know where they were and where they came from.

The Mayor of Durban, Mrs Sybil Hotz, presented Chief Buthelezi with a plant which she said was a symbol of the relationship that existed between KwaZulu and the people of Durban.

"As the tree grows, so does our relationship and friendship as we build for the future," she said. "The euphorbia is a tough tree and toughness is what Chief Buthelezi is made of."

Delivering the oration, Chief Buthelezi said the British fought the Zulus and finally defeated them because of fear. Very little had changed in the past hundred years as far as these "misplaced" fears in the white community were concerned, he said.

"Blacks are seen here as a swarm of bees that spell danger for white South Africa. Blacks are not even, after a hundred years, participants in municipal councils, in provincial councils or in Parliament."

Chief Buthelezi said Parliament was busy legislating to ensure Africans were not included in the Prime Minister's tri-cameral parliamentary system.

"Every white person in South Africa fears being swamped by hordes of blacks if they were to be allowed to participate," he said. He said the country would remain a military giant "for the foreseeable

future."



□ King of the Zulus, King Goodwill Zwelithini, in traditional garb, at the celebrations at Ondini yesterday to mark 1983 as the year of King Cetshwayo

(107) ~~207~~

Inkatha to hold election indaba

By MZIKAYISE

Sowetan 26/8/83
EDOM
THE EAST and West
Rand regions of Inkatha
will hold two mass meet-
ings on Sunday in
preparation for the
forthcoming KwaZulu
Legislative Assembly
elections to be held next
month.

The East Rand region
will hold its meeting at
the Nguni Hall in Vos-
loorus near Boksburg,
starting at 9 am and the
West Rand region will
hold its one at the Jeppe
Central Hostel starting
at 2 pm.

Dr F T Mdlalose, the
KwaZulu Minister of In-
terior who is also the na-
tional council chairman
of Inkatha, Mr H Ma-
donsela, the deputy
speaker of the present
KwaZulu Legislative
Assembly, Mr P O Sik-
hakhane a member of
the KwaZulu govern-
ment who represents
Madadeni and Mrs C N
Zikalala, chairperson of
the East Rand region of
Inkatha, will be among
the speakers at the two
meetings.

Mr Steven Mbatha,
the publicity secretary of
Inkatha in the East
Rand said yesterday
thousands of Inkatha
supporters from as far as
the Vaal Triangle,
Devon, Pretoria and
other townships are ex-
pected to attend the two
meetings.

Mr Mbatha said of the
26 constituencies in the
KwaZulu Assembly,
only four are believed to
be opposed.

WHIP GETS THE WHIP

(107) City Press 28/8/83
KWAZULU's chief whip felt the ire of an angry chief this week when he tried to get the chief's subjects to vote in the coming homeland elections.

Mr S Z Chonco scuffled with Chief Mhlambuzima Maphumulo after the chief objected to him calling the election meeting without his permission.

The enraged chief said Mr Chonco had "undermined my dignity as chief of thousands of tribesmen".

He vented his anger by pulling a chair from under Mr Chonco, who went tumbling to the floor when Chief Maphumulo pulled a

PRESS TRUST
NEWS AGENCY

table from under him.

During the ensuing scuffle Chief Maphumulo allegedly drew a gun and punched a clerk.

Mr Chonco, who received bruises on his legs, said he was going to lay charges against the chief. The matter has also been referred to Inkatha's Central Committee.

107 ~~277~~ ~~277~~ Mercury
28/8/83

Inkatha goes to Supreme Court over rent hikes

**African Affairs
Reporter**

INKATHA has instituted a Supreme Court action against the Port Natal Administration Board for increasing rents in the townships under its administration.

Chief Buthelezi of KwaZulu told the Inkatha Youth Brigade conference at Ulundi that he had made representations to Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, about the rent hikes.

Because his department was determined to increase the rents in spite of our representations, Inkatha decided to take the matter to the Supreme Court. The Court has reserved judg-

ment and in the meantime the rent rises have been frozen while the matter is sub-judice.

'We have done all this because while we follow a strategy of non-violence, that strategy does not amount to people folding arms and doing nothing.

'We know that some people, because of understandable anger, unleashed the forces of violence. Some people had again started apportioning blame and we were already being accused of not doing anything about the situation.'

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha had decided to spend thousands of rands of its fund to take up the case.

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

BLACK village and town councils set up under the Black Local Authorities Act should be linked to the "national states" and not serve as stepping stones to black participation in the central Government of South Africa, Dr P J Riekert says in a new book entitled "Change in South Africa".

Dr Riekert, who is chief director of the Western Transvaal Administration Board and who has been involved in the administration of black urban areas for 35

Black councils 'must not be linked to Govt'

years, advocates a formal bond between the new councils and the "national states" or "homelands".

"It would be undesirable and contrary to Government policy to administer black towns as part of the existing or future white, coloured, or Indian local authorities," he says.

"Such a step would irreversibly link blacks to the central Government of the RSA and not to the governments of the national states."

Dr Riekert, one of Pretoria's longest-serving and most influential administrators of black urban areas, envisages a political "safety valve" function for the new local authorities.

"These local authorities will serve to defuse pent-up frustration and grievances against administration from Pretoria," he says.

"Local authorities will affect the daily existence of these black people more directly and intimately than the more removed activities

of the central Government. "In the war in which South Africa is involved and the total onslaught against the country, defusion of this kind has become an urgent necessity which cannot be postponed much longer."

Dr Riekert adds of the councils: "It would be futile to establish (them) if residents are opposed or show so little interest that council members are elected with ludicrously small percentages of votes."

Elections for the new vil-

lage and town councils which will replace the present community councils are due in the larger black townships in November. Whether they draw high or small percentage polls will depend in large measure on Inkatha.

Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday the chances of Inkatha fielding candidates under Inkatha colours in the November elections were extremely remote.

The choice before Inkatha

was whether to sanction participation of Inkatha members as individuals or whether to actively advocate a boycott by its more than 750 000 members.

At its recent meeting Inkatha's central committee declared its final decision would depend on two factors:

● A satisfactory explanation from Pretoria for a Department of Foreign Affairs and Information pamphlet which cited the establishment of the new councils as partial justice for the exclusion of blacks from the proposed tri-racial Parliament.

● A detailed account of how the new councils would be financed.

Chief Buthelezi has taken a tough line against the new councils because of the official view that they are a substitute for black participation in central Government.

In his address to the central committee he stressed that Inkatha's aim was the inclusion of blacks at all three levels of government—

local, regional and central. He appeared to advocate a strategy of waiting and then taking control of the councils at a more opportune time.

"We have learnt that we are involved in a long and bitter struggle and we know that we are powerful enough to bide our time if strategy so demands. We do not have to take a once-and-for-all decision right now."

It is widely recognised that non-participation by Inkatha will be a blow as far as the central Government is concerned. They need our participation more than we need it and that need will be there next year and the year after . . .

Front 'treated cautiously'

African Affairs
Reporter

THE United Democratic Front had, with some sad limitations, attempted to establish a platform on which it should be possible to over-ride party political loyalty, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, said at the weekend.

Speaking at the Inkatha

Youth Brigade conference at Ulundi, the chief said the ordinary black in the township house or his rural homestead, would react to the promise of UDF with considerable caution.

People at the grassroot level were a political step removed from the kind of organisations which had come together to form the UDF.

The ordinary black South African had time and again been presented with the emergence in South African black politics of the UDF kind of event, in one magnitude or another.

South Africa cried out for a UDF of the kind which had now been established. As a new political event it would have to stand the test of time before any considered judgement could be given.

It was already clear that there was a strong anti-Inkatha sentiment in the political events surrounding the formation of the UDF.

'They have the audacity to say that they will consider applications for membership on their merits but that there appeared little prospects of a relationship with Inkatha.'

Inkatha had a membership of well over 750 000 and each of those members had joined Inkatha as an act of volition.

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29/8/83

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107

Inkatha youths slam division

INKATHA'S youth brigade has attacked the three other political movements ranked alongside it in the political struggle against the South African Government through resolutions passed at its weekend conference.

The organisations are the external mission of the African National Congress, the National Forum and the United Democratic Front. Meeting in Ulundi, the Inkatha youth brigade said black unity was the key to black people winning their struggle for liberation in South Africa.

The conference noted "with utter disgust and repugnance the divisive role the external mission of the African National Congress plays by arrogantly posing as the sole and authentic representative of black people and a government in exile."

Only people inside a liberated South Africa would have the right to elect a government and not "just a consortium of political miscreants thriving on sheer political pipe-dreams."

Inkatha youth warned the ANC that unless it stopped attacking Inkatha and its leaders, "this conference will be forced to write the external mission off as a sell-out to the aspirations of black South Africa."

The youth brigade "regrets and strongly condemns" the black-on-black confrontations exhibited by Saths Cooper and Neville Alexander at the National Forum at Hamanskraal who "in their political bankruptcy found it necessary to attack Inkatha and its president."

If the National Forum was sincere in its intention to fight for liberating black people they must direct their abundant energy against the fascist regime which is responsible for our oppression."

Townships to be given to KwaZulu

African Affairs Correspondent

YESTERDAY'S announcement by Dr George Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, that Lamontville township near Durban and Hambanati near Tongaat would be handed to KwaZulu, has angered community leaders who claim they were not consulted about the take-over.

Dr Morrison told a Press conference in Durban that parliamentary approval was to be sought for the move, and said the incorporation had the support of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister

of KwaZulu.

Asked about the reaction of Xhosa people in Lamontville to the incorporation, the deputy minister said negotiations would take place with them but he felt many would be quite happy to be incorporated.

As far as Zulus were concerned, Dr Morrison said it would be strange if a Zulu did not want to be incorporated into his national State.

The Rev M Xundu, a community leader at Lamontville and the local Anglican priest, said there had been no consultation of any kind with

the community about the move.

He said the people of Lamontville wanted to be part of the city of Durban and did not want their rights as South Africans threatened.

If they were incorporated into KwaZulu they would lose their Section 10 rights, he said.

The decision was an attempt by the Government to make 'black fight black' and it was 'insensitive' of Dr Morrison to have made this statement when he knew what would result.

The former chairman of the Hambanati Community Council, Mr Ian Mkhize, said there had been no negotiations about incorporation into KwaZulu in the four years that he had held the position.

'We take exception to this, not because we are against KwaZulu but because decisions are taken over our heads,' he said.

The current chairman of the Hambanati Council, Mr Isaac Nxumalo, said it was the first time he had heard of the move.

Assisted

The Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party and spokesman on KwaZulu, Mr Ray Swart, said there should have been more consultation.

He wanted to know whether KwaZulu was going to be assisted financially in order to cope with its new responsibilities.

Dr Morrison said Shakaville near Stanger would be retained as a black township.

He said the future of Chesterville would be investigated again and a decision on the future of St Wendolin's Ridge would be made soon.

Chief wants more funds

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says that if KwaZulu took over Lamontville and other townships run by the Port Natal Administration Board, he would like to see a freeze on rent hikes so that rents could fall into line with those in other KwaZulu townships.

Commenting last night on an announcement by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George

Morrison, that Lamontville and Hambanati were to be incorporated into KwaZulu, the chief said this would mean an added responsibility within the constraints of a limited budget.

The Government should ensure that KwaZulu had sufficient funds to carry out all the improvements which the people of Lamontville had been promised.

There was a desire to upgrade the quality of life of black people and KwaZulu would like to do

this for all its people.

He said there was a simple solution for those people who did not wish to fall under KwaZulu: 'They can always move on to areas where they won't fall under us.'

He called for a moratorium on 'the promotion of violence and turbulence for the sake of it'.

Destruction of buildings to give vent to anger, however much that anger was justified, was an act of self-laceration where blacks cut their own noses to spite their faces.

Plans 'to move 500 000 to KwaZulu'

African Affairs
Correspondent

2/9/83 Mercury
NGOYE—The South African Government had relocated 500 000 into KwaZulu in the past 30 years and planned to move another 500 000 people in future.

This was said at the University of Zululand yesterday by Mr Ian Donald, director of the Association for Rural Advancement.

Mr Donald told a symposium that the Government had deliberately

neglected facilities in freehold areas in order to coerce people to move.

He said black people would resist being moved because they saw no reason for the consolidation of KwaZulu.

In addition, alternative places offered by the State had few facilities and were generally far away from urban areas and employment possibilities.

Mr Donald said lack of information about the Government removals left

a community vulnerable to the State's own spread of information.

This destroyed morale and portrayed inaccurate pictures of the situation which people could expect when they were moved.

The State could afford to wait, creating an atmosphere of insecurity where people were reluctant to invest either time or money into their land or their homes.

He said the Government assumed, possibly

correctly, that eventually people might begin to believe that, rather than live in this constant insecurity, it was better to move.

Traditional leadership prevented the involvement of an entire community in resistance to being moved and the result was often an easy victory for the State.

Mr Donald said rent-paying tenants on farms and missions—as well as farm workers were also extremely susceptible to victimisation.

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KwaZulu elections next week

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3/9/83
African Affairs Correspondent

THE KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, faces strong competition for his seat at Madadeni near Newcastle in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly when elections are held in the region next week.

Dr Mdlalose is one of 10 candidates contesting six places in the Madadeni electoral division.

The other contests are at Mpumulanga near Hammarsdale, where there are six candidates for three positions, at Izingolweni near Port Shepstone, with three contenders for two places, and at Ntuzuma near Durban, where there are three candidates for two places.

The KwaZulu electoral officer, Mr Zwelakithi Khanyile, has appealed to employers to allow their Zulu staff time off to cast their votes in the four contested constituencies.

He said KwaZulu citizens could vote at all KwaZulu magistrate's offices and at any commissioner's office in the Republic. Times of voting would be 8 a m to 4 30 p m between Monday, Sep-

tember 5, and Friday, September 9.

Mr Khanyile said additional polling stations would be made available in the Durban area on September 6 and 7.

Half of the 131 members of the assembly are elected and half are chiefs, nominated by regional authorities.

Members of the Legislative Assembly will reconvene at Ulundi on October 18 to appoint a Chief Minister and a Speaker.

The next session of the legislative body will begin on October 19.

HELL NO? WE WON'T GO UNDER KWAZULU!

107
~~3/11/78~~
 City News 4/19/78

LAMONTVILLE residents are threatening to go to court over the Department of Co-Operation and Development's decision to place the township under the KwaZulu government.

Press Trust News Agency

Deputy Minister of Co-Operation and Development George Morrison's Wednesday announcement stunned the township.

The decision would be formally approved by the Pretoria Cabinet before the township was handed over to the homeland, Mr Morrison said.

KwaZulu leader Chief Gasha Buthelezi lauded the decision, saying he welcomed the addition of the township to his administration.

The Rev Joe Xundu, vice-chairman of the Joint Rent Action Committee (Jorac) and a

leading community figure in the township, said they would take the matter to court.

"The people are dismayed as there was no consultation with them and the decision is a blatant infringement of our democratic rights."

Their only recourse was to seek a court interdict preventing the KwaZulu authorities from administering the township.

"In the same way that the KwaZulu administration won its case against Pretoria over the Ingwa-

vuma issue, claiming there was no consultation, so too will we claim there was no consultation with us over this shocking decision."

Rev Xundu said the people rejected incorporation as they did not want to lose their South African citizenship and their urban rights.

"I do not understand the decision. At a meeting attended by more than 7 000 residents on Tuesday, we made it clear we did not want to join KwaZulu.

"Now they have taken this decision without asking us. I can only see the heightening of tension in the township and the authorities will be completely to blame for any unrest."

"When the township was wracked by civil unrest . . . one of (the residents') main gripes was that they did not

"Now they have taken this decision without asking us. I can only see the heightening of tension in the township and the authorities will be completely to blame for any unrest."

"When the township was wracked by civil unrest . . . one of (the residents') main gripes was that they did not wish incorporation into KwaZulu," said Rev Xundu.

"Our life now hinges on the court action."



Woman decapitated

A WOMAN was decapitated by a train on the main Mount Ruth and Fort Jackson station. And a Mdantsane scholar in condition in Frere Hospital after off the roof of a train as it passed bridge near Mtsotso Station.

Another woman is in a serious hospital after she was found on the platform at Dawn Station. The 15-year-old scholar, Laqina, was among a group riding of the train carrying workers to He was swept off the roof as it under the bridge.

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MDANTSANE WORKERS FEAR A BLOODBATH

105

City Press

4/9/83

VIGILANTES are being imported into Mdantsane to try to break the boycott of buses there, according to workers, who warned of possible retaliation from commuters.

They told City Press gangs of men armed with sticks and kombis travelled round the township this week in mini-buses trying to force people onto buses.

Workers said the people in the buses were from outside Mdantsane, and seemed to have taken over the work of the police and army.

"We are sick and tired of this treatment," one worker, Mzimasi Nkonyekazi said. "We will

meet violence with violence if this sort of thing doesn't stop."

Mr Nkonyekazi said the workers were going to band together against the vigilantes.

"All we ask is to be left in peace and allowed to decide what transport we prefer."

Chief (107)

damns

Mercury
open-air

5/9/83
meetings

African Affairs
Reporter

THERE was nothing more humiliating in modern times than the holding of court and meetings under the shade of a tree regardless of weather, KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said at the weekend.

In an address to Makhanya tribesmen in Umbumbulu at the official opening of Sobonakhona Makhanya Tribal Authority Court he said meetings under a tree certainly did not enhance the dignity of chieftainship, or the dignity of clan members.

The erection of tribal headquarters was quite in keeping with efforts to make it possible for the institution of chieftainship to keep pace with the 20th century.

People must cease to regard this building as only a court room. It is true that the chief must dispense justice from this building.

This is also the place where the clan must gather to discuss problems. It is a place where women's and youth brigades, with permission of the chief, should meet.

102 RPH

Swaziland drags its feet over Ingwavuma issue

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

SWAZILAND has failed to respond to an invitation to submit its claims to the disputed territory of Ingwavuma to the Rumpff Commission, the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice F L H Rumpff, said yesterday.

The commission meets in Pretoria tomorrow and will have to decide how long it will wait for Swaziland to submit a dossier of its claims, Mr Justice Rumpff added.

But he seemed confident Swaziland would still submit its claims and did not indicate what would happen if the kingdom failed to meet whatever deadline is agreed upon.

He said: "We asked for the claims of Swaziland quite some time ago. They have been promised. We will have to be a bit patient, I suppose."

It was Independence Day in Swaziland yesterday and the Swazi Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R V Dlamini, could not be contacted for comment.

The Rumpff Commission was appointed by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to investigate the dispute over Ingwavuma between Swaziland and KwaZulu after the Appeal Court declared a proclamation placing Ingwavuma under the Department of Co-operation and Development null and void.

The proclamation was seen by observers as a prelude to the transfer of Ingwavuma to Swaziland, but Mr Botha insisted the motive was to "create a climate in which the true feelings of the inhabitants" could be ascertained on the prospect of incorporation into Swaziland.

South Africa appointed five representatives to the commission and KwaZulu three.

The commission has already received an account from the Africa Institute of the "provenance of the establishment of boundaries be-

tween Swaziland and South Africa" and a legal opinion on the transfer of land from one independent country to another from the Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law at Unisa.

These were sent to Swaziland for comment, together with a request that it present its claim to Ingwavuma to the commission.

After the appointment of the Commission of Inquiry into Ingwavuma, it was mandated with a second task: to inquire into the dispute over KaNgwane, South Africa's designated "homeland" for local Swazis.

Although also chaired by Mr Justice Rumpff and with the same five South African representatives, the commission on KaNgwane is separate from, and independent of, the commission on Ingwavuma, and has its own terms of reference.

KaNgwane, too, was earmarked for possible incorporation into Swaziland.

(218) (107)
Probe
R.M.
awaits
9/9/83
Swazi
reply

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE RUMPF Commission into the dispute over Ingwavuma met for the first time in Pretoria yesterday but decided that it could not proceed until it had received a memorandum from Swaziland on its claims to Ingwavuma.

The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice F L H Rumpff, said after the meeting "We have decided that we cannot hear evidence or accept submissions until the claims (to the territory) have been finalised."

He added: "We have not heard from Swaziland yet, but we have good reason to believe we will hear from it soon."

Swaziland and KwaZulu are main claimants to Ingwavuma, which is situated in KwaZulu on the SA-Swaziland border.

Pretoria is an interested party, in the sense that it appeared set to cede Ingwavuma to Swaziland last year in a "border adjustment" deal until the Appeal Court declared a proclamation null and void placing Ingwavuma under the jurisdiction of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Once Swaziland has submitted a dossier outlining its claim to Ingwavuma, it will be sent for comment to the KwaZulu and South African governments and the Natal Provincial Council, which would have been affected had the "border adjustment" agreement been finalised last year.

The Rumpff Commission was proclaimed last December and mandated to make recommendations on the conflicting claims of Swaziland and KwaZulu. South Africa appointed five members and KwaZulu three.

Later, the commission was charged with examining the dispute over ownership of KaNgwane, which was triggered by proposals for KaNgwane to be incorporated into Swaziland.

HOMELAND CHIEFS ARE BENT — SURVEY

107 City Press 11/9/83

MASSIVE corruption is taking place under KwaZulu tribal authorities.

Bribes have to be paid by most people to get land or pensions and in some areas people have to pay a fee to the chief to plough their lands

These are the shock findings of a University of Zululand research project in eight KwaZulu districts disclosed by Paulus Zulu, a researcher at the university's Centre for Documentation and Research.

He found that 88 percent of the respondents had to pay between R5 and R50 for a patch of land.

And 35 percent said they had to pay an annual fee of R2 or more before they were allowed to plough.

"Forty percent of the respondents stated that in the application for pensions or disability grants, people had, among other things, to pay some fee to the local induna.

"Also, it was common knowledge that the applicant had to be accompanied by an induna or councillor to the commissioner's office.

"In most instances, the applicant paid the

induna's bus fare and bought him lunch."

Mr Zulu also found that chiefs and indunas were much more interested in issues which brought them immediate personal rewards than in issues which the people believed were in the public interest.

For example, they were active in presiding over disputes and litigation "where they could extract fines from the people."

Chiefs and indunas projected, for most people, an image of uselessness.

"A few decades ago only the educated and the young held the chiefs in low esteem. Today these attitudes have filtered down to grassroots level.

"In spite of the culture of silence which characterises rural life, there are sufficient murmurs to relay messages of frustration and despair, and in some instances restrained anger," Mr Zulu concluded.



SUN LOVER!

Still no rain — but at least the chilly winter. One of the first on the delight Mona Fixen, 18.

GOVT PROBE INTO BLOODY MSINGA

THE Government has established a permanent commission of inquiry into strife-torn Natal's Msinga area in an attempt to stop bloody "faction fighting" that has spread to the urban areas.

This has been confirmed by the Department of Co-Operation and Development whose Minister, Piet Koomhof recently tabled in Parliament the report of an interim committee investigating into the Msinga troubles.

The commission will include both black and white local representatives, among them Msinga farmer Piet Naude, who served in the interim committee.

The latest commission follows a fresh outbreak of violence in the Mushunka area of Msinga, where several men were killed at the weekend. A doctor at the Tugela Ferry hospital, where four men were admitted with gunshot wounds, said one had died during an emergency operation. He said they had to

transfer the remaining three men to another hospital when it was learnt that members of the opposing tribes were planning to attack them in their hospital beds.

The permanent commission is seen as an attempt by the authorities to ease the tensions affecting blacks and whites living in the vicinity of the 119km Kwazulu-Natal border which straddles the area. Since July, a preliminary investigation committee has worked on identifying the major problems and suggesting

possible solutions.

Their report was submitted to the government, but will be followed by a more permanent body with black representation.

Mr Naude said the main problems were: Starvation caused by the drought; Too few jobs in the area;

Over-population and poor quality of life in Msinga.

Likely members of the body are Mr P N Hansmeyer, Commissioner-General of Kwazulu,

five representatives of the Farmers' Association in the area, two Msinga chiefs and their indunas, the Chief Magistrate at Tugela Ferry and the Secretary of the Kwazulu Department of Agriculture.

Police fought a fierce gun battle with a lone gunman at Soweto's Jabulani Hostel this week following the shooting of a hostel inmate and the wounding of another gunman, in what appeared to be a faction feud between migrants from Msinga.

Brigadier D J D Ja-

cobs, Divisional Commissioner of the Soweto police confirmed the shooting, and said the gunman was shot dead by police.

And two men were shot dead and several wounded in Katlehong's Buyafuthi and Minsi men's hostels in the East Rand this week.

Major J Nsibandé, Katlehong police station commander, said it was suspected that the shooting is a sequel to the Msinga faction fights. No arrests had been made late yesterday. — Press Trust of SA.

107) City Press 11/9/83

Report hits at the chiefs

(10) S. Tubine 11/9/83

Tribune Reporter

TRIBAL authorities in KwaZulu are unpopular with the people under their control.

And widespread graft, those people believe, is taking place among the authorities.

Most people have to bribe the authorities to get land or pensions and in some areas people even have to pay the chief to plough their lands.

These are the shock findings of a University of Zululand research project, the first-ever survey of attitudes towards the tribal authorities.

They were disclosed at a conference at the university last week by Mr Paulus Zulu, a researcher

at the university's Centre for Documentation and Research.

His findings are particularly significant because the tribal authorities are the instruments of government in the homelands where the majority of South Africa's people live.

Traditional rule has not been popular with more educated and more youthful sectors of the population for a long time, but Mr Zulu's research shows that this antagonism is now widespread.

With the survey confirming substantial alienation between people in the rural areas and their authorities, it is clear that traditional forms of government have decayed.

He conducted inter-

views between November 1982 and February 1983 in eight districts of KwaZulu.

Mr Zulu said the results could not be applied indiscriminately to all tribal authorities in the homeland but they were wide enough to allow for scientific generalisation.

He found that 88 percent of the respondents reported that they had to pay from R5 to R50 to buy a site of land.

And 35 percent stated that they had to pay an annual fee of R2 or more before being allowed to plough their fields.

"Forty percent of the respondents stated that in the application for pensions or disability grants, people had, among other things, to pay some fee to the local

induna.

"Also it was common knowledge that an applicant for a pension had to be accompanied by an induna or councillor to the commissioner's office.

"In a majority of instances, the applicant paid the induna's bus fare and also bought him lunch."

Mr Zulu also found that the chiefs and indunas were far more interested in issues which brought them immediate personal rewards than in the issues which the people believed were in the public interest.

For example, chiefs and indunas were active in presiding over disputes and litigation "where they could extract fines from the people".

Buthelezi told: leave Lamontville alone

City Press

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11/9/83

KWAZULU Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has been told to stop interfering in the affairs of Lamontville, Chesterville and Hamba-nati.

Prominent Durban leaders said this in response to statements by Chief Buthelezi that those who did not wish to be part of KwaZulu should move to other areas.

Chief Buthelezi had also said he had asked the Government to cede the three areas to KwaZulu.

Joint Rent Action Committee (Jorac) chairman Archie Gumede said Chief Buthelezi should concentrate his efforts in developing Ulundi and Mahlabatini "and get his pay packet from Pretoria" instead of interfering in the affairs of the three townships.

He said Chief Buthelezi was playing "right into the hands of Pretoria and assisting the white minority rulers in their divide and rule policy".

"He has always said he does not want in-



● ARCHIE GUMEDE

dependence for KwaZulu and we respect him for this. But now he is being part and parcel of the grand scheme to rob black people of their South African citizenship.

Another senior official, Ian Mkize, said Chief Buthelezi's actions were a clear indication that he did not understand the political struggle of the black people.

He said the people of the townships were adamant that they belonged to Durban and Tongaat.

"For us South African citizenship is a birthright not be traded for phoney citizenship."

BY BANCROFT
HLATSHWAYO

THE MTWALUME
High School on the
Natal South Coast,
which was closed down
on August 26 after stu-
dents who had been
boycotting classes set
alight a KwaZulu
school inspector's car,
will reopen on Mon-
day.

The decision to re-

Strife-torn Natal school opens

open the school was
taken this week after
angry parents appoint-
ed a 12-man delegation
who met the KwaZulu
Minister of Education
and Culture, Dr Oscar
Dhlomo.

It is believed trou-
ble started when the
Principal,
Mr Enos Mandlenkosi
Zondi, 41, was trans-
ferred to controversial
Inhlabankhopho High
School in Kwa Mashu.

Mr Zondi filled the
position created by the
dismissal of Dr Thabani
Mkhize, a Pittsburgh
Phd graduate.

Dr Mkhize had been at-
tacked by students
during the morning as-
sembly on July 8 after
seven teachers resigned.
They alleged Dr
Mkhize belittled them
in front of the pupils
and said they were
"under qualified".

The students chased
Dr Mkhize in full view
of the teachers, pelting
him with flying missiles
until the police arrived
and escorted him away.
The students said Dr
Mkhize "must go" and
the seven teachers be
reinstated.

This was
done.

Dr Mkhize declined
an offer of the post
of principal at Mtwa-
lume, claiming he
"feared for his life".

Meanwhile, Mtwalu-
me remains without a
principal and the Kwa-
Zulu Department of
Education has promised
to appoint one before
Monday.

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City

Press

11/9/83

SAIC will
have talks
with Zulus
Mercury Reporter
12/7/83

A BUSLOAD of South African Indian Council members will travel to Ulundi on Friday for urgent talks with Zulu leaders on the council's dilemma on the Government's constitutional proposals.

Executive chairman Amichand Rajbansi said from his Chatsworth home after returning from Cape Town at the weekend that his executive had had more talks with Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development, last Friday.

These would be followed by talks with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Mr Rajbansi said the SAIC would decide its final attitude to the new constitution after meeting the chief.

Mr Rajbansi said it was still not clear if the Government would hold a referendum also among Indians early in the New Year to test the community's feelings on the planned constitution or hold an election for the Indian Chamber in the new dispensation.

Talks 'a ~~step~~
step in ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾
Mercury
the right
14/9/83
direction

Mercury Reporter

THE Reform Party, Indian wing of the South African Black Alliance, has said it sees the talks planned for Friday between the South African Indian Council and the KwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, on the Government's constitutional proposals as a step in the right direction.

But party leader Yellan Chinsamy warned that by accepting the new constitution without black participation Indians would be courting disaster.

Most of the SAIC's 45 members will be making the trip to Ulundi to meet Chief Buthelezi.

Executive chairman Amichand Rajbansi said his council had opposed the proposals, and now that the Constitution Bill had been passed by Parliament it was necessary for the council to decide on a strategy.

Inkatha, of which Chief Buthelezi was president, was one of the most powerful organisations in the country and consultation with it was essential.

SAIC Democratic Party leader Jayantilal Patel said he would be attending Friday's talks, and his party would support the new constitution only if several pre-conditions were accepted, including full black participation.

16/9/83

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Death sentence over attack on police station

Court Reporter

A MAN was sentenced to death and another to 15 years' imprisonment when they were convicted of murder and arson in the Supreme Court in Ladysmith last week.

Nquomfi Mtshali received the death sentence and Bonga Mabaso the prison sentence.

Last month the two men were convicted of attacking the Nqutu police station in which one policeman was killed and another was injured.

In that appearance it was Mabaso who was sentenced to death and

Mtshali who received 15 years imprisonment.

Also in that appearance was a third man, Mbhekiseni Ximba who was sentenced to death.

Leave to appeal against the death sentences was refused.

Defence counsel are appealing to the Chief Justice by way of petition.

The police station attack was allegedly committed to acquire weapons for faction fighters in the Nqutu district.

Mabaso and Mtshali's recent convictions were also connected with the faction fights.

Mtshali was described by Justice Broome as the ring-leader of the gang of accused.

The Court heard how he had cut out the eye of his own clan's induna after he had killed him.

Evidence was heard that over the past two or three years 26 people from one faction had been killed in the fights.

According to defence lawyer D Roder of Ladysmith there were three factions fighting in the Nqutu district.

Mtshali had 10 children, Mabaso seven and Ximba five.

Indians off to Ulundi to see Chief Buthelezi

107
16/9/83

Mercury Reporter

THE four-hour trip to Ulundi which South African Indian Council members will be making today once again underlines the dilemma the SAIC finds itself on the Government's constitutional proposals, according to members.

Executive chairman Amichand Rajbansi is under pressure from many members of his own National People's Party — the ruling group in the council — to accept the Government plan.

But he says he is also acutely aware that blacks have rejected the new constitution and knows how they feel about being left out in the promised new political deal.

In what seems yet another attempt to get the best of the both worlds, he has decided to take a contingent of council members to the KwaZulu capital for talks on what he calls 'strategy' with KwaZulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Today's talks will be followed with a full council meeting next month when its final stand on the constitution will be decided.

Exclusion

What advice the SAIC expects from the chief today is hard to fathom, says veteran politician and former SAIC chairman, Mr Yellan Chinsamy who is leader of the Reform Party, the Indian wing of the South African Black Alliance.

Chief Buthelezi is also president of the alliance with Mr Chinsamy as one of its senior vice-presidents.

Mr Chinsamy said what the chief had to say about the proposals and how he had branded leaders of the coloured Labour Party, his former colleagues in the alliance, as sellouts and back-stabbers were important for the country's tiny Indian minority.

Chief Buthelezi has repeatedly said the exclusion of blacks in the constitutional proposals was regarded by blacks as an insult and he hoped Indians would not echo this by accepting them.

He had warned at an alliance meeting earlier this year that 'those who participate in throwing this insult at black South Africa would be judged, even posthumously, by historians as those who entrenched white domination.'

Chief Buthelezi had said that it was tragic, as the Bible stated, that the sins of the fathers were sometimes visited upon their descendants, their children and children's children.

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SAIC 'yes' to new constitution would upset blacks

Chief warns Indians on poll

Mercury Reporter



Mr Charles Jules, leader of the Freedom Party, said he was surprised to hear Mr Botha still talking about 'if the coloured people wanted a poll. He said the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, was told clearly they wanted one when he met the political parties in Cape Town last Friday. Mr Jules said his party did not necessarily demand the same question or the same day as the white referendum, and would urge its followers to support constitutional reform.

Coloured politicians demand referendum on new constitution

Dressed in a Gandhi cap, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and members of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly with members of the SAIC in Ulundi yesterday.

ULUNDI.—Blacks would see a South African Indian Council endorsement of the new constitution as deeply prejudicing future relationships between the two communities, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, warned here yesterday.

Speaking to a 30-man delegation of the SAIC, headed by executive chairman Mr Amichand Rajbansi, during their visit to the Kwazulu capital, he said: 'I will again feel betrayed if your visit here was a political kiss of death between us under the guise of needing to talk to me before you decide what to do, having already in fact made the decision.'

Issuing a veiled threat to Indians if they supported the constitution, Chief Buthelezi said he felt betrayed by the coloured

Labour Party leadership, which went to the Eshowe congress already having decided to throw in their lot with the National Party.

'Rather die'
'Talk has come to my ears that sections of the Indian community accuse me of intimidatory tactics when I warn against the possibility of violence here in Natal.

'I would rather die through violent means myself than plan calculatingly to commit violence against others. We live in a violent situation and we can not carry on blissfully unaware of this fact.

'Mob behaviour is an ugly thing indeed and has never proved to be of any political utility to anybody, but unfortunately mob behaviour is a prospect of the future.

'The dismemberment of black unity has the direct consequence of aiding and setting the stage for violence and I am here not talking about organised violence and guerrilla campaigns.

'I am talking about the eruption of racial violence and bloodletting between one South African and another South

African right here on South African soil,' he said.

The Chief Minister said Indians and coloureds must realise that blacks are being entirely excluded from the new constitution.

'The propaganda from the National Party that blacks have their own political course to follow is political chicanery,' he said.

It was nonsense for the Indian and coloured leadership to say that they would work for the political future of blacks from within the trilateral parliament.

He made it clear that the blacks wanted no partnership with those who were party to their exclusion from the Government of the country.

He had always enjoyed political interaction with Indians and coloureds.

Struggle

Mr Rajbansi told the Chief Minister: 'We must discuss with each other our points of view, our strategies, even if we may differ, at various stages of our actions because we have one aim in common. That is we are part of the struggle to end apartheid in South Africa and to finally have one South Africa for all its peoples irrespective of race, colour or creed in the councils of our land at various levels of Government.

'We are committed to the peaceful evolutionary course and to endeavour to bring about change through the process of negotiation,' he said, adding that the SAIC had decided not to accept or reject the proposals at this stage for good reasons.

He said the SAIC had made a number of pre-conditions, and one of which included that there be a referendum in the Indian community to test the opinion of the people.

Mr J B Patel, leader of the Democratic Party in the SAIC, said his party rejected the proposal because it excluded blacks.

CAPE TOWN.—Leading coloured politicians yesterday demanded a referendum on the new constitution, and the Labour Party said they wanted it on the same day as white voters — and on the same question.

However, the United Democratic Front is likely to boycott the referendum, although a final decision is yet to be

The Prime Minister said yesterday that if coloured and Indian leaders wanted a referendum, they could have one.

Mr David Curry, national chairman of the Labour Party, said today a clear statement should be obtained from the coloured people on how they felt about the proposed new system.

Not approval

He did not commit himself on how the Labour Party would vote.

Mr Curry said participation should not be regarded as approval of the system.

At this stage, the Labour Party was not prepared to discuss its strategy on situations that might arise from the result of a referendum, he said.

If the present proposals were turned down, it would retard the political development of the coloured people, who were for the first time being offered a meaningful say in the country's political system.



Mr Trevor Manuel, a member of the executive of the United Democratic Front, said yesterday the movement's attitude was that a referendum could be held only for a constitution drawn up by all South Africans.

This had not been done and it was therefore basically unacceptable.

But Mr Manuel said no final decision had yet been taken as the matter still had to be discussed by regional committees.

— (Sapa)
(Report by Tos Wentzel, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town).

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must do
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Factor immobility: The market doesn't provide services
There are other areas which market government intervention:

such as national defence, and the provision of hospitals.
collective-consumption goods are goods and services

impose a general tax.
would be for the government to provide such goods and then

The only way a payment for such a good can be claimed

social goods consist of ^{the provision of} streetlights, rebuts, roads etc.

determine the price one has to pay for such a good.

anybody else of consumption. (2) It would be difficult to
such a good when his doing so would not be depriving

because it would be wrong to exclude one from consuming
a certain amount the exclusion principle could be applied

impossible
the consumer will not be willing or if not be fair to pay
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with social goods, the market fails. The market could
for some payment.

principle, the good is only received by the consumer in return

fact that the exclusion principle can be applied. By this
The supply of private goods is determined by the

where the market fails.

forces will not determine the demand and supply of. i.e.
There are some goods in the market that normal market



KwaZulu ban gets slammed

(10)
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THE KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture had since its inception banned all organisations which claimed to represent students in schools under its control, except the Inkatha Youth Brigade wing, Mr D Y Zimu, assistant secretary, said this week.

This emerged after an announcement by the principal of the Dr Nem-bula High School, near Amanzimtoti, that he had given the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) "100 per-cent" recognition to operate in his school.

Mr Z R Nyasula, principal of the school, met his student body a week ago and they were said to have welcomed the move.

"I believe students should belong to some organisation and I always believe in democ-

racy. It's no use pre-tending some things do not exist when they do," said Mr Nyasula.

He said he saw nothing wrong with the organisation.

"I'm prepared to discuss any problem with Cosas members at my school. I think this is a step toward establishing healthier communication with my students," said Mr Nyasula.

Mr Joe Pahla, former president of the Azanian Student Organisation (Azaso) and currently a senior executive of Azaso, slammed the ban on other student organisations in KwaZulu schools and described it as "utter nonsense, horrifying and disgusting."

"This is the kind of dictatorship Inkatha is imposing on all students attending schools under KwaZulu control," he said. "We have hundreds of members in many KwaZulu schools, such as in KwaMashu schools, the Mangosuthu Technikon and many other urban areas in Natal."

—BUTHELEZI LASHES INKATHA 'TRAITORS'

BIG-MOUTH BEWARE

City Press
CP Correspondent
DURBAN

28/8/83
A FIFTH column of "loudmouth traitors" has infiltrated Inkatha right through to its supreme decision-making body, the Central Committee.

Inkatha leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has launched a scathing attack on the "traitors who pass on our strategies on a platter, even to political enemies".

He told a recent Central Committee meeting he could no longer tolerate this "shirking of responsibility", nor the people who failed to expose the "Judas Iscariots" in their midst.

"I feel extremely lonely as a leader," lamented Chief Buthelezi. "None of you want to soil your hands . . . you expect the president to do the dirty work."

Fool

He said he was aware that many committee members thought that "because I am tolerant I am a fool; that I can tolerate people who double-cross me because I am not intelligent enough to separate the wheat from the chaff."

But it was not his fault, he said.

Groan

"Nothing makes me groan under the weight of leadership more than certain members of the Central Committee wanting to be all things to all men," Chief Buthelezi complained.

"This cannot go on," he said. "My name has been dragged through the mud because of the disloyalty and unfaithfulness of certain members of the Central Committee."



● BUTHELEZI: Warning the loose-tongued 'traitors'.

MP shoots 'attacker'

AN unidentified man was shot in the head this week when a KwaZulu MP fired at a crowd attacking him.

The MP for Ndwendwe, Roger Ngcobo, fired several shots at a crowd of people who attacked him during a

PRESS TRUST news
AGENCY

political meeting in Clermont outside Durban.

The attackers beat up Mr Ngcobo who, they said, had challenged the authority of Chief Ga-

tsha Buthelezi. Mr Ngcobo was injured on his arms and head before shooting in the crowd.

Police later confirmed that an unknown man was admitted to King Edward VII Hospital with a bullet wound in his head.

Buthelezi warns whites on perils of 'yes' vote

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi warned last night that he would reconsider his staunch opposition to international sanctions against South Africa and disinvestment in this country if the majority of the 2.7 million white voters said "yes" in the referendum on the constitutional proposals.

White voters had to understand "that they are losing an ally" if they accepted the Prime Minister's system of three parliaments, Chief Buthelezi said.

This comes after a warning by the leader of the opposition, Dr Van zyl Slabbert, that a "yes" vote could pull the carpet from underneath Chief Buthelezi's feet.

Chief Buthelezi's reputation as a moderate leader is based in part on his commitment to change through negotiation as opposed to disinvestment, world sanctions or an armed struggle.

He said the justification for his stand on

sanctions and disinvestment was that "people must have a chance to negotiate."

However, establishing separate parliaments for whites, Indians and coloureds through a "yes" vote and excluding blacks would "close the door for negotiations".

He said: "It would show blacks that whites are not interested in negotiating with them over the country's future and so would remove the justification for my stand on sanctions and disinvestment."

The kwaZulu chief minister plans to send a personal letter to all leading figures in industry and commerce, explaining to them how their vote would affect black people and the future of South Africa.

"It is my duty. I should leave no stone unturned to prevent the country moving to confrontation and violence."

Chief Buthelezi said the possibility of joint public meetings on the referendum was discussed at the PFP-Inkatha talks in Ulundi earlier this week.

● See Page 4, World section.

Students leave campus after dispute

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Mercury
22/9/83

African Affairs
Reporter

THE entire students body of Cwaka Agricultural College, run by the KwaZulu Department of Agriculture in Empanjeni, left the college campus this week after being ordered by the principal to do so following a dispute over the expulsion of a student.

Students told the Mercury that police, who came in four vans, did not interfere as the students were peaceful.

They said that they had boycotted meals earlier this month claiming the food was of poor quality although the annual school fees were R1 400.

One of the students, Mr Gordon Dlamini of Kwa Mashu, was expelled after the boycott of meals. The students had demanded that the principal give reasons for the expulsion but he ordered them to leave the campus.

The principal refused to comment and referred the Mercury to Mr H M S Ferreira, KwaZulu's Secretary for Agriculture and Forestry, who could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Horwood and Raw reject Buthelezi debate

Mercury Reporter

22/11/83

BOTH the Natal leader of the National Party, Mr Owen Horwood, and the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Yause Raw, have rejected an invitation from Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, to appear on the same public platform with him and Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, to debate the constitutional proposals.

Mr Horwood referred to Mr Swart's challenge as 'melodramatic' and said it was a sign of just how panic-stricken he and his leaders had become now that they had 'painted themselves into a corner' on the constitutional issue.

Issues

He said the issues at stake were crystal-clear, namely, orderly change or racism to the Left and the Right.

Mr Horwood said he had no doubt that the voters of Natal would not be intimidated by these 'Ray Swart gevaar' tactics and would vote 'yes' on November 2.

Mr Raw said he was not prepared to participate in what could only 'exac-

erbate differences' and involve KwaZulu directly in a referendum of white voters.

'I would never consider participating in any attempt to influence Zulu opposition in their election for a Legislative Assembly — something that would correctly trigger an angry rejection of interference in Zulu politics.'

Mr Raw said he had tried to avoid comment on the strategy of the PFP in Natal to salvage their campaign against the extension of Parliamentary political rights to Indian and coloured voters by riding on the back of Chief Buthelezi.

The saddest part of the whole referendum campaign, he claimed, was the exploitation of blacks by both 'no' forces — Dr Andries Treurnicht on the 'thin end of the wedge' of black political domination and Dr Slabbert on the permanent exclusion of blacks from the constitutional structure.

In fact, the constitution takes nothing away from blacks which they now have but it also adds nothing.'

(Report by P Leemant, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

● See also Page 9

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'Its no threat' says Inkatha president

Mall Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says that the possibility of his re-considering his stance against disinvestment should there be a majority "Yes" vote in the constitutional referendum on November 2 should not be construed as a threat.

Chief Buthelezi said last night that a "Yes" vote in the referendum would narrow his options as a leader committed to non-violence. If it seemed that white South Africa was not in a mood to negotiate, he would have to take another look at international sanctions against South Africa and disinvestment.

Asked whether this statement might not generate a white backlash, Chief Buthelezi said he did not care if it did. If whites supported the constitutional proposals, his hope for the future would evaporate.

Mr Derrick Watterson, acting leader of the New Republic Party in Natal, said Chief Buthelezi's threat to support international sanctions and disinvestment in South Africa if the majority of white voters say "Yes" in the referendum, smacked of intimidation in other parts of Africa.

Last night Chief Buthelezi was equally scathing about Mr Watterson and his party. Since the NRP had failed to persuade the Government to include blacks in the decision-making process, they had already conceded defeat, he said.

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, said in Durban yesterday Chief Buthe-

lezi's warning should not be seen as a threat. He reiterated that the leader of the 750 000-strong Inkatha movement was "a moderate leader desperately trying to make all South Africans aware of the dangers inherent in the constitution for negotiation politics".

The Minister of Finance and the National Party Natal leader, Mr Owen Horwood said: "All the negative results of disinvestment to which Chief Buthelezi has often referred would still apply. For the Chief Minister to consider an about face as a result of a new constitution would not serve his cause or that of his people in any way."

The South African Indian Council was yesterday threatened with a split over the constitutional proposals — with supporters of the executive chairman Amichand Rajbansi accusing him of bowing to pressure from Chief Buthelezi to reject them.

An executive member, Mr Baldeo Dookie, said the SAIC should not allow itself to be influenced by what anyone outside the Indian community felt about the new constitution.

Another member Mr Ramcharitar Panday said he would demand an urgent meeting of the National Peoples Party — controlling group in the SAIC — to be held to decide its latest attitude to the statement by Mr Rajbansi, its national leader.

Mr Rajbansi, who leaves with his wife Ashadevi for Germany on Saturday, was not available for further comment last night.

(Report by P Leeman, N Bissetty, L Tulleken and M Vengtas, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

● See Page 2

(107)

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FM 23/9/83

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COMMUNITY COUNCILS Soweto countdown

The impending community council election in Soweto, the first to be held in the area under the new Black Local Government Act, appears to have aroused much interest in the community. Campaigning got underway even before the official announcement that the poll would be held on November 26 this year.

Several civic organisations are involved in vigorous campaigns. Most activity takes place at weekends, when public meetings are held to woo potential voters and to announce election candidates.

Among civic bodies already vying for support are the Sofasonke Party, the oldest such organisation, now led by Soweto businessman Ephraim Tshabalala; the All Nations Party founded by present Soweto council chairman David Thebehali; the Makgotla, the tribal court movement under the leadership of Siegfried Manthata; as well as dozens of smaller groupings which have also entered the fray.

Electioneering began in earnest on Sunday August 7, when the All Nations Party held its first public meeting. Both the All Nations Party and the Sofasonke Party had wanted to hold meetings on the same day at the same venue, at the same time. But a Rand Supreme Court judge awarded



Soweto's Thebehali ... on the campaign trail

Thebehali the use of the hall after hearing evidence during an urgent application on August 6.

It appeared during Thebehali's meeting that some smaller groupings, such as the Federal Party, were willing to align themselves with larger parties during the election.

There have also been abortive attempts to involve Soweto's intelligentsia in the campaign. The new African League Party, one of whose founders is journalist Meshack Mabogoane, tried to attract support from the township's educated elite.

However, in the wake of some news reports there have been strenuous denials by many of the prominent people who were said to be involved in this party.

It is significant, too, that Inkatha, the one organisation whose participation would give much credibility to the election, has suspended its official involvement. The reason is that the Inkatha leadership is bitterly opposed to what it perceives to be a government attempt to use community councils as an excuse for excluding blacks from the proposed new constitutional dispensation. However, Inkatha members are free to stand for election or vote in their individual capacity.

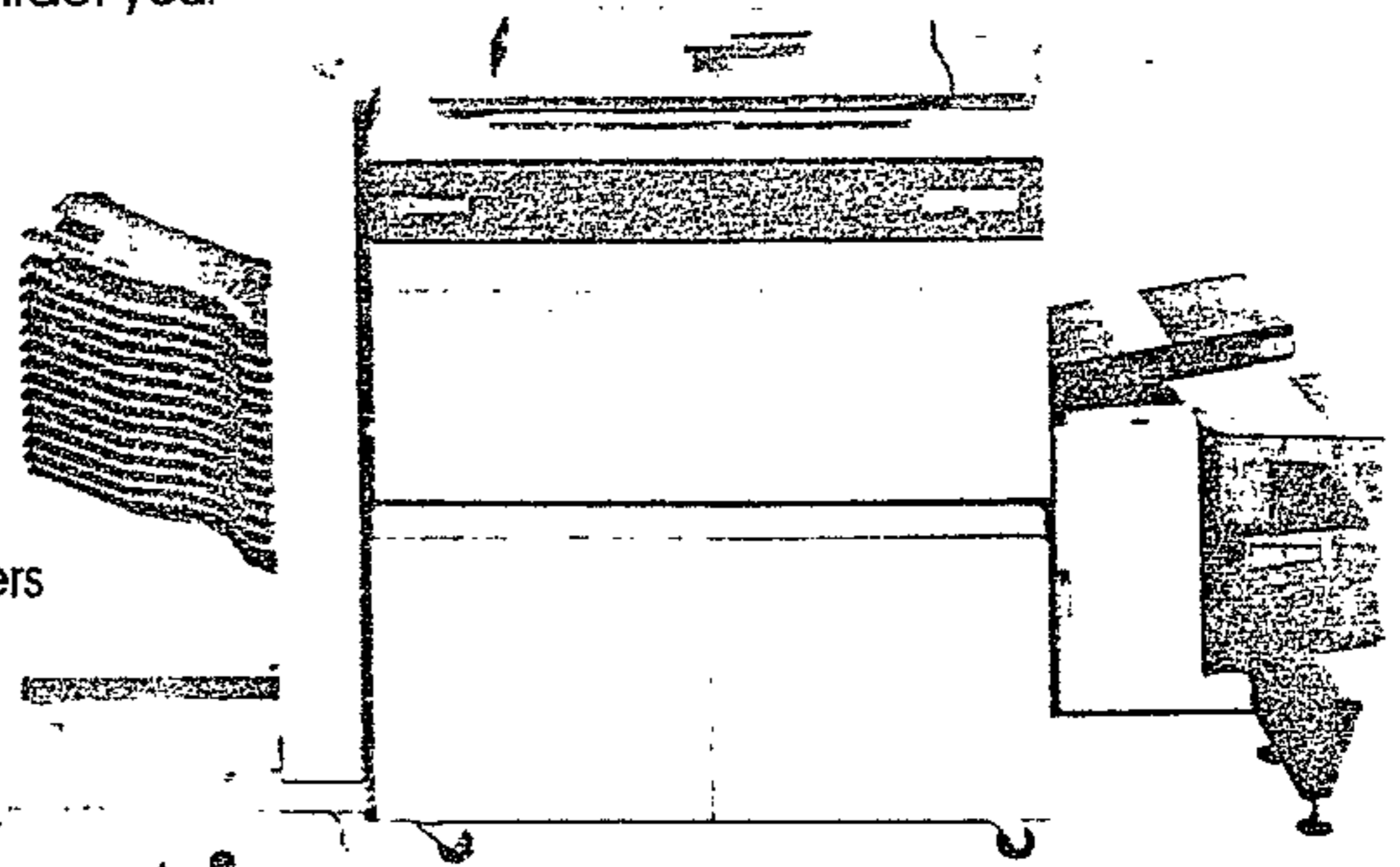
The United Democratic Front (UDF), the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) and the Anti-Community Councils Committee have vowed to urge residents to boycott the election. In addition, government moves to merge the three community councils within the region — Soweto, Diepmeadow and Dobsonville — into one single local authority may affect the election. Diepmeadow with 15 seats and Dobsonville with seven are bitterly opposed to the proposed merger with Soweto, which has 30 seats.

However, despite the growing controversy about involvement in community councils, and the row over the merger, it seems possible that a substantial number of Soweatans will go to the polls on November 26.

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'Yes' vote may set off strike action, Buthelezi warns

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — Strikes could break out in Natal if most whites voted "yes" in the November 2 referendum, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said on Saturday.

Chief Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu and president of Inkatha, was addressing a Shaka Day gathering at Umlazi.

He told about 25 000 people that this was not a threat and he was not saying blacks would go on strike.

"I'm just mentioning something that might happen. We are mature enough to stage successful stay-aways to show our feelings."

Chief Buthelezi said opportunities for blacks to struggle for their human rights after whites had endorsed Mr Botha's plan would be as "dead as a dodo".

Mr Botha would then go down in history among whites as the Prime Minister who had played the most important part in getting rid of the so-called "Native problem".

He would be regarded, Chief Buthelezi said, as not only the person who had buried it but as the undertaker who had given it a "decent burial", with both English and Afrikaans-speaking whites applauding him for a neat job well done for all of them.

The Chief Minister said the tri-cameral Parliament now being "forced" on the country would prove to be an interim measure.

It was not the framework for negotiation, he said. No negotiations were possible within it.

This meant political forces would increasingly move towards confrontation.

If there were a "yes" vote in the referendum, Chief Buthelezi said, the National Party would be given a mandate to attempt to lead the country into one white ideological excess after another.

"If we now say 'no', there is the prospect of our going back to the constitutional drawing boards and rethinking the whole question of how to move towards power-sharing step by step."

The Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Ray Swart, was loudly applauded when he asked how the South African voters could have a constitution which excluded 70% of the people and yet expect it to be an enduring institution.

Mr Swart said the proposals were an entrenchment of the apartheid system.

Mr Y S Chinsamy, leader of the Reform Party, called on the National People's Party — the majority party in the South African Indian Council — to reject the proposals and to stop "dilly-dallying".

The Zulu King, King Goodwill Zwelithini, said the new constitution was "abominable".

(Report by P Laeman, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

10.7 ROOM

26/9/83



VOTE: Buthelezi.



INKATHA: Part of the crowd who came to hear Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in Tembisa

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi says . . .

107 ~~107~~ Sowetan 26/9/83

NO

INKATHA would have no part in the forthcoming community council elections as they were cast in the role of support action for the politics of the tricameral parliament, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu, said yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi was addressing more than 500 people who attended Shaka Day celebrations at the Rabasotho Hall in Tembisa. He said: "My leadership is based on history itself and when the National Party wants me to sanction participation by Inkatha in local community elections in lieu of involvement as a people in the election of the country's government, I say no. You say no, and we say no to this political blasphemy together.

"Black community councils are retrogressive and I cannot be drawn into community council

By SELLO RABOTHATA

politics while it is made into a stage prop for the political farce of the tricameral parliament. The decision of whether or not to participate is a tactical decision; it is not a decision of principle. However, the government's own assertions must now be seriously considered in the weighing up of what strategies we adopt."

He said the government could no longer claim that the Black Local Authorities Act was a step of political advancement. He said it was he who had led the pressure on the South African government to dismantle the local authorities in the form of Administration Boards and other mechanisms which were used as tools of oppression. "I led the struggle for the recognition that one of the steps towards political progress in this country would be the democratic involvement of blacks in all levels of government," he said.

Chief Buthelezi's statement followed a warning he issued on Tuesday night that he would reconsider his staunch opposition to international sanctions against

South Africa and disinvestment if the majority of the 2,7 million white voters said "yes" in the referendum on the constitutional proposals.

He said the tricameral parliament was based on racism, and it abused ethnicity and attempted to use it as an instrument of oppression. It was a racist whites-only mechanism of perpetual domination for whites over all who were not white.

Chief Buthelezi said: "We reject the tricameral parliament because it is politically evil. The 72 percent of the population which is excluded from the parliamentary process through the tricameral arrangement will dismantle it, and black feet will trample on it. We will never succumb to the political corruption it contains."

He said black South Africa turns now to white South Africa and says: "Please for the sake of your children and for the sake of our children, return an overwhelming "no" vote on November 2." A "no" vote would serve notice on the white politicians that reform must go much further than the National Party was now prepared to consider.

DISI

SIMPSON AND MOOD SUITS R 79⁹⁹

LEVIS DENIM JEANS

WASH AND WEAR CASUAL TROUSERS

BANG BANG STRETCH CORDED JEANS

Wrangler WESTERN STYLE SHIRTS

Seagull CASUAL JACKETS

John H. H. ALL WOOL SARAITHA BLAZERS

cambridge LATTER FASHION SPORTS SHIRTS R 5⁹⁹

MENTONS ALL WOOL TROUSERS R 39⁹⁹

HERR OTTEN SPORTS SHIRTS R 5⁹⁹

GENUINE LEATHER CROCKET SHOES R 59⁹⁹

SASH S reasons for 'no' vote

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Black Sash has published a booklet setting out its reasons for urging voters to reject the new constitution.

Describing the constitution as a "giant stride towards dictatorship and inevitable disaster" the Black Sash says the constitution "will effectively make South Africa a one-party state".

The booklet calls on voters not to be "deluded" into voting "yes" in order to support the Nationalists against the Rightwing.

The Right "is not in a position to win any general election", it says.

The booklet criticises the constitution for being unilaterally devised. In order for there to be peace a country's constitution should be generally acceptable to all citizens, it says.

Things should "be left as they are until such time as all the people of the country can come together in a National Convention to design a constitution based on the will of all people".

The constitution on which people were being asked to vote could "only lead to escalating conflict" and was "totally unacceptable to the vast majority of the people of this country".

The present constitution, while now used in such a way as to permit only whites to vote, did "at least allow for a process of evolutionary change towards democracy".

The new constitution "slammed the door" on any such evolutionary change.

(Report by M. Barker, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town)

Cautious welcome for the UDF from Buthelezi

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

THE United Democratic Front has been both cautiously welcomed and criticised in the latest edition of "Inhlabamkholo", a newsletter published by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

In an article headed "Is UDF relevant?", it is argued that the UDF "has in it the promise of the kind of development of which black South Africans dream".

But the article says the "arrogant and divisive" statement that the UDF would consider all applications for affiliation except that of Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha organisation made them appear irrelevant.

It concludes that the relevance of the UDF will be determined by the extent to which they establish democratic links between leadership and the grassroots.

If there is to be any relationship between Inkatha and the UDF it will come about because UDF has "managed

to become as relevant as Inkatha in the struggle", it says.

The newsletter is published by the Department of the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and is filled primarily with news of Inkatha and speeches of officials of Inkatha and the KwaZulu government.

The article applauds "any and every move in South Africa to establish black unity".

"The UDF has, with some sad limitations, attempted to establish a platform on which it should be possible to override party political loyalty and organisational loyalty," it says.

Ordinary blacks would react to the promise of the UDF with considerable caution because people at the grassroots level are "a political step removed from the kind of organisation" belonging to the UDF, it says.

"Let us hope the leadership of the UDF will rise above the incipient splits within it. Its leadership must bear in

mind that politics must be more than riding the crest of waves when public opinion surges... Political organisations have to be built up from the grassroots," it says.

The article also attacks the Black Consciousness-orientated National Forum "who, in their political bankruptcy, found it necessary to attack Inkatha and its president".

"Inkatha pursues a unity of the people in the liberation struggle, not the unity of rhetoric on public platforms and in white mass media and white liberal articles".

The newsletter praises the South African Federal Union, which brought together Chief Buthelezi and other "homeland" leaders, Mr Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei, Professor H Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu, Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa, Mr E Mabuza of KaNgwane and Mr E Mopeli of QwaQwa.

● A UDF spokesman said yesterday the organisation had never refused to consider an Inkatha membership application.

Political Correspondent

GEORGE — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has instituted legal action against the Conservative Party's official mouth-piece, Die Patriot, for alleged libel.

In a statement at the National Party's Cape congress in George yesterday, Mr Botha accused the newspaper of using his signature to imply that he had written an article on the relationship between coloureds and Afrikaners.

The article — an extract of which appeared in Die Patriot on September 23 — was originally published in an NP book "1948-68... And now the Future" and was written by a former Cabinet Minister, Mr M C Botha.

Die Patriot implied that Mr P W Botha had written the piece and put his signature to it — but that he had now changed his sentiments.

The newspaper also questioned the value that could be placed on Mr Botha's signature in view of his alleged about-face.

In his statement yesterday,

ID applications pour in

Pretoria Bureau

APPLICATIONS for identity books are flooding into the regional offices of the Department of Internal Affairs to beat the September 30 deadline.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, has announced that applications received by the department before the end of the month would be processed and issued in time for the holder to vote in the November 2 referendum.

A departmental official

said in Pretoria yesterday it was estimated there were still 124 000 people eligible for ID cards who had not yet applied.

Last week applications had poured in at a rate of more than 1 200 a day, and this tempo was expected to rise sharply during this week.

More than 500 officials were working up to 5½ hours a day overtime in an effort to process the applications in the shortest possible time.

Currently the department was dealing with 32 000 ap-

plications, of which 22 000 were reissues and the remainder new applications.

In the past two months 30 000 ID books had been issued.

Meanwhile 141 National Party and 24 New Republic Party "yes" vote polling agents have been appointed. The Progressive Federal Party has appointed 63 "no" vote agents while the Conservative Party has appointed 62 and the Herstigte Nasionale Party 40.

(Report by Gerald Reilly, Van der Stel Building, Pretorius Street, Pretoria)

Newcomers can vote too

Mail Reporter

THE only South Africans able to vote in the referendum on November 2 without the Book of Life are naturalised South African citizens, the Department of Internal Affairs has announced.

A spokesman said naturalised white South Africans could vote if they presented their present identity documents plus the certificate issued by the department as proof of naturalisation.

(Report by C M Moolman, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg)

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ALL RACES WELCOME AT
fontana inn
ON-THE-PARK

MIDWEEK OFFER

Present this coupon at our Reception every Thursday, Friday, Saturday or Sunday and collect your R10,00 BONUS VOUCHER which enables you to stay at our Hotel any

Power cut del:

Mail Reporter

MORE than 200 commuters were delayed in Rosebank, Johannesburg yesterday morning, when a trolley bus's overhead collectors slipped off the wires and caused a

Weather

THE Weather Bureau's forecast
TRANSVAAL: — Fine and hot, but partly cloudy and spread to the southern Free State
CAPE south of the Orange: west and south with showers, but warm in the east at first.
NATAL: — Fine and hot, but
SOUTH WEST AFRICA: — isolated thundershowers in the
Fog patches will occur over
BOTSWANA: — Fine and hot

TEMPERATURES ARE CELSIUS

Wind	35c
Wet	
WEDNESDAY	
September 28, 1983	
Temperatures	
04h00	14h00
23h00	30h00
23h00	23h00

Six die in Natal vehicle ambush

Peacemaker

gunned down

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Spec 29/9/83

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Outspoken Natal "peacemaker" Mr Neil Alcock, who has spent more than 20 years fighting for justice for rural blacks and an end to tribal faction fighting, has been murdered.

Renowned as a peacemaker in the bitter tribal faction strife of Msinga in kwaZulu, Mr Alcock was gunned down along with five tribal elders yesterday.

The other men killed in the ambush were Mr Loli Ndladla (45), Mr Mbhunza Solkele (45), Mr Albert Mbata (55), Mr Thabolo Muthwa (50), and Mr Vane Mpongosi (50).

Another five elders who were with him were wounded.

Brigadier W P J Van Wyk, Natal Inland Divisional CID officer, said he was satisfied local people were involved in the killings.

The men died in a fusillade of bullets as gunmen opened fire on Mr Alcock's vehicle in the Ndlela area.

Mr Alcock's assassination comes shortly after he told The Star's Maritzburg correspondent that he feared for his life.

He has long fought for the rights of the underdog, interceding for tribesmen and launching court actions on their behalf.

Living in the midst of violent differences between tribal factions, he also acted as a peacemaker, seeking to bring order and prosperity to the arid tribal lands.

Mr Alcock drove into the ambush after elders had asked to go with him to and from a meeting. They said they felt safer with him.

He was taking Mhlangaan elders home. As they passed through the Ndlela area a shot rang out.

A passenger sitting next to Mr Alcock was hit.

Mr Alcock made a despairing attempt to drive out of the "killing ground", said shocked survivors, but he was shot just below the centre of his chest.

Four men who had been in the vehicle leaped out and dashed for safety. They were mowed down by gunfire. Others were wounded.

Mr Alcock is survived by his wife, Mrs Creina Alcock.

Ironically, he died soon after he felt he had at last made a breakthrough in his quest for peace.

He and the police had persuaded the elders of four warring factions of the Mthembu tribe to attend a peace meeting.

Mr Alcock was described as a trouble maker by some, but he felt it was his duty to seek justice for the underdog.

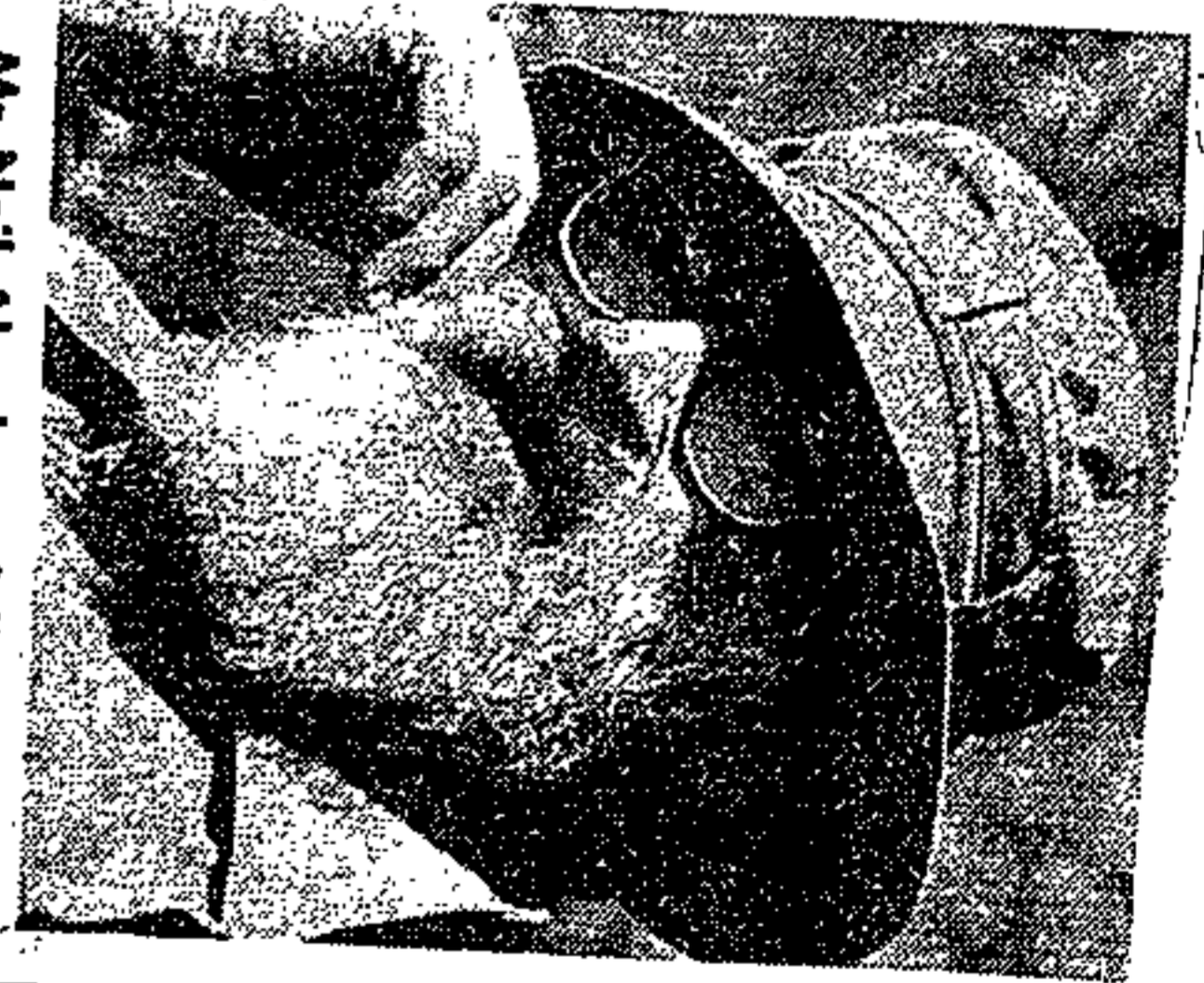
He was outspoken in his beliefs, and untiring in his quest to help those who could not help themselves, former colleagues said today.

Mrs Alcock is the writer Creina Bond, daughter of the late John Bond, who wrote "They Were South Africans", which illustrated the contribution of English-speaking people to South Africa.

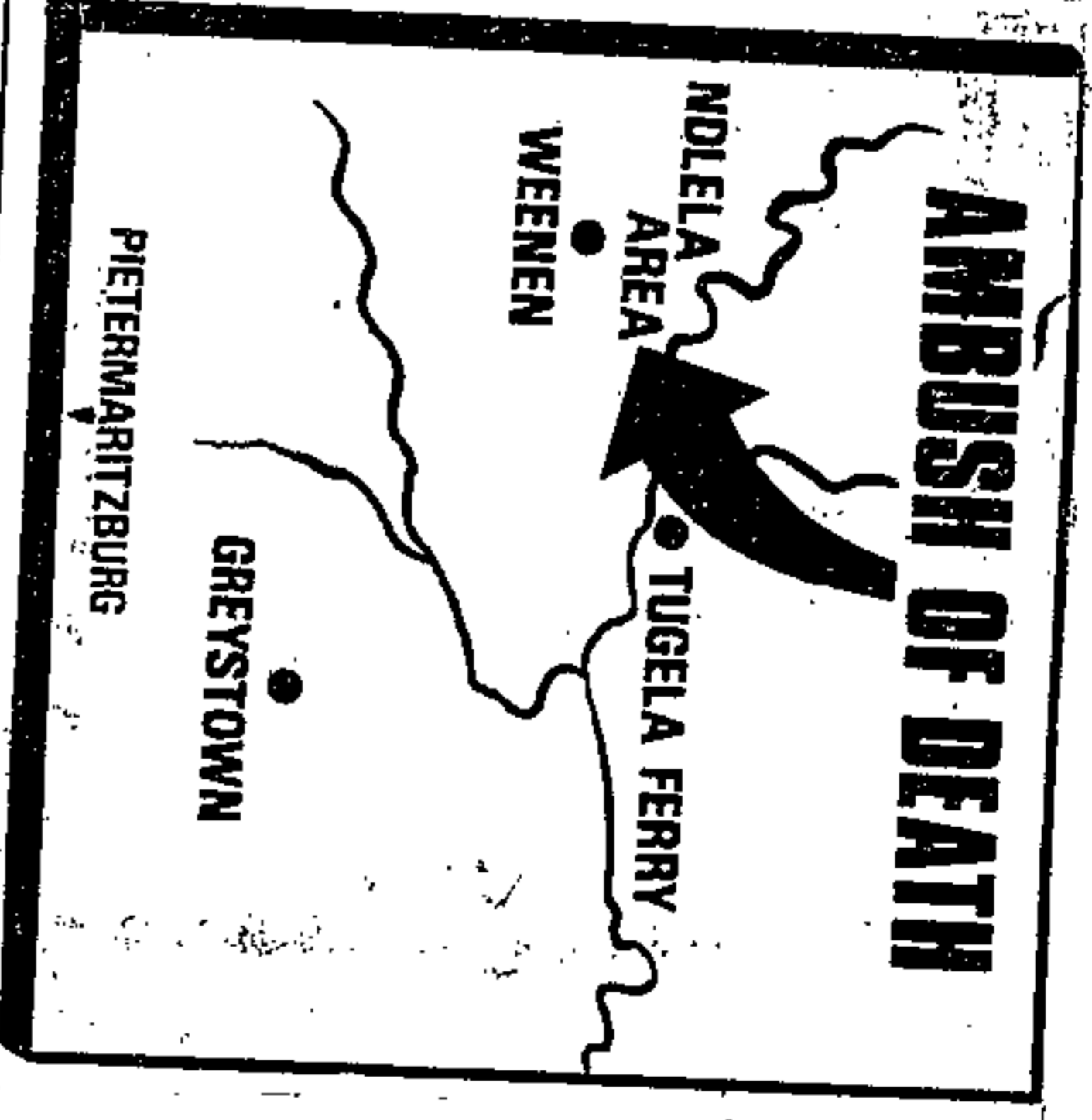
The book has often been reprinted.

Mrs Alcock worked in the The Star's Maritzburg bureau in the early 1960s and met Mr Alcock through their mutual interest in trying to get a fair deal for the underdog.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was best man at the Alcocks' wedding.



Mr Neil Alcock — killed in an ambush.



Death after meeting of peace

Automatic rifles used to kill Alcock and elders

107 RDM 30/9/83



Mr Neil Alcock

Mercury Reporters

AUTOMATIC rifles, R-1s, were used in an ambush on a stretch of dirt about 15 km from his in the arid Tugela area.

Other elders, who also travelling with Alcock in his micro- were injured in the sh.

They were returning a meeting, organised Alcock, for elders of warring Mthembu n who live in the Tugela Ferry area, en they were sh.

Alcock was found in a pool of blood the vehicle.

Other elders who were in the attack were, Loli Ndladia, 45, Mr Mnsa Solkele, 45, Mr Mt Mbata, 55, Mr Muthwa, 50 and Vane Mpangosi.

A motorist who came the bodies, alerted ers of the Firearm Some of the bodies still inside the bul- riddled vehicle.

Police would not release the whereabouts of the five surviving wounded elders for fear that they would be assassinated by the Alcock killers to prevent them giving evidence or acting as witnesses.

The ambush took place in fading light about 5 pm on Wednesday on the Mhlangana Road about 11 km from Tugela Ferry.

Mrs Creina Alcock, who was also ferrying elders home from the meeting in another vehicle, missed the attack when she went on ahead after Mr Alcock had been delayed.

The meeting had been an attempt to put an end to the feud which is continually rekindled by sometimes minor incidents, according to W O Jurgen Freese, of the Firearm Squad based at Tugela Ferry.

'It could get sparked off again by a little incident in Johannesburg. The news eventually gets back here and there is revenge and revenge again,' he said.

Mr Alcock was for some a controversial figure. In 1981 his house was set alight and destroyed.

A doctor at the hospital

at Tugela Ferry said Mr Alcock inspired hope in others in trying to deal with the problems of the area.

'I will always remember Neil as being dedicated in his work and fearless in challenging the authorities.'

Mr Alcock's closest neighbour, Mr Corrie Burger, said he had never had much contact with him but thought he was well-liked by locals.

'I invited him over a number of times but his wife said they were not sociable types.'

Both the Chief Minister

of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the Archbishop of Durban, Archbishop Denis Hurley, yesterday paid tribute to Mr Alcock.

Chief Buthelezi said that Mr Alcock, more than anyone, did not deserve such a horrible death at the 'hands of our people' for whom he worked so tirelessly.

He said his heart went out to Mr Alcock's widow, Creina.

'Neil Alcock attempted to do an impossible job with dedication and he will be remembered for generations for it,' the Chief Minister said.

Chief Buthelezi said he felt the death very personally because he was best men at the wedding of Neil and Creina Alcock.

Archbishop Hurley said Neil Alcock was one of the most striking personalities he had ever known.

'He gave himself totally in the service of people whom he saw as deprived, oppressed, impoverished and wounded in their humanity and dignity,' he said.

Dr Hurley said the last day of Mr Alcock's life was spent promoting peace and he died under a hail of bullets.

'On this there can be no better comment than the comment of Jesus Himself: "Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called sons of God".'

Neil Alcock founded the Kupugani organisation in 1962 and the South African chairman of Kupugani, Mr Leslie Weinberg, yesterday paid tribute to the murdered man as a

admired and respected for his work at Mdukutshani in the Msinga district.

He said Mr Alcock had shown great courage in carrying on with his work in the face of all the dangers which existed in the area.

The director of Diakonia, Mr Paddy Kearney, said his organisation was always struck and humbled by Mr Alcock's 'fearless exposure' of injustices brought to his attention.

Mr Alcock devoted the last 20 years of his life towards helping Africans with rural agricultural schemes.

The first Church Agricultural Project was established at Maria Ratshitz in Northern Natal and Mr Alcock then moved to Mdukutshani about 10 years ago.

He is survived by the former Creina Bond, a well-known writer on conservation issues, and five children.

Mr Pat Stillwell, the Alcock's legal adviser, announced last night that a Neil Alcock Memorial Fund, in aid of drought relief, was established yesterday.

Contributions can be sent to P O Box 100 Pietermaritzburg.

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Flashpoint of Violence

Argus Correspondent CRYSTELLE SMUTS sets the background to a fatal ambush

THE way Neil Alcock died — shot down in an ambush on his way back from a "peace meeting" between warring tribal chiefs — was the culmination of everything Msinga stands for.

Msinga is the most over-populated, overgrazed and poorest part of Kwazulu, if not South Africa, and the scene of increasing violence.

This unhappy area, which is a turbulent meeting ground between Western culture and

Third World conditions, has seen a complete breakdown of the law. It has long been subject to mounting tension between black and black and black and white, a conflict which is currently being investigated by a Government-appointed commission.

At the heart of the troubles lie the Government's resettlement programmes and an extreme shortage of land.

In the past the Msinga area was used as tenant farms from

which farmers drew labour for their other farms.

But when the white farmers moved in about 20 years ago, blacks where resettled across the Tugela River in the hills of the Msinga area.

Tribes have clashed in the area as long ago as the 1880s, but as more and more people were crowded into the area, already ravaged by ever-present droughts and overgrazing by cattle, Msinga became the flashpoint of violence in Kwazulu.

It is known as the centre of the gun trade in South Africa, with more than half of all stolen weapons finding their way there. This year alone more than 60 people have died in faction fights, according to police statistics.

Contributing to the lawlessness of the area is the breakdown of the traditional tribal system. Men have to work on the Rand, leaving their families behind to battle for survival, often at the mercy of young

unemployed people who have found that "crime does pay".

It is difficult to see how people can scratch out a living on the scraggy, thorn-bush covered hill sides, but the answer lies in a thriving "underground economy".

This include theft and poaching (the bane of white farmers) and the cultivation of dagga.

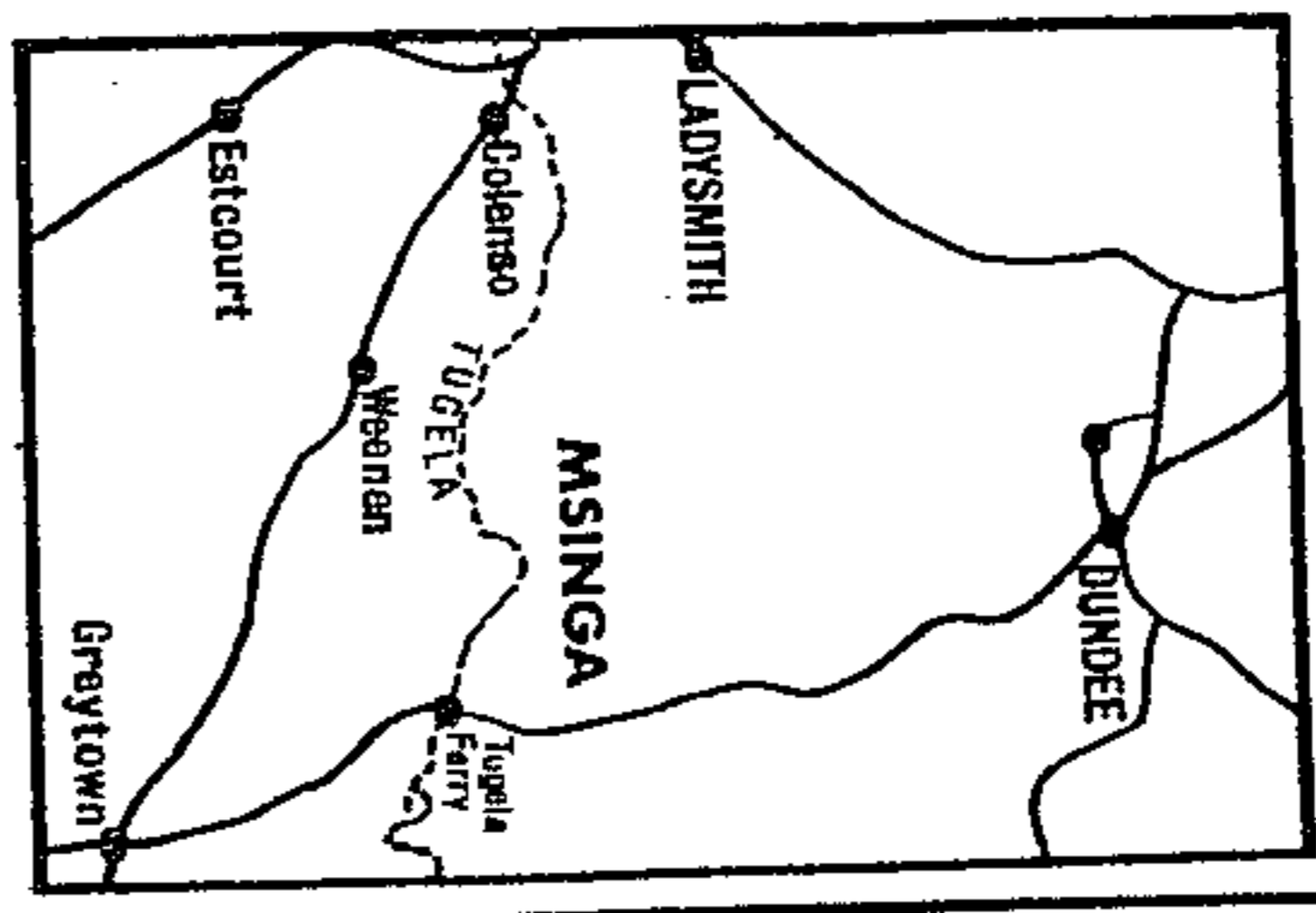
According to a newsletter by Church Agricultural Projects (of which Neil Alcock was the managing director) dagga is the most important crop in Kwazulu. It is a multimillion-rand industry which is regularly raided by the South African Police.

Small growers barter their dagga for bread, sugar, tea beans and soap.

It was in this troubled area that "Magogogo" or Neil Alcock and his wife Creina choose to set up a farm, Ndutshani, for Church Agricultural Projects.

Because of initial hostility to the project by black people uprooted from the area and moved across the Tugela, Alcock had to change from cattle farming and instead he set up a number of self-help schemes.

This includes a bone-collecting scheme in which people were paid out weight for weight in mealie meal for bones which they had collected in the veld. Some people trekked for days across kilometres of rugged countryside



to swap their bones for the mealie meal, often the only source of food for the families of breadwinners who are blind or crippled and been dumped in the area.

(Tomorrow is time again for the monthly boneswopping and a grief-stricken Creina Alcock has said she is determined to carry on with the project.)

Neil Alcock had acted as ombudsman for the warring factions in the area as well as between black and white.

During his time on the farm he had made many enemies because of his fearlessness in speaking out against what he saw as injustices, the most recent of these were allegations of corruption in the various drought-relief schemes in the area.

One mission too many for peacemaker Neil Alcock

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The way Neil Alcock died — shot down in an ambush on his way back from a "peace meeting" between warring tribal chiefs — is the culmination of everything Msinga stands for.

Msinga is the most over-populated, overgrazed and the poorest part of kwaZulu, if not South Africa, and the scene of increasing violence.

This unhappy area, which is a turbulent meeting ground between Western culture and Third World conditions, has seen a complete breakdown of the law. It has long been subject to mounting tension between blacks and whites and among blacks themselves, a conflict which is being investigated by a Government-appointed commission.

The chief of the Mthembu tribe, Chief N E Mthembu, said yesterday: "We have been trying to stop the fighting, but the people do not want to listen."

Police and hospital staff at Tugela Ferry have given up counting the casualty figures of faction fighting in the district.

Chief Mthembu gave his blessing to Mr Alcock's moves to bring peace.

"He was just trying to sort it out. I do not know why they killed him. He was just trying to stop the faction fighting."

At the moment only members of the Mthembu tribe are fighting. Four factions are involved, Mhlangane, Ndlela, Mvelase and Mtshali.

"They are fighting for nothing," the chief insisted. "There is no good reason for it. The only solution is to put them all in jail."

Older men have heeded his call for peace, but not younger men.

It has been suggested that Mr Alcock died because he took sides in a dispute between factions.

Chief Mthembu disagrees: "All the people were his friends."

Mr Alcock was murdered together with five tribal elders on Wednesday when his microbus was ambushed about 10 km from his farmstead. Five other men were wounded in the attack.

The other men killed in the ambush were Mr Loli Ndladla (45), Mr Mbhunza Solkele (45),

Msinga — deadly land of poverty and crime

107

No one seems able to stop the apparently senseless faction fighting in Msimba — in which even Chief Mthembu sees no point. But Neil Alcock died trying, and this article gives some of the background to the country and the people.

Mr Albert Mbata (55), Mr Thabolo Muthwa (50), and Mr Vane Mpongosi (50).

Brigadier W P J Van Wyk, Natal Inland Divisional CID officer, said he was certain local people were involved in the killings.

Mr Alcock drove into the ambush after elders had asked to go with him to and from a meeting. They said they felt safer with him.

He was taking Mhlangaan elders home. As they passed through a dry river bed in the Ndlela area the ambush was sprung.

Mr Alcock made a despairing attempt to drive out of the "killing ground", said shocked survivors, but he was shot just below the centre of his chest.

One of the major obstacles facing investigators into the murders and the fighting is the fear potential witnesses have that they may be next if they speak.

At the heart of the troubles lie the Government's resettlement programmes and an extreme shortage of land.

In the past the Msinga area was used as tenant farms from which farmers drew labour.

But when the white farmers



Peacemaker Neil Alcock.

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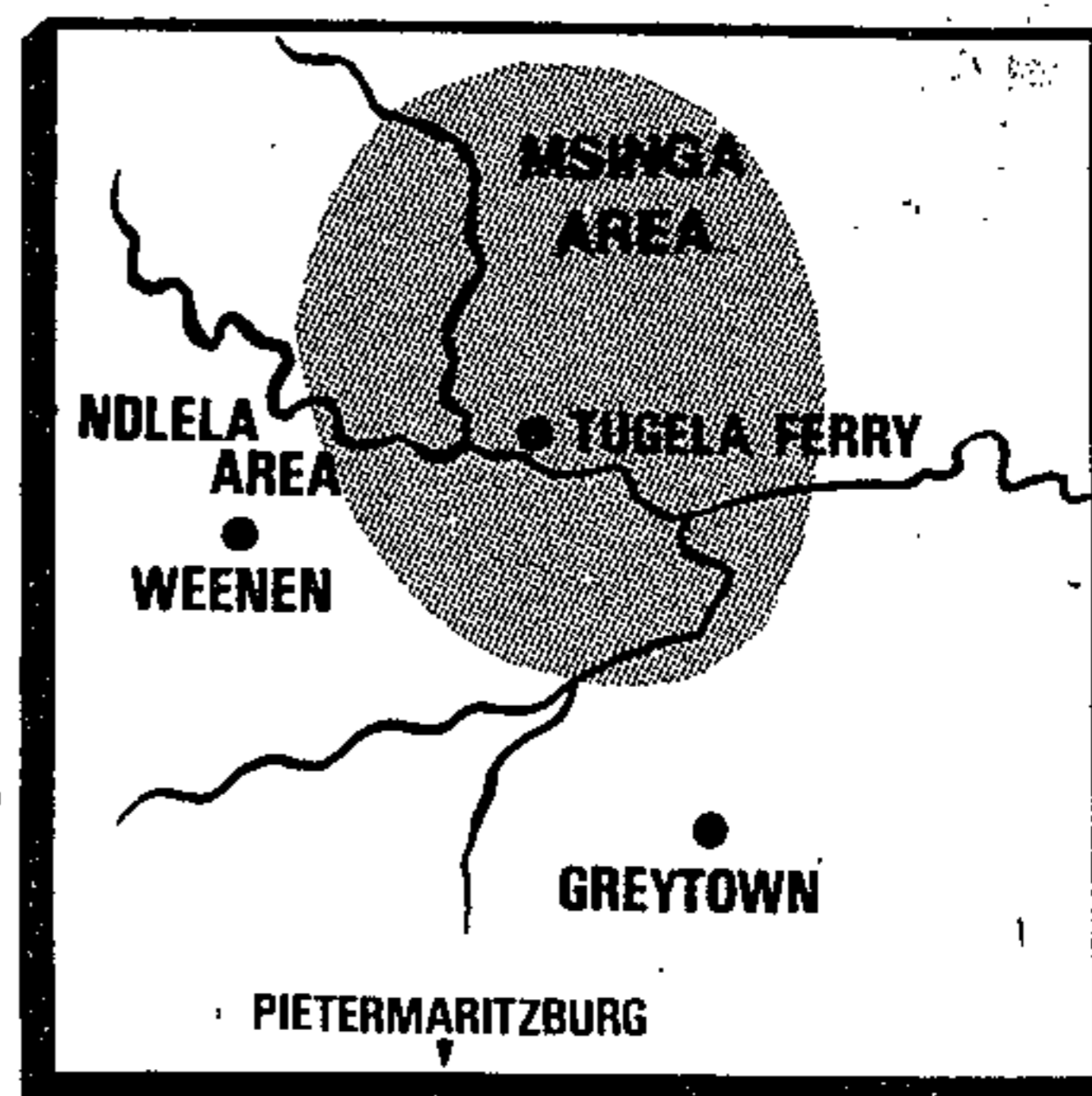
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These included a bone-collecting scheme in which people were paid out in mealie meal for bones they collected in the veld. Some people trekked for days to swop their bones for the mealie meal, often their only source of food.

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not true'

After-shave betrays smuggler

London Bureau

LONDON. — A hairy student's lavish use of after-shave lotion has earned him a nine month jail sentence.

When he arrived at London's Heathrow Airport, customs men became suspicious because he smelled strongly of after-shave despite a two-day growth of beard.

Mr John Crocker, prosecuting, told Reading Crown Court that 22-year-old Paulinus Ignatius was searched and daggga with a street value of R8 160 was found in a body belt he was wearing.

After the case a customs officer said: "Large amounts of daggga give off a strong smell, so we are always on the look-out for people trying to cover it up with perfume or after shave."

By J MANUEL CORREIA

A FEW months before his death, Mr Neil Alcock made a series of allegations of murder, graft, corruption and exploitation in the Weenen, Greytown and Masinga districts to the Advocate-General, Mr Justice P J van der Walt.

Semi-automatic rifles, probably military style Rits, were used to kill Mr Alcock and five elders of the Mthembu clan, in an ambush on a deserted stretch of dirt road about 15 km from his home in the arid Tugela Ferry area on Wednesday.

Five other elders, who were also travelling with Mr Alcock in his micro-bus, were injured in the ambush.

The five tribesmen who were killed were: Mr Loli Nladia, 45, Mr Mhumsa Solikela, 45, Mr Albert Mbata, 55, Mr Thabolo Muthwa, 50, and Mr Vane Mpangozi, 50. All five men were from the

Alcock had 'evidence' of murder, corruption

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Mhlangaha area, Masinga.

The Advocate-General said last night that he had referred certain allegations by Mr Alcock over border farmers to the Department of Co-operation and Development and was awaiting a reply.

Mr Alcock's home was burnt down some time ago by the Wit Kommando and he also received several death threats.

The allegations under investigation by the Advocate-General concern Govern-

ment officials, Kwazulu MPs, Inkatha and farmers, among others.

One particularly serious allegation he made was that while farmers hunted blacks freely with guns, and that several blacks had been shot by farmers.

He also alleged that black pensioners were being robbed of vast sums of money by officials at pension payout points.

There were also allegations of officials and senior politicians going to Ulundi

for sex and money.

Allegations include:

● Cabinet Ministers organising faction fights which rendered hundreds homeless;

● Inkatha being structured to be the real Government of Kwazulu and eliminating votes for non-members.

● The "horrifying" state of hospital services.

Mr Alcock also alleged serious irregularities over bor-elithe drilling programmes.

He said he could prove all the allegations and had obtained facts from men and women

from all over Masinga

"Those who make these reports have placed themselves in great danger of being killed. One was killed recently," he said.

In his long quest to get the authorities to investigate his serious allegations, he at various times approached the Minister of Police, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, the South African Police and the Natal Attorney-General Progressive Federal Party leaders and newspapers

Cut aid, says US Senate

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — The US Senate is preparing to demand the axing of all aid to Zimbabwe, following its abstention on a UN Security Council vote condemning the Soviet Union for the downing of Korean Airways 747.

The measure is part of a special bill offered by a New York Republican, Senator Alfonse d'Amato, and goes well beyond reprisals being considered by the Reagan administration.

Following the visit of Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, to Washing-

ton earlier this month, and the inflammatory UN abstention, Mr Frank Donatelli, the African administrator of the Agency for International Development, was understood to be calling for a R40-million cut in Zimbabwe's 1984 aid allotment.

The administration had originally asked Congress for about R60-million as the final instalment of its 1981 Zimbabwe pledge.

The Senate move is significant as Congress is not expected to pass a foreign aid bill this year, only a "continuing resolution" maintaining

funding at existing levels

The IV Amato Bill would override this. The bill refers not only to Zimbabwe but to all US aid recipients who failed to support the Security Council condemnation, and prohibits any form of assistance by the American Government or its instrument-talities" (Other targets are Guyana and Nicaragua)

Co-sponsors include ultra-conservative and comparative moderates.

While chances of passage in the Republican-controlled Senate are good, it is unlikely that a vote will ever be scheduled in the House.



Start a day with Business Day

START the day with Business Day — South Africa's first

KWAZULU

Help wanted

107
Fm
30/9/83

The KwaZulu Development Corporation (KDC) wants to attract key people from the private sector to help with the development of KwaZulu. It has launched an advertising campaign to attract 23 senior staff members from general manager down.

The KDC's burgeoning staff needs have been brought about by the establishment of the Southern African Development Bank. With the launching of the bank, the Corporation for Economic Development (CED) will be phased out and the KDC will be taking over its industrial development functions.

Senior GM Marius Spies says the added responsibilities of the KDC under the new arrangement underlie the decision to enter the employment market. But, he says, the desire to involve the private sector in development is also an important factor.

The KDC has already launched two major initiatives involving the private sector. The first was the formation of the KwaZulu Housing Company, aimed at tapping the pension funds and other resources of large public and private corporations for investment in black housing. "The Durban City Council was the first to invest R2m in this company and we are currently negotiating large investments with a number of big companies," says Spies.

The second is the formation of a joint finance company with Trust Bank to facilitate direct private sector involvement in the financing of business development in KwaZulu.

DJC

By Duncan Collings

Although National Veneer Holdings today reports a net loss of R1,7 million for the first half of the current year, the group over-all will trade profitably in the second half and next year will more than wipe out all losses.

The chairman, Mr Phillip Pearlman, told The Star that the group expected to earn a profit of about R560 000 in the second half, which would result in a net deficit for the year of R1,2 million.

However, in the 1984 financial year this would be more than covered, when a resumption of dividend could be considered.

The company today passed its interim dividend, after passing last year's final.

Mr Pearlman said shareholders should not expect a final this year, nor an interim in 1984, but a final for 1984 would be considered depending on that year's final outcome and prospects for 1985.

Chief cause of the company's problems in the first half was the new kwazulu factory.

New kwazulu factory created problems

Natven chief says group

prospects are improving

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A net loss of R1,7 million was recorded from this operation in the six months to June 30.

Mr Pearlman said that budgets for kwazulu, which suffered from start-up delays last year as a result of equipment delivery problems, were based on estimated production levels.

But with severe price cutting as a result of the worldwide recession, production proved to be well in excess of demand.

It was decided in March this year to cut production and reduce costs substantially.

Also contributing to the problems

in kwazulu were initial training and a very mobile labour force.

But the loss at the kwazulu factory would drop to about R300 000 in the second half, which would include several profitable months.

In 1984 this factory should trade profitably throughout the year.

"I am convinced that in the longer run the kwazulu factory will earn more than our other two operations combined," said Mr Pearlman.

As far as the company's other two factories — in Alrode and in Cape Town — are concerned, Mr Pearlman expected these to earn a profit of about R860 000 in the second half

after performing adequately in the first half.

Contributing to the loss in the first half of this year was a past arithmetic error discovered in the stock position which had the result of overstating stocks by R412 000.

This had resulted in income for the first half being reduced by this amount.

Mr Pearlman said that the market for the company's products had improved significantly both locally and overseas.

The results of heavy destocking by customers last year and early this year were now working in the com-

pany's favour as stocks were again being rebuilt.

He said that the company's forward order position was healthy. He added that the company's raw material supply position was now very well balanced.

He noted that in the first half price-cutting as a result of the recession resulted in prices of some products being reduced to less than the material content.

But this situation had improved with the inflow of new orders and more realistic prices were now being obtained.

Mr Pearlman said that the recovery had been most noticeable in overseas markets with the local scene still very depressed.

"But customer stock levels locally are at critically low levels and as a result off-take has risen considerably."

Most of Natven's problems have been of a "once-off" nature and as productivity improved at the modern kwazulu factory and the country came out of recession next year, the company should benefit.

Hunt ¹⁰⁷ for ^{RWA} Alcock killers goes on ^{11/10/83}

Mail Correspondent
DURBAN. — Police have made progress in the search for the killers of Mr Neil Alcock and five elders of the Mthembu clan.

But Brigadier Willie van Wyk, divisional criminal investigation officer, Natal Inland, said yesterday some people were reluctant to talk to the police for fear of reprisals.

For that reason investigations could take some time. The possibility that semi-automatic rifles of R1 calibre were used in the attack has been suggested. Getting hold of a semi-automatic rifle on the black market in the Msinga area of the Natal Midlands was simple, according to the brigadier.

Brig Van Wyk said this after the deaths, in an ambush near Tugela Ferry on Wednesday evening, of Mr Alcock and the five elders.

"Semi-automatic rifles are confiscated from time to time but smaller calibre hand guns are by far the most popular; they are much easier to carry," said Brig Van Wyk.

"There are thousands of guns up here and our men confiscate 30 to 40 every month."

The Firearm Squad of the South African Police based at Tugela Ferry concentrated on firearms and ammunition.

"We have never found any of the so-called terrorist weapons like AK-47s, but rifles, shotguns, hand guns and the occasional semi-automatic rifle are confiscated."

Brig Van Wyk said firearms were often found in kraals hidden in holes in the ground.

"The Alcock killers could already be in Johannesburg for all we know. We rely so much on assistance from the local people that, because of their fear now, things could take some time to clear up."



Brig Willie van Wyk, left, divisional criminal investigation officer of Natal Inland, Maj Pottie Schoeman, right, district commandant of Greytown, and W/O Ferreira study the vehicle in which Mr Alcock died.

Fear hampers

search for

Alcock's killers

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Mercury
11/10/83

PROGRESS has been made by police in the search for the killers of Mr Neil Alcock and five elders of the Mthembu clan.

Brig Willie van Wyk, divisional criminal investigation officer, Natal Inland, said, however, that some people were reluctant to talk to the police because of their fear of reprisals.

For this reason investigations being carried out by police could take some time.

The possibility that semi-automatic rifles of R1 calibre were used in the attack was strengthened by the fact that semi-automatic rifles are easily obtained on the black market in the Msinga area, Brig van Wyk said.

Mr Alcock and the five elders were killed in an ambush near Tugela Ferry on Wednesday evening.

'Semi-automatic rifles are confiscated from time to time but smaller calibre hand guns are by far the most popular — they are much easier to carry,' said Brig van Wyk.

'There are thousands of guns up here and our men confiscate 30 to 40 every month. Only about 30

percent of these are guns that have been reported stolen. The rest are either new guns or get into the area via the black market.

The Firearms Squad of the S A P based at Tugela Ferry has been working in the area for the past 20 years and concentrates on retrieving firearms and ammunition.

Confiscated

'We have never found any of the so-called terrorist weapons, such as AK 47s — but rifles, shotguns, hand guns and the occasional semi-automatic rifle are confiscated.

'The people use them

for self defence because of the unrest, faction fights and revenge killings. They don't believe in courts of law — if they lose one man then they must take one.

'They don't like us interfering, they prefer to take revenge themselves.

Brig van Wyk said firearms were often found in kraals hidden in holes in the ground.

'The Alcock killers could already be in Johannesburg for all we know. We rely so much on assistance from the local people that, because of their fear now, things could take some time to clear up.'

Mercury Reporter

I sincerely believe that South Africa is truly and deeply dependent upon black goodwill. As a South African who loves his country, I have done everything I can do to preserve black goodwill.

Over the 30 years of my public life as a politician, I have been the most consistent of all black leaders. I have never wavered from my responsibility to preserve the medium and long-term interests of South Africa which so many black politicians have glibly sacrificed to make immediate or short-term gains.

When duty has demanded it, I have risked my political career to do what is right. I have faced barrage after barrage of destructive criticism because I remain adamant that in everything I do South Africa must come first.

I have followed the politics of reason; I have advocated democratic and peaceful means of bringing about change; I have argued for compromise solutions; I have done a great deal to keep alive the people's faith that we can achieve real change without bloodshed; I have done more than others to keep black political aspirations realistic and to make them constructive; I have rejected Utopian politics which galvanise people into precipitous action to get the impossible tomorrow; I have prepared my people to accept that we get nothing for nothing and that our demands should be only for equality of opportunity, so that we can prove our human worth.

I have upheld Christian principles; I have never been involved in double-dealing and my position is an open and honest one for the whole world to judge. I have not hedged my bets and I have always been prepared to sink or swim in what we as blacks can do with whites and not against them.

I have spoken to almost every conceivable white audience in this country; I have spoken in reasoned language and whatever I have said can be believed. I have a track record of political stability and have enduring values which makes my politics predictable. I am not an alien and vagrant force in the South African political situation and in my many missions abroad I have sought to espouse only those forces which are generally acceptable to the whole of South Africa.

I have not only done these things, but in the process of doing them, I have built up the largest black constituency that this country has ever known in its history. Inkatha has now a paid-up membership rising steadily above 750 000. These are not people who pay lip-service to my ideals. They are South Africans whom I serve. They are not a Buthelezi fan club; they are a very real and vital constituency in South

Blacks will regard white

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(107) ~~11/10/83~~

Yes as rejection



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the writer of this article, receiving the George Meany Human Rights Award in Washington last year from Mr Lane Kirkland, president of the giant US trade union organisation, AFL-CIO.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI, in a letter to the Editor of the Daily Dispatch, writes that South Africa, now on the threshold of political change, dare not make the wrong choices. "Political blundering now will have terrible consequences," he claims. It is at his request that we publish this article today. Chief Buthelezi is also president of Inkatha and chairman of the South African Black Alliance.

tical objective of black politics is to achieve a race-free, open, democratic society. We regard ourselves as South Africans and simply will not accept that in future our political aspirations must be exercised in so-called homelands.

Any white assessment that we will do so in time will be most ill-advised. Preconceptions based on National Party propaganda that ethnic ties override a deep desire to form one united South Africa are dangerous. White South Africa just does not know its own history and politics if they think that grand apartheid will ever work. The only way to get to know black South Africa politically is to negotiate with us and to step into the future with us.

South Africans. A Yes vote will make deep inroads into African political goodwill and the continued pursuit of what has to be done in order to make the new constitution work, will finally destroy African goodwill.

sider our views on such questions as sanctions against South Africa and we will have carefully to review the politics which go for campaigning for economic and diplomatic isolation of this country.

All this is so totally unnecessary. White South Africa can simply say No to Mr Botha. All they will be doing is telling him to go back to his constitutional drawing-boards and to make another attempt at reform in which there will not be the tragic underachievement for himself and for the whole country which his present political commitments represent.

The legitimacy of my own leadership is traced through my forefathers, both on my mother's side and my father's side, and goes back to the first part of the nineteenth century. My leadership is not conferred on me by the South African Government and government-created institutions, and my political platform is that of Inkatha and is legitimised by a massive black constituency across the length and breadth of the country which was certainly not created by the government.

A rejection of Africans by white South Africa voting Yes in the referendum will immeasurably heighten black anger. When this happens, my people will draw around me and I will have to reflect their feelings. My strength in black politics is derived from the fact that I am a true democrat who is committed to be a servant of the people. People trust my leadership because I reflect their views.

The political constraints within which I operate are those operative in South African politics. I, like the vast majority of Africans, have not, and will never accept, the policy of separate development. For us, the primary poli-

To facilitate the process of change, political responsibility has thus far demanded that we seek compromise solutions. We recognise that the fear factor in white South Africa is high and have for the sake of posterity been prepared to seek a negotiated future along federal lines in which there is room for compromise on all sides. The confederal concept we reject on the basis that there will be no real power-sharing in it as exclusive white social, economic and political power over 87 per cent of the country and all its riches will be retained by whites.

White South Africa must accept that a Yes vote in the referendum will be a rejection by whites of compromise politics and amount to no less than the throwing down of a political gauntlet in the black political arena. A Yes vote will lead to uncompromising demands and as a black leader I must take cognizance of this. In the new political dis-

Africa, and for every one paid-up member, there are many more who actively support me.

I have constituencies of support among every race group in the country and more than any other black leader I am able to act as a catalyst for constructive inter-racial co-operation and support for any move towards realistic and sane reform.

South Africa is torn by inter-racial strife. While many of our issues are not racial issues per se, the dividing line between for and against on most of them is in fact a line which divides blacks from whites. The African National Congress' mission in exile has declared an armed struggle. A border war is in the brewing; urban sabotage does take place; there are political killings in the country; the government does find it necessary to mobilise public opinion at the level of what the Prime Minister calls a total onslaught against the country.

We do have uprisings in South Africa; ordinary people do form mobs to burn buildings, destroy cars and even kill people. South Africa is a society characterised by the employment of violence. There is a very real probability of conflict escalating and this conflict when it escalates will escalate in a South Africa isolated from the international community and from neighbouring states.

We must break away from the kind of situation in which all this is true and in which there is worse to come. White South Africa must accept that I am one of the black leaders in the country who is pre-eminently in touch with black political opinion. My perceptions of the black political mood of South Africa must be heard and what I say simply must be heeded.

Africans reject the new constitution in part and in whole. We are entitled to reject it because its effect will be as binding on us as it will be on whites, Indians and coloureds. We are citizens in South Africa under the existing constitution and we have democratic rights which are dearer than life itself to us, even if the policy of the National Party Government ignores our rights as citizens.

Under the new dispensation we will have no constitutionally sanctioned rights in 87 per cent of the country. The new constitution is a massive erosion of the rights we have.

In the past we have been entitled to campaign democratically and through non-violent means for political recognition. In the past we have seen our exclusion from the parliamentary process as being a party political thing which could be combated by democratic opposition. In the past we had the hope of seeking com-

promise solutions through democracy.

The new constitution is a brutal attack upon African constitutional rights. It is simply not true that the adoption of the new constitution is a whites-only affair or an affair between whites, coloureds and Indians. South Africa will not survive continued onslaughts on black rights which the new constitution represents. The new constitution has no medium and long-term future and the objectives which lie behind it will never be secured.

South Africa stands in the real danger of paying the terrible price that the National Party's political failure will extort from it.

In the past we could employ democratic means to gain the vote or to bring about a situation of negotiation in which we could begin moving towards power-sharing in this country. There have been racial feelings among Africans, and we all know that anti-white sentiments have never been too far out of reach for us, but it is dominantly true that we have seen apartheid as a party political thing which we had hoped could be changed.

If white South Africa votes Yes in the coming referendum, Africans will experience a deep sense of shock as they perceive themselves to be rejected not by a political party they disagree with, but by their fellow

As a democrat I cannot go against popular will. I reflect that will now in all I stand for and I will continue to do so. The people's options are my options. If a Yes vote is cast, Africans will reconsider their options. They will question African politics for the last 20 years and demand a firmer stand and more forthright political action.

I am in touch with black thinking and I can clearly see that I will have to reconsider my own options as the options of the people change. I and all responsible African leaders in South Africa, will be forced into a reconsideration of what our strategy should be and who our allies should be. We will have to recon-

consideration of what our strategy should be and who our allies should be. We will have to recon-

consideration of what our strategy should be and who our allies should be. We will have to recon-

In saying these things, I am extending the hand of friendship to white South Africa; I am appealing to whites to keep the negotiating door open. There will unfortunately be whites who will regard this present message of mine as threatening and hostile. This is just not true. The appeal I am making for a moratorium on constitutional developments until such time as we have evolved a mutually acceptable negotiating formula, is a reasonable appeal and it is made in the interests of the whole of South Africa.

White South Africa cannot afford to alienate 72 per cent of the country's population who live, eat, work and die irrevocably intertwined with them in the affairs of the country. The real challenge we face has to be faced within the realisation that we have a common destiny.

This appeal I am making in the context of the overriding thought that white South Africa has not been given the opportunity to assess what can be achieved by negotiation. A Yes vote will be a vote in the dark. Let white South Africa reserve its rights finally to opt for this kind of racist constitution if they are prepared to weather the consequences. I must point out, however, that this right can only be decently exercised if negotiations had been attempted and a negotiated settlement had failed.

White South Africa has not even tried to negotiate. They must now do so and they can do this by saying No to the present direction of constitutional change.

(Article written by Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, KwaZulu.)

A brutal attack on the constitutional rights of Africans

CAPE TIMES 6/10/83

107
(107) (3064)

GATSHA BUTHELEZI, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, President of Inkatha and Chairman of the South African Black Alliance, writes on his objections to the new constitution. This is the first of two articles.



I SINCERELY believe that South Africa is truly and deeply dependent upon black goodwill. As a South African who loves his country, I have done everything I can do to preserve black goodwill.

Over the 30 years of my public life as a politician, I have been the most consistent of all black leaders. I have never wavered from my responsibility to preserve the medium and long-term interests of South Africa which so many black politicians have so glibly sacrificed to make immediate or short-term gains.

When duty has demanded it, I have risked my political career to do what is right. I have faced barrage after barrage of destructive criticism because I remain adamant that in everything I do South Africa must come first.

Peaceful means

I have followed the politics of reason; I have advocated democratic and peaceful means of bringing about change; I have argued for compromise solutions; I have done a great deal to keep alive the people's faith that we can achieve real change without bloodshed; I have done more than others to keep black political aspirations realistic and to make them constructive; I have rejected Utopian politics which galvanize people into precipitous action to get the impossible tomorrow; I have prepared my people to accept that we get nothing for nothing and that our demands should be only for equality of opportunity, so that we can prove our human worth.

I have upheld Christian principles; I have never been involved in double-dealing and my position is an open and honest one for the whole world to judge. I have not hedged my bets and I have always been prepared to sink or swim in what we as blacks can do with whites and not against them.

I have spoken to almost every conceivable white audience in this

country; I have spoken in reasoned language and whatever I have said can be believed. I have a track record of political stability and have enduring values which make my politics predictable. I am not an alien and vagrant force in the South African political situation and in my many missions abroad I have sought to espouse only those forces which are generally acceptable to the whole of South Africa.

I have not only done these things, but in the process of doing them I have built up the largest black constituency that this country has ever known in its history. Inkatha has now a paid-up membership rising steadily above 750 000. These are not people who pay lip-service to my ideals. They are South Africans whom I serve. They are not a Buthelezi fan club; they are a very real and vital constituency in South Africa, and for every one paid-up member, there are many more who actively support me. I have constituencies of support among every race group in the country and more than any other black leader I

am able to act as a catalyst for constructive inter-racial co-operation and support for any move towards realistic and sane reform.

South Africa is torn by inter-racial strife. While many of our issues are not racial issues *per se*, the dividing line between for and against on most of them is in fact a line which divides blacks from whites.

The African National Congress's mission in exile has declared an armed struggle. A border war is in the brewing; urban sabotage does take place; there are political killings in the country; the government does find it necessary to mobilize public opinion at the level of what the Prime Minister call a total onslaught against the country. We do have uprisings in South Africa; ordinary people do form mobs to burn buildings, destroy cars and even kill people.

South Africa is a society characterized by the employment of violence. There is a very real probability of conflict escalating and this conflict when it escalates will escalate in a South Africa isolated from the international community and from neighbouring states.

Break away

We must break away from the kind of situation in which all this is true and in which there is worse to come. White South Africa must ac-

cept that I am one of the black leaders in the country who is pre-eminently in touch with black political opinion. My perceptions of the black political mood of South Africa must be heard and what I say simply must be heeded.

Africans reject the new constitution in part and in whole. We are entitled to reject it because its effect will be as binding on us as it will be on whites, Indians and coloureds. We are citizens in South Africa under the existing constitution and we have democratic rights which are dearer than life itself to us, even if the policy of the National Party government ignores our rights as citizens. Under the new dispensation we will have no constitutionally sanctioned rights in 87 percent of the country.

The new constitution is a massive erosion of the rights we have. In the past we have been entitled to campaign democratically and through non-violent means for political recognition. In the past we have seen or exclusion from the parliamentary process as being a party political thing which could be combated by democratic opposition. In the past we had the hope of seeing compromise solutions through democracy.

The new constitution is a brutal attack upon African constitutional rights. It is simply not true that the adoption of the new constitution is a whites-only affair or an affair between whites, coloureds and Indians. South Africa will not survive continued onslaughts on black rights which the new constitution represents. The new constitution has no medium- and long-term future and the objectives which lie behind it will never be secured.

South Africa stands in the real danger of paying the terrible price that the National Party's political failure will exact from it.

To be concluded

7/10/83
~~11/18~~ 107
Inkatha death
AN Inkatha member was killed and two were wounded when a fight broke out at an Inkatha meeting at Wembezi township, Estcourt, last week police said. A group of men allegedly attacked people at the meeting in Wembezi Community Hall. The dead man was Julumba Mazibuko, 40, of Bergville. Three men have subsequently appeared in court.

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Inquiry on death of man in explosion

8/10/83

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Court Reporter

AN INFORMAL inquiry was held in the Ladysmith Magistrate's Court yesterday on the death of a black man who died in an explosion believed to have been caused by a hand grenade.

The Court heard how on April 20 a crowd of blacks had gathered at Wittekleinfontein in the district of eZakheni to discuss the friction between the various factions in the area.

According to one witness, Mr Gudluka Ndebele, the man thought to have been dressed in camouflage uniform had held an object which the witness described as green and shiny.

He said the man asked him to come and see the

object. He said he replied he could not as he was eating.

He told the Court how he heard a loud explosion, began running and fell down with an injury to his leg.

The man, later identified as Mr Kufakwezwe Sikhakhane, aged about 30, died from multiple internal and external injuries.

Another man, Mr Jim Mabaso aged about 55 also died on May 4 in hospital from an abscess in his lung. It was believed to have been a result of the explosion.

It was suspected the explosion was caused by a hand grenade as pieces of shrapnel were found.

The inquest was heard before Mr C R Dicks.

Mr T C L Colditz appeared for the State.

MSINGA

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NO PEACE IN NO-MAN'S-LAND

City Press' Durban Correspondent takes a look at the strife-torn Msinga area, scene of the recent assassination of six people and the ongoing feud amongst the residents as they struggle for survival in this no-man's land.

City Press
9/10/83

IN DEATH VALLEY
Msinga, scene of the recent massacre of six people, even the children live and die by the bullet.

A month ago, three youngsters were brutally murdered. And in the most recent incident, where peace-maker Neil Alcock and five elders of the Mhlangana clan were ambushed and assassinated, it was a group of kids who signalled their arrival to the deadly Ndlela gunmen.

The children of Msinga, a hopelessly overcrowded, poverty-stricken dumping ground that falls under the KwaZulu Government, have been hardened by the blood and the hopelessness that is their daily bread.

In a few years they will not just be decoys and lookouts, but fully-fledged dogs of war, just like their brothers.

And, armed to the teeth in what has been described as the country's biggest illegal arsenal of guns and ammunition, they will continue the slaughter — from the Tugela Valley to the streets of Soweto.

About 1 200 people have been killed in this slaughterhouse, in the past seven years, and the death of Neil Alcock, a lone peace-maker in this hostile land, will only make the situation worse.

Comprising just over 170 000 hectares of arid thornveld, Msinga over the years

CP Correspondent: DURBAN

has become one of the most overpopulated, over-grazed and violent areas of the country.

There are more than 160 000 people, comprising 14 000 extended families, who subsist in the valleys and hills.

According to a recent survey, it was found that Msinga could only support 2 100 families.

As more and more people crowd into the relatively small areas, local chiefs, faced with acute land shortages, use inter-tribal fighting in an attempt not only to gain more land for their subjects but also

to maintain their own shrinking power.

And with virtually no self-supporting economy, inadequate and poor educational facilities and non-existent community resources, the Msinga area has become a festering ground for what economists call the "underground economy" and ruthless killers.

The lawlessness in many instances has profoundly affected the traditional social systems of the people.

The traditional power of the chiefs has passed into the hands of the young men, embittered by the whole apartheid system, who have learned to live by illegal means and how to live by the

authority of the gun.

Many have become trained killers whose guns are often for hire and who strike their targets by night at remote kraals or at road-blocks, and even in hostels and residential areas in the cities of Johannesburg and Durban.

The Msinga area is already the subject of an official inquiry, but sceptics who say the Government has long shown that it has very little concern for what is happening in the region, do not expect any meaningful result.

Meanwhile, the children of Msinga are waiting impatiently for their chance to follow in the footsteps of their blood-thirsty, battle-scarred brothers.

ALMOST 100 000 people were arrested and charged with trespass last year and many of the accused paid admission of guilt fines even though they were innocent

In a statement issued recently, the Institute of Race Relations also warned that trespass fines had gone up dramatically this

year from a maximum of R50 or three months to R2 000 or two years.

It said the reason so many innocent people were paying fines was because they did not understand the trespass law.

TRESPASS TROUBLE

It pointed out that a person is not trespassing if he is in a public place, like a railway station or sitting on the pavement in the city centre

But it warned that the tough new penal-

ties could be used to get rid of "squatters" — people with urban rights who do not have "approved" accommodation in the townships

The Institute has appealed to people that

if they are arrested for trespass they should, if possible, refuse to pay admission of guilt fines and instead demand to seek legal advice.

Legal aid can be obtained from the Black Sash in Johannesburg tel 37 2436 or the Legal Aid Bureau in Johannesburg tel 30 1077

It was naive of those Street, Johannesburg.)

11/10/83

(b7) **Buthelezi rebukes
Lamontville people**

African Affairs Reporter CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi warned people in Lamontville at the weekend that if they failed to oppose agitators he might have to consider whether they could continue to use KwaZulu Government facilities.

Speaking at the Inkatha Women's Brigade conference at Ulundi, he said residents in the township loathed him and the KwaZulu Government.

The Lamontville debacle placed him in a difficult position because he knew that not all the people agreed with the incitement against him and the KwaZulu Government.

'I still blame the residents for not standing up to the intimidation.

'Many children of Lamontville attend our schools in KwaZulu. Should I stop them?'

THE REFERENDUM

The threat of worker action

KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha leader Gatsha Buthelezi has been using some tough tactics in condemnation of government's constitution proposals and his efforts to extract a "No" vote from the Natal electorate at least (see *In my Opinion*). Some industrialists are taking him seriously enough to make contingency plans for trouble if government wins the November 2 referendum.

Speaking at a Shaka Day rally Chief Buthelezi hinted broadly that strikes, plus calls for disinvestment and SA's political isolation, could well follow a "Yes" vote on November 2. While he was careful not to associate himself directly with such action, or with threats of violence coming from others, the chief made it clear that these measures may be seen by his constituents as one of the few remaining options left open to blacks.

As national leader of the Zulus, and Inkatha, he said he was bound to act on their wishes. "The people's options are my options. If there is a "Yes" vote Africans will consider their options. They will question African politics for the past 20 years and demand a firmer stand and more forthright action."

Buthelezi's sentiments were greeted with alarm in some quarters, though others dismissed it as a "we've-heard-it-all-before"

political rhetoric. But Natal industrialists, who all too painfully recall the strikes of 1973, are certainly taking him seriously. The Natal Chamber of Industries has admitted it is already doing some contingency planning. Says Chamber president, Jim Sommerville: "There is a possibility that there will be some form of disruption if there is a positive vote. It is a matter which is engaging our attention." Sommerville would not say what steps are being contemplated but he did indicate that they would be reactive. Countermeasures would depend on the nature, if any, of the worker action. Sommerville notes, ironically, that industrialists have frequently been the target of political pressure, though there is little that they can do individually to redress the political situation.

Sabre-rattling

Though Sommerville believes it would be dangerous to dismiss it as such, many suggest that Buthelezi's comments have been mere "sabre-rattling" to placate the more militant elements within his leftwing. There is also a widespread feeling that employees could come off badly if they decided to vent their political spleen on the factory floor, though few doubt that a well-orchestrated worker campaign could get its message across.

But disinvestment among the many multinationals operating in Natal is not really an immediate likelihood.

URBANISATION

The Katilehong factor

The courts will have to decide who was innocent and who guilty during last week's violent incident at Germiston's Katilehong township. Whatever the verdict, the problems of squatting and illegal urbanisation will continue.

Squatters, journalists and churchmen allege that they were beaten up by East Rand Administration Board (Erab) officials who were evicting squatters from the area. They have lodged criminal charges against them. Erab counters that if there had been no interference and incitement "from outside" the eviction would have been concluded without incident. It has laid a charge of attempted murder against two journalists.

There is one clear lesson from the whole affair: the authorities are faced with an impossible task in trying to stem the flow of people to urban areas when their alternative is an impoverished life in the homelands. The fact that people risk imprisonment reveals not only their desperation but also quite plainly that there is, despite the recession, more opportunity in the cities.

In Katilehong's case it is clear there is serious over-crowding. Erab's chief director Frans Marx tells the *FM* there are approximately 200 000 people, legal and illegal, in the township. There are 13 000 families on the waiting list for homes. In addition, thousands of what he terms "illegal structures" have been erected during the last 15 years.

Marx concedes that he does not have sufficient staff to control the influx of illegals. "It's almost impossible to contain. Obviously it's a national problem, not just in our area, and no individual board or community council can cope. Drought and recession have just increased the pressures," he told the *FM*.

Katilehong reached breaking point at the end of last year, he says, when the township's essential services proved inadequate to cope with the population. Since then Erab has embarked on a campaign to clear out the illegals. At least 60% of the "illegal structures" which accommodated 58 000 people have been demolished. As a consequence, some 29 000 illegals have been ordered to leave the area.

Erab does have plans to upgrade the



Natal 1973 strike ... not again

GATSHA BUTHELEZI

Black goodwill

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in my opinion



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is head of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu. This is a shortened version of an article setting out his views on the new constitution.

I sincerely believe that SA is truly and deeply dependent upon black goodwill. As a South African who loves his country, I have done everything I can to preserve black goodwill.

SA is torn by inter-racial strife. While many of our issues are not racial issues *per se*, the dividing line between for and against on most of them is in fact, a line which divides blacks from whites.

The African National Congress's mission in exile has declared an armed struggle. A border war is in the brewing; urban sabotage does take place; there are political killings in the country; the government finds it necessary to mobilise public opinion at the level of what the Prime Minister calls a total onslaught against the country. We do have uprisings in SA; ordinary people do form mobs to burn buildings, destroy cars and even kill people. SA is a society characterised by the employment of violence. There is a real probability of conflict escalating.

We must break away from this kind of situation. White SA must accept that I am one of the black leaders in the country who is in close touch with black political opinion. My perceptions of the black political mood must be heard and what I say simply must be heeded.

Africans reject the new constitution in part and in whole. We are entitled to reject it because its effect will be as binding on us as it will be on whites, Indians and coloureds. We are citizens in SA under the existing constitution and we have democratic rights which are dearer than life itself to us, even if the policy of the National Party government ignores our rights as citizens. Under the new dispensation we will have no constitutionally sanctioned rights in 87% of the country. The new constitution is a massive erosion of our rights.

In the past we have been entitled to campaign democratically and through non-violent means for political recognition. We have seen our exclusion from the parliamentary process as being a party political thing which could be

combated by democratic opposition. It is simply not true that the adoption of the new constitution is a whites-only affair or an affair between whites, coloureds and Indians. SA will not survive continued onslaughts on black rights which the new constitution represents. The new constitution has no medium and long-term future and the objectives which lie behind it will never be secured. SA stands in the real danger of paying the terrible price that the National Party's political failure will extol from it.

If white SA votes "yes" in the referendum, Africans will experience a deep sense of shock as they perceive themselves to be rejected not by a political party they disagree with, but by their fellow South Africans. A "yes" vote will make deep inroads into African political goodwill. Continued pursuit of what has to be done to make the new constitution work, will finally destroy African goodwill.

All this is so unnecessary. White SA can simply say "no" to Botha. All they will be doing is telling him to go back to his constitutional drawing-board and to make another attempt at reform in which there will not be the tragic underachievement for himself and for the whole country.

A rejection of Africans by white SA voting yes in the referendum will immeasurably heighten black anger. When this happens, my people will draw around me and I will have to reflect their feelings. My strength in black politics is derived from the fact that I am a true democrat who is a committed servant of the people. People trust my leadership because I reflect their views. As a democrat I cannot go against popular will. The people's options are my options. If a yes vote is cast, Africans will reconsider their options. They will question African politics for the last 20 years and demand a firmer stand and more forthright political action. I and all responsible African leaders in SA, will be forced into a reconsideration of what our strategy should be and who our allies should be. We will have to reconsider our views on such questions as sanctions against SA and we will have to carefully review the politics which goes for campaigning for economic and diplomatic isolation of this country.

I, like the vast majority of Africans, have not and will never accept the policy of separate development. For us, the primary political objective of black

politics is to achieve a race-free, open, democratic society. We regard ourselves as South Africans and simply will not accept that in future our political aspirations must be exercised in so-called homelands. Preconceptions based on National Party propaganda that ethnic ties override a deep desire to form one united SA is dangerous. White SA just does not know its own history and politics if they think that grand apartheid will work. The only way to get to know black SA politically is to negotiate with us and to step into the future with us.

To facilitate the process of change, political responsibility has thus far demanded that we seek compromise solutions. We recognise that the fear factor in white SA is high and have been prepared to seek a negotiated future along federal lines in which there is room for compromise on all sides. The confederal concept we reject on the basis that there will be no real power-sharing in it as exclusive white social, economic and political power over 87% of the country and all its riches will be retained by whites.

White SA must accept that a "yes" vote in the referendum will be a rejection by whites of compromise politics and amount to no less than the throwing down of a political gauntlet in the black political arena. A "yes" vote will lead to uncompromising demands and as a black leader I must take cognisance of this. In the new political dispensation, I will be answerable almost exclusively to my black constituency in which there will be hardening attitudes and an increasing demand for the kind of politics in which I have not yet been involved.

The appeal I am making for a moratorium on constitutional developments until such time as we have evolved a mutually acceptable negotiating formula, is reasonable and is made in the interests of the whole of SA. White SA cannot afford to alienate 72% of the country's people.

White SA has not been given the chance to assess what can be achieved by negotiation. A "yes" vote will be a vote in the dark. Let white SA reserve its rights to finally opt for this kind of racist constitution if they are prepared to weather the consequences. I must point out, however, that this right can only be decently exercised if negotiations had been attempted and a negotiated settlement had failed. White SA has not even tried to negotiate. They must now do so by saying "no" to the present direction of constitutional change.

Inkatha women want choice on incorporation in KwaZulu

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Inkatha Women's Brigade has called for the residents of Lamontville to be given an opportunity to decide for themselves whether they should be incorporated into KwaZulu.

And the Ningizimu Community Council is to hold a meeting at the Lamontville community hall tomorrow to discuss incorporation and rent increases in the township.

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Mercury
5/16/83
A resolution maintained that Lamontville residents should be allowed to decide the incorporation issue for themselves without the fear of being 'intimidated by lawless dissidents in that township'

It was passed at the annual conference of the women's brigade which has just ended in Ulundi.

The brigade expressed its concern at the manner in which decisions on the

incorporation of Lamontville into KwaZulu had been reached.

It also expressed concern at the 'denigration' of the president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, by 'certain individuals in the township.

Another resolution deplored the 'malicious destruction' of lives and property occurring in Lamontville and Chesterville.

Buthelezi hits out...

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City Press 16/10/83

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI of KwaZulu writes:

I WOULD like to ask your readers to judge the role City Press is playing in publishing an article such as "Homeland chiefs are bent" (CITY PRESS, September 11).

I want to emphasise that I in no way attack the right of any newspaper to publish reports critical of practices and procedures based on dishonesty.

The Press is the watchdog of the people and it enjoys the right to reflect editorial opinion on crucial social, economic and political matters.

I am, however, appalled that an article of this nature was written without City Press making any attempt whatsoever to ask me or any of my colleagues to comment on Mr P Zulu's finding. The researcher was KwaZulu's urban representative in Durban and we are therefore acquainted with his history and the kind of person he is. I am also appalled that City Press has seen fit to indulge in sensational reporting against the vast background of human suffering that apartheid has enforced on millions of people living in rural areas.

The question of rural development remains one of the unsolved human dilemmas of our day and age in the Third World.

I am also appalled that City Press did not have a sufficiently black South African perspective to treat the problem of rural development seriously. The use of a derogatory bold headline on the front page in this unobjective and biased manner is not the hallmark of honest journalism.

It will not be good

... and gets bashed

B MASEKO of Hammesdale writes: THE KWAZULU government is the largest single landlord in Natal.

Many freehold plots are falling into the dirty capitalist hands of the



● CHIEF BUTHELEZI ... odds are against us but...

enough to meet my objection with an editorial comment: "We simply reported what was said at a conference."

At this very crucial time in the history of South Africa, when black unity is at such a premium, I find it destructive that your newspaper participates in a black/black denigration campaign.

I am entitled to ask whether or not you feel free to publish this kind of article because the millions of black South Africans suffering in poverty-stricken rural areas are not counted among your readers.

In my own political career I have always jealously guarded honesty and veracity amongst those who serve the people.

Black South Africa is faced with the harsh reality that apartheid has cordoned off millions of blacks from participating in the country's cash econo-

willy nilly.

Which proves Ulundi has effected a stranglehold on the workers and denies them adequate housing.

The problems of La-

my and left them destitute in overcrowded rural areas where pressure on natural resources seriously impairs the productive capacity of the land.

In these areas traditional structures are all the people have and this will remain so for the foreseeable future.

If rural communities have problems, we must look at those problems sympathetically and within the overall framework of the struggle for liberation.

To denigrate rural people because apartheid has left them to suffer in poverty-stricken areas is inhuman.

I have Mr Zulu's paper but I find it too scant to enable me to draw any conclusion.

In KwaZulu we have a track record of dealing swiftly with any evidence of corruption.

We have removed chiefs and brought indunas to book wherever we have been

Buthelezi's monopoly of issue-solving continues to do more harm.

His slogans of "Sonqoba simunye" are a sham. They leave him crawling.

provided with concrete evidence of corruption, and we will continue to do so.

In KwaZulu we are faced with vast black backlogs in human development.

The South African Government does not give us enough money to educate our children or to provide enough hospital beds for the sick and dying.

It does not give us enough money for rural development programmes and at this point every cent we spend in one direction could just as well have been spent in another direction.

We are a suffering people whose destitution is horrendous. To glibly say that indunas and chiefs are ineffective and have not been trained for their tasks is to make a fatuous comment against the background of a black sea of misery.

We are doing everything in our power to improve the lot of the black man, both in rural and urban areas and Inkatha, with a membership of card-carrying paid-up members of over 750 000, is as representative of rural areas as it is of urban areas.

This massive support, the likes of which this country has never witnessed, would not be forthcoming from the people if we allowed corruption to persist unchecked.

The black people of South Africa have an intimate awareness of human suffering of which City Press seems to be blissfully ignorant.

● We believe Chief Buthelezi has neatly sidetracked the real issue highlighted by Mr Zulu's research - that rural people are being doubly oppressed 1) by the system of apartheid and 2) by some traditional rulers who no doubt are reaping much benefit from the system.

In no way does the report denigrate rural people. It denigrates only the corrupt and

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Lamontville violence claims its first victim

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The fresh wave of violence in strife-torn Lamontville claimed its first victim today when a man was killed in the S J Smith hostel.

Yesterday a young woman was shot in the head, a house was razed, eight cars were burnt and the Lamontville community hall was battered by stones after a meeting on the township being incorporated into kwaZulu was disrupted.

A resident, who asked not to be named, said: "The township has been split into factions. On the one hand are the traditionalists, who are mostly hostel-dwellers, who support the Community Councillors and Inkatha.

"On the other side are the radicals who are in the township and who oppose incorporation of Lamontville into kwaZulu."

Following the disruption of yesterday's Inkatha meeting, a mob of about 800 hostel-dwellers marched across the bridge between the hostel and the township, but their revenge-mission was foiled by police.

Today, schoolchildren from Lamont high school and the Ekukhe Ni higher Primary School were sent home and police were on standby.

Township residents fled from the community hall after the meeting dissolved in a confrontation between local youths and Inkatha members.

The youths were beaten with sticks and a young woman, Miss Happy Mngadi (20), was shot in the head. She was taken to King Edward VIII Hospital.

The cars, many belonging to community councillors were set alight.

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17/10/83
CMB

Buthelezi: Revered Zulu chief

By GLEN GARVEN
PRINCE of the blood.
Warrior. Zulu chief.

This is Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, the country's most dominant black man and possibly the man who will get to play the biggest role if changes usher in the South Africa he envisages.

Revered by the Zulu people, he became leader of Southern Africa's largest black nation officially in June, 1970, when he was elected at the traditional Zulu



Chief Buthelezi

royal seat of Nongoma.

"The Zulus called on me," he says, explaining that he was "partly born to the position". Although his family traditionally provided chief councillors, or prime ministers, to the Zulu king, his pride is that his people elected him.

Dressed in a sombre striped suit, it is not impossible to see in him the leader of the warrior nation that defeated the powerful armies of Britain at Isandhlwana in 1879.

Black numbers

He ascribes the Zulu victory to "the black numbers against the white technology" — an analogy he makes to what is happening in this country today.

His weapons, however, besides the steadfast Zulu courage, are the country's huge force of labourers and its giant maw of consumers.

"Blacks can exert great pressure here," he says. "We can force whites to negotiate."

Yet he recognizes that the only worthwhile change is peaceful change.

"The situation here can't be resolved with an AK47, like Mozambique," he says. "There is

no salvation for any of us in that."

Peaceful change in this country, however, depends on November 2, he says.

"If the government institutes this proposed constitution, it will definitely radicalize all South African blacks," he warns.

Adamant that it could lead to confrontation, he compares it to a Northern Ireland situation, and says: "But human beings are terrible. They can adapt to even that."

Chief Buthelezi's non-violent policies run into criticism from both sides — the militant black left and the right-wing whites.

Rain

Of government criticisms, he says: "They are accusing me of the wrong thing. I am like the man who looks out at the clouds and says: 'It's going to rain.' The Prime Minister accuses me of causing the rain."

The chief despises the government, saying: "Many whites think Mr Botha's armpit is the safe place. But government policies are making reconciliation between black and white — and therefore survival — impossible."

He begins to show anger when he talks of the "persistent and virulent attacks orchestrated against me" by militant blacks.

Bombs

"Bombs highlight the fact that things are wrong here, but they don't serve the purpose," he maintains.

He says he doesn't agree with the militants, but he respects them.

"They are misguided, but they are honest. The people I have no time for are those who undermine our efforts from within our borders."

'No solution'

He sees no immediate, perfect solution.

"Whites, even liberal whites, won't be able to accept one man, one vote. They will kill — or be killed — rather than accept it. So it's not possible now."

"No one group should dominate the other. We don't have to love each other — we have to live together."

Violence 'will follow new constitution'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

ACCEPTANCE of the new constitution would cause blacks to turn to boycotts and strikes and forge them into "irresistible weapons," Chief Gatscha Buthelezi of KwaZulu told the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday.

"I must tell you, Mr Minister, that if this is what my people want, I will walk that road with them," Chief Buthelezi, head of the 750 000-strong Inkatha movement, said in an aide memoire presented to Dr Koornhof.

The new constitution was based on white control over 87% of South Africa and rested in the final analysis on conquest, said Chief Buthelezi.

"The permanent exclusion of Africans from the decision-making process in 87% of the country will, I predict, lead to Africans reversing this situation by violence."

"The African support I have had for a non-violent solution has come from those who will be constitutional outcasts in the new dispensation."

"However it is put, I will be de-nationalised and — however it is put — the new constitution — de-legitimises democratic opposition to apartheid by Africans in 87% of the country." He called on the Prime Minister, Mr P W

Botha, to declare a moratorium on his constitutional proposals to avoid their "terrible consequences".

Chief Buthelezi went on to direct a verbal fusillade at Mr Botha for saying that he, Chief Buthelezi, had terminated discussions with him on three occasions and that the "King of the Zulus had to step in" to salvage the talks.

"It was despicable of the Prime Minister to drag the King's good name through the political mud by pretending that the King would be happy to co-operate with the National Party in the implementation of its apartheid design."

"Is the Prime Minister's political repertoire so deficient that he has to try to catch votes by pretending he is in a position to drive wedges between the King and I?"

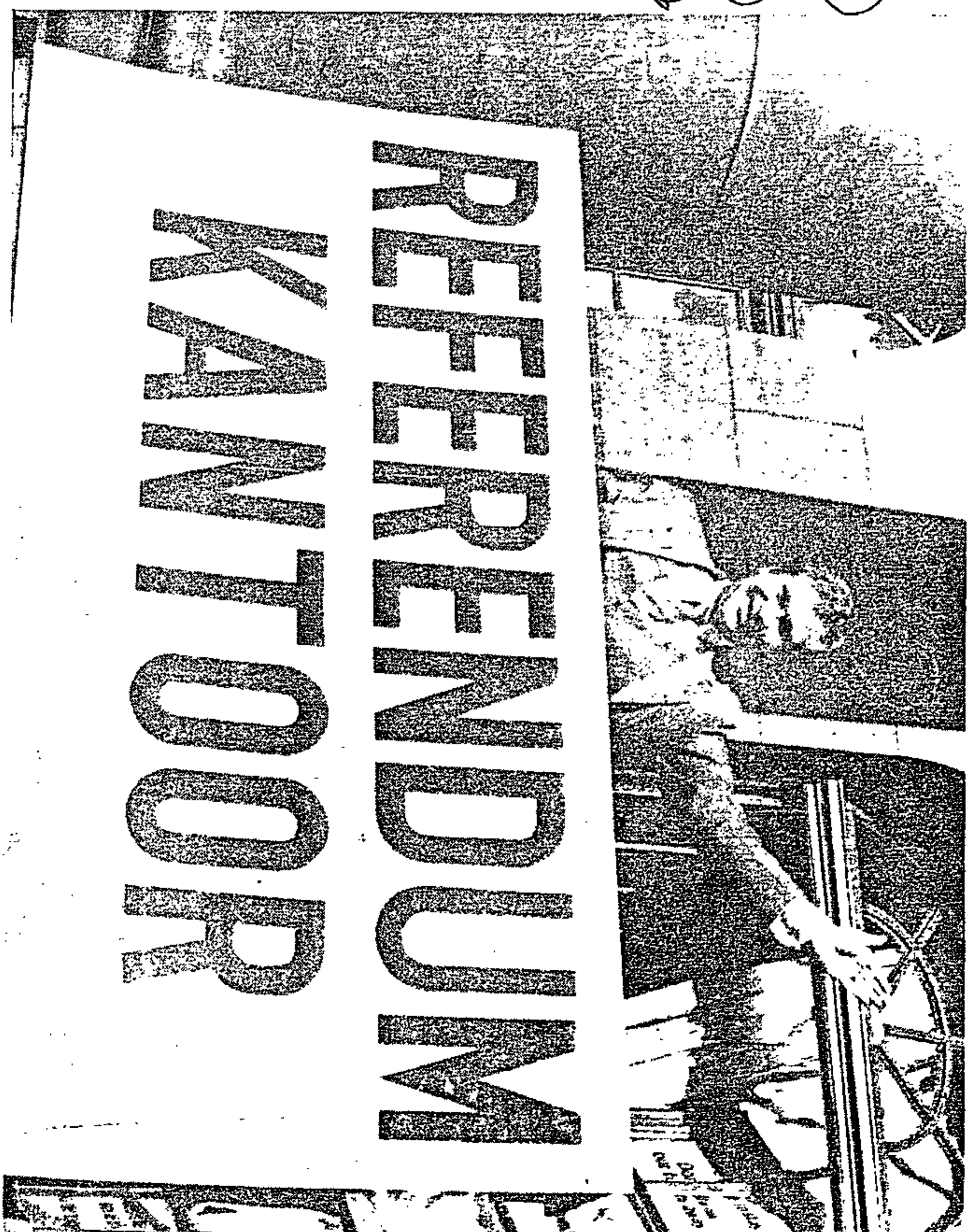
"We stand united in our opposition to apartheid and we stand united with the people in our rejection of the new constitution."

Chief Buthelezi told businessmen at a meeting held yesterday by the Institute of Race Relations that the new constitution would make it difficult for them to run their businesses.

"I would not like to be a white manager when industrial reconciliation between African workers and white management is attempted in a situation where there is intensifying hostility between African and white," he said.

(Report by P. L. Laurence, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg).

Handwritten notes: "12/04", "(8/10/83)", and circled numbers "107", "11", "2", "3".



Mr Hennle Bekker, National Party MPC for Jeppe, defiantly indicates the NP's referendum office in the Johannesburg Hall. The party's office, with "Vote Yes" posters stuck in its windows, has upset opposition parties, who should not be used by only one political party.

Top NRP man won't be expelled for 'No' vote

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — Mr Warwick Weber, former Natal leader of the New Republic Party, will not be expelled from the

the constitution, he said.

Mr Raw said: "Mr Weber had the courtesy to discuss his referendum problem with me last week. As he is not a

as the Prohibition of Improper Interference Act had not been repealed. He also objected to the 42:1 ratio at all levels.

DRC decides on neutral stand in controversy

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

THE Dutch Reformed Church has taken a neutral stand on the referendum in

a denouncement of Dr Treurnicht's stand by scores of Afrikaner theologians, ministers and academics.

made to state the church's stand. The Church was concerned about the "controversy"

It's not reform, says top US paper

By ONEW Jews

18/10/83
War clans
107 arrests

Pietermaritzburg
Bureau

POLICE arrested 63 tribesmen when they moved in on two clans who were preparing for a faction fight in the Tugela Ferry area of Msinga at the weekend.

Police said members of the Ndhlovu and Zuma factions were due to clash on Sunday afternoon. But that morning police surprised them, arrested 63 men and confiscated two firearms and 252 rounds of ammunition.

Police reported that a tribesman was shot dead and another wounded in the Mgubudwana area of Tugela Ferry on Saturday.

Priest says Inkatha speech 18/10/83 Mercury 'irresponsible'

African Affairs
Correspondent

A MEMBER of the executive of the Joint Rent Action Committee, the Rev Mcebisi Xundu, has attacked the deputy chairman of the Ningizimu Community Council, Mrs Ella Nxasana, following the latest outbreak of violence in Lamontville.

Mr Xundu said yesterday that Mrs Nxasana allegedly made a speech at the Inkatha Women's Brigade conference at Ulundi which could be interpreted as 'a programme of elimination, by whatever means, of those people who insist on consultation before incorporation with KwaZulu'.

He said this speech had caused 'a lot of anguish' among the members of the community and, in a situation as volatile as Lamontville was at present, this statement was 'provocative and irresponsible'.

Mr Xundu also said that a senior member of the Lamontville community, Mr C D Ndwalane, told a

senior police officer at C R Swart Square that the meeting should not go ahead because of the mood of violence which existed in the township. He also warned officials of the Port Natal Administration Board, the minister said.

As far as the rent action committee was aware, however, nothing had been done to prevent the violence.

Mr Xundu said 'scurrilous pamphlets' abusing his leadership had been distributed in Lamontville, 'the style and language of which was similar to the speech of Mrs Nxasana at Ulundi'.

Replying to allegations that the Anglican priest was an 'agitator', Mr Xundu said he sought no political advantage or status.

Lamontville no

gain, says chief

African Affairs
Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says he has told Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that he does not want 'rowdy elements' in Lamontville who have murdered, maimed and destroyed property to be part of KwaZulu.

In a statement yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said he had informed Dr Koornhof this week that he would not have people under KwaZulu who did not want to be part of the region.

He said KwaZulu had nothing to gain if Lamontville were incorporated into its area of jurisdiction.

He took issue with the Rev Mcebisi Xundu, an executive member of the Joint Rent Action Committee, who said earlier this week that Mrs Ella Nxasana, deputy chair-

19/10/83
man of the Ningizimu Community Council, had made a 'provocative and irresponsible' speech at Ulundi. Mr Xundu laid the blame for the latest wave of violence in the township at her door.

The Inkatha president said he was present when Mrs Nxasana spoke at a conference of the Women's Brigade and she had not threatened anyone in his presence.

Referring to last Sunday's meeting on incorporation in Lamontville — a meeting disrupted by violence — Chief Buthelezi said neither the KwaZulu Government nor Inkatha had anything to do with the calling of the meeting.

He condemned the use of violence in the township.

A Mercury reporter writes that a second body, of a man believed to have been killed in the outbreaks of violence in Lamontville, was found by police on Monday night.

ANC has the most support, says expert

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

IN THE years since the township rebellion of 1976-77, the outlawed African National Congress has emerged as the political movement with probably the greatest popular support in the townships, says political scientist Tom Lodge in a new book.

Mr Lodge, a senior lecturer in political studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, says in his book "Black Politics in South Africa since 1945"* that the ANC has succeeded in forming cells in the main townships.

Although its military wing, Umkonto we Sizwe, had started to re-establish itself inside South Africa even before June 1976, it was able to capitalise to a greater extent than its rivals on the "political exhilaration" generated by the disturbances, he says.

"The uprising was succeeded by the exodus of thousands of young men and women to Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana and many of these were to provide Umkonto with a new army of highly motivated and well-trained saboteurs."

He labels Umkonto attacks as the "most sustained violent rebellion in South African history" and predicts that "it will develop into full-scale revolutionary war".

During roughly the same period the ANC faced rebellion from two dissident groups within its ranks, one from the "white consciousness" Okhela group and the second from a new generation of South African Marxist academics.

Both groups were hostile to the role of the

South African Communist Party in the ANC, Mr Lodge says.

Neither rebellion was successful, but by expelling key figures among the academic dissenters — Martin Legassick, Rob Petersen, David Hemson and Paula Ensor — the ANC "effectively cut itself off from a potentially creative source of intellectual inspiration".

During the same period the ANC successfully countered a challenge to its dominant position overseas by exiles of the black consciousness movement, whom "European social democrats were keen to patronise as a 'third force' free of Soviet connections".

In contrast to the ANC, the Pan-Africanist Congress suffered disarray from debilitating internal squabbles and its "chances of re-establishing itself as an effective force in South African politics seem fairly remote".

He identifies the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) as the key vehicle for continuation of the tradition represented outside South Africa by the PAC, although he recognises that AZAPO has been careful to assert its independence of the PAC.

Mr Lodge's assessment of black political movements includes a sharply critical appraisal of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement.

He concedes, however, that "a series of opinion polls have indicated that Inkatha and Buthelezi enjoy a genuine degree of popularity, especially in Natal" and predicts that "Inkatha is likely to expand its power and influence within urban African communities".

(* Published by Ravan Press at R14,95).

(107) RWS
19/10/83

Buthlezi to speak at a closed PE meeting

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^{E. Post 21/10/83}
Political Correspondent
SOUTH AFRICA'S most influential moderate black leader, Chief Gatsha Buthlezi, will address a closed meeting of businessmen in Port Elizabeth next Thursday.

Chief Buthlezi, leader of the Inkatha movement and the Black Alliance, has led the resistance in black establishment politics against the Government's tricameral government system, which excludes blacks.

It was reported from Durban today that Chief Buthlezi would not en-

courage either disinvestment in South Africa or labour strikes in the event of a majority "Yes" vote on November 2.

In a statement released after a meeting between members of his Cabinet and a delegation from the Natal Chamber of Industries, Chief Buthlezi said he was aware that disinvestment or strikes would harm blacks.

He was, however, also aware that blacks saw these options as the only alternatives, other than violence, to voice their disapproval of a "Yes" vote.

Chief Buthlezi recently wrote to business leaders, asking them to revise the support in some sectors of the business community for the proposed system, and has met privately with large numbers of businessmen.

Chief Buthlezi will address about 250 of the East Cape's top business and professional leaders in the City Hall at 5.30pm next Thursday, and admittance will be by invitation only.

The meeting is arranged by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

(Report by J G Potgieter, 19 Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth.)

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Violence struck Lamontville again this week. A

A councillor representing 4 000 hostel dwellers says his people are demanding a written apology for an attack on him at a meeting in Durban's Lamontville township or "there could be trouble".

Mr Gideon Sibiyi is councillor for the S J Smith hostel dwellers on the Ningizimu Community Council, under which Lamontville falls. He says officially that there are 4 000 men in his hostel but in fact there are more like 10 000 and the leaders of another big hostel nearby have also pledged him their support.

He told me that if an apology did not come from some leader in the town within two weeks he did not know what could happen but "there could be trouble".

Earlier in the week he told a large impi of migrants to lay down their arms, which included some guns and assegais. They had tried to march on the town. He was one of three pro-KwaZulu councillors and a KwaZulu representative who were stoned at a meeting called last Sunday to discuss incorporation of the township into the homeland.

A young woman, Happy Mngadi, is in the intensive care unit at Wentworth Hospital with extensive brain damage after she was shot in the head at Sunday's meeting.

Interviews this week suggest that the involvement of the hostel dwellers adds a dangerous dimension to an already bitter division between factions for and against incorporation of the township into KwaZulu.

Rift

Leaders in the town deny that the rift is one of loyalties to ANC sympathisers and Inkatha. But bus shelters are daubed with pro-ANC, anti-Inkatha graffiti and the hecklers at Sunday's meeting are said to have sung freedom songs and shouted pro-ANC slogans.

Both Inkatha and the organiser of the meeting deny it was an Inkatha meeting but it was clearly seen to be by some of those present. The organiser, a promi-

nent Inkatha official, said she was told on her arrival that Inkatha was welcome.

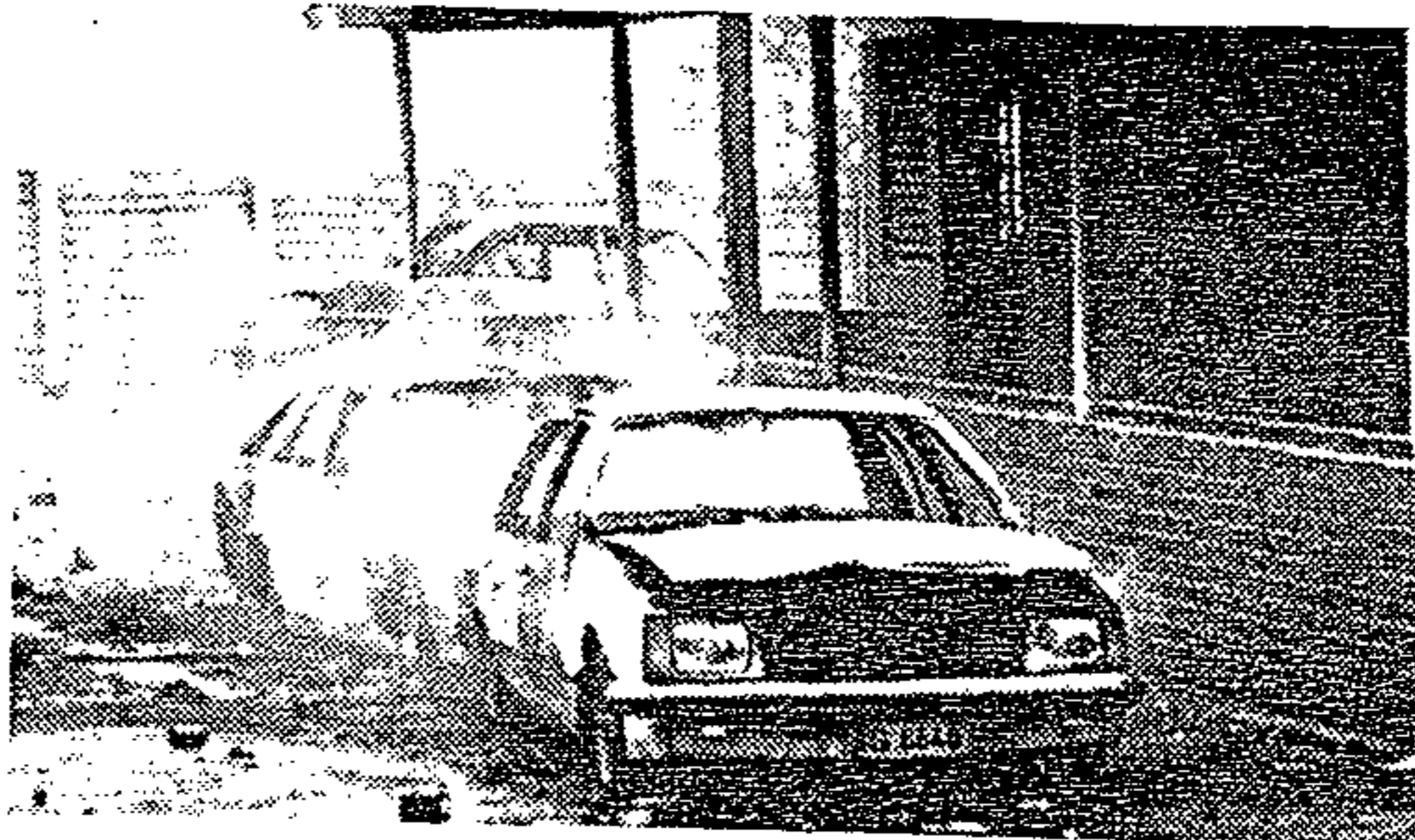
At the S J Smith Hostel, just outside the township, Mr Sibiyi told me: "My spectacles were broken and some of my block chairmen were assaulted. The people from the town

have attended meetings at my hostel and have never been hurt. They play here, they drink in my shebeens and their children go past the hostel to school - they are not assaulted.

"This was like the action of Dingaan to the whites when he called them in and arranged to

have them killed at a given signal. Now my people want a written apology from some leader in the town. I am to report back to them in two weeks."

He had gone along to the meeting as a VIP and did not know its full purpose as speakers



ABOVE: The aftermath of violence — cars burn and stones litter the courtyard of the hall where a pro-KwaZulu meeting was held. **RIGHT:** The house and car of Layton Makhathini, set on fire by the demonstrators.



Uproar over KwaZulu mc



Bus stop slogans expressing opposition to KwaZulu and local authorities

were never able to speak and were finally stoned by a crowd of about 1 000 "young people" — and he feared he might be killed.

He said Lamontville was split between supporters of the community council and supporters of the Joint Rent Action Committee (Jorac) which has spearheaded action against rent and bus-fare hikes as well as incorporation.

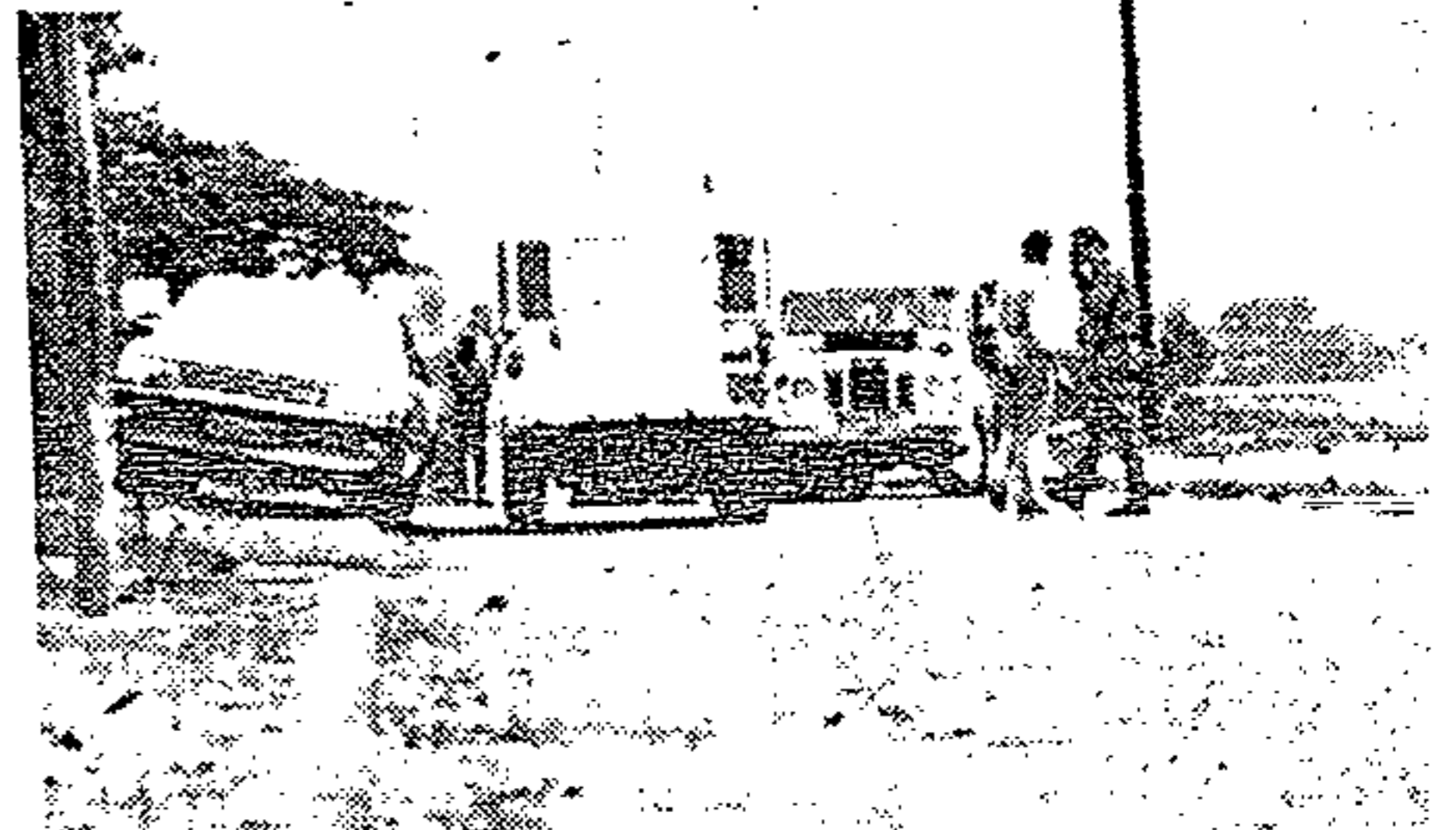
It was the first public meeting a councillor has attempted to hold in the troubled township since the campaign against bus fare hikes last year. It was called by Ella Nxasana, the only remaining council-

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Lamontville again this week. ANTHONY SWIFT and CYRIL MADLALA



The aftermath of stones litter the hall where a meeting was held. RIGHT: Car of Layton set on fire by the demonstrators.

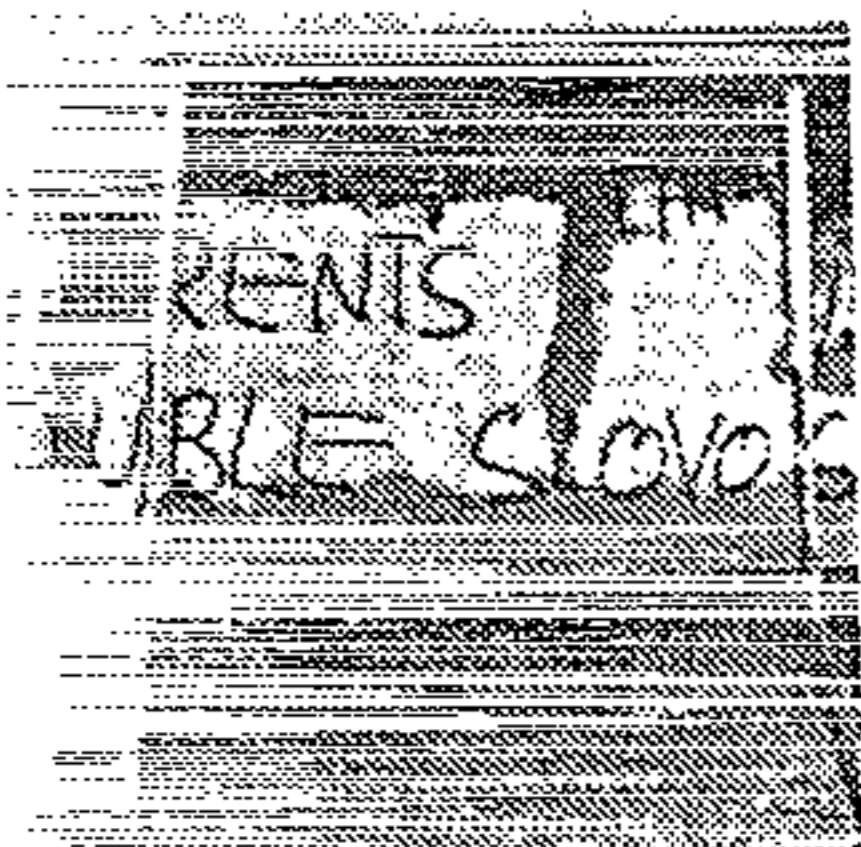


Police move in to quell the demonstration.



Ella Nxasana... her house was stoned

Car over Zulu move



Protesters' opposition to KwaZulu rent increases

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lor in the four-ward town since the assassination of former Robben Islander and prominent Jorac leader Harrison Dube in April, and resignation of a third councillor, Mrs Gertrude Ngubane.

Both Mr Sibiya and Ella Nxasana say they heard there was an organised plot to kill her and disrupt the meeting but said they could not understand why.

Mrs Nxasana, who is a life president of Inkatha women, said that some young people had planned a strategy for disrupting her meeting. She had called the meeting as a councillor and not on Inkataha's behalf, which was why



Gideon Sibuya... wants a letter of apology

other Ningizimu councillors were present.

On Sunday Mrs Nxasana received anonymous calls warning her there was to be an attempt on her life.



The Rev Xungu... people want to be consulted

"I was not afraid," she told me, "so I went to the meeting. I did not really expect such a reaction. I thought things had quietened down." Three cars which she was responsi-

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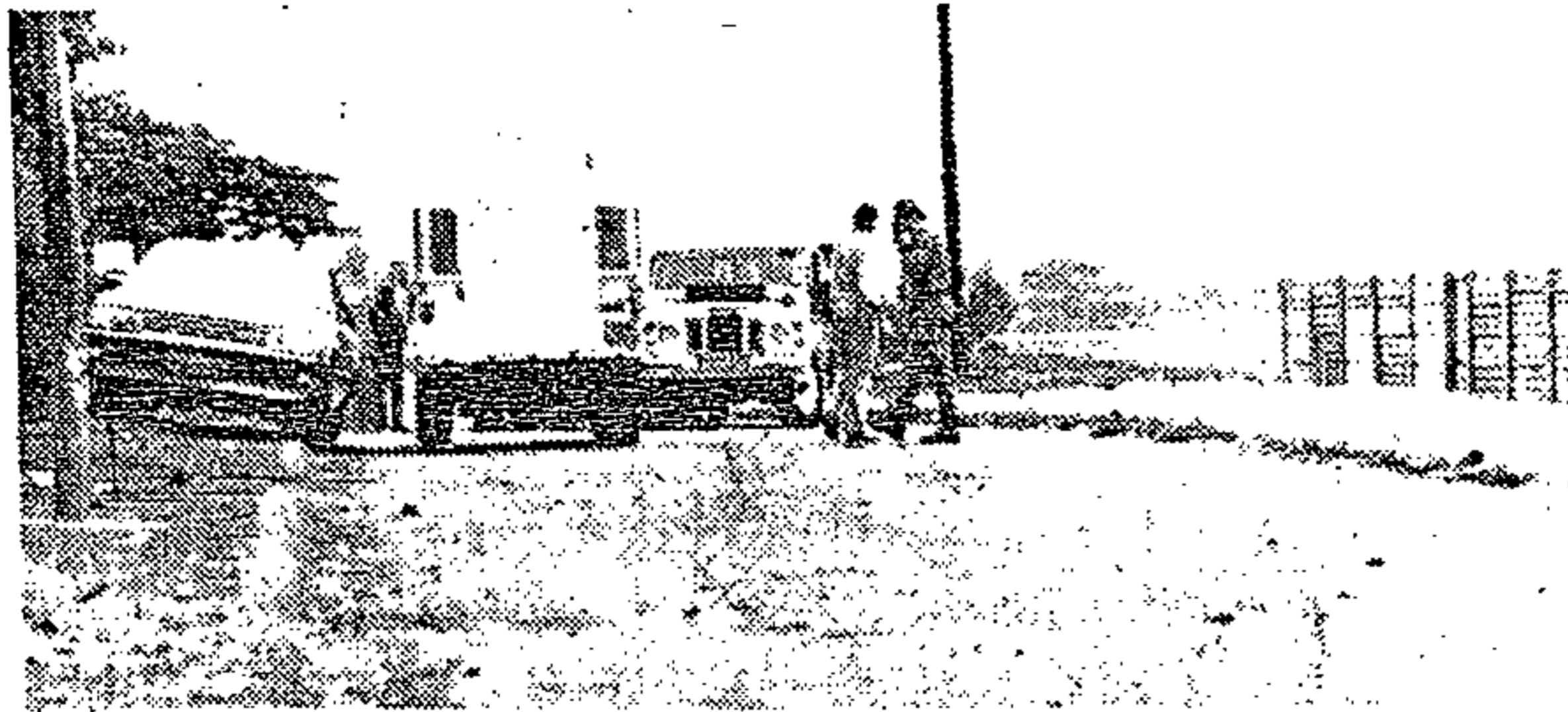
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HONY SWIFT and CYRIL MADLALA report



Police move in to quell the demonstration.



Ella Nxasana... her house was stoned

ble for were badly damaged by the demonstrators and her house was later stoned and shot at, leaving holes in the roof and smashed windows.

She named the ring-leader of the "young people" but we were unable to contact him for comment.

The Rev. Mcebisi Xundu, executive member of Jorac, which claims a strong following in the township, said he believed the attack on the meeting had been a spontaneous event.

Struggle

In response to a question he said it would be very far fetched to interpret events in Lamontville as a struggle for control between pro-ANC and pro-Inkatha factions.

Jorac itself was fighting for consultation with the people over issues affecting them, as was required by their human dignity. Lack of consultation had led to impasses over the rent and bus fare hikes — buses are still being boycotted by townfolk — as well as over the issue of incorporation.

He said Jorac was not anti-Inkatha or anti-KwaZulu but it was opposed to incorporation because people were scared of losing their urban rights and they were scared of being under a homeland government.

The deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development had simply announced that Lamontville and Hambantville would be incorporated and KwaZulu had indicated its readiness to accept the decision without consultation.

Solutions

There were two short-term solutions:

- By the Port Natal Administration Board accepting the standing of Jorac;

- Alternatively an arrangement for the township to be administered by the Durban City Council.

He regretted the involvement of the hostel dwellers in the recent violence. "I am sure no action was directed against the people of S J Smith. They are workers and this township is also a working community, both fighting for just wages, just rents, justice in everything."

Danger

"But I am minister as much to the hostel as the the town, and there must be a way this thing can be resolved sympathetically."

The involvement of the hostel-dwellers could be dangerous. "But no amount of threats, by whatever power will prevent us saying what is in our hearts."

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Lamontville's fore of blood

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city press 23/10/83

POLICE were warned that an Inkatha meeting in Lamontville could erupt into violence — and it did.

Insurance broker Cyril Dunford Ndwalane, who has lived in the township for 30 years, said he had arranged a special meeting with the cops, urging them to outlaw last weekend's meeting because of anger at an Inkatha member's remarks about Lamontville's community leaders.

"They seemed concerned, but did nothing," he said this week — and, when his fateful prediction came true and the township's youth expressed their anger, it erupted into violence which left two people dead, at least ten injured, and cars and a house in flames.

Angered by statements made by Inkatha member and councillor Ella Nxasana, the youths tried to attend a party meeting held to discuss rent hikes and the township's incorporation into KwaZulu.

They were ordered out — and, when they refused to go, were chased through the streets of Lamontville by armed men wearing Inkatha uniforms.

Shots were fired and at least three people



● Insurance broker Layton Makathini felt the anger of Lamontville's youth when they were turfed out of an Inkatha meeting he was supposed to have chaired — they set his house alight, causing R30 000 damage.

—By—
**BANCROFT
HLATSHWAYO**

were injured — two of them fatally.

Eight cars were set alight — including Mrs Nxasana's — and the angry youths burned down a house belonging to another insurance broker, Layton "Mreyi" Makathini, who was supposed to have chaired the Inkatha meeting. They

then raided Mrs Nxasana's home, breaking windows with stones.

Mr Ndwelane said residents blamed Mrs Nxasana for the outburst, as they had been incensed by remarks she made at an Inkatha women's rally.

She is reported to have likened the people of Lamontville to "potatoes", saying there are "two rotten potatoes on top".

At last weekend's meeting Mrs Nxasana was challenged to take

back her remarks, but didn't respond. And, when she ordered the angry youths out of the meeting, all hell broke loose.

Mr Ndwelane was supported by Joint Rent Action Committee chairman Richard Gumede, who said Mrs Nxasana was "clearly to blame for the unrest".

He said Jorac had made repeated efforts to discuss Lamontville's incorporation.

And, in a separate development, KwaZulu



● ELLA NXASANA ...

Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi said he had informed Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof that he would not have under his control people who did not want to be part of the homeland.

Swart warns of threat to Natal's stability

Ormande Pollok, Political Correspondent

A 'YES' victory in the referendum would have dire consequences for Natal, Mr Ray Swart, provincial leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said last night.

Sharing the platform with the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, at a large 'No' meeting in Durban City Hall, he said Natal could not risk voting 'Yes'.

He accused the New Republic Party of 'selling out Natal' by urging voters to say 'Yes', because the new constitution provided for phasing out the existing provincial system.

Mr Swart said that in Natal whites, blacks, Indians and coloureds were closer to each other than in any other part of the country and a disturbance of the economic inter-dependence which existed in the province would mean a lowering of standards for all.

Consolidation of KwaZulu was an impossibility and the Zulu nation had consistently rejected the notion of separate independence.

Stability

A 'Yes' vote, he said, would make Natal a prisoner of rigid apartheid and race discrimination would be enshrined in the heritage handed down to future generations.

'It will alienate white from black as never before and threaten economic, social and political stability for decades to come,' said Mr Swart.

The constitutional proposals ran counter to Natal's history, they denied the realities of the present and imperiled hope for the future.

(Report by O Pollok, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban)

Woods 'cannot back what hurts Zulus'

Mercury Reporter

THE exclusion of the Zulu people from the new constitution has been cited by two long standing members of the United Party and subsequently of the New Republic Party, Mr and Mrs Lawrence Wood, as their main reason for voting 'No' in the referendum on November 2.

Their statement yesterday followed a similar decision by Mr Warwick Webber, former Natal leader of the NRP.

Earlier this year, Mr Nigel Wood, former NRP MP for Berea and son of Mr Lawrence Wood, resigned from the NRP because of its decision to endorse a 'Yes' vote.

Mr Lawrence Wood was MP for Berea for four terms — from 1961 to 1977. Both he and Mrs Gwen Wood were active in the

United Party from 1956.

Yesterday's statement said that, whether others liked it or not, the future of whites, especially in Natal, was inextricably bound up with the Zulu people.

The couple said they could never support a constitution which barely recognised the existence of the Zulus and hardly laid a foundation of goodwill between the two groups.

They said that, as fourth generation Natalians on both sides, their roots went deep in the province.

'Its continued welfare depends on co-existence and mutual respect between us and the Zulu people. We, therefore, cannot support what hurts many of our fellow Natalians.'

(Report by P Leeman, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban)

Poster upsets CP

Mercury Reporter

THE Conservative Party is considering legal action over the latest referendum poster to go up in Pietermaritzburg.

Displayed by the New Republic Party, the poster asks: 'Are you CP?' and urges, 'Then be really progressive and vote 'Yes'.'

Both the CP and Progressive Federal Party are urging a 'No' vote.

Last night Mr Frank le Roux, Natal leader of the CP, said: 'It is a blatant abuse of political fairplay.'

(Report by L Tulleken, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban)

Poll will be focus of Zulu assembly session

African Affairs Correspondent

THE referendum is likely to be the main talking point during the first session of the fourth KwaZulu Legislative Assembly which opens at Ulundi tomorrow.

The exclusion of blacks from the new constitution has angered Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and members of the Inkatha movement.

He has criticised a suggestion by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, that representatives of urban areas should be elected to the legislative assemblies of national States.

The Chief Minister has said this would be no substitution for real representation at government level.

Chief Buthelezi has taken exception to publicity material distributed by the Department of Information to the effect that blacks had not been included in the new dispensation because they already had legislative

assemblies and were to get highly autonomous community councils.

He has said a legislative assembly represented government only at provincial and not at central level and that community councils were no compensation for real power-sharing.

The Inkatha president has involved himself in the referendum campaign to a greater extent than any other black leader in South Africa.

Controversy

It is likely that the Ingwavuma issue will again come under the spotlight during the assembly.

The matter has been referred to a commission of inquiry, but Chief Buthelezi has said in the past that the controversy was not yet over.

The Assembly will meet in a sophisticated R20 000 000 complex with considerably enhanced facilities both for the members and for the Press.

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

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25/10/83
Mercury Reporter
Township violence
'was orchestrated'

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says he believes recent disturbances at Lamontville had been 'well orchestrated' and had not been spontaneous.

He told the South African Black Alliance conference at Richards Bay at the weekend that he had information that 'well-known figures' were behind the disturbances. However, he was not prepared to divulge their names.

'We are satisfied the disturbances have been well orchestrated,' he said.

In a resolution, the alliance condemned what it called the upsurge of vio-

lence in black townships around Durban, especially in Lamontville, and urged local black leaders to stop it.

It described violence in black townships as 'politically divisive'.

Calls for black unity dominated the three-day meetings at the Hotel Richards and at Esikhawini, just outside Richards Bay.

The Alliance decided it would not be party to forming any new political grouping until all 'so-called independent homeland' leaders were also prepared to join such a grouping.

It would continue, however, to participate in informal unity talks with other black leaders.

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KwaZulu gets its first Finance Minister

ULUNDI. — The Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has appointed a Minister of Finance for the first time.

He is Mr Hugh Madonsela, 52, a qualified lawyer and businessman who represents the Madadeni constituency near Newcastle.

Mr Madonsela was Deputy Speaker in the previous Legislative Assembly. The new Minister said yesterday he

was excited at the challenge which lay ahead of him.

Mr Simon Mthimkulu, who represents the Maphumulo electoral division, will replace Mr Madonsela as Deputy Speaker.

Chief Buthelezi announced two other Cabinet changes — the present Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, will become Minister of Health and Welfare, and the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Dennis Madide, will become Minister

of the Interior.

Dr Madide has held the Interior portfolio before — between August 1977 and April 1978.

Chief Buthelezi was re-elected Chief Minister for his fourth term of office yesterday.

The first session of the fourth Kwa-Zulu Legislative Assembly will be opened by the Commissioner-General for the Zulu people. Mr P N Hansmeyer, this morning.

'Few clean hands to welcome'

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—There were hardly any South African Cabinet ministers who had sufficiently 'clean hands' to have received a warm welcome at the opening of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

This was said here yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, when he thanked Mr P N Hansmeyer, the Commissioner-General for the Zulu people, who opened the

first session of the fourth KwaZulu Assembly in a new R13 million assembly complex.

The public galleries were packed for the occasion and about 5 000 people gathered outside the assembly hall for the ceremony.

Chief Buthelezi said the deadlock between Ulundi and Pretoria and between himself and the Prime Minister was worsening.

He said he had suggested to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation

and Development, that no Cabinet minister should come to Ulundi to open the present session of the assembly.

Chief Buthelezi said he had done this because he could give no guarantee that there would not be a repeat performance of last year's demonstrations against Dr Koornhof.

The Ingwavuma land deal had been the reason for the incidents, he said.

Referring to the Prime Minister's objection to his 'No' vote campaign Chief

Buthelezi said that, as a South African, he would continue with it.

He accused Mr Botha of 'very shoddy efforts' in driving wedges between King Goodwill, the Zulu King, and himself.

All the attacks by the Prime Minister and his ministers had been on television and in the Press. But requests to broadcast answers to these attacks had had no response, he said.

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

107 Buthelezi wary of development bank

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—KwaZulu was wary of being led along the 'primrose path' to confederation or a constellation of States through the South African Development Bank.

This was said in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

He was replying to the opening speech by the Commissioner-General for the Zulus, Mr P N Hansmeyer, who dealt at length with the function of the development bank.

The KwaZulu leader said fundamental principles concerning the bank had not yet been

sorted out to the satisfaction of the KwaZulu Cabinet and should be resolved urgently.

They concerned the terms under which the assets of the Corporation for Economic Development were to be taken over by the KwaZulu Development Corporation and the powers of his govern-

ment as a shareholder of the corporation.

He said his government would gladly accept responsibility for the economic development of the region, as a part of South Africa, but would not be able to do so unless it obtained a fairer share of the resources of the country.

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ably virulent attack on the constitution and those who support it. He made it clear that if the new constitution is adopted, bitterness and resentment among blacks would run deep.

Buthelezi says he felt duty bound to warn industrialists that a "yes" vote could well provoke a backlash of labour unrest and consumer action. But if stoppages do occur, he could find himself in a difficult position. During the labour unrest of 1973 Natal industrialists used his standing among Zulus to get the workers back to work.

Would he be prepared to intercede again? In a thinly-veiled reference to industrialists like Tongaat's Chris Saunders, who have already decided to support the constitution, Buthelezi says: "It would be difficult for me to do that now that industrialists are in cahoots with the Prime Minister." No doubt this is precisely what he told the delegation of businessmen who called on him recently in Ulundi to sound him out on the matter.

However, Buthelezi tells the FM that, personally, he does not believe that "dramatic events" will take place in labour relations after the referendum. What is more likely to happen, he says, is that there will be a gradual shift in a new political direction as blacks consider their options and the strategies open to them. That, at least, should be fairly heartening news for those who fear the worst.

THE CONSTITUTION

Black options

The proposed constitution seems destined to dominate the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly session which started in Ulundi this week. Certainly it may overshadow other pressing issues like the drought and Ingwavuma which are still on the agenda.

KwaZulu-Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi opened the discussions with a predict-

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NRP hoping for Government post, says Buthelezi

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The New Republic Party was hoping to obtain a second deputy ministership in the South African Cabinet under the new constitution.

This is the view of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu. He was commenting in the Legislative Assembly on remarks made by Mr Ron Miller, Natal leader of the NRP, and Dr Fred Clarke, MEC in charge of hospital services, at a referendum meeting in Durban on Wednesday night.

Mr Miller said the Zulu leader was banking on a 'Yes' vote because he knew a 'No' vote would mean the Conservative Party would come to power. Chief Buthelezi knew he did not have a hope of dealing with the CP.

The Chief Minister said Mr Miller was a very unfortunate reflection of the 'Natal colonial English'.

'It is known that he is an expert at being all things to all men and thinks I am of the same ilk,' he said.

'Unlike Mr Miller, I'm not a political charlatan.'

Disaster

The white population of Natal did not need a 'political pipsqueak' like Mr Miller to interpret for them what his thoughts were, Chief Buthelezi said.

He also replied to a statement by Dr Clarke that the Buthelezi commission report was 'socialistically inclined' and would be a disaster for South Africa.

The Chief Minister asked how the MEC could have made such a statement since the signatories to the report included businessmen such as Mr Harry Oppenheimer, Dr Chris Saunders, and bodies such as the Chambers of Industries and Chambers of Commerce. (Report by P Leeman, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban)

Chief Minister hits at assaulted chief

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday made a verbal attack on Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo, the chief from Mpumalanga who was beaten up outside the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on Wednesday.

Chief Maphumulo, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, required medical assistance after the assault.

It is believed that the chief was beaten up as a reprisal for the alleged assault of three Inkatha members at Mpumalanga in September.

Chief Buthelezi said he was sorry the Mpumalanga representative was not present in the Assembly because he would have liked to make his remarks in his presence.

He also attacked the member for Ndwedwe, Mr Rodgers Ngcobo, and warned 'acolytes' of these representatives that they would also get their deserts.

'I am not boasting when I say I am a servant of the people. Whoever challenges me, challenges the people and the people will deal with him,' he said.

He also said Chief Mzonjani Ngcobo, former KwaZulu Minister of Works, had incurred his displeasure by writing a letter to Ilanga, the Zulu newspaper.

Chief says priest is pawn of ANC
107
NWA

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday described the Reverend Mcebisi Xundu, the Anglican priest at Lamontville, as a 'pawn' of the African National Congress in exile.

But last night Mr Xundu said: 'Nothing could be further from the truth. We are carrying no political bucket for any group.'
Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said Mr Xundu, now a community leader at Lamontville, had conducted the funeral of the late Robert Sobukwe, the Pan-Africanist leader, at Graaff-Reinet.
The Chief Minister said the priest had been in a position to act as a 'band leader' to the 'orchestrated attempt' to kill him.
Mr Xundu said he had no knowledge of this.

Smashed

Referring to both Mr Xundu and Mrs Willel Yengwa, a former member of the Legislative Assembly representing Umlazi, the Zulu leader said: 'Lawyers, men of the cloth and people who penetrated our own organisation of Xhosa extraction cannot be allowed the freedom in our midst to wreak havoc amongst our people and our youth.'

Dealing with recent violence at Lamontville, Chief Buthelezi said people had died, houses and cars had been smashed and burnt out, and the incitement for more violence continued in the township because of 'what people like Rodgers Ngcobo, Willel Yengwa and Mr Xundu plotted to do.'

Mr Xundu said last night the issues were bus fares and rents.
'My involvement (in Robert Sobukwe's funeral) was as a minister with a pastoral responsibility to his people. I was present only as a mourner.
'What sparked the people of Lamontville was the killing of Dube.'
Mr Ngcobo is a member of the Assembly for Ndwedwe. Last month he called a Press conference criticising Chief Buthelezi's leadership.

Tear-gas
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used to
Mercury
disperse
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varsity
students

Mercury Reporter

EMPANGENI—All lectures were cancelled and academic staff left the University of Zululand campus near here as police used tear-gas to disperse 200 singing and chanting students yesterday.

Police believe the unrest was to do with an Inkatha rally which is to be held there this morning.

Tear-gas

Academic staff went home shortly after 10 a m as teargas filled lecture rooms and made it impossible to carry on working.

The administrative building was not affected.

A police spokesman said half the group was for the rally and the other half against it.

The rally, which is to start at 10 a m is to be addressed by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and President of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The situation at the university was reported to be quiet in the afternoon.

STUDENTS' DESPERATE PLEA TO CHIEF BUTHELEZI

KEEP

City Press
30/10/83
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OFFOUR

CAMPUS

CP Reporter

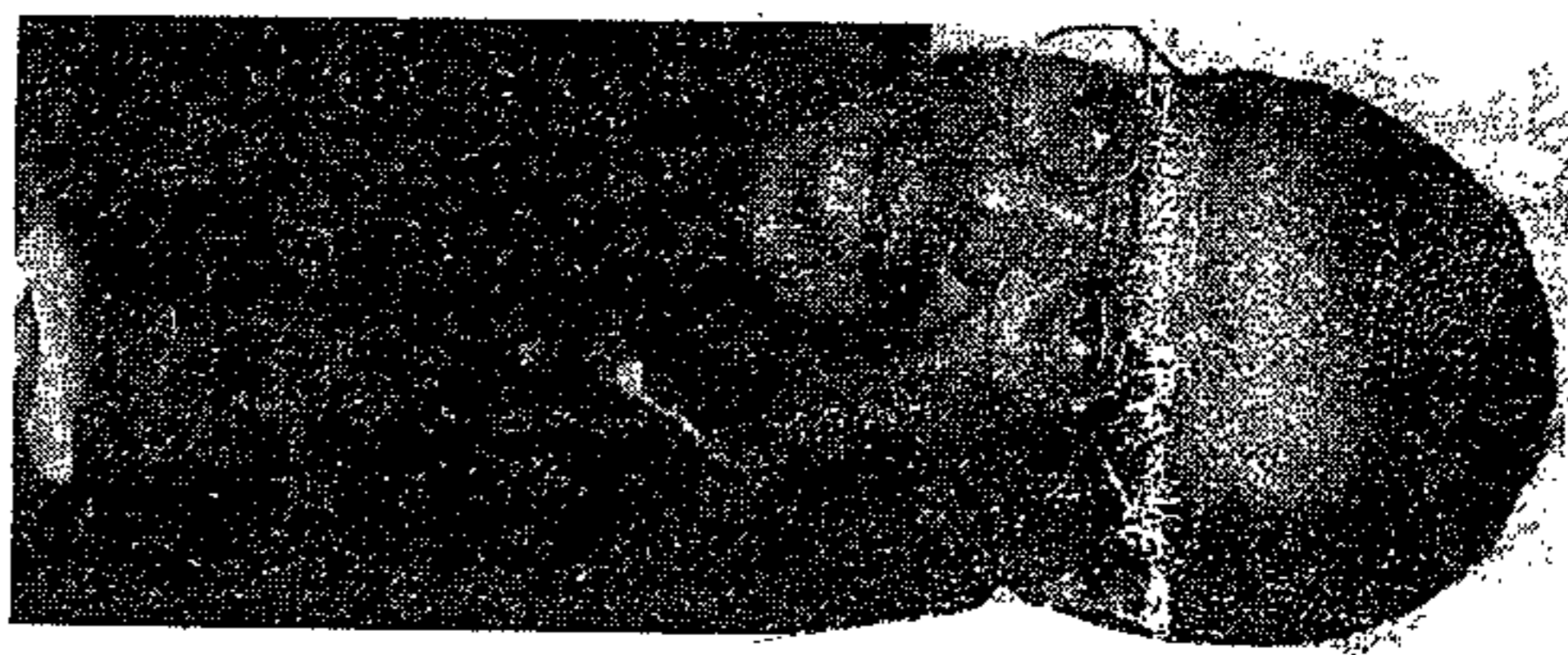
STUDENTS at the University of Zululand have made a dramatic plea to Chief Gatscha Buthelezi to cancel a huge Inkatha rally scheduled to take place on the campus tomorrow (Saturday).

The university has been the centre of simmering tension between Inkatha and students, and students fear the presence of Chief Buthelezi and thousands of his supporters could result in violence.

About 10 000 Inkatha supporters are expected to pitch up. And many of the university's 3 000 students will also be on campus tomorrow preparing for their end-of-year exams.

Students have expressed fears that among the Inkatha supporters will be a large contingent of hostel dwellers heavily armed with knobkerries, assegais and sticks.

And they say that Chief Buthelezi, who will address the crowd on next week's referendum on the new constitution, will use the occasion as a show of Inkatha strength on the campus.



● BUTHELEZI Desperate from stu

"Chief Buthelezi is well aware of the anti-Inkatha feelings on campus," said a student spokesman who was supported by the Congress of SA Students (Cosas) when he said Chief Buthelezi should cancel the meeting and thus prevent any violence.

Recent attempts by Inkatha to use the campus have resulted in chaos. On August 12, Inkatha secretary-general Oscar Dhlomo was forced to reschedule a conference that was disrupted by students.

City Press was unable to contact Chief Buthelezi yesterday.

Students Killed, 100 Injured at Campus Rally

Tribune Reporters

Two students were killed and more than 100 injured, five critically, when pro and anti-Inkatha supporters clashed over an Inkatha rally being held on the campus of the University of Zululand.

At least 11 people were arrested by police called in to quell the disturbances.

Violence first flared after a meeting on Friday when anti-Inkatha students voted in favour of getting a court interdict to prevent Inkatha leader and Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, from speaking on the campus.

Dozens of chanting, banner-waving protesters marched to the main entrance to be met by riot police who allegedly dispersed them using dogs and tear gas.

A police spokesman denied claims that rubber bullets had been used but said tear gas had been used on Friday.

The violence continued yesterday when, according to students, Inkatha supporters on the campus broke down hostel doors and indiscriminately beat up and stabbed people.

Police at the scene again used tear gas and dogs to disperse us, but they only intervened after many students had been injured," said a student who would not reveal his identity. This allegation was also denied by police.

According to the superintendent of the Ngwelezana hospital, most of those admitted were males suffering from fractures and head injuries. One later died. Among the injured was hostel warden the Reverend Mr Mazibuko.

Chief Africa.

Chief Buthelezi was guarded by a heavily-armed contingency of Kwazulu police and imps wearing traditional Zulu garb, carrying shields and spears.

About four busloads of Inkatha supporters arrived, filling the auditorium to about half its capacity. Some shouted to passing students: "Your reign has ended, the Zulus have come."

"Buthelezi's meeting was badly timed," said one senior university source.

"Feelings are running very high at the moment because it is year end, and exams are about to start soon."

"The rally was definitely seen as a show of force between Buthelezi and the students, the majority who are anti-Inka-

In his speech, Chief Buthelezi appealed to the students to turn the university into a force which would unite people.

He said there was no escape from apartheid and spoke of his support for the ANC.

"For years, the reasoned demands of the ANC were rejected by white South Africa... black reason was met with white political violence."

"The lives of countless thousands of ANC activists have instilled in black South Africa a veneration for democracy as deep as our abhorrence for racism and apartheid."

Chief Buthelezi also lashed out at "this abortion of a constitution."

A student who was still on campus yesterday said: "I was in my hostel room resting after a meeting to discuss the issue on Friday when a tear gas canister was fired through my window. I ran outside and saw some students being bitten by police dogs. The imps (of Chief Minister Buthelezi) were setting alight clothes on the wash-lines."

An Inkatha Youth leader, Muzi Nxumalo, said he had initially supported the violence against the protesting students because they had "started" it by slapping a security officer in the face at the meeting. Now he was not sure if the student body would be able to write exams because so many students were in hospital.

There were sporadic flare-ups even while Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, addressing Inkatha supporters in the university's auditorium, called for a united and demo-



20/10/83

mpus bloodshed

107
S. Times 30/10/83

By SHAUN HARRIS

ONE man was killed and more than 100 injured — six seriously — in a clash between students and Inkatha members at the University of Zululand in Northern Natal yesterday.

The students were protesting against a rally to be addressed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Dr Michael Girwood, medical superintendent of Empangeni's Ngwelezana Hospital, said most of the injured suffered wounds inflicted by spears, clubs and knives.

A number of the injured were treated and discharged but it is believed at least one is still critical.

The violence started when anti-Inkatha students and Inkatha supporters clashed outside the university's Bhekuzulu Hall.

The riot was later quelled by a large contingent of camouflaged South African Police using dogs and tear-gas.

An Inkatha member said about 200 supporters arrived early for a King Cetshwayo Year rally, scheduled to be held on campus at 10am.

They were confronted a group of students who, he said, were chanting "Inkatha is a dog".

He said the Inkatha members and supporters then attacked the students who fled into hostels and a nearby wood.

"We followed the students, who threw stones at us, and several were caught and beaten."

He said the Inkatha Women's Brigade surrounded the women's hostel and assaulted women students who would not join in chanting "Buthelezi is our leader".

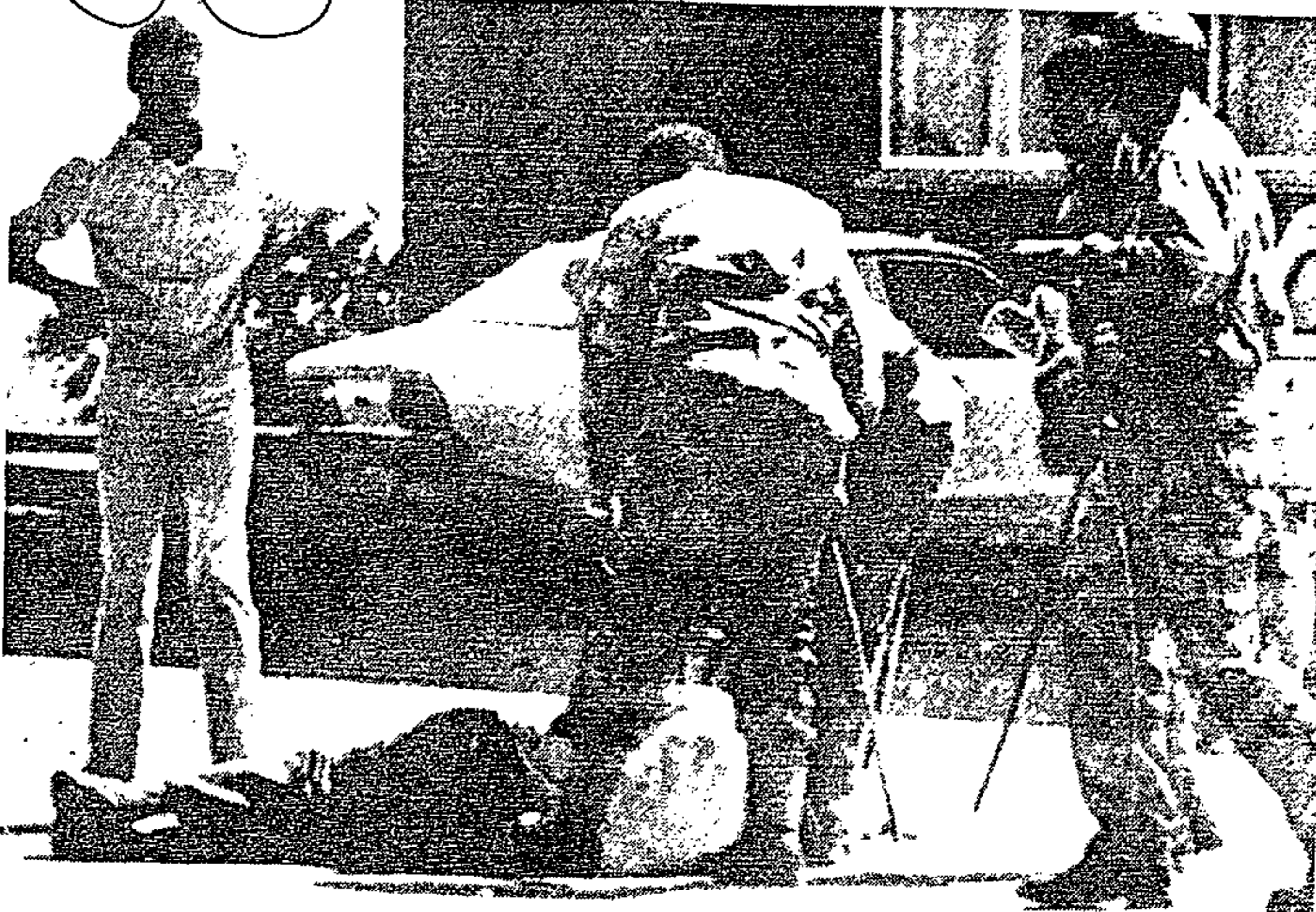
When the Sunday Times arrived at the campus it looked like a battlefield.

At least five students were lying on the ground outside the hostel, some in blood-soaked clothes, surrounded by camouflaged police with dogs, rifles and tear-gas canisters.

Assault

Ambulances ferried the seriously injured to hospital while nurses and kitchen staff attended to injured students on campus.

A senior police spokesman would not say how many police were on the campus, but at least 12 Land Rovers and riot vehicles were parked



Victim . . . riot police move one of six seriously injured students who were stabbed and beaten

Inkatha members fight student protesters



Inkatha members after the clash with students

outside Bhekuzulu Hall.

Shortly afterwards Sunday Times reporters were ordered off the campus by the university's chief security officer, Mr J B Botha.

Mr Botha later said a Sunday Times reporter would be allowed to attend the rally, to be addressed by KwaZulu's

Chief Minister and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, but refused permission to interview students at the hostel.

Chief Buthelezi and King Goodwill Zwelithini arrived on campus escorted by six vans of KwaZulu police armed with shotguns and

sub-machineguns.

A student later interviewed outside the campus claimed that Inkatha members were going out of their way to confront students and assault them.

One student said he was part of a group which had assembled outside the Bhekuzulu Hall to protest against an Inkatha meeting being held on their campus.

"We were not armed and were only singing and chanting," he said.

"After Inkatha members arrived in busloads they grouped together and attacked us with sticks and pangas."

He said after students had scattered they were chased by Inkatha members into their hostels and a grove of trees outside the campus.

"I saw at least two male students who were critically injured. They had serious head wounds, probably from

pangas or hatchets."

"The police then moved in. They fired teargas into the hostels and went in with dogs.

"I saw naked students, who must have been in the shower when the police arrived, running for cover to the nearby woods."

Trouble at the University began on Friday when students boycotted classes in protest against the Inkatha rally.

Police used teargas to disperse students, who, a police spokesman said, were arguing for and against the rally.

Earlier this year, people were injured when Inkatha members and medical students clashed on the campus of the University of Natal in Durban at a meeting addressed by Chief Buthelezi.

Beaten-up chief: Inkatha's policy is non-violence, but they are violent

By Franci Henny



Chief Maphumulo ... "you can't force people to join Inkatha by beating them up".

A REBEL Zulu politician was severely beaten up, allegedly for persistently refusing to join Inkatha, in front of a massive crowd who had turned out for the opening of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Chief Mhlabuzima Maphumulo, MP for Mpumalanga, was assaulted at Ujundi this week by about 30 Inkathans in full view of the KwaZulu police force parading past Chief Minister Gatscha Buthelezi during the opening ceremonies.

No-one came to his aid as he fell unconscious to the ground after being hit on his head from behind by a 'kierie' and his limp body was repeatedly kicked and truncheoned.

On recovering, Chief Maphumulo left immediately for his home near Camperdown. He has had gashes in his mouth stitched, his body is heavily bruised and he walks with difficulty. "I was lucky to get out alive," he said. The following day, Chief Minister Buthelezi, announced in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that who-

ever challenged him, challenged the people and the people would deal with them.

"He also made a broadcast over Radio Zulu. He said I was winning the support of the young chiefs and warned them to refrain from following me," said Chief Maphumulo.

On Tuesday, Chief Minister Buthelezi was voted in for another term of office at the helm of the nation.

"When parliament adjourned, Buthelezi made an announcement that there would be a caucus meeting, but I walked out and went to my hotel. Two MPs were sent by him to fetch me. I refused to go. I think they wanted to discuss my actions in not supporting them. They think if someone is a chief, he must automatically support Inkatha policy.

"Shortly after Wednesday's meeting, while the police were still drilling, I was leaving the display when the youths, dressed in khaki uniforms and wearing Inkatha colours, surrounded me. Not a word was spoken. They just pushed me and then everything went black. Everyone could see what was happening. The ZP's (KwaZulu po-

lice) are supposed to protect everyone but they just looked the other way.

"Before parliament opened, I was sent a circular saying no-one must bring weapons there because a new computer-type metal detector had been installed. Yet all those youths waiting for me were armed.

"Inkatha's policy is non-violence, but only when faced with a powerful Government. When faced with black opponents, they are violent.

"My people and constituents — there are more than 10 000 — are very upset and this incident could lead to a serious civil dispute."

Chief Maphumulo said he would not lay charges against his attackers. "I was beaten up by a number of people and it will be difficult to establish in a criminal case, exactly what happened."

Chief Maphumulo's political career has evolved around controversy. In 1975 he formed an opposition party, with the support of King Goodwill Zwelithini, called the Inala Party after the King's regiment. But in 1978, he was suspended from being a chief by Chief Buthelezi.

Undaunted, he took the case to the Supreme Court which, in November 1979, ruled in his favour and Mr Maphumulo was reinstated as a chief.

More recently, the KwaZulu chief whip, Simon Conco, was attacked while addressing a political meeting in Chief Maphumulo's area.

"He was trying to force my people to join Inkatha so they threw him out of the meeting."

"Buthelezi obviously sees me as a threat. I will never side with him because he has not proved himself as a leader. What Buthelezi is doing is bad — just look at situations like Msinga. The solution is not to force people to join a movement by beating them up but by letting the process be voluntary."

Chief Maphumulo said he would definitely attend parliament when it sat formally in April. "This time, I'll be prepared for violence and things will be different. They have had their chance to finish me off."

Chief Minister Buthelezi's secretary said he was very busy attending official functions and would not be available to comment.

'BUTHELEZI' BURNS

3/11/83
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EFFIGIES of kwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi and controversial Lamontville community councillor Ella Nxasana were set alight by Lamontville youths this week after a protest meeting against the township's incorporation into kwaZulu.

Police eventually broke up the "cremation", which took place after a United Democratic Front rally called to discuss incorporation - but not before the sketches of the two had been reduced to ashes.

MAFIA-STYLE KILLING AT STOKVEL

BOY "Peacock" Lefatlhe, a hawker, told friends that he'd be "happier dead than alive." Hours later, he got his wish as he was gunned down in a Mafia-style shooting at a stokvel in Kagiso this week.

Mr Lefatlhe had told friends that people who bought goods from him were always eluding him when it came to paying.

Mr Walter Rampete told City Press: "We were sitting joking when rapid gunfire came ripping through."

The sketches were paraded at the rally at Lamontville's Catholic Church and then carried into the street - Chief Buthelezi wearing a suit and tie and Mrs Nxasana in a costume and hat.

The crowd marched in a funeral-like procession down Ntasa Street and set the sketches alight when they reached Mpanza Street.

By **BANCROFT HLATSHWAYO**

Township residents joined in the "fun", and the noise attracted the attention of police who were patrolling the area.

The police tried to disperse the crowd and also took pictures. But by the time the crowd thinned out Chief Buthelezi and Mrs Nxasana had been reduced to ashes.



● Gatsha Buthelezi

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Mall Correspondents

DURBAN. — Four students are dead and 13 in hospital after violent clashes on Saturday with Inkatha supporters at the University of Zululand, a hospital official said yesterday.

Reuters reports that Dr Michael Girdwood, superintendent at the Ngwelezana Hospital in Empangeni, said the death toll rose to two on Saturday night and two more students died yesterday.

Of the those still in hospital, 10 had serious head and abdominal injuries, stab wounds and broken arms after being attacked with clubs, knives and spears.

"I hope no more will die, but it's not impossible," Dr Girdwood said. "With these head injuries their condition can change very easily."

The violence broke out when Inkatha held a campus rally addressed by its leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

Dr Girdwood said none of the dead students had been identified, but added that all were

Death toll rises in campus aftermath

107 ~~107~~ ~~107~~ RDM 3/1/83

male and appeared to be in their twenties.

Yesterday the university public relations officer, Mr Frans van Rensburg, issued a brief statement: "The university authorities are investigating the regrettable incidents on the university campus over the weekend and discussions have already been held with student representatives this afternoon."

Sapa-Reuter reports that Inkatha, which draws its strongest support from conservative, rural Zulus, has been criticised by many students who feel it promotes tribalism.

The campus on Saturday was described as a battlefield, with injured students lying on the ground surrounded by camouflaged police who eventually quelled the violence with dogs and tear gas.

On Friday, the university's 3 000 students boycotted classes, while many joined a rally to protest against the Inkatha meeting.

The President of the Azanian Students' Movement, Mr Kabelo Lengane, yesterday issued a statement which angrily condemned the campus violence.

"We ... openly declare that anyone who does not condemn

the attack on the unarmed students ... forms part of (the minority) regime."

The statement also accused Chief Buthelezi of using the same "jackboot" tactics which he criticised the "white racist regime" of using.

The campus violence was also condemned at a United Democratic Front meeting in Edenburg, Maritzburg, last night.

Mr Robinson Monzi, chairman of a university ad hoc interim committee, told the rally how his friends were attacked by waves of "Inkatha warriors".

faces of Tomorrow contest



BRENDA STRAUSS
second



LORIAN FIRST
third

'Yes' to English SA rugby tour

By IAN HOBBS
London Bureau

OFFICIALS of the English Rugby Union are reported to have made it clear this weekend that they intend going ahead with the scheduled tour of South Africa in May and June next year.

Senior officials at Twickenham, including Mr Hon Jacobs, the current president, and Mr Albert Agar, the president elect, have indicated that they will defy government opposition to the tour.

The formal decision for or against the tour will only be taken in the early new year but officials have made it clear in private that they intend to support the South African Rugby Board.

The November edition of the top magazine, Rugby Post, carries a full-page advertisement for supporters to

join the tour of at least seven matches, from May 12 to June 11. It is claimed that matches will be multi-racial.

Mr Agar and Mr Jacobs were not available to comment yesterday.

The British Sports Minister, Mr Neil MacFarlane, has warned Twickenham that the tour would be a breach of the 1977 Commonwealth agreement against sports contact with South Africa, but rugby officials have responded strongly to calls for support from the SARB.

They argue that rugby is not a Commonwealth or Olympic sport and object to the pressure being placed on them by "outside bodies."

Sapa reports that last night Dr Danie Craven, president of the SARB, refused to comment on the report.

Hanley slays EP

RUPERT HANLEY, the Transvaal fast bowler, yesterday bagged nine Eastern Province wickets on a bad day for batsmen at the Wanderers Stadium.

The Springbok's superb performance included a

career-best 7/31 as EP collapsed to 148 in their first innings on the second day of the C. J. van der Merwe Cup match.

Transvaal batsmen did not do much better, totalling only 153 in their second innings.

● See Sports Mail



Four killed in *Mercury* campus violence

Mercury Reporter

FOUR students died and 13 were injured after violent clashes on Saturday with Inkatha supporters at the University of Zululand, a hospital official said yesterday.

Dr Michael Girdwood, superintendent at Ngwelezana Hospital in Empangeni, said two students had died on Saturday, a third yesterday morning and a fourth last night, all as a result of head injuries.

Those in hospital had head and abdominal injuries, stab wounds and broken arms after being hit with clubs, knives and spears.

Incidents

The violence flared when Inkatha held a campus rally addressed by its leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

Dr Girdwood said none of the dead students had been identified, but added that all were male and appeared to be in their 20s.

There had been no reports of violence from the campus yesterday and no further casualties had been admitted since Saturday.

University public relations officer Frans van Rensburg said in a statement yesterday: 'The university authorities are investigating the regrettable incidents on the campus over the weekend and discussions have already been held with stu-

dent representatives this afternoon.'

Sapa reports that at the scene of Saturday's bloodshed the campus was described as a battlefield, with injured students lying on the ground surrounded by police who eventually quelled the violence with dogs and tear-gas.

On Friday, the 3 000 students at the university boycotted classes, while many joined a rally to protest against the Inkatha meeting.

Many left the campus that night while academic staff were sent home after tear-gas had drifted into lecture rooms.

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Cape Times
31/10/83

4 die in campus violence

DURBAN. — Four students died and 13 are in serious condition in hospital after violent clashes on Saturday with Inkatha supporters at the University of Zululand, a hospital official said yesterday.

Two died on Saturday and two yesterday, the superintendent at the Ngwelezana Hospital in Empangeni, Dr Michael Girdwood, said. All four died of head wounds.

Stab wounds

He said 13 others were still in hospital, 10 of whom had serious head and abdominal injuries, stab wounds and broken arms.

About 100 students were injured in Saturday's clashes, mainly with clubs, knives and spears.

"I hope no more will die, but it's not impossible," Dr Girdwood said. "With these head injuries their condition can change very easily."

The violence flared up as the Zulu Inkatha organization held a campus rally addressed by its leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Dr Girdwood said none of the dead students had been identified, but added that all were male and appeared to be in their 20s.

He said there had been no reports of violence from the campus yesterday and no further casualties had been admitted since Saturday.

Inkatha, which draws its strongest support from conservative rural Zululand, has been criticized by many students who feel it promotes tribalism.

Chief Buthelezi has also been accused of being a stooge of the government in his role as Chief Minister of the Zulu tribal homeland.

'Battlefield'

Journalists at the scene of Saturday's bloodshed described the campus as a battlefield, with injured students lying on the ground surrounded by camouflaged police who eventually quelled the violence with dogs, rifles and tear gas.

On Friday, the 3 000 students at the university boycotted classes, while many joined a rally to protest against the Inkatha meeting.

Many students left the campus that night while academic staff were sent home after teargas wafted into lecture rooms, making teaching impossible. — Sapa-Reuter

CAMPUS DEATHS

Sowetan 31/10/83 (0) ~~SP~~ ~~37~~

THREE STUDENTS died and 10 are in serious condition in hospital after violent clashes on Saturday with supporters of Inkatha at the University of Zululand, a hospital official said yesterday.

Dr Michael Girdwood, superintendent at the Ngwelezana Hospital in Empangeni, told Reuters the death toll rose to two on Saturday night and a third student died yesterday morning. All three died as a result of head injuries.

He said fifteen others were still in hospital, 10 of whom had serious head and abdominal injuries, stab wounds and broken arms sustained from being hit with clubs, knives and spears on Saturday.

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Many students left the campus that night while academic staff were sent home after teargas wafted into lecture rooms, making teaching impossible, according to Sapa-Reuter.

The president of the Azanian Students Movement (AZASM), Mr Kabelo Lengane, said in a statement yesterday that his organisation had learnt with anger and revulsion of the incidents occurring at Ngoye University at the weekend.

"Anyone who does not condemn the cowardly attack on unarmed students by the ill-disciplined and blood-thirsty impis of the Number One collaborator of the South African minority regime, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, is in fact part of the system," he added.

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REBEL ZULU MP BEATEN UP BY INKATHA IMPI

A REBEL Zulu politician was severely beaten up, allegedly for persistently refusing to join Inkatha, in front of a massive crowd who had turned out for the opening of the KwaZulu Legislative assembly.

Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo, MP for Mpumalanga, was assaulted at Ulundi this week by about 30 Inkatha youths in full view of the KwaZulu police force parading past Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi during the opening ceremonies.

No-one came to his aid as he fell unconscious to the ground after being hit on his head from behind by a 'kierie' and his limp body was repeatedly kicked and truncheoned.

On recovering, Chief Maphumulo left immediately for his home near Camperdown. He has had gashes in his mouth stitched, his body is heavily bruised and he walks with difficulty. "I was lucky to get out alive," he said.

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On Tuesday, Chief Minister Buthelezi was voted in for another term of office at the helm of the nation.

"When parliament adjourned, Buthelezi made an announcement that there would be a caucus meeting, but I walked out and went to my hotel. Two MP's were sent by him to fetch me. I refused to go. I think they wanted to discuss my actions in not supporting them. They think if someone is a chief, he must automatically support Inkatha policy.

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while the police were still drilling, I was leaving the display when the youths, dressed in khaki uniforms and wearing Inkatha colours, surrounded me. Not a word was spoken. They just pushed me and then everything went black. Everyone could see what was happening. The ZP's (KwaZulu police) are supposed to protect everyone but they just looked the other way.

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very upset and this incident could lead to a serious civil dispute."

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More recently, the KwaZulu chief whip, Simon Conco, was attacked while addressing a political meeting in Chief Maphumulo's area.

PRG US 31/10/83

Buthelezi warns on 'black civil war'

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Clashes between Inkatha and students at the University of Zululand that left five people dead at the weekend might well have been the start of "black civil war in South Africa" Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of the 750 000-strong Inkatha movement, said in the Legislative Assembly in Ulundi today.

He said that if the ANC and its surrogates, in an unholy alliance with what he described as BOSS, went on calling him a sell-out and continued to denigrate Inkatha and the King of the Zulus, Inkatha's youth "will demonstrate their strength and their prowess more than what we saw on Saturday".

SERVICE

Chief Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of Kwa-zulu, said on behalf of the assembly that we "are sad to learn of the deaths" stemming from what he said was a cultural event, a commemoration service to King Cetshwayo "who suffered so much for our cause."

Violence had been perfected to an art on the campus, he said, and in the degenerating situation dagga was freely available, shebeens operated and some residents were not there as students any more, but to play political roles.

TWO CARLOADS

Two carloads of students from the Witwatersrand arrived at the University of Zululand "during the last couple of days to orchestrate the whole tragic event on Friday and Saturday," he said.

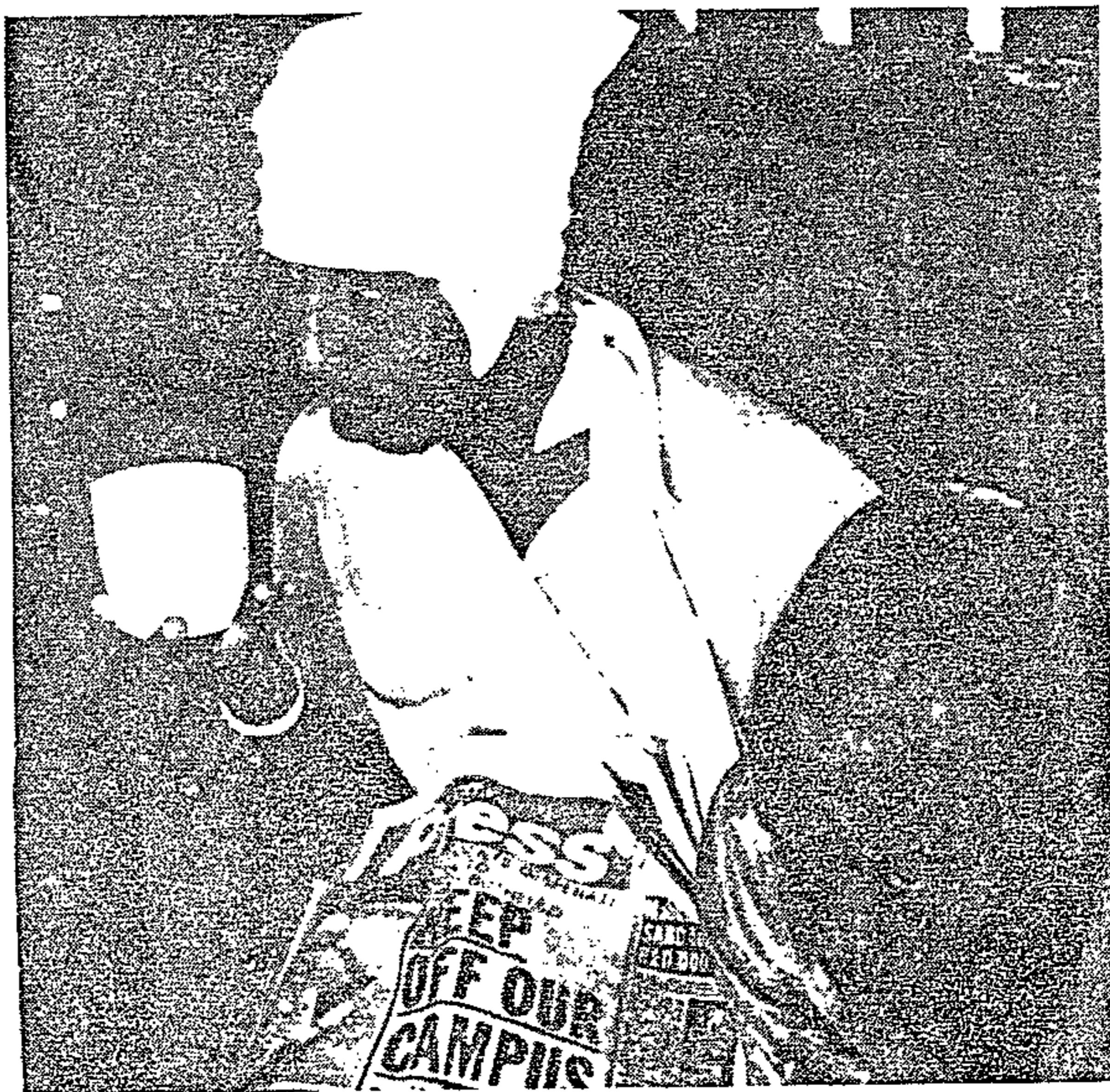
"The violence which erupted on Saturday morning was not of our making."

GOADED

He said Inkatha youth gathering at the campus for the commemoration service were deliberately goaded by cliques singing derogatory songs and it



A group of "warriors" at the Bhekezulu Hall, University of Zululand, after their clash with students.



Two students with head injuries from the campus violence at the weekend.

'Five students killed in university violence'

DURBAN. — Violence between pro- and anti-Inkatha supporters at the University of Zululand at the weekend left five dead, 13 seriously injured and more than 100 in hospital; according to Mr Robinson Monzi, chairman of the university's interim committee.

Mr Monzi, a B Proc

The trouble began on Friday when anti-Inkatha students voted to obtain a court interdict to prevent the Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, from speaking on the campus.

Mr Monzi claimed that about 500 "warriors", directed by lecturers and students, entered the uni-

friends in his room, Soweto-born Mr Mncedisi Khumalo, 23, a B Proc student, was present at yesterday's meeting. His face was badly bruised and he had a broken arm and a broken leg.

Mr Monzi said students fled into the surrounding hills and into the women's residences chased by armed attackers.

ONERS

Argus Correspondent

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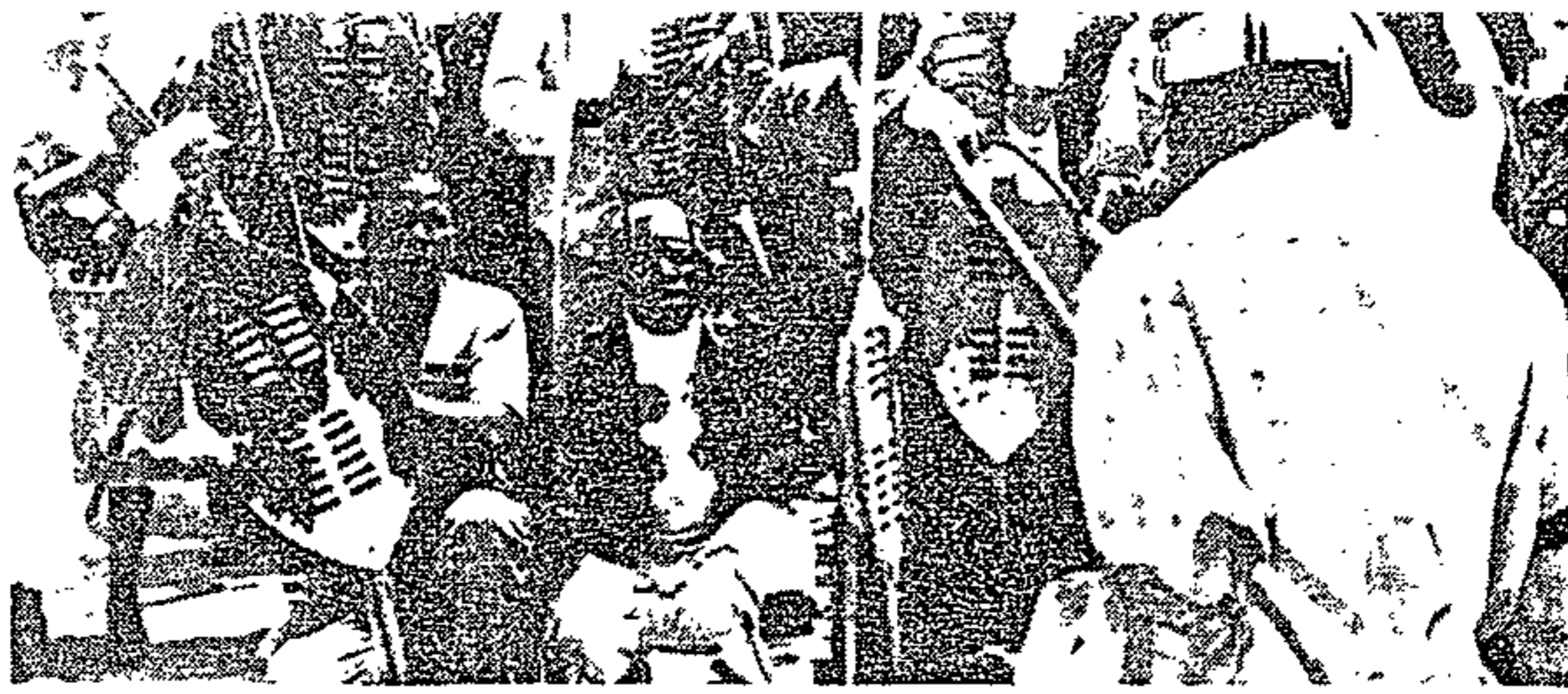
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"The violence which erupted on Saturday morning was not of our making."

GOADED

He said Inkatha youth gathering at the campus for the commemoration service were deliberately goaded by cliques singing derogatory songs, and it was inevitable that this carefully plotted, orchestrated and cunningly executed violence produced the inevitable counter-violence from sons and daughters of a warrior nation.

"Our youth did no more than defend my honour and the honour of the King."



A group of "warriors" at the Bhekezulu Hall, University of Zululand, after their clash with students.



Two students with head injuries from the campus violence at the weekend.

'Five students killed in university violence'

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Mr Monzi, a B Proc student, told a United Democratic Front rally in Edendale, Maritzburg, that his friends were assaulted in their residences on campus by waves of "Inkatha warriors".

"Furniture was overturned, sheets torn and blood thrown over them, and UDF posters were torn to shreds," he said.

The trouble began on Friday when anti-Inkatha students voted to obtain a court interdict to prevent the Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, from speaking on the campus.

Mr Monzi claimed that about 500 "warriors", directed by lecturers and students, entered the university residence complex on the pretext of fetching Inkatha members.

"Those who died were so badly beaten up that we could not recognise them," he said.

A student who was said to have been beaten up while chatting with

friends in his room, Soweto-born Mr Mncedisi Khumalo, 23, a B Proc student, was present at yesterday's meeting. His face was badly bruised and he had a broken arm and a broken leg.

Mr Monzi said students fled into the surrounding hills and into the women's residences chased by armed attackers.

ARRESTS

He said at least 12 students were arrested by police after the unrest died down.

Teargas was used by police yesterday when violence threatened to erupt when an Inkatha supporter was spotted on the campus. — Sapa.

ONERS

Inanda dam men lash out at leader

107 11/11/83
Mercury

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—Members of the Inanda Dam special committee, headed by Chief Mzonjani Ngcobo of the powerful Qadi tribe, have taken exception to allegedly derogatory remarks made about Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, at a Press conference held last month by Ndwedwe politician Mr Rodgers Ngcobo.

In a statement released yesterday, the committee said the remarks, made by Mr Ngcobo, a long-standing representative of the Ndwedwe electoral division, did not reflect the feelings of the people of Ndwedwe or the Inkatha branches which had elected him.

The group said discussions were to be held with representatives of the Inanda community and with Inkatha following Mr Ngcobo's statement.

The Ndwedwe member was singled out by Chief Buthelezi in the Assembly last week after he had criticised the Chief Min-

ister's leadership.

Members of the committee also apologised to Chief Buthelezi and to Dr Frank Mdlalose, the previous Minister of the Interior, for having asserted in the Press that there had been a secret deal between KwaZulu and the South African Government concerning the construction of the Inanda Dam.

Inkatha on dangerous road, says AZAPO

Day of mourning to mark student deaths

Mall Reporters

THE leading black consciousness organisation, the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), has spoken out sharply against the "political murder" of students at the University of Zululand and has warned that Inkatha is "following a cruel and dangerous path".

In a statement issued yesterday by the AZAPO publicity secretary, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, AZAPO said it was gravely distressed by the incident at the university, and grieved with the families of the six students who died when members of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha organisation clashed with students on the university campus.

A 10-year-old child was also killed, and 113 students were seriously injured in the clash.

Thousands of Azanian Students Organisation (AZASO) students at cam-

pus nationwide will hold a national day of mourning on Thursday to mark the death of the students.

An AZAPO spokesman yesterday called on civic, church and worker organisations to wear black armbands or attend vigils, prayer and church services on Thursday.

The spokesman also criticised the administration of the University of Zululand for failing to call off the rally despite student opposition, and the police, who did not intervene in the attacks "at any stage".

"Events of the weekend have made us realise Inkatha's hypocrisy in claiming to be non-violent while using violence to force people to accept its design," the spokesman said.

While no democratic student organisation had been allowed to exist on the campus, Inkatha had been allowed to hold its meeting. AZAPO called on the university to ban any future Inkatha-

related activities on the campus.

The General Secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said the SACC had learned with horror of the unrest and loss of life at the University of Zululand.

"It is particularly galling that it is black-on-black violence, which can only delight the enemies of our liberation struggle."

Mr Chico Makhene, an executive member of AZASO, said Inkatha warriors had resorted to violence on several occasions and appeared to be acting on instructions.

Mr Makhene said the Inkatha warriors had attacked students about 7am on Saturday and again at 4pm the same day.

A lecturer, who is a member of Inkatha, was seen leading the warriors to the rooms of the students and it appeared that the attackers were mainly after supporters of the UDF, he said.

Water crisis plan in the wings

By J MANUEL CORREIA
MUNICIPALITIES in Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal area are to be asked to draw up contingency plans for rationing, which could be in effect by the end of the year if good rains fail.

This was disclosed yesterday in Johannesburg by the chairman of the board, Dale Hobbs, who said a request would be made soon.

And in Pretoria, a spokesman for the Department of Environment Affairs, Mton Steyn, said a meeting would be held between the board and his department in a month's time to assess the water situation in the PWV area.

Mr Hobbs said rationing plans would only be implemented if no good rain fell.

He indicated that the water position had significantly altered the spectre of rationing loomed over the area, economic hardship of South Africa.

Mr Hobbs also disclosed an encouraging 30% water saving of 30% had been achieved over the past eight weeks within the board's target.

But he indicated that there was no room for complacency and that rationing was a very real possibility should rains prove insufficient.

Mr Steyn said the Department of Environment Affairs was keeping a watch on the vital area.

"We are not out of the yet and we must continue saving as much as we can."

He said the department had not embarked on an drilling programme the vast dolomitic pockets on the Witwatersrand as the need for this yet manifest.

Such a programme cost millions of rands, he said.

The department had, however, been sinking victory holes over a period of years in the area of an ongoing research programme.

WEATHER MAIL

Information supplied by the Weather Bureau in Pretoria

FORECAST FOR TODAY

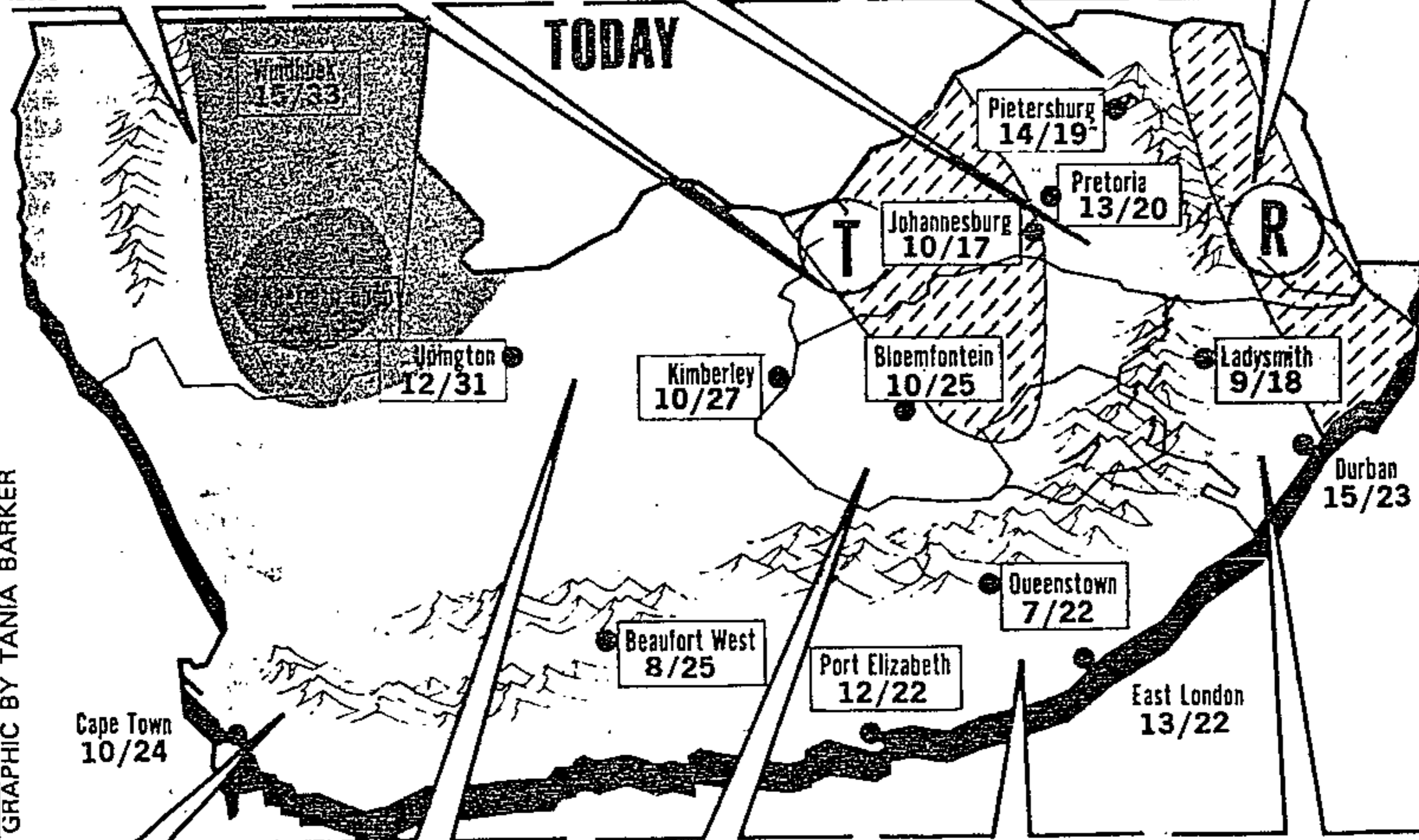
South West Africa
FINE and warm to hot. Partly cloudy in the north and northeast with isolated thundershowers.

Transvaal W SW
PARTLY cloudy and warm with scattered thundershowers. Cloudy and cool in the north.

Transvaal S SE
CLOUDY and cool clearing partially in the west.

Transvaal N NW
CLOUDY and cool.

Transvaal Lowveld
CLOUDY and cool with light rain along the escarpment.



Cape Peninsula
FINE and mild to warm. Wind: moderate to fresh south easterly.

Northern Cape
FINE and warm. Partly cloudy over the north-east with scattered thundershowers.

Orange Free State
FINE to partly cloudy and warm with thundershowers but cloudy and cool over northeast.

Eastern Cape
FINE and mild. Wind: Moderate easter to northeaster.

Natal
CLOUDY, cool with occasional rain. It will clear partially becoming warmer over the south.

THE WORLD YESTERDAY
Maximum

SOUTH AFRICA YESTERDAY

Temperatures at 14h00
 Nelspruit..... 20°C
 Pietersburg..... 27°C
 Port Elizabeth..... 18°C
 Bloemfontein..... 26°C

Jan Smuts Airport
 Temperatures:
 09h00 14h00 21h00
 21°C 27°C 18°C
 Humidity: 50%

RAIN 24-48 hrs ago
 Dohne 4; George 5; Shearprun 7; Babanango 4; Cedara 5; Himeville 13; Cape St Lucia 4; Botha Air

Nursery murdered

CAPE TIMES 1/11/83

Groups hit at campus killings

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The weekend violence at the University of Zululand — which left five people dead, including a 10-year-old child, and 113 students injured — was condemned by student bodies, the SACC and Azapo yesterday.

The names of the dead have not yet been released.

Violence broke out between Inkatha-uniformed warriors and students on Saturday — a day after students held a protest on campus against the visit of the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

He was to address King Cetshwayo's anniversary rally at the university.

Student bodies alleged that Inkatha, the University of Zululand authorities and the South African Police were much to blame for the acts of violence.

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said the violence "would delight the en-

emies of the black liberation struggle".

He said the SACC had learnt with horror of the unrest and loss of life.

"We call on all concerned to exercise the utmost restraint."

The president of the University of Natal's SRC, Mr David Ensor, said the actions at the university indicated a high degree of intolerance.

He said the SRC viewed "in a dim light" police activity on the campus and called on the administration at the Zululand university not to encourage such activities.

"Chief Buthelezi must now call his thugs to order because although on the one hand he must be applauded for believing so firmly as he does in the concept of peaceful change, he must realize that he couldn't in the same breath justify and lend credibility to the violent action of his supporters," Mr Ensor said.

● The black consciousness organization, the Azanian People's Organization, has spoken out sharply against

the "political murder" of students at the University of Zululand and has warned that Inkatha is "following a cruel and dangerous path".

In a statement issued yesterday by the Azapo publicity secretary, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, Azapo said they were gravely distressed by the incident and they grieved with the families of the dead.

● Chief Buthelezi said yesterday that the clash between students and Inkatha supporters took place before his arrival at the university on Saturday.

Replying to allegations that he had done nothing to stop the violence, Chief Buthelezi told members of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly that he had been "staggered" to hear about the incident when he arrived on the campus.

The Chief Minister maintained that this violence on the part of students, "so carefully plotted, so carefully orchestrated and so cunningly executed", had produced the inevitable counter-violence.

Mercury Reporter
WEEKEND violence at the University of Zululand left five people dead and 13 injured students in hospital. The names of the dead have not been released.

Violence broke out between Inkatha supporters and students on Saturday — a day after students had held a protest on campus against the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, speaking at the university. He was to have addressed King Cetshwayo's anniversary rally.

Yesterday student bodies from various universities, the South African Council of Churches, student organisations and politicians condemned the killings and violence at the university.

Student bodies alleged that Inkatha, the University of Zululand authorities and the South African Police should shoulder the blame for callous acts which left a trail of blood and destruction on the campus.

Horror

The South African Council of Churches said yesterday the violence would delight enemies of the black 'liberation struggle'.

General Secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said the council had learned with horror of the unrest and loss of life.

'We call on all con-

cerned to exercise the utmost restraint,' Bishop Tutu said.

Mr David Ensor, president of the University of Natal's SRC, said the actions at the university indicated a high degree of intolerance which was an unfortunate phenomenon in southern Africa today.

'It is alarming that the university authorities did not pay any heed to student requests.

'Our own university authority views in a dim light any police activity on the campus and we sincerely hope that in future the administration at the Zululand university will not encourage such activities,' Mr Ensor said.

Meeting

He said students at the University of Natal had also been beaten by members of Chief Buthelezi's entourage during a function at the University of Natal.

A Mercury reporter writes from Empangeni that a special meeting of University of Zululand authorities is expected to be held today to discuss the possibility of postponing examinations because of the violence.

Nine students were in a 'fairly stable' condition in hospital last night.

The medical superintendent, Dr Michael Girdwood, said another four students had been discharged from hospital.

The university Rector, Prof AC Nkabinde, and

five students who were chosen to represent their colleagues — the university has no SRC — met last night to discuss the situation on a campus which has been described as looking like a battleground.

An assessment of the damage is being awaited by the administration staff.

Prof Nkabinde was away during the fighting which broke out shortly before an Inkatha rally at the university on Saturday morning. He returned yesterday afternoon from Pretoria where he had been on official business.

A university spokesman said yesterday that talk of a threat having been made against the rector's life was probably true.

Policemen

An atmosphere of heightened tension began to develop on top of normal pre-exam nervousness on Thursday. Exams are due to begin next Monday.

On Friday police used tear-gas to disperse 200 singing and chanting students. All academic staff left the campus.

Violence erupted after the arrival of the Inkatha leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi (who is also the university chancellor) and supporters at the university on Saturday. Among the visiting contingent were KwaZulu policemen.

Factions for and

against Inkatha fought with sticks and stones.

The university's public relations director, Mr Frans van Rensburg, said there had been no further incidents yesterday apart from the burning of a student's luggage.

'Students plotted violence' says chief

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday that a clash between students and Inkatha supporters had taken place before his arrival at the University of Zululand on Saturday.

Replying to allegations that he had done nothing to stop the violence, Chief Buthelezi told members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that he had been 'staggered' to hear about the incident when he arrived on the campus.

The Chief Minister maintained that violence on the part of students

'so carefully plotted, so carefully orchestrated, and so cunningly executed', had produced the inevitable counter-violence.

'Our youth were faced with violence and would have been maimed and perhaps killed if they had not defended themselves. We hope that it is now abundantly clear that they can, in fact, do so.'

The Inkatha president said that students had attempted on the day before the clash to burn down the office of Mr JS Maphalala, a member of the Inkatha central committee who taught at the university.

gretted the violence which had occurred and would be pleased if there was a police investigation.

Police had intervened on the same day and tear-gas had been used in clashes with some students.

'Only days before the meeting I was informed that anonymous circulars were being passed around on the university campus objecting to my visit and threatening the rector, Prof A C Nkabinde, with death if I did not stay away,' Chief Buthelezi said.

He said he deeply re-

FIVE DIE IN
campus clash

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11/11/83

Inkatha on dangerous road, says AZAPO

~~##~~ 107 RSM
11/4/83
Day of mourning to mark student deaths

Mall Reporters

THE leading black consciousness organisation, the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), has spoken out sharply against the "political murder" of students at the University of Zululand and has warned that Inkatha is "following a cruel and dangerous path".

In a statement issued yesterday by the AZAPO publicity secretary, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, AZAPO said it was gravely distressed by the incident at the university, and grieved with the families of the six students who died when members of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha organisation clashed with students on the university campus.

A 10-year-old child was also killed, and 113 students were seriously injured in the clash.

Thousands of Azanian Students Organisation (AZASO) students at cam-

pus countrywide will hold a national day of mourning on Thursday to mark the death of the students.

An AZAPO spokesman yesterday called on civic, church and worker organisations to wear black armbands or attend vigils, prayer and church services on Thursday.

The spokesman also criticised the administration of the University of Zululand for failing to call off the rally despite student opposition, and the police, who did not intervene in the attacks "at any stage".

"Events of the weekend have made us realise Inkatha's hypocrisy in claiming to be non-violent while using violence to force people to accept its design," the spokesman said.

While no democratic student organisation had been allowed to exist on the campus, Inkatha had been allowed to hold its meeting. AZAPO called on the university to ban any future Inkatha-

related activities on the campus.

The General Secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said the SACC had learned with horror of the unrest and loss of life at the University of Zululand.

"It is particularly galling that it is black-on-black violence, which can only delight the enemies of our liberation struggle."

Mr Chico Makhene, an executive member of AZASO, said Inkatha warriors had resorted to violence on several occasions and appeared to be acting on instructions.

Mr Makhene said the Inkatha warriors had attacked students about 7am on Saturday and again at 4pm the same day.

A lecturer, who is a member of Inkatha, was seen leading the warriors to the rooms of the students and it appeared that the attackers were mainly after supporters of the UDF, he said.

Buthelezi accuses Reef students of violence

By Anthony Duigan

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of kwaZulu, has accused Reef students of organising the weekend campus violence at the University of Zululand.

The violence left five people dead and at least 100 injured.

Chief Buthelezi also claimed in the kwaZulu legislative assembly yesterday that the situation at the university was "degenerating" and that outside forces were trying to subvert authority and take the campus over.

"We are aware of the forces that are trying to make the university a no-go place for us," he said.

"We are aware that two vans filled with students from the Witwatersrand arrived at the university during the last couple of days to orchestrate the tragic events of Friday and Saturday."

Chief Buthelezi also named several university staff members and a former student leader whom he accused as being kingpins in the behind-the-scenes opposition to him.

"I must take up my responsibility as Chancellor of the University of Zululand to call for a full council meeting where the whole tragic state of affairs can be discussed," he said.

"We know we can do whatever we want to do."

Chief Buthelezi said he, the legislative assembly and Inkatha had been shamed by the violence.

The spark which set off the violence came from a small group of students who taunted Inkatha members gathering on the campus for a cultural event he was to address last Saturday.

"That violence, so carefully orchestrated, so cunningly executed, produced the inevitable counter violence," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the Inkatha youth had done no more than defend his honour and the honour of the Zulu king.

"We all deeply regret the violence," he said.

ROOM 107
2/11/83
Chief hits at political violence

Mall Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday condemned the assault on Chief Mhlabunzima Mapumulo a member of the Legislative Assembly, which took place outside the assembly building a week ago.

But he also said the attack was a "reasonable" consequence of his own behaviour.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly he said Chief Mapumulo had laid charges against two members of the assembly — the Chief Whip, Mr Simon Conco and Chief C Kaula as well as Mr J T Zulu the urban representative for KwaZulu in Durban, so he did not want to say too much on the subject.

Chief Buthelezi said Chief Mapumulo had "almost assaulted" Mr Conco, Chief Kaula and other members of the central committee of Inkatha when they arrived for a meeting in the Mpumalanga Electoral division two months ago.

The Chief, accompanied by his mother, had urged his people to attack them and had wielded a gun in their presence. This "thuggery" had been forgotten, said the Chief Minister when asked to explain the violence.

He said the Camperdown chief was a well-known agent of the National Intelligence Service.

"But I don't say that, because he is that, he should have been attacked."

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R.D.M. 3/11/83

All can mourn, says Buthelezi

ULUNDI — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has accused the ecumenical organisation Diakonia of trying to make capital out of "tragic events" at the University of Zululand on Saturday, when several people died in clashes involving students and supporters of Inkatha.

Referring in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday to the intention of Diakonia to hold a memorial service for those who died as a result of the violence at the university, Chief Buthelezi said it would be "disgraceful" for Christian-based organisations like Diakonia to use occasions such as this to create "more conflict and more violence".

He said services should be a joint effort.

"The church is an instrument of reconciliation not only between man and God but also between man and man".

Mr Paddy Kearney, director of Diakonia, said: "The meeting which will be held in Durban today has not been

organised by Diakonia, but by the Ngoye Crisis Committee which consists of representatives of at least 12 organisations."

He added: "I understand that all those who died or were injured will be remembered."

Chief Buthelezi described the students at Turfloop University who burnt an effigy of him on Tuesday as "puppies" who had been prompted by the external mission of the banned African National Congress.

He said this type of activity could only stoke "fires of anger" and deepen "chasms" between Inkatha and other black organisations.

Having been a former student himself, he knew they could indulge in a lot of juvenile political activity.

And he announced that the Kwazulu Government and Inkatha would hold prayer meetings at Esikhawini near Richards Bay on Saturday morning, and — if it was available — at the Glebe Stadium, Umlazi on Sunday morning to mourn the dead.

(107) RPM 3/11/83

'Inkatha to view strategy'

Mali Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said last night that Inkatha would have to re-assess its non-violent stand in the light of the new constitution.

Delivering his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, he said the findings of the Buthelezi Commission would have to be re-assessed as well.

Turning to black community councils,

he predicted that there would be a radical turn in the political events in urban areas under the new political dispensation.

A new mood would emerge, he forecast, and new priorities would be established.

"Those priorities will not be to sit around tables with Mr P W Botha's messengers seeking our co-operation in making the new dispensation work."

Chief Buthelezi emphasised that In-

katha had taken a very clear stand on its decision not to become involved in black community councils, especially when it was now obvious that the Government did not intend to withdraw statements that Africans were excluded from the new political dispensation because black constitutional development would follow a different path.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister will make a statement after the result of the referendum is announced today.

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Buthelezi ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ lashes out at Diakonia

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has accused the chairman of Diakonia, the Rev Wesley Mabuza, of trying to make political capital out of the 'tragic events' at the University of Zululand on Saturday.

Several people died in clashes involving students and supporters of Inkatha.

Referring in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday to the intention of Diakonia to hold a memorial service for those who died, Chief Buthelezi said it would be 'very disgraceful' for Mr Mabuza and Christian-based organisations such as Diakonia, to use occasions such as this as an instrument for 'creating more conflict and more violence'.

He said services commemorating those who had died should be a joint effort.

Effigy

burners

'puppies'

says Chief

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The students at Turfloop University who burned an effigy of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi on Tuesday were 'puppies' who had been prompted by the external mission of the banned African National Congress.

This was said in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by Chief Buthelezi.

He said this type of activity could only stoke 'fires of anger' and deepen 'chasms' which existed between Inkatha and other African organisations.

Having been a former student himself, he knew they could indulge in a lot of juvenile political activity.

He challenged the students to do the same in Soweto or in any black township in Durban.

'The Church is an instrument of reconciliation not only between man and God but also between man and man'.

Chief Buthelezi said there had been deaths on both sides. Inkatha members had also lost their lives.

He said a lot of 'poison' had come from Diakonia.

A meeting had been held in the past to try to clear up differences between the Durban-based organisation and himself.

But the ecumenical agency had never 'improved' in terms of 'orchestrating conflict' between black people and Diakonia on the one hand and between himself and the KwaZulu Government on the other.

In response to Chief Buthelezi's accusation Mr Mabuza said he was asking for his rights, not only as a Christian but as a human being, to be free to remember those who died.

'We are remembering the tragic events that happened at Ngoye and I regret that the Chief Minister views this as my making political capital.'

'We are praying for everybody as we believe we are all victims of the system.'

Prayer meeting to mourn campus deaths

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Government and Inkatha will hold prayer meetings this weekend to mourn the loss of lives at the University of Zululand last Saturday.

This was announced here yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

He said the caucus of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly had decided that a prayer meeting should be held at Esikhawini, near Richards Bay, on Saturday at 10 a.m.

It was hoped, he said, to book the Glebelands Stadium at Umlazi for a similar service on Sunday at 10 a.m.

D Dispatull 3/11/73

Zulu king warns student bodies

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ULUNDI — The Zulu King, King Goodwill Zwelithini, has called on the South African Government to ban certain student organisations at the University of Zululand.

Speaking in the Kwa-Zulu Legislative Assembly during a snap debate on the violence at the University last Saturday, King Goodwill said various organisations were "using" the students to denigrate the Chief

Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Referring to anonymous pamphlets attacking Chief Buthelezi which were circulated at the university last week, the King said: "Do the students not know that whatever they are doing to the Chief Minister they are doing to me?"

It puzzled him, he said, that organisations which "used" these students were recognised by the South African Government.

King Goodwill said the University of Zululand could become a "nest" where all sorts of weapons — "not acceptable in this country" — were kept.

The King suggested that students attending the university should be interviewed and "screened" before they

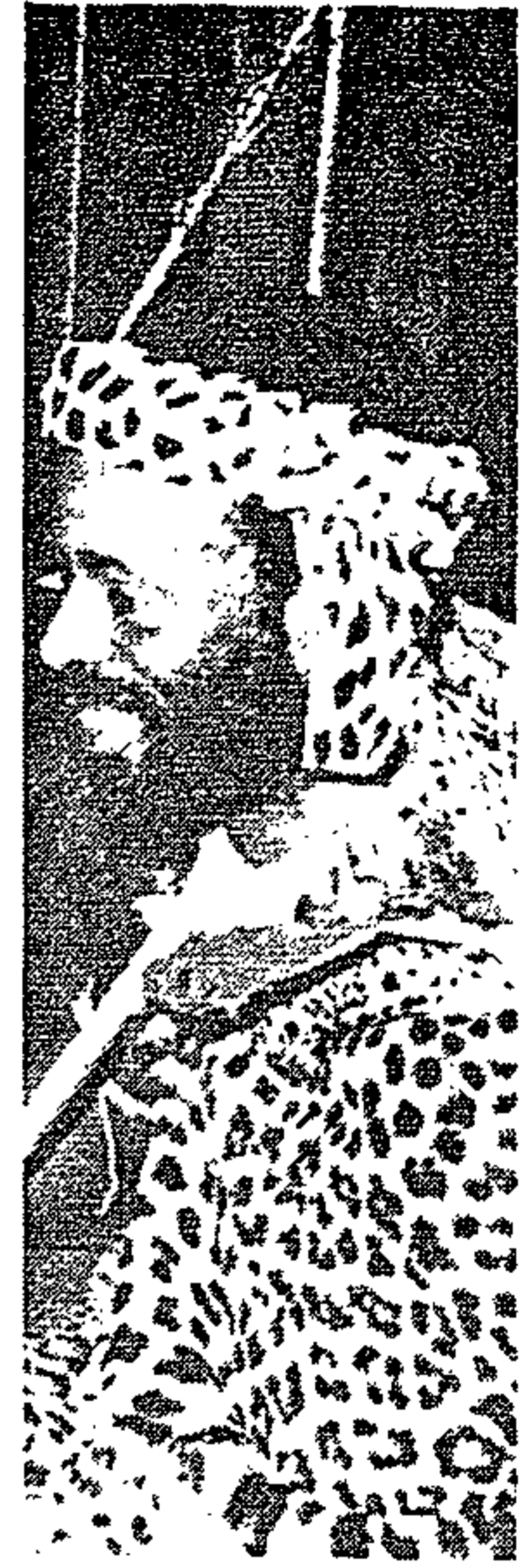
were accepted.

The administration should check on how the student had been brought up, how respectful he was to the authorities and whether he was prepared to abide by the rules and regulations of the university.

He said he had originally not intended to attend Saturday's ceremony to commemorate King Cetewayo.

But when he was there, the students should not have behaved in the manner in which they had. They should have bowed their heads and respected the occasion.

Conditions at the university were "taking the nation backwards" and he issued a "final warning" to the students to "behave themselves". — DDC.



KING GOODWILL

UDF lashes out at Inkatha and liberals

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Inkatha's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has been accused of being a dictator, an oppressor and a tool of Pretoria by a wide range of anti-apartheid organisations.

He was criticised at meetings in Johannesburg and Soweto to mourn the victims of Saturday's Inkatha attack on students at the University of Zululand.

Representatives of the United Democratic Front and the Black Consciousness camps lashed out at the kwaZulu Chief Minister.

Speakers said white liberals associating with him would be tarred with the same brush.

A lunchtime meeting was organised at Khotso House by the Azanian Students' Organisation and the UDF.

Speakers included Azanian People's Organisation secretary Mr Muntu Myeza, the Transvaal vice-chairman of the UDF, the Rev Frank Chikane, Soweto Youth Congress president Mr Oupa Monareng and Azaso president Mr Tiego Moseneke.

Mr Chikane told a packed hall that Inkatha, on the side of the oppres-

sor, will continue killing people to produce the kind of support it wants, sowing tribalism and destabilising the black community.

Mr Myeza of Azapo laid the blame for the campus tragedy on Chief Buthelezi and the "white racist regime".

Like President Lennox Sebe, he depended for his role on the bantustan policy.

Mr Moseneke dismissed as a pose Chief Buthelezi's frequent assertions that he was building a movement to

free people and his verbal concern for human rights.

Though he might say many things that genuine anti-apartheid groups did, he was "a traitor to the cause".

He appealed for sympathy for rank-and-file Inkatha members.

"Those are *our* people, misled by Gatsha and Inkatha for their purposes.

"Our ranks are always open to them to join us."

● Azapo is to hold a similar meeting at 2pm on Sunday at the Dube YWCA.

Cape Times 2/11/83

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University of Zululand closed

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Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The Rector of the University of Zululand, Professor A C Nkabinde, has closed the university and postponed all exams until January next year after the clashes between students and supporters of Inkatha at the weekend.

The United Democratic Front (UDF) and the black consciousness body, Azapo, are to arrange services in Johannesburg and Soweto to commemorate the five students who died in the incident.

The UDF and the Azanian Students Organization have declared tomorrow a day of mourning and are arranging a lunchtime meeting in central Johannesburg and an evening meeting in Soweto.

Azapo is to hold a requiem in Soweto on Sunday.

● Sapa reports from Sovenga that University of the North students yesterday burned an effigy of the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The burning, attended

by 3 000 students, was in protest against the violence at the University of Zululand.

The effigy was brought into an emotionally-charged meeting amid shouts by students of "kill that Zulu sell-out".

It was carried in around the campus and finally hung on goalposts at a soccer field and set alight.

● The Executive Committee of the South African Council of Churches, after meeting in Johannesburg yesterday, said

in a statement it was "horrified" to learn Chief Buthelezi was reported to have said Inkatha had been fighting to protect his honour.

"No honour is worth protecting at the cost of innocent, young lives and injuries to many others.

"Honour is earned and is not protected by violence."

The statement concluded with an expression of sympathy and condolence to the parents and relatives of the dead and injured.

State... had ap-... Pieter on a... Mr Justice Fagan sat with... Buildings in Pretoria... giving a direct... SAICU spokesman, Mr Eric van der Merwe, said yesterday that TV...

CAPE TIMES
2/11/83

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Death of florist: Man tells of fight

Staff Reporter

A 21-YEAR-OLD Lotus River man yesterday pleaded not guilty in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court to the murder of Rosebank florist, Mr Allan Herrer, and said he had acted in self-defence after being attacked with a statue and an axe.

Mr Christopher Andrews, of Strandfontein Road, pleaded not guilty to the main count of murdering Mr Allen

Herrer between August 7 and August 8 by strangling him and hitting him with a blunt object.

He also pleaded not guilty to the alternative charge of culpable homicide and not guilty to having robbed Mr Herrer and Mr Ronald Coote.

Mr Andrews said in August at a house in Rondebosch Mr Coote had attacked him with an axe and Mr Herrer with a statue.

Mr Herrer struck him over the head with the statue.

He had fallen to the floor but managed to wrest the axe from Mr Coote and keep the men at bay.

He then left the house.

The hearing was adjourned to December 2 for a decision by the Attorney-General.

Mr Andrews was remanded.

Mr G Hoffmann was the magistrate. Mr A F Geerds appeared for the State. Mr Andrews was not represented.

Political comment by A H Heard, G E Shaw, R A Norval, J V Scott and M P Acott; sub-editing and headlines of political material by A J Moth, W C Odendaal and E I Zinn; cartoons by A Grogan, all of 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.

Buthelezi tells of murder plot

ULUNDI — Kwazulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in the National Assembly on Monday that the demonstration at the University of Zululand at the weekend, in which five students were killed and many others injured, was "an orchestrated and calculated bit of nasty politics."

Chief Buthelezi said it was widely known that the meeting to honour the late Zulu King Cetswayo was to be held, and until the violence erupted there had been no objection to it.

"This underlines the fact that the opposition to the event was an orchestrated and calculated bit of nasty politics," the Chief Minister told the Assembly.

Chief Buthelezi said he received a message warning him that students were planning to murder him if he visited the university.

He said that as Chancellor of the University he would call for a full council meeting where the "whole tragic state of affairs at the university must be discussed."



Chief Buthelezi

While he welcomed opposition at the university, it was only opposition if it was honest and democratic. Any other opposition was merely a divisive force which shamed the nation, he said.

"We face a degenerating situation at the University of Zululand. There are some residents who are no longer students, but remain on to play their political roles. My information is

that dagga is freely available on the campus and shebeens are run by these characters."

There were forces trying to take over the campus, using a small clique of students to undermine the university's authority, the Chief Minister told the Assembly.

"We in this House deplore the kind of political hooliganism which was evidenced by those few who tried to ruin a peaceful cultural event, and turn it into an explosive political situation. Those who were responsible for organising the violence which erupted have forever to bear the burden of guilt for those who died and were seriously injured," he said.

King Cetswayo was a true South African, and Zulus had a right to honour him publicly, Chief Buthelezi said.

"Those who attempt to engender ethnic conflicts in this country must be warned that here in Kwazulu all are welcome, but few will survive our wrath if they desecrate our hallowed memories," he added. — Sapa



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beds... plus the same dependable 1300 cm³
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friends.

University closed following violence

Mercury Reporter

THE University of Zululand has closed for the summer recess because of the atmosphere on the campus following the violence there at the weekend in which five people died.

Final-year examinations would be written in January next year, the university's rector and vice-chancellor, Prof A C Nkabinde, said yesterday.

The decision was taken at a special meeting of the university senate yesterday after an earlier meeting between university authorities and student representatives.

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African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has denied reports circulating at the University of Zululand that the Inkatha Youth Brigade has plans to invade the university today.

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said he had been sent a telex about the reports from the vice-chancellor of the university, Prof A C Nkabinde.

He said Prof Nkabinde had asked to be reassured that the reports were untrue.

Chief Buthelezi said, as president of Inkatha, he

was unaware of any intention of this nature on the part of any of its brigades.

He said this type of rumour had been spread to confirm 'lies' that Inkatha had gone to the university on Saturday to attack students.

'I hold the Press responsible for this type of rumour' he remarked.

'Some of the gentlemen of the Press may think they are having a field day, playing with the lives of people with garbled reports and emotive headlines.'

Chief Buthelezi criticised reports on the incident in the Sowetan, the Star, the Natal Mercury and the Daily News.

Assault was reasonable says chief

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday condemned the assault on Chief Mhlabunzima Mapumulo, a member of the Legislative Assembly, outside the Assembly building a week ago.

But he also said the attack was a 'reasonable' consequence of his own behaviour.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly he said Chief Mapumulo had laid charges against two members of the Assembly — the Chief Whip, Mr Simon Conco and Chief C Kaula as well as Mr J T Zulu the urban representative for KwaZulu.

According to a university spokesman, more than R18 000 damage had been done to university property during the violence. He said damage had been caused mainly to doors, windows and furniture.

A spokesman for the police in Newcastle denied an allegation by student leaders that the police had 'done nothing' while students had been attacked by tribesmen supporting Inkatha at the Ngoye campus.

He confirmed that the police had been on campus when the violence erupted, but were not at the trouble spot.

The spokesman also confirmed that the police had acted during the disturbances at the university on Friday — the day before the violence.

He said several students had been arrested and tear smoke had been used.

He added that according to police investigations, five people had died in the clash between students and warriors.

In a statement released yesterday, the university senate expressed its abhorrence and shock that the campus had been engulfed by conflict at the weekend which resulted in the violent deaths of four students and a visitor. Thirteen students had been badly injured in the violence which broke out between students and Inkatha supporters.

The senate also expressed its sincerest condolences to the families of the dead and called on council to investigate the 'tragic' clash as a matter of urgency.

Prof Nkabinde said students would be notified individually and through the media of the dates and arrangements for the examination. The new arrangement affected full time students on the main campus.

Lawyers

The position on the examinations for extra mural students at the university's main and Umlazi divisions will be made final today.

Examinations for students at the Institute for Public Service and Vocational Training will go ahead as scheduled.

A team of lawyers has been instructed to take statements and affidavits from injured students for a possible civil action, Mr Mewa Ramgobin, a spokesman for the Ngoye Crisis Committee, said yesterday.

The committee, which was formed at a meeting of doctors, lawyers, clergymen and

Zulu king calls for ban

African Affairs Reporter

ULUNDI—The Zulu king, King Goodwill Zwelithini, has called on the South African Government to ban certain student organisations at the University of Zululand.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly last night, during a snap debate on the violence at the university last Saturday, King Goodwill said various organisations were 'using' the students to denigrate the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Puzzled

Referring to anonymous pamphlets attacking Chief Buthelezi which were circulated at the university last week, the king said: 'Do the students not know that whatever they are doing to the Chief Minister they are doing to me?'

It puzzled him, he said, that organisations which 'used' these students were recognised by the South African Government.

King Goodwill said the University of Zululand could become a 'nest' where all sorts of weapons — 'not acceptable in this country' — were kept.

He suggested that students attending the university should be interviewed and 'screened' before they were accepted.

The administration

Final-year examinations would be written in January next year, the university's rector and vice-chancellor, Prof A C Nkabinde, said yesterday.

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But he also said the attack was a 'reasonable' consequence of his own behaviour.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly he said Chief Mapumulo had laid charges against two members of the Assembly — the Chief Whip, Mr Simon Conco and Chief C Kaula as well as Mr J T Zulu the urban representative for KwaZulu in Durban. So he did not want to say too much on the subject.

Chief Buthelezi said Chief Mapumulo had 'almost assaulted' Mr Conco, Chief Kaula and other members of the central committee of Inkatha when they arrived for a meeting in the Mpumalanga Electoral division two months ago.

The Chief, accompanied by his mother had urged his people to attack them and had wielded a gun in their presence.

The Chief Minister said he took exception to the fact that he had been asked to explain the violence committed against Chief Mapumulo when this 'thuggery' was forgotten.

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The committee, which was formed at a meeting of doctors, lawyers, clergymen and academics, will hold a protest meeting at 6 pm tomorrow. Memorial services will also be held on Sunday, November 6, at Kwa Mashu, Umlazi, Lamontville, Hambanathi and Chesterville.

Mr Ramgobin said the committee, headed by Rev Wesley Mabusa of the Methodist Church, would also organise the funerals of the dead students.

Zulu king calls for ban

African Affairs Reporter

ULUNDI—The Zulu king, King Goodwill Zwelithini, has called on the South African Government to ban certain student organisations at the University of Zululand.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly last night, during a snap debate on the violence at the university last Saturday, King Goodwill said various organisations were 'using' the students to denigrate the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

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Referring to anonymous pamphlets attacking Chief Buthelezi which were circulated at the university last week, the king said: 'Do the students not know that whatever they are doing to the Chief Minister they are doing to me?'

It puzzled him, he said, that organisations which 'used' these students were recognised by the South African Government.

King Goodwill said the University of Zululand could become a 'nest' where all sorts of weapons — 'not acceptable in this country' — were kept.

He suggested that students attending the university should be interviewed and 'screened' before they were accepted.

The administration should check on how the student had been brought up, how respectful he was to the authorities and whether he was prepared to obey university rules.

He said he had originally not intended to attend Saturday's ceremony to mark the year of King Cetswhayo.

But when he was there, the students should not have behaved as they did.

Zulu university closes campus

2/11/83
By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

THE Rector of the University of Zululand, Professor A C Nkabinde, has closed the university and postponed examinations until January in the wake of last weekend's clashes between students and supporters of Inkatha.

Both the non-racial United Democratic Front and the black consciousness Azapo are to arrange services in Johannesburg and Soweto to commemorate the five students who died in the fight.

Although there has always been differences between these organisations and Inkatha, their strong reaction to the incident may signal an end to their uneasy truce in recent months.

The UDF and its affiliate, the Azanian Students Organisation, have declared Thursday a day of mourning and will hold a lunchtime meeting in central Johannesburg and an evening meeting in Soweto. Azapo will hold a re-

quiem in Soweto on Sunday.

Meanwhile, a Johannesburg man who visited the campus on Sunday night and who asked not to be named has described student dormitories with blood "awash all over the floors and walls".

Students had told him they were chased into the dormitories by Inkatha men "armed to the teeth".

In Ulundi the Zulu King, King Goodwill Zwelithini, has called on the South African Government to ban certain student organisations at the University of Zululand.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly last night, King Goodwill said various organisations were "using" the students to denigrate the Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Meanwhile at Sovenga, near Pietersburg, 3 000 University of the North students yesterday burned an effigy of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in protest against the violence at the University of Zululand.

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Sowetan 2/11/83



Mpulo has been advisor of Dakator Mr Mpulo will be Johannesburg area.

Chief Buthelezi warns detractors

By SAM MABE of our POLITICAL BUREAU

INKATHA's leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, issued a strong warning that his organisation would demonstrate its strength and prowess if it is provoked like it was at the University of Zululand on Saturday.

He told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that the abuse of him had to come to an end and that continuing to label him as a sell-out was going to have ugly repercussions.

He was reacting to incidents at the University of Zululand at the weekend where five students were killed and 113 injured during the violence which followed opposition by some students to him, addressing a rally at the campus where he is chancellor.

Chief Buthelezi said the violence was provoked by students who stoned the Inkatha Youth Brigade and insulted him by calling him a dog. He said a clique of students had at-

tempted to create chaos so as to prevent the rally from taking place.

He had been warned that students were planning to kill him if he visited the university and added that a resident of Dlangezwa had been spreading the word that there would be violence at the university if Chief Buthelezi went there.

Chief Buthelezi told the Assembly that members of the Youth Brigade took pride in being part of the commemoration of King Cetshwayo and were marching around the campus singing patriotic songs expressing the joys of youth.

RALLY

The youth were provoked by cliques of students who sang derogatory songs saying: "Gatsha is a dog, Gatsha is s...t". The youths retaliated when

attacked with stones and beer bottles, he said.

He added that he went to address the rally at the university on the request of students there. There had been no objections to the function taking place and he was surprised by press reports that students were opposed to the holding of the rally.

On Friday, students tried to burn down the offices of Mr J S Maphalala, a member of the Inkatha Central Committee who teaches at the university. Professor Nkabinde had also been threatened with death.

He said the events at the university were not simply a campus affair or a student affair. He also challenged a report in a black Sunday newspaper which said students had made a desperate plea to him to keep off the campus.

The report had also said students expressed fears that there would be a large contingent of hostel dwellers heavily armed with knobkerries, assegais and sticks among the Inkatha supporters. Saturday's events were part of a sequence of events orchestrated by some people over more than a decade.

"During the long years of abuse, Inkatha has held its peace in the face of terrible provocation, and it is tragic that so many appear to believe that our refusal to put into practice the political philosophy of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth can be traced to our cowardice.

"I must warn South Africa that if the kind of provocation continues which we experienced on Saturday, Inkatha youth will demonstrate their strength and their prowess," said Chief Buthelezi.

r van truck

REPORTER

who suffered minor injuries are Samuel Sabu, Mpundlwane Muphelepa, Alfred Magidi, Sydney Mahlangu, William Mkhize and Thomas Nkonyane.

• The police have launched

(107) Swetaw 2/11/83

CHIEF ON WHY HE'S NOT SOLD ON NEW DEAL



CHIEF BUTHELEZI: Challenge to Minister.

KWAZULU's leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says that the Black Local Authorities elections have to be boycotted because they are part and parcel of the new constitution.
Speaking at the Rosebank

Primary School in Johannesburg this week at a meeting of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), where he was given a standing ovation by about 1 500 people who included Inkatha members clad in the organisation's uniform.
He said he had adopted the

boycott stance following remarks made by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Affairs, in saying blacks could not be included in Parliament because they could exercise their political rights in the homelands and in community councils.

"All that meant to me was that the Black Local Authorities elections were part and parcel of the new package and on those grounds I felt I could not have anything to do with them," said Chief Buthelezi.

He had warned Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development two weeks ago that South Africa was acquired by whites through conquest and that the permanent exclusion of Africans from the decision-making process would lead to Africans reversing the situation by the employment of violence.

The South African State was based on violence, as it was founded on violence, he said.

The new constitution was not a defence against the total onslaught; it was a defence against the decency of ordinary people.

The salient feature of the new constitution was that it was an avoidance of power-sharing.

Chief Buthelezi also said the gravest threat to the National Party was the spirit of human decency. The new constitution, he added, was pitched against African democracy; African decency and African strategies of non-violence. The new constitution was a mechanism to halt the entry of South Africa into the modern world of the 20th century.

Chief Buthelezi said Africans would henceforth be committed to the dismantling of the new constitution with their bare hands if necessary.

After the meeting, over 100 Inkatha members marched through the streets of Rosebank singing praises of Chief Buthelezi.

(Report by Sam Mabe, 61 Commando Road, Industria West).

Students sent home after Inkatha killings

NGOYE

(107)
Sowetan 2/11/83

CLOSED

THE University of Zululand has been closed until January next year following last weekend's violence which left five students dead and over 100 injured.

This was announced yesterday afternoon by the Rector of the University, Professor A C Nkabinde, who told the students in a circular they would be informed individually and through the media of dates and arrangements for the writing of their examinations in January.

Meanwhile, students at the University of the North yesterday staged a 24-hour lecture boycott, and are reported to have burnt an effigy of Chief Gatshà Buthelezi, to demonstrate their anger at Inkatha's attack on students at the University of Zululand.

The students held a Requiem Mass and later a memorial service during which student leaders and some black lecturers shared the platform in condemning the incidents in Zululand.

Mr A Bekker, head of the Public Relations Office of the University of the North, confirmed that there had been an incident-free boycott of lectures, and that he was not aware of the university authori-

By SAM MABE

ties having objected to the solidarity action taken by the students.

The president of the Students' Representative Council (SRC), Mr Teboho Moloji, also told **The SOWETAN** that later in the afternoon, the students had planned to hold what he called "a peaceful demonstration on the campus."

A source in Zululand informed **The SOWETAN** that at the time a circular informing students of the closure of the university was issued, many students were away from the campus as they had sought refuge in the nearby residential areas because they feared for their lives.

The circular gave the students up to 6 pm last night to leave the campus on buses provided free of charge to ferry them to the railway station in Durban.

According to the circular, the university was closed "in the light of the prevailing atmosphere and the students' anxiety about rumours of threats against them."

A delegation was sent to meet the rector to ask him to allow students who may not have seen or heard about the circular to be allowed to remain at the campus until at least today.

Zulu Assembly calls for judicial inquiry

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Mercury
African Affairs Correspondent
4/11/83

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly has called for a judicial commission of inquiry to investigate last weekend's disturbances at the University of Zululand.

A motion passed unanimously yesterday called for an urgent approach to the Minister of Education and Training, Mr D W Steyn, for the appointment of such a commission.

The resolution suggested that the inquiry should look into the causes of the violence which took place on the campus of the university last Saturday. Five people were killed in clashes between students and Inkatha supporters.

The motion further recommended an investigation into whether a well-defined 'catchment area' for students attending university should be fixed and whether only a limited number of students should be accepted from outside this area.

Mr P O Sikakane, a member representing the Madadeni electoral division, suggested that the university should admit coloured and Indian students to prevent a 'tribal clubbing together' on the part of the African students.

Mr Steven Sithebe of Emnambithi recommended that the university be controlled by KwaZulu and not by the Department of Education and Training.

Damage

Mr Roy Mbongwe of Umbumbulu was in favour of the admission of whites to the university. 'Our doors should be open to everybody,' he said.

Our Empangeni correspondent reports that yesterday dried blood could be seen in passages, rooms, and on cupboards, toilets, showers and washbasins in a men's residence at the university. There was a big smear on a floor where someone appeared to have been dragged bleeding into a lift. There were also smears and prints where bleeding or bloodied hands had groped at walls.

Bloody scars of campus fighting

Four students and a visitor died as a result of the fighting, which took place before Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chancellor of the university, leader of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, arrived for a commemoration service in honour of King Cetshwayo.

The dead students were Mr Sandile Eugene Thabede of Piet Retief, Mr Fumane Cecil Kennedy Marivate of Bushbuck Ridge in the Mahla district, Mr Carolus Caldina Thabani Kwananyana of Durban and Mr Lundi Reginald Irvin Bekwa of Port Elizabeth. The name of the fifth dead person has not been released as his next-of-kin have not yet been informed.

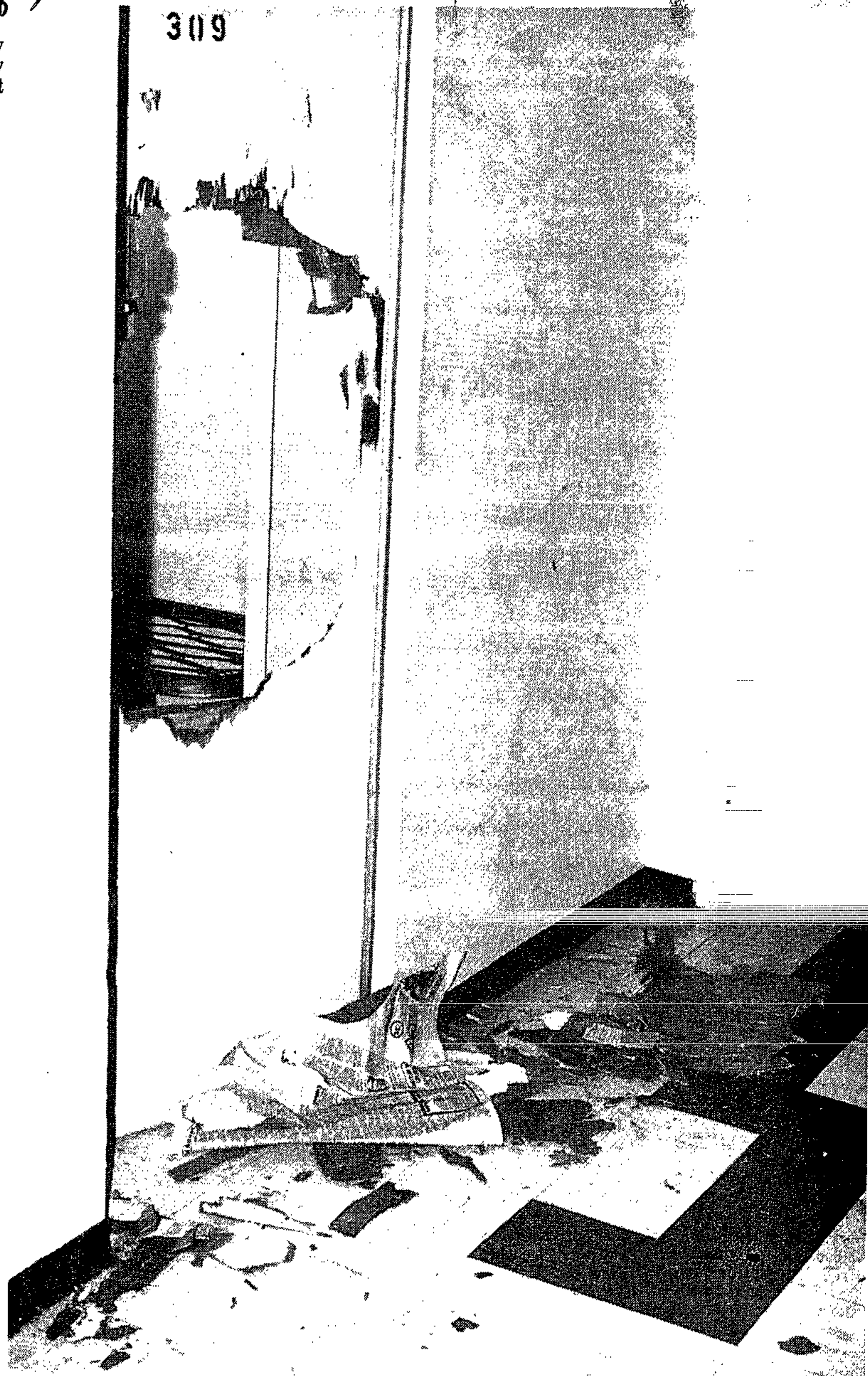
Damage to university property is estimated at R18 000. Corridors were littered with shattered glass, smashed door panels, torn-off handles and broken furniture.

Chief Buthelezi blamed the deaths on three university staff members who, he claimed, had 'orchestrated the students' against him, and on leaders of student organisations opposed to Inkatha.

A security police spokesman in Empangeni said an investigation was being launched. He denied claims that the police had stood by while the fighting and killing had gone on.

Fights had broken out in various parts of the campus. It had been impossible for the police to be everywhere at once, he said.

The university was closed from Monday.



A smashed door — part of the estimated R18 000 damage to university property.

Bishop's call is rejected

African Affairs Reporter

A CALL by the Bishop of Natal, the Rt Rev Michael Nuttall, asking SJ Smith Hostel Councillor Gideon Sibiya to attend a meeting of church leaders to bring reconciliation between Lamontville and hostel residents, has been rejected.

At a meeting in the hostel on Wednesday night, Mr Sibiya was told by residents not to attend the meeting because a member of the Joint Rent Action Committee, the

Rev Mcebisi Xundu, would be among the church leaders.

Lamontville churchmen were asked not to use the churches for political matters and for the promotion of violence.

After the meeting Mr Sibiya said he would be prepared to meet Bishop Nuttall and other church leaders provided there was no member of the rent committee present.

Bishop Nuttall said yesterday that he would not comment at this stage be-

cause it was a sensitive matter.

During the meeting hostel residents repeated a warning to Lamontville residents to make a written apology following the recent assault on their councillor, Mr Sibiya.

Lamontville residents had earlier been given an ultimatum to apologise within three weeks.

Mr Sibiya told the meeting that two weeks had elapsed without an apology.

Angry hostel residents

said Lamontville people had no respect for Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the KwaZulu Government and the Zulu King, Paramount Chief Goodwill.

Mr JT Zulu, KwaZulu's urban representative, said Lamontville people had set fire to his office in the township after stoning it.

Mr A Mkhwanazi, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly for Umlazi, said Chief Buthelezi would visit the hostel on Sunday. This drew applause.

OUT to win Durban's professional lifeguards are busy with lunch-time training sessions to make full go of the Durban Lifeguard Endurance Event scheduled to take place later this month. The annual event involves a swim from North Beach to South Beach, followed by a run to Vetch' Pier and back to South Beach. The contestants will then collect surf planes and paddle their way back to North Beach. Lifeguards are also using the opportunity to ensure that they are fit for the coming holiday season.

Train deaths

NEW DELHI—A train tanker exploded yesterday killing 25 passengers and severely burning others at Dhurabari station in West Bengal, officials said. — (UPI)

SO THE overlit, overacted Afrikaans anchor piece, Herberg, is finally finding direction.

Well, after a fashion that is, as one thing that totally lacks any direction is the acting of Salome, played unwittingly by Mynie Grove.

The 'action' this week came from Tom Dekker's decision to stop 'seun' from frightening people by what appeared to be drugging him with a dart gun, then locking him in a shed.

In the meantime, our dashing beau, Charl Greyvenstein, played by At



Botha, schemed his way a little closer to the older woman, Emma Luckoff, and our pouting lad continued to do just that.

Quite naturally, the enormous 'Yes' vote dominated the new broadcasts.

In the early bulletin it overshadowed all else for but two minutes or so when perfunctory mention was made of the weather and the win by the Nats in the Mid-

delburg by-election.

Let's hope the referendum's postmortem is short-lived, otherwise we could be watching boring analyses of every aspect from every angle for some time.

A most welcome and unexpected interlude during Thursday's predictable line-up came from master jazz guitarist, Johnny Fourie. The piece he picked his way through was called *Net 'n Stille Uurtjie*. Do I detect some producer trying to tell the SABC hierarchy something?

The borehole is some-

thing most South Africans, other than farmers, have little knowledge of — at least until it was foisted on them by the drought.

The piece, therefore, from *Uit en Tuis* about the South African 'oil' rig was topical and informative, and it was fascinating watching all the ploys used to find water under the ground.

'If you're in Durban, you always feel as though you're on holiday.' With that, and her rendition of *Ricksba Boy*, Carike Keuzenkamp hosted another *Kraaines* talent evening. GREG PEARCE

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UDF, AZAPO join in condemning chief

~~##~~ 107 RDM 4/11/83

Buthelezi slammed as a 'collaborator'

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

THE black consciousness Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) and the non-racial United Democratic Front came together yesterday to condemn Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the Inkatha organisation for "siding with the oppressor".

Representatives of the two organisations addressed about 300 people who packed into Khotso House, Johannesburg, yesterday to mourn the death of five students of the

University of Zululand.

The five were killed in clashes with Inkatha members at the university on Saturday.

The AZAPO general secretary, Mr Muntu Nyeza, said the incident had demonstrated the need for black solidarity.

Such events would only end when black people stood up and rejected "bantustans" with one voice.

Linking Chief Buthelezi with President Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei, he said that as long as the "bantustan" system continued to exist such

men would inevitably exist as well.

Blame had to be placed at the door of the "white, racist regime" which created this system, he said.

The Rev Frank Chikane, vice-president of the Transvaal UDF, said the event was a decisive act that showed Inkatha was going to side with "the oppressor".

He attacked white liberals who believed Inkatha would bring political salvation for failing to learn from history.

"Inkatha will not use violence against the oppressor, but they kill our people. The

nation knows where it stands and what it will do," he said.

Mr Tiego Moseneke, president of the Azanian Students' Organisation (AZASO), labelled Chief Buthelezi as a "traitor to the cause of our people" and "a collaborator".

"Above all else, he is a bantustan leader, and when we destroy the bantustan system, he will be part of the enemy and we will destroy him as well," Mr Moseneke said.

● AZAPO is to hold a prayer meeting for the five dead students at the Dube YWCA in Soweto on Sunday at 2pm.

Buthelezi speaks of marriage with ANC

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, suggested yesterday that it might be possible for his Inkatha organisation to form a "marriage of convenience" with the banned African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress in the wake of the referendum result.

Chief Buthelezi was one of a number of black leaders to react with anger to the referendum result announced yesterday.

The United Democratic Front (UDF), the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) and the Transvaal Anti-PC Committee were among those who warned that the result would mean on-going conflict in South Africa and it paved the way for more violence.

But the "Yes" vote was welcomed by the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, Mr Achmad Rajbansi, chairman of the SA Indian Council, Paramount Chief Patrick Mphahlele, president of Venda, Mr Lennox Sebe, president of the Ciskei, and Mr Steve Kgame, chairman of the Urban Community Council Association of SA.

Chief Buthelezi told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that it was plain that "the road of a negotiated future we have traversed in this House and as Inkatha is closed for the moment to us, unless, of course, a miracle occurs".

He said blacks could only succeed in bringing whites to their knees if they were united in using their "worker



CHIEF BUTHELEZI
angry with result

power" and their "consumer power".

He said he was appealing to ANC President Mr Oliver Tambo and to Mr John Potho, the leader of the PAC.

"They must know that what has been done presents us as Africans with a new ball game, whether we join the violent strategy of the PAC and the ANC or the non-violent strategy of Inkatha," he said.

The UDF said the implementation of the constitution would set the scene for "a vast and tragic conflict" and responsibility for this would lie on the shoulders of the Government and those who supported its policies.

Its implementation would depend to a great extent on the support of some segments of the black communities and the UDF believed the vast majority of these communities would reject participation in "the so-called

new dispensation".

The UDF was determined to ensure it was not implemented.

Dr Ismael Mohammed, chairman of the Transvaal Anti-PC Committee, said the result demonstrated the commitment of white voters to white minority rule and the oppressive apartheid system.

TIC leader Dr Essop Jassat said the result of the referendum was not surprising since change would only come from the oppressed people themselves and not the whites.

The Indian community would have nothing to do with "Botha's proposals".

AZAPO spokesman Mr Ismael Makhabela said the country had witnessed another "racist and fascist international public relations circus".

"Our agenda in the struggle remains unaltered, as does our commitment to establishing a political and economic order which will best serve the interests of a unitary Azania," he said.

Mr Hendrickse said he was impressed and encouraged by the result. The high percentage poll indicated that whites had taken the matter seriously and the high "Yes" vote showed that the majority favoured moving away from the present political system.

The President of the Association of Urban Councils of South Africa, Mr Steve Kgame, said it was evident from the result that the majority of whites in South Africa were ready for political change, not only for the benefit of coloureds and Indians but also for blacks.

'Inkatha (107) attack an act of ^{4/11/83} terrorism'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Black leaders have challenged the Prime Minister and the Minister of Law and Order to treat the "Inkatha attack on defenceless children" at the University of Zululand last weekend as an "act of terrorism".

The call was made during a meeting at the Dube YWCA in Soweto last night, as Ngoye students from the Reef and residents gathered to mourn the five killed.

"This attack against defenceless children was terrorism in its true sense," said the Rev Frank Chikane, director of the Institute for Contextual Theology and a vice-president of the United Democratic Front in the Transvaal.

He challenged Mr P W Botha to condemn it as such, observing that "terrorism" seemed to be used only to describe acts directed against the Government.

CHURCHES

He also called on churches which condemned violence to speak out.

"If they are not going to they must not condemn violence henceforth."

Dr Nthato Motlana of the Soweto Civic Association "endorsed every word" of Mr Chikane's and called on the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to institute prosecutions.

Recalling reports of students that police had failed to intervene to stop the violence, he said that kwaZulu was part of South Africa and "if the South African Government says it is not in control of the area and reneges on its responsibility, this must be rejected with the contempt it deserves".

● See Page 3, World section.

Argus Correspondent
ULUNDI. — The Kwazulu Legislative Assembly has called on the Minister of Education and Training to appoint a judge to hold a commission of inquiry into the troubled University of Zululand.

Moving the motion as a matter of urgency in the Assembly yesterday, Kwazulu Minister of the Interior Dr Dennis Madide said the commission should inquire into, report on and make recommendations on the causes and course of violence at the university last weekend.

Catchment area

The commission should look at the predilection for student violence and the Zululand campus authorities' inability to maintain discipline and security, he said.

Kwazulu also wants the commission to consider defining a catchment area for the university. A limited number of students from outside this zone would then be accepted.

"Unless something urgent is done," Dr Madide said, "we cannot guarantee that this tragedy will be the last one to occur. There is a complete breakdown of law and order there."

Whatever event University of Zululand students attended was bound to end in violence, he said.

Chancellor

University of Zululand staff have called for the Kwazulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, to be axed as chancellor, The Argus Correspondent reports from Durban.

A lecturer announced this to a crowd of more than 1 000 people from all over the country at a prayer meeting in St Anthony's Church to protest against clashes between Inkatha and students in which five people died and more than 100 were injured last weekend.

Mr Paul Paphney said staff yesterday had an urgent meeting at which they strongly criticised the campus killings.

He said the majority of university staff expressed their deep sympathy. They decided to offer any help they could to students to show the world the "havoc" Inkatha wreaked at the campus.

Kwazulu call for commission to probe university violence

Argus

4/11/83

~~27~~

27

27

NATIONAL

'It's up to you.'

Mercury Reporter

CHIEF Mzonjani Ngcobo, former KwaZulu Minister of Roads and Works, told a gathering of homeowners living in the flood plain of the proposed Inanda Dam that the future of the dam lay in their hands.

Seated alongside tribal elders in the shade of a thorn tree at Khumalo's Store, Chief Ngcobo addressed a restless and emotional crowd of about 150 locals yesterday.

The building of the dam has been thwarted by locals objecting to moving out to make way for it. About 5 500 would be affected.

Mr Barry Isherwood, secretary of the Department of the Interior, was originally planned to address locals at the meeting yesterday, and inform them of the Government's plans, but failed to arrive.

'The message I bring to you from Ulundi, with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's blessing, is that you must decide whether or not to allow the dam to be built.

'It is your water, and your land,' said Chief Ngcobo. He said the rest of the dam ad hoc committee had not arrived, so a further meeting had been arranged for next Saturday.

Interviewed afterwards, the chief said the attitude of the people was that the dam could be built further along the Umgeni River, at a suitable site where very few people would be affected. It would be more expensive, but the South African Government could easily afford it.

The alternative was that the homeowners' insisted on being fully compensated for their homes, and arrangements made for new accommodation.

He said the locals realised the water from the dam would serve Durban and the sprawling Inanda township, and they would benefit, but in the short term they were coping adequately with the river water.

In April this year the KwaZulu Cabinet agreed to the necessity of a dam. The South African Government planned to supply Durban with water from the dam by the end of 1984.



Inanda residents, living in the floodplain of the proposed dam, reacting to a point made by the chief.

Dam's future in
the peoples' hands



Chief Mzonjani Ngcobo addressing the homeowners.

Bid to combat rabies threat

Mercury Reporter

RABIES control in KwaZulu areas is causing concern among State and private veterinarians who are due to meet next week and formulate a plan of action.

The meeting is a result of the increase of rabies in the areas and follows the death of a 14-year-old boy, Matteus Gasa.

He was playing on the banks of the Umgeni River when a dog rushed out of the bush and bit him. He died 12 days after falling ill.

Yesterday the assistant director of Veterinary Services for Natal, Dr P J Posthumus, said there was no need for panic in the white area

but the continued low grade existence of rabies in the black areas was cause for concern.

KwaZulu veterinarians were having difficulty persuading their people to inoculate dogs. Many blacks believed that this would ruin their dog's hunting instinct or that the injection would kill them.

Dr Angus Pringle Natal spokesman for the SA Veterinary Association said: 'Our executive will meet Dr Posthumus on November 17. We have formulated a broad plan of action which we hope will be implemented.'

The last major rabies outbreak spread from Adams Mission.

29 107

Mercury
5/11/83

Stone staff pamphlets told students

Own Correspondent

8/25 5/11/83
DURBAN — A member of the kwaZulu Cabinet has produced a collection of pamphlets which circulated on the campus of the University of Zululand before the violence at the end of last month.

The pamphlets, which speak of an impending massacre in which the rector would also be killed, call for the stoning to death of a history professor and describe Chief Gatsha Buthelezi as a puppet and traitor.

Dr Dennis Madide, Minister of the Interior, says "political predators" are using young and impressionable students, who are then left "in the soup."

He said Press reports had been unwittingly unbalanced due to an orchestrated campaign to discredit Chief Buthelezi for his belief in non-violence, and at the same time discredit him as a perpetrator of violence.

Students tell of impi attack

By SAM MABE

STUDENTS at the University of Zululand told The SOWETAN yesterday how they were trapped in their hostel rooms when Inkatha im-
pis attacked them in the early hours of the morning while some were still asleep.

They also told how their desperate attempts, including an urgent Supreme Court interdict, failed to stop Chief Gatsha Buthelezi from visiting their university.

The students, some of whom said they would prefer not to be named for fear of reprisals, accused one lecturer, who they said was a senior member of Inkatha, of having directed the im-
pis to the hostel rooms they were to attack.

Mr T M (22) said the students started panicking three weeks ago when they learnt that

Chief Buthelezi would be visiting their university. The rally he was to address was organised by a history lecturer together with a handful of students who supported Inkatha.

On Friday they had boycotted lectures and staged a peaceful demonstration because they had fears that the coming of Chief Buthelezi to their campus would result in an outbreak of violence.

"Earlier this year he visited the Durban-Westville campus and students were beaten up by Inkatha's im-
pis and we knew this would happen at our university as well because Inkatha is unpopular there," Mr T M said.

Mr C M (20), said he woke up when he heard

noises from other rooms where doors were being broken down with axes.

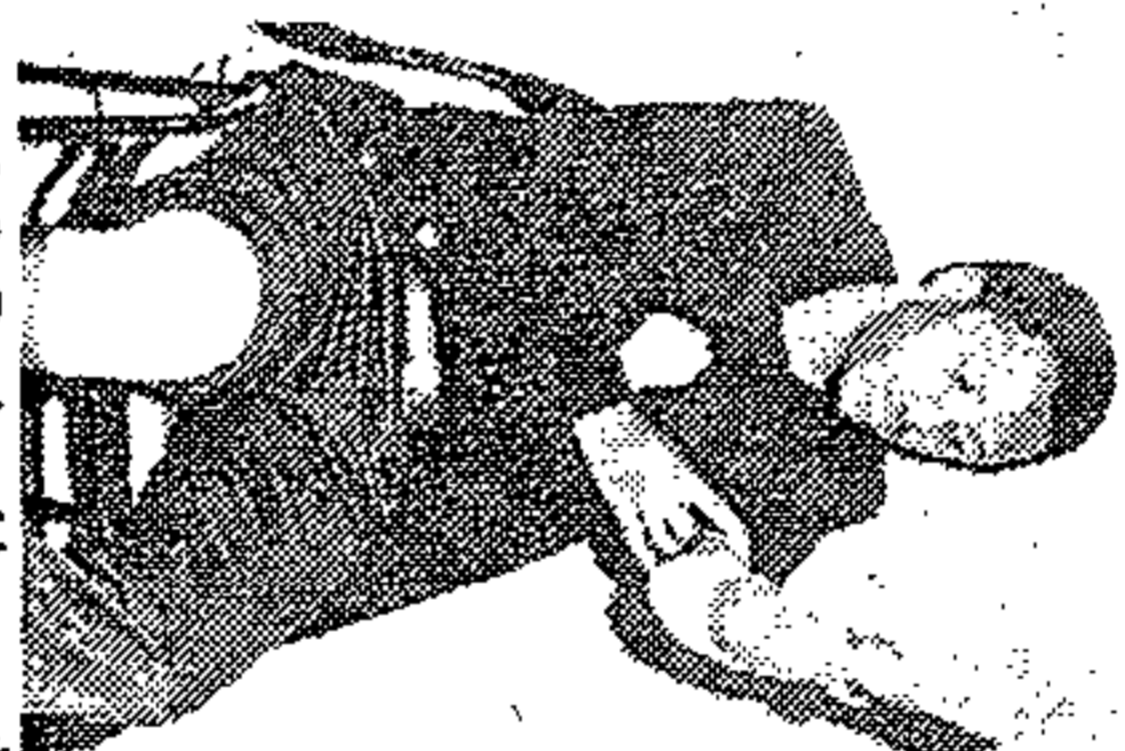
He immediately jumped to his door and locked it, but the door was broken down and a man armed with a spear and a knobkerrie entered and attacked him.

"He hit me on the arm which sustained two fractures and I jumped out of the window from the third floor of the building. When I landed on the ground, another mob attacked me with sticks. I was lucky to have hidden my head from those vicious blows which killed some of my mates," he said.

He also had to have his knee operated on because of a ligament broken when he landed on the ground.
Mr S S (21) said he



Mr C N. Arm was fractured during attack.



Mr S S: Bruised leg and arm while fleeing.

had just arrived at the campus from a nearby township when he saw a group of Inkatha members singing Chief Buthelezi's praises while a group of students were also singing songs condemning him.

Inkatha slammed

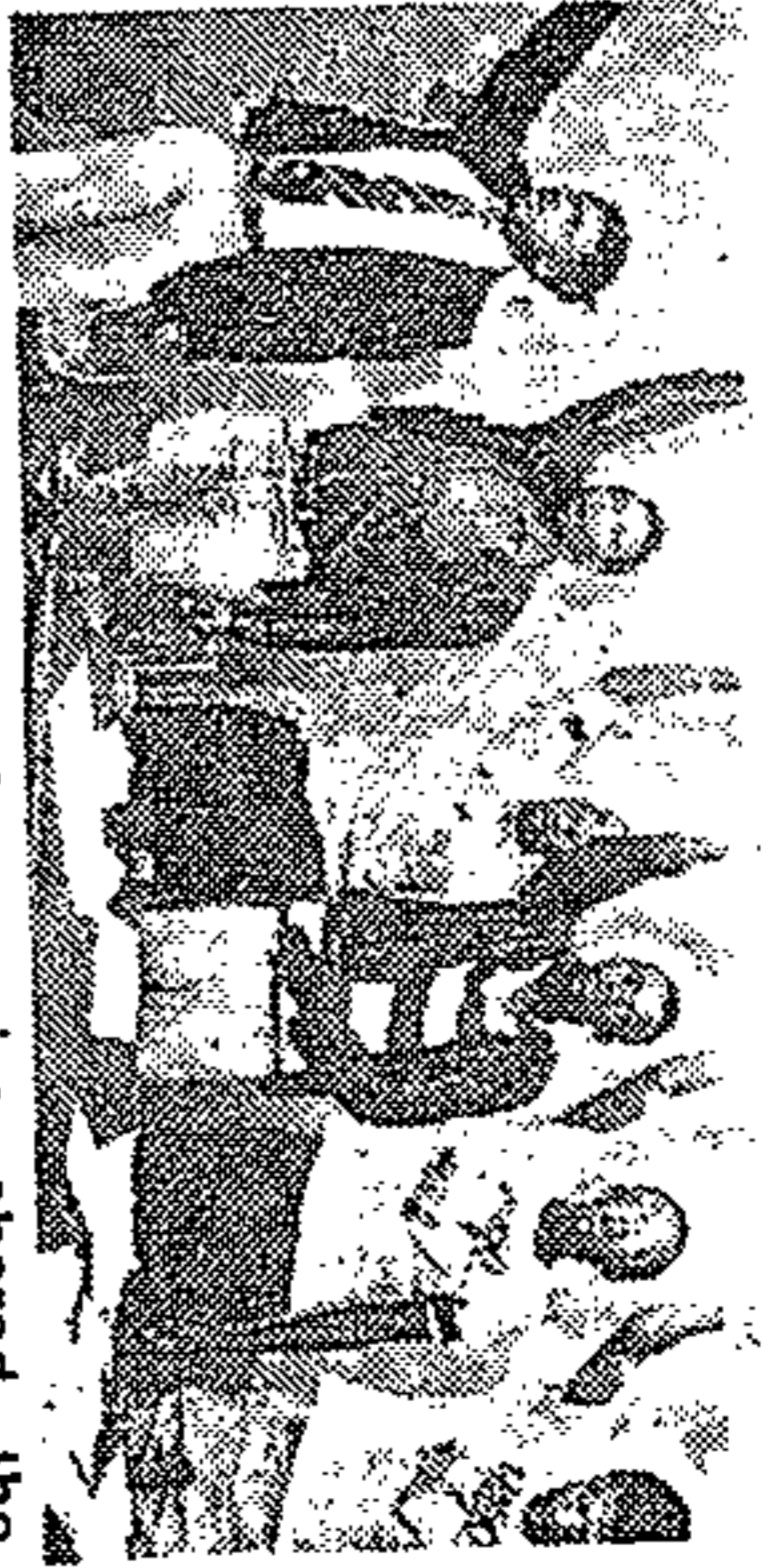
By SAM MABE

INKATHA's attack on students at the University of Zululand will always be remembered in the same way the world remembers Adolf Hitler and the way Africa remembers General Idi Amin.

This was one of the messages of anger expressed at Khotso House in Johannesburg yesterday, where over 300 people gathered to pay tribute to the five students killed and several others injured during the weekend violence at the university.

Mr Muntu Myeza, general secretary of Azapo, who described Chief Gatsha Buthelezi as the Frankenstein of Pretoria, said the weekend's violence had only served to demonstrate the need for black solidarity and unity against forces of division such as Inkatha.

He said that if the government had not created bantustan governments, there would be no Gatshas, Sebes and Matanzimas in this



PROTEST: Ideological enemies shared the platform in condemning Chief Buthelezi.

country. He said people seen dressed in Inkatha uniform would in future be pointed out as responsible for what he called the brutal murder of innocent and defenceless students.

SERVICE

The service was organised by the United Democratic Front (UDF) in conjunction with Azaso and it was the first time since its formation that the UDF has shared the platform with Azapo.

The Rev Frank Chikane said the struggle in this country was intensifying so much that Chief Buthelezi was even forced to show his true colours that he was

part of the country's oppressive machinery.

He said that for Inkatha to achieve its ambition of ruling South Africa, it would have to start killing the oppressed people and not the oppressor. He said the church would find it difficult to reconcile warring factions if such factions meant to bring together evil and justice.

In a message sent by the Anti-Community Council Committee, regret was expressed that the name of a great Zulu warrior, King Cetshwayo, had to be dragged through the mud by Chief Buthelezi, who should have headed the students' call not to hold the rally on the campus.

4/11/83 FM
tells the FM that a number of factors could be influencing unions to be tough-minded. They are that:

- Workers are becoming impatient with pleas from management to moderate demands because of the recession;
 - Workers have found that some industries have not been as badly hit by the downturn as employers had predicted;
 - Workers are also realising that some industries have actually profited from the drought;
 - Workers have become agitated about the referendum and are challenging employers who indicated they would vote "yes;" and
 - Many unions used the first six months of this year to consolidate past gains. They are now going out to organise in new areas.
- The inexperience of managements facing their first contact with unions has resulted in confusion and strikes.

BLACK POLITICS Violence in Natal

Black politics in Natal is becoming increasingly violent. Last week five students were killed when they clashed with a group of Inkatha supporters who had arrived at the University of Zululand for a rally in commemoration of King Cetshwayo.

The incident was not the first of its kind.

4/11/83 FM
On October 26, Chief Mhlabunzima Mapumulo, a KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member and known opponent of Inkatha, was attacked and assaulted by a gang of youths outside the assembly building. On October 15, pro-Inkatha hostel dwellers attacked residents of Lamontville who were holding a meeting protesting against incorporation into KwaZulu. Several people were killed in the ensuing fracas.

Although he said he regretted the incidents, KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi claimed he had repeatedly warned people not to provoke Inkatha.

Many observers believe that underlying the tensions is the widening rift between ANC sympathisers and Inkatha. Buthelezi himself has indicated that ANC elements are to blame. He says: "This could be the start of civil war."

The prospect of opposing ideological factions in the black camp slugging it out may delight those opposed to black solidarity. But it seems unlikely that this will happen. There has, however, been a fundamental parting of the ways between Inkatha and the ANC dating back to a meeting Buthelezi held with the "external mission" in London in 1979. Since then, for reasons not fully understood, the war of words between the two organisations has escalated appreciably.

Both now spend much time denigrating

each other as they seek to establish themselves as the dominant force in the "liberation struggle." Buthelezi has claimed that he has evidence that the ANC is out to assassinate him. Not surprisingly, attempts to make the peace have been largely unsuccessful.

Rivalry

Sociologist Laurie Schlemmer says while the violence could well be a manifestation of increased rivalry between the two organisations, he believes the real causes are far more complex. Unemployment, youth restlessness and frustration, from a sociological point of view, could have a lot to do with it. Also, he believes, much of it can be traced back to the orientation of the two groups. Inkatha, he says, is based on firm organisation with a long-term strategy while the politicised black youth appears to have more immediate objectives.

Under the circumstances, he feels friction would exist no matter who the adversaries are. Where the violence will lead, Schlemmer says, is difficult to tell. However, he suspects that open warfare between the two black camps is not a strong possibility.

"Direct conflict between the two black movements is not likely to yield any concrete results. I'm sure the Chief Minister does not want this and neither do the people on the ground."

WHITEHEAD MORRIS/MONADNOCK

PRESENTS

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EMPANGENI. — Walls spattered with blood were the grim reminders of the violence which rocked the University of Zululand today a week ago.

The walls and floors of L Bloc, a men's residence, at the university were smeared with blood.

Five people died, four of them students and one a "visitor" to the campus. Many more were hurt, 13 of them seriously.

The dead students were Mr Sandile Eugene Thabede of Piet Retief, Mr Fumane Cecil Kennedy Marivate of Bushbuck Ridge in Northern Transvaal, Mr Carolus Caldina Thabani Kwanyana of Durban and Mr Lundi Reginald Irvin Bekwa of Port Elizabeth. The name of the fifth dead person has not been released.

Destruction

In the destruction an estimated R18 000 worth of university property was ruined. The corridors were littered with shattered window glass, smashed door panels, torn-off handles and pieces of broken furniture.

The fighting broke out between students and members of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement.

It happened shortly before the chief was due to address a commemoration service in honour of King Cetshwayo, who was imprisoned by Britain after the last Zulu war of 1879. Chief Buthelezi is chancellor of the university.

Chief Buthelezi said this

From BRUCE PAGE of the Zululand Observer who visited the scene of the rioting

week that he was staggered to hear of the fighting when he arrived on the campus.

He said it the violence had been "carefully plotted" and "cunningly executed".

He blamed it on three university staff members who "orchestrated the students" against him and on leaders of student organizations opposed to Inkatha.

He said that on the day before the fighting, students had tried to burn down the office of Mr J S Maphalala, a member of the Inkatha central committee, who teaches at the university.

"Only days before the meeting I was informed that anonymous circulars were being passed around on the university campus objecting to my visit and threatening the rector, Professor A C Nkabinde, with death if I did not stay away."

Chief Buthelezi said he deeply regretted the incident and would be pleased if there was a police investigation.

A spokesman for the security police in Empangeni said and investigations were being made in connection with the five deaths.

He denied claims that the police had stood by while the fighting and killing had gone on.

He said that groups of students had been coming and go-

ing and fighting had broken out in various parts of the campus. It had been impossible for the police to be everywhere at once, he said.

University authorities and student representatives said, in a joint statement, that they deplored the attack on students on the campus and deeply regretted the deaths.

The university senate has called on the university council to investigate the incidents urgently.

After a special meeting convened by Professor Nkabine, the senate expressed its "abhorrence and shock that the campus was engulfed by violent conflict" and that this had resulted in the violent deaths of some students.

Professor Nkabine announced that the summer recess would begin immediately and examinations, which were due to begin on Monday, would be written in January.

A staff member, Mr Frans van Rensburg, denied that Professor Nkabinde had agreed at knifepoint to postpone the exams.

He said the rector had been surrounded by a number of students, some of whom had been jubilant about postponement of the examinations and some of whom had been disappointed.

Chief Buthelezi denied rumours that Inkatha's youth brigade was planning to invade the campus on Wednesday. The chief had been informed of the rumours by Professor Nkabinde in a telegram.

Commission call

No incidents other than the burning of a student's luggage were reported to have taken place since Saturday's clash.

This week the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly has called for a judicial commission of inquiry to investigate the causes of the violence.

A motion passed unanimously on Thursday called for an urgent approach to the Minister of Education and Training, Mr D W Steyn, for the appointment of such a commission.

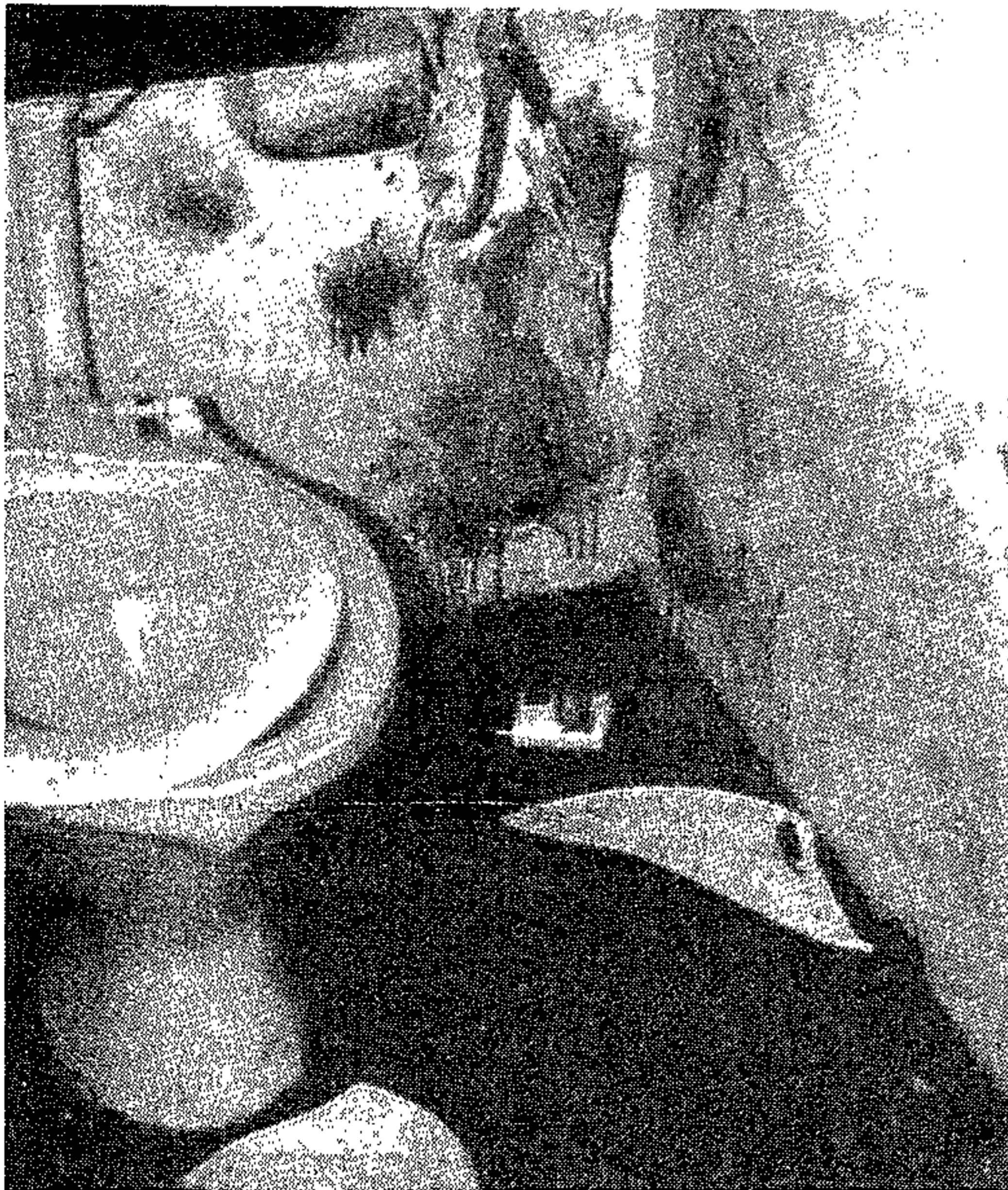
The motion also recommended an investigation into a suggestion that a well-defined "catchment area" for students attending university should be fixed which would limit the number of students from outside Kwazulu.

One of the members, Mr P O Sikakane, suggested that the university should admit coloured and Indian students to prevent a "tribal clubbing together".

Another member, Mr Steven Sithebe, recommended that the university should be controlled by Kwazulu and not by the Department of Education and Training.

A suggestion that whites should also be allowed to attend was made by Mr Roy Mbongwe. "Our doors should be open to everybody," he said.

Bloody reminder of campus battle



A blood-spattered wall in a toilet on the campus.

Cape Times
5/11/83

[Handwritten signature]

THE HIGH PRICE OF HONOUR

Our youth did no more than defend my honour and the honour of the King...

[Handwritten scribble] 107

— Chief Gatsha Buthelezi after the bloodbath at Ongoye

city press
6/11/83

This is an edited version of the speech made by Chief Buthelezi two days after four people were killed at Ongoye.

their sense of shock and dismay when they heard this kind of abuse and when students were singing these kind of derogatory songs.

The shock and dismay turned to anger when they were actually stoned and beer bottles filled with water were

thrown.

I deplore violence and I have always tried to lead our youth into democratic and non-violent behaviour.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, you and the Honourable Members of this House, just would not believe somebody telling you that our young people, insulted in this way and attacked with flying stones, failed to retaliate.

I arrived shortly before the function was due to commence at 10 and I was staggered to learn that this ter-

rible clash had taken place, and that one student had already died and that others had been rushed to hospital. In the circumstances, we can thank Almighty God that there were not more casualties.

The events were not simply a campus affair, nor was it simply a student affair. As I mentioned earlier, I went to Johannesburg to address the South African National Football Association where I met the Hon Mr G J Thula who handed me a copy

of the "City Press" on which there was a front page banner headlined article. "Keep off our campus" with a strap line sub-heading: "Students' desperate plea to Chief Buthelezi".

I have just informed this House on the facts of the matter. There was no desperate plea on behalf of students. There was only an orchestrated attempt to threaten violence in the hope of driving us off the campus on Saturday and to send us packing with our tail between our

legs

This article in City Press says "students at the University of Zululand have made a dramatic plea to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to cancel a huge Inkatha rally scheduled to take place on the campus tomorrow (Saturday)"

The article goes on to say the students had expressed fears that "among the Inkatha supporters will be a large contingent of hostel dwellers heavily armed with knobkerries, assegais and sticks"

The article quotes students as saying that I intended using the meeting at the university as a show of Inkatha strength.

This balderdash, so irresponsibly reported came from the Congress of South African Students (Cosas)

I make mention of this City Press article because it is so typical of the monstrous lies which have been spread about us for so long.

The events early on Saturday morning must be seen in the perspective of being just another act in a long sequence of events orchestrated by some people over more than a decade. During the long years of abuse, Inkatha has held its peace in the face of terrible provocation, and it is tragic that so many appear to believe that our refusal to put into practice the political philosophy of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth can be traced to our cowardice.

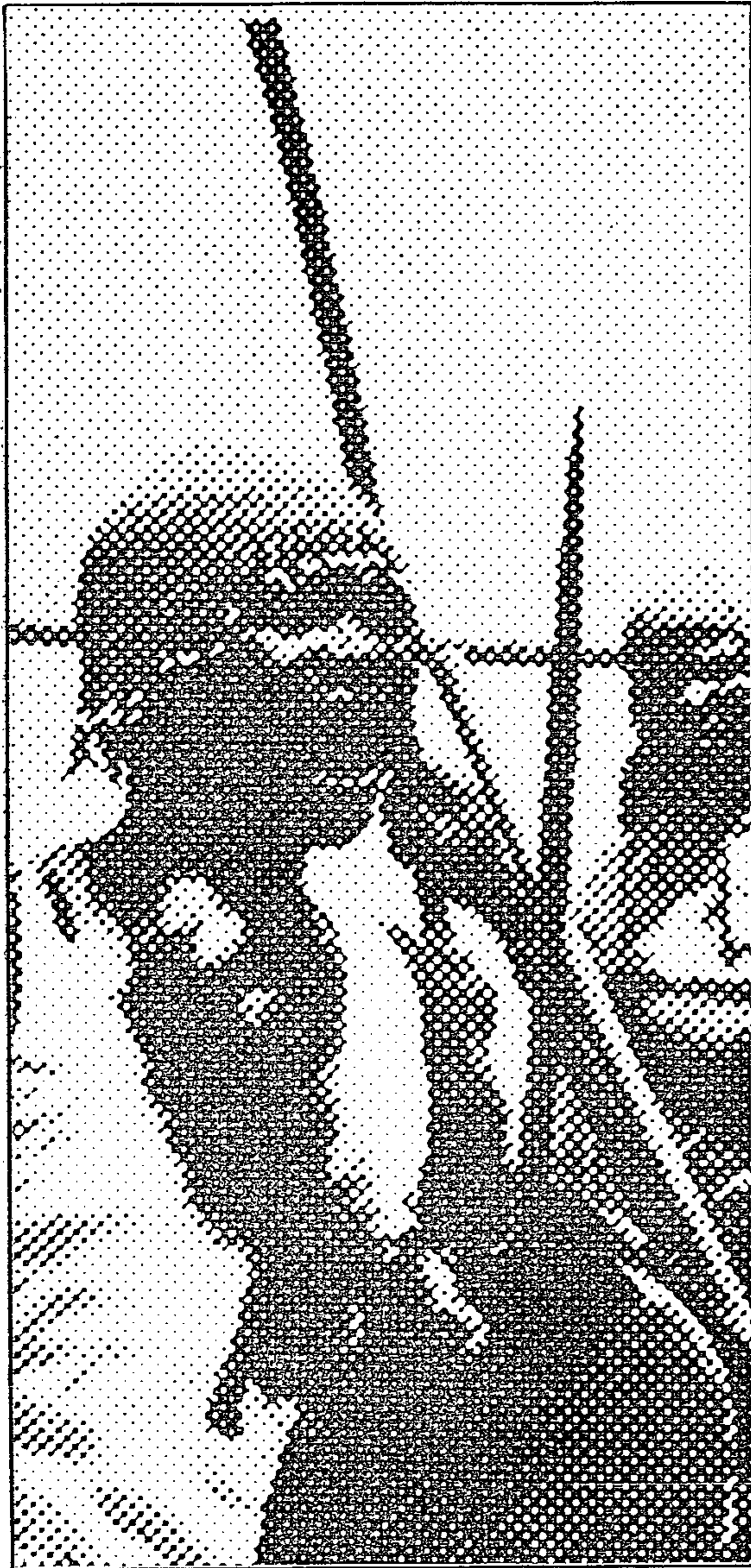
These elements who have denigrated me and Inkatha over the years perhaps believe that we have fallen victim to their vicious propaganda and actually apologise for our beliefs.

I know the background to the formation

Division over whether to end bus boycott

NQAKULA HELD WHILE

[Handwritten scribbles and numbers: 307, 1329, 139, 105]



● IT'S WAR . . . as the Inkatha impis, armed to the teeth, prepare for their assault on Ngoye.

IT IS my duty to this House and to South Africa to put the events which took place at the University of Zululand on Saturday 29 October in their proper perspective.

What actually happened can be easily recounted. We have declared this year to be the year of King Cetshwayo and as one of the greatest sons of the African soil.

Commemoration meetings have been held all over, and it was therefore natural and acceptable that the branch of the Inkatha Youth Brigade at the University of Zululand wanted to hold their own commemoration function on the university campus. The function was not an ideological function or a party political function, it was a cultural event.

During these negotiations and discussions about dates and the preliminary discussions about the meeting, we heard no objections to the functions taking place on the campus. I emphasise this point, because it underlines the fact that opposition to the event which finally surfaced only a few days before it was to take place, was an orchestrated and calculated bit of nasty politics.

I was surprised by Press reports of student opposition to the event taking place and I was shocked by the incident on October 28, when students tried to burn down the office of Mr J S Maphalala, a member of the Inkatha Central Committee who teaches at the University. Quite clearly on the day before the event was to take place a clique amongst the students attempted to create the kind of

chaos which would prevent the function taking place.

On Friday, October 28, police intervened and in clashes with some students tear gas was used and this shows the extent of disruption. Only days before the meeting I was informed that anonymous circulars were being passed around on the university campus objecting to my visit, and threatening Professor Nkabinde with death if I did not stay away. Again, aggression, the use of violence and threats of death emerged as an attempt to disrupt our plans.

I also received a message from someone whose daughter is a student at the University of Zululand warning me that students were planning to murder me if I visited the University.

The violence which erupted on Saturday morning was not of our making.

The members of the Inkatha Youth Brigade began arriving on Friday and they continued arriving throughout the night, and filled with patriotism and the exuberance of youth, filled with pride at being part of a commemoration of our great King Cetshwayo they marched around the campus, singing patriotic songs and expressing the joys of youth.

I can imagine the deep sense of shock that they experienced when cliques of students began abusing me within their hearing. These cliques of mischief-makers who had been plotting the violence that erupted deliberately goaded the Inkatha youth gathering on the campus by singing derogatory songs and saying "Gatsha is a dog, Gatsha is shit."

One can understand

(107) 6/11/83

~~Handwritten scribble~~

of Cosas It was formed as a front organisation for the ANC's mission in exile.

It is not representative of black youth and South Africa will yet be witness to the fact that Inkatha youth rank amongst the country's most determined freedom fighters, and that the metal in their hearts, the deep commitment they have in the struggle for liberation, is not the commitment of cowardice.

On Saturday our youth did no more than defend my honour and the honour of His Majesty the King

In any circumstances it is tragic for youth to be involved in violence We all deeply regret the violence which occurred on Saturday Our youth were faced with violence and would have been maimed and perhaps even killed if they could not fend for themselves We hope that it is now abundantly clear that they can in fact do so

It is a malicious lie to say that I was going to import knobkerrie-wielding and assegai-thrusting hostel dwellers to protect the youth on the Campus

Inkatha youth need no protection as the events on Saturday clearly showed I must warn South Africa that if the kind of provocation continues which we experienced on Saturday Inkatha youth will demonstrate their strength and their prowess. We in Inkatha fervently believe in what we are doing We are committed to the struggle for liberation and we see the issues that are confronting us as life and death issues

The denigration of Inkatha is the denigration of the people, and South African surrogates of those who fled the

STUDENTS DESPERATE PLEA TO CHIEF BUTHELEZI

KEEP OFF OUR CAMPUS

CP Reporter

STUDENTS at the University of Zululand have made a dramatic plea to Chief Buthelezi to cancel a Inkatha rally scheduled to take place on the campus tomorrow (Friday).

between and stud of Buthelezi

BUTHELEZI Despects wit from students

city press

● The CITY PRESS report Chief Buthelezi labelled "balderdash".

struggle here to seek an easy way out in exile will learn sooner or later where the power of the people resides

The new constitution is going to produce a political dispensation in which the harshness of politics in this country will be deepened It is not now the time for us to pay apologetic lip service to the high ideals of Inkatha

The people's anger is rising and the fervour with which we pursue our objectives will deepen Nothing will stop us and those forces of disunity which are attempting to do the National Party's dirty work in disrupting our progress will be taught a lesson or two if the denigration of Inkatha continues

I can say this simply and clearly because while I am saying this I am holding out the hand of Inkatha friendship to every force acting to

eradicate the scourge of apartheid in our midst and working to establish a new and just South Africa I reiterate our fundamental belief that the struggle for liberation is a national struggle in which we must follow many strategies. Different approaches in the struggle are essential and we in Inkatha will respect and support any genuine move to bring about the end of racist oppression in this country

The abuse of me must now cease. Continuing to label me as a sell-out is going to have ugly repercussions. All my political life I have opposed apartheid with every power at my disposal and over the years of my political involvement, I have built up a black political force unparalleled in the history of the country

To label me a sell-out now as I turn to face the

toughest set of political circumstances which black South Africa has ever faced is a dangerous thing to do for any body or organisation

The mood of the people will not tolerate it

The University of Zululand as a state institution, controlled by the Department of Education and Training, outside the jurisdiction of KwaZulu, but it is a place in South Africa and we as Africans are free to go there We are aware of the forces which are trying to make it a no-go place for us

We are informed on how divisive black forces are attempting to make it their own stamping ground We are aware, for example, that two kombis filled with students from the Witwatersrand arrived at the University of Zululand during the last couple of days to orchestrate the tragic events of Friday and Saturday

This kind of orchestration has been attempted many times in the past We know the role people like Tom Mantsata and Dr Diliza Mji, the president of Saso from the University of Natal, have played in the University of Zululand

In the student body there is no spontaneous opposition to me by students and we know that the cliques there who agitate for violent opposition to me represent an unholy partnership between BOSS and the ANC mission in exile acting through their nominees and surrogates.

We know that in part the strategy that has been adopted has been one in which attempts are being made to destroy the integrity of the university and to undermine authority there, and we know that



● Hospital workers race

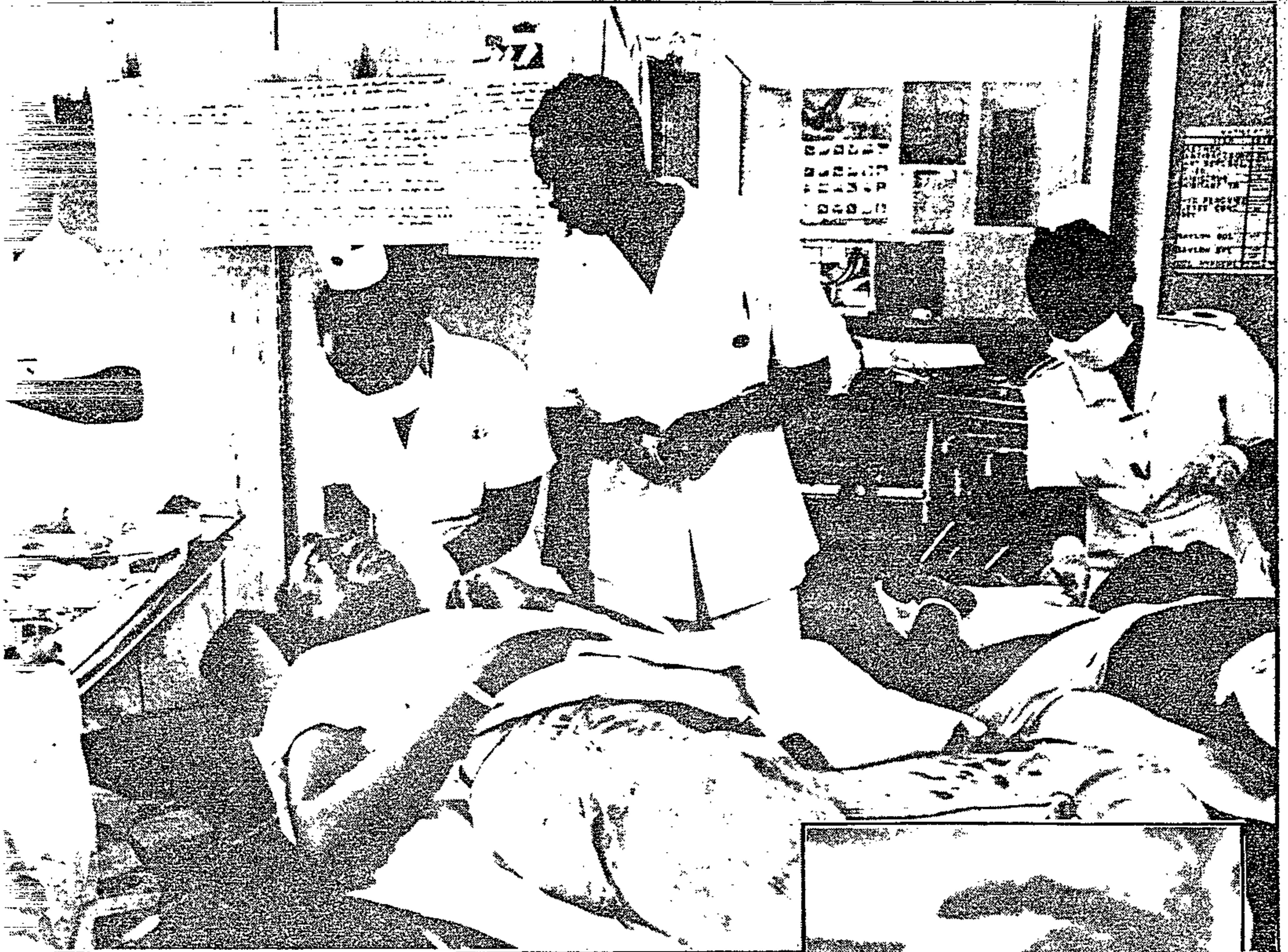
some members of staff such as Mr Ndlovu, Professor Ernest Mchunu and Mr Mutloane, leave no stone unturned to orchestrate opposition to me and participate in the degeneration of campus discipline

I must take up my responsibility as chancellor of the university and call for a full council meeting where the whole tragic state of affairs at the university must be discussed.

As a democrat, I believe opposition in politics is essential for the well-being of the nation But opposition is only

PIX: Afrapix

SUPPORT THE MPETHA ACCUSED!



race against time to treat injured students after the raid on Ngoye.

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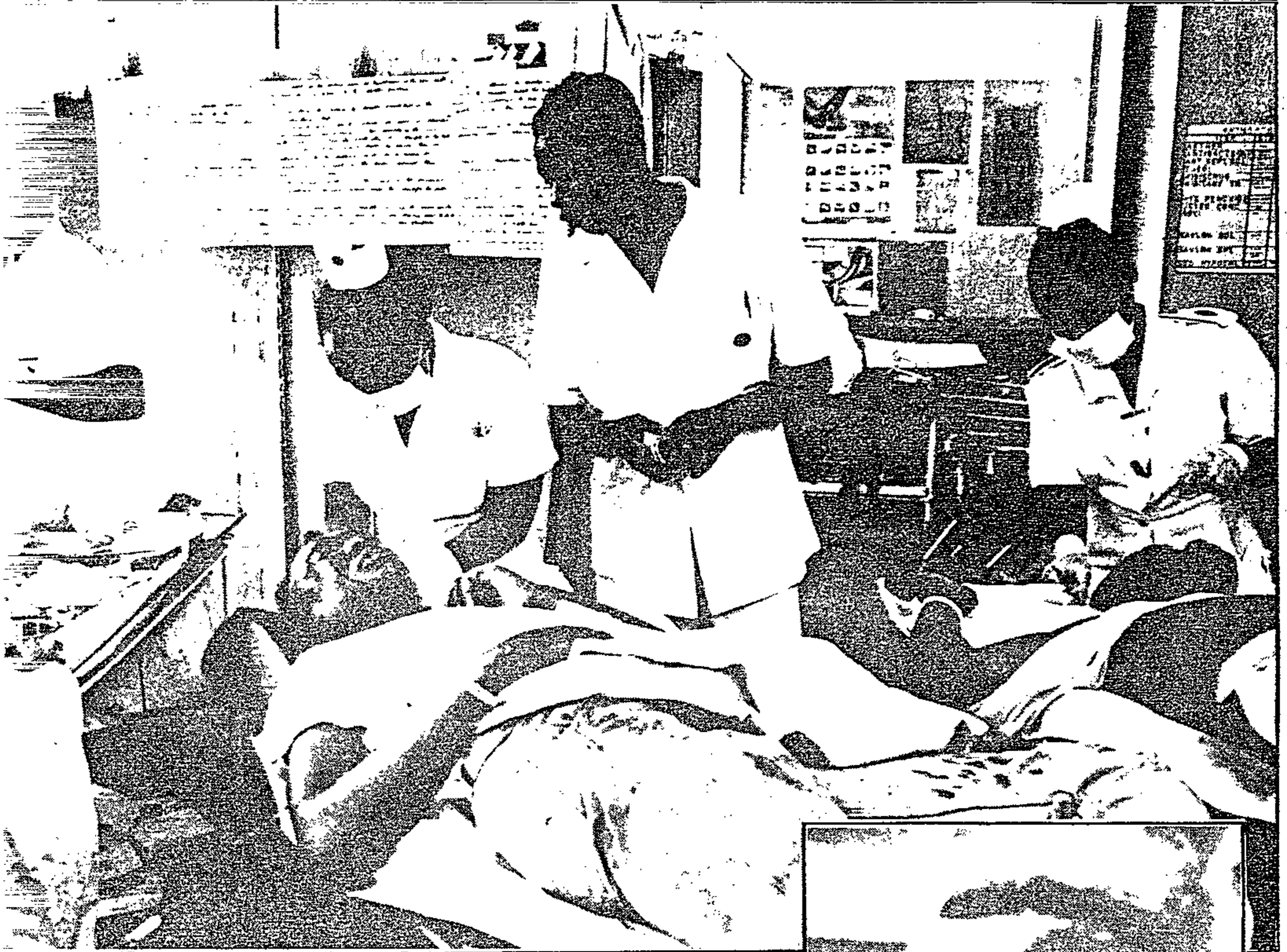
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● CHIEF BUTHELEZI: Speaking at Ongoye.



race against time to treat injured students after the raid on Ngoye.

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opposition if it is honest and democratic. Opposition which is not honest and democratic is merely a divisive force which shames the nation.

We know just how powerful we are; we know that we can walk into the campus at the University of Zululand any day of the week there to do whatever we wanted to do.

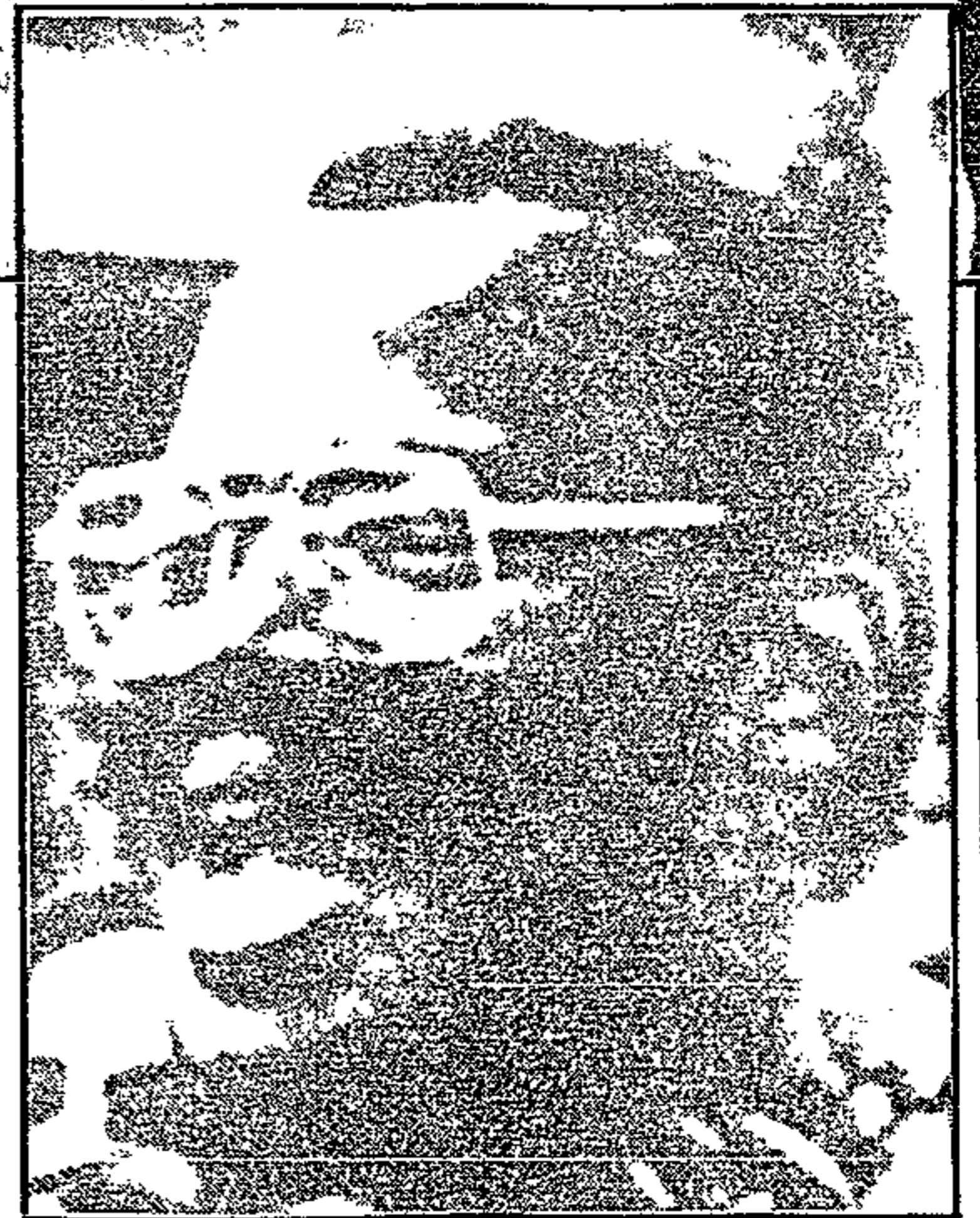
My information is that we face a degenerating situation at the University of Zululand. There are some residents there who are no longer students but remain on to play their political

roles. My information is that dagga is freely available on the campus and that shebeens are run by these characters. Forces trying to take over the campus from without and using a small clique of students within the campus undermine the university's authority wherever they can.

Many of you were at the university long before I arrived and you yourselves are first-hand witnesses to what went on, and we in this House deplore the kind of political hooliganism which was evidenced by those few who tried to

turn a peaceful cultural event into an explosive political situation.

Those who were responsible for organising the violence which erupted have for ever to bear the burden of guilt for those who died and were seriously injured. His Majesty the King has been shamed; I have been shamed; the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly have been shamed and black South Africa has been shamed by this disgraceful behaviour and the time has surely come when we must call a halt to treachery in our midst.



● CHIEF BUTHELEZI: Speaking at Ongoye.

LIFE UNDER SIEGE AS MSINGA KILLERS LET FLY IN HOSTELS

HOSTEL residents on the Reef are living under virtual siege after a spate of Msinga revenge killings.

Residents told City Press they were living behind locked doors — relieving themselves in tins at night because they were too scared to go to the toilet.

"We're not taking chances," said one resident. "If someone knocks at the door we peep through a small hole to see who it is."

The last few weeks have been open season for Msinga killers who have wreaked revenge in Reef townships, shooting indiscriminately at women and children.

The first attacks were at Natalpruit and Dube hostels, then George Goch, Denver and, most recently, at Jabulani hostel, where four people — including a West Rand policeman — were gunned down.

Mr J J Oosthuizen, Soweto's director of township services under whose jurisdiction the hostels fall, said hostel

By **DERRICK LUTHAYI**

patrols have been increased, but this did not seem to help.

"Our men patrol on foot armed with batons, but these killers are clever. They wait for guards to go before they pounce on their victims," he said.

"We do not have enough police on the beat and we normally rely on Wrab police and the SAP when the situation gets out of hand.

At Jabulani hostel, for example, inmates stay behind bolted doors, their windows painted so that it is impossible to see what is going on inside.

One resident, who called himself Japan,



Peeping through the door is Jabulani hostel inmate "Japan" whose roommate was beaten to pulp by stick-wielding Msinga raiders who have carved a path of terror across the Reef.

said people stayed well away from the toilets at night, "because they are the most dangerous areas".

"We use tins to relieve ourselves," he said.

He described the recent shooting at Jabulani as "thunder all over the hostel".

For six hours we stayed in our rooms, and only went out

when we saw a police van passing.

"One of our men, Dalton, is in hospital after he was beaten to pulp with sticks," he said.

Police have released the name of only one of the dead people at Jabulani — Constable Samson Maluleke. The names of the others will be made known after their relatives have been contacted.

tel Buthelezi to quit

A MEETING of more than 150 staff members at the University of Zululand yesterday voted overwhelmingly for a motion calling on Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to resign as Chancellor of the University.

The motion stated that Chief Buthelezi's dual role as Inkatha president and university Chancellor were incompatible with the academic

Expressing their outrage to the attack on students by members of Inkatha's youth brigade on Saturday, the motion also condemned all forms of violence and called on the university authorities to investigate the role of its security section.

The meeting, described as an historic gathering of black and white staff members, also passed a motion calling on the university to investigate the role of a history lecturer in the campus violence.

Ongoye staff also said they deplored "the lack of action" by South African Police during the violence. Further attacks on



● WE'LL CHANT DOWN BUTHELEZI: Part of the 500-strong crowd at yesterday's Khotso House meeting.

Pic: MIKE MZILENI

NGOYE'S 24 HOURS OF HELL

— Page 2

THE HIGH PRICE OF HONOUR

— Page 4

The capacity crowd heard representatives from Azapo, Azasm, Soyco, SAAWU, Cusa, Fedasaw, the UDF and the Release Mandela Committee condemn Inkatha and denounce Chief Buthelezi.

The one hour lunch meeting was packed to capacity and people were forced to listen to speakers from outside the hall

UDF Transvaal vice-president Frank Chikane was given a standing ovation when he said Inkatha, which for a long time has been claiming to be a non-violent movement, has now openly showed the world that it is on the side of the government.

"Inkatha is non-violent when it has to face the Government, but very vicious when facing their oppressed people. Now we know where they stand — on the side of the oppressor," said Mr Chikane



CHIKANE: "Buthelezi a political outcast".

Chief Buthelezi were made yesterday:

At the University of the North, the Black Academic Staff Association, banned by campus authorities, "condemned in the strongest possible terms" the violence unleashed on students by members of Inkatha.

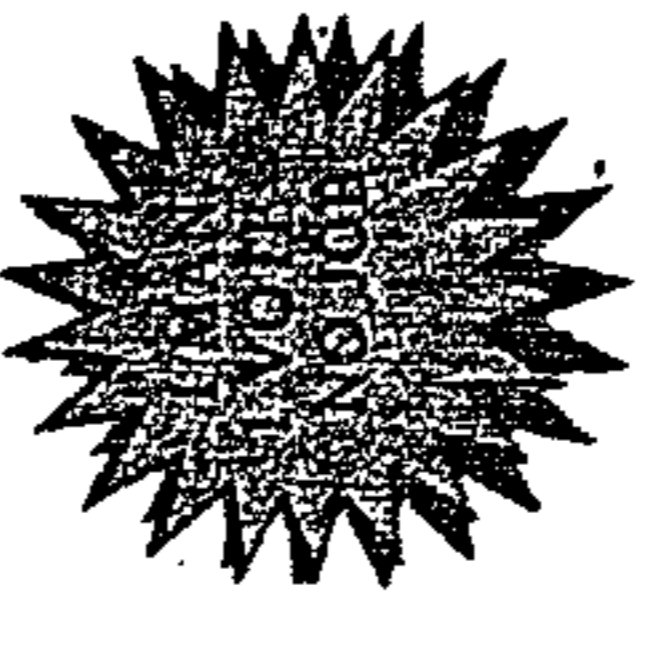
In Johannesburg yesterday afternoon, an emotion charged meeting was held at Khotso House. The Congress of SA Students (Cosas) issued a statement dismissing

'Get-rich rapes'

A 48-YEAR-OLD man who claimed he was told by a herbalist that he would get rich if he had sex with young girls, has been jailed for 13 years.

Timothy Msimango was convicted in Durban of raping a 12-year-old girl three times, a 10-year-old twice, an eight-year-old twice and another eight-year-old once.

INSIDE



VALLEY-IDAHO

ONGOYE STAFF



CHIEF
GATSHA
BUTHELEZI

ONGOYE'S

24 HOURS

OF HELL

STUDENTS TELL OF 'IMPIS'

ZULULAND University students this week relived their 24 hours of hell as Inkatha impis swept through their campus.

In a graphic reconstruction of Saturday's events they told City Press how a group of men had gathered at one of the male hostels early on Saturday morning singing pro-Inkatha slogans.

Among the dramatic details of the bloody raid revealed to City Press this week are:

- Two students jumped from sixth floor windows in a desperate attempt to escape the Inkatha raiders.
- At least one student was singled out on Friday and warned in a letter that he would be "dealt with" for opposing Zululand Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi.

Reports by
LEN KALANE
and CP
Correspondents

● Police stood and watched the attacks on students, and did not intervene until the attack was over.

The first confrontation on campus took place just after 10 on Friday morning when students marched towards the university's main entrance. They were confronted by Riot Squad police who fired teargas and then set dogs on them. Seven students were arrested and others fled into the bush outside the campus.

ANC slams 'this barbaric attack'

THE OUTLAWED African National Congress has launched a scathing attack on Chief Gatsha Buthelezi following the Ongoye incident.

The statement, issued in Lusaka, is the strongest and most direct in recent years and could represent the final nail in the coffin for future co-operation between the two groups.

The statement, which described the incident as "the barbaric attack on innocent students", said the violence and threats of violence by Chief Buthelezi's "armed task force" was misguided.

'We tried to call it off'

STUDENTS and staff at Zululand University tried for almost a month to have the ill-fated Inkatha rally called off because they feared it would end in bloodshed.

The said they held meetings to discuss their fears and approached:

- The Inkatha Youth Brigade, to see if they could ensure there was no trouble.
- Professor Piet Booysen, vice-principal of Natal University, who agreed to contact Ngoye rector Prof A C Nkabinde.
- Soweto civic leader Dr Nthato Motlana, who said he was "busy" and unable to raise the issue.
- Individual lecturers on campus.

Their efforts failed, however, and the rally went ahead as planned.

"We remembered what had happened a short while ago in Lamontville, and we wanted to prevent that," said one student.

"We know that wherever Chief Gatsha Buthelezi goes, he is accompanied by impis like those who beat up residents in Lamontville because they disagreed with them over the incorporation into KwaZulu.

"They regard any criticism of the chief or of Inkatha as an insult that they need to avenge with bloodshed," said the student.

As there is no SRC at Ngoye, students said they made individual approaches to people.

The university's own Inkatha students "told us they had made arrangements that the impis would not come on to the campus," said a student.

"They said Chief Buthelezi would only be accompanied by members of the Youth Brigade, and the others would stay outside the gate."

A group of Ngoye students spoke to members of the SRC at Natal University's Medical School and to members of the national Azaso executive.

They spoke to Prof Booysen, who agreed to relay their concern.

Natal University's principal, Prof Des Clarence, also spoke to Prof Nkabinde.

Dr Motlana, who was approached by the students two weeks ago, told City Press he had been unable to take up their case because he was "busy".

SUPPORT THE MPETHA ACCUSED!!

RELEASE ALL DETAINEES AND PRISONERS

OF APARTHEID!!

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City Press
6/11/83

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'IMPI' REIGN OF TERROR

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At 7 the next morning, the Inkatha brigade moved and was confronted by students.

The students threw stones at the Inkatha brigade, who retreated — but came back with reinforcements an hour and a half later.

Male students locked themselves in their rooms as about 700 men, armed with sticks, knives, war axes, assegais and guns invaded the hostels.

All hell broke loose at 8.30 when the Inkatha brigade chopped down doors and started attacking students. Police arrived at about 9 am but, according to the students, just watched as the raiders swept through the hostel.

The first fatality, Sandile "Cobra" Thabethe, is believed to have died in this assault when he was cornered in his room.

After 45 minutes of bloodshed the impi retreated and students tried to leave the campus. Others were taken to hospital and, at 10am, Chief Buthelezi arrived on campus.

An eerie calm descended on the university, but erupted again an hour later when an Inkatha member entered the student centre to buy a cold drink.

He was attacked with stones, bricks and knives, and died instantly. Male students gathered again and, because they feared another attack, decided to leave the campus.

The raiders returned again at 4pm, by which time most of the students had left. Those still there fled to nearby villages, and several spent the night in the bush hiding from their attackers.

The campus itself looked like a battlefield when City Press visited it this week. Dry pools of blood, smashed doors and upturned fire extinguishers showed the might of the Inkatha brigade, with little left intact in the students' rooms.

In one room only a poster which read "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children

of God" was left intact. Torn books and broken glass was strewn on the floors and beds were overturned.

Rev Wesley Mabuza, head of the Ngoye Crisis Committee, described the aftermath as "something I would not like to see again in my life . . . there was so much dried up human blood on the walls and on the floor, broken doors hacked with bush knives, beds turned on their sides to act as barricade.

"It was unbelievable that all this was done by people who could claim any semblance of civilisation. Whoever was responsible should be ashamed of themselves."

Student Crisis Committee spokesperson Robinson Manzi said the raiders had been "mobilized for a fight" when they moved onto Ngoye.

"I spoke to some of them, and they said they had been told to fight because there were people on campus who wanted to beat them.

"They found stu-

FOUR DEAD STUDENTS NAMED

THE names of the four Zululand University students who died on the campus at the weekend have been released.

They are Mr. Bhekwana Lundi, Mr. Thabani Nkwanyana, 19, of Umlazi, Mr. Sandile Eugene Thabethe and Mr. Cecil Famane Kennedy Marivate.

Exams in January

NGOYE University rector Prof A C Nkabinde has agreed to a student request that end-of-year exams be postponed to next January.

Prof Nkabinde initially proposed that the exams be postponed for a week, but angry students rejected this at a commemoration service for the dead.

A group of students threatened the rector and man-handled him, but he was protected by other students.

Meanwhile, two students are believed to have been detained on campus and are being held by police.

Students singing in the hostels and started beating them."

Mr Manzi said the raiders had been led by three men — history lecturer Simon Maphalala, a Chief Khasela and an unidentified third man.

"The whole thing was pre-planned . . . they sent me a note saying they were going to "deal with me" because they believed I was organising against Chief Buthelezi," he said. The note — signed by "The Jackal" — has been handed to Mr Manzi's attorney.

Mr Manzi said his room-mate had been beaten and asked "where is Manzi". They then dragged him to a hall to be identified.

Student bodies, the United Democratic Front and church leaders have condemned the raid on Ngoye, with students on the campus calling on rector Professor A C Nkabinde to resign.

They say the rector is partly responsible for the attack, as the Inkatha brigade was not prevented from entering the campus.

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Inkatha in talks with

ANC

and PAC

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A senior Inkatha central committee member held talks two weeks ago in Mozambique and Botswana with top African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress members, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday.

The two banned organisations had asked for the meeting, he said.

The Inkatha representative, who is also a KwaZulu Cabinet Minister, met the PAC in Botswana and three members of the ANC external mission's executive committee in Mozambique.

The PAC people had said that if Chief Buthelezi travelled abroad again they would like to meet him.

Chief Buthelezi would not say if there would be more such meetings, although the talks had been extremely friendly.

He made it clear he was tired of their insults and he would not attend meetings with them if they were merely going to insult him as "I have enough to do here with the people in the front line of the struggle".

The news of the meetings came five days after Chief Buthelezi called on the ANC and PAC to form a "marriage" of political convenience with Inkatha to fight apartheid, even if they differed on strategy, as the English and Afrikaans had done in backing the Prime Minister's new constitution, which excluded the black people.

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Students hit Inkatha

A PACKED Dube-YMCA Hall in Soweto was yesterday told that the attack by Inkatha's supporters on students had been planned in advance because it was known that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi would not be welcome to speak at the University of Zululand.

The speakers, who included students from the university, also told how three senior executives of Inkatha were frustrated when they tried to address meetings at the university.

Mr. Mlungisi Mavana, an executive member of Azapo, said Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Bishop Zulu and Mr. Ngubane had met with unflinching opposition at the university because of their links with Inkatha.

He said he was surprised that Chief Buthelezi could claim that he was invited to the university by students. He said that Inkatha's supporters were in the minority at the university and that there would have been no need to use violence if Chief Buthelezi was as popular as he claimed to be.

He also said that a KwaZulu official was heard while speaking at Esikhaweni Training College about two weeks ago, saying that Chief Buthelezi would

be going to the University of Zululand. People who lacked respect would be taught manners.

He said that during the impis' attack, some of the knobkerrie-wielding Inkatha supporters were heard saying that Zulus should stand aside so that Xhosas and Sothos could be exposed and be taught that "this is KwaZulu".

Another speaker said it was unfortunate that

Chief Buthelezi had abused the name of King Cetshwayo, who he said was not a collaborator and who did not use brutal force to suppress those who differed with him.

The speaker said the people who were physically involved in the killing of the students were innocent puppets who acted on instructions of those above them. He said the day would come when all In-

katha supporters would see through their leader and realise that he is not genuine.

Other speakers included Mr Tom Manthata, secretary of the Soweto Committee of Ten and Mr Kabelo Lengane, president of the Azanian Students Movement.

There was no sign of police presence anywhere near the hall and the service was incident-free.

Vets worried over rabies in KwaZulu

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — Rabies control in KwaZulu areas is causing concern among State and private veterinarians who are due to meet next week and formulate a plan of action.

This planned meeting is a result of the increase of rabies incidents in the areas and follows the death of a 14-year-old boy, Matteus Gasa.

Matteus was playing on the banks of the Umgeni River when a dog rushed out of the bush and bit him. Twelve days after falling ill, Matteus was dead.

The assistant director of Veterinary Services for Natal, Dr P J Posthumus, said at the weekend there

was no need for panic in the white area, but the continued low grade existence of rabies in the black areas was cause for concern.

KwaZulu veterinarians were having difficulty persuading their people to inoculate dogs. Many blacks believed that this would ruin their dog's hunting instinct.

Dr Angus Pringle, Natal spokesman for the SA Veterinary Association, said: "Our executive will meet Dr Posthumus on November 17. We have formulated a broad plan of action which we hope will be implemented."

In recent weeks a number of cases have been confirmed in Ballitoville.

Violence ^{Mercury} 7/11/83 ¹⁰⁷ abhorred by varsity council

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Council of the University of Zululand has called for a judicial commission of inquiry into the violence which occurred on the campus of the university during the last weekend of October.

After an emergency meeting of the council held at the weekend under the chairmanship of Prof Nic Wiehahn, the body expressed its 'abhorrence' at the violence and its sympathy with the families of the dead and injured.

Five people were killed in clashes between students and Inkatha supporters.

A statement issued by the university after the meeting said the council wished to give an assurance to students, staff and parents that it was the intention of the management and the university council to maintain law and order at the institution.

Prayer meetings

The call for a judicial commission of inquiry follows a similar recommendation from the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly at Ulundi last week.

The University of Zululand has been closed following the violent incidents and students will

now write their examinations in January.

Our African Affairs reporter writes that a fund was launched this weekend by Chief Buthelezi to assist the families of the five who were killed.

Two prayer meetings were held, one at Esikhawini, Zululand, and the other at the S J Smith Hostel, Durban, in memory of the dead. At the Esikhawini meeting the Chief donated R10 and within 15 minutes more than R400 had been collected.

At the S J Smith Hostel, Councillor Gideon Sibiyá called on Chief Gatsha Buthelezi as Chancellor of the University of Zululand not to allow students who were not Zulus to register at the university.

The meeting was attended by the Chief and his Cabinet.

According to Mr Sibiyá there were indications that students who were not Zulus were inciting the loyal Zulu students to defy Chief Buthelezi and the KwaZulu Government.

(107) ~~157~~ Sowetan 2/11/83

The strike weapon is to be unleashed

By SAM MABE

THE trade union movement in South Africa will be deeply politicised by the new constitution and blacks will seek to establish political power through the strike weapon and their consumer power.

This is what was told to a group of businessmen in Durban by Kwa-Zulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, when he also said that black workers would attract the support of radical white, Indian and coloured colleagues in the trade union movement.

Chief Buthelezi went on to say that he rejected the racism contained in the new constitution and that he would reject it even if a fourth chamber in the tri-cameral Parliament were to be added for blacks and given the dominant powers of the White House.

The claim that the in-

clusion of coloureds and Indians in Parliament means there is going to be power sharing, is a farce, he said. The constitution precludes the coloureds and Indians from blocking any legislation in many ways.

He said if the coloureds and Indians became so incensed by a Bill that they decide to walk out, the President is empowered to alter the quorum of the coloured or Indian Houses to give the few who remain the right to approve the Bill.

If the whole House walks out, any Bill that would have been sent to that House is deemed by the constitution to have been approved.

Chief Buthelezi said the constitution meant that blacks have to reconsider their strategies and tactics and find ways and means of developing power advantages to bringing about change outside of the



CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI . . . warned of strike weapon.

constitution.

He said the rug on which he stood, while striving to direct black politics into a democratic and non-violent course of action to bring about change, has been pulled from underneath his feet by the new constitution.

"I will not be able to negotiate with the government within the framework of the new constitution. I cannot

negotiate within apartheid. I can only negotiate away from it.

"I ask the businessmen of Durban to consider how this denationalised angered people who cannot oppose the politics they abhor democratically and constitutionally can express themselves politically if they reject the concept of homeland independence vehemently?" asked Chief Buthelezi.

107 (107) (107) Sowetan Nov. 1983

Buthelezi stays on

By SAM MABE of our
POLITICAL BUREAU

THE COUNCIL of the University of Zululand has asked the government to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry to investigate causes of the violence which led to five deaths and the injury of over 100 students at the university's campus about a week ago.

The chairman of the council, Professor Nic Wiehahn, said at the weekend that the decision was taken at an emergency meeting held on Saturday. The decision that the commission be government-appointed was arrived at because it was felt that an internal commission might not be very objective.

Prof Wiehahn also said that there were staff members who asked for the resignation of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi as chancellor of the university.

On Chief Buthelezi's resignation, Prof Wiehahn said the Chief could not be asked to resign because staff members who demanded his resignation were in the minority.

Meanwhile, Mr Tiego Moseneke, president of the Azanian Students Organisation (AZASO), has announced that his organisation will investigate possibilities of students writing their examinations outside campus because of what he

called the students' lack of security from Inkatha's impis.

He also said students and black people throughout the country

should observe the date on which the five students were killed as a national day of mourning every year so as to show Inkatha to be what

it had always been believed to be in the past.

On Saturday, a number of students from Soweto and other parts of the Reef drove out to Piet Retief and to Bushbuck Ridge where two of the five dead students were buried.

Buthelezi critic quits 8/11/83 (107) Mercury Legislative Assembly

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—One of the most flamboyant and exuberant figures in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr Rodgers Ngcobo, has tendered his resignation from the Assembly.

Mr Ngcobo, who was re-elected this year as a member for the Ndwedwe electoral division, criticised the leadership of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu when he held a Press conference in September this year.

He complained that, in spite of loyal service to

Inkatha and the Assembly, he had never been given an award.

Mr Ngcobo asserted, too, that it had been his idea to take the Ingwavuma incorporation issue to the Supreme Court.

The burly Ndwedwe Member came in for a barrage of criticism from Chief Buthelezi when the first session of the new assembly opened two weeks ago.

In a telegram to the Chief Minister, Mr Ngcobo said that recent events in South Africa had disillusioned him.

He said white domination over blacks was unacceptable.

ULUNDI — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says he has no intention of resigning as Chancellor of the University of Zululand under the present circumstances.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said the newspapers were full of stories that he should quit as Chancellor. He said he refused to be "pushed" into it and could not accept being "humiliated" when the whole thing was "political" and had been "orchestrated".

Referring to the violence which erupted on the campus of the university ten days ago, Chief Buthelezi said the African National Congress had condemned him for it without knowing the facts.

Buthelezi: I won't resign as Chancellor

107
8/11/83

The Chief Minister said that, if he "got angry and resigned tomorrow", then the university would have to look at the "other side of the coin".

He presumed that the calls for his resignation had come about because the uni-

versity wanted nothing to do with KwaZulu.

To be logical, members of staff would then have to stop staying in KwaZulu houses in Ngwelezana township near Empangeni.

Chief Buthelezi said that, under these circumstances, he might not allow student teachers from the university to practise in KwaZulu schools to save them from being "contaminated" by someone they termed a government

"stooge".

He said he might not permit student nurses from the university to use the facilities at Ngwelezana Hospital.

The Chief Minister appealed to those who were opposed to his chancellorship to "think twice". He said: "They have not thought this thing through."

Chief Buthelezi criticised a number of members of the university staff as being among those who had "orchestrated" the attacks on him and singled out Mr Paul Daphne, a lecturer in the Research and Documentation Centre, for particular criticism.

Mr Daphne had been an "agent" of "certain leftist organisations" at the University of Fort Hare, he said, and was continuing to "hatch violence". — DDC.

Appeal from Inkatha women

ULUNDI — The Inkatha Women's Brigade yesterday appealed to the Media and Liberation organisations to halt their criticism of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the organisation's President and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, after recent disturbances at the University of Zululand.

In a statement, the Inkatha Women's Brigade appealed to the press "not to make emotive statements that are bound to create bitterness and deeper division among the black people."

The Inkatha branch said emotive statements such as "Zulu warriors

attacking the students," had been used.

It said Chief Buthelezi was not on the campus when the violence which caused five deaths began, but it appeared from press reports that "he was actually commanding the so-called 'warriors'." — SAPA.

107 Mercury Reporter

8/11/83

Letters demand township rents

RENT increases will have to be paid in spite of an announcement by KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, that an appeal would be lodged against the decision by a Durban judge dismissing an action challenging the Government's move to raise

rents in six major black townships.

Mr Hennie du Plessis, chief director of the Administration Board, said yesterday that letters had been sent out to hundreds of tenants calling on them to meet their unpaid rents as well as unpaid increases.

He said many tenants

appeared to be in trouble because they had not paid any rent since a Supreme Court judge recommended in July that no rent increases be put into effect until he gave his decision.

Mr du Plessis said the board had decided on a 63 percent increase spread over three months.

The first rise was put into effect in August.

Mrs Ella Nxasana, acting chairman of the Ningizimu Community Council, who challenged the rent increases in the Supreme Court, confirmed that the council had lodged an appeal against last week's Supreme Court decision.

Chief 'won't be pushed' to resign chancellorship

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says he has no intention of resigning as chancellor of the University of Zululand in the present circumstances.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said the newspapers were full of stories that he should quit as chancellor.

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ted 107 *Murray*
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He presumed that the call for his resignation had come about because the university wanted nothing to do with KwaZulu.

To be logical, members

of staff would then have to stop staying in KwaZulu houses in Ngwelezana township near Empangeni. 8/11/83

Orchestrated

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'They have not thought this thing through,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi criticised a number of members of the university staff as being among those who had 'orchestrated' the attacks on him and singled out Mr Paul Daphne, a lecturer in the Research and Documentation Centre, for particular criticism.

Mr Daphne had been an 'agent' of a 'certain Leftist organisation' at the University of Fort Hare, he said, and was continuing to 'hatch violence'.

He maintained that some of the research documents emanating from the centre were 'unacademic', notably a report which denigrated tribal authorities in KwaZulu.

UDF 'will consider Buthelezi's invitation'

Mercury Reporter

THE national president of the United Democratic Front, Mr Archie Gumede, yesterday described as 'intriguing' an invitation by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi for talks with the UDF.

He said the invitation would be given 'urgent consideration' by the UDF executive.

'A decision to accept or reject can only be made by the executive committee,' he said.

Mr Gumede said he could not reconcile the invitation with recent events, including clashes between Inkatha supporters and UDF-supporting students at the University of Zululand and harsh criticism of the UDF by Chief Buthelezi.

Determine

UDF supporters said yesterday that acceptance of the invitation could have serious repercussions for the UDF because a number of its constituent bodies did not recognise Chief Buthelezi or the KwaZulu Government — which they claimed was 'part of the (apartheid) system'.

There were cries of approval in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly this week when Chief Buthelezi, the Chief Minister, proposed that the Assembly invite representatives of the UDF to address members, writes our African Affairs Correspondent.

Chief Buthelezi said the

intention behind the invitation was to determine whether the deep commitment to unity on the part of Assembly members could perhaps be furthered.

'The genuineness or otherwise of the UDF will surely be demonstrated by the willingness or refusal to sit down here in this House with us to talk about the things which all true patriots can talk about together'.

Earlier, Chief Buthelezi had made remarks critical of the UDF and said its leadership in the past had indulged in vitriolic attacks against Inkatha.

He claimed that neither Inkatha nor members of the Assembly had been asked to be present when the UDF was formed.

But it was only fair for the KwaZulu Assembly to be given the opportunity to evaluate his critical assessments, he said.

If representatives of the UDF were to address the Assembly, members could judge whether he had been misleading them by his remarks, Chief Buthelezi said.

The UDF is an umbrella body of a number of organisations throughout South Africa opposed to racial discrimination, and in particular, the proposed new tricameral parliament for whites, coloureds and Indians.

Labour 'won't want referendum'

Mercury Reporter

IT'S unlikely that the coloured Labour Party would vote in favour of having a referendum for its people to decide whether they want to take part in the Government's new constitution, according to coloured leaders.

Labour Party secretary

Fred Peters said the party would decide at its national congress in January whether to call for a referendum.

If congress voted in favour of a referendum, and it then showed that the community was opposed to the new constitution the party would opt out, he said.

Of the Labour Party officials approached yesterday, some said they would vote for a referendum, some were non-committal and others said there should be a general election rather than a referendum.

Mr Norman Middleton, a former Natal leader of the Labour Party who quit when it decided to take part in the new constitution, said a referendum among coloureds was paramount.

'But because of fears that the community would reject both participation and acceptance of the constitution I cannot

see the Labour Party agreeing to a referendum,' he said.

Mr Middleton said he saw no reason why a referendum among coloureds and Indians could not be held right away because the Prime Minister had agreed to consult the communities.

'The Labour Party should hold a referendum now so that its outcome could be discussed at its congress in January,' he said.

Mr David Curry, former chairman of the Labour Party and now chairman of the Association of Management Committees of the Cape, said it was vital that a referendum be held for coloureds.

'My association is both opposed to participation and acceptance of the new constitution and therefore it is important for the community to decide,' he said, adding that the Labour Party should stop dilly-dallying and call for a referendum.

Motor unions back R2 wage demand

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—In a surprise move, unions on the industrial council for the motor components and repair industry have demanded a minimum wage of R2 an hour — almost double the present minimum in the council's agreement.

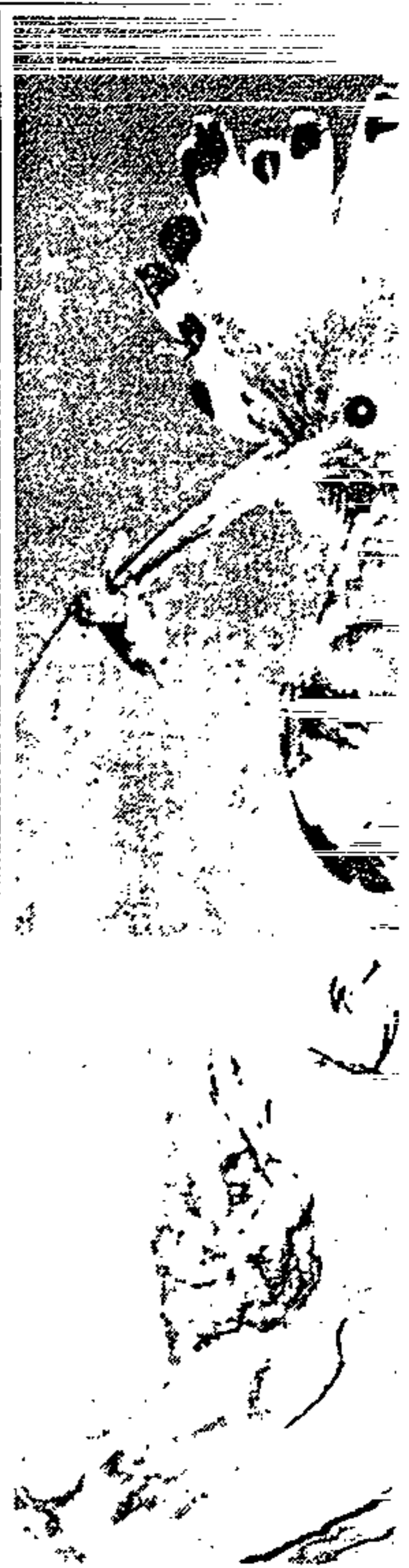
And yesterday, in a unique move, Fosatu's National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union issued a statement supporting the stance of the three

tions is R3,50 an hour, R2 an hour is regarded by many Fosatu unions as a 'minimum living wage' and it is seen as significant that unions on the motor council have adopted it.

NAAWU has also held talks with the union which initiated the R2 demand, Tucsa's Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union.

Contact of this sort between Tucsa and Fosatu

Suspect warrior held



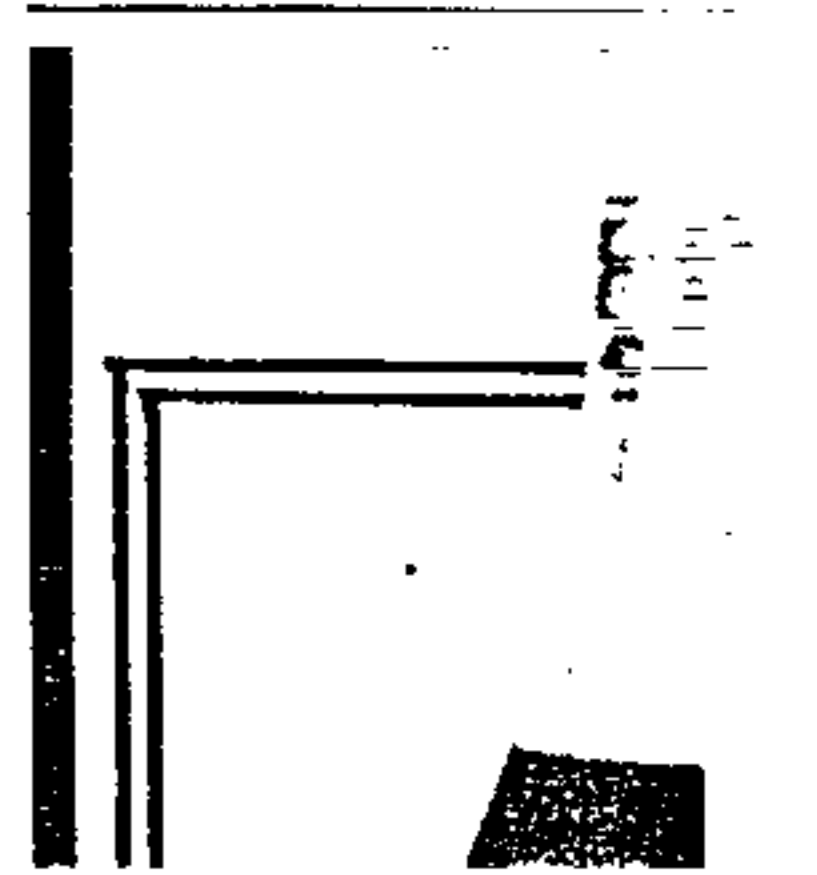
An African hoepoe, photographed, according to society.

Advice photog

Mercury Reporter

THE Photographic Section of the SA Wildlife Society will hold an 'evening of sound advice' for amateur wildlife photographers, on November 18 at 8 p.m. at the Little Theatre in Acutt Street, Durban.

'Advanced equipment is often needed for wildlife photography and a lot of people have the equipment but aren't quite getting the results they expect,' said Mr Basil Harper, an experienced



107

ROOM

10/11/83

Inkatha lion 'only growled'

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday fiercely denounced both the exiled African National Congress (ANC) and the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso) because of their criticism of his alleged role in the recent deaths of five students at the University of Zululand.

Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, said ANC criticism of him could be the final nail in the coffin for future co-operation with them.

He accused the ANC of being "so busy

looking after themselves in exile that they used the struggle here as no more than a stage prop".

He described Inkatha as the "inheritors of power in the struggle", committed to the aims and objectives of the founding fathers of the ANC.

Azaso, he said in another statement, were "a band of uncouth, lying, deceiving, plotting, scum of South African youth" who were "so afraid of tackling apartheid and white baaskap that they turn to snapping at our heels like some cowardly curs".

He warned them they would find "the Inkatha lion has only growled ever so softly up to now", if they did not correct their ways.

Chief Buthelezi's statements come at the end of 10 days in which a wide range of organisations have spoken out strongly against the role of Inkatha in the incident at the University of Zululand.

The ANC joined the criticism voiced by the United Democratic Front, the Azanian People's Organisation, the Congress of SA Students, Azaso, the SA Allied Workers Union and a number of other organisations.

They blamed Inkatha members for the deaths and implicated Chief Buthelezi personally.

The fierceness of the attacks and counter-attacks could signal an all-out political battle

between Chief Buthelezi and other organisations, ending the uneasy truce of recent years.

Chief Buthelezi has said that only two weeks ago, Inkatha representatives met ANC officials in a neighbouring country. He also criticised the UDF recently for allegedly excluding Inkatha from its ranks.

Yesterday he said it was well known that the events of 1976 were reaction to the "vacuum which the ANC's mission in exile had created when, for over a decade, they hardly lifted a little finger in concern for what was happening in South Africa".

He saw this distancing of the ANC from the people as "tragic".



Inkatha women hit at Press

The Argus Correspondent reports from Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG. — The Ulundi branch of the Inkatha Women's Brigade has accused newspapers of "making emotive statements bound to create bitterness among the black people" following unrest at the University of Zululand which claimed lives of five people.

In a hard-hitting statement, the brigade said it was puzzling that a group of people who went to commemorate the late King Cetshwayo should be described in newspapers as "warriors" as though they were going on a war.

However, they said they were saddened by the death of four students and a visitor who died during a clash between Inkatha supporters and students on the campus.

Part of the statement read: "We wish to appeal to the Press not to make emotive statements that are bound to create bitterness and deeper division among black people. We would like the world at large to know that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was not there when the violence occurred. But now it would appear as if he was actu-

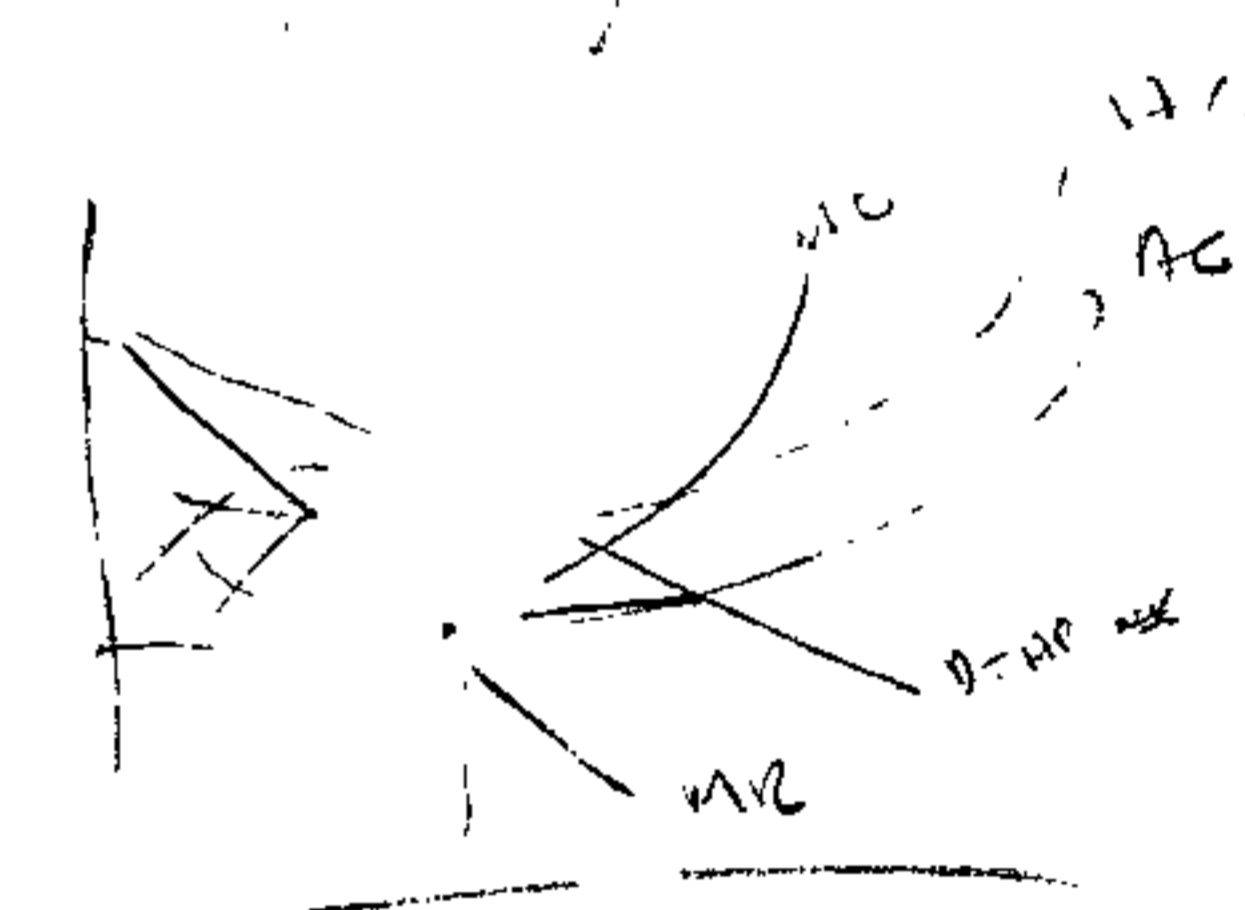
ally commanding the so-called warriors.

"He is being crucified left and right as though he knew about the clash and he wished for it."

The brigade appealed to "liberation organisations" not to the tragic events on the campus as means of criticising Chief Buthelezi. If these organisations were opposed to the chief's ideas there other ways of "hitting at him", they added.

The brigade further appealed for calm because if the events were permitted to carry on as they were, the black nation would destroy itself.

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ROLL ON THE TEACHERS

(107) KM 11/11/8
KwaZulu is hoping to curb the high level of illiteracy in its adult population by providing mobile schools for sprawling squatter camps and the more remote poverty-stricken areas of the homeland.

A donation by Portacamp of seven specially equipped caravans has given an important boost to this effort. It is now possible for the team of 20 full-time instructors, under the guidance of the KwaZulu Bureau of Community Development and Youth Affairs, to make a start on the self-help programme.

The teachers intend to link up with local and tribal authorities, church groups and Inkatha branches in an attempt to become fully accepted in various communities.

Research done by Portacamp indicates that a studious pupil can achieve a reasonable degree of literacy in under 50 lessons. Five teachers operating from one caravan can teach 400 students every three months.

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The best part of being a lamb at the Cedara Agricultural College is that everyone is very concerned that you enjoy your food, as this little fellow discovered at the well-attended pasture day there. Just checking that he is feeling well-loved as well as well-fed is the public relations secretary at the college, Sue van der Poel.

Inkatha role under spotlight

Mercury 107
11/11/83

Mercury Reporter

RESIDENTS in Durban's black townships claim the Joint Rent Action Committee, and not Inkatha, is making a sincere effort to solve their problems.

This was said in an address given by Mr Dan Smit, lecturer in town planning at the University of Natal, at a workshop held in Durban on African Urban Life in Durban in the 20th Century.

Mr Smit obtained his information from a survey conducted by the Centre for Applied Sciences at the university, where 50 people from Lamontville, 43 from Chesterville and seven from Klaarwater were interviewed.

'Some 83 percent of the respondents indicated they thought the action committee was making a sincere effort in solving problems in the townships and only one person

felt the committee was actually causing trouble,' said Mr Smit.

'Interestingly only 20 percent felt Inkatha was trying to help and 44 percent suggested they caused trouble. Corresponding figures for the community councils were 17 percent and 39 percent.'

'Asked whether they would vote in the community council elections in November, 86 percent said no.'

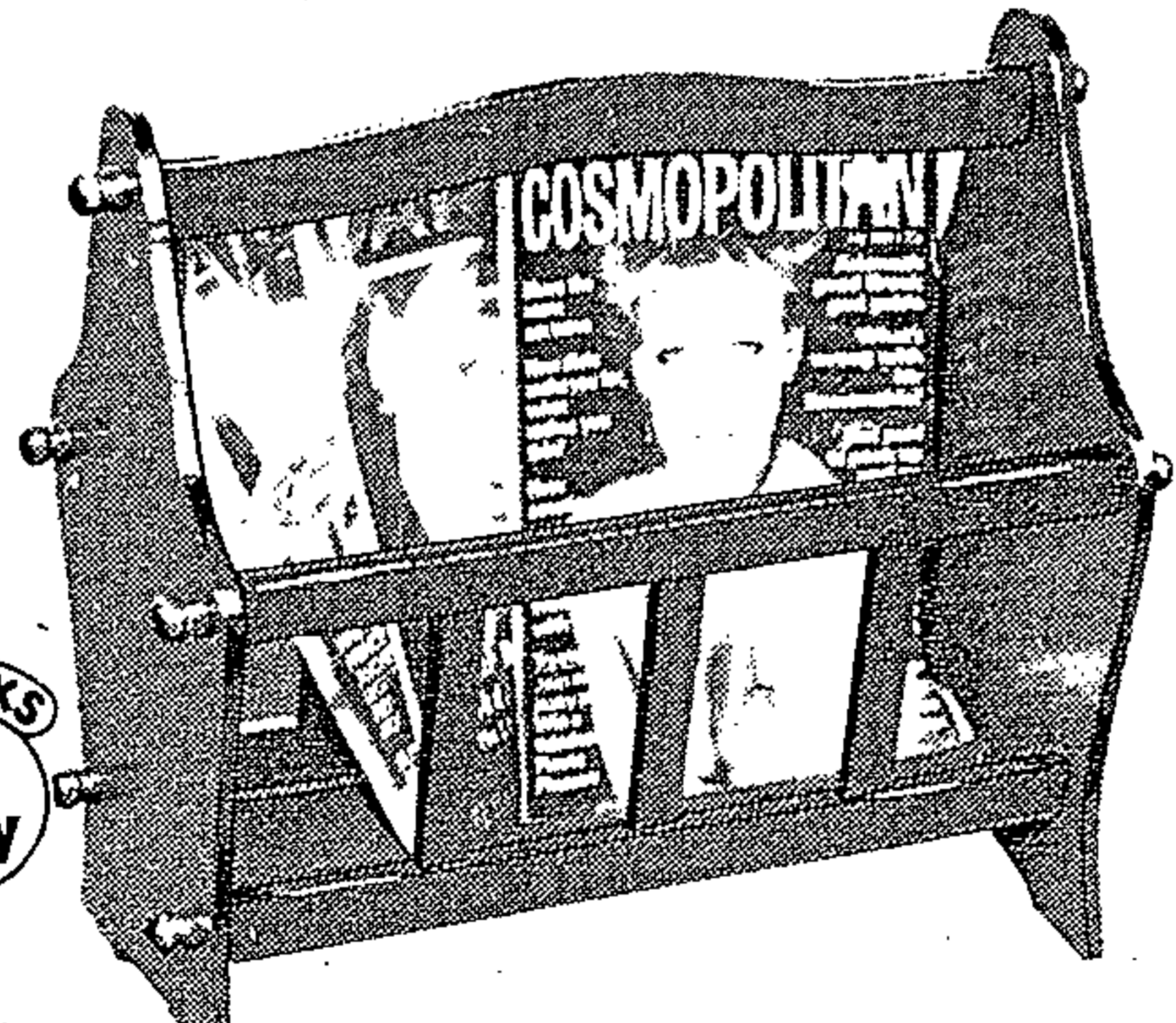
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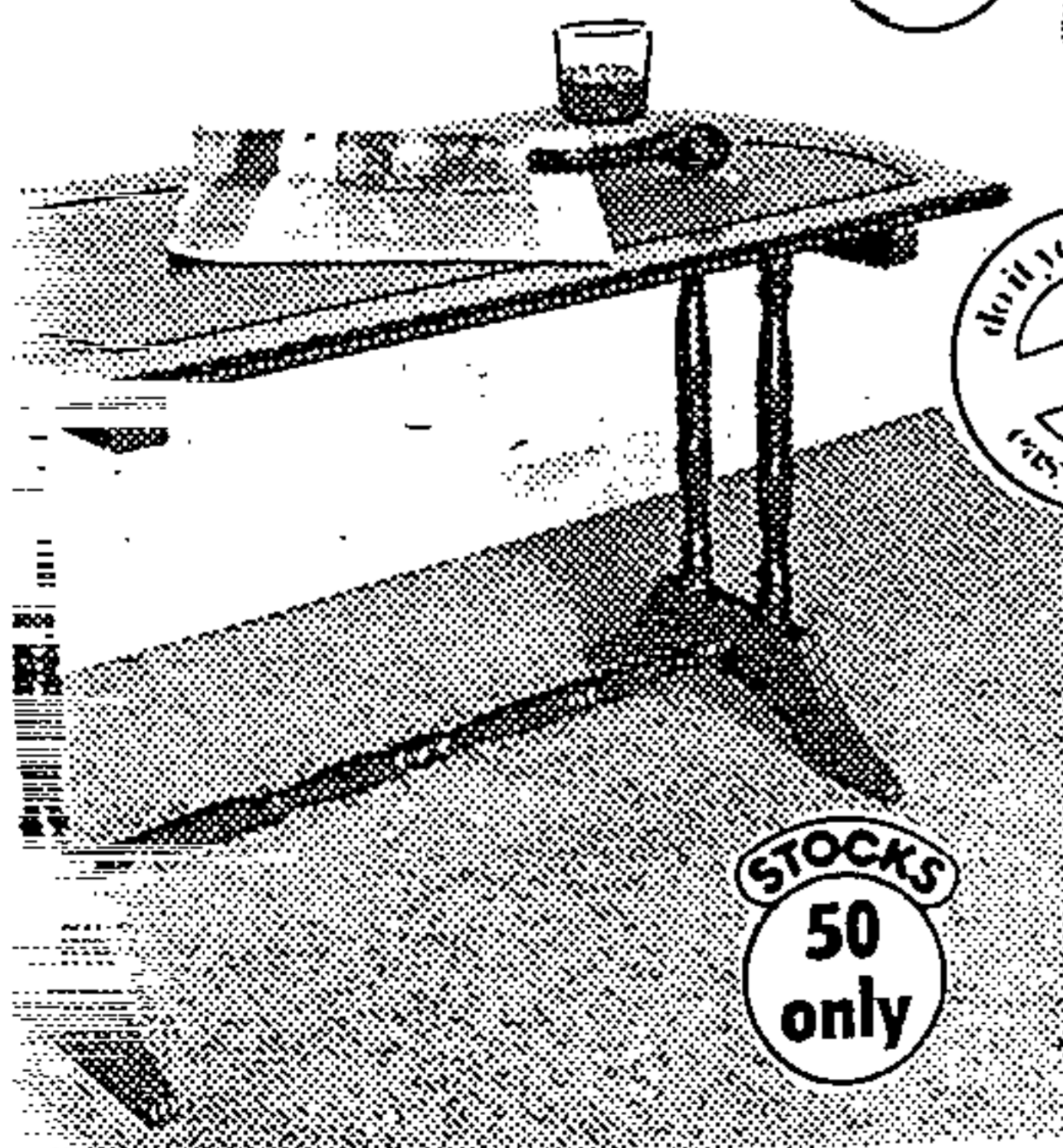
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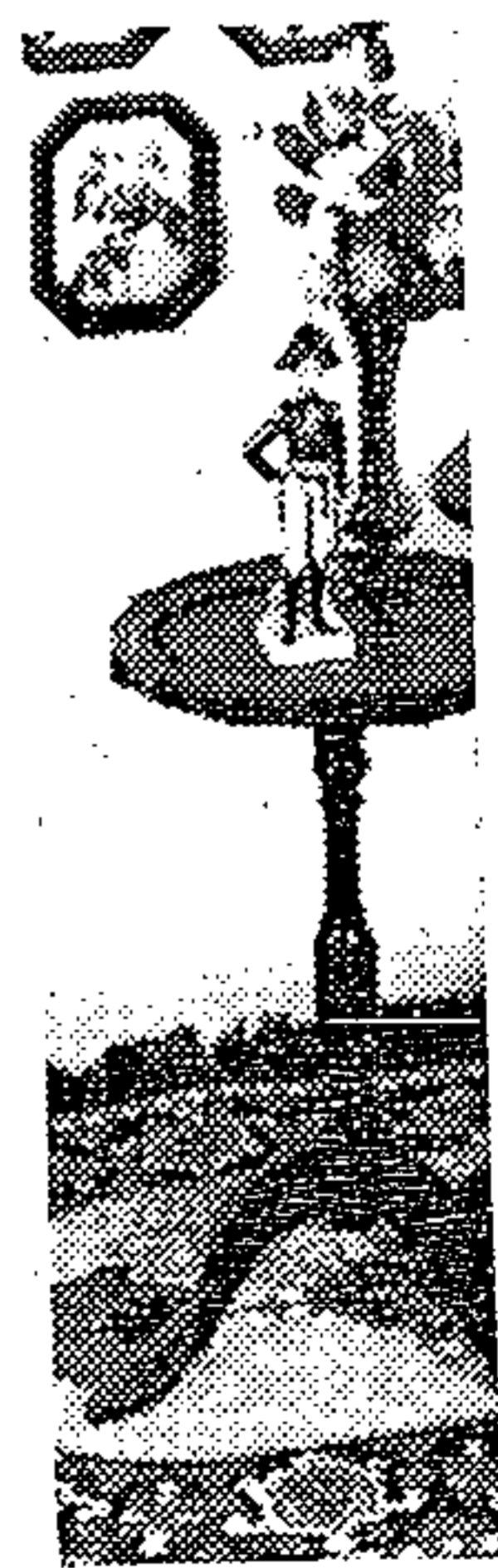


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Judge slates sentence under Zulu law

MARITZBURG. (107) A Supreme Court judge in Maritzburg has ordered that a judgment be sent to the South African Law Commission and Permanent Penal Reform Committee for consideration.

Mr Justice M E Kumleben was criticising the harsh consequences of mandatory sen-

tences under certain provisions of the code of Zulu law.

It was found that a Scottburgh magistrate had correctly convicted eight men under Zulu law of promoting or participating in an armed assembly, but in a reserved judgment the judge said that while the convictions should stand, it was clear the men were not in any real sense

guilty of misconduct.

The magistrate had found they were defending themselves against attack and Mr Justice Kumleben found the mandatory minimum one-year sentence in this instance outrageously unreasonable.

He said the harsh consequences for the appellants could only be alleviated by the State President. — Sapa.

DEATH OF 5: REPORT OUT SOON



Mr Steyn.

Star 12/11/83

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By SAM MABE

A STATEMENT on the violence at the University of Zululand in which five students were killed is to be released soon by the Minister of Education and Training, Mr D W Steyn.

This follows talks Mr Steyn held with Inkatha officials.

He confirmed to The SOWETAN yesterday that he had spoken to a three-man delegation led by Dr Oscar Dlomo, KwaZulu's Minister of Education and Culture and also Inkatha's general secretary.

Mr Steyn stressed that he had met the delegation as representatives of the KwaZulu Government and not as Inkatha officials. He had no intention and would not have spoken to Inkatha officials on the violence at the University of Zululand.

Mr Steyn declined to elaborate on the talks and said that he was due to meet the university council.

A joint statement by his department and the KwaZulu Government would then be released.

The other two members of Dr Dlomo's delegation were Mr H Madonsela, Minister of Finance, and Dr F T Mdla lose, Minister of Health and Welfare.

Last week, the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly called for a judicial inquiry into the incident at the university's campus. The call was later endorsed by the university council which

held an emergency meeting at the weekend.

• One of the five students killed at the university will be buried on Saturday in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.

In the shadow of Omgoye

city Press
13/11/83
(107)



THE PAST fortnight has held no comfort at all for Chief Gatscha Buthelezi and, his powerful Inkatha movement.

Those who should be Inkatha's friends are rapidly becoming the movement's bitterest enemies.

And those who should be their enemies are treating it with scorn.

Inkatha is caught in a political no-man's land between these black organisations and apartheid.

On the one hand, Chief Buthelezi's foray into white politics during the recent referendum — along with the UDF and

the ANC — was a flop.

Some 66 percent of whites backed the Government's new constitution despite their warnings that the constitution could mean a death sentence for black opposition in general and "moderates" like Chief Buthelezi in particular.

On the other hand, the bloodbath at Ongoye in clashes between Inkatha members and university students has alienated Chief Buthelezi still further from the broad democratic movement led by the UDF and the National Forum (NF).

More than that, the ANC has launched yet another stinging attack on the KwaZulu Chief Minister.

In this light, Chief Buthelezi's subsequent call for a "marriage of convenience" with the ANC and Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) sounded more like a plea for future relevance than sound political tactics.

More than 100 staff members at the University of Zululand have called on Chief Buthelezi to resign as chancellor. Prime Minister P W Botha added salt to the wound at his post-referendum Press conference, when he said the Government feared nothing from Chief Buthelezi and

another stinging attack on the KwaZulu Chief Minister.

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Inkatha. Chief Buthelezi was, he said, a product of Government policy and owed his position as Chief Minister of Kwa-Zulu to that policy.

Chief Buthelezi's only relief, as if to emphasise Mr Botha's point about products of apartheid, was provided by the Government. A Sunday newspaper has reliably reported that the Government plans to call a forum of African leaders to discuss the situation of Africans, particularly those allowed to live in "white" South Africa. Chief Buthelezi, the paper said, is bound to be among those invited.

● CHIEF BUTHELEZI: Pressure on his flanks

The truth appears a little less clear cut than that.

There is no doubt that important elements in Government and in big business see Chief Buthelezi as an option for the future.

The greater the pressure from the ANC and other anti-apartheid militants, the more these influential people will call for a deal with Chief Buthelezi.

But the greater the Government's reluctance

to move towards real reform, the more support Chief Buthelezi will lose.

The lesson from all this is that Chief Buthelezi's future direction does not only depend on himself. It depends largely on two other forces — on anti-apartheid militants, most notably the ANC, and on the Government. There are indications that Chief Buthelezi is having difficulty taking political initiatives with both flanks under pressure.

Third Lamontville death

VIOLENCE over Lamontville's incorporation into KwaZulu has claimed a third life this week when student Happy Mngadi died after being wounded in the head by a bullet on October 16.

She had been treated in the Wentworth Hospital for extensive brain damage and was in a semi-coma from the time she was admitted. Miss Mngadi was later transferred to Clairwood Hospital, where she died on Monday.

(107) (201) (202) City Press

13/11/83



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

Academic objects to Buthelezi's 'harmful remarks'

13/11/83
Tribune Reporter

"THESE defamatory statements are very harmful and could finish off my career," said a University of Zululand researcher whom Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has accused of being "leftist scum intent on hatching violence".

Chief Buthelezi, the university's chancellor, made the remark after Paul Daphne, 32, had addressed a meeting in Durban, commemorating the deaths of five people killed in violent clashes on the campus recently.

As secretary, Mr Daphne announced the resolution that the university staff had voted 120 to 24 to oust Chief Buthelezi as chancellor.

Chief Buthelezi responded by remarking there was "scum of English-speaking universities that orchestrates leftist things" and who "plotted to hatch violence".

Mr Daphne said: "Those statements are defamatory and I had taken legal advice but was told I can't sue Chief Buthelezi because he said it within the confines of parliament. Buthelezi has made a whipping boy of the messenger bringing bad news.

"This is not the first occasion he has singled out people with defamatory remarks. The meeting, where the resolution was passed, was called for by a few members of the Black Staff Association. It was the first meeting ever held on campus attended by all the staff. We decided we did not want Buthelezi as our chancellor. By voting against him, we are not judging the events of that tragic Saturday.

"We are merely saying that Buthelezi's position as head of Inkatha and chancellor of the university are incompatible."

It is understood no disciplinary action will be taken against Mr Daphne by the university.

KwaZulu's elephant fence forces people off the land

107
DON'T FENCE ME OUT!

AN ELECTRIFIED, 3-metre fence which will separate Natal's last wild free-roaming elephants and the people who have lived alongside them for generations, is at the centre of a dispute raging just south of the Mozambique border.

Conservationists and locals are divided on the fence which is being erected to enclose Kwa Zulu's newly-proclaimed 29 000-hectare Thembe Elephant Park.

Some conservationists believe there is no need for a fence, while others such as Kwa Zulu's Bureau for Natural Resources, which administers the reserve, say the fence is necessary.

And the elephant people, who say "we live with the elephants", claim while they wanted the fence, it should not have been constructed where they would be forced to re-settle, or where they would be denied access to traditional watering and grazing.

Against logic

In terms of an original plan drawn up for the area by one of the country's leading ecologists, Dr Ken Tinley, there was to be no fence and the people would not be moved.

Dr Tinley's study, which was commissioned by the KwaZulu Government, envisaged a fenceless reserve, where locals would be allowed access, and benefit from the resources within the reserve.

Mr Herb Bourn, director of the Bureau for Natural Resources, says the fenceless reserve plan was rejected because of "pure logic".

He says that 70 percent of the budget would be spent on patrols to make sure the elephants did not stray out of the reserve.

"We have to put out patrols to make sure the elephants don't stray," he says, adding this put "the lives of staff in danger".

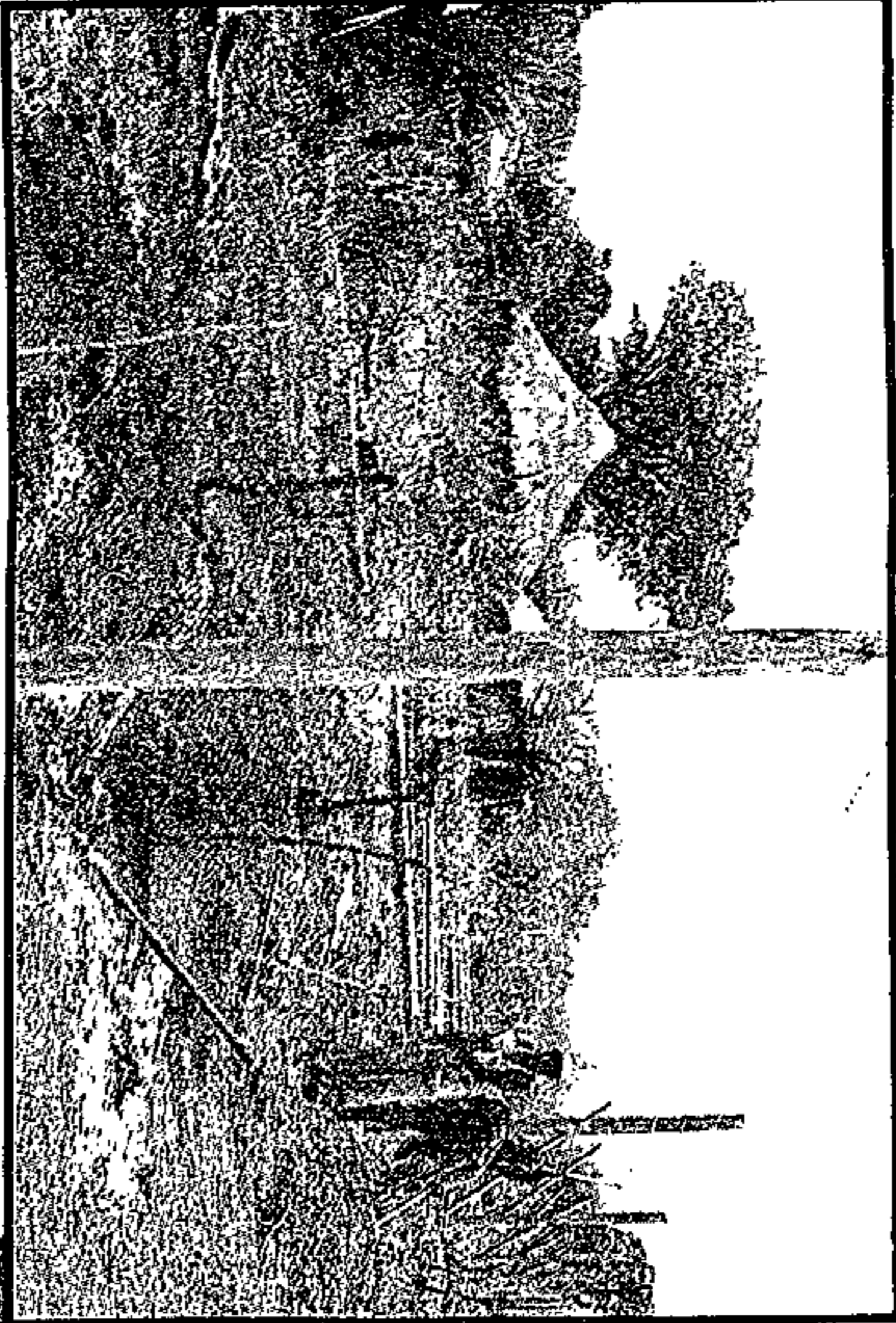
Elephants learn

Speaking from his home in East London, Dr Tinley said his experience in Mozambique had led him to believe fences were unnecessary to control the movement of elephants.

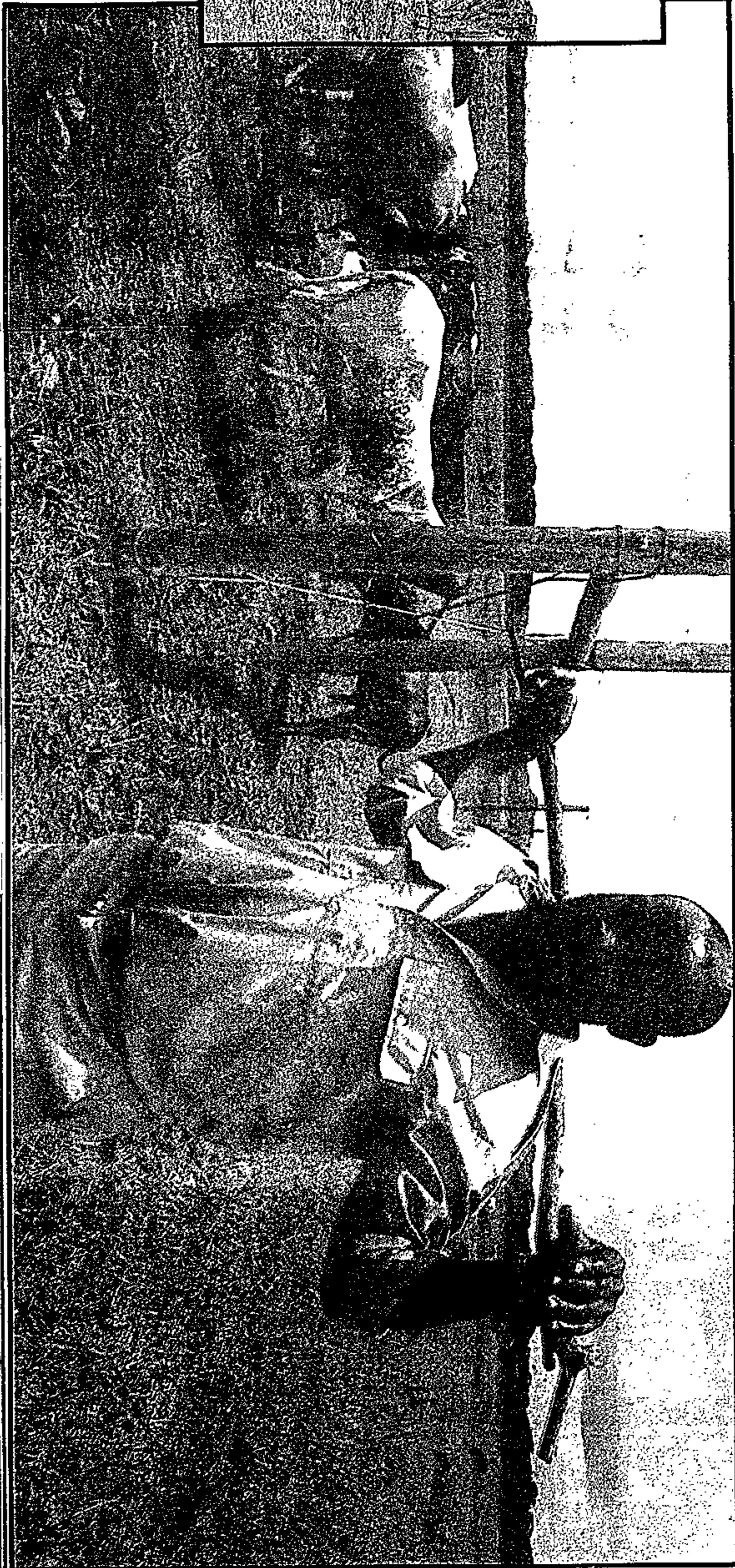
He said that if elephants strayed into croplands nature conservation officials would shoot them. This had led to a situation where the elephants knew "exactly where they were protected".

This system, he said, "worked excellently".

Dr Tinley said a problem with fencing a reserve was that if confined the animals would soon have to be culled. This was because the Shingwane Forest, which is in the reserve, was ecologically sensitive, and too many elephants would soon cause irrepara-



RIGHT: Gogela Sibuya: "I was born here". ABOVE: The elephant fence in construction.



Tribesmen in the Ingwavuma area are up in arms about an electrified game fence. KEVIN DAVIE reports, with pictures by JOHN WOODROOF



ABOVE: Induna Makhosini Thembe "we don't want the people to be moved".

LEFT: Mzwenkosi Mkhize, Ingwavuma magistrate: "The dispute is over the fence".

orities, and that "everything had been done to satisfy the bulk of the population".

"In any situation you get dissidents," Mr Bourn said.

Some of those who have to move are now putting up the controversial fence.

When a SUNDAY TRIBUNE team visited the area this week, workers downed tools temporarily to angrily protest through an interpreter.

"We wanted the boundary on the other side of the people," they said.

While the thought of men fencing themselves out may be humorous to the outsider, this dispute and the breakdown of communication which has gone with it, is serious.

One of the Thembes was killed, allegedly by a game guard, at the end of August. While the police are awaiting the decision of the Attorney-General, the death of this man illustrates the divergent viewpoints of officials and the people.

While the official view is that the man was a poacher, and that he was accidentally killed while evading arrest, the locals say the man was one of those forced to move.

He was rounding up his cattle, they say, when he was shot.



whose kraal is now inside the game reserve fence.

Mr Bourn says it was originally planned to have a much larger reserve, but as this would have meant re-settling 1 000 families, the size of the reserve has been substantially reduced.

"We've reduced the reserve so it cannot be reduced anymore," says Mr Bourn.

"A scientist has determined the minimum boundary which excludes the most amount of people".

Mr Bourn says people who have moved so far have done so under their own free will, and that those who still have to be resettled will not be given a time limit to move.

He stresses that all negotiations have been done with the tribal auth-

His main objection to fencing game reserves, however, is that as elsewhere in Africa this had developed into a situation where the local population, who in many cases suffered from malnutrition, came to resent the reserve and the fat animals in it.

About 80 elephants live permanently in the area. A further 40 periodically visit the reserve from Mozambique. These elephants have been known to go as far north as Delagoa Bay, and as far south as Mkhuze.

Request

Ingwavuma magistrate Mzwenkosi Mkhize says the people had approached the tribal authority some years back and requested a fence to protect them and their crops from the elephants.

The elephant people, all Thembe clansmen, agree they requested a fence. They say about ten people have been killed by elephants over the years, and that a man was killed by elephants this year.

Mr Mkhize says about 30 families still have to be moved, but locals say the figure is much higher than this.

While the authorities stress that alternative sites with back-up facilities such as water and schools will be provided for people who have to move, and that they will be fully compensated, those affected deny this.

"All the people were given were some sticks and a couple of bags of cement," said one man

TOP MP QUILTS INKATHA

City Res
13/11/83
107

A LEADING member of Inkatha and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly has resigned from both bodies in protest against political clashes between Inkatha and students and an assault on another member of the assembly — Chief Mhlabuzima Maphumulo.

Mr Rodgers Ngcobo, an outspoken critic of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, sent a telegram announcing his resignation this week.

In his telegram, Mr Ngcobo, member for the

By
BANCROFT
HLATSHWAYO

Ndwedwe Circuit, said black domination of blacks was as "filthy" to him as white domination of blacks. Cries of "hallelujah" and "amen" greeted the announcement when

Chief Buthelezi read out Mr Ngcobo's telegram in the assembly.

City Press understands that Mr Ngcobo's thoughts of resignation hardened after Chief Maphumulo was assaulted outside the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.



● Mourners carry the coffin at the funeral of Ongoye student Thabeni Nkwanyane of Umlazi who was killed in the recent violence on the campus. About 1500 people attended the funeral (above).

● At a prayer service for all those who died at Ongoye, Ningizumu councillor Gideon Sibiyi urged that Ongoye be restricted to Zulu students.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi also addressed the service, which was attended by several spear-wielding men (right).

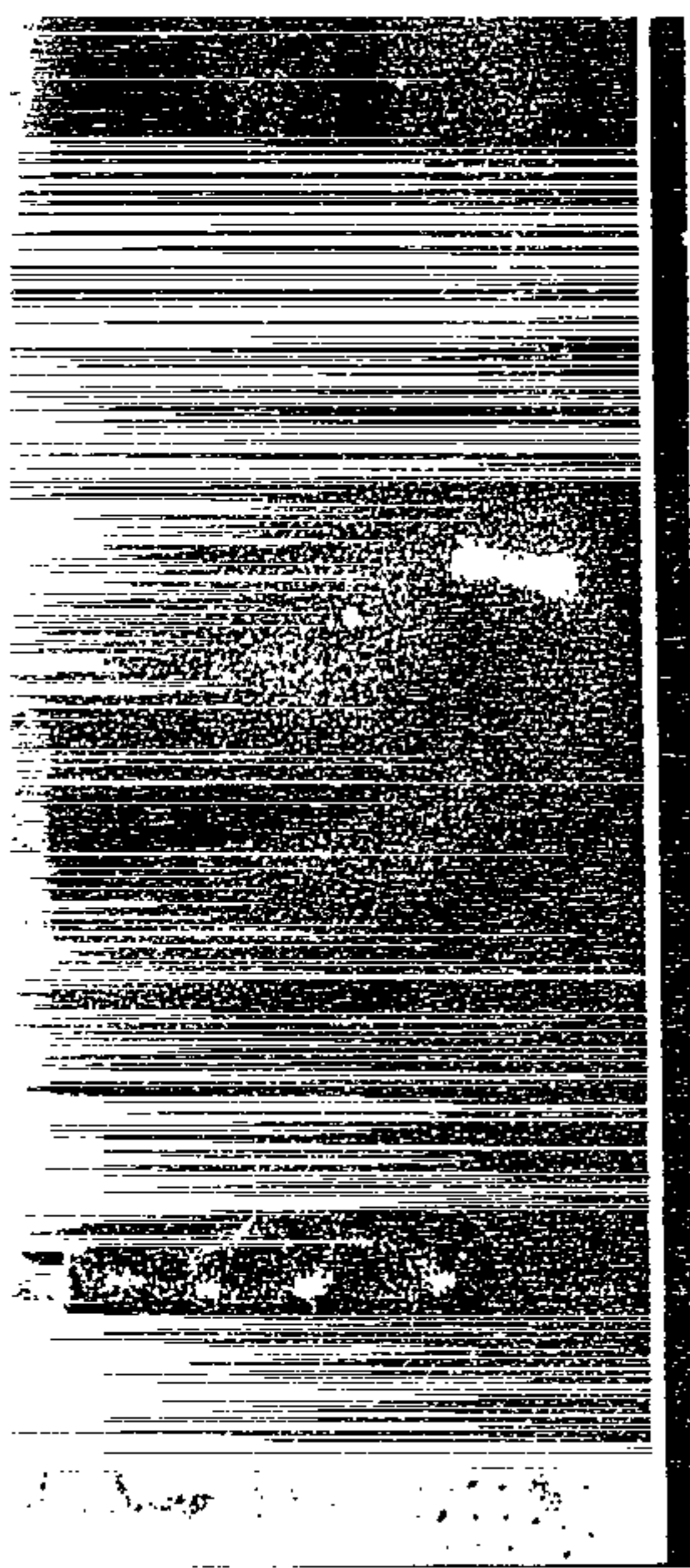
Inkatha women call for peace

THE Inkatha Women's Brigade has appealed for calm between Inkatha members and students at the University of Zululand in the wake of recent disturbances on the campus.

In a statement issued through the KwaZulu Chief Minister's office the brigade's Ujundi branch expressed shock at the events at Ongoye and defended Chief

Gatsha Buthelezi's role as Inkatha leader, saying he was being "crucified left and right" even though he was not at Ongoye when students clashed with Inkatha members. "Liberation" organisations were asked not to use events at Ongoye as a means of hitting at Chief Buthelezi, and the brigade called on the media not to make "emotive statements" about what happened





UDF takes cautious line on Ulundi

13/11/83
107 CP Reporter
City Press

THE United Democratic Front (UDF) has received a formal invitation to meet members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

This was confirmed by UDF national president Archie Gumede, who told City Press yesterday that he had received a telephone call from an aide of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

But the UDF is responding cautiously, and a three-man team has been set up to deal with negotiations relating to any possible meeting with Chief Buthelezi.

The team includes national publicity secretary "Terror" Lekota, national vice-president Virgil Bonhomme and Natal publicity officer Zac Yacoob.

Earlier this week Chief Buthelezi, in a policy statement read to the Legislative Assembly, was reported to have said that the "genuineness" of the UDF would be judged according to whether or not they would be prepared to meet the "proven patriots of Inkatha".

Mr Gumede said Chief Buthelezi's invitation was "intriguing", adding that it was "difficult to reconcile with Chief Buthelezi's verbal attacks on UDF officials and his justification of Ongoye".

Mr Lekota added: "The UDF is committed to working for the unity of all black people, and because our organisation is democratic our constituents will have to be consulted on this one."

"But I want to caution that the national executive will have to take other factors into account before any decision is finalised. They will have to review the effect the carnage at Ongoye has had on South Africa."

Top Inkatha man quits — Page 2

Bank boss on R23 500 rap

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

JABULANI bank manager Patrick Mbali appeared in the Soweto Regional Court yesterday for allegedly stealing R23 500.

Mr Mbali was not asked to plead and Magistrate T Veldtman ordered that he be kept at the Roodepoort police cells pending further investigations.

The case will resume on November 17. Mr Mbali allegedly stole the money from a Soweto businessman who deposited the money at the Jabulani branch of Barclays Bank.

The businessman only discovered that the money was not deposited into his account when he went to make a second deposit.

Mr Mbali was arrested by the police on Wednesday.

couple travelling in the far Northern Transvaal.

The men were killed after a joint operation by the SA Defence Force and the police, according to a communique issued by SADF chief General Constand Viljoen late yesterday.

They were said to have opened fire on farm manager Arrie Kruger, 42, and his employ Mrs S E de Jager, 86, late on Wednesday night while they were travelling from their farm the town of Alldays, near Pietersburg.

Police said the men opened fire on the back and its engine stopped. The couple ducked and a hail of bullets hit the car, but neither of them was hurt. Mrs De Jager was later treated for shock.

The men fled when another car came along. Although the Defence Force statement made no mention of guerillas, earlier reports said the men had been dressed in camouflage uniforms and were armed with AK-47 rifles.

General Viljoen said the "successful action against the men was attributable to the outstanding joint planning and co-operation between SADF and the SAP". — Sapa.

e hope battling

By MESHACK MOTLOUNG

faces one is e y t

few bad results, and we are going to fight to the bitter end to appease our disgusted fans.

"We are likely to put the pieces together and do exactly what Durban City did — to be consistent," said Connor

Pirates undoubtedly have a major problem in the last line of defence where the inexperienced Titus "Longtom" Mashiane is keeping goal.

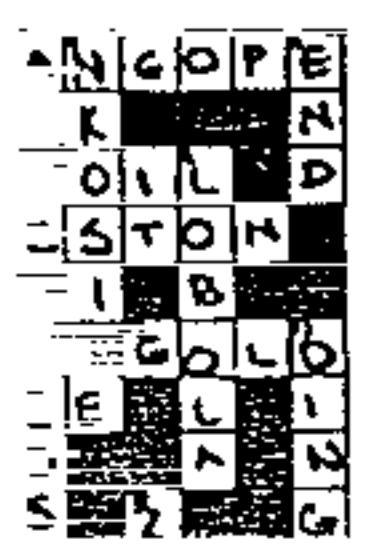
And as I see it, with competitive players in both sides I take Chiefs to win.

They have two good goalkeepers in Peta Bala'c and Isaac Chirwa, and as far as I'm concerned the two are far superior to Mashiane.

chiefs?" he frontline we've got have been of a

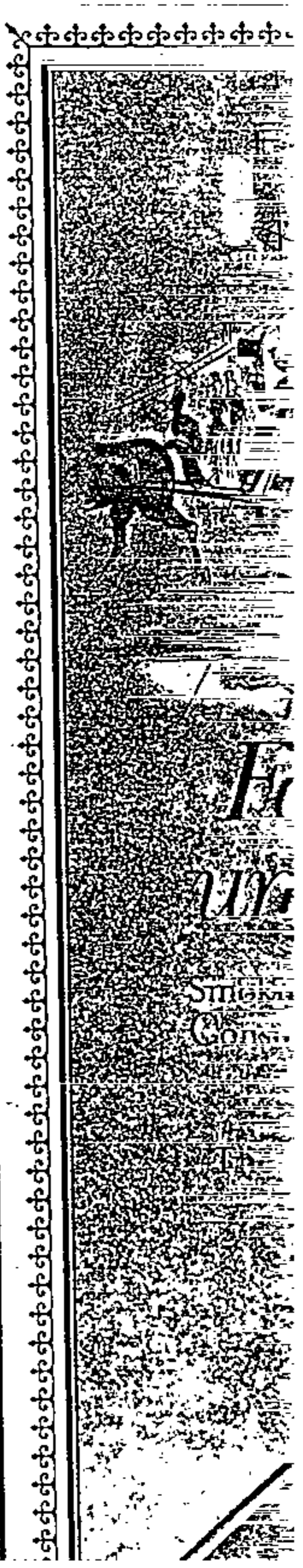
See Back Page

100 charity winner



PHILLIP MOKGWESI, 19, came a step nearer his dream of becoming a lawyer when he won the R2 000 City Press-Operation Hunger Charity Crossword competition this week.

The Sandfontein-born Phillip, who matriculated last year, is employed as a clerk in a Rustenburg hotel, where he hopes to earn enough to enter Wits



Chief warns of 'false prophets'

107
Mercury
14/11/83

Mercury Reporter

APARTHEID made a sound relationship between the Church and State impossible, and in this climate false prophets rose to lead the people, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told a gathering of Zulus at Baynesfield, near Pietermaritzburg, at the weekend.

There were men of the cloth who actually believed apartheid had been ordained by God, and that the National Party was a group of modern-day Israelites who had found their chosen land.

Unveiling a memorial to Nobhiyana Madonda, a sangoma honoured by King Shaka for his honesty, Chief Buthelezi said history books written by whites for whites only spoke of King Shaka as a warrior and a blood-thirsty heathen.

'But as we delve into the richness of our past we see the emergence of our kings as wide administrators, dealing with problems of their day and age in the only way known at the time.'

He said the most valuable aspects of life were preserved by unwritten social contracts. The overemployment of force

to secure contracts was an indication of a society gone wrong.

'Every facet of South African life is regulated by law. There are laws which tell blacks where they can live, where they can work, and where and when they can have their families around them. There are even laws which tell us who we can love and marry.'

'In today's circumstances we have to impose on ourselves the values and discipline of our forefathers. We have an angry people who do not respect the law of the land, and we have driving political forces seeking to mobilise people in different directions.'

'It is in this situation that we must find the social solidarity we need to seek courses of action which reconcile and make united action possible.'

The soaking rain which fell throughout Saturday made access to the unveiling difficult for many. Hundreds of onlookers stood ankle-deep in the mud while the Chief, his trousers rolled to calf height, delivered his speech from under an umbrella.



Taking refuge from the rain and with his trousers rolled up, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi unveils a monument to Nobhiyana Madonda, a great diviner honoured by King Shaka.

Buthelezi again calls for unity

Mercury Reporter

CHIEF Buthelezi renewed his call for black unity in spite of vicious opposition from exiled ANC and PAC leaders.

In a statement at the weekend he said these exiled leaders had tried to instruct him as a result of the referendum.

'Their attempts to instruct me indicate the contempt they have for millions of blacks who elected me.'

He accused the ANC and PAC of having lost touch with the South African political scene and of being riddled with backbiting and betrayal.

The united front they presented was a curtain hiding the precarious balancing acts each had to do in their own tenuous positions.

'Not one single leader of the ANC and PAC while they still operated here, had the mandate I have from millions of black South Africans.'

'How many black South Africans elected Mr Tambo and Mr Pokela to their present positions? I regard them as part of the leadership of black South Africa only because they are forced to operate in fragmented leadership positions in exile by the South African minority power elite.'

'Black South Africa does not endorse the ban-

ning of the PAC and the ANC by the South African Government by disowning those forced into exile, but then neither does black South Africa regard them as defiled leaders who do not have to earn their leadership roles by mounting strategies that work among the people, for the people and by tactics which involve the people themselves.

'All my political life I have reiterated the truth that the struggle here will only be won if we adopt a multi-strategy approach, even if Inkatha is the black political power-house of South Africa. The black liberation struggle cannot be orchestrated from exile.'

Siding with whites 'tragic'

107
Murray 16/11/83
African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—If Indians and coloureds did not strive for freedom with Africans now, they would find it infinitely more difficult to do so in the future when they had been forced to realise publicly that their siding with 'white oppressors' had been a tragedy.

This was said in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu. He was responding to a speech made to about 3 000 Indians in the Durban City Hall on Tuesday by the Prime Minister.

Chief Buthelezi said Indians and coloureds who had accepted the constitution were 'like people who were intent on putting up a little political shanty-house with three rooms in it, directly in the path of a black bulldozer clearing away the rubble to prepare the march for freedom'.

He said Mr Botha had made an 'ugly racist appeal' to South African Indians in his speech.

He had pointed out that their fate in Central and East Africa had been an unpleasant one.

Mr Botha had spoken to them as 'newly-indentured coolies working in the sugar field' and had presented the kind of 'second-class citizenship' they would have under the new political dispensation as being a

'magnanimous gift of the vast majority of the white electorate'.

Chief Buthelezi said the Prime Minister had maintained that the position of Indians would be better in South Africa than anywhere else, other than in India itself.

The Prime Minister had made the point that Indians would be slaughtered by another repetition of the Durban African/Indian riots and had 'offered them safe passage through apartheid's precarious waters' if they turned to assist Mr Botha to make the new political dispensation a tri-racial reality.

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Amichand Rajbansi, the executive chairman of the South African Indian Council had, in his reply, taken up no cudgels on behalf of nearly three-quarters of his fellow South Africans.

Mr Rajbansi had not questioned, he said, the intention of the constitution to denationalise 72 percent of the country's population.

Offer to UDF was sincere, says chief

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, disclosed yesterday that there had been contacts between Inkatha and the United Democratic Front before he extended an invitation to the UDF last week to have talks on differences between the two movements.

Chief Buthelezi was replying in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly to a Press statement by Mr Archie Gumede, president of the front, to the effect that

the Chief's invitation had come as a 'bolt from the blue'.

Chief Buthelezi repeated his view that such a meeting could be beneficial and said his offer of the 'hand of brotherhood' had been made in the true spirit of African patriotism.

Referring to Mr Gumede's statement that he could not reconcile Chief Buthelezi's invitation with the attacks on front-supporting students at the University of Zululand, the Inkatha president said that, if the two movements were at daggers drawn, there was even more reason to get together.

Resign call to Buthelezi

DURBAN — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gâ ha Buthelezi, was called on to resign from either the chancellorship of the University of Zululand or the presidency of Inkatha, by the joint Academic Staff Association at the University of Natal yesterday.

In a statement issued in Maritzburg, Jasa said: "The executive committee of the University of Natal Joint Academic Staff Association expresses its shock and horror at the events which have recently taken place on the campus of the University of Zululand.

"The Jasa executive condemns any form of violent

intervention in the life of the university," the statement said.

"Believing that academic freedom is universal, we express our solidarity with the staff of the University of Zululand in their attempts to uphold that freedom.

"We believe that academic freedom has been seriously compromised after the tragedy of October 29 by the fact

that Chief Buthelezi is both chancellor of the University and president of Inkatha and therefore urge him to resign from either the chancellorship or the presidency of Inkatha," the statement said.



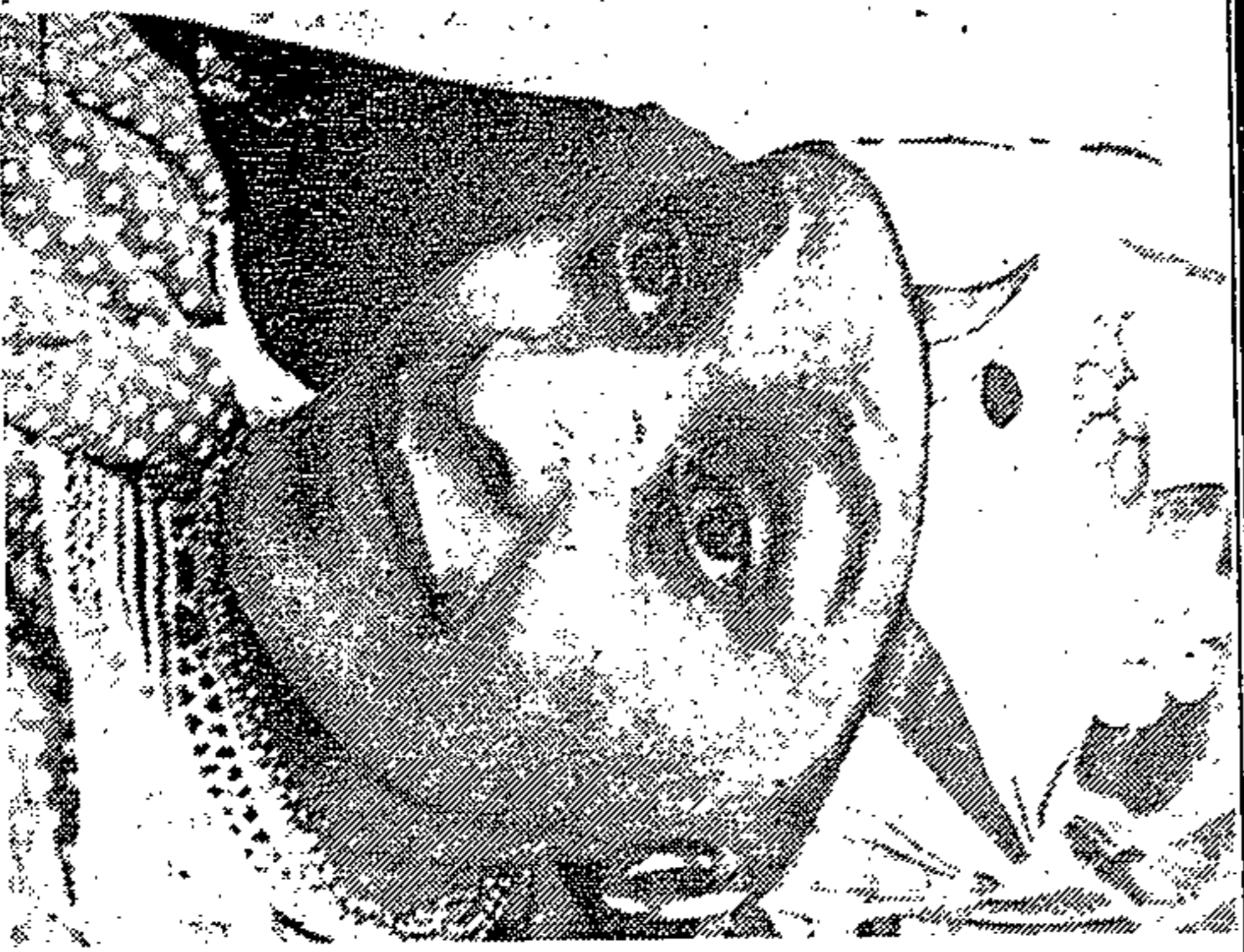
CHIEF BUTHELEZI.

I had right to hit boy, says Winnie

MRS Winnie Mandela, restricted wife of imprisoned ANC-leader, Nelson Mandela, will appear again in the Brandfort Magistrate's Court on November 30, at a continuation of her trial on an allegation of assault on a nine-year-old black boy which was adjourned on Nov 7.

It was alleged that Mrs Mandela hit the boy with a belt after a tricycle had been taken from her premises.

The court was told that the child was one of between 80 and 100 who daily visit Mrs Mandela's home in the Brand-



MRS WINNIE MANDELA.

ford that she had the right to chastise the child.

Mrs Mandela told the magistrate that any responsible adult, sane human being, would act on

in sympathy with her inability to bring up children in a normal situation that she had acted.

Mrs Mandela told the court that if she was not

Election rival lays charge

By ALINAH DUBE

A MAMELODI community councillor, Mr Frans Nkoana, yesterday made a brief appearance in the local magistrate's court for allegedly assaulting a candidate contesting his seat and also calling him names.

According to the charge sheet, Mr Nkoana allegedly hit Mr Elias Shayi with a fist on October 2 near Mamelodi. It was further alleged he swore at him. Mr Nkoana pleaded not guilty to both charges.

'Hit Squad' in gun fight at posh hotel

By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA

POLICE and Sandown Holiday Inn security staff shot two men allegedly belonging to a Zulu faction fight "Hit Squad" after they had allegedly shot and injured a man at the hotel on Tuesday night.

Three other people were injured, two seriously.

The assailants' car was damaged after two off-duty policemen and

the head of the hotel security opened fire on the group of men who allegedly attacked a man at the hotel.

Shots

According to a police spokesman, the policemen and the hotel security chief, Mr Chris Bady, went to investigate after they heard five shots being fired.

They found a man with five bullet wounds lying

at the eastern side of the hotel. He was also armed with a .38 revolver. He was disarmed and taken to hospital.

About four hours later Mr Bady and the policemen spotted four men trying to escape from the hotel grounds. They fired several shots as the men dashed into a getaway car and drove off.

Mr Bady gave chase in his private car and along Rivonia Road he fired a shot at the rear tyre forcing the attackers to stop. The men spilled out of the car and ran.

Mr Bady fired three

2 held in Venda

TWO people have been detained by Venda security forces as alleged henchmen of

7/11/83
107

Delegates to black church meeting flee Inkatha

By Carina le Grange
and Michael Tisson

A black church group — including several church observers from Europe and the United States — last night fled in fear for their lives from kwaNzime-la near Melmoth in kwaZulu.

Members of Abreca — the radical Alliance for Southern Africa — were to have opened their annual conference at kwaNzimela last night.

Shortly before the opening ceremony was due to start last night, two buses and several cars full of Inkatha "Impis" arrived on the scene, witnesses

The opening address was to have been given by the president of Abreca, Dr Allan Boesak. It was cancelled at the last minute because many delegates were late and as Dr Boesak was ill and could not attend.

KwaZulu's Minister of Health, Mr Denis Madida, was expected at the opening meeting. Delegates included members of the United Democratic Front and community leaders, one from the Durban township La-

montville, who had recently clashed with Inkatha at the township. Delegates to the Abreca conference said the Inkatha members arrived together with Mr Madida.

A member of Abreca's executive, Mr Franscois Bill, told the visitors the meeting had been cancelled.

Witnesses later said that an Inkatha member "adopted a threatening attitude" and there was argument when the Inkatha members were told their presence was "problematical" for some Abreca members.

After the Inkatha members and the Minister left, some members of the Youth Brigade of Inkatha were later seen near the conference centre, witnesses claimed.

Abreca's executive committee then decided it would be safer to leave the district. Abreca members and delegates said from a hotel in Durban, which is a three-hour drive from kwaNzimela, that they "fear for their lives".

At a pre-conference meeting on Saturday three kombis full of men dressed in Inkatha uniform and carrying knobkerries had also arrived. The executive committee was to hold a meeting later today.

ARGUS 17/11/83 (107)

Buthelezi 'should not hold two posts'

Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — Academics have called on the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, to resign either from the chancellorship of the University of Zululand or the presidency of Inkatha.

The Joint Academic Staff Association (Jasa) of the University of Natal, representing the Durban and Maritzburg campuses, issued a statement yesterday expressing "shock and horror at events which have recently taken place on the campus of the University of Zululand.

"The Jasa executive condemns any form of violent intervention in the life of the university.

"Believing that academic freedom is universal, we express our solidarity with the staff of the University of Zulu-

land in their attempts to uphold that freedom.

"We believe that academic freedom has been seriously compromised after the tragedy of October 29 by the fact that Chief Buthelezi is both chancellor of the university and president of Inkatha, and therefore urge him to resign from either the chancellorship or the presidency of Inkatha," the statement said.

Jasa recently affiliated to the United Democratic Front.

Chief says fining is name of game traffic control em under fire

South African traffic control by fining for a stinging incident of the association, Mr Harrison told from all over traffic department-making money

questionably the major factor in this figure. However motorists driving between Durban and Johannesburg now took it for granted that there would be at least four speed traps along their route and the system had become more of a speed tax than a speed deterrent. Mr Harrison said if the fines were raised further he doubted whether this would save one additional life on the country's roads. "The municipalities control so many traffic policemen and we send them out to hide their chromium plated motorcycles and get behind the bush with an electronic timing device to make a lot of money for the town. "We have not kept death off the roads, not by a long chalk," he said. He also condemned the recent case in which hitch-hiking National Servicemen were fined R75 each for standing on a freeway, and said when this happened, the time had come to take a good look at

the whole system. These policemen, in their R15 000 patrol cars, should be required to pick up the servicemen and take them to a safe place instead of fining them. The points system of traffic-offence control, which was widely used overseas, should be considered as an alternative, Mr Harrison said. This involved imposing a number of points on offenders, the number dependant on the offence involved, and when a certain total was reached the motorist's licence was suspended for a period — say six months. "But then, of course, we would be interfering with that sacred cow called money, because if you take the man off the road then he is not there to pay the fines anymore." Natal's Chief Traffic Officer, Mr Les Farrant, said Mr Harrison's suggestion that a point de-merit system be introduced could help solve some of the problems faced by the traffic authorities.

Chief
'regrets
forced
move

Mall Correspondent
DURBAN. — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday his government deeply regretted having to move any people at all in Maputaland because of the proclamation of the Tembe Elephant Park in northern KwaZulu. Commenting in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on a controversy which had arisen concerning the removal of local people, Chief Buthelezi said the move was unavoidable. The removal would be carried out with the minimum of inconvenience to the people concerned, the Chief Minister said.

The 30 families who would have to move would be given full financial compensation. Chief Buthelezi said the Tembe Tribal Authority had been party to the establishment of the Tembe Elephant Park since negotiations began five years ago. They were well aware of the need to conserve all their natural resources. He said the tribesmen co-operated with the KwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources on matters such as fishing at Kosi Bay and the protection of indigenous forests. Chief Buthelezi, who is Minister in charge of conservation in KwaZulu, said the Legislative Assembly had decided that 25% of any revenue earned from the elephant reserve would go to the Tembe tribal coffers. A senior induna on the Tribal Council had been appointed to the management board of the Tembe Elephant Park.

Another milk price rise looms

Pretoria Bureau
ANOTHER milk price increase — it would be at least 2c a litre — is expected to be approved by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, from January 1, according to Pretoria sources. This is on top of the 2c/l imposed by milk distributors from November 14. The expected January increase is for producers. They last got an increase in June this year of 3c/l. However, 2c had to be paid into a stabilisation fund to help cope with the large surplus. Since June, producers claim, production costs have risen sharply. The South African Agricultural Union's producer price recommendation is now on the Minister's desk, it was learnt.

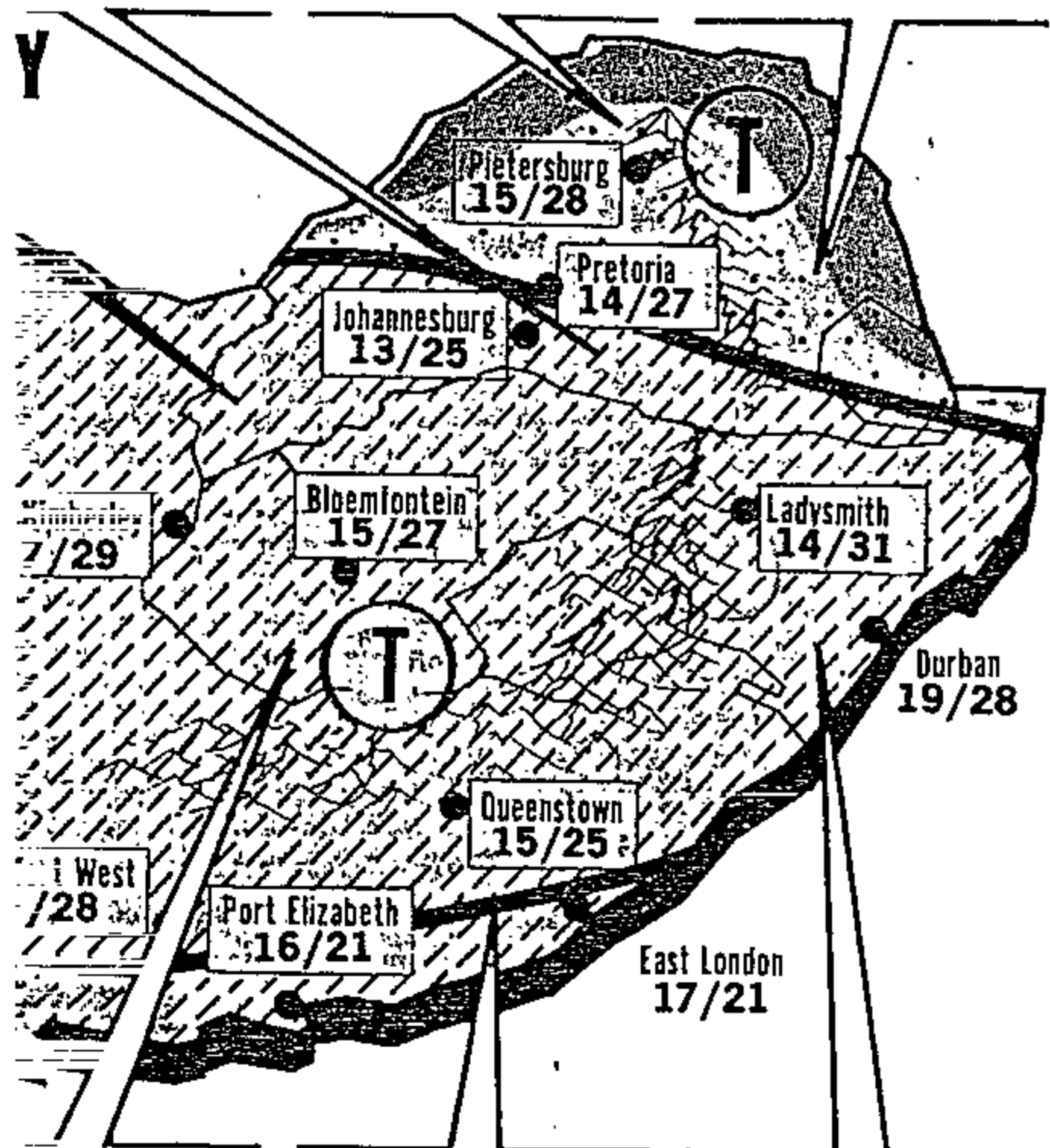
'Strike about nothing' ends

A "STRIKE about nothing" has ended peacefully at a knitwear factory at Hamanskraal, near Pretoria. The factory's general manager, Mr G Licker, said yesterday that the strike by 82 workers of the 850 employed there had now ended and everything was back to normal. The strike began on Monday last week and lasted until last Friday when the workers were reinstated with the considered to be preferential treatment given to workers in another section of the factory but we showed them they were mistaken. "We asked them to come back to work but when they did not return by the deadline we set, we told them they had dismissed themselves. "I had another meeting with them the following day and it was only after that that

How to use your weather guide
Use the colour key to see today's high temperature range on the big map and tomorrow's forecast below. The numbers under the towns are minimum and maximum temperatures.

% CHANCE OF RAIN		TEMPERATURE RANGE in °C	
10-33	66-90	BELOW 10	26-30
33-66	100	11-15	31-35
Type of rain		16-20	36-40
D Drizzle	S Showers	21-25	ABOVE 40
R Rain	T Thunderstorms	Snow in white	

S SE Partly cloudy and with scattered showers.
Transvaal N NW Partly cloudy and warm with scattered thundershowers.
Transvaal Lowveld Partly cloudy and warm to hot with scattered thundershowers.



Free State Partly cloudy and with scattered showers.
Eastern Cape CLOUDY and cool with occasional light rain or showers.
Natal PARTLY cloudy and warm to hot with scattered thundershowers.

AY
Johannesburg 29°C
Durban 27°C
Port Elizabeth 22°C
East London 26°C

Jan Smuts Airport
Temperatures:
09h00 14h00 21h00
19°C 24°C 17°C
Humidity:
70% 80% 85%

RAIN 24-48 hrs ago
Germiston 19; Hoedspruit 18; Irene 14; Jan Smuts 13; Joubert Park 22; Kroonstad 18; Krugersdorp 18

Buthelezi
casts
Mercury
doubt
8/11/73
on parents

African Affairs
Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who is also chancellor of the University of Zululand, has expressed doubts about the credentials of some of the people who attended a meeting of parents of students at the University of Zululand in Durban this week.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said he believed many of these were 'so-called parents'.

According to an article in the Zulu newspaper *Ilanga*, the 500 parents present demanded the resignation of both Chief Buthelezi and Prof A C Nkabinde, principal and vice-chancellor of the university.

Chief Buthelezi said that, after the disturbances in Soweto in 1976 and 1977, a Black Parents' Association had mushroomed.

Some of these people, he claimed, had no children in any schools in Soweto while others had children at school outside of Soweto.

Church group

Mercury feared 18/11/83 Inkatha

Mercury Reporter

THE annual conference of the Alliance of Black Reformed Christians in South Africa, which was supposed to have started at Kwanzimela near Melmoth on Wednesday, has been moved to Durban because delegates feared for their safety.

Mr Francois Bill, the convening secretary of the conference, said: 'We had decided to cancel Wednesday evening's programme as Dr Alan Boesak was ill and storms had delayed many of the delegates.

'About 8 p.m. Dr Dennis Madide, the Minister of the Interior, arrived with two busloads of Inkatha people to officially welcome us.

'We told him the evening had been cancelled and he asked when they could return. He also asked whether we wanted them to return.

Aggressive

'They took exception to my suggestion that the matter would have to be discussed by the executive. They felt that as we were in their area it was their prerogative to come and welcome us if they wanted to.

'A tentative arrangement was made for Friday lunchtime.

'Dr Madide was very gentlemanly about the whole thing but the Inkatha people were a lot more aggressive.

'Later on we decided that it would not be safe for us to continue with the conference at Kwanzimela and drove to Durban.

'There was no direct threat but there was a large crowd gathered. It's a funny way to welcome a church group to come with what is virtually an army of soldiers.'

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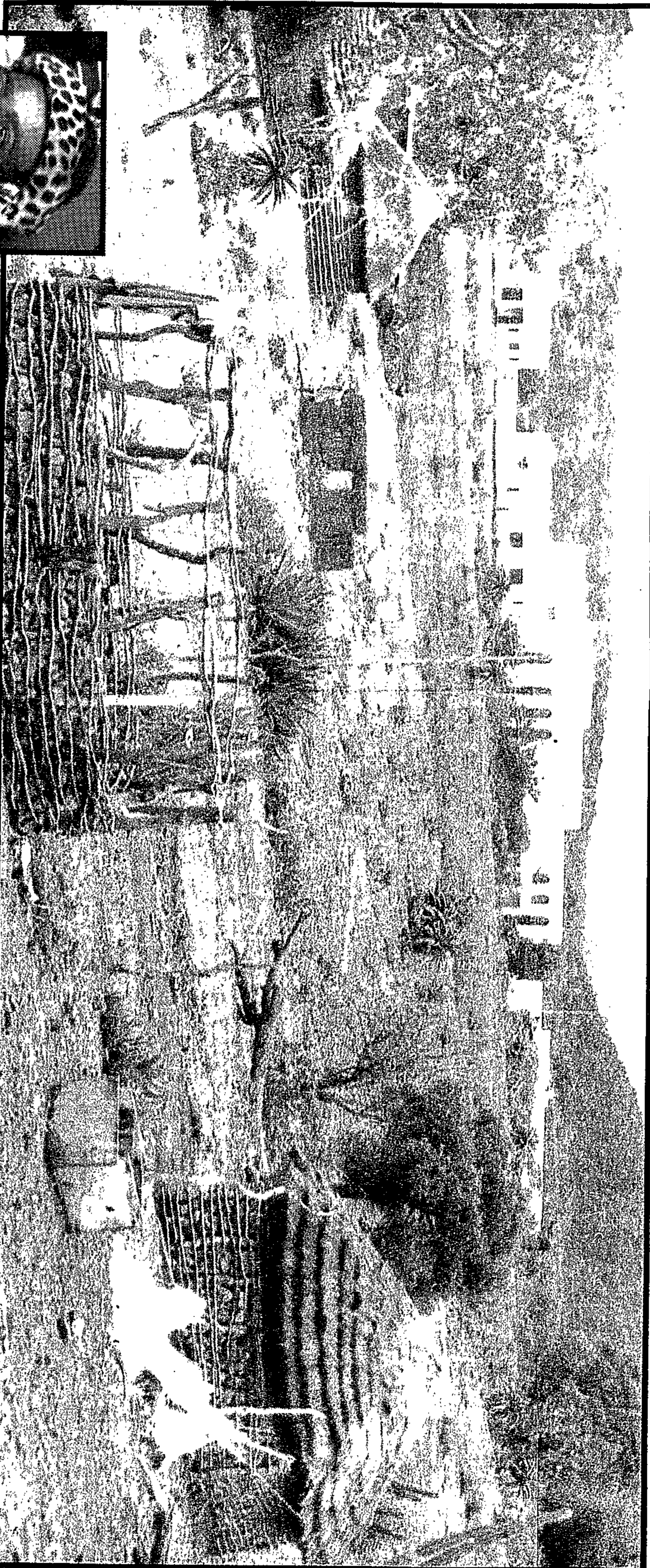
OPULENCE AMONG THE HUTS AS KING ZWELITHINI'S RESIDENCE AT NONGOMA GETS A R800 000 NEW LOOK

King's palace gets a right royal facelift

THE man who built a palace for a king, Oliver Carey, says he believes King Goodwill Zwelithini is quite impressed with new additions to his palace at Nongoma.

The king should be. The additions cost R800 000 and include a banqueting hall, a study, a library, an entrance hall and reception area, a guest house, a gate house, a fancy gate and three staff houses.

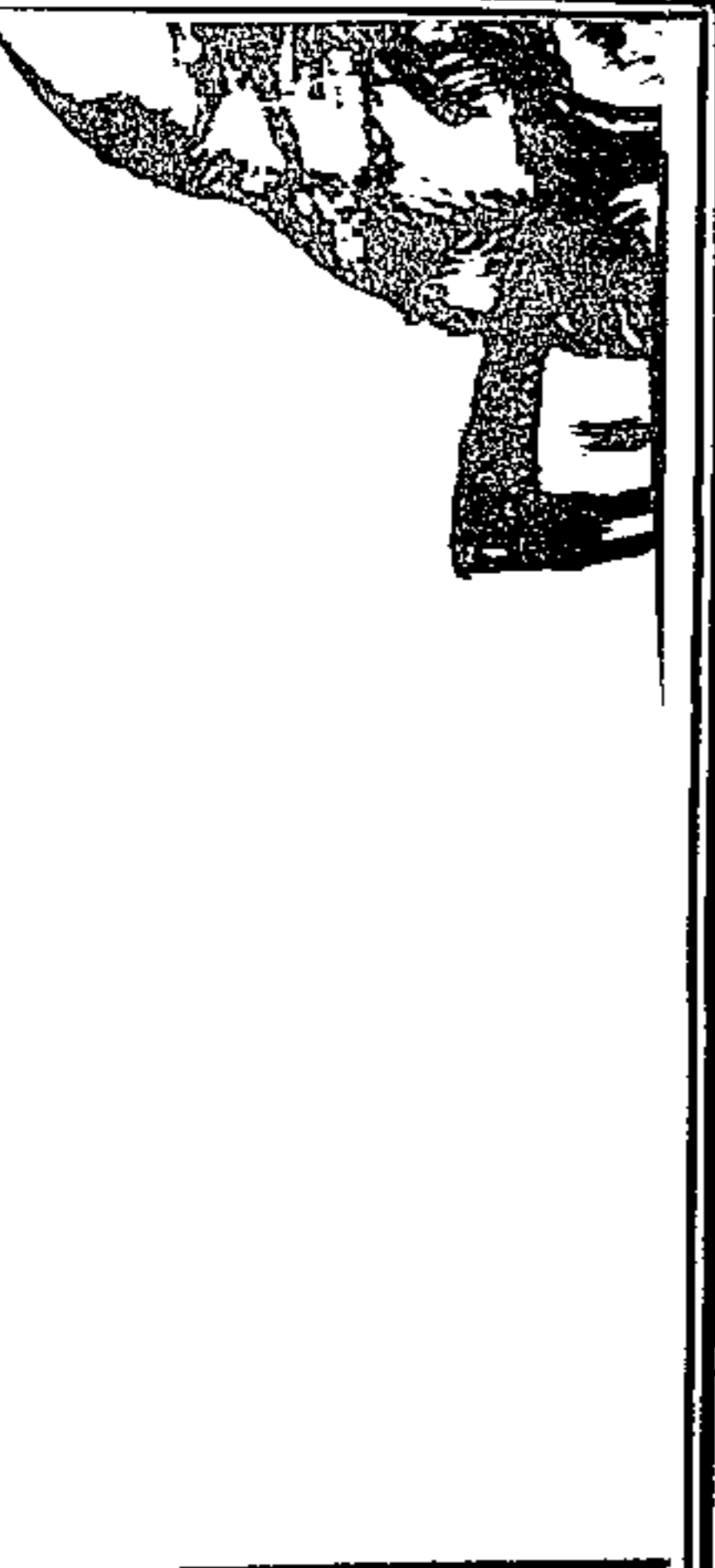
No expense was spared, the fittings including imported wood paneling for the walls and woven wool



ROYAL SPLENDOR AMONG THE HUTS... additions to the palace at Nongoma include a banqueting hall, study, library, entrance hall and reception area, guest house and three staff houses



King Goodwill Zwelithini... quite impressed



... quite im

Well, some expense was spared. It is understood the King was eager to have special chandeliers which cost in excess of R30 000 each, but this was considered a bit much.

The palace, one of three King Goodwill owns (he also has a house in Ulundi and a farm near Nongoma), was originally built about four years ago. Additions began a year ago and are now almost complete.

Mr Carey, a Richard's Bay contractor who has done a lot of construction work for the KwaZulu Government, says the King took a keen interest in the building.

"He was on site every day and he and my foreman are big mates".

The palace is named *Khangela Mankengane* after a royal kraal King Shaka had in Durban in an area which has since been anglicised as *Conqella*.

By KEVIN DAVIE PICTURE: John Woodroof

King Goodwill has three wives who live at his separate palaces in the Nongoma area.

Two of the palaces, known as *Khetha Omthandayo* and *Dlamahlahla*, were inherited from his father and grandfather.

Architect of the new palace, which overlooks the Khunzana River, Peter Moir of Empanjeni, says the King is "delighted" with the additions.

He says a tennis court and swimming pool still have to be built.

"As with other building projects this one has been bedevilled by a shortage of cash," says Mr Moir.

He says his design was based on "suitability of purpose for the King and his family", and for "suitability of locality".

A further consideration was that the palace should have a "regal atmosphere".

■ Approaches by the Sunday Tribune to King Goodwill Zwelithini requesting to be shown the palace have been unsuccessful.

Last week the king indicated through his secretary that he would agree to such a request, but this week hail badly damaged the crops on his Nongoma farm.

"The hail was as big as tennis balls," said the king's secretary, "and all his crops have been destroyed."

"The king is very upset and not in the mood to grant an interview until he's collected himself," he said.

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Inkatha invasion forced churchmen to quit

THE Alliance of Black Reformed Christians in Southern Africa (Abreca) called off its conference at Kwanzi-mela near Melmoth in Natal last week because of intimidation, the movement said yesterday.

In statements issued to Sapa in Johannesburg, Abreca and foreign delegates to the conference cited the presence of a large number of Inkatha members as their reason for halting the meeting, which

was to have been held from November 16 to 20.

The conference statement said the organisation was forced to find an alternative venue, which in effect meant the cancellation of the whole programme.

"The presence of a large number of Inkatha members was consid-

ered not only intimidating but also an invasion," Abreca said.

"The attitude displayed was hostile and at times aggressive, and there was little or no communication between delegates and Inkatha members," it added.

The international delegation included representatives of reformed churches in West Ger-

many, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Britain and the United States.

The visiting group said the conference was cancelled because "we became aware of an atmosphere of tension and fear within those gathering for the conference and learnt some had already left, fearing for their safety".

They were told that a KwaZulu government official would be present at the opening to welcome the delegates. The Minister of the Interior, Mr D Madide, arrived accompanied by two busloads of Inkatha members, many of them in uniform.

Delegates claimed that a visit to churches in the area was impossible since local people had been threatened and intimidated because of the conference.

"Our experiences have provided us with conclusive evidence that the majority of South Africans live in a continual state of fear and tension not just from the

Republic Government but also from the government of the 'homelands' such as KwaZulu.

"Far from the image of the KwaZulu government as independent of Pretoria, we experienced it as a participant in the daily oppression of the people," said the foreign delegation.

Abreca had arranged the meeting to work out the practical implications of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches' declaration in Ottawa last year that apartheid was a heresy.

The theme of the conference was "Deliver us from evil."

Inkatha Youth run riot at Natal prayer meeting

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

MEMBERS of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha organisation were this weekend involved in another major incident that brought allegations of violence and intimidation in Hammarsdale, Natal.

According to Mr Archie Gumede, a national president of the United Democratic Front, a large crowd of armed Inkatha youth attacked a prayer meeting called by the Mpumalango Youth Organisation, a UDF member.

Durban police, who confirmed the clash, had to escort UDF supporters out of the hall, and the Inkatha members burnt a bus, slashed the tyres and smashed the windows many cars.

There were no injuries reported.

At one stage Mr Gumede had to appeal to the crowd to ignore an Inkatha man who entered the hall and claimed that the students of the University of Zululand — involved in a recent clash with Inkatha members that left five dead and hundreds injured — had "deserved what they got".

The incident comes at a time when Inkatha and the UDF have been in formal contact with each other for the first time.

Yesterday, Mr Gumede said

he was thinking of informing Chief Buthelezi about the Hammarsdale incident in the context of a meeting Chief Buthelezi had recently suggested between Inkatha and the UDF.

"It all depends on how he looks on this incident. If he is willing to exercise control over his followers, then there will be no problem. But if he is going to use them like the Nazi Youth, then there will be problems," Mr Gumede said.

Meanwhile, an incident last week in which participants in a church conference at Melmouth, KwaZulu, "fled for their lives" after the arrival of a number of Inkatha members could have serious consequences for Inkatha's international standing.

The third annual conference of the Alliance of Black Reformed Churches in SA (Abreca), led by Dr Allan Boesak, fled to Durban in convoy after a confrontation with Inkatha members whom they described as "aggressive, hostile and intimidating".

At the conference were a number of senior European and North American church leaders, many of whom had previously viewed Inkatha sympathetically and had given it support.

But according to Abreca officials, the visitors had a vastly different view after the incident.

Chief scoffs at church allegations

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~~28~~ 11A
Mercury 22/11/83

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has taken exception to a statement from the Alliance of Black Reformed Christians in Southern Africa that the KwaZulu Government is a 'participant in the daily oppression of the people'.

In a statement issued in Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi said he threw this insult back at the organisation 'with the contempt it deserved'.

'Church hypocrisy of this nature is sickening and can only cause more and more damage in our black society while whites laugh all the way to the political bank.'

The alliance issued the statement following an abortive conference it was to have held at the Kwa Nzimela conference centre near Melmoth in KwaZulu last week.

The organisation cited alleged intimidation by Inkatha supporters as the reason for calling off the meeting.

Chief Buthelezi claimed that remarks made by the Rev J Francois Bill, secretary of the

conference, to the KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Dennis Madide, at Melmoth last week were at variance with a statement issued by the alliance.

According to Dr Madide, Mr Bill said he had grown up among Tsonga-speaking Africans and understood the desire to welcome visitors as an important aspect of African culture.

Welcome

Mr Bill had further indicated to Dr Madide that he understood why the minister had been sent to welcome

He promised to contact the minister again to tell him exactly when he should arrive to welcome delegates officially in view of the fact that the opening had been postponed as a result of the illness of Dr Allan Boesak, the president of the alliance.

Chief Buthelezi said the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, had been welcomed to KwaZulu in exactly the same spirit when he visited Kwa Nzimela a few weeks previously.

Chief's reply on violent acts

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says he deprecates acts of violence between people whose goals are the same.

Chief Buthelezi was responding yesterday to reports of an incident at Mpumlanga township near Hammarsdale when Inkatha members allegedly attacked supporters of the United Democratic Front who were attending a prayer meeting.

The KwaZulu leader said he could not comment further on the incident since he did not know the details.

The president of the UDF, Mr Archie Gumede, said in reply that if Chief Buthelezi would convey these sentiments to his followers it would mean a different climate altogether.

Asked whether the incident would hamper proposed talks between Inkatha and the UDF, he said he would have discussions with members of his executive.

Two weeks ago Chief Buthelezi proposed a meeting between Inkatha and the UDF in order to iron out differences between them.

Mr Gumede said at the time that the invitation had come as a 'bolt from the blue' and said there might be problems about such a meeting because of the feeling among members of the UDF about the recent violence on the campus of the University of Zululand.

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BLACK POLITICS

107
Confrontation looms

The events of the past few weeks tend to underscore the fact that the shape of black politics in SA has changed, possibly permanently. There is far more confrontation, with black-vs-black violence an increasingly common occurrence.

In Natal, the 750 000-strong Inkatha movement appears to be ranged against the combined forces of the United Democratic Front (UDF), Azapo, supporters of the African National Congress (ANC), and all who oppose KwaZulu and its Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi.

Clashes, which have resulted in several deaths, have been characterised by assaults on individuals, attacks on students and township dwellers as well as church groups and political opponents of Inkatha (Cur-

Financial Mail November 25 1983

Calf's ¹⁰⁷ plaintive ^{Mercury} echo of a ^{26/11/83} night of disaster

Mike Johnson

A CALF let out a mournful bellow as it looked unsuspectingly up the barrel of the policeman's rifle.

Again the small animal tried to raise itself but only moaned in agony as its crushed back legs refused to support it, and it sank back on to its stomach.

It turned to look at its dead mother, lying in a contorted heap, barely two metres away, but the cows bloated belly, stiffly outstretched legs, and the swarm of flies were sure signs of death.

As the calf turned away, the policeman's arm lurched.

Charge

The rifle bullet entered the top of the calf's head and instantly put an end to its agony.

More than 30 animals suffered a similar end in the aftermath of the freak tornado that scythed a path across an isolated hilltop near Impendle late on Thursday.

I saw dozens of other animal carcasses — killed instantly by the storm — lying strewn like the aftermath of a cavalry charge.

How they died is speculation.

Feathers

The intense tornado may have plucked them from the ground as they stood grazing, only to drop them back again.

It is also possible they were killed or injured by flying shards of corrugated iron, wood, and other debris that was tossed into the air like feathers in a breeze.

Most of the casualties were cattle, which were possibly too cumbersome and easily bowled over by the whirlwind storm.

But in its wake the storm also left a trail of dead and dying goats, chickens, and even the occasional dog.

Accident

I later heard a horse was among the animals put down by the police mercy-killer.

'This is one part of my job I do not enjoy,' the policeman said as he hurled the rifle down in the back of his van.

I then accompanied the stocky sergeant to the scene of a mind-boggling car accident.

At first the overturned car looked as though it was just another accident.

But the overturned vehicle lay more than 60 m from the road — with not a tyre mark or scrape to suggest it had driven or

rolled there.

'The tornado must have sucked the vehicle into the air and hurled it into the field,' suggested an off-duty police constable.

The bodies of the two occupants were found between the road and the wreck, and looked as though they had been 'mauled', said the sergeant who made the discovery.

Sunny

Yesterday's sunny, clear, weather failed to disguise the damage caused by the tornado which killed nine people and is believed to have injured about 90 others in the mountain-top Novuka location.

The air was calm and the sun smiled on the hundreds who had returned to their devastated homes to start salvaging their belongings.

Roofs

The day before the kraals had contained neatly built and thatched huts.

But yesterday there was a clear path of levelled huts and collapsed kraals in the midst of the sunny calm scene.

This was the result of a vicious 40-minute storm which started with a tornado and ended with a hailstorm.

Uprooted fences, cracks in stone walls, and the remains of overhead power lines had traces of thatch grass clinging to them.

'It was just as calm and hot as this before the storm,' elderly Mr Wilson Masango told me as we walked through the remains of his three-bedroomed house.

Shelter

A scrap car belonging to Mr Masango lay concealed behind thatch grass, some 70 m from his house, seized by the tornado and thrown down the hillside, while his bakkie which was parked next to the car, was almost unscathed.

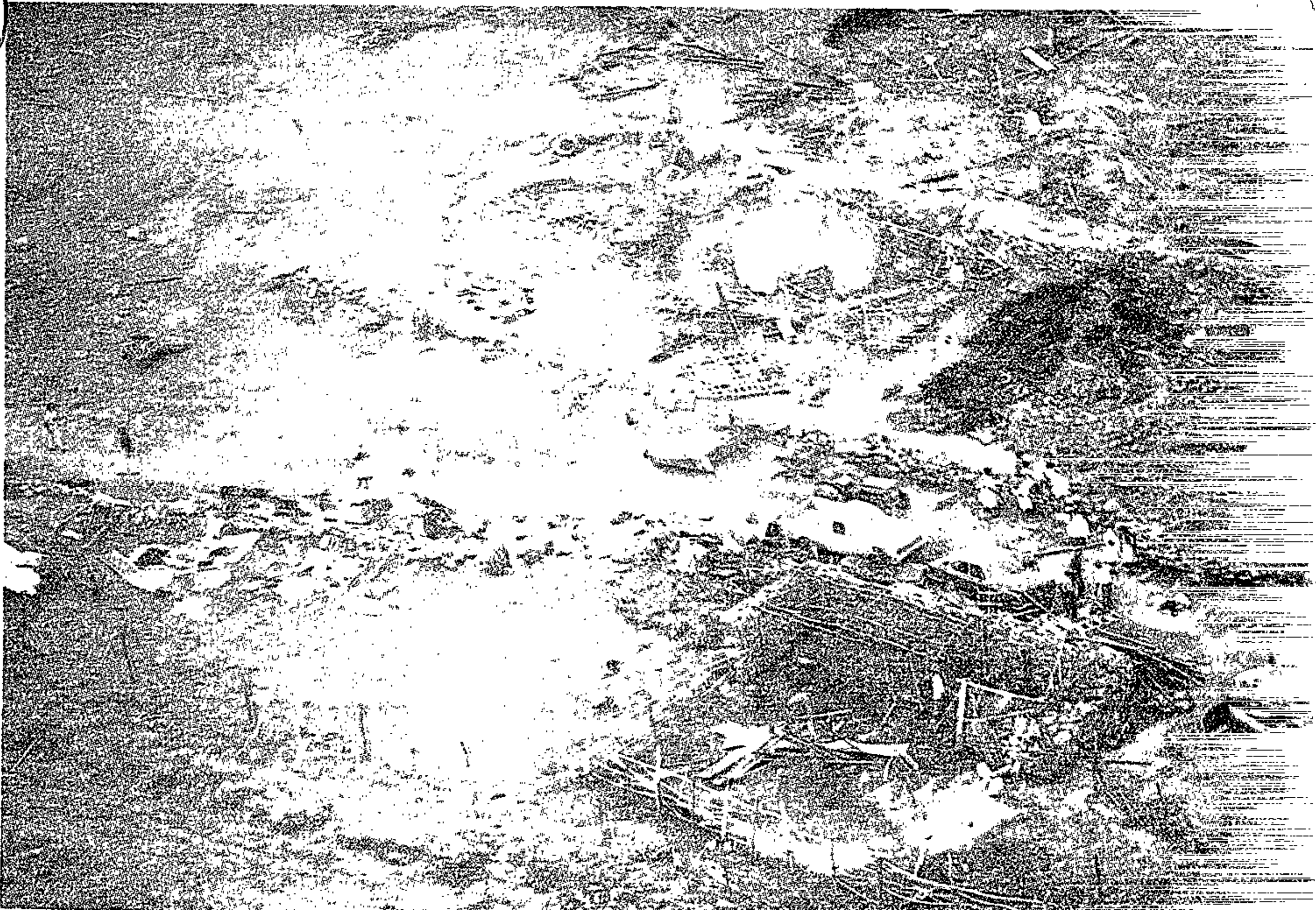
He and his wife, Miriam, had sheltered under a bed as the walls of his house collapsed around them.

His 17-year-old daughter, Nolta, had been taken to Edendale Hospital with a crushed ankle.

Across a devastated potato field from Mr Masango's wind-flung car, lay the ruins of a wattle and daub hut belonging to newlyweds Wiseman and Dudu Mkhize.

A slightly battered, but obviously new, wardrobe was one of the few items salvaged from Mr Mkhize's hut.

He said his father-in-law was still paying off R2 000-worth of furniture which he had given them.



The intensity of the tornado can be seen in what it left of the mud huts belonging to the Novuka dwellers.

Tornado wake a scene of devastation

Mercury Reporter

DEBRIS, dead sheep, goats and cattle and destitute families was the scene which met us as we flew over Impendle Hill yesterday, the day after a tornado swept through the rural homes of the Novuka location.

The remains of the huts scarred the hillside for about 10 km and the meagre belongings of their inhabitants were clustered together in a pitifully small mound.

Some of the people sat listlessly as others sifted through the corrugated iron, thatch and building blocks which were strewn around, trying to salvage as much as they could.

Trees which weren't uprooted had branches ripped off and the corrugated iron from the huts had wrapped themselves around the trunks. One huge tree looked as though it had been plucked from the ground.

Prof Owen McGee, lecturer in meteorology at the University of Natal in Pietermaritzburg, ex-

plained how the tornado might have formed.

'Contrasting air masses meet enhancing an initial spin; or several thunderstorms gathering at a breeding ground produce a twister, like an elephant's trunk, which would have come down from the centre of the mass.'

'South Africa only experiences about three or four a year,' said Prof McGee, who recently attended a conference on tornados in Canada.

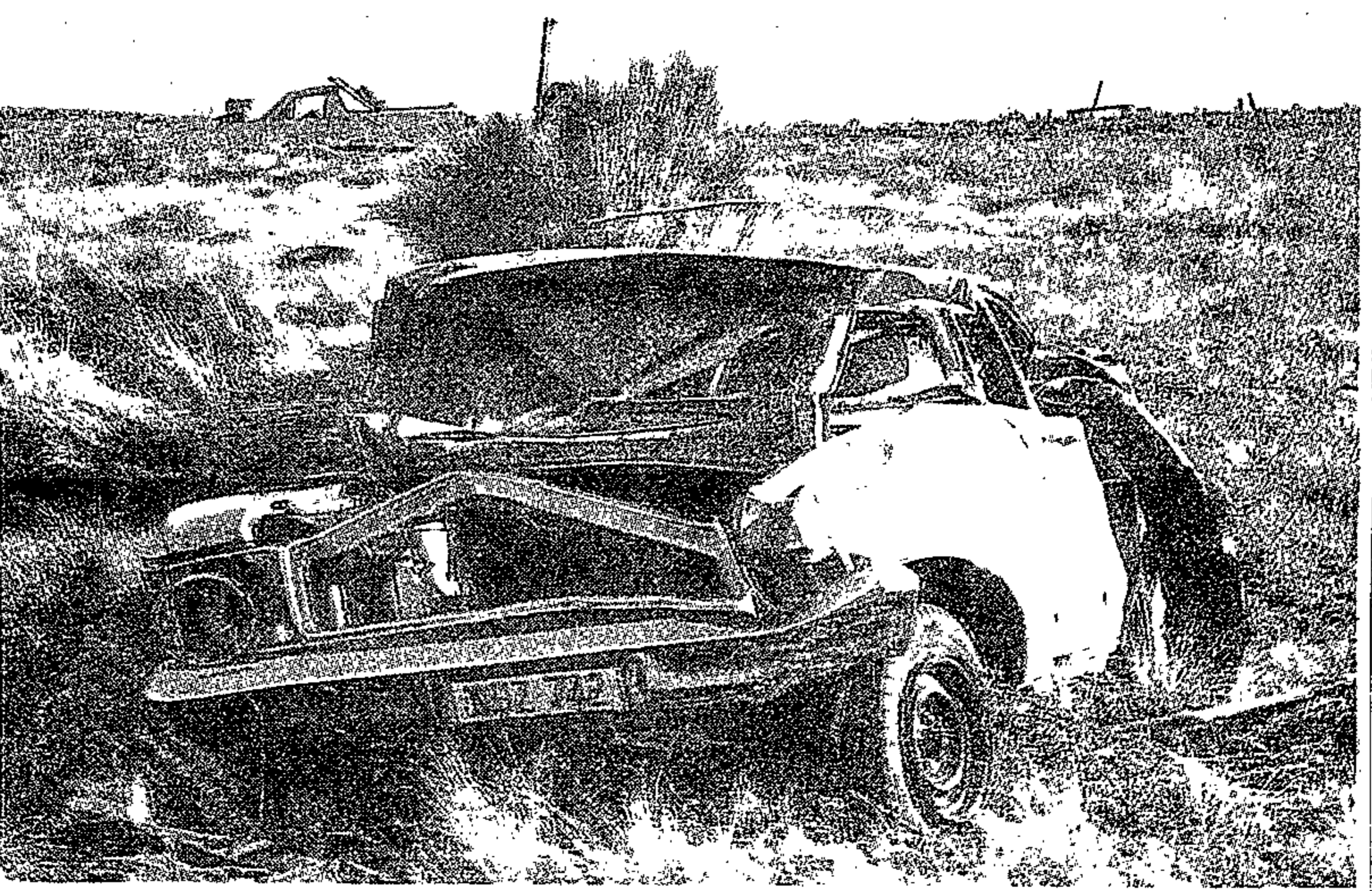
Some tornados have been recorded travelling at up to 300 km/h.

Flying around the area it was difficult to determine the exact path of the wind.

But, from where the corrugated iron from the roofs of huts landed and how it had been wrapped around the trees, it appeared to have started in the south-southwest and after reaching the Novuka location on Impendle Hill, arced to the east.

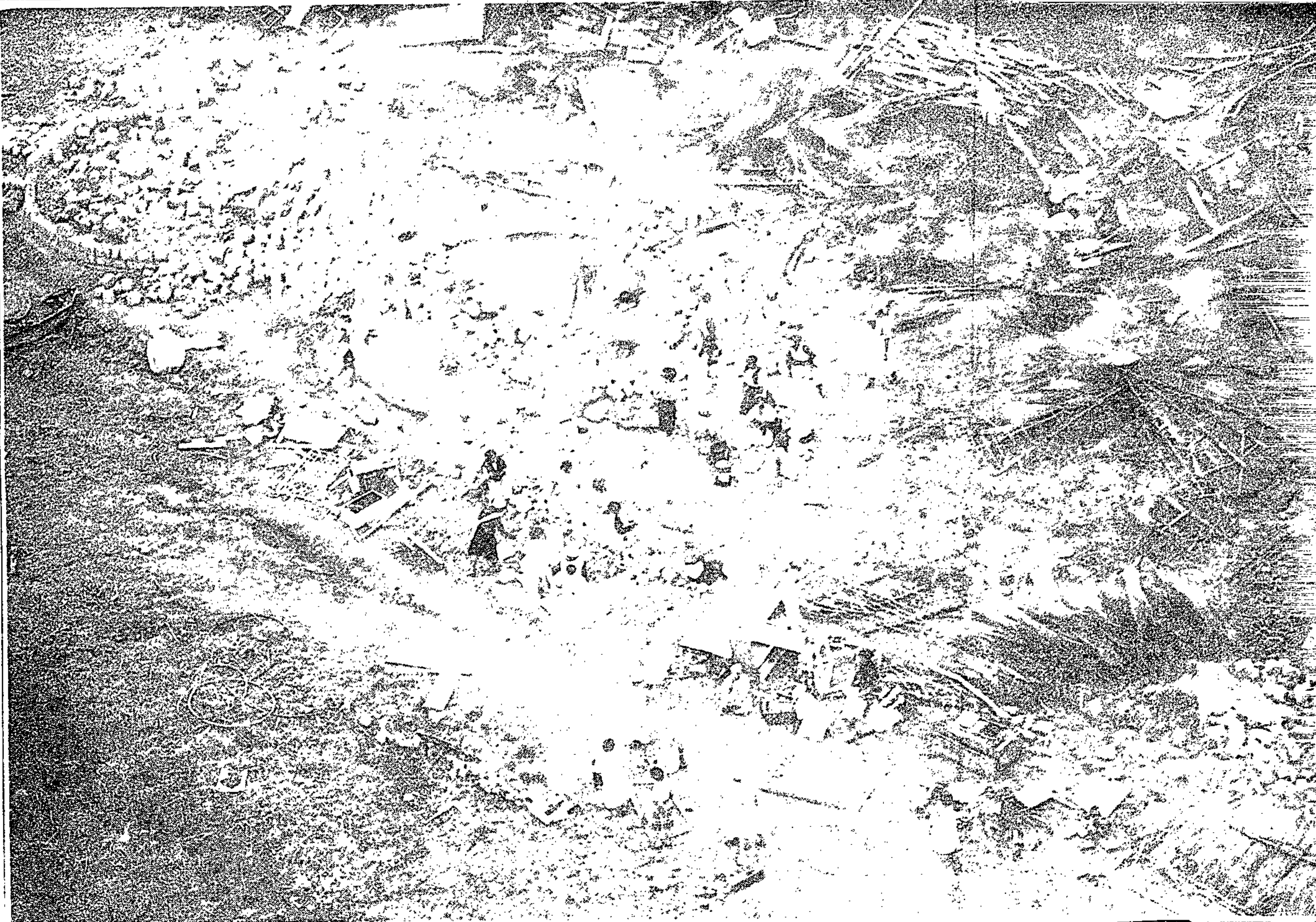


A kid nestles beside a fence post that withstood the battering.



This car was mauled by the savage tornado and flung across the veld.

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The devastation of a tornado leaves the buildings, above, looking like the ruins of a long-forgotten civilisation. The force of the wind scattered huge stones in all directions, collapsing walls and roofs as people lay huddled beneath furniture inside. More than 200 homes are thought to have been battered by the freak storm which swooped on the remote settlement of Novuka near Impendle. Yesterday this man, left, was able to return to the shattered remains of his home and contemplate the enormous task of rebuilding that confronts his family.

Aid on way to victims of tornado

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

EMERGENCY relief for families hit by Thursday's devastating tornado, which ripped up 200 homes and killed nine people in the Impendle district, was launched yesterday.

At the scene of the storm homeless families, still stunned by the ferocity of the wind that had swooped on them, gathered their remaining belongings and surviving livestock.

The South African Council of Churches donated R2 000 to the homeless, in response to an appeal launched by the Pietermaritzburg Council of Churches.

The Red Cross Society launched an emergency relief fund and Pick 'n Pay gave R2 000 to the fund.

Mrs Inka Mars, chairman of the Red Cross in Natal, said provisions, blankets and clothing would be sent to the area at the weekend.

She said cheques for the appeal should be clearly marked 'Emergency Appeal Fund' and should be made out to the South African Red Cross Society and posted to P O Box 1680 Durban 4 000.

Gifts can also be sent to the Pietermaritzburg

Council of Churches, Compassion Commission, Box 2035.

Mr Deon Schnetler, additional magistrate for Impendle, told the Mercury yesterday there was a critical shortage of blankets for 315 people without homes.

'Up to 70 percent are without blankets and they have very little clothing.'

Tents have been provided for 64 families by the army and will be made available until the homeless are able to rebuild their houses.

A police spokesman said yesterday all of 13 people reported missing had been found alive and an inquest on the nine dead was in progress.

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Peace — then village dies in fury of tornado 'The wind had fingers'

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Novuka, near here, is a village that was.

At 4.45pm on Thursday it was a quiet, happy settlement of about 100 stone and wattle-and-daub homes — but by 4.55pm it was razed by nature's fury.

All that was left in the wake of the mighty vortex of wind that whirled people, beasts and cars high in the air was death and destruction.

"Thrown away"

"The wind had fingers," an old woman said. "It grabbed at everything — then threw what it held away."

There was no warning before the tornado came. The heavy clouds did not look unduly menacing. It appeared that a thunderstorm — a welcome phenomenon — was on its way.

Most villagers took shelter in their simple huts, shutting doors and closing windows as a normal precaution. Unfortunately, the best precaution in a tornado is to leave doors and windows open.

Vague

Those who took shelter behind closed doors, and died, never knew what hit them. And even those who didn't, and lived, have only a vague idea.

They had little time to think about anything before the thick black mass of air gathered force and struck, killing nine people and injuring at least 50.

Several witnesses considered it a miracle that there hadn't been more casualties.

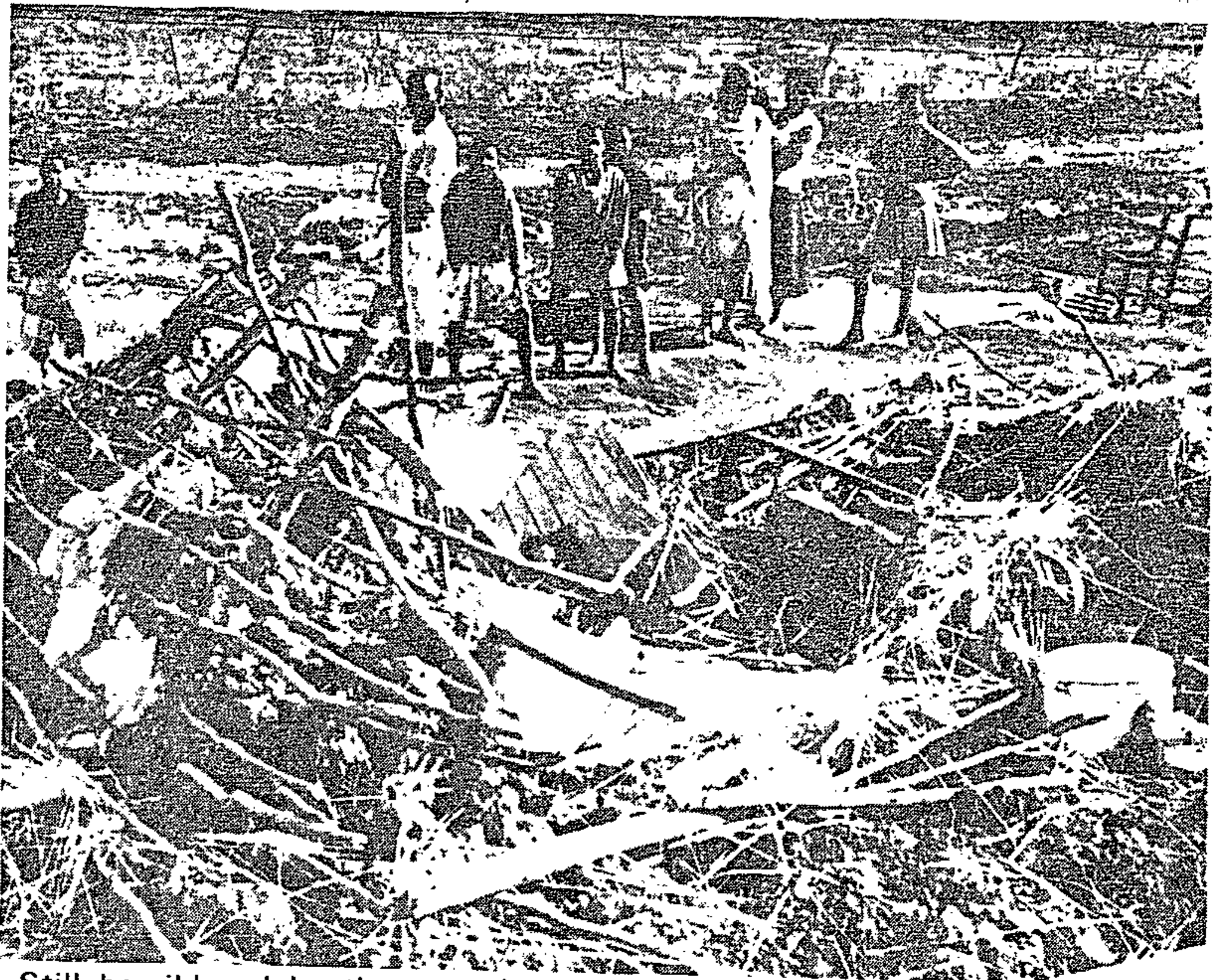
Aggravated

To aggravate the devastation, a half-hour rainstorm followed.

"I thought it was the end of the world," said Mrs Gladys Sondezi.

"I prayed to God to be spared — and was. But not the others."

Newlywed Mr Wiseman Mkhize said there was a noise "like a big jet" and then the roof of



Still bewildered by the tragedy, a group stares mutely at rubble which was once a thatched home.

Dozens of others had the same experience.

Novuka village, where children were happily playing such a short while before, where peace had prevailed, had gone.

Then the sun came out.

Wailing

The silence that followed added volume to the cries of the injured and the wailing of the bereaved. In all 63 homes had been destroyed, leaving 63 families destitute.

With few men around (most live and work elsewhere), it was left mainly to the women to sort through the debris.

Meanwhile, down in the valley, the commander of the police station at Impendle, Sergeant Frans Bezuidenhout, rallied his men and rushed to give aid.

Delayed

He had seen "flying trees and pieces of tin" from the station but the

ed what shelter could be found. Several were accommodated in the police station, while others were taken to other areas.

At dawn yesterday the scene looked worse than it had the night before.

More than 100 dead sheep, cattle and goats lay strewn in the kilometre radius of the devastated area.

Confused

Sombre, confused people went about picking up what broken, sodden remains of their pathetic possessions they could find. Or else they sat and stood in groups, mourning and commiserating.

All they had left, some said, was enough hope to build another village and start a new life away from Novuka. They were not keen to re-establish themselves at the site.

District magistrate Mr Gert Roos said all the villagers' short-term needs would be met.

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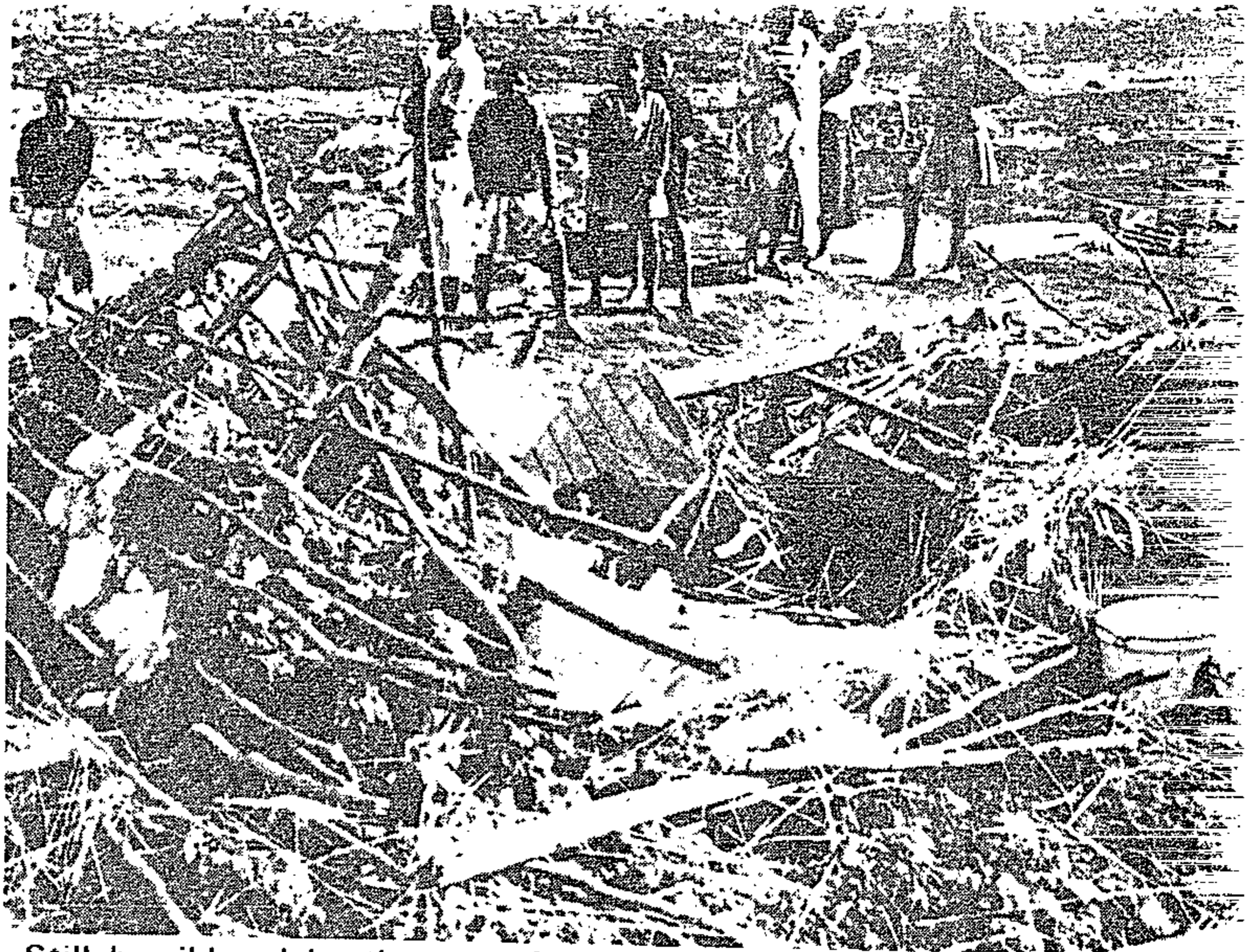
"I thought it was the end of the world," said Mrs Gladys Sondezi.

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Newlywed Mr Wiseman Mkhize said there was a noise "like a big jet" and then the roof of his house, which he'd recently bought for R2 000 as a present for his bride, was blown off. Then the walls fell down.

All ruined

He did not know how he or his wife, Dudu, had got out from under the rubble without injury. All his furniture was ruined, and he did not know what he was going to do.



Still bewildered by the tragedy, a group stares mutely at rubble which was once a thatched home.

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Delayed

He had seen "flying trees and pieces of tin" from the station, but the hailstorm had stopped him from responding sooner.

A fleet of ambulances from Maritzburg and what private vehicles were available were sent to begin the gruesome task of picking up bodies.

A relief operation was launched and work went on late into the night, by car and torchlight.

Survivors were allocat-

ed what shelter could be found. Several were accommodated in the police station, while others were taken to other areas.

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District magistrate Mr Gert Roos said all the villagers' short-term needs would be met.

Fund likely

"We haven't had time to look into the long-term needs, but I believe a fund will be raised to help. In the meantime the authorities are giving every assistance that can be expected.

"This is a crisis situation."

● There are no early-warning signs of tornadoes.

Mercury
**Zululand students
appear in court**

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26/11/83

Mercury Reporter

ELEVEN University of Zululand students made a brief appearance before Mr J Best in the Mtunzini Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of public violence and holding an illegal meeting at the university last month.

They were not asked to plead and the prosecutor Miss M N Bekker asked the Court to postpone the matter to January 27 next year.

Miss Bekker told the

Court that although investigations had been completed the matter was being referred to the Attorney-General of Natal for his decision on whether the trial should be heard in a Regional Court.

The student's appearance arose from disturbances at the university a day before Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, was to have addressed an Inkatha rally on campus.

INKATHA'S OVERSEAS IMAGE TAKES A KNOCK



'Damaging' reports to
be sent abroad

INKATHA is facing possible international consequences after several recent incidents in which their members have allegedly been involved.

Incidents at Kwanzimela and Mpumalanga follow only weeks after the Ongoye violence in which five people died and more than a hundred were injured.

Delegates to the annual conference of the Alliance of Black Reform Churches of Southern Africa (Abreca), met at Kwanzimela last week. They included participants from West Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Holland and the USA.

These overseas delegates have written a strongly worded letter and statement to the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

They were commenting on their experience at Kwanzimela when their conference was called off because of "unwarranted attention" from Inkatha officials.

Fearing for their safety, delegates made a midnight dash out of Zululand, and the conference reconvened in Durban.

The overseas delegates claimed in their statement that they had experienced Inkatha as "participants in the oppression of the people".

They also said that they had seen for themselves some of the fear which the majority of the people in South Africa experience daily.

They had been present when several bus loads of Inkatha supporters, led by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Denis Madide, arrived at Kwanzimela. They said they were coming to give "greetings", but delegates claim they behaved in a way which was hostile and aggressive. Abreca said afterwards that they were unable to act freely because they felt threatened by the imminent return of the Inkatha crowd.

In a lengthy response to the statement, Chief Buthelezi dismissed their claims, "with contempt" saying the overseas delegates were "arrogant whites".

But the long term implications of Kwanzimela might not be so easy to write off.

The organising secretary of Abreca, Rev Francois Bill, said it was quite possible that the delegates would

report their experiences to a wider audience on their return. During discussions at the conference, several of the overseas guests said they believed it would be their duty to do so.

At least one member of the Abreca executive, Rev Blessing Finca, was also present at the Mpumalanga violence four days later. He saw people who allegedly claimed they were members of Inkatha run amok outside the hall where a meeting of the United Democratic Front was being held.

Witnesses said the attackers had called for the heads of Rev Mcebisi Xundu and Rev Wesley Mabusu, to take back to Ufundi. They also criticised the UDF and Lamontville residents in particular for "insulting" Chief Buthelezi.

They were heavily armed and in their rampage, set a bus alight, slashed its tyres and broke windows.

Although the secretary-general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, has denied that members of Inkatha had anything to do with the incident, Rev Finca says the people identified themselves as such.

"The horror and fear of Mpumalanga vindicates the decision taken at Kwanzimela to pull out or suffer possible violence," he said.

He added that some of the overseas delegates to Abreca were still in South Africa, and that they had been "apalled" by the Mpumalanga incident.

"These people are accredited members of their churches who were officially sent out here to represent them at Abreca. I believe their churches will take seriously the picture which their delegates will give them when they return," said Rev Finca.

He himself has wide ranging overseas contacts through his church involvement, and he will as a matter of course be sending them a report on the conference.

"I would be failing in my duty if I did not give them details of both these incidents," he said.

These reports could seriously damage Inkatha's claim to be pursuing strictly non-violent means of change — a claim which has until now won them a certain credibility and support from overseas churches and other bodies.

~~Inkatha~~

won't

apologise

Ref 29/11/85

The Transvaal Youth Brigade of Inkatha says that although it regrets the Ngoye tragedy in which four students died after clashes with Inkatha members at the University of Zululand, it is not prepared to apologise to anybody for the incident.

This resolution was taken at a meeting held on Sunday in Soweto. The Youth Brigade said this is because it had been proved beyond reasonable doubt that it was "orchestrated" by their political enemies.

"The Transvaal Youth Brigade resolves to adopt an eye-for-an-eye and a tooth-for-a-tooth stand against whoever stands in our way — whether black or white," the resolution said.

The resolution further endorsed the stand taken by the Inkatha movement in rejecting participation in the forthcoming local authority elections.

7 Zulus shot dead in faction war

SEVEN Zulu tribesmen were shot dead and two others seriously injured in separate gun battles among Msinga factions at the weekend.

The dead are Alexandrians Mr L Chonco (28) of 8th Avenue and Mr X Khanyile (30) of 6th Avenue. The third man, who is lying in hospital with a bullet in his stomach is Moses Maita (28) who was hit by a stray bullet while travelling in a bus.

The other five, who were shot in Soweto, were not named.

The head of the Witwatersrand Police Division

By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA

rectorate, Colonel Bull said Mr Chonco and Mr Khanyile, who died in the same incident, were shot while walking in 7th Avenue by three men armed with a firearm and knob-keries.

The Soweto victims were shot in the following incidents:

- A 28-year-old Mead-owlands hostel inmate was shot at his place of residence after he was attacked by three armed men;
- a 30-year-old Dube

hostel man was shot twice in the heart and died at the spot;

- a 22-year-old Zondi man was shot by two men as he slept. He never woke up;
- a 21-year-old Nancefield hostel man was shot three times in the chest in his room and died at the spot;
- a 23-year-old Diepkloof Zone 5 man was shot dead after two men attacked him at his home; and
- a 26-year-old man was shot in his room by three gunmen. He was wounded in the stomach and was not seriously injured.

Other crime incidents:

- a 75-year-old Tshiwelo man was shot dead by an unidentified person on Monday night. He died after one bullet struck him in the chest;
- a 35-year-old Mead-owlands man died on Monday after being taken to Baragwanath Hospital with stab wounds; and
- five women were raped in separate incidents in the township.

Buthelezi claims he could be leader of army overnight

Argus 30/11/83 (104)

Argus Correspondent



DURBAN. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, has claimed that he could become the leader of an army formed "overnight" by his followers if they were forced to abandon non-violence.

He told the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly he was still committed to non-violence, but there were forces at play "trying to goad my people into violence. If that ever happened it would be a sad day for South Africa.

"I have always stated that my people's options are my options.

WATERS OF VIOLENCE

"I hope I am never forced by my people to lead them through those dark waters of violence and to abandon non-violence for the noble cause to which I am committed.

"If I was forced, and God forbid, in that direction, it must be appreciated that our opponents will be faced with one of the best fighters on the continent of Africa, and it will be a real army that I'll lead overnight."

Chief Buthelezi blamed the Press for being eager to blacken him and Inkatha.

He said everyone in the English establishment "wants Buthelezi's head and Inkatha on a platter".

Inkatha's side of the story was always under-reported.

Chief Buthelezi also alleged there had been plans to assassinate him at a function in Durban two months ago.

He said Inkatha was being accused of perpetrating violence, but it was also on the receiving end of political violence, including an attempt on his life.

CELEBRATIONS

He later told reporters the incident was on September 24 at the King Shaka Day celebrations at the Kwazulu township of Umlazi.

He said he believed it was agreed at a meeting in Lamontville that young people should go to the stadium "to carry out their directives".

He said fear had stopped them.

UDF has

~~UDF~~ 107
no plans

Mercury
to 'bomb'

30/11/83
Inkatha

Mercury Reporter

THE president of the United Democratic Front, Mr Archie Gumede, said yesterday he knew nothing of the 'information' that the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has claimed to possess that members of the UDF had plans to bomb the houses of Inkatha members.

'Such things have never at any time been the subject of our discussions,' said Mr Gumede.

Chief Buthelezi, speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on Monday, said he was reacting to a telex from Mr Gumede accusing Inkatha of assaulting senior members of the UDF.

'There has never been any suggestion of any kind of taking the lives of any Inkatha member or any other person,' said Mr Gumede.

'It is evident that the only progress among the ranks of the blacks can be made during peaceful times.'

Chief Buthelezi told the assembly that UDF members had been in the forefront of attacks on Inkatha members at Lamontville that resulted in loss of life.

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Buthelezi to speak in Soweto

Mercury 2/12/83

African Affairs
Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, will visit Soweto on Sunday to hold a meeting to discuss black unity.

The meeting comes against a backdrop of the overwhelming 'Yes' vote in last month's referendum.

In addition, leaders of various black regions held a meeting in Johannesburg a month before the referendum to con-

demn the proposals.

Those present at the gathering were: Chief Buthelezi, Chief George Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei, Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu, Mr Kenneth Mopeli of QwaQwa and Mr Enos Mabuza of KaNgwane.

It will be the second visit to Soweto this year by the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president. Previous meetings have attracted 20 000 people.

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Breakthrough for Rumpff probe into land battle for Ingwavuma

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By Eddy Andriés

A BREAKTHROUGH in the Rumpff Commission's inquiry into the Ingwavuma land controversy was received this week — by post.

The commission's chairman, former Chief Justice Frans Rumpff, said a memorandum outlining the Swaziland Government's claims to the disputed territory had finally arrived.

"It means that the various parties involved have completed their battle plans . . . and each now knows where the other stands," Mr Rumpff commented.

Copies of the Swazi memorandum had immediately been sent to the Department of Co-operation and Development, the Natal Provincial Administration and the KwaZulu Government — each of which had already submitted their own memorandums.

All that was now awaited before evidence could begin to be heard was notification of the appointment by each party of witnesses and legal representatives to put their cases to the commission.

The claims received from Swaziland were in respect of the Ingwavuma territory only and did not include KaNgwane, which was a "separate deal involving a separate commission with different terms of reference", although it comprised the same members with himself as chairman, said Mr Rumpff.

However, nothing had yet been heard from the Swazis on their claim to KaNgwane. He could not estimate when the Ingwavuma inquiry was likely to be concluded.

A limit would need to be placed on the amount of evidence into historical claims to the area in question to prevent argument dragging on too long. Certain facts in this regard had already been established and would have to be accepted, Mr Rumpff said.

The commission had already decided that whatever the outcome of the dispute — no matter whether "border adjustments" were necessary or not — the local tribal authorities would not be changed and the Government's consolidation plans for Natal would not be affected.

The disputed area belonged to KwaZulu until the South African Government initiated a controversial deal to cede the land to Swaziland.

After losing a succession of Supreme Court battles which prevented the land from being handed over, the South African Government appointed the Rumpff Commission to look into all aspects of the whole affair.

BARNEY MTHOMBOI reports on reaction to the events

'These insults must stop'

Inkatha Youth Brigade 'had reacted only under extreme provocation'



□ MAFOLE... 'take us seriously'

THE Inkatha Youth Brigade was a strong, burgeoning giant that people should start taking seriously, the brigade's national organiser, Ntwe Mafole, said in a wide-ranging interview with the Sunday Tribune.

"The brigade is strong, with more than 350 000 card-carrying members," he said.

"And it is on this score that Inkatha is a force to reckon with in the politics of this country.

"We warn all those people who are mischief-makers that they must start taking us seriously. We will not tolerate this kind of Buthezi-bashing and Inkatha-bashing anymore. It must stop."

Inkatha, especially its youth brigade, has come under increasing criticism since its clash with students at the University of Zululand where four students and a visitor died.

Before that a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly was attacked, allegedly by members of the youth brigade.

And since the clash on the campus, a church conference was cancelled at Melmoth recently because delegates said they felt threatened after two busloads of Inkatha supporters arrived at the conference centre and a week later supporters of the United Democratic Front had to be rescued by police after they had been barricaded in a hall at Hammarsdale and a bus was set alight.

Inkatha has denied involvement in the Hammarsdale affair and said where it had acted, was after extreme provocation.

Mr Mafole emphasised this week Inkatha still stood

QUOTE

"We warn all those people who are mischief-makers that they must start taking us seriously. We won't tolerate this Buthezi- and Inkatha-bashing anymore."

by its principles of waging a non-violent struggle, but, he said, insults aimed at the organisation should stop flying.

"We have kept our peace for the past decade with all the insults, with all the violence orchestrated and cunningly implemented against us."

The movement abhorred violence but "it reserved the right to defend itself".

Mr Mafole said he was not aware of the involvement of any member of the youth brigade in the assault of Chief M Maphumulo, a KwaZulu MP, outside the Legislative Assembly recently.

"I call on Chief Maphumulo to point out to us any member of the brigade who was involved in the assault; the culprit will be dealt with accordingly."

The youth brigade had only become involved in the clash with students at the university after they had been insulted, the name of Chief Buthezi, their president, abused and empty beer bottles and stones had been rained on their heads by "a clique of mischief-makers".

"We condemn what happened at the university.

And it is tragic and annoying to see reports in the Press about impis and Amabutho invading the campus with pangas."

Mr Musa Zondi, representative of the brigade in the central committee, said he agreed the image of the organisation had been tarnished by recent events.

"But our image is also damaged by people who orchestrate this kind of thing against us. It does not only damage our image but the image of all freedom-loving people in this country.

"We've got a very sad history as black people. In spite of all the oppression, in spite of the present constitutional dispensation, we as black people still fail to recognise that we should do something very practical about our unity.

"To differ is natural but that should not be an obstacle to attaining our goal. In fact we're united in what we want."

Mr Mafole said just how serious Inkatha regarded unity of all the people of the country could be seen from the fact that it was engaging in dialogue with any group that was prepared to speak to it.

"We want to talk to whoever is prepared to exploit all avenues that are possible for peaceful change."

To this end the brigade had been engaged in dialogue with the Right-wing Afrikaanse Studentebond since 1979 and the other Afrikaans student body, Polstu.

"The Afrikaner student is conservative and we as Africans are in our own way either radical or

Their role 'to project aspirations of black people'

moderate. Getting to know each other is very important.

"Unless we find common ground as blacks and whites in this country, there will be no peace. So to that extent there has been an achievement with the Afrikaans student bodies."

Mr Zondi, who has led the talks with Afrikaans students, said it should be remembered that they came from a background where they had been "bombarded" with Right-wing ideology.

"You realise when you talk to them that they are completely blank about the reality of what is actually taking place in South Africa. They depend for their knowledge on what they hear, projected in the Right-wing Afrikaans Press and the party.

Mr Mafole said: "We feel, as people who propound the idea of holding a national convention, that this convention cannot be an overnight thing and these talks are regarded by us as the first steps towards that convention."

He said, although the struggle was about black liberation, it had to be non-racial.

"The role of the youth brigade is to project the aspirations of the black people in the country and to implement such programmes that will even-

tually bring about a free, just and non-racial South Africa.

"I don't see it as the struggle of the black people alone. It is a non-racial struggle but the black people are at the receiving end. And, of course, the struggle must have an origin."

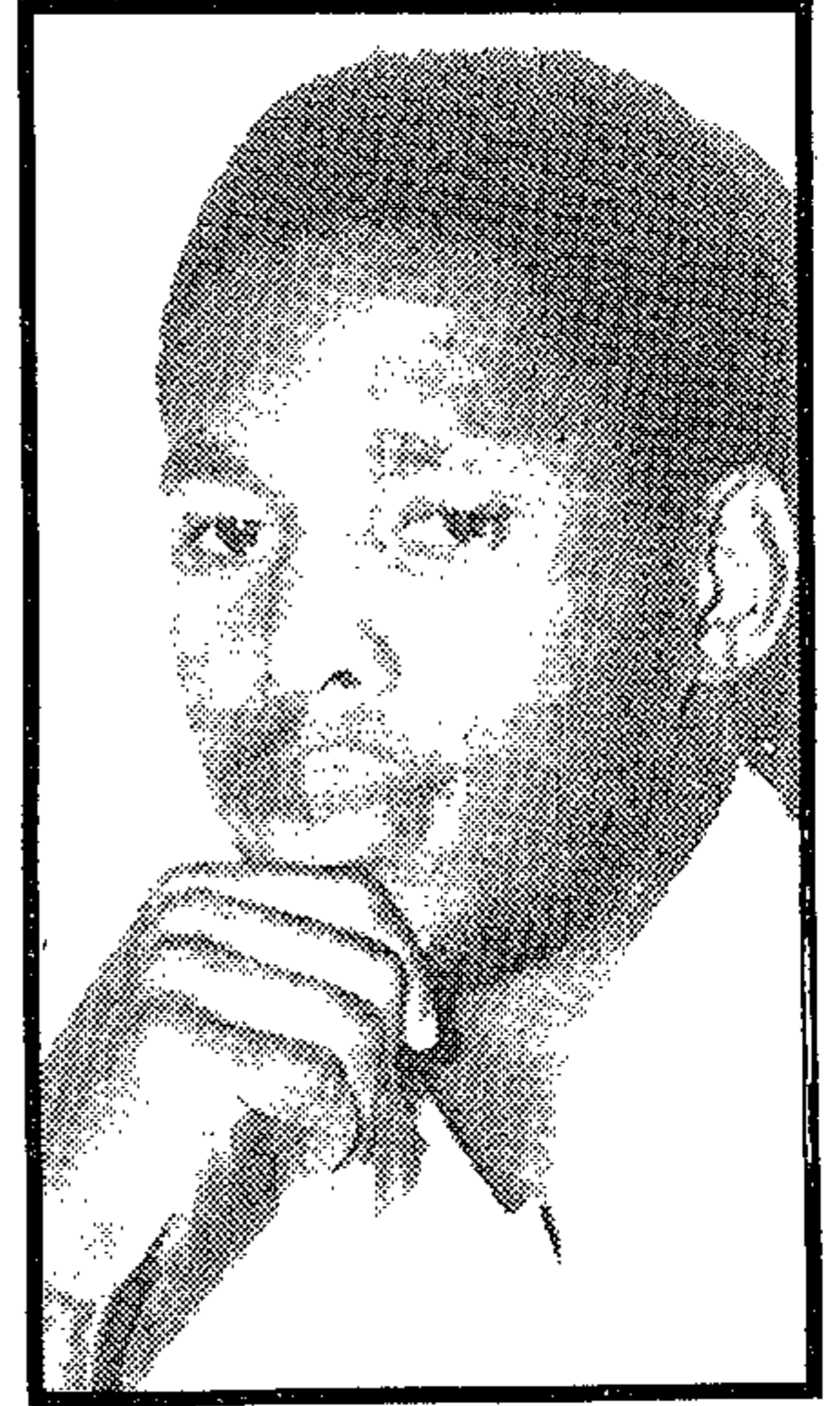
To give practical meaning to what it preached, Inkatha ran a camp, a youth service corp movement near Ulundi, where young members were taught numerous elementary skills which equipped them for community service.

"We have backlogs in every sphere of black life," Mr Zondi said.

"And we operate from the premise that black people find themselves in areas which were deliberately by-passed in development by successive governments.

"We therefore have a lot to do in these underdeveloped areas to alleviate suffering. Young people are taught elementary skills in things like plumbing and wood work which they can use in their areas.

"So far 88 graduates from the camp are now working in their areas. We can envisage that in any one year when we have developed this project, it will contain a maximum of 10 000."



□ ZONDI... 'want to talk'

That have brought the Zulu organisation under international fire

A VISITING theologian this week harshly condemned the alleged actions of Inkatha, saying that contrary to the image the movement was projecting in international forums, it was in league with the Government in harassing opponents of apartheid.

The Rev Ian Whyte, chaplain at the University of St Andrew's in Scotland, was one of about a dozen foreign churchmen from Reformed/Presbyterian churches who attended the third annual conference of the Alliance of Black Reformed Churches of SA (Abreca) at Kwanzime-la, Melmoth.

The conference was disrupted on the first day when two busloads of Inkatha supporters arrived, accompanied by the KwaZulu Minister of Interior Dr Denis Madide.

The 60-odd delegates left in a convoy for Durban where the conference was resumed. Conference organisers said delegates were frightened and felt unsafe at the appearance of the Inkatha men.

This incident could prove damaging to Inkatha's international image as the churchmen came from many of the influential Western countries — the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, West Germany and Switzerland.

The conference had another international flavour in that it was the first time that Abreca would have responded to the decision by the World Alliance of Reformed Churches (WARC) last year that apartheid was a heresy, a decision which effectively isolated the white NG churches from the reformed church movement. The WARC and Abreca are headed by Dr Allan Boesak.

After the conference the visitors issued a statement highly condemnatory of the KwaZulu Government and promised to inform their respective churches and countries about "the reality of the South African situation". Inkatha has a full-time



'KwaZulu is in league with Pretoria'

Visiting ministers vow to tell world of 'reality' in SA

QUOTE "Far from the image of the KwaZulu Government as independent of Pretoria, we experienced it as a participant in the daily oppression of the people. We wish to stand in solidarity with our brothers and sisters in Christ who bear the burden of this system . . ."

Responding to a statement by the overseas churchmen lumping the KwaZulu Government with the policies and designs of the National Party Government, Chief Buthezi said he found it extremely offensive.

"I throw this insult at the overseas delegation of Abreca with the contempt it deserves," he said. "The white arrogance that they should adopt this 'holier than thou' attitude towards the KwaZulu Government and myself, is typical white, hauteur as we blacks have known it here since the last century up to now."

Chief Buthezi said he also "took strong exception" to the insinuation that the attack of Chief Maphumulo outside the Legislative Assembly recently had his approval and to the "judgemental pronouncement" about

... these experiences have provided us with conclusive evidence that the majority of South Africans live in a continual state of fear and harassment, not just from the Republican Government, but also from the homelands such as KwaZulu.

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asked the Zululand Council of Churches for assistance in preparing for the conference "as a body coordinating church activity in the area".

The ZCC had on its own initiative invited a KwaZulu Government representative to welcome delegates.

"I didn't think that was necessary. I'd have had no objection had the local chief for instance come to welcome us. But I knew there would be problems if somebody from the KwaZulu Government came.

"There were among our group many people who were very bitter and upset about what happened at the University of Zululand. But despite our request the ZCC left the invitation to the KwaZulu Government to stand."

Mr Bill said Dr Madide was very gentlemanly about the whole thing but there was a "commandant" accompanying him who was very aggressive, and some of the Inkatha supporters "thronged" the dining room and helped themselves to the food.

Reformed Churches (WARC) last year that apartheid was a heresy, a decision which effectively isolated the white NG churches from the reformed church movement. The WARC and Abreca are headed by Dr Allan Boesak.

After the conference the visitors issued a statement highly condemnatory of the KwaZulu Government and promised to inform their respective churches and countries about "the reality of the South African situation".

Inkatha has a full-time representative and an office in the Netherlands.

Mr Whyte told the Sunday Tribune: "In view of what we learned happened at the University of Zululand, Lamontville and in Hammarsdale where there were troubles involving Inkatha, I can no longer take statements by Chief Buthelezi at face value," he said.

Mr Whyte said it was "very very difficult" for him to reconcile alleged actions of Inkatha in the country with claims in the foreign media by Chief Buthelezi that "he represents the true aspirations of the people".

"If this harassment — and I'm not using that word lightly because people who are opposed to this Government are harassed by Inkatha — persists, then it proves one thing: that Inkatha is in league with Pretoria in the daily oppression of the people."

Mr Whyte said he could not agree with the "tenor" of the statement released by Chief Buthelezi on the

Abreca with the contempt it deserves," he said.

"The white arrogance that they should adopt this 'holier than thou' attitude towards the KwaZulu Government and myself, is typical white, hauteur as we blacks have known it here since the last century up to now."

Chief Buthelezi said he also "took strong exception" to the insinuation that the attack of Chief M Maphumulo outside the Legislative Assembly recently had had his approval and to the "judgemental pronouncement" about events at the University of Zululand where four students and a visitor were killed.

Chief Buthelezi called the clergymen "a bunch of self-righteous clergymen whose only qualification to passing judgment on us is that they control funds, which are often used to promote anarchy and black disunity".

Speaking of the event at Melmoth Mr Whyte said he and a group of foreign participants had arrived at the conference centre on Wednesday evening and they realised immediately there was a lot of tension.

"We saw a busload of Inkatha supporters. There was a lot of tension and the local people were very frightened."

He said however the overseas churchmen were not "under attack" but had to be guided by their hosts.

"I found it very strange. I have never seen a govern-

'Ringleaders can be identified'

RINGLEADERS in a gang of alleged Inkatha supporters who set a bus alight at Mpumalanga and prevented people attending a United Democratic Front prayer meeting from leaving the hall, could be identified, Mr Mafika Gwala, author and Mpumalanga resident who was a speaker at the meeting, has told the Sunday Tribune.

Mr Gwala said the prayer meeting was convened by the Mpumalanga Youth Organisation, a UDF affiliate, to honour long-term political prisoners from the area.

Some of the speakers included UDF president Archie Gumede and Durban attorney Victoria Mxenge.

Both Mr Gumede and Mrs Mxenge claimed a number of people from the Inkatha Youth Brigade had been armed with axes, daggers and home-made knives.

Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha, has denied any Inkatha involvement.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, said that while the violence at Mpumalanga could not be condoned, it could be understood.

He said the people of Mpumalanga resented people from Lamontville entering their township.

"If people saw a rabid dog entering their house, they would kill it because they would be afraid it would spread rabies," he said.

Mr Gwala said he recognised some of the people who were leading the mob as prominent members of Inkatha in the area.

'UDF is out to kill me'

4/12/83

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City Press

ONLY weeks after calling for talks with the United Democratic Front, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has accused the UDF of drawing up an Inkatha "hit list" and of plotting to assassinate him.

The allegations were made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly this week and clarified in a telex sent to UDF president Archie Gumede.

Chief Buthelezi accused UDF members of:

Plotting to bomb houses of Inkatha supporters in Lamontville before Christmas;

Plotting to kill him at the Shaka Day celebrations in Umlazi in September;

Deliberately lying and distorting events to create a bad impression of Inkatha overseas.

Chief Buthelezi warned Mr Gumede of the chaos he said Inkatha could unleash in Natal and KwaZulu.

"What has happened so far will be like a Sunday school picnic," he warned.

Chief Buthelezi's letter singled out Lamontville's Rev Mcebisi Xundu for attack and implied that he was be-

BUTHELEZI IN SOWETO

KWAZULU Chief Minister Chief Gatsha Buthelezi will address Inkatha members in a unity prayer rally at Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto on Sunday.

This is the second Soweto prayer meeting to be addressed by Chief Buthelezi this year. Gibson Thula, Inkatha's urban-representative, refused to say what Chief Buthelezi would talk about.

BUTHELEZI SAYS

FRONT HAS

INKATHA HIT-LIST

hind a plot to discredit both Inkatha and Chief Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi also called on Mr Gumede to meet with him to discuss this and other issues. The UDF is to consider Chief Buthelezi's allegations and the content of his telex at a meeting of its Natal executive later this week.

Replying to the alle-

gations, Rev Xundu told City Press: "Chief Buthelezi should stop inciting people against me. I have never stood on any platform and attacked him.

"If Chief Buthelezi is the peace-lover he claims to be, he should, if he has any evidence, take me to court and not threaten me with his impis."

5/12/83

The Star Monday I

Buthelezi predicts new strategies

By Anthony Duigan

Blacks are likely to turn to their worker-power to force the Government to the negotiating table, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told an Inkatha prayer meeting in Soweto yesterday.

The kwaZulu leader was speaking at Jabulani Amphitheatre to about 5 000 people, mainly Inkatha members who had travelled from many parts of the PWV to hear him denounce the new constitution and defend his leadership policies.

The meeting was smaller and more subdued than previous gatherings at the venue. Inkatha officials claimed that this was the result of a low representation of migrant workers from the hostels where an increase in faction violence has claimed several lives and raised tensions in the last two months.

"In order to avoid a tragic escalation of violence in this country I will have to employ every means at my disposal to bring about real reform before it is too late," Chief Buthelezi said, quoting from a memorandum he directed in October to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

"I exercise my leadership in a democratic idiom and I am predicting that these principles in my leadership will perforce involve me in strategies and tactics which I have hitherto not employed.

"History will prove me right or wrong, but I predict that Africans will demand the employment of boycott and strike weapons which will emerge as irresistible forces in the land.

"If this is what my people want, then I walk that road with

them."

Chief Buthelezi said that Inkatha, with a membership of more than 750 000, had espoused the aims and objects of the African National Congress and now had a strength "our forefathers dreamed of; a strength which is ours to use as we now see fit".

"Black power has grown in the land and is getting strategic footholds in every place where people come together," he added. "And it is clear to the South African Government that black power will triumph to gain us the vote.

"We will not co-operate within the framework of the new constitution anywhere about anything and in the end we will destroy it — even if we have to do so with our bare hands."

Chief Buthelezi criticised disunity in black ranks. Disunity had made the growth of apartheid possible and allowed one fifth of the population to claim 87 percent of the land and dominate 72 percent of the people.

Chief Buthelezi criticised the African National Congress and United Democratic Front, which spurned his hand of friendship, and he said Inkatha was an essential ingredient if the struggle for liberation was to succeed.

"The truth is that Inkatha's strength has created problems as many black organisations eye us with jealousy for having established Inkatha as the political powerhouse it is," he added.

"No one can hope to bring about change with whatever means in South Africa without me and without Inkatha. We reject the nature of the State and from henceforth our politics must be designed to change the politics of the State."

Apartheid getting stronger — Buthelezi

Black disunity 'a terrible crime'

ROOM
107
5/12/83

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told about 1 500 people at a rally in Soweto yesterday that black disunity was a "terrible crime" that made possible the rampant growth of apartheid and white power.

Chief Buthelezi also attacked the United Democratic Front, saying it "seems to be another force of disunity" and seemed "destined to destabilise the black political struggle in this country".

No organisation could bring about change in South Africa without Inkatha and without the Zulu people, he told the crowd at Jabulani Amphitheatre.

He also warned that Inkatha believed in what it was doing that from now on it would adopt the attitude of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth".

"If some would spit on us, we would spit back. If some would abuse us, we would abuse in turn. If some would beat us with a stick, we too would pick up a stick and beat them," he said.

The crowd, almost all of whom wore

Inkatha uniforms or colours, repeatedly interrupted Chief Buthelezi during his four-hour speech to dance, cheer and chant.

"Disunity is the terrible crime of black South Africa which has made possible the rampant growth of apartheid and white power.

"All my life I have worked for unity among the people and from the earliest days of my political career I have seen disunity among the people as the scourge which we must eradicate from amongst us.

"We must call a halt to this disunity or we must lie down in subjection and lick the hand that beats us," said Chief Buthelezi.

The lesson of the white referendum was that white solidarity had paid dividends for whites. Black leaders needed to take a leaf out of the book of white leaders.

Disunity was the blunder of those who did not recognise the need for a multi-strategy approach. There could be no unity until it was realised that different organisations had to do what they could under different circumstances, he said.

There was no place in South Africa

where apartheid had been so consistently resisted as in KwaZulu. As long as the people of KwaZulu did not take independence, there would remain a majority of South Africans who opposed racism and who would triumph in the end.

The National Party, the ANC and the PAC could not succeed in their aims without Inkatha or without a Zulu contribution, he said.

The UDF seemed to have made a false start in trying to pit itself against Inkatha and "falling for the temptation of denigrating me for doing the kind of things I have done".

"It is too early to tell yet. There may be time for the UDF to turn away from this tragic course they seem to have already embarked upon, and we pray to God that this might happen," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the tragedy at the University of Zululand last month occurred when members of the Inkatha Youth Brigade retaliated after being stoned and insulted by students.

Chief Buthelezi also said that if blacks could not employ their rights as citizens constitutionally, they would have to use their tremendous power as consumers and workers.

Buthelezi ¹⁰⁷ *Mercury* on 'an eye ^{2/12/83} for an eye'

Mercury Correspondent

CHIEF GATSHA Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, yesterday told about 1 500 people at a rally in Soweto that black disunity was a 'terrible crime' that made possible the rampant growth of apartheid and white power.

Chief Buthelezi also attacked the United Democratic Front, saying it 'seems to be another force of disunity' and seemed 'destined to destabilise the black political struggle in this country'.

No organisation could bring about change in South Africa without Inkatha and without the Zulu people, he told the crowd at Jabulani amphitheatre in Soweto.

He also warned that Inkatha believed so vehemently in what it was doing that from now on it would adopt the attitude of 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth'.

'If some would spit on us, we would spit back. If some would abuse us, we

would abuse in turn. If some would beat us with a stick, we too would pick up a stick and beat them,' he said.

The crowd, almost all of whom wore Inkatha uniforms or colours, repeatedly interrupted Chief Buthelezi during his four-hour speech to dance, cheer and chant.

Many came in buses from all over the Rand, and at least four buses of Inkatha supporters came from Natal.

'Disunity is the terrible crime of black South Africa which has made possible the rampant growth of apartheid and white power.

'All my life I have worked for unity among the people and from the earliest days of my political career I have seen disunity among the people as the scourge which we must eradicate from amongst us.

'We must call a halt to this disunity or we must lie down in subjection and lick the hand that beats us.'

Buthelezi calls for unity

By LEN MASEKO

5/12/83

THE TRAGIC incident at the University of Zululand two months ago arose out of the misconception among some that Inkatha was an easy option and the only organisation to attack to gain acclaim, Inkatha president Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told a rally in Soweto yesterday.

Addressing about 2 000 people at Jabulani Amphitheatre, Chief Buthelezi said the October 29 incident — which resulted in the killing of six people — was a "tragic dramatisation of black disunity in South Africa". If black organisations were not in such disarray as they were today, the lives of those people would not have been lost, he said.

The Inkatha leader was referring to the incident in which the university's students and Inkatha members were involved in a battle,

shortly before he addressed a commemorative function on the campus.

Said Chief Buthelezi: "It is not surprising that AZASO and other black consciousness spokesmen were so vitriolic about me. They are the same people who tried to murder me at Sobukwe's funeral in Graaf-Reinet. They had intentions of murdering again on October 29, but unfortunately their plans were foiled as they did not expect Inkatha youth to defend themselves with such determination as they displayed on that sad day.

"Even the ANC in exile had a field day. These are the people who have a history of murdering other black South Africans in their camps in Angola and Lusaka, where victims

are buried in shallow graves. I want all my black brothers to understand that while we are committed to non-violence and espouse it as our strategy without apologies to any quarter, if anyone insults us, we will pay them in kind. If anyone wants a fight, we will give them a fight, however reluctantly," he added.

Warning both black and white leaders, the Inkatha president said the history of this country and that of the black man's struggle for liberation was such that the "Zulu input" had been significant in the past 155 years. "It is a contribution which is appreciated in black Africa," he added.

Chief Buthelezi, accompanied by some of his Ministers, was led into the amphitheatre by

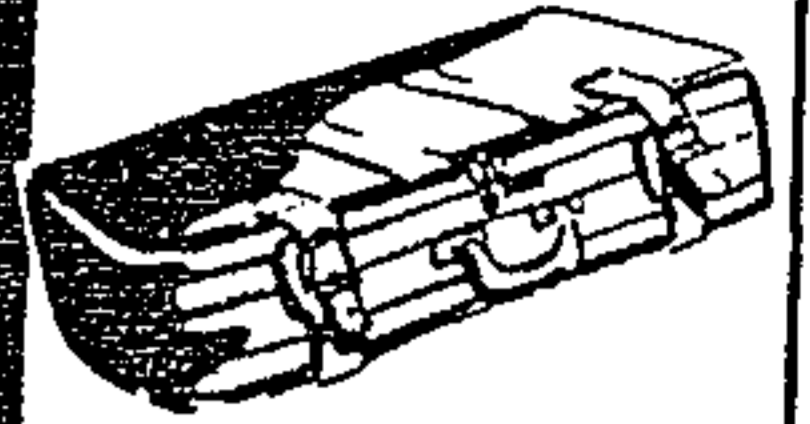
drum majorettes while traditionally-clad Zulu regiments chanted "Usuthu".

Earlier Mr Mohammed Dangor, ex-deputy chairman of the Labour Party (Transvaal branch), told the rally that it was high time that all organisations which believed in the calling of a national convention came together.

• Members of the Inkatha Youth Brigade yesterday harassed SOWETAN reporter Len Maseko while leaving other reporters, all of them white, to cover the Chief Buthelezi rally. Mr Maseko was removed from his seat opposite the stage and taken right to the back. Later the same group, armed with sticks, came to Mr Maseko and perused his notes, making inquiries about most stories that appeared in his notebook.

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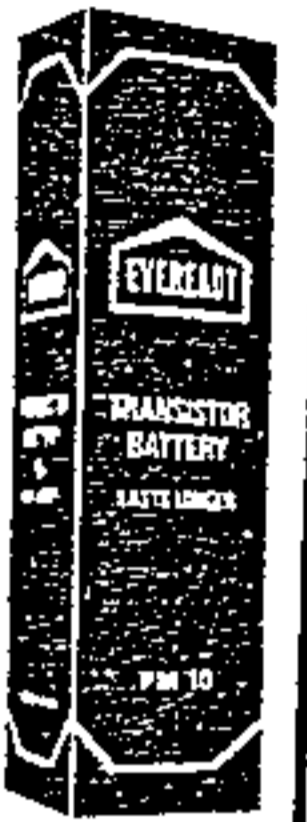
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ANC support for UDF 'not constructive'

African Affairs
Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says he sees the singling out of the United Democratic Front for recognition and support by a spokesman of the the African National Congress at a meeting of Commonwealth nations as 'divisive and unconstructive'.

Commenting on a recent speech by the spokesman, Chief Buthelezi said he had no problem with the appeal of the external mission of the ANC for such recognition for the UDF.

'I am not against the principle of recognising that there are forces for change within South Africa.

'I have, in fact, appealed to the external mission for many years to give those of us who oppose apartheid from within South Africa and, from within the non-violent strategy, recognition.

'I, however, see the singling out of the UDF for recognition and support by the spokesman of the external mission of ANC as divisive and unconstructive.

Chief Buthelezi said there was nothing new in

the external mission of the ANC taking such a divisive line. Their attitude towards the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) after 20 years spoke for itself in this connection.

He said that the black people of South Africa yearned for black unity.

This was at the level of ordinary black workers and black peasants.

But it was at the leadership level that divisive games were being played to the detriment of the 'common cause of the oppressed'.

'One can only weep for black South Africa.'

107
6/12/83

kwaZulu health breakdown strains Natal hospitals

107
S/ew
8/12/83

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Natal hospitals are under "an incredible strain" because of a breakdown in kwaZulu health services, the MEC in charge of hospitals here said yesterday.

Dr Fred Clarke said hundreds of patients needing specialist treatment were being transferred to Natal and as a result services to local people might have to be cut.

Many provincial hospitals were already full and authorities were considering closing down some wards or theatres and transferring staff to relieve pressure in crisis areas.

A lack of staff and money had closed down the obstetrics, gynaecology and orthopaedic wards at Edendale Hospital, one of the largest in kwaZulu.

The hospital's superintendent, Dr DJ Lawson, said that only an emergency service was being maintained and most patients were being transferred to Durban's King

Edward VIII Hospital.

Patients needing radiotherapy were being sent to Addington Hospital.

Dr Clarke said health services in Natal and kwaZulu were integrated, despite being separate on a political level.

When kwaZulu standards began to deteriorate, it placed an additional strain on Natal's already overburdened hospitals.

Some of the busiest departments, like obstetrics and gynaecology, were already beginning "to burst at the seams".

He said every effort was being made to accommodate the extra patients but it was hoped that kwaZulu would soon be able to sort out its health problems.

Natal's hospital ser-

vices were already in a critical condition with a shortfall of 3 000 nurses and a lack of funds, which meant that in the next four months only key positions would be filled.

To relieve the burden, private patients would only be treated in private hospitals, but this was not possible in some cases.

The only solution was to close down some wards at "non-white" hospitals and transfer staff to relieve pressure in crisis areas.

But that was only a temporary solution and would add extra strain on outpatient departments.

Dr Clarke said the only permanent solution would be a massive injection of State funds into hospital services.

Mdlalose denies 'collapse'

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8/12/83

African Affairs
Correspondent

THE KwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Frank Mdlalose, has denied that health services in the homeland have collapsed, as has been claimed by Dr Fred Clarke, MEC in charge of health services in Natal.

Dr Mdlalose said the KwaZulu Government was under severe strain providing personnel and finance.

'Our funds are inadequate. That is in the hands of Pretoria.

'KwaZulu gets far less per capita than any other homeland.'

He said the shortage of black doctors was a chronic problem.

There was only one black doctor to every 90 000 patients in South Africa compared with one to every 4 000 white patients.

Referring to Dr Clarke's contention that hundreds of patients

needing specialist treatment were being transferred to Natal's hospitals from KwaZulu, he said that not even white hospitals such as Lady-smith Hospital or Grey's Hospital in Pietermaritzburg could provide this type of treatment.

Certain special cases could only be referred to hospitals such as Addington or Wentworth.

Dr Mdlalose made reference to Dr Clarke's remark that, as a result of staff and money problems, the obstetrics, gynaecology and orthopaedic wards at Edendale Hospital near Pietermaritzburg had been closed.

Emergencies at Edendale were handled immediately, he said.

Dr Mdlalose said there was a growing patient load in KwaZulu.

The birth rate in the homeland was now 3 per cent and was increasing.

Umlazi cluster
housing scheme
to be ready soon

African Affairs
Correspondent

THE Durban Corporation is to make available a number of units for a R1 500 000 cluster housing project which has been launched by the KwaZulu Development Corporation at Umlazi.

The first of the fully-serviced units, costing R30 000 each, will be completed early next year.

The financing of the project is to be undertaken by the KwaZulu Housing Company, which was established this year to enable employers to help their employees by investing 100 percent matching finance.

The site of the cluster housing project is almost 2 ha in extent and was ac-

quired by the KDC earlier this year.

The cluster housing units, according to the KDC, are being developed on a prime site near the Umlazi shopping centre.

The site will be fully serviced with waterborne sewerage, municipal water supply and electricity.

Each of the units has a tiled roof and comprises three bedrooms, a bathroom and kitchen and a separate lounge and dining-room.

A carport will be provided for each unit.

Building of the units is being undertaken by the KDC's construction section and the corporation's electrical section is installing the electrical reticulation system.

KwaZulu opts for SA security law

CAROLYN MCGIBBON reports from Ulundi

THE KwaZulu Legislative Assembly has adopted the South African Internal Security Act as part of its criminal procedure legislation.

This was one of 24 changes which were passed without objection at the third reading of the KwaZulu Criminal Law Amendment Act.

KwaZulu's Minister of Justice, Mr Salane Mthetwa, said the new Act updated the law on criminal procedure to come in line with the criminal law of South Africa, which was applied by KwaZulu courts.

The Internal Security Act,

which was passed in the South African Parliament last year, was adopted as a substitute for Act 44 of 1950.

There was no opposition voiced against the adoption of this wide-ranging security legislation which provides for indefinite detention without trial.

A number of amendments were made to the Stock Theft Act, and provision for a sentence of imprisonment with spare diet or solitary confinement was deleted from the statute book.

Other amendments include:

- A provision for searching premises and making arrests by private people without a warrant.

- Authorisation of a magistrate's court to find out why an accused person failed to appear on a summons issued in another court.

- Provision for cancelling bail at the request of an accused

- The obligation by accused person to plead in a magistrate's court on a charge to be tried in a superior court, if the Attorney General instructs this.

- Provision for adjourning

proceedings to any other place than where the court normally sits.

- Provision for taking photographs or finger, palm or footprints of a person arrested on any charge, and the destruction of the photographs or prints if the person is acquitted.

- A limitation on the circumstances in which a court can order a person convicted of certain offences to be detained at a rehabilitation centre.

- Provision for payment of spot fines to the authority in whose area the offence is committed.



'We (the US) should listen to Buthelezi
— a lot of black South Africans do'

107

'Back the bloodless revolution'

PW BOTHA'S new constitution was approved by the overwhelming majority of white voters in South Africa's November referendum.

The result, rather than a step forward, as it is often rationalised because it gives token representation to Coloureds and Indians, further entrenches apartheid and confederation.

With blacks, 72 percent of the population, left out, instability and more terrorism can only be the result.

As South Africa heats up, the United States would do well to listen carefully to Gatsha Buthelezi, a charismatic, black, moderate figure with mass support.

He is Chief Minister of kwaZulu, a homeland, but more important, he is the leader of the largest black political organisation in South Africa, Inkatha, which boasts more than 750 000 card-carrying members.

Buthelezi is caught between the rock and the hard place: the extremes of the racist National Party and the banned, Marxist-leaning African National Congress (ANC), so one wonders if he can buy enough time to make his non-violent strategy work before insurgency and counterinsurgency erode the centre and the race war begins in earnest.

Because Gatsha Buthelezi works within the system, eschewing the "terrorism" of the ANC, he is often overlooked abroad (the United Nations, for instance, has granted the "external mission" of the ANC the status of a government in exile).

But within South Africa Inkatha is a rapidly growing, highly disciplined, grass-roots organisation that has doubled its membership since 1981, and Buthelezi himself is a popular leader who attracts the largest audiences of anyone at political rallies in Soweto, the black township outside Johannesburg.

But the new constitution may become an unbridgeable chasm between blacks and whites.

"We cannot change the views of whites by simply talking at them. The time is coming when we must use non-violent pressures to force negotiations," he said this August.

With the consumer power of blacks growing and the strength of trade unions increasing, work stay-aways and consumer boycotts will become a major strategy.

"As a Christian," Chief Buthelezi said, "I believe such a stoppage



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

could be couched as a 'day-of-prayer'."

But before that is possible, careful organisation and discipline lie ahead.

Out of anger and frustration, blacks will be tempted by the easy rhetoric of violence; Buthelezi preaches, instead, a revolutionary patience.

"A bomb here and there will not topple the regime. The hard work of revolution starts with organisation of the people. An army advances by mobilising all its resources, and those in front are within reach of backup units and logistic support," he explained.

His tactics are achievement-oriented.

"If we want to negotiate, we must do that from a position of strength,

and those positions have to be created.

"The struggle for liberation must be a marketplace struggle," he said, "one which gives roles to ordinary men and women and develops leadership at the local and regional level."

The struggle will be won by mobilising mass forces within the country.

Buthelezi is quick to point out that while Inkatha is now the pre-eminent black political voice, it does not pose as the sole saviour of South Africa.

It seeks partnership in a multi-strategy approach. Inkatha is non-racist and non-ethnic. It has close contacts with black labour unions; it is for black consciousness but not

Somewhere between the South African Government with its racial policies and the Marxist-leaning African National Congress with its urban guerilla war, lies Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. Joan Bingham argues that the Chief deserves more support than he's getting from the US.

against alliances with liberal whites.

It is saddened by the ANC rejections and their posture as the sole representatives of black South Africans.

"Oliver Tambo (ANC president) is jealous," conjectured Buthelezi. "In stead of dictating to us from the capitals of the world," he told a mass rally in Soweto, "they should listen to what black South Africans in their millions within South Africa want and articulate this to the world community.

"The ANC in exile is becoming the tail that is trying to wag the dog. South Africa needs protest, but they are not the only strings in South Africa's bow or the most important."

Buthelezi seeks black unity by all means possible, even to the extent of trying to repair damaged relations with the ANC and talking with independent homeland leaders he formerly scorned. "Never before has there been such a need for black South Africans to stand together shoulder to shoulder and face the common enemy," he noted.

His idea of forming a counter-constellation of homelands opposed to P W Botha's would be very effective, particularly if an internationally recognised independent country such as Lesotho joined it.

"Black unity is needed for our survival. Apartheid in this country exists on borrowed time which black disunity gives it," he said this summer to leaders of Transkei, KaNgwane and QwaQwa.

Although civil disobedience has great possibilities in South Africa, Buthelezi is pragmatic enough to know it will take a good deal more organisation to launch.

He also knows that armed insurgency as advocated by the ANC is out of the question.

Never have South Africa's defense forces been stronger or bolder. Every white man under 55 years is in the reserves, and every young white male serves a compulsory two years in the military plus two months every year for five years thereafter.

The State Security Council, the military arm of the government, has gained an important voice in government; it is now thought to be the real centre of power, a kind of "inner Cabinet."

Of South Africa's neighbours, only Zambia openly harbours ANC

exiles. The others, as the government strike forces become bolder, have in effect capitulated. The South African Government, through a battery of military and economic measures, is systematically destabilising its neighbours.

Black South Africans are aware that they cannot fight a bush war. In the huge, sprawling urban townships and the ghettos of the country, blacks are entirely cash dependent; the rural areas are not self-supporting.

The basis of life is gainful employment in commerce and industry.

An unabashed advocate of free enterprise, Gatsha Buthelezi believes that the socialistic experiments in other parts of Africa have not been a panacea for economic ills.

He is against disinvestment. "Only the man who watches his child grow thin from hunger has the right to say that investment must cease; nobody else, not even I," and he has evidence that the vast majority agree with him.

They need jobs. More investment by the United States rather than less, accompanied by fair employment practices would improve the lot of the black workers.

Blacks need whites and whites need blacks; one group cannot prosper without the other, Buthelezi maintains.

And implicit in this reasoning is the fact that the more entwined black workers become in the economic fabric of the country, the more effective boycotts will become as a means of negotiating a voice in the government.

With further polarisation of the blacks inherent in the new constitution and the escalation in protest that will bring, the United States must heed Buthelezi and Inkatha, whose tenets of self-help, non-violence and democracy, of all the black South Africa protest groups, are the most compatible with our beliefs.

Without support, Gatsha Buthelezi will be crushed by the excesses of the quasi-military government in Pretoria and those of black radicalism.

He offers a strong alternative. □
— The writer, who travelled in South Africa this summer, is president of the forthcoming newspaper *Washington Weekly*. She wrote this comment piece for the *New York Times*.

KwaZulu hospitals 'coping'

By Patrick Leeman
African Affairs
Correspondent

THE MEC in charge of hospital services in Natal, Dr Fred Clarke, had been misinformed when he said that Edendale Hospital had closed its general, obstetrics and gynaecological wards.

This was said at Ulundi by Dr Frank Mdlalose, KwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare, in an exclusive interview with The Natal Mercury.

'These wards are not closed,' he said.

Dr Clarke had alleged that there had been a breakdown of health services in KwaZulu.

'Patients still get admitted to all our hospitals and still get treatment in all our hospitals,' Dr Mdlalose said.

'We are coping. We still have well-orientated white and Indian doctors in spite of Dr Clarke's point of view,' he said.

'The KwaZulu minister referred to Dr Clarke's contention that when standards in KwaZulu began to deteriorate it placed an extra strain on the already overburdened hospitals in Natal.

Referring to Dr Clarke's claim that hundreds of patients needing specialist treatment were

being transferred to Natal's hospitals from KwaZulu, he said: 'Not a single ward in any of our KwaZulu hospitals has been closed.'

'We have financial constraints. The surprising thing is that we survive. It appears that Dr Fred Clarke has problems in his own domain. He would like to project those problems into our area.'

Dr Mdlalose said the number of qualified and practising African doctors in South Africa was about 200.

There was a ratio of one black doctor to every 90 000 black patients.

On the other hand, there was a ratio in the white community of one doctor to every 4 000 patients.

He said there were only two medical schools for Africans in southern Africa — the Medical School at the University of Natal and the newly established Medical University of Southern Africa.

There was a population growth in the black community of 3 percent a year.

Only 100 doctors were qualifying each year to cater for a black population in South Africa of between 18 million and 20 million.

Adequate

10 1/2

Major drive to attract development finance

By Anthony Duigan

One of South Africa's most successful rural development agencies, African Co-operative Action Trust, has embarked on a major drive to focus attention on the rural areas and attract finance for projects throughout Southern Africa.

The four-year-old Action Trust (Acat) began in a small way in kwaZulu after a group of Natal farmers and businessmen decided that development of the people and potential of rural areas was gravely neglected.

Acat has spread from kwaZulu into Ciskei, Transkei, Swaziland and Zimbabwe with more invitations to start projects than it can handle, said a spokesman for the organisation.

The origins of Acat go back to the months after the 1976 riots when many people began reflecting deeply on the national future and the enormous needs of so many of the population.

Trust has great rural record

107
Has 20M 14/12/83

A Natal businessman, Mr Von van der Linde, believed that some form of organisational structure that could help poverty-stricken rural people feed themselves was an urgent priority. He got together with a group of business and professional people who decided to use the savings club as a nucleus for development action.

This concept had already been tried in Zimbabwe and appeared to have potential so a pilot scheme was started in kwaZulu in March 1979 with cash assistance from the kwaZulu Development Corporation.

"The demand for savings clubs to be formed has now far exceeded our ability to provide the manpower needed to ensure that the clubs operate successfully," the spokesman added.

In 1980 Acat was invited to start clubs in Transkei. The following year the invitation came from Zimbabwe and this year a start was made in Ciskei and Swaziland. It now has more than 20 000 members in 820 clubs throughout Southern Africa.

"Acat starts by forming savings clubs among rural communities on a voluntary basis," said the spokesman. "The local

chiefs are involved and the clubs consist of anything from 20 to 60 members.

"They are encouraged to save towards a goal which they choose and it is club members, not Acat, who bank money, do withdrawals and elect leaders.

"Acat goes only where it is invited and neither gives money to the clubs nor takes any from them. In this way suspicion is overcome."

The Acat Rural Development Trust is in the process of being registered and its huge development effort is financed entirely by grants and donations. The trustees of Acat South Africa are Dr Lawrence McCrystal (chairman), Mr Von van der Linde (executive director), Mr Robert Mazibuko, Mr John Schroeder and Bishop Lawrence Zulu.

Further details may be obtained from Dr McCrystal at 802-5373.

Fund

gives 202

boreholes

(107)

~~SECRET~~

15/12/83

Mercury

African Affairs Correspondent

ALMOST R700 000 has been collected so far for the Water Development Fund of the South African Sugar Association.

But there is a shortfall of 1 000 boreholes to cater for the needs of the region. KwaZulu needs about 2 000 boreholes, says the annual progress report of the fund.

To date the KwaZulu Government has either drilled or contracted to drill about 700 boreholes.

The fund has provided

an additional 202.

The Mayor of Durban, Councillor Mrs Sybil Hotz, will hand over a cheque for R100 000 to drill more boreholes in KwaZulu to the KwaZulu Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Chief Langaletu Dhlamini, in Durban on Monday.

This means that R300 000 has now been handed to the KwaZulu Government by the Durban City Council for water purposes during the last three years.

Since the first borehole

was opened two-and-a-half years ago, the Water Development Fund of the South African Sugar Association has commissioned more than 200 boreholes.

Spread

According to the annual progress report of the fund, the boreholes are spread from the Ingwavuma area in the north of KwaZulu to the Umtwalume area in the south and the Madadeni and Ladysmith areas in the west.

The operations of the fund, according to the progress report, are closely co-ordinated with the KwaZulu Government's own water development programme.

The report says the fund's drilling contractors have achieved a success rate of about 70 percent.

Of all the holes drilled, 70 percent are fitted with pumps and are capable of supplying water to the communities in which they are placed.

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EEC, UN rush drought aid to Mozambique

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The European Economic Community and the United Nations are sending emergency food and medical supplies to Mozambique where starvation has reached disaster proportions.

The UN's world food programme has pledged more than 30 000 tons of emergency food aid.

The Star's London Bureau says tens of thousands are believed to have died in the worst droughts in the history of Mozambique, according to aid workers who have recently visited the stricken areas.

An American expert said the situation was comparable with that of the Biafra and Ethiopian drought disasters.

A Mozambique official said the country's total grain needs until May were 436 600 tons of which 268 800 were available or promised.

It was too early to make predictions about next year's harvest, but it had rained in many parts in November and early December.

The Star's Foreign News Service in Brussels reports that a charter plane flew into Maputo on Saturday with aid from the EEC which has promised aid worth R225 000 altogether.

EEC officials said the drought was thought to be as serious as the one which devastated Ethiopia in 1974.

The aid is to be distributed by the West German Red Cross.

Buthelezi hits out at front's smear campaign

DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi accused the United Democratic Front of running a smear campaign against him and Inkatha in Europe and warned of black-against-black violence in a Day of the Vow address in Maritzburg.

After reading out from a copy of a leaflet sent to him by a friend in Europe, Chief Buthelezi denied the allegations that he had revealed the identity of an African National Congress recruiting agent, that he refused to join the Free Mandela campaign and that Inkatha impised violence against people, including school children.

"If the UDF sees as its mission to divide black people, let me repeat that we can only have a repeat performance of a black-on-black confrontation similar to the 1838 one," Chief Buthelezi said.

He read out a letter from ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo to demonstrate that he had cordial relations with the ANC.

Referendum poser for UDF

PORT ELIZABETH — The United Democratic Front this weekend failed to decide on its tactics should the Government call referendums for the coloured and Indian communities on the new constitution.

At the end of its first national conference, the UDF referred the question back to its regional organisations.

The conference found itself

faced with three proposals — to boycott the referendums, to take part and urge voters to reject the constitution or to give each UDF region freedom to decide.

The UDF publicity secretary, Mr Mosiuoa Lekota, said yesterday the leadership would take a decision by the end of the first week in January, based on the majority opinion of the UDF's regional organisations. — Sapa.

Andropov's chance

NEW YORK — Soviet doctors have given all President Yuri Andropov less than two years live, Newsweek magazine reported today.

Quoting a knowledgeable Soviet medical source, the magazine said the 69-year-old Soviet leader was suffering from a degenerative kidney disease that had responded to treatment.

Andropov, who has not been seen in public for four months, was being treated in a special sanitarium for members of the Communist Party Central Committee on the outskirts of Moscow.

The magazine said doctors did not want Andropov to return to his duties but hoped



Miss Mxolisi Mji, crowned Miss Black South Africa in Johannesburg last night, waves from her car which was among her prizes. Second and third was Miss Lindelwa Myataza.

Sharp decided it was high time someone invented a futuristic VCR at a realistic price — hence our VC-381.

Here are the advanced features

CONVENIENT CABLE REMOTE

71 (7)

Buthelezi hits at UDF 'base lies'

Cape Times 22/12/83

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Chief Minister of Kwazulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says the United Democratic Front (UDF) is becoming "ever more venturesome in base lies" against himself and Inkatha.

In a statement released yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said the UDF

was "stooping to ever lower levels of political intrigue" by circulating a pamphlet — aimed at him and Inkatha — throughout Europe.

Resettlement

The Chief Minister claimed the UDF maintained that Inkatha was "administering migrant labour and labour bureaux" and "accepting — and in some cases even collaborating in" the forced resettlement of thousands of people into Kwazulu.

He said the UDF said Inkatha had double standards.

It did not take part in community councils but did take part in Bantustans.

'Unpopular'

Chief Buthelezi said the UDF claimed that recent actions had made him "unpopular and discredited".

He said in reply that Kwazulu had never forcefully resettled people.

"We have responded to the desperate pleas of thousands forced by South African laws off white farmland where their forefathers were born.

"We are not ashamed of doing the very best we can for people in terrible circumstances."

The Chief Minister said it was a "lie" to say Kwazulu controlled passes.

UDF president Mr Archie Gumede said last night: "It has come to my notice that a circular was issued, but its contents had not been sanctioned by the executive of UDF. It came to our notice only a few days ago."

He added that he felt the matter should be dealt with in a "responsible manner" rather than "trying to score points off one another".

HOMELANDS — KWAZULU-GENERAL

1984

JANUARY — AUGUST.

Goat rustlers gun down police in hill ambush

107

CAPL Trites 4/1/84

PIETERMARITZBURG. — Four men, three of them policemen, were shot dead on Monday while investigating a stock theft in the Kranskop Mapumulo area, near Pietermaritzburg.

The dead men were identified as Constables M S Ndlovu, 30, N S Khumalo, 28, A Z Sibiya, 27, and Mr Maqiyaqi Ngema, 40.

The policemen were part of a group of five stationed at Mapumulo who went with Mr Ngema and another complainant to follow up the theft of a flock of goats.

The men discovered the goats grazing on a hillside but when they approached the flock shots rang out from a number of directions and four of the seven men were killed.

A senior police spokesman in Pietermaritzburg, Major M Steyn, said yesterday that several firearms, including shotguns, had been used in the ambush. He said it was believed that about 50 men had taken part in the attack and that it was possible that they had been an impi.

"There has been friction in the

area and recently faction fights," he said.

According to Major Steyn the police had shouted to the attackers that they should not shoot and that they were members of the SAP but their attackers "took no notice".

The survivors of the attack, Constables R M Zuma and J N Ngubane, fled from the scene with the second complainant.

When police returned later they found that two R1 rifles and two magazines had been taken from the bodies of the policemen.

A large police contingent from Pietermaritzburg headed by Colonel C H Roberts is in the area hunting for the killers. They have made no arrests.

Major Steyn said: "The operation has been hampered by rain, mud and mist."

Two helicopters have been called in from an SAAF base in Durban but police are waiting for the weather to clear before they can be brought into use. — Sapa

Letters to the Editor

Misrepresentation of the KwaZulu Government claimed

107
Sowetan

SIR — I wish to refer to your editorial Carrot Education. I hope you will give me the space to react to the misrepresentation of the KwaZulu Government, and the president of Inkatha in your editorial of January 16.

I do not know whether these misrepresentations are deliberate as we have seen your newspaper do, sir, for many years now, or written out of ignorance of the facts of the matter.

It is lie a to say that KwaZulu schools have a course on Inkatha. The subject is called Ubuntu-Botho or Good Citizenship. It deals with the history of the black struggle in South Africa and many black political organisations including Inkatha, as one of these.

It is also a deliberate lie to state that teachers in KwaZulu are being forced to belong to Inkatha. There are many teachers and other civil servants who are not members of Inkatha.

This has been corrected in your newspaper many times even in Mr Sam Mabe's interview with Dr O D Dhlomo who is not only Inkatha secretary-general but also our Minister of Education and Culture.

But, sir, with all due respects, because you seem to believe in your villification campaign in Dr Goebbels, Hitler's propagandist's dictum that if a lie is repeated

often enough people soon believe it as truth, you have ignored so many statements on the issue.

If all teachers and civil servants in KwaZulu were Inkatha members why would there have been any need to have the meeting with them and members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly to which you refer.

It is not Inkatha and the KwaZulu Government which as you state have not been having their way at the University of Zululand. Each time there has been a rumpus of any sort at this university there are combi-loads of agents-provocateurs from the Transvaal who belong to some other black organisations opposed to Inkatha who do so.

They talk about academic freedom when they "terrorise" students to belong to their organisations otherwise they destroy their belongings. The indoctrination you refer to is carried out by other groups belonging to other black organisations, with which the Inkatha leadership has never had any problem. Our leader has always offered a hand of friendship and brotherhood.

It is a lie that what was asked, was asked of students to make an oath of allegiance to KwaZulu and Inkatha. The people involved or 99 percent of those involved are our civil servants or those who intend joining the KwaZulu Civil Service after



INKATHA: Buthelezi.

they have completed their studies.

There are thousands of rands that are being pumped into certain trade unions from abroad to spread a denigration campaign against the leadership of KwaZulu and of Inkatha even among our civil servants.

The worst thing that has now happened as a result of this campaign is loss of lives at the University of Zululand last year. The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly takes a serious view of these divisive plans of our political opponents. We have a right to ensure that we have loyal civil servants in our own civil service.

That is done by governments everywhere. We have information that some of our civil servants are being "got at" through funds from

abroad as people have been "got at" in churches, in some trade unions and in the Press.

The last clause on the so-called pledge states that the bursary holders are not expected to defend KwaZulu Government politics.

It is an insult to the Zulu Nation to state that "KwaZulu is a facet of separate development". King Shaka, King Dingane, King Mpande, King Cetshwayo, King Dinuzulu, King Solomon, King Cyprian, like our present King ruled KwaZulu not by the grace of any white man but on the basis of hereditary succession.

Most of them are the greatest freedom fighters this country has ever seen.

To you, sir, clearly a believer in advocacy journalism, you can refer to KwaZulu leadership stand as just sound and fury as you do but the stand which KwaZulu has taken on apartheid, on Ingwavuma and other issues is recognised in Africa and abroad despite all your yearly fulminations against us.

That is why our leader Chief Buthelezi has entree which no other leader in South Africa has in independent states in Africa. President Kaunda in his recent visit to Germany towards the end of last year told the Frankfurter Allegemeine that our leader in Inkatha is not a puppet but that he (Dr Kaunda) regarded him as a freedom fighter in spite of those (like

yourself) who denigrate him may say.

You are entitled to believe in your dreams like saying a few years ago thousands literally kissed the ground Chief Buthelezi walked on, and that the number has shrunk hundred fold. That is your wishful thinking in your campaign to villify him, Inkatha and us in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Inkatha membership has increased each year by tens of thousands ever since your newspaper started singing that song in the seventies.

None of us here accept the homelands system.

Those who are Rip van Winkles may not see it, but the whole world sees it despite all the rotten propaganda that newspapers like The SO-WETAN have been disseminating for years now. Trying to pretend that Inkatha will disappear as you wish, is similar to what King Canute tried to do in stopping the sea with sand.

No change can take place in South Africa without the involvement of Inkatha on the one hand as a black organisation, and without the Zulu people's participation. Anyone who imagines this can happen needs to go to a mental institution for observation.

CHIEF S H GUMEDE
A member of Inkatha Central Committee and KwaZulu Minister of Works
Private Bag X03
Ulundi



CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI: "Campaign against Inkatha."

Inkatha 'Victim of

CONSPIRACY'

UDF also blamed

107

~~107~~

29/1/84 City Press

SENIOR INKATHA officials have denied they were "snubbed" by church and other agencies during their recent trip overseas — and City Press came in for a blistering attack for allegedly participating in a vilification campaign against the organisation.

After the delegation returned from their "goodwill" trip overseas, they held a news conference in Durban this week to refute reports that the foreign agencies had refused to meet them.

Inkatha secretary-general Dr Oscar Dhlo-mo, who headed the delegation to Europe, said they met every

CP Correspondent: DURBAN

group on their schedule, except the World Council of Churches' Programme to Combat Racism.

"A few hours before the meeting we learnt from officials of this committee that our

meeting with them had aborted because of what they described as 'Press interference', he said.

"The statement by Kairos (that they refused to see us) was very mischievous and not true because we did not have any appointment to meet them in the first place."

He said the delegation had found Inkatha's political image

abroad had been tarnished by "mis-information" being spread there.

"We had been misrepresented overseas by a pamphlet, authored by the United Democratic Front, which

blamed Inkatha for the unfortunate events in Lamontville, Hammarsdale, Ngoye and the Abreca conference at Kwanzimela.

"We put the record straight, and are satisfied that people and groups who had been

misinformed, are now in a better position to appreciate our standpoint.

"We also found that there has been a constant flow of distorted and scurrilous information about Inkatha fed to news bureaux of European churches by unknown South African sources.

"This information attempts to misrepresent Inkatha in Europe as a movement that employs violence against fellow blacks, and a movement which is violently anti-Christian."

Dr Dhlo-mo showed

reporters copies of several new pamphlets defending Inkatha, which had been distributed overseas.

During the conference, KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said similar distortions about Inkatha were being spread in South Africa itself.

Among those responsible for this campaign of denigration was City Press, he said.

"There is a section of the Press which is going all out to show Inkatha as a violent organisation. They use misrepresentation in their efforts to show us as violent," he said.

"These publications and other groups are worried about Inkatha's phenomenal growth, and are trying every trick to tarnish our image."

That KwaZulu student pledge!

Chief Buthelezi replies to 'academic freedom' criticism

I AM writing to you hoping that you will afford me the opportunity of responding in your newspaper to the editorial of the January 22, 1984.

In this editorial, under the heading "Freedom is indivisible", you pass judgment on myself and the KwaZulu Government in a manner which I believe misleads the public, and if the mistaken impressions which result from your editorial are left uncorrected, I believe the process of reconciliation in this country will be damaged.

You conclude your editorial with the comment: "Freedom is freedom. It is indivisible. It is sacred in Ulundi as it is in Pretoria." I endorse this statement with no reservations. I also endorse the sentiments expressed in your editorial that academic freedom is of vital importance.

All my public life I have striven for a better educational deal for blacks and I have championed academic freedom at every opportunity. In my address when I was installed as Chancellor of the University of Zululand, I spoke about the question of academic freedom; I stand by what I said then, and I stand by what I have on many occasions reiterated about the value to our society of academic freedom.

Your editorial was obviously written outside of an informed understanding of the circumstances which surrounded the call of the KwaZulu Government on students to sign the pledge, and the reasons which led us to take this step.

We had no intention of interfering with academic freedom and this now popular cry that this is what we were doing is mischievous. It is mischievous because our intentions were to grapple with vexed questions which plague the process of reconciliation and social reconstruction in this country.

That which we objected to in student behaviour is nothing to do with attacking academic freedom. It is common knowledge that students have set fire to buildings; that they have stoned cars; that they have maimed people and that they have used violence in attempts to enforce their views on others.

It is common knowledge that in behaving thus, they negate the fundamental



QUOTE

□ We had no intention of interfering with academic freedom, and this now popular cry that this is what we were doing is mischievous. It is mischievous because our intentions were to grapple with vexed questions which plague the process of reconciliation and social reconstruction in this country. — *Chief Buthelezi*

principles of academic freedom. Those who respect academic freedom allow others to have their say and to campaign for the acceptance of what they say.

Students who attempted to disrupt my installation as Chancellor of the University of Zululand; students who disrupt seminars at which KwaZulu and Inkatha officials are speakers; students who stone the cars of visitors with whom they disagree; students who burn offices of lecturers; students who attempt to murder lecturers and attempt to murder people they do not agree with; and students who work actively for violent mob be-

haviour are not in thus behaving champions of academic freedom.

It is this kind of behaviour we are objecting to. It is pledges not to involve themselves in this kind of behaviour that we are seeking. This is the background to our reaction. These are the deep concerns which we share with all decent South Africans.

Your editorial also is grievously in error in that it omits the salient fact that our dominant concern was with the behaviour of KwaZulu civil servants. We have done everything in our power both to improve the efficiency of the KwaZulu Civil Service and to enhance the career op-

portunities for all those who take service with us.

Over 90 percent of all bursaries granted by us are grants to civil servants and our concern with the student behaviour of these civil servants is a domestic affair between us and ourselves which we are honour bound to address.

No civil service in the world who sends its members to universities at the cost of essential services to the poor and needy would ever tolerate the kind of student behaviour we object to as indicated above.

Your editorial fails entirely to recognise that our concern is a legitimate domestic concern. It also fails entirely to recognise

that the manner in which we set about doing what we did was commendable.

We invited students to Ulundi in the hope of reconciling ourselves with themselves. A pledge was drafted for discussion and possible amendment. This pledge was read out to students and they were asked if they had any objection to it. They made no contribution towards the wording of the pledge. We were not ourselves committed to this specific pledge.

This statement is adequately substantiated by the fact that on Tuesday, January 24, the Principal-elect, the Vice-Principal and the Dean of the Medical School at the University of Natal — Professor P de V Booysen, Professor G D L Schreiner and Professor S Kallichurun respectively — had discussions with the KwaZulu Cabinet and the Education Sub-Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

In these discussions there was a frank exchange of views in which we from our side listened very carefully. The result of this meeting was the rewording of the pledge to the satisfaction of the Principal-elect, the Vice-Principal and the Dean of the Medical Faculty at the University of Natal.

Had students who objected to the pledge acted responsibly and negotiated an acceptable wording of a pledge with us, the whole furore which the Press has since created would never have taken place.

I am so dismayed how at a drop of a hat my whole track record and life-long commitment to sacred values in the evolution of a better South

Africa are ignored, and I am castigated and lambasted with critical and negative editorial comment. I am so often dismayed by the extent to which newspapers report on events and publish editorials which pull the reconciliation rug from beneath my feet.

Politics in this country moves ever deeper into life and death issues. We should enjoy every possible support in our constant political drive away from solving problems through violence, student violence included. You, sir, had no right to cast aspersions on my commitment to academic freedom.

I and the KwaZulu Government and Inkatha have a track record of political responsibility. It is unfortunate in the extreme that you, sir, did not contact me or any of my colleagues before passing damning judgment on what we are doing, and I hope that you will publish this letter; I also sincerely hope that we can in future avoid the need to clear up misunderstandings after you have written your editorials and not before you have written them.

The credibility of what I am saying in response to your editorial on the matter must be enhanced by the credibility of the Principal-elect, the Vice-Principal and the Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Natal who left the meeting they had with us satisfied and convinced that reason and negotiation achieved more than ill-informed attacks.

Mangosuthu G Buthelezi
Chief Minister,
President of Inkatha
Chairman, South African
Black Alliance

(107)
Sowetan 3/1/84

Inkatha women told to unite

BLACKS must learn to unite against oppression if their fight against apartheid is to succeed, the Inkatha Women's Brigade was told at a meeting in Evaton at the weekend.

Inkatha Women's Brigade chairperson, Mrs Alice Ndlovu said: "We should take cognisance of the fact that education does not end in the classroom. For this reason, our Women's Brigade has launched

programmes where we teach women to cook, knit and other kinds of jobs which aim at their upliftment.

"There is no way we can keep kneeling before the whites, cap in hand, because we will be consolidating our own oppression," Mrs Ndlovu said.

She said Inkatha was providing cooking and knitting courses free of charge for the community.

Fresh twist in battle for township bottle stores

By WILMAR UTTING

KWAZULU representative Mr Gibson Thula intends seeking an urgent court injunction to prevent Johannesburg company director Mrs Rika Lourens from claiming a share in 13 bottle stores in the East Rand's black townships.

In September last year Mrs Lourens and Mr Thula successfully tendered R11,6-million on behalf of the S & M Syndicate for 13 of the 14 liquor outlets owned by the East Rand Administration Board.

Following a dispute between the parties, Mrs Lourens has claimed to have fired Mr Thula and other partners in the syndicate, and says she alone now heads S & M. She said the syndicate consisted of herself, three mystery white partners and a number of black businessmen.

Mr Thula claims he heads the successful syndicate which includes only black businessmen and that the syndicate had merely employed Mrs Lourens as a legal consultant for himself and his 13 black partners.

Tomorrow was to have been the day scheduled for the sealing of the multi-million deal with the East Rand Administration Board, and the syndicate was due to present its bank guarantees for the money.

But in a last-minute bid to delay the transaction, Mr



● Mr Gibson Thula ... may go to court

The aim of the NTA, an all-black public company, was to acquire stores on its own.

"We have no intention of grabbing any monopoly," Mr Michaels said. "We would like about four stores in Soweto and perhaps one in Kimberley and another in Bloemfontein."

Earlier this week Mrs Lourens said that if Mr Thula presented guarantees for R11,6-million to secure



Liquor chief warns on white 'fronts'

By WILMAR UTTING

THE CHAIRMAN of the Liquor Board, Mr T B Vorster, has warned that the Liquor Act may be amended to prevent blacks being used as fronts for white investments in township bottle stores.

"We have not granted one liquor licence to a black-white partnership, only to all-black companies which have applied," Mr Vorster said this week.

"If we find that the blacks are being used as a camouflage, with undisclosed white interests behind them, then we will have the Liquor Act amended to prevent this," he said.

He was most perturbed by developments which showed that major interests of certain whites in black retail liquor outlets had not been disclosed to the board.

Last year, the country's 14 administration boards invited tenders for their lucrative township liquor outlets.

The government had granted the concession allowing whites to form business partnerships with blacks to trade in the townships, provided the blacks controlled the business and held the majority shares.

The Liquor Act requires that an applicant for a liquor licence disclose the identities of all those with a finan-

thing in the wind" and had asked the East Rand Liquor Squad to investigate.

Mrs Lourens and Mr Paxinos have since notified the board that they were preparing an application.

This week, Mrs Lourens claimed in a written statement to the Sunday Express that she had been advised by the sellers, East Rand Administration Board officials, that affidavits normally required under the Liquor Act were not necessary under a 51%-black, 49%-white partnership.

Conflict could exist, she said, between the structure of such a partnership and a section of the Act, and this was now being resolved, she said.

White interests had apparently not been disclosed to the board.

Mr Vorster said the board had already "heard some-

played Mrs Lourens as a legal consultant for himself and his 13 black partners.

Tomorrow was to have been the day scheduled for the sealing of the multi-million deal with the East Rand Administration Board, and the syndicate was due to present its bank guarantees for the money.

But in a last-minute bid to delay the transaction, Mr Thula's legal representatives sought a six-week extension from the sellers to enable Mr Thula and his partners to seek a court decision that will allow the all-black partnership to take over the bottle stores without the involvement of individual whites.

Erab's chief director, Mr Frans Marx, confirmed the request for an extension, but would not commit himself to a delay of six weeks.

"I am prepared to give the parties time to settle their disputes, but I am not interested in their domestic squabbles. I intend to hold them to their offer, and to the contract which has been endorsed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development," he said.

The National Taverners Association (which represents South Africa's 9 000 shebeens) has refused to back Mr Thula's group by entering into a partnership.

Mr Lucky Michaels, chairman of the NTA, said he had rejected a suggestion by Mr Thula that the NTA become his 49% partners.

"I refused this," Mr Michaels said, "for the same reason that I refused a similar offer to join businessmen Mr Julian Smerkowitz and Mr Isaac Kaye in an attempted takeover of Soweto stores.

"If our company brings in 9 000 shareholders, all prepared to support its outlets, then control in the company should go to the 9 000," Mr Michaels said.

was to acquire stores on his own.

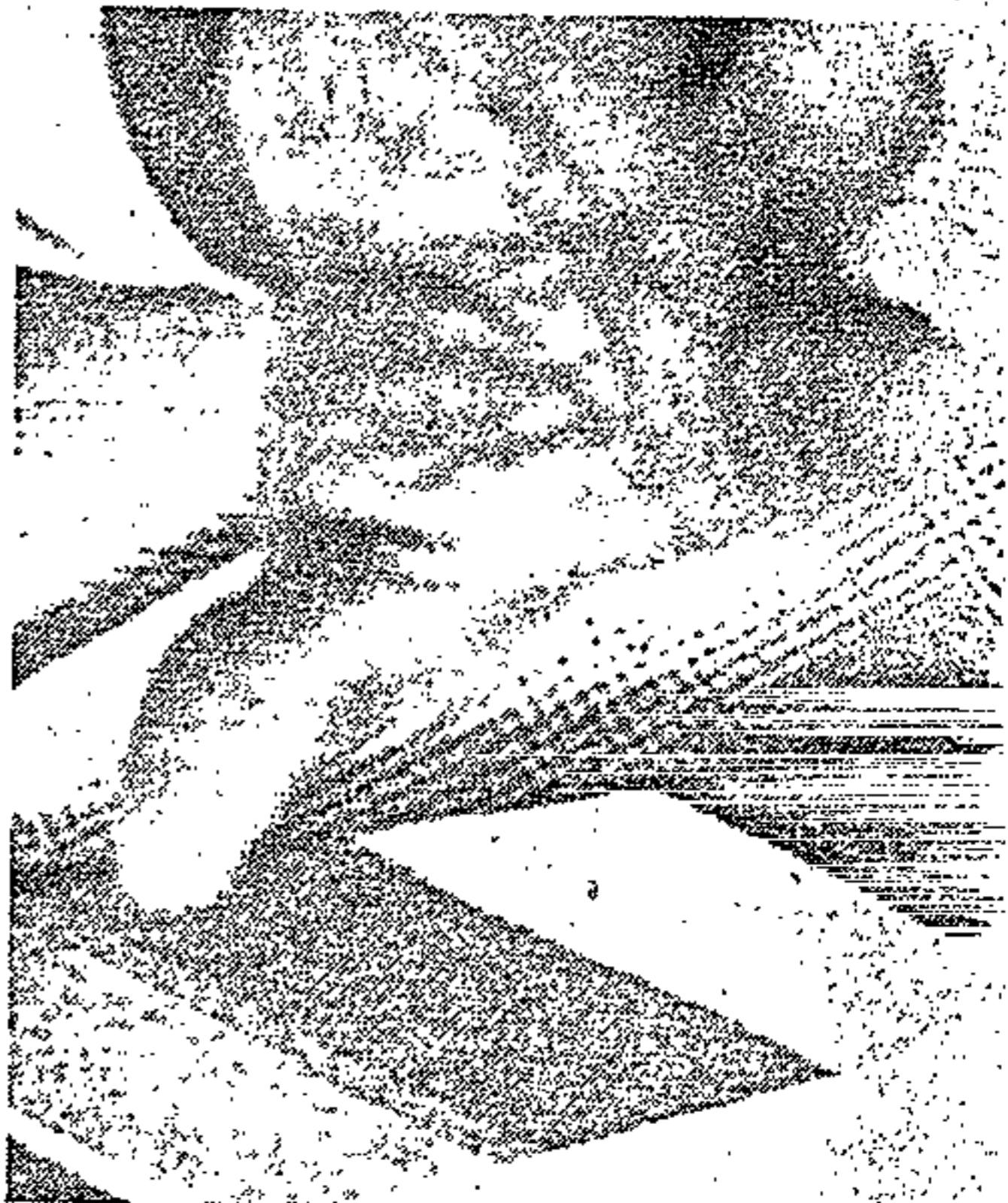
"We have no intention of grabbing any monopoly," Mr Michaels said. "We would like about four stores in Soweto and perhaps one in Kimberley and another in Bloemfontein."

Earlier this week Mrs Lourens said that if Mr Thula presented guarantees for R11,6-million to secure all 13 stores she would withdraw "for the sake of peace between blacks and whites".

However, she said, if Mr Thula did not produce the guarantees, she would not withdraw, thus securing the stores for her syndicate.

Among Mr Thula's allegations was that the offer for the liquor outlets had been made on the basis of a feasibility study arranged by Mrs Lourens. The study had been done on figures supplied by Erab which then had a monopoly of liquor stores.

But Erab had not included in its information the fact that a number of new liquor licences had also been granted



● Mr Lucky Michaels ... no partnership

ed to private black companies.

This substantially altered the financial prospects for his group, Mr Thula said.

The chairman of the Liquor Board, Mr Tom Vorster, said recently he feared that in their eagerness to acquire profitable businesses, black businessmen were offering inflated prices for the

liquor outlets.

"But we are guaranteeing no protection for them, and I foresee that when we start issuing licences to open other liquor outlets where we feel more are needed in the township, those buyers who have offered such high prices will find their profits do not justify what they paid," Mr Vorster said.

administration boards invited tenders for their lucrative township liquor outlets.

The government had granted the concession allowing whites to form business partnerships with blacks to trade in the townships, provided the blacks controlled the business and held the majority shares.

The Liquor Act requires that an applicant for a liquor licence disclose the identities of all those with a financial or management interest in a liquor business. Last week the board was



Chief Buthelezi

TOE THE LINE

S. Tribune
12/11/84
Kwazulu demands students' pledge

By Barney Mthomboti

KWAZULU bursary holders throughout the country have been summoned by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the Legislative Assembly and made to sign a pledge not to criticise him, Inkatha or Kwazulu.

If they do, the KwaZulu Government will cut off their money.

The unprecedented move has enraged students and is seen as a reprisal for the troubles at the University of Zululand in October last year when five students died during clashes with Inkatha.

And more students have been summoned to Ulundi today where they will be told to sign the same pledge.

The first group of about 200 students, all Kwazulu bursary-holders, were summoned to Ulundi last week. They were told about the pledge, and asked to sign it, after a marathon 18-hour meeting at the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, on Wednesday. They had all been notified individually by telegram to attend the meeting.

Students who attended the meeting told the SUNDAY TRIBUNE it started at 11am on January 4, lasted the whole night and finished at 5am the following day.

The meeting was attended by cabinet ministers and members of the legislative assembly. It was addressed by Chief Buthelezi, leader of KwaZulu, who dealt at length with events at the University of Zululand.

Thereafter students were called one at a time to state their views on the matter and they were also questioned by members of the Legislative Assembly.

Chief Buthelezi told the students in his speech he did not expect students who regarded him and members of his government and Inkatha as "sell-outs or quislings to accept funding of their education from our coffers."

Students from educational institutions all over South Africa who hold Kwazulu bursaries have been summoned.

They are being made to sign the following:

"I, the undersigned, do hereby make the following solemn declaration:

I have received financial assistance from the Kwazulu Government Service to further my studies and in consideration thereof;

(1) I hereby undertake that I shall never in word or deed speak in contempt of the head of Kwazulu Government, the Honourable Chief Minister, the members of the Cabinet and the Legislative Assembly and all persons in authority under the umbrella of the Kwazulu Government Service.

(2) Further, I undertake that I shall never in word or deed, directly or indirectly, vilify, denigrate, or in any manner speak in contempt of the Inkatha Liberation Movement and its leadership at various levels, in public or in private.

(3) Further, without necessarily defending the politics of the Kwazulu Government, I hereby undertake and promise to defend the integrity of the Kwazulu Government Service and its leadership whenever its integrity is at stake.

"I fully understand that any action on my part contrary to this pledge will render me to forfeit financial assistance rendered to me by the Kwazulu Government during my period of study."

Students (107) refuse to (111) sign pledge to Inkatha ^{Staw}

20/11/84
Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Thirty-six students at the University of Natal's medical school in Durban have decided not to sign a pledge, requiring them not to criticise Inkatha, which the kwaZulu Government imposed on them last week.

The kwaZulu Government has threatened to withdraw bursaries from any students refusing to sign.

In a statement issued yesterday the medical school's Students' Representative Council claimed the pledge was a "manoeuvre to silence students and curb them in their activities against oppression and to coerce them into supporting the kwaZulu administration".

The statement said that the homeland government was guilty of double standards because it received money from the South African Government, yet it reserved its right to remain critical of that body.

An SRC spokesman refused to say how many students at the medical school possessed KwaZulu bursaries, but the Dean of the Medical Faculty, Professor S Kallichurum, said that 36 students out of a total number of 800 were involved.

1984
SOWETAN, Wednesday, January 18, 1984

Why bursary holders have to sign loyalty pledge

Buthelezi fears 5th column

SOWETAN Correspondent

THE KwaZulu Government was ensuring through enforcing a loyalty pledge from bursary holders, that it did not pay for the education of people who would one day actively seek its downfall, Chief Gaisa Buthelezi said yesterday.

Hundreds of students holding KwaZulu bursaries to study at universities, in teachers' training colleges and technical institutions have to go to Ulundi to declare that they will never speak contemptuously of Chief Buthelezi, the KwaZulu Government, the Cabinet, the legislative Assembly and the Inkatha Liberation Movement.

More than 90 percent of the bursary holders were employed by the KwaZulu Government at present or would work for it when they had completed their study, Chief Buthelezi said.

The assembly was concerned with the people who could sabotage from within. This is a very serious matter. The pledge was therefore an attempt to root

bombing of KwaZulu offices recently in KwaMashu. "It is concerned about us getting a fifth column in the service, out people who could possibly act against Ulundi from within," he said.

Chief Buthelezi sent a telegram to Mr Oliver Tambo, head of the banned African National Congress, three weeks ago, informing

him of the KwaMashu bombing and asking if his organisation was responsible, and if so, if it was declaring war on Inkatha and the KwaZulu people. No reply has come through yet.

Some medical students holding bursaries for the University of Natal have refused to go to Ulundi to sign the pledge. Professor Denys Chreiner, vice-principal of the University of Natal, will possibly meet Chief Buthelezi later this month in Ulundi to discuss this.

The medical students have said they would honour their formal agreement with KwaZulu's public service commission. Chief Buthelezi has advised Prof Chreiner to bring these bursary holders to their meeting so they could re-negotiate their bursaries.

"If they do not come then the Legislative Assembly and Cabinet will refer them to the public service commission to deal with," the Chief Minister said.

Some people at Natal's Medical School and Medunsa had signed: "So why should we make an exception of these people when others have signed?"

The pledge was drawn up by legally-trained members of the assembly and comes three months after members of Inkatha and students



CHIEF BUTHELEZI: Letter to Oliver Tambo. clashed at the University of Zululand, leaving five people dead.

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SOWETAN Correspondent

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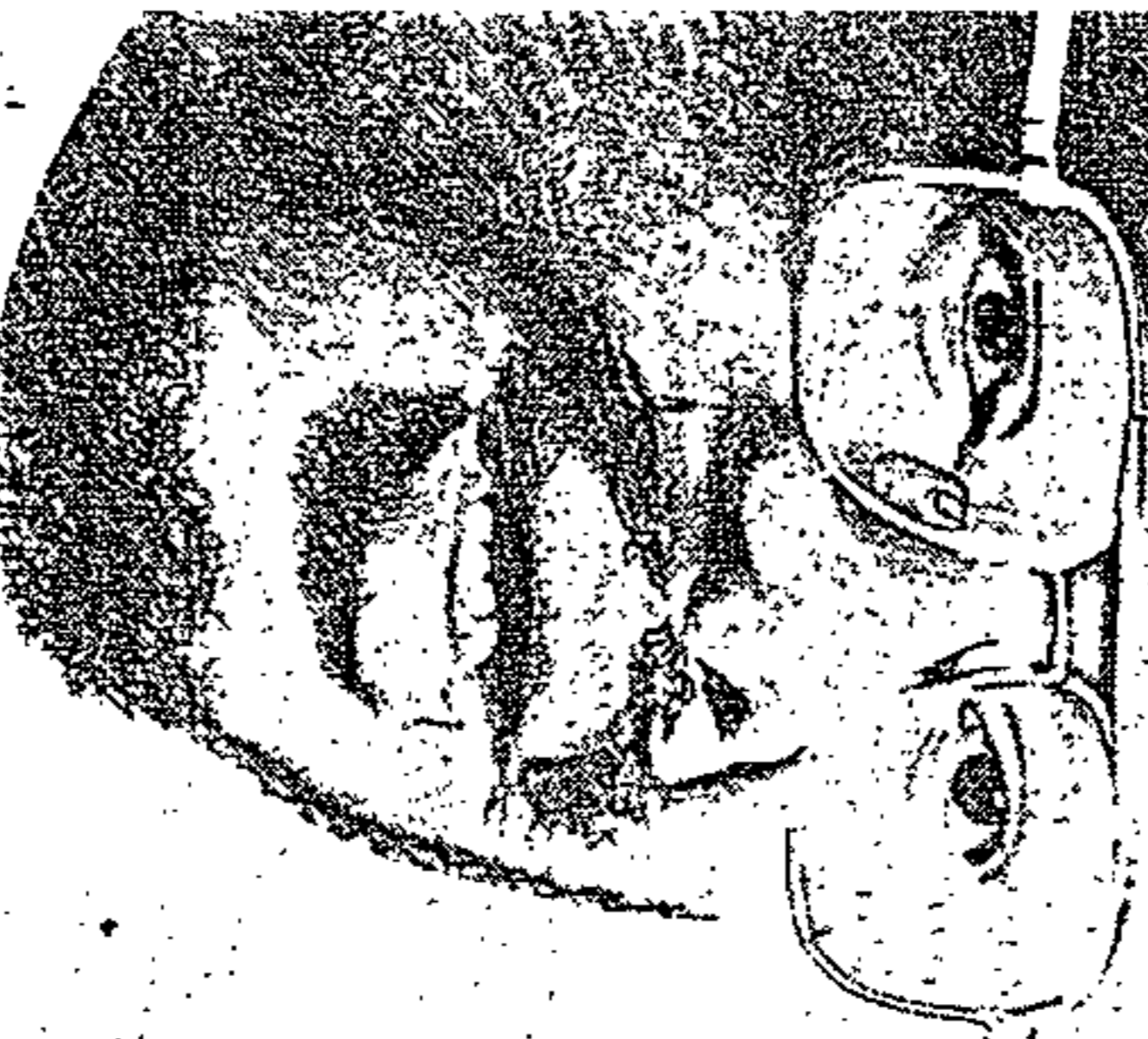
KEEP QUIET OR LOSE BURSARY

Students pledge
KwaZulu demands

Some few
107

SA pays Buthelezi, but he doesn't have to toe the line—students

'We Women' Stunned'



NATAL University medical students want to challenge the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly's "no criticism" pledge — saying it is "like joining Inkatha".

Students holding KwaZulu Government bursaries have vowed not to sign the pledge — even if it means losing their bursaries — and believe they can successfully challenge the ruling. "We have already spoken to members of

CP Correspondent DURBAN

the law faculty, and it seems we could challenge such a pledge on the grounds that it is a breach of contract," a student representative said. Students were up in arms at the way bursary holders were "interrogated" at a meeting in the KwaZulu Assembly building in Ulundi earlier this month, and told to sign an under-

taking not to criticise Inkatha, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi or the homeland government.

"This amounts to membership of Inkatha — something we can't accept," students told City Press. They said students had decided not to attend any further meetings at Ulundi or sign the pledge — even though they may have to find a total of R200 000 to pay for their studies. The medical school's

SRC was also angered by the KwaZulu demand, saying the money in question "belongs to the people of South Africa".

"Chief Buthelezi and his Government feel free to criticise the South African Government, from whom they receive funds — but they have not been told to sign a declaration undertaking to toe the line," a SCR spokesman said. Natal University's principal-elect, Professor Piet Booysen, slammed the pledge as

"a breach of academic freedom"; and announced that a top-level delegation from the university will meet Chief Buthelezi later this month in a bid to resolve the dispute.

Chief Buthelezi's office has issued a statement saying those who signed the pledge did so voluntarily. The statement said the government was "merely trying to ensure they have loyal civil servants in the future", and trying to prevent employees

from turning out to be "Trojan horses". This had become an important issue, the statement said, "particularly after the bombing of KwaZulu Government offices in KwaMashu".

Chief Buthelezi has also sent a telegram to African National Congress leader Oliver Tambo, asking whether the banned organisation was responsible for the KwaMashu blast — adding that if it was, it had "declared war on Inkatha and the KwaZulu people".

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After Press 22/11/84

Star
21/1/84 (107)

Signed pledge to secure 'loyalty' from Civil service

By Jon Qwelane

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, said in Ulundi this week that more than 95 per cent of the students required to sign a pledge that they would not attack him, Inkatha or his government were kwaZulu civil servants and people intending to join the homeland's civil service.

He saw nothing surprising about trying to ensure that people who had qualms of conscience about serving the kwaZulu government were not kept in its civil service.

The Zulu leader was speaking at a farewell function in honour of the deputy secretary in the Department of the Chief Minister, Mr Von Benecke Jordaan and the kwaZulu auditor-general Mr Ken Clarke, who were leaving the service of the kwaZulu government.

Last week the homeland government issued a directive to its bursary holders to desist from attacks on Inkatha, the government and Chief Buthelezi but 36 students at the University of Natal's medical school in Durban refused to sign the pledge.

They said doing so would be tantamount to joining Inkatha.

Last October bloody clashes between students of the University of Zululand (Ngoye) and Inkatha followers resulted in the deaths of five people, of whom four were students.

The students were objecting to the presence on the campus of Chief Buthelezi and members of Inkatha, and it is that incident which led to the directive to bursary holders from kwaZulu to sign a promisory pledge.

Referring to the pledge Chief Buthelezi said: "We just could not be a party to the production of a fifth column in our civil service.

"Any government would be concerned about this in any part of the world, particularly if there are civil servants participating in vilification campaigns against those very governments while receiving funding from the same governments."

He said a "big fuss" was being made about a pledge whose terms were discussed with bursary holders who had no reservations about any part of the text of the pledge, which was also signed voluntarily.

A meeting of parents of students attending the University of Zululand will be held at the Dube YWCA in Soweto today to be given a report on last week's attempts by a parents' delegation to meet the rector of the institution. The meeting will start at 1.30 pm.

107 (11) ROM 21/1/84

'Buthelezi bashing' a liberal pastime'

ULUNDI — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said yesterday that "Buthelezi bashing" had now become a popular pastime in "English liberal circles" and he was not surprised that recent moves by the KwaZulu Government were "twisted and misrepresented" by the Press.

Addressing a farewell function for two South Africans who had been seconded to KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi referred to a much-criticised incident at the University of Natal last week in which stu-

dents holding KwaZulu bursaries were asked to sign a pledge to remain "faithful and loyal" to the KwaZulu Government.

Chief Buthelezi said any government would be concerned if its civil servants accepted official funds and at the same time were disloyal to and critical of the government.

He said the terms of the "so-called pledge" had been discussed with each bursary-holding student and those who had signed it had done so voluntarily. — Sapa.

ROOM 107
Wednesday, January 18, 1984

His big 'no' to Vorster's offer

This includes holding discussions with them and some of his own Cabinet Ministers on "a wide range of affairs of mutual interest", the Office of the Prime Minister said.

It is an open secret that the relationship between Chief Buthelezi and Mr Botha is strained.

The two men clashed head-on over Pretoria's bid to cede Ingwavuma, on the KwaZulu-Swaziland border, to Swaziland in 1982 and again last year over the new constitution.

When Mr Botha met with Zulu monarch King Goodwill Zwelithini to discuss the Ingwavuma question in 1982, it was said one of the reasons why the king headed the Zulu delegation was to avoid the risk of a clash between Mr Botha and Chief Buthelezi.

During last year's referendum campaign, Chief Buthelezi fought vigorously against the new constitution, warning that exclusion of blacks would sharply reduce the chances of peaceful accommodation between white and black in South Africa.

In one speech Mr Botha issued a sharp rebuke against those who predicted the constitution would trigger violence.

His remark was widely interpreted to be partly directed against Chief Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi refused to attend "summit" meetings with the previous Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster during the last years of Mr Vorster's premiership.

Chief Minister
of Inkatha,
went on to a work-
shop with the Prime Minister,
and other members of the
Cabinet tomorrow.

He is expected to meet with
Chief Buthelezi, Minister of Kwa-
Zulu-Natal, and the Chief Ministers of
Africa's "national
states" designated "homeland"
in Natal, Zululand and
Transkei.

Delegations were sent to the Chief
Ministers of KwaZulu-Natal, QwaQwa,
Cape Province, and KaNgwane, all of whom are
expected to attend.

Chief Buthelezi confirmed that he had de-
clined to attend, but declined to elaborate
on his reasons.

It would be "impolite" to do so publicly
now, though he might do so later on, he said.

The Office of the Prime Minister affirmed
that the Chief Ministers of the six "national
states" — as distinct from the "independent
states" — had been invited to lunch and dis-
cussions with the Prime Minister.

The invitations were part of Mr Botha's
"standard practice" of meeting with Chief
Ministers from time to time.

R50 000 grant for starving KwaZulu children

By PAT SIDLEY
Consumer Mail

OPERATION HUNGER, the SA Institute of Race Relations' (SAIRR) programme which helps to alleviate the effects of the drought, has handed over a cheque for R50 000 to the Natal Red Cross for its KwaZulu feeding programmes.

Highlighting the need for assistance, Mrs Inka Mars, who accepted the cheque on behalf of the Red Cross, said R17 000 to R20 000 a month was needed to help feed children.

This sum would feed 85 000 children a day with one cup of fortified soup.

Quoting Stellenbosch University research figures, Mrs Ina Perlman, manager of Operation Hunger, said about 2 900 000 child-

ren under 15 years in South Africa were malnourished.

The minimum cash income for a black family of five to merely survive had been calculated at R86 a month but the average family, according to research, was bringing in only R55 a month.

Both Mrs Perlman and Mrs Mars stressed that their programmes were not "a case of perpetuating handouts". Assisted rural communities generated their own self-help programmes.

The drought had dramatised a situation of which people were not fully aware, Mrs Mars said. It served to illustrate the disadvantages rural communities suffered.

The drop-out rate in schools among black rural children was particularly worrying.

Malnourished children were not able to concentrate and learn and hard times kept children out of school.

The director of the SAIRR, Mr John Kane-Berman, said the institute had become increasingly concerned that rural areas and their problems had "slipped from public consciousness".

The public was aware to some extent of the difference in Government per capita education spending on black and white children in urban areas. Although this gap was narrowing, in homelands and rural areas the gap had widened.

"People are confined to homelands by influx control and migrant labour regulations," he said.



Mrs Inka Mars of the Natal Red Cross, left, accepts a cheque for R50 000 from Mrs Ina Perlman of Operation Hunger.
Picture: GLENN MIDDLETON

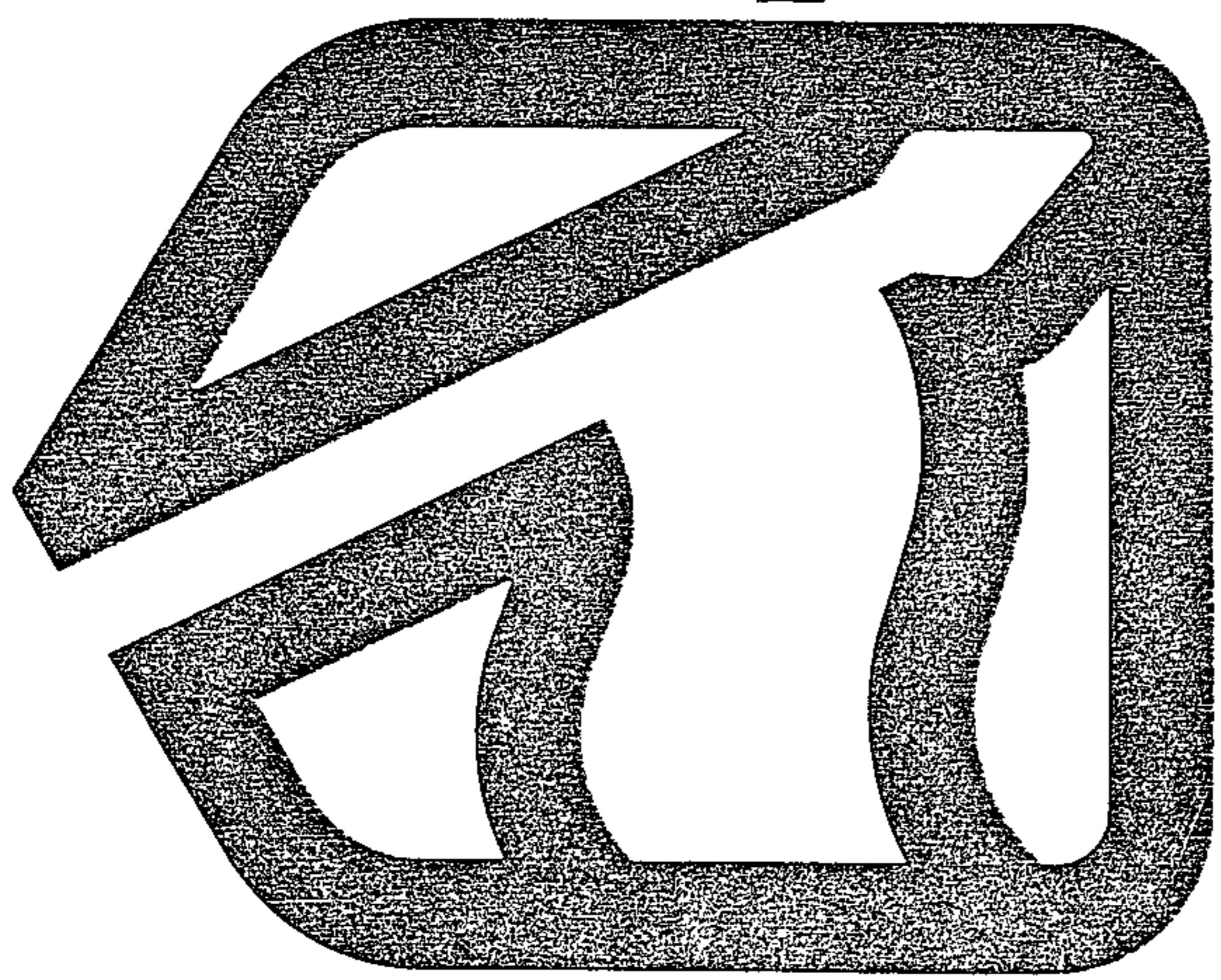
turn it and put money in your pocket. Read Bread and Butter Brief in EVE tomorrow.

Also in this issue is a profile of the South African-born woman who has charred the rise and fall of the PLO; the start of a new series on working mothers and quick but tasty recipes.

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Rough ride for Inkatha

SACP Reporters and Press Trust of SA 107
22/11/84

HIGH-RANKING Inkatha officials have met a hostile response on a tour of Europe aimed at repairing the organisation's image.

Reports from Europe say the official Inkatha delegation, led by secretary general Oscar Dhlomo and KwaZulu Interior Minister Dennis Madide, was shown the backdoor by the World Council of Churches in Geneva.

Leading church and funding agencies in West Germany and Holland, as well as anti-apartheid solidarity groups, have also given the Inkatha officials a rough passage.

The Kairos church organisation in Holland, which monitors human rights violations in South Africa, refused to meet the Inkatha men.

Kairos director Eric van den Berg told City Press that a number of other anti-apartheid groups and funders had taken the same attitude towards Inkatha.

The organisations were disturbed at problems between Inkatha and the United Democratic Front "because we believe the UDF is fighting for the just struggle of all people in South Africa," he said.

The World Council of Churches Programme to Combat Racism, which has given large donations to the ANC and Swapo, is among the organisations to snub Inkatha, according to reports from Europe.

Attempts to contact Inkatha spokesman in Johannesburg yesterday were fruitless.

Three incidents involving Inkatha have left its image as an anti-apartheid organisation in tatters.

They include: *city press*

- The Ngoye incident on October 29 last year when four students died in clashes with Inkatha supporters;
- The Lamontville crisis in mid-1983 when Inkatha clashed with local residents, and Inkatha leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi announced the township would be incorporated into KwaZulu;

MASSIVE PENSIONS BACKLOG

KWAZULU's pension budget has dried up — with more than 50 000 old age pension applications waiting for approval and the number increasing.

The homeland will need a 100 percent increase on its pension allocation in the next financial year, due in April, if it is to cope with the demand.

If the applicants do get their pensions, they will only, be effective from April, regardless of when the pensioners applied, as KwaZulu, unlike the central Government, does not backdate pensions to the date of application, a spokesman for the Black Sash says.

KwaZulu's budgetary allocations, like those of other homelands, are the responsibility of the central Government. Although this year's pension allocation is five percent above last year's, KwaZulu, in the eighth month of its current financial year, has more than 50 000 applications that can-

KWAZULU'S Old age budget has dried up

SOWETAN Correspondent

tion," comments KwaZulu's Secretary for Health and Welfare, Dr Margaret Chuene. She says they have always had a backlog: "But we now have a terrific backlog. It's a very serious issue because every citizen is entitled to a pension."

Dr Chuene says the number of applicants will be much more than the 50 000 by next April as many people are coming forward to apply for pensions. Presently, 174 000 are drawing old-age pensions in KwaZulu.

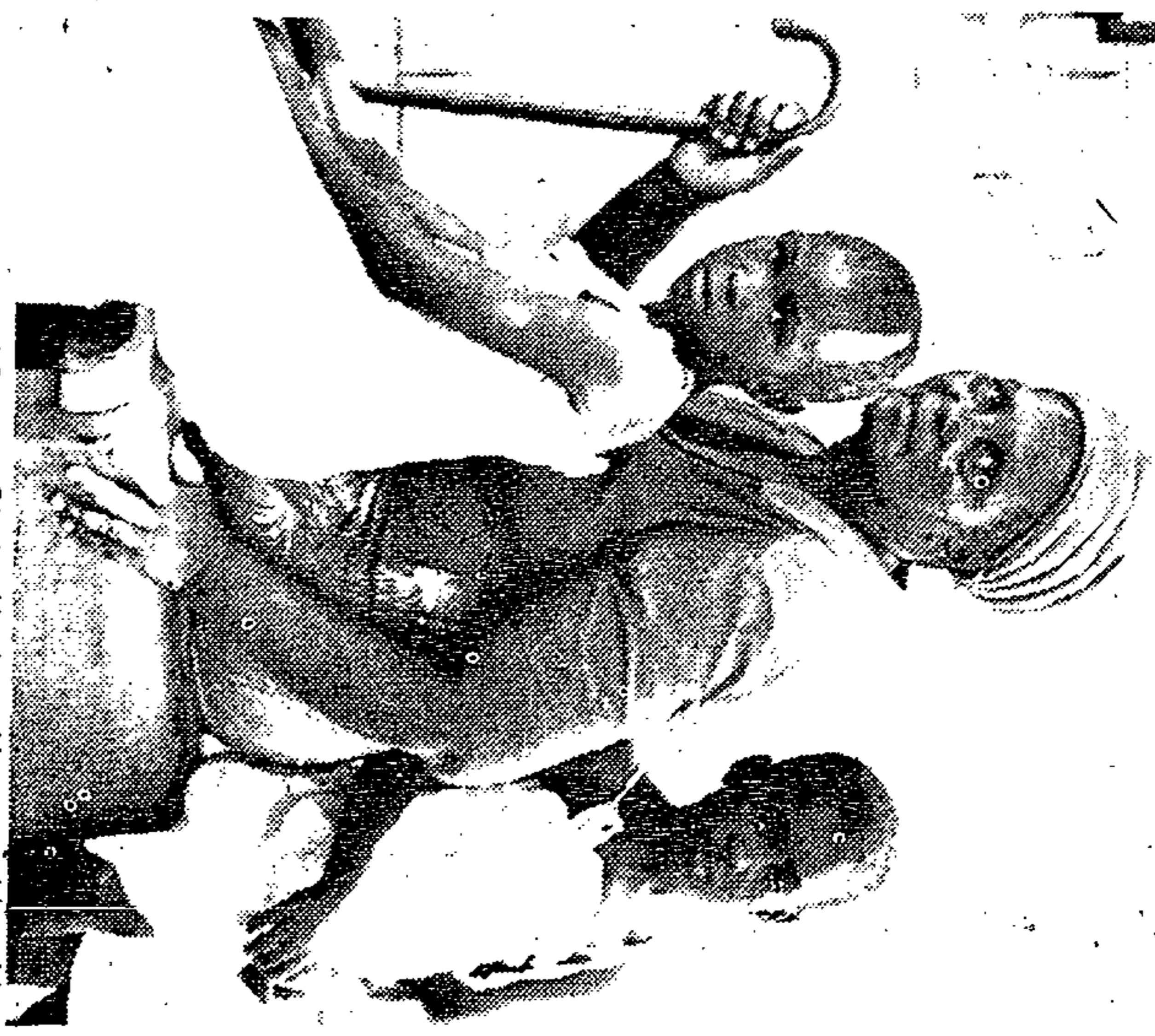
The Black Sash has blamed the Government. The plight of the pensioners, the Black Sash says, has resulted from Government policies. One of the reasons

given a distorted picture in the light of the changing situation mainly because of the activities of organisations like the Black Sash and pensioners being made aware of their rights.

Dr Chuene says the situation is exacerbated by the Government's policy of moving settled communities to KwaZulu with the result that pensioners arriving in KwaZulu with their families are not transferred with their pensions.

"The result is you find many people suddenly flooding the national states and they have to compete for pensions with other applicants," she says.

"Another reason is farm labourers are thrown out when they're no longer productive and the farm-



LIVING by the grace of God... Gladys Nxele and her granddaughters.

with the Republic at the moment and the problem will be solved the day they understand the story behind the backlog.

"We need an increase of about 50 percent so that every pensioner can be paid."

Mrs Jill Nicholson, of the Black Sash, says the problem experienced by pensioners in

Mrs Nicholson says the KwaZulu authorities, if they want to, can easily demand repayment from the Government for every pension paid out.

"The South African Government is ultimately responsible because KwaZulu is not independent and all those people are South African citizens."

Modercai Gumede, appearing before the Sessional Committee on Public Accounts on his department's unauthorised expenditure, said pensions had always been his department's "lifesaver".

"It was a quick way of saving," he admitted because pensions were not col-

does not vacillate pensions to the date of application, a spokesman for the Black Sash says.

KwaZulu's budgetary allocations, like those of other homelands, are the responsibility of the central Government. Although this year's pension allocation is five percent above last year's, KwaZulu, in the eighth month of its current financial year, has more than 50 000 applications that cannot be processed because money has run out.

The applicants will have to wait and see what negotiations between KwaZulu and the Government yield when the next financial year commences in April this year and by then the number will be much higher.

"It's a very sad situa-

entia to a pension."

Dr Chuene says the number of applicants will be much more than the 50 000 by next April as many people are coming forward to apply for pensions. Presently, 174 000 are drawing old-age pensions in KwaZulu.

The Black Sash has blamed the Government. The plight of the pensioners, the Black Sash says, has resulted from Government policies.

One of the reasons for the poor allocation is that in the past many pensioners used to forego collecting their pensions partly because of ignorance and many people were not aware they had reached pensionable age.

Pretoria worked on those figures to set the budget and budgetary increases and this has

settled communities to KwaZulu with the result that pensioners arriving in KwaZulu with their families are not transferred with their pensions.

"The result is you find many people suddenly flooding the national states and they have to compete for pensions with other applicants," she says.

"Another reason is farm labourers are thrown out when they're no longer productive and the farmers do not make any provision for their old-age pension. This creates a tremendous burden on our finances."

Dr Chuene says the pension problem resulting from mass removals was not unique to KwaZulu.

"It's a chronic problem with all the national states," she says. "We're negotiating

LIVING by the grace of God . . . Gladys Nxele and her granddaughters.

with the Republic at the moment and the problem will be solved the day they understand the story behind the backlog.

"We need an increase of about 50 percent so that every pensioner can be paid."

Mrs Jill Nicholson, of the Black Sash, says the problem experienced by pensioners in KwaZulu is the direct consequence of the policies of the Government.

"The South African Government, whether it likes it or not, is legally bound to pay pensions to every South African. Its policies are resulting in this enormous inflow into KwaZulu and they must pay."

Mrs Nicholson says the KwaZulu authorities, if they want to, can easily demand repayment from the Government for every pension paid out.

"The South African Government is ultimately responsible because KwaZulu is not independent and all those people are South African citizens."

Says Black Sash president Sheena Duncan: "If the homeland governments have no money, then the South African Government must provide it because it is South African law they're operating under."

Early last year, KwaZulu's former secretary for health, Dr

Modercai Gumede, appearing before the Sessional Committee on Public Accounts on his department's unauthorised expenditure, said pensions had always been his department's "lifesaver".

"It was a quick way of saving," he admitted because pensions were not collected and these were subsequently dropped by the computer. If a pension had not been paid after the second pay period, the computer would automatically cancel it out. This meant money earmarked for pensions, when not collected, could be used for other purposes such as the purchase of medicines.

Dutch snub for Inkatha

107
Somerton
23/1/84

THE World Council of Churches and leading anti-apartheid church agencies in the Netherlands have given Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement the brush-off.

The organisations, which monitor human rights violations in South Africa, this week refused to meet a four-man Inkatha delegation which was on a 10-day tour of European capitals.

Kairos, a Dutch church agency monitoring human rights in South Africa, and Ci-



CHIEF BUTHELEZI:
Leader of Inkatha.

berma, a church funding agency, also refused to meet the delegation.

Kairos director, Eric van den Berg, said their refusal to see the Inkatha officials, led by secretary-general and KwaZulu's Minister of Education and Culture, Oscar Dhlomo, was based on the role Inkatha played during the Lamontville unrest, the clash at the University of Zululand in October at which five students died and the abandonment by delegates of an Abreca conference at KwaNzimela, near Melmoth, after Inkatha members had arrived to "welcome" them.

Mr van den Berg said: "I think what they're trying to do during this trip is to disprove what is being said about them in Europe at the moment."

He said representatives from the Dutch Reformed Church in the Netherlands attended the Abreca meeting and had briefed organisations with an interest in South Africa on the true state of affairs.

Mr van den Berg said organisations like the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the Holland Committee on Southern Africa did not meet the Inkatha officials.

107
KwaZulu
pledge
26/11/84
changed

MARITZBURG. — Elements of the KwaZulu Government's controversial bursary pledge will be changed as a result of a meeting yesterday between senior University of Natal officials and KwaZulu officials in Ulundi.

The principal-elect of the University of Natal, Professor Pete Booyesen, said last night that talks with the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthefezi, members of his Cabinet, and the education committee of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, were "interesting and profitable".

Prof Booyesen said both sides achieved an understanding, and as a result two elements of the original pledge were to be changed.

He said difficulty had been experienced with requirements which applied to some students at the University of Natal because they limited freedom of speech.

"While good progress has been made, and we developed some understanding of the need to ask for some allegiance from Public Service Commission bursars, the matter still rests with the KwaZulu Government and their bursars."

Prof Booyesen stressed that the University of Natal team was not directly involved. — Sapa.

Buthlezi amends controversial education pledge

By Jon Qwelane

The kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has amended the controversial education pledge which has caused a rumpus for two weeks.

It required students with kwaZulu government bursaries to desist from attacking him, his government and Inkatha.

A University of Natal delegation this week met one from the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly. The purpose of the meeting was to review the pledge. Chief Buthelezi led his government's representatives while university Vice-Chancellor-elect, Professor P Booyesen, led the university team.

During the talks, Chief Buthelezi cited a number of occasions when Inkatha members had been allegedly attacked, abused, insulted and their property burnt by students.

He said all those incidents were not acts of academic freedom.

"This list of acts of violence by university students, reaching crisis proportions as it did in 1983, led us at the start of this year to grasp the thorny needle of student responsibility and our motives were not remotely connected with any desire to curb academic freedom," he said.

The "crisis point" was reached last October when Zululand University students were involved in bloody clashes with Inkatha followers leaving five people, of whom four were students, dead. About 100 other students were admitted to hospital.

Last week, 36 students of Natal University's medical school refused to sign Chief Buthelezi's pledge, saying to do so would be tantamount to joining Inkatha.

After the meeting, an amended pledge which omits any reference to Inkatha was issued in which the bursary holder would undertake to "never directly or indirectly vilify, denigrate or in any manner speak in contempt of the head of the kwaZulu government, the Hon Chief Minister, members of the Cabinet and members of the legislative assembly and all persons in authority under the umbrella of the kwaZulu government service".

The bursary holder also has to "without necessarily defending the politics of the kwaZulu government" promise loyalty to the homeland government and its leadership.



Inkatha set stage for another clash

By insisting that students who receive financial assistance from it sign pledges not to denigrate it or Inkatha, the kwaZulu government has set the stage for yet another clash with affiliates of the United Democratic Front.

The move met with strong opposition from the Azanian Students Organisation which has strong support at the University of Zululand campus at Ngoye and the University of Natal medical school.

The pledge was toned down this week to remove mention of any political party, but it is sure to remain a source of discontent.

That Inkatha, which is by far the strongest political organisation in Natal or kwaZulu, should show such sensitivity to criticism appears on the surface to be surprising.

One reason put forward for this is that Inkatha derives much of its support from traditional elements in Zulu society.

And, because of this, it goes against Zulu custom for the chiefs, including Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, to tolerate criticism, especially when it comes from young students.

Another reason is that the Inkatha leadership, who regard their organisation as being a liberation

Following the strong opposition to the insistence that students who receive financial aid from the kwaZulu government sign pledges not to denigrate it or Inkatha, the government, in a rather surprising move, backed down to the extent of removing mention of any political party. Surprising in that traditionally Zulu chiefs, including Gatscha Buthelezi, do not tolerate criticism. Among the reasons given for this backdown is that there is the possibility that Inkatha is not as strong as it perceives itself and sees a very real threat in the form of the UDF. Mike Robertson reports.

movement, obviously do not take kindly to being called "sell-outs" and "puppets".

A third reason is that Inkatha, while boasting a membership of more than 750 000, is possibly not as strong as it appears to be and perceives the UDF as a very real threat.

UDF leaders, among them the organisations president, Mr Archie Gumede, claim that in urban areas there is considerable dissatisfaction with Inkatha.

The dissatisfaction, they say, stems from the kwaZulu govern-

ment's handling of social services — it is alleged that no pensioners were registered in kwaZulu last year — health services and especially education.

In certain areas like Lamontville and Harmanati, where there were outbreaks of violence and rent boycotts last year, the UDF is particularly strong.

The UDF also claims increasing support in former Inkatha strongholds like Umlazi and kwaMashu. According to Mr Gumede the growing support for the UDF in these areas can be linked to the

growing discontent with Inkatha. These claims were dismissed by an Inkatha spokesman who said the organisation still had the support of the vast majority of residents in these areas.

In areas around Pietermaritzburg like Imbali and Sobantu the UDF claims to have the support of the youth, but acknowledges that parents and members of the older generation are either Inkatha members or supporters.

In rural areas of kwaZulu the UDF has no support. It maintains, however, that al-



though people there are Inkatha members, their allegiance stems from the traditional support for chiefs, and not for the organisation itself.

It is also alleged that Inkatha forces people in these areas to become members. This claim was taken up by a Natal MEC, Mr Der-ing Stainbank, last year.

He said he knew of several cases where people were forced to join the organisation.

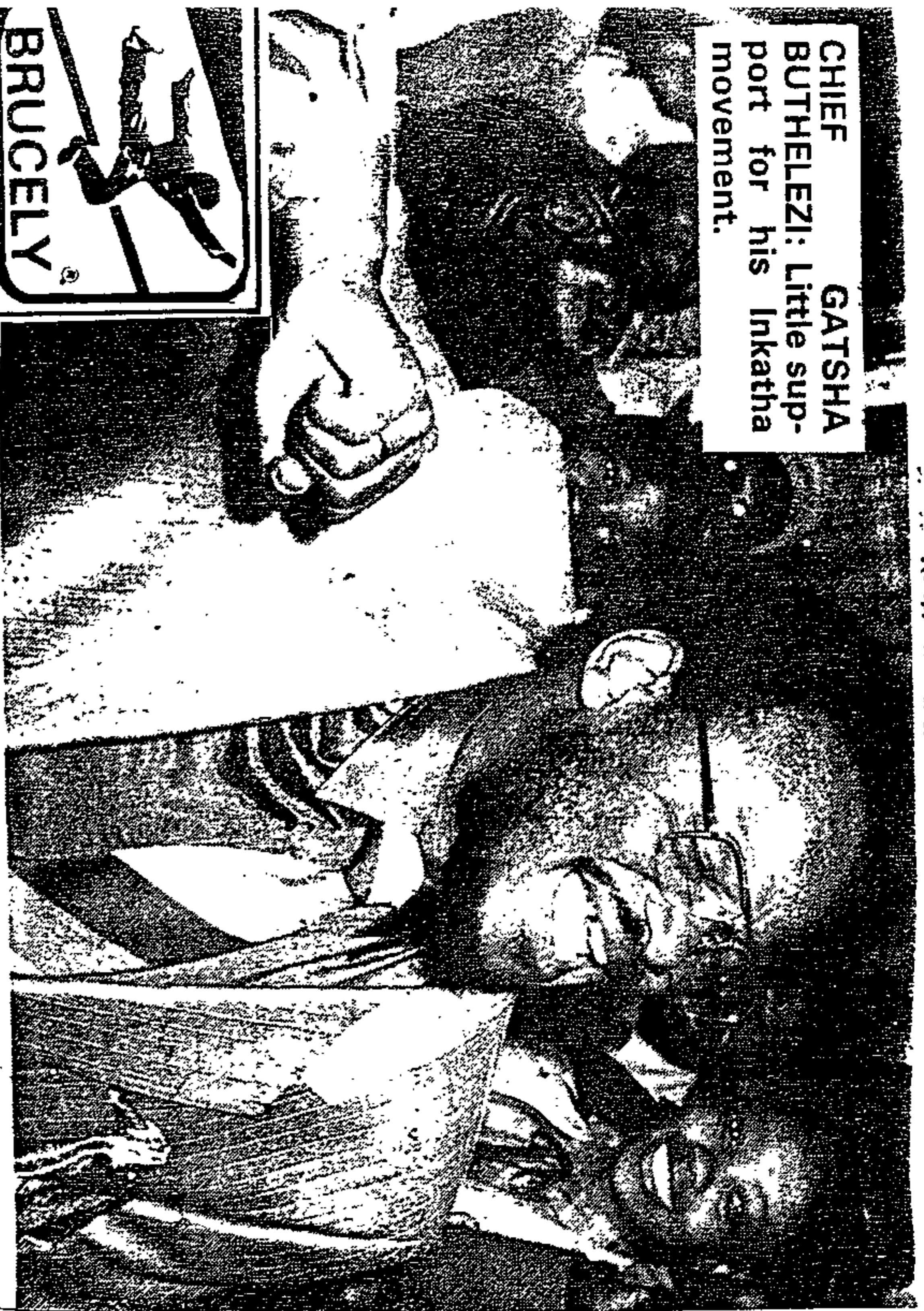
This claim was dismissed by Chief Buthelezi who in turn accused Mr Stainbank of being a racist.

In the midst of these claims and counter claims it is impossible to determine the exact strengths of either Inkatha or the UDF except to say that while the UDF is increasing its support in certain urban areas, Inkatha remains by far the most dominant force in black politics in Natal and kwaZulu.

One thing, however, is certain.

Unless the two groups can work out some way of working together or co-existing, the re-occurrence of violent clashes between the UDF and Inkatha, such as those at the University of Zululand and Mpunu-langa last year, remains a distinct possibility. □

GATSHA
BUTHELEZI: Little support for his Inkatha movement.

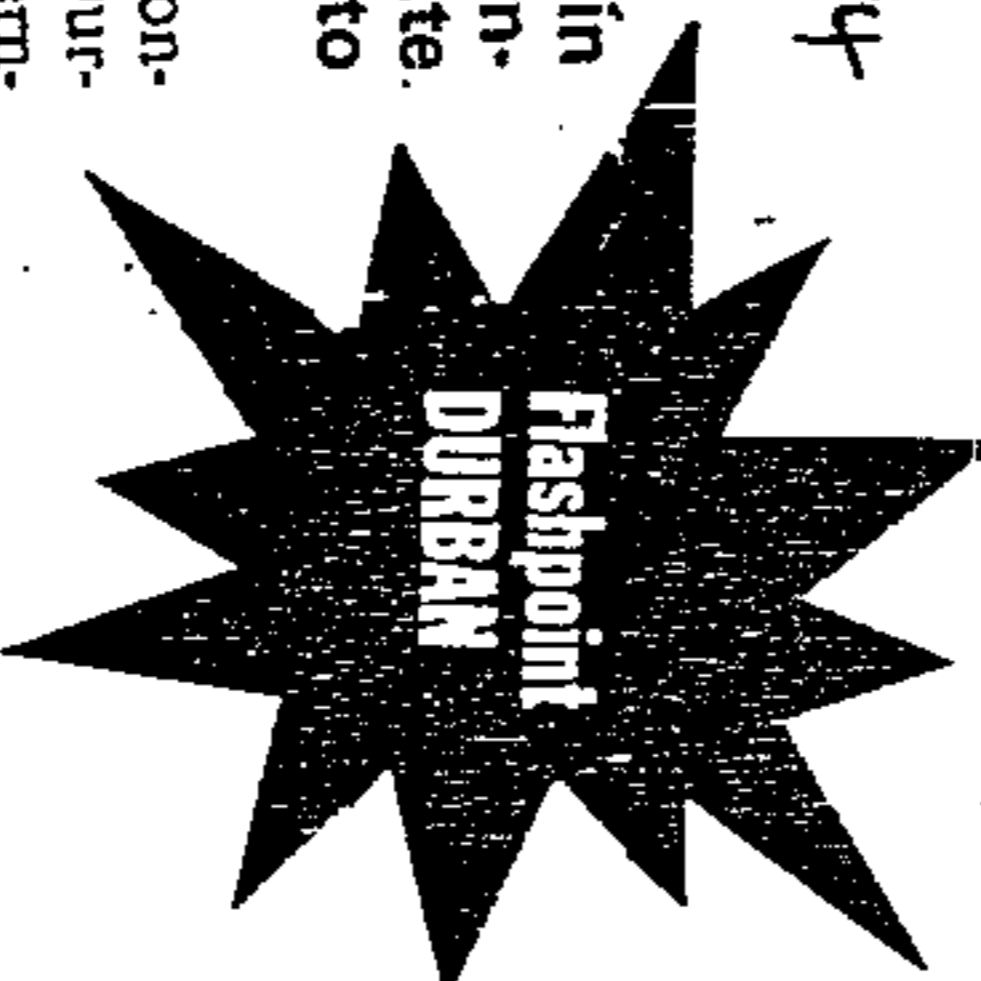


JORAC RULES

(OR IT WOULD IF THE PEOPLE OF DURBAN WERE ALLOWED TO DECIDE)

C. PRESS
 29/11/84
 107

FURTHER violence has been predicted in the townships around Durban if the Government persists with its plan to incorporate 30 000 of the townships' residents into KwaZulu.



The prediction is contained in a survey, "Durban blacks: local government in crisis", published by the University of Natal's Centre for Applied Social Sciences (Cass).

Cass director Professor Laurence Schlemmer — who is also director of the Inkatha Institute — and Ms Marisa Fick found that Inkatha and the KwaZulu Government lag far behind the Joint Rent Action Committee in popularity — and that 80 percent of the residents would vote

text of developments in the townships.

Asked to explain Inkatha's bad showing, particularly after they tried to have the rent increases set aside in the Supreme Court, Professor Schlemmer said some residents possibly felt this action had been undertaken too late.

"This could have led many to feel that court action was initiated more to win credibility for the organisation than to

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C. Press
29/11/84
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has been predicted in
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its plan to incorporate
townships' residents into
KwaZulu.



The prediction is con-
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ban blacks: local govern-
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sity of Natal's Centre
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Cass director Profes-
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— who is also direc-
tor of the Inkatha In-
stitute — and Ms Marisa
Fick found that Inkatha
and the KwaZulu Go-
vernment lag far behind
the Joint Rent Action
Committee in popularity
— and that 80 percent of
the residents would vote
if Jorac put up commu-
nity council candidates.

Jorac — set up last
year when the town-
ships in and around Dur-
ban faced huge rent
hikes — has claimed to
represent the people of
these areas. But this is
the first time that there
has been independent
back-up for its claims.

Commenting on the
results of the survey,
Professor Schlemmer said
he felt they were not
surprising, given the con-

text of developments in
the townships.

Asked to explain In-
katha's bad showing, par-
ticularly after they tried
to have the rent increases
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possibly felt this action
had been undertaken too
late.

"This could have led
many to feel that court
action was initiated more
to win credibility for the
organisation than to
show genuine concern
for the community," he
told City Press.

The two authors state
in their introduction to
the report that Durban's
townships outside Kwa-
Zulu were the scenes
of the most serious urban
violence in South Africa
during 1983.

"Only Mdantsane has
come close to the level
of disruption that has
occurred in Lamontville
and neighbouring areas,"
they wrote.



**Jorac chairman RICHARD GUMEDE: "We are the messen-
gers of the people."**

They warn that the
violence could flare up
again if the Government
tried to carry through
its plan to incorporate
Hambanathi and La-
montville into KwaZulu,
a move that would de-
prive about 30 000 re-
sidents of their Section
10 rights.

They point out that
the Government has to
decide whether to con-
tinue with the obviously
unpopular PNAB "rule"
in the township or to
go ahead with turning
the area over to Kwa-
Zulu. "If the latter
policy is implemented,
there will most probably
be further youth vio-
lence."

One hundred people
were questioned by the
researchers to find out
whether the "ordinary
people" of the area in
fact held the views

claimed for them by the
more vocal members of
the community.

Another aspect of the
report highlighted how
many people would be
prepared to vote if cer-
tain types of candidates
stood for election.

Almost 80 percent
would vote if Jorac can-
didates stood, while 12
percent would vote if
Inkatha stood and only
10 percent if the "usual"
kind of candidates were
available.

Asked to comment,
Jorac chairperson
Richard Gumedede said he
was not surprised by the
findings of the report.

"We have said all
along that we speak with
the voice of the people,"
he said. "We do nothing
without consulting the
people — in fact, you
could describe us as the
people's messengers," he

said.

But in spite of being
assured both by the
survey results and their
own knowledge of the
situation, Mr Gumedede
said Jorac was not going
to put up anyone for
community council elec-
tions.

"Jorac is not prepared
to work within the
system," Mr Gumedede
said.

He predicted that Jo-
rac would continue its
policy of giving voice
to the "genuine feelings"
of the community. They
would try to express
this through direct ne-
gotiation with the au-
thorities, such as the
meeting last year with
Co-operation and De-
velopment Minister Piet
Koomhof, rather than
through participating in
the community council
system itself.

NOW LAMONTVILLE WON'T GET ITS SLICE

107
~~105~~

PERMANENT and Natal building societies have announced that they will not provide finance for houses in Lamontville and Hambanati until it is clear whether the townships will become part of KwaZulu or not.

This follows the announcement last year that Lamontville will be incorporated into KwaZulu.

Port Natal Administration Board is now negotiating with the Department of Community Development to provide finance.

The houses, most of which were built in the 60's, are on the market and will be sold on the 99-year lease-

City Press 29/1/84

By BANCROFT HLATSHWAYO

hold basis.

The board intends selling more than 2 000 houses in the township by June this year as part of the Government's plan to sell 500 000 State-owned houses and plough the money earned into black housing.

The prices of the majority of Lamontville houses ranged from R2436 for a two roomed house with a kitchen to R3640 for a four roomed house with a kitchen.

4

SA unions face homelands problem

LABOUR WEEK BY PHILIP VAN NIEKERK

can trade unions operating in the territory raises important questions for unions seeking to organise in the homelands.

Until the strike by about 400 mineworkers at the Ucar mine near Brits last week, unionisation in the homelands was largely an academic issue.

The hostility of the Ciskei Government towards trade unions — seen in the banning of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Sawu) — affected commuter workers from Mdantsane organised in the factories of East London. In Ciskei itself, union organisation hardly exists.

With the homelands earmarked for increasing industrial development, unions guaranteed freedom of association in South Africa, but facing a hostile environment in those territories, could be drawn into major conflicts with homeland governments.

The homelands are at the heart of the policy of grand apartheid and any union struggles must of necessity have a political dimension.

Bophuthatswana is the most industrially developed of the homelands and it is no surprise that the first major clash of this kind took place there — and in the mining industry.

The fast-growing National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has a potential membership of thousands in Bophuthatswana. The dispute at Ucar, where the workers are demanding union recognition from the American multi-national, Union Carbide, is their first venture into the territory.

Mr Rowan Cronje, the territory's Minister of Manpower, says it is an independent country. Nowhere else in the world do independent countries allow a foreign country's unions to operate.

The Bophuthatswana Industrial Conciliation Bill, which comes before the territory's parliament next month, provides for the establishment of Bophuthatswana-based unions.

South African-based unions are to be outlawed, says Mr Cronje. At the moment they are illegal because the law makes no provision for them.

Union officials argue that, aside from the fact that they do not recognise Bophuthatswana as separate from South Africa, there are numerous instances of unions operating across international borders.

They say that before South Africa amended the Industrial Conciliation Act to provide for the registration of black unions, such unions were not illegal — just as unregistered unions like the NUM are not illegal now.

And the treatment the black unions have received contrasts markedly with the attitude towards the all-white Mine Workers' Union, which has had lengthy discussions and worked out an "arrangement" with the Bophuthatswana Government.

The big fear among unionists is that the unions to be set up in Bophuthatswana will be tame creations of the government, established to head off high wage demands and the potential political threat they might pose.

□ □ □

AFTER a long-standing dispute between the Department of Health and the Department of Manpower over areas of jurisdiction in the occupational health and safety field, the Department of Health has published a draft Occupational Medicine Bill.

The dispute was reportedly behind the delay in implementing the recommendations of the Erasmus Commission published in 1976.

But, according to Dr J Myers of the University of Cape Town's Industrial Health unit, the Bill shows signs the dispute is still raging. He has accused the Department of Health of "petty competitiveness" with the Department of Manpower's Machinery and Occupational Safety Act (Mosa).

"The Bill has a tone of attempting to guard the professional territory of the Department of Health — rather than improving the health of workers," says Dr Myers. He says the Bill overlaps Mosa and will lead to a duplication of inspectors and safety structures at the workplace. According to spokesmen for both departments, the Bill is intended to

operate in conjunction with Mosa, which became law last year.

Dr G Oberholster, a senior official of the Department of Health, says the Department of Manpower's area of jurisdiction is occupational safety, while the Department of Health deals with occupational health.

"When they are talking about the control of machinery, the physical conditions in the plant, we are talking about safety. When we are talking about man, which is the medical side, that is health. We look after man maintenance, they look after machine maintenance."

But according to Dr Myers, there is no attempt to link the new Bill with the shop floor committees set up by Mosa and the inspectorate is to be duplicated. This is costly and confusing, he says.

"It seems that Mosa is being pointedly ignored. This flies in the face of the findings of the Erasmus

Commission, which held that this kind of fragmentation should be overcome."

Dr Myers said the Bill had not adequately dealt with the setting up of structures to provide occupational health services to workers or a data base — another recommendation of the Erasmus Commission — which could do research on occupational health and safety when requested by employers and trade unions.

"Certain aspects of the Bill could be good, but on the whole it is a shoddy and hastily conceived piece of legislation."

ies acting on the instruction of the Dairy Board.

- (iv) Approximately 250 000 litres skimmed milk were destroyed over 6 days during new year holiday period.

(v) In terms of the Dairy Scheme, fresh milk which is surplus to the requirements of the distributors, becomes the property of the Dairy Board. Such surplus milk is sold to best advantage for the benefit of the milk pool and is normally delivered to industrial factories at the price for industrial milk.

Due to the increase in the production of industrial milk during 1983, the factories could not accommodate all the surplus milk notwithstanding the fact that they operated 24 hours per day over the new year period. On 28 December 1983, when the Board started with arrangements for the new year's weekend milk deliveries, it was learned from the distributors that they would purchase considerably less milk than usual due to the outflow of holidaymakers brought about by bad weather conditions at the coast. After all possible allocations to industrial factories as far away as the Orange Free State and Transvaal have been made, the Board's Area Office realized that certain quantities of milk could not be marketed or processed and due to the short notice, had to make arrangements for separation facilities so that at least proceeds could be derived from the cream. The Board subsequently requested Co-operative Dairies to separate on behalf of the board, the fresh milk for which no market could be found and to dispose of the skimmed milk at its discretion. Attempts were actually made to make the skimmed milk available for human consumption.

The milk was offered to the Kugani organization but it could not be handled due to the short notice. The National Co-operative Dairy donated some 6 000 litres to consumers in a Black area near Mooi River but when the donation was repeated the next day, there was hardly any response to the offer.

The board does not have facilities at its disposal to sporadically pasturize, chill and keep such a quantity of surplus milk under chilled conditions. Apart from the fact that pasturization brings about further costs, it would, due to the lack of packing material and transport, not be possible for the Board to sporadically make surplus milk available to consumers in other areas.

- (2) and (3) I share the hon member's concern that food had to be destroyed in this manner, but as I have already explained, the Board and the distributor concerned, did everything possible to make the surplus milk available for human consumption without any success.

My Department is not equipped and does not have the funds available to handle the distribution of surplus food and can therefore unfortunately not get physically involved in steps to avoid such exceptional occurrence. The Dairy Board is, however, in close contact with all welfare organizations and I have been informed that the Mayor of Durban, for example, envisages to establish an organization which can be contacted at short notice to collect surplus agricultural products for distribution to the less privileged. I regard this as a very praiseworthy idea which I hope will be successful.

1/2/84
Commission of Inquiry into Ingwavuma
*10*7* *Mr R A F SWART* asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether the Commission of Inquiry

into Ingwavuma under the chairmanship of Mr Justice F L H Rumpff has completed its investigation; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so, what were the findings;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No. It is not possible, at this stage, to indicate with certainty when the investigation will be completed.

- (2) No. Not at this stage.

Mr R A F SWART: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is he able to indicate to the House how many meetings the commission has already had?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I shall be replying to that in my reply to a later question today.

Bophuthatswana: television programmes

*4. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether an agreement has been concluded between the South African Broadcasting Corporation and/or the South African Government and Bophuthatswana TV and/or the Government of Bophuthatswana concerning the broadcasting of television programmes by Bophuthatswana TV; if so, what is the nature of the agreement;

- (2) whether any restrictions on broadcasting are imposed on Bophuthatswana TV by the agreement; if so, what restrictions?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) An agreement titled "Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Bophuthatswana and the Gov-

ernment of the Republic of South Africa, concerning Television Broadcasting Activities" was signed in Pretoria on 25 November 1983.

An Operational Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Bophuthatswana and the South African Broadcasting Corporation which forms an integral part of the above-mentioned Agreement was also signed on 25 November 1983.

- (2) The Main Agreement makes provision for the relaying of the contents of the Republic of Bophuthatswana's internal television service to and through distribution facilities situated in the Republic of South Africa to a number of designated South African residential areas where citizens of the Republic of Bophuthatswana reside.

In addition, the Agreement provides that all existing and future television broadcasts—with the exception of reasonable, inevitable or accidental overspill—emanating from the territory of either Contracting Party and receivable in the territory of the other Contracting Party or directed at such territory or part thereof, shall have to comply with a number of requirements enunciated in the Agreement. The said requirements apply in equal measure to the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Bophuthatswana.

In order to enable the hon member to determine whether in his opinion, and if so to what extent, the Agreement places restrictions on broadcasting by any of the Parties' television services, a copy of the Agreement will be made available on request to him and other hon members who may be interested.

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, I should like to ask him whether there are in his view any reasons other than commercial reasons why people in South Africa

capl tents 2/2/84
**Govt aid for
cyclone victims**

Political Staff

A TOP-LEVEL team of government investigators will arrive in the flood-stricken areas of northern Natal and KwaZulu today to see what aid can be given to the victims of cyclone Domoina.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced in Parliament yesterday that a special cabinet committee had been established to set up an aid programme.

The government had also decided to help the flood victims of Swaziland after requests for assistance from the Swazi Government.

The cabinet committee had already decided that a team headed by two ministers, Mr Carel Hayward (Water Affairs) and Dr Nak van der Merwe (Health), would visit the area as soon as possible.

It is expected they will fly into various parts of the cyclone-ravaged area accompanied by senior officials in an Air Force helicopter today.

The Richards Bay road is under half-a-metre of water, according to police in the area.

Water will have to be released from the Pongolapoort Dam, according to a spokesman for the Directorate of Water Affairs in Durban. The dam is almost full and residents of the area below the dam were warned yesterday afternoon to clear the area.

Only two of the six spans of the bridge over the Pongola River are still standing, and the bridge over the Umfolosi River on the main road along the North Coast has almost been washed away.

Traffic

Air traffic between Johannesburg and northern Natal has also been disrupted because of the flooding of runways, affecting Comair and Magnum services.

According to reports from the Eastern Transvaal yesterday, floods were starting to subside although it was still raining. However, it is thought that there are still people stranded in the area and a warning has been issued to motorists not to use dirt roads.

A police spokesman at

Ermelo said it was still impossible to send helicopters to rescue people trapped in the Piet Retief and Pongola areas because of heavy mist in the low-lying areas.

In Mbabane yesterday, it was announced that the Swaziland Defence Force would conduct reconnaissance flights and food drops in disaster areas, as part of the emergency measures called for by the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi.

Swaziland's Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr Edgar Hillary, told the SABC that at least 20 bridges in the country had been washed away by floodwaters.

The Swaziland Red Cross Society is to approach the International Red Cross society in Geneva for aid and Mr Dlamini will coordinate appeals for international relief operations.

Yesterday the South African Red Cross had already sent 20 tents to Swaziland to house those left homeless by the cyclone.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has expressed his government's sympathy to his counterparts in Swaziland and Mozambique. — Sapa

REUTERS

53 die, floodwaters rise

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M. G. ...

JOHANNESBURG. — At least 53 people have died in the aftermath of Cyclone Domoina, which has injured hundreds, left thousands homeless and caused damage running into millions of rands.

Twenty-seven people are reported to have died in Mozambique, 20 in Swaziland, where 12 people are also reported missing, and at least six are believed dead in Natal.

Rain generated by the cyclone, which struck the Southern African sub-continent late on Sunday, is still falling in northern Natal and Kwazulu, although Domoina was reported to be moving out over the sea.

The Weather Bureau in Pretoria said yesterday the eye of the cyclone was half-way between St Lucia and Maputo, off the coast.

Large areas of northern Natal have been cut off by floodwaters, and cabinet ministers met yesterday to discuss widescale damage and crop losses sustained in Natal, south-eastern Transvaal and Swaziland.

Swept away

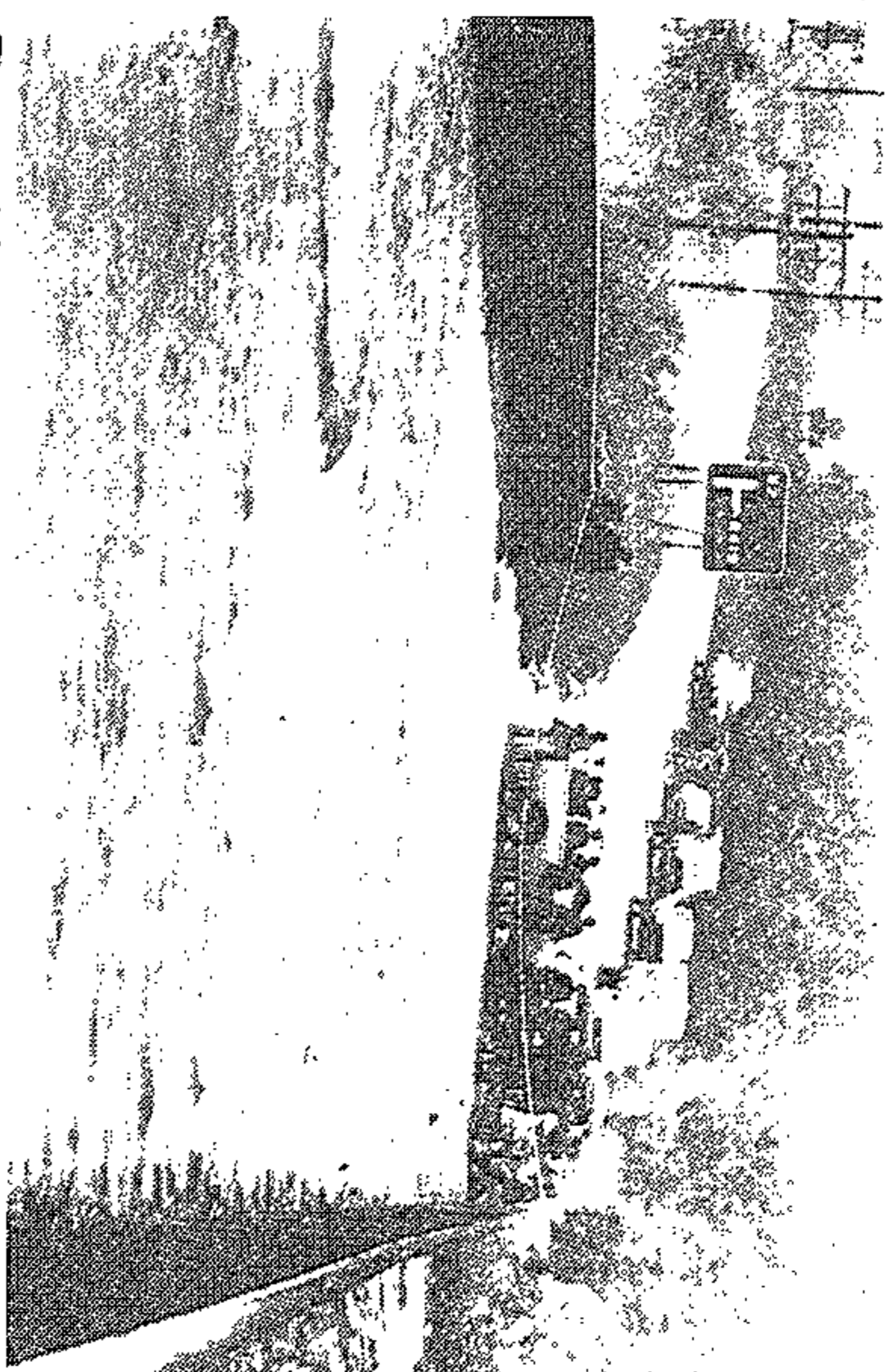
Police in Vryheid, where over 600mm of rain has been measured since late on Sunday, reported yesterday that a car with four occupants had been swept off the Blood River bridge on the Vryheid-Dundee road on Tuesday night.

The body of an unidentified woman was later found some 20km downstream from the bridge, as was a baby's bottle, presumed to have belonged to an infant in the car.

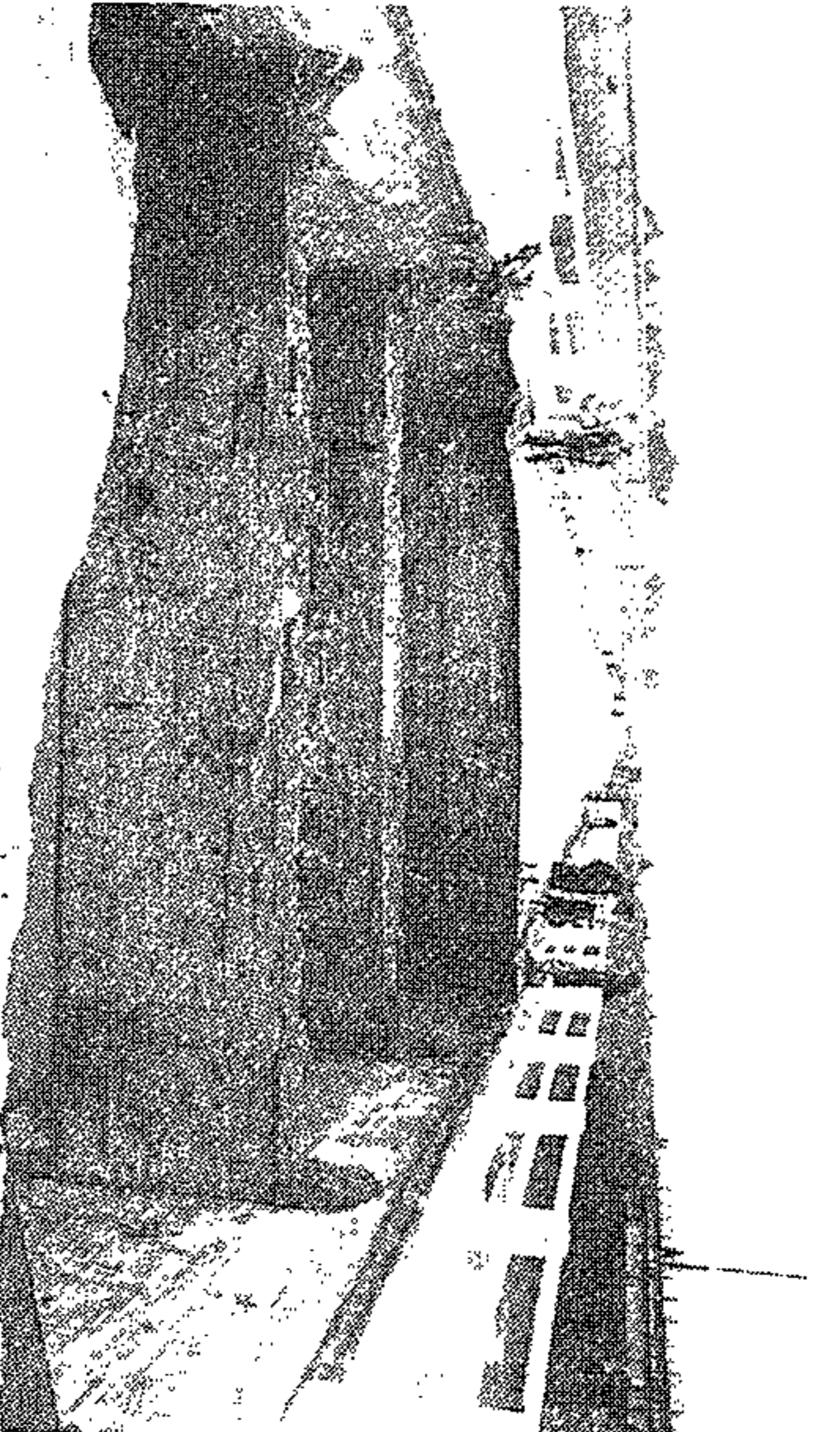
Another Vryheid police spokesman later reported that two men had drowned in his area.

The Empangeni and Richards Bay regions are under threat of flooding from the swollen Goedertrouw Dam near Eshowe. A flooded river south of Mtunzini has further isolated Empangeni, where houses and streets are already partially submerged.

Water from the Goedertrouw Dam, whose volume almost doubled to 42 percent in 24 hours, may have to be released to prevent the dam from overflowing.



The road from Empangeni to Richards Bay was closed to traffic yesterday. Water rose to about a metre above the road and was still rising late in the afternoon.



Four people are believed to have drowned after their car plunged through this gaping hole in the Blood River bridge on the Vryheid-Dundee road yesterday.



Motorists are guided through the raging Imbati River, near Mtunzini, which flooded a bridge on the national road to Empangeni.

STRIKERS ARE REPATRIATED

SCORES of sacked migrant labourers have been repatriated to various "homelands" following a strike over wages at CMGM construction company in Soweto yesterday.

The workers, who

SOWETAN Reporter

come from Lesotho, Lebowa and Transkei, started their strike on Monday after management had refused to give them a R2-per-hour wage increase.

Meanwhile about 45 workers, members of the African Allied Workers' Union (AAWU), at Potato King, Johannesburg, yesterday downed tools in protest against the sacking of a colleague.

And about 20 migrants employed at Pretoria Coal Company have been ordered to leave the company premises and hostels after they were retrenched. The General Workers' Union representing them is considering taking legal action.

The workers at CMGM were divided over wage demands — some accepted management's stance that they will get no increase while others insisted on their demands.

When it seemed imminent that there would be a confrontation between the two factions, management called police to the scene, but nobody was arrested, according to the company's manager, Mr R J Schultz.

The workers were given all their benefits, but refused management's offer to transport them to their homes. They said that they will use their own transport home. "After all the company did not fetch us from our homes," the workers said.

The workers told The SOWETAN that they were promised R1,10 an hour pay and were

"shocked" when they found that they were in fact paid 85 cents per hour. They also complained of being dismissed without notice.

Mr Schultz said it was unfortunate that some of the labour force did not accept the settlement offer following discussions between management and work-

The coal company's director, Mr J Dreyer, said that the company was forced to retrench workers because of the country's economic situation. "We could have dismissed them earlier but we delayed the exercise," he added.

Potato King management was not available for comment.

STRIKERS AT CMGM: Mine workers out the compound yesterday during the height of the strike.



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Floods: Fear of diseases

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Thousands of people in Kwazulu are still stranded and homeless following last week's cyclone, and there are now fears of an outbreak of malaria, typhoid and cholera.

With floodwaters receding, stagnant pools provided breeding grounds for mosquitoes, said Kwazulu's acting Secretary for Health, Dr D Hackland.

"We desperately need medical supplies to prevent these diseases," he said.

He was speaking in Ulundi where a delegation of authorities yesterday met to discuss immediate steps to safeguard flood victims.

The party which toured the flood-stricken area yesterday included Mr Sarel Hayward, Minister of Water Affairs, and Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Commerce, Trade and Tourism, and the Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha.

They were told that thousands of black people could not be reached as they were stranded between damaged bridges.

Mr Hayward said the immediate priority was to ensure everybody's safety and then repair essential services such as roads, communication links and power.

"I'm prepared to stick my neck out and say that relief will be forthcoming from the government, but at this stage I cannot say how much or what form the relief will take." He said it could take as long as one year before the situation returned to normal.

During yesterday's tour he emphasized that the government would not leave victims in the lurch.

"It is impossible to satisfy everybody, but we are doing our best to see that most are satisfied. No stone will be left unturned," Mr Hayward said.

Meanwhile, many sugar-cane farmers will be forced to leave their lands — particularly in the Umfolozi Flats area, where farms have been completely washed away.

Mail Correspondent

MANY thousands of people in KwaZulu are still stranded and homeless following last week's cyclone and there are now fears of the killer diseases malaria, typhoid and cholera breaking out.

With flood waters receding, stagnant pools of water will breed larvae, resulting in a massive influx of mosquitoes said KwaZulu's acting secretary for health, Dr D Hackland.

"We desperately need medical supplies to prevent these diseases," Dr Hackland said.

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As the devastating floods subside...

Killer diseases threaten KwaZulu

But residents face another danger — escaped lions from the Umfolosi Game Reserve.

Natal's MEC for the Parks Board, Mr Dering Stainbank, yesterday said about 40km of fencing at the game reserve had been washed away.

Parks Board officials feared the lions — there are about 120 in the Hluhluwe-Umfolosi area — would stray out of the reserve.

Meanwhile, many sugar cane farmers will be forced to leave their lands — particularly in the Umfolosi Flats area — where farms

have been completely washed away and now form part of the main or subsidiary river course.

Several road links in northern Zululand and parts of Natal have been restored after flood waters destroyed large sections of roads and washed away many bridges.

But inhabitants of Mape-lane, near St Lucia, could remain cut-off for at least three months after the only access road was completely wiped out in the flood.

Telephone links between most exchanges in the flood-

devastated areas had been repaired by late yesterday.

According to Col Philip Prinsloo, Officer Commanding the SAAF base in Durban, the situation in Natal and Zululand had "stabilised".

A C 130 Hercules transport aircraft carried out a series of "ration runs" between Richards Bay and the devastated Mtubatuba district yesterday, ferrying about 50 tons of foodstuffs to thousands of destitute people.

In Swaziland meanwhile, reports Sapa, the airlifting of hundreds of Swazi schoolchil-

dren and teachers prevented from returning to school by the floods entered its fourth day yesterday.

The air shuttle service, operated by Swaziland Defence Force light aircraft and a South African helicopter, is taking students and teachers between Matsapa airport, Manzini, and main centres in the southern, eastern, and the still inaccessible northern parts of the country.

Hundreds of students and teachers were still waiting at the various airstrips to take advantage of the service.

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Detainee shot himself, court told

By TONI REYNEKE

A POLITICAL detainee grabbed a security policeman's pistol out of its holster and shot himself in the head during interrogation, the Rand Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Detective Sergeant Jan Harm van As, 27, of Mindaloro, Krugersdorp, who is attached to the Protea Police Station in Soweto, pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Paris Molefe Molatsi in his office on July 5 last year.

Although Mr Molatsi was arrested on July 4 in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act, his interrogation on July 5 was to have been conducted in the light

of State security, the court heard.

Detective Warrant-Officer Jacobus Terblanche, a security policeman stationed at Protea, told the court security policemen were under standing orders not to be armed during interrogations.

He said it was possible Sgt Van As was not aware of these orders, as he was only transferred to the Security Police branch in May 1983.

WO Terblanche said Sgt Van As left another detainee, Mr George Serepe, in his care during the morning of July 5.

Some time later he heard a loud noise and went to investigate.

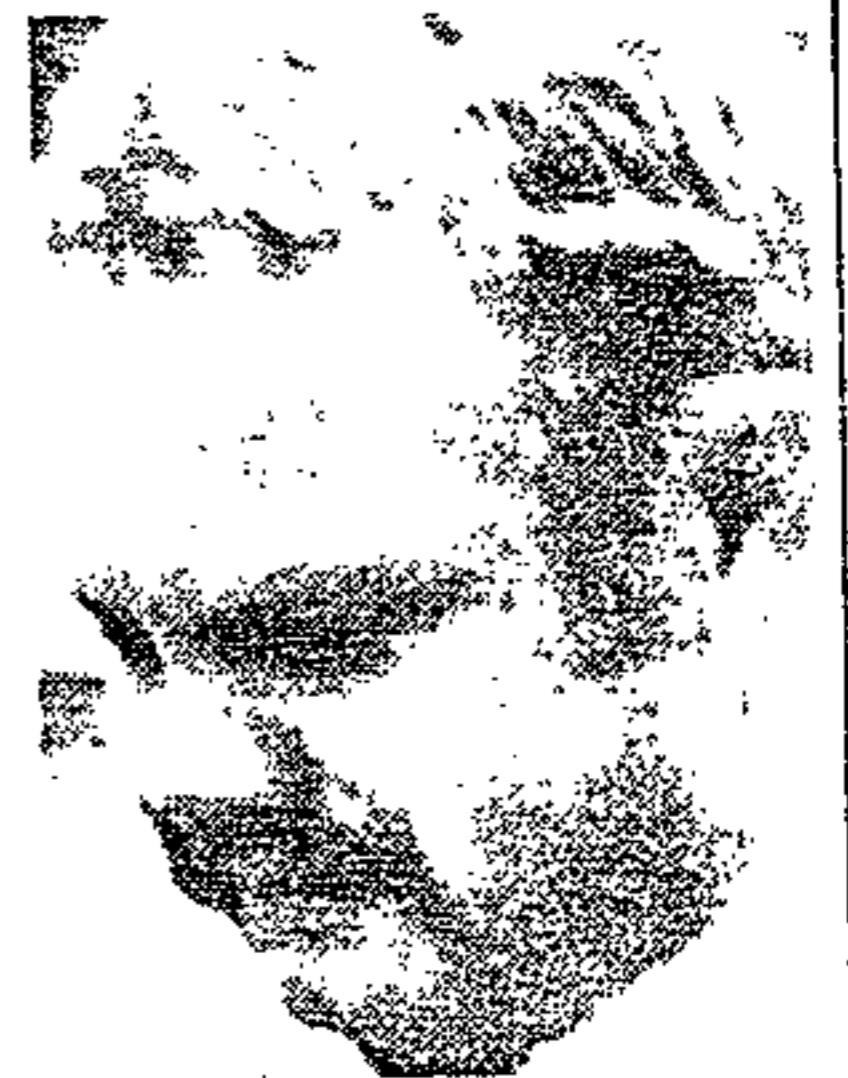
He found Sgt Van As was pointing to

the firearm in his holster and explaining something to Lieutenant A Trollip, their section commander. Both of them seemed very shocked, he said.

He heard later Mr Molatsi had been shot and saw his body in the office.

The State claims a shot was fired shortly after they entered Sgt Van As' office. He was found on the scene with his 9mm Beretta pistol in its holster.

Sergeant Van As said in his statement that when he and Mr Molatsi entered the office, he felt someone grab at his holster. When he turned around, Mr Molatsi stepped back with his pistol in his hand pointed it at his head and fired.



SGT JAN HARM VAN AS accused of murder

The Cream
 of the Crop
 is in
 Rembrandt van Rij

Govt 107
~~to create~~
to create
jobs
E. Post
after
2/2/04
floods

CAPE TOWN — The Government was ready to take as much positive relief action as possible in the flood-stricken areas of northern Natal and Kwazulu, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said today.

The object was to create employment and utilise labour intensive methods as much as possible in the aid programme, he said at his weekly Press conference in Cape Town.

The department also intended participating in the urgent provision of immediate relief measures such as re-establishing communications and ferrying in emergency supplies like tents, blankets and food.

The Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, who toured the area recently, said one of the immediate objectives was to ensure at least one access road to every village in the disaster area.

The aid was available but a difficulty at this stage was a lack of information flowing to the department on the types of aid most needed at some of the more isolated places.

He appealed for information in this regard to be passed on wherever possible.

Dr Koornhof reviewed the "good progress" being made so far, saying: "Our hearts really go out to these people who suffered so much in the drought last year and now in these floods."

From a health point of view, the danger of typhoid, malaria and cholera outbreaks was under control, according to reports from officials in the area, he said. — Sapa



Back from the brink. Mrs Bellina Makhanya (right) stands with her children are (at the back, from left) Sibuko (12), Siphwe (8), Phumu- five children and their saviour, Sister Purie Baloyi (sitting left). The lani (in his mother's arms) and (in front) Sabelo (3) and Bongani (6).

Chance meeting gives a future to starving kwaZulu family

By Anthony Duigan

A chance meeting on a dusty road in Nqutu, northern kwaZulu, between a ragged little boy suffering from malnutrition and a Sandton woman has brought hope and a future to a family whose plight was almost beyond redemption.

The heart-warming story of six-year old Bongani Makhanya and his family, all caught in the grip of starvation, was told by the woman who cared enough not to pass by.

"About the middle of last year my husband and I were visiting friends near Nqutu when I saw this little boy in the road," said Sister Purie Baloyi who works at the

Witkoppen Clinic beyond Fourways, Sandton.

"He was so malnourished and he began singing for us because he could see we were from Johannesburg and must have money."

Sister Baloyi, who had to be persuaded to tell the story, asked little Bongani to take her to his brothers and sisters.

"They were living in a hut at Nondweni and all of them looked awful — distended tummies, ears oozing puss and there was just no food anywhere to be seen," she said.

"I took the first born in the family — 11-year old Sibuko — who seemed to be critically malnourished and asked the mother if I

could take her back to Johannesburg for treatment."

At the Baloyi home in Witkoppen, Sibuko began her slow recovery. "For days nothing but water came from her stomach when she went to the toilet, she was so weak."

But within a fortnight she had filled out and started at the nearby Witkoppen Primary School.

In October Mr and Mrs Baloyi went back to Nondweni, taking clothes and food for the rest of the Makhanya family — and found the situation worse than ever.

"The only thing in the hut was a bucket of water. There was no food and no money for food. Nothing. I managed to get the whole

family — mother, two boys and two girls — admitted to Nqutu Hospital for treatment of their malnutrition," Sister Baloyi said.

"Shortly after we were discharged two months later," Mrs Bellina Makhanya said, "my husband came home — he only had work for four months — and told us there was no food so we must go."

Now without home or food, Mrs Makhanya wrote to her Good Samaritan.

"We went down and fetched the whole family — one of the children was already suffering from malnutrition again — and brought them back to live with us. We had to do it. Otherwise, what would have hap-

pened to these people?" Mrs Baloyi said.

That was two weeks ago. One of the children, three-year old Sabelo, still has the distended tummy which is the mark of malnutrition. But, with the resilience of youth, all the young Makhanyas seem well on the way to becoming normal, healthy children.

And the future? "We have a house near Lydenburg and want to take them there so they can have a place of their own."

"Also, it will perhaps give Bellina a chance to get out and work in the fields, something she really wants to do," said Mrs Baloyi, small of stature but with a big heart that makes the world seem a better place to be in.

(E/A) (107) Sowetan 9/12/84

Ngoye students in fear

UNIVERSITY of Zululand students from the Reef and Pretoria and their parents meet this weekend in Soweto amid fears that some of them have been barred from returning to the university this year.

The meeting takes place at the N G Kerk in Orlando East on Saturday at 2 pm.

Mrs M Radebe, secretary of the parents-students meeting, yesterday appealed to all students and their parents to attend.

"We have heard stories that some stu-

**SOWETAN
Reporter**

dents have received letters telling them not to return to the university this year," she said. "We would like such students to come with the letters."

Mrs Radebe said her committee had already arranged a meeting with the university's rector, Professor A C Nkabinde, before the stu-

dents return to campus next week, and the exclusion of students could be added to the list of items to be discussed.

Prof Nkabinde yesterday told The SOWETAN that every student had to re-apply each year and those who did not perform well the previous year were not re-admitted.

"We had between 6 000 and 7 000 applications this year so I cannot say how many were not re-admitted," he said.

The university was closed last year after five students were killed in bloody clashes between supporters of Inkatha and students on the campus last October.

The students are worried about their safety when they return to campus next week. The number of students on the Reef and Pretoria is estimated at 150.

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Mercury 11/2/84

Fears of malaria spread in Natal

Mercury Reporter

FEARS of malaria spreading throughout Natal and reaching Durban have been confirmed by health officials, and medical teams are carrying out a widespread campaign to combat the disease.

Hordes of the deadly mosquitoes which spread the disease are swarming over the flood-stricken areas in KwaZulu and defence force and medical teams are spraying stagnant pools with insecticide to prevent more larvae from hatching.

In and around Durban teams are also spraying waterlogged areas to prevent mosquitoes from breeding here.

'This is an ongoing precautionary method, but because of the recent flood conditions we have stepped up activities and increased the number of teams,' said Dr Johan van Rensburg, the regional director of State health for Natal.

Killer anopheles mosquitoes have hatched in KwaZulu and carry the disease which can be cured only with chloroquine in the form of tablets for adults and syrup for children.

According to Col Colin Harwood, Officer Commanding Natal Medical Command, 45 military doctors are manning clinics and hospitals in KwaZulu to cope with the expected outbreak and are also dealing with other medical needs.

Visitors to KwaZulu and other Northern Natal regions are being warned to take precautionary measures well before leaving for the areas while the local inhabitants are being given medicines to avoid contracting malaria.

Medical teams are combing the flood-affected areas, spraying stagnant pools where the mosquitoes breed.

Impossible

However, this was an impossible task, said Mr Tony Johns, secretary of the Department of the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, as the floods had left thousands of water holes in the vast areas where mosquitoes were breeding.

'I only hope Pretoria can deliver the medical supplies needed for this operation,' said Mr Johns.

There are also fears of typhoid and cholera breaking out and medicines for those diseases are also en route to KwaZulu.

A weekend ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ of revenge as ^{stew} hitmen strike ^{13/2/84}

By Jon Qwelane

Hitmen, believed to be from warring Zulu clans, killed four men in Soweto last night, bringing the weekend murder toll in the township to 15.

The Divisional CID chief for Soweto, Brigadier J J Viktor, said two young men were at their home in Orlando East yesterday evening when a gang of armed intruders burst in, fired several shots at the two men and killed them.

In Diepkloof another man, aged 22, also sat relaxing at his home when an assassin walked in and without warning shot him several times in the head.

In another suspected revenge killing, a 40-year-old inmate of Dube hostel was gunned down last night.

Brigadier Viktor said that members of the Soweto Murder and Robbery Squad were at a house in Emdeni township on Friday evening. While they were there a man drove up but fled when he saw the police.

The fleeing man was shot dead but police would not release his name because they were still looking for an accomplice.

ARMED ROBBERY

The dead man was one of a pair wanted for armed robbery in which three white men were shot dead at the Blackchain shopping centre last week. The two were also wanted for a bank robbery.

Two children, aged three and four, were among the 12 rape victims at the weekend. The children were raped in Chiawelo township.

Raids on shebeens led to the arrests of 40 people for dealing in liquor without licences. In the same operation huge quantities of liquor were confiscated and a man was also arrested for dealing in dagga.

A white businessman operating at Midway, near Protea Police headquarters, was robbed of R800 in cash by four men who threatened him with firearms on Saturday afternoon. The robbers grabbed the money from his till and fled. No shots were fired.

In another incident, a young man was sitting in his car in Diepkloof when two armed men threatened him and took his car away. It was later found abandoned in Orlando East.

Police received reports of 11 other robberies as well as 21 reports of theft.

Car thieves took nine vehicles while another seven cars were burgled. Police recovered 19 vehicles of which three were identified as definitely stolen.

Two shops were broken into at the weekend and a suspect has been arrested in connection with one of the break-ins. Goods valued at R12 000 were stolen at one of the shops.

Many facing starvation in KwaZulu

W. Mung 16/12/84
African Affairs Correspondent

PEOPLE are still close to starvation in northern KwaZulu in spite of a massive flood relief effort mounted by the South African Defence Force, the KwaZulu Government and other bodies.

Yesterday a Natal Mercury team visited the remote Ophansi district north of Jozini with senior officers of the South African Defence Force under the command of Col Piet Jansen van Vuuren of Natal Command.

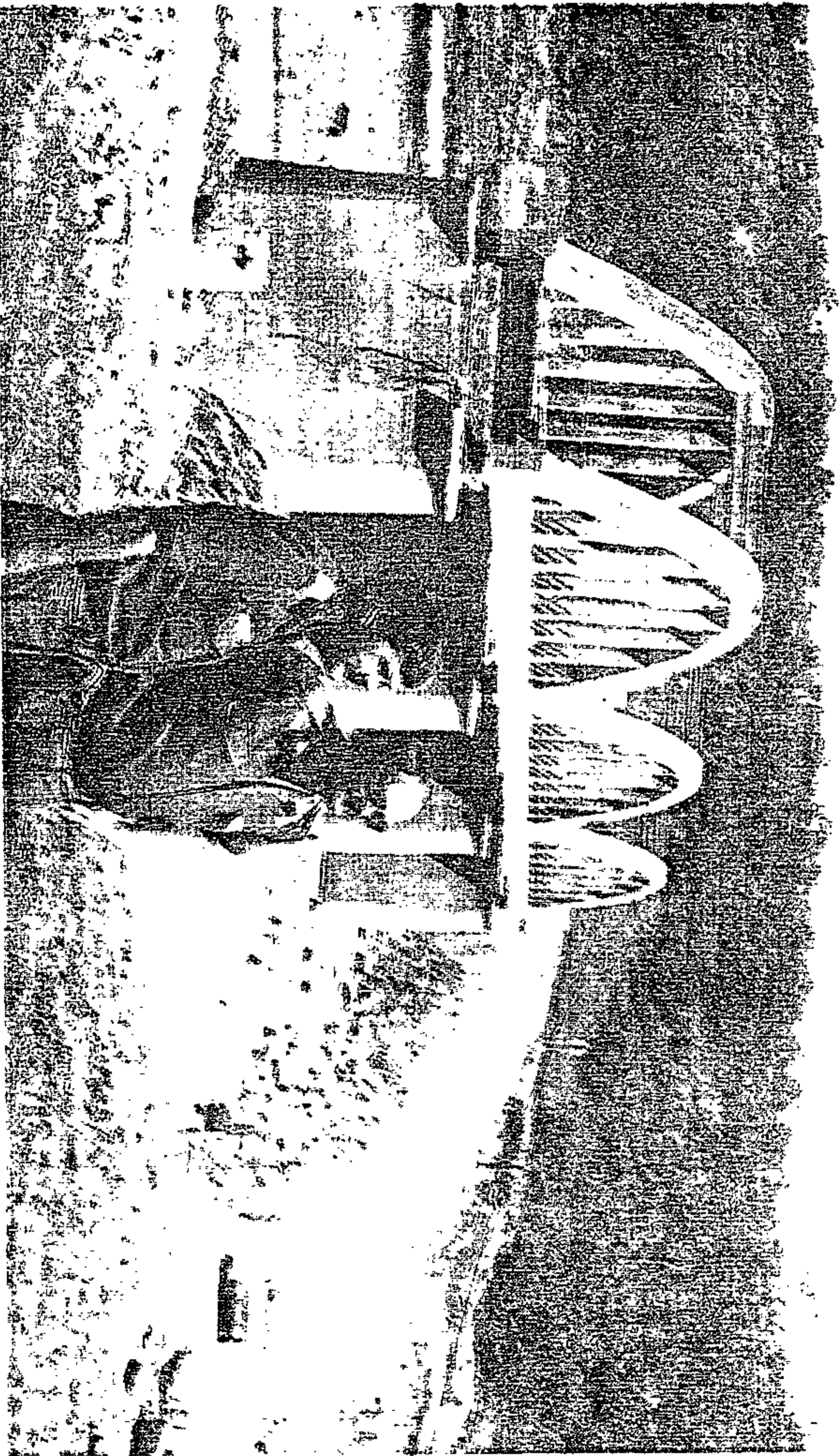
The Press corps found two women who had been left destitute by the floods which ravaged the area two weeks ago.

The women — Mrs Nombuthu Ndlovu and Mrs Nozinyanga Qwabe — fled after floodwaters engulfed their homes and destroyed their maize fields.

They had re-erected temporary shelters but yesterday the Mercury found them with only three small meals in their possession.

They had travelled a long distance to find neighbours who would give them some food. The neighbours gave them all they had — the wizened corn.

Col Piet Jansen van Vuuren of Natal Command and S-Sgt Piet Erasmus are shown next to the devastated White Umfolozi bridge near Ulundi. They were on a fact-finding tour of the flood damage.



Pipeline

damaged

Threat of animal diseases

Repairs

Mercury Reporter

THE recent floods in

State veterinarian in Pietermaritzburg, said that serious outbreaks of

to cost

The members of the Press corps and of the SADF took up a collec-



Col Piet Jansen van Vuuren of Natal Command and S-Sgt Piet Erasmus are shown next to the devastated White Umfolozi bridge near Ulundi. They were on a fact-finding tour of the flood damage.

Pipeline damaged by floods

Mercury Reporter

THE floods in Zululand caused more than R700 000 damage to the Richard Bay pipeline which is being built to pump effluent into the sea.

Mr Gordon Allison, manager of the Mhlathuze Water Board which is financing the R34 million project, said: 'When the floods came down, the pipes had air trapped in them and good lengths floated out of the trench.' The trenches might have to be re-excavated.

Threat of animal diseases

Mercury Reporter

THE recent floods in Natal have provided ideal conditions for serious outbreaks of a number of animal diseases and could prove a further blow to farmers already hard hit by the floods.

Dr Max Bachmann,

State veterinarian in Pietermaritzburg, said that serious outbreaks of tick-borne diseases such as heartwater, anaplasmosis, redwater, bluetongue and horse-sickness were feared.

'The mortality rate could increase by between

5 percent and 10 percent — and in numbers that means about 5 000 cattle in the next few months,' he said.

Ideal conditions also existed for the spread of diseases such as Rift Valley fever and lumpy skin disease.

Disaster aid soon for cyclone victims

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

PEOPLE who lost their homes or possessions in the floods which followed the path of cyclone Demoina through Northern Natal may soon be able to apply for aid from the Government's disaster fund, according to the director general of Environmental Affairs, Mr Fred Otto.

Mr Otto told the Mercury yesterday the Government's request to the State President to declare the affected regions as a disaster area was probably

before Mr Viljoen at the moment, and the measure was likely to be promulgated soon.

A decision on whether farmlands should also be declared disaster areas, or whether farmers should qualify for flood relief, had still to be made, Mr Otto said.

The president of the Natal Agricultural Union, Mr Donald Sinclair, said a full report of the damage to white farmlands had been sent to the Government yesterday and steps to help farmers now awaited their decision.

Repairs

to cost

R9 000 000

African Affairs Correspondent

ULLUNDI—Roads and bridges around the Kwazulu capital will cost R9 000 000 to repair after the floods two weeks ago, according to the acting secretary of the Department of the Chief Minister, Mr Ivan Balk.

He said the Ingwavuma and Ubombo regions were the worst affected, adding that it was impossible to assess total damage at this stage.

At least 30 people drowned in the Jozini and Ingwavuma areas.

Floods which ravaged the area two weeks ago.

The women — Mrs Nombuthu Ndlovu and Mrs Noziyanga Qwabe — fled after floodwaters engulfed their homes and destroyed their maize fields.

They had re-erected temporary shelters but yesterday the Mercury found them with only three small meals in their possession.

They had travelled a long distance to find neighbours who would give them some food. The neighbours gave them all they had — the wizened corn.

The members of the Press corps and of the SADF took up a collection for the women who were most grateful. They said they would be walking to the nearest trading store to buy mealie meal and other provisions for their families.

The Kwazulu Department of Health and Welfare has been broadcasting regularly through Radio Zulu to residents of the flood-stricken region, calling on them to report to their nearest clinic, police station or army camp if they are short of food.

Miss Liz Clarke, principal professional officer for the Bureau of Community Development of the Kwazulu Government, disclosed that an entire family had been drowned during the floods.

Inanda dam promises long-term advantages

107 Star 16/2/84

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The controversial Inanda dam, which was finally given the go-ahead by the kwaZulu Government on Tuesday, will cater for Durban's water needs well into the next century.

The Circle Engineer for the Directorate of Water Affairs, Mr Fred Munro, made this prediction.

If funds permit the dam will be completed in 1988.

The kwaZulu Cabinet approved the construction of the Inanda dam in April last year.

However, 5 000 people living in the dam area objected because it would entail their moving off land which in some cases had been occupied for generations.

A Durban beachfront hotel was the venue for a meeting between the Chief Minister of kwaZulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and his Cabinet and the Inanda ad hoc committee which represented the residents in the affected area.

In a statement released after the meeting Chief Buthelezi said: "The kwaZulu Government is deeply concerned about having to move people,

and it commiserates with them.

"However, the long-term interests of the people are at stake and we cannot wait any longer."

The South African Government had allowed the affected residents access to Durban jobs.

Cabinet Ministers said the population of the Inanda area, about 350 000, would increase to almost 1 500 000 by the year 2000.

Chief Buthelezi and his Cabinet are to discuss with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, on February 29 the industrialisation of the Inanda area.

Families say they don't know about dam

Mercury
17/2/84
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African Affairs
Reporter

TEN families at Wushuni, who have to move to make way for the giant R47 million dam in the Inanda district, said yesterday that they were completely in the 'dark' about the proposed dam.

They said the only indication that something was happening in the area was the arrival of a number of big machines, and digging around their houses.

However, they said nobody had spoken to them nor had they heard of their removal from the area.

Most of the affected houses are owned by widows who live with their children.

Mrs Majoli Ndlovu, whose house is numbered 195, said she and others were concerned about their future.

'Some officials came around and numbered our houses but we were not told anything or why they were being numbered,' she said.

Other homes which were yesterday surrounded by the excavators belonged to the kraals of Mr Mbongweni Mganyiwe and Mr G Dlomo.

A number of tribesmen at the Ngecolosi and Maphephetheni area said they were not prepared to be moved from their tribal land.

Mr Enock Mthembe, a tribal councillor for the Maphephetheni area, said the tribesmen had always been against their removal and were totally against resettlement in the townships.

Mr M A Hlatswayo, the headmaster of the local school at Wushuni also expressed concern that his school could be affected when parents had paid so much on building classrooms.

Now a Kwazulu pledge for learner teachers 'I will not denigrate Inkatha'

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city Pers
19/2/84

THE Kwazulu Government is demanding that all first year teachers, who were students at Ngoye University last year, sign a far-reaching 'loyalty pledge'.

The introduction of this new pledge follows the recent uproar over a pledge for students holding bursaries from the Kwazulu Government. First year teachers have to make a "so-

**CP Correspondent:
DURBAN**

lemn declaration" that they undertake as a teacher employed by the Department of Education and Culture, Kwazulu Government to be loyal, voluntarily to and to revere at all times His Majesty the King, the head of the Kwazulu Government, the Honourable Chief Minister, the members of the Cabinet and of the Legislative Assembly and all persons in authority under the umbrella of the Kwazulu Government service.

The pledge continues: "I undertake that I shall never in word or

deed, directly or by implication, vilify, denigrate or in any way speak in contempt of the Inkatha liberation movement and its leadership at various levels in and outside Kwazulu schools, in public or in private. Neither shall I at any time refer to the honourable the Chief Minister by his name, be it in private or in public.

"I shall not in any way undermine the education campaign of the black child in Kwazulu for whatever pretext. On the contrary, I shall go all out to do my best in the interests of his education irrespective of the adverse conditions that exist in most Kwazulu schools as a result of socio-

political situation beyond the control of the Kwazulu Government. "I shall resist activities and political machinations calculated to create chaos and unrest to divert students from their single-minded devotion to their studies.

"I undertake to teach any subject I am qualified to teach. In the case of good citizenship, I undertake to use all the means available to equip myself to teach it if I am required to do so.

"I fully understand that any action on my part contrary to this declaration will render me liable to any disciplinary action which the department may deem appropriate."



Inkatha men on assault charge

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19/2/84

By **BANCROFT
HLATSHWAYO**

A MEMBER of the Kwa-Zulu Legislative Assembly this week appeared before a Durban Regional court magistrate with three other members of Inkatha on a charge of public violence arising from the assault on Mr Rodgers "Broe" Ngcobo.

Mr Ngcobo is a well-known business tycoon of Inanda, and a former member of the Kwa-Zulu Legislative Assembly.

Appearing before magistrate Mr H S van der Walt were: Mr Godwin Simon Thembaletu, an electoral division member of Inkatha in Ntuzuma; Mr Muntu Ephraim Zulu, a Kwa-Mashu C Section member of Inkatha; Mr Philangenkosi Russell Zulu, Central Executive Committee member in Kwa Mashu, and Mr Boniface Mofife Manqamane, a Kwa Mashu M Section representative.

Their appearance is a sequel to the assault on Mr Ngcobo during an electioneering campaign at Clermont on August 21 last year in which Mr Ngcobo was assaulted.

The accused were not asked to plead and they were let out on warning. They will appear in court on April 9.

Mr Ngcobo, who was well dressed in a striped grey suit, was accompanied by about 50 armed guards from Inanda, Kwa Mashu and Clermont.

The catchment area, which

Inkatha

107 *Merrin*
chief

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raps 25/2/80

Tutu

~~107~~
African Affairs
Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, last night criticised the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, for advocating that Inkatha should be denied financial aid from overseas for its projects.

Addressing the central committee of Inkatha at Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi said Bishop Tutu knew he had always been opposed to the system of separating black people through the homeland policy by accepting so-called independence.

'It seems unbelievable to me that a man holding such a responsible position in my own church should be so dishonest as to go abroad and spread this kind of drivel. It serves only to confuse the issues and to create division among blacks.'

The Inkatha president commended the Eloff Commission for not advising the Government to declare the council an 'affected organisation'.

Chief Buthelezi said it was a fact that Inkatha remained the country's premier black political organisation because its strategy had always been rooted in reality.

TYPHOID SCARE SHAKES ULUNDI

FOUR thousand Ulundi people face the threat of typhoid because of a broken water purifier in the town.

The purifier was damaged during the recent floods and health workers this week inoculated the town's residents, including the entire Legislative Assembly, after it was found they were drinking contaminated water.

But now medical experts have warned that the inoculation exercise was a waste of time because the vaccine isn't effective.

And they have also warned that the flood-

All homeland MPs get typhoid jabs

**CP Correspondent:
DURBAN**

damaged area could become a "breeding ground for disease".

"The inoculation campaign could well prove to have been a waste of time," said one health expert, who asked not to be named.

"The vaccine is even less effective than anti-cholera jabs, which give protection from symptoms to only one person in five, and then only for a couple of months.

"People who feel they are at risk should try to be careful about their personal hygiene, and make sure they purify their water at home."

As the number of people being treated in Durban for typhoid soared this week, a senior Department of Health official in KwaZulu warned that this was the result of the early rains this year.

"The effects on health of the flood have not yet been felt. In a couple of weeks, we

will probably start to see the result."

The health official added: "We are apprehensive about what will happen, because there has never been such an ideal breeding ground for disease in modern times."

He said he feared an increase in malaria and in typhoid. Durban's King Edward and Clairwood hospitals area already treating over 130 cases, and Clairwood has opened a special typhoid ward.

The health official said the other big concern was food, as more than half a million people have no food, no crops and now no land to plant on.

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Mercury 1/3/84

'Chaos reigns' over KwaZulu pensions

Mercury Reporter

CHAOS is reigning in the Department of Health and Welfare of KwaZulu, according to the supervisor of the Black Sash advice office in Durban, Mrs Jillian Nicholson.

Mrs Nicholson said yesterday that KwaZulu pensioners were in a critical state.

Some of them had waited for more than a year for their pensions, she said, and the administration had left them totally uninformed.

The Black Sash had appealed a month ago to the KwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Frank Mdlalose, to make a public statement about the huge backlog of pension applications in the region.

No reply had been forthcoming, she said.

Mrs Nicholson said the payment of a pension was a legal right.

Sixty percent of pension cases handled by the Black Sash involved a problem with review and arrear payments.

It was difficult to see any reason for insisting on a six-monthly review other than that it was bound to operate against the pensioner and to the financial gain of KwaZulu, she said.

The number of KwaZulu pensioners who had

not received pensions had increased in the past year.

Mrs Nicholson said the Black Sash wanted to know whether the KwaZulu Department of Health and Welfare was considering back-dating pension payments to the date of application as was the case with the Department of Co-Operation and Development.

She asked Dr Mdlalose

to indicate to what extent the financial commitments of the department would be met by the KwaZulu budget in April.

The minister was not available for comment yesterday.

Earlier this month, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said 100 000 people in the region qualified for pensions but could not receive them because KwaZulu lacked the funds.

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2/3/84

Committee to speed KwaZulu consolidation

Ormande Pollok
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Cabinet has ordered the Commission for Co-operation and Development to give top priority to finalising the consolidation plans for KwaZulu.

This was announced yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

He said the Cabinet wanted the chairman of the commission, Mr Rex le Roux, to give the matter priority so that finalised plans could be submitted to the special Cabinet committee dealing with the matter as soon as possible.

In reply to questions at a Press briefing yesterday he also said that the joint planning council which was being established to work on the Greater Inanda plan would involve residents of the area.

The talks on Wednesday between the Government and senior members of the KwaZulu Government had been orientated to avoid creating expectations which could not be fulfilled.

'What is very important is that right from the beginning the people themselves must feel they are participating fully,' said Dr Koornhof.

'It is against this background that we decided together to launch this co-operative project and to institute the planning council which will be very representative.'

The council would meet as soon as possible. Costs involved and a date for starting work could not be set until the planning council had gone into the matter thoroughly.

Mr Louis Rive, the former Postmaster General, and Mr Alan Hankinson were working on the project and had already done valuable work.

In The Star's Review of Saturday January 28 you published an article under the heading "Inkatha set stage for another clash".

The report expresses surprise at what is termed a backdown by the kwazulu Government, when it agreed to the rewording of the pledge it was requesting bursars being funded by kwazulu Government resources to sign.

In elaboration the article says: "Surprising, in that traditionally Zulu chiefs, including Gatscha Buthelezi, do not tolerate criticism."

This kind of writing misleads the public.

In the first place there was no "backdown" by the kwazulu Government.

More than 90 percent of bursars receiving assistance from kwazulu are employed civil servants on study leave, or students who are obliged to work for the kwazulu Government after the completion of their studies.

The decision to request bursars to sign pledges

Inkatha official challenges report on pledge required of bursars

kwazulu 'backdown' is denied

was therefore a domestic matter. Like civil servants throughout the world, kwazulu expects staff in its employ to be loyal and not bring the kwazulu Government into disrepute.

The pledges amount to a code of behaviour which would not have offended any fair-minded civil servant.

The original wording, which the vast majority of bursars signed without demurring, was intended as a draft for the purposes of discussion and an aid to arriving at wording acceptable both to the kwazulu Government and to the students concerned.

This draft was read out to students who had responded to the kwazulu Government's invitation to them to come to Ullundi.

No objections were

raised at this meeting with students, and the wording as originally drafted was adopted as a suitable pledge.

From the outset it was our intention to confer with our bursars and to find a mutually acceptable form of expressing civil service loyalty to the kwazulu Government.

When, therefore, the principal-elect of the University of Natal, accompanied by the vice-principal and the dean of the medical faculty, expressed concern about the wording of the pledge, Chief Buthelezi and his colleagues were prepared to consider alternative wording.

The intention behind the pledge was not to take a step towards confrontation with students.

When the University of Natal authorities expressed concern about the wording, we were happy to discuss the matter with them and by mutual consent it was altered so that both they and we were satisfied.

This step was a step of reasonableness between two parties concerned with student behaviour, yet your newspaper publishes a report giving the impression that it is a kwazulu Government backdown in the face of public outcry.

Having distorted the actual events, the article then goes on to say that this so-called "backdown" was surprising because "Zulu chiefs, including Chief Buthelezi, do not tolerate criticism".

There is a double distortion in this statement. Firstly, it is totally untrue to say that Zulu chiefs do not tolerate

criticism. Traditional Zulu political life is based on public consensus and a properly run Zulu chieftdom is thoroughly democratic.

In the second place the question of the pledge was not a concern between Zulu chiefs and

students. It was a kwazulu Government concern, and a concern of the Cabinet and all the members of the kwazulu civil service who are loyal to the kwazulu Government.

In the article, the distortions are elaborated with false reasons given for this fictitious sensitivity to criticism which you take for granted.

Having made the point that the issue was not an

issue between chiefs and students, the first reason given for the so-called sensitivity — namely that Inkatha derives much of its support from traditional elements of Zulu society — becomes nothing more than a fatuous statement.

It is not a "poast" that Inkatha has more than 750,000 members. It is fact, and it is untrue to say, as your article does, that Inkatha "perceives the UDF as a very real threat".

Inkatha does not compete with other organisations, such as the UDF, for members and support.

Inkatha is bent on making a contribution to the struggle for liberation, and at all times it will defend its right to pursue its aims and objectives and to follow the strategies and tactics it has adopted.

The disputes that may exist between Inkatha and the UDF come from Inkatha's concern for the

struggle for liberation. Our commitment to a new and democratic South Africa gives rise to concerns among us when our aims, objectives and tactics and strategies are attacked publicly.

The defence of our objectives and the arguments we advance in favour of our strategies and tactics amount to no more than normal political behaviour, and yet your newspaper construes them as evidence of sensitivity.

When the Progressive Federal Party and the National Party, or the Conservative Party, debate political issues, they are not accused of being oversensitive and they are not accused of living in fear of "very real threats".

Politics is about public debate and politicians

throughout the world seek public support for what they are doing. Inkatha does no more than this.

Chief Buthelezi welcomed the emergence of the UDF as a possible move towards black unity and Chief Buthelezi has never begrudged any black organisation a role in the struggle for liberation, as the tone of your article suggests.

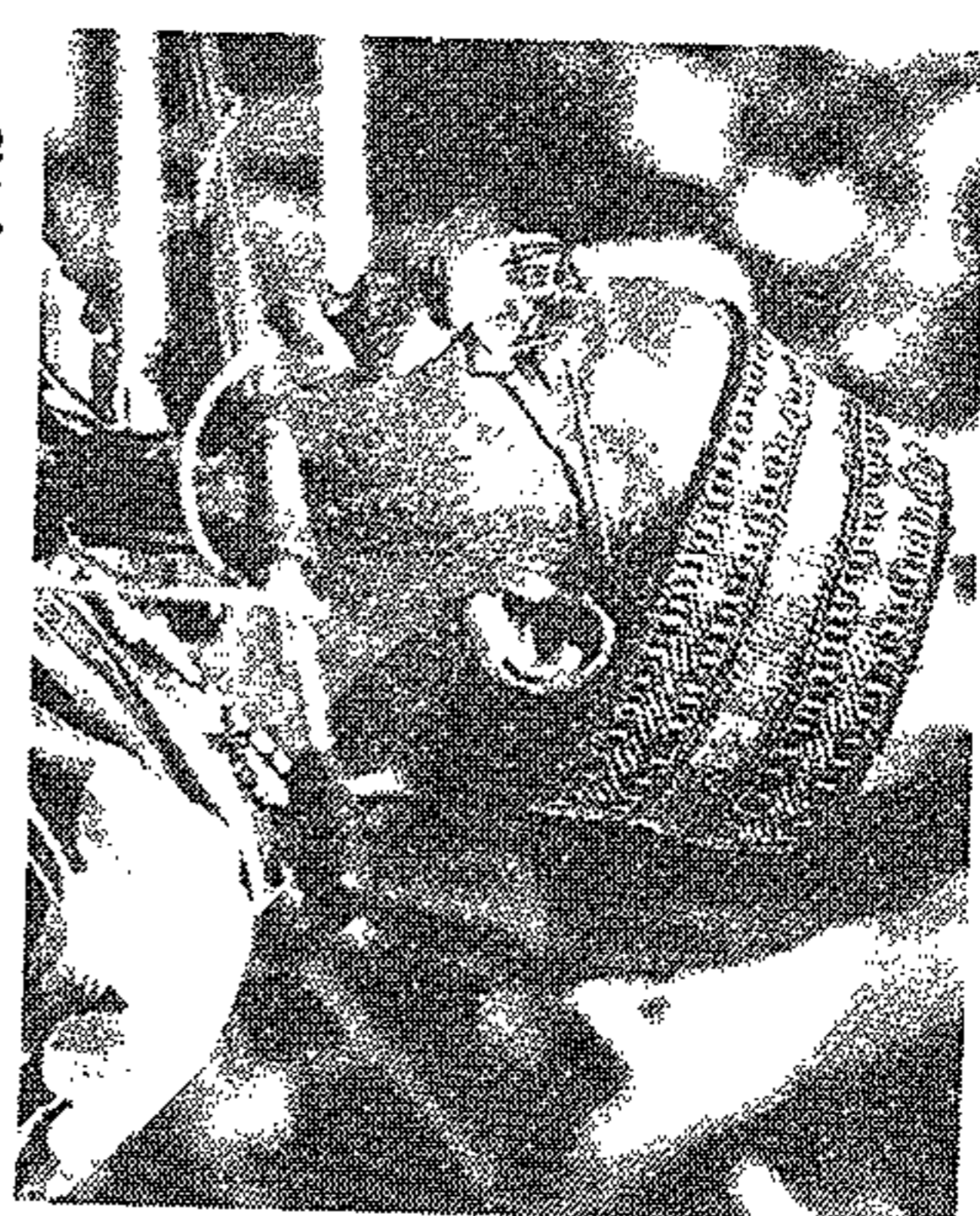
Politics in South Africa is not about the conflict between the UDF and Inkatha. Politics is about

new and better future and this is Chief Buthelezi's commitment.

Read as a whole, the article represents the kind of shallow thinking which bedevils politics in this country and I sincerely hope that you will publish this letter as a corrective to the distortions contained in the article.

Dr D R B Madide
Chairman, Political and Foreign Affairs Subcommittee (Central Committee)
Ullundi

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi... leader of Inkatha



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi... leader of Inkatha

states that Inkatha "boasts" a membership of more than 750 000 and is "not as strong as it appears to be".

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Politics is about public debate and politicians

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No cash to pay backdated pensions

Mercury 4/3/84

Mercury Reporter

THOUSANDS of black pensioners who have waited as long as a year will not get backdated pensions due to them because the KwaZulu Government is short of money — and there is little hope that those who qualify for a pension from this year will get their due.

Outstanding pensions could not be backdated to the date of application Dr Frank Mdlalose, KwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare, disclosed yesterday.

'If the money was available we would certainly backdate pensions,' he said, adding that it was doubtful that the budget would meet new applications this year.

He said grants from the Department of Co-operation and Development were too small to allow for backdated payments. They could only be utilised from the date of approval.

However, the Mercury was told the department had not been approached about the inadequacy of the grant.

Deputy director of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr J Kriel said: 'Tell them to contact us. It is the first time I have heard of the problem.'

Dr Mdlalose said since June 8 last year more than 24 000 applications for pensions had been received and by yesterday, 18 262 had been processed.

Dr Mdlalose said all pension applications before that date had been approved.

FM 9/3/84
KWAZULU

(10)
Pensions 'chaos'

The KwaZulu government is under heavy criticism over the payment of pensions. Black Sash counsellor Jillian Nicholson charges that the homeland's Health and Welfare Department, responsible for the administration of pensions, is in chaos. Many pensioners, she says, have received nothing for over a year — and the situation is causing untold hardship.

Minister of Health Dr Frank Mdlalose admits there are "problems," but denies that his department is losing control. He says the "well-intentioned liberals" who are offering the criticism have no idea of the facts. "The truth is that, financially, the KwaZulu government is just not able to cope. The budget's pension allocation has been growing at an annual rate of about 5%, but demand for pensions has been increasing at a rate closer to 15%."

Mdlalose cites the increasing population of pensionable citizens and increased lifespans as the main reasons. As an interim measure, he says, money has been "pinched" from other departments and redirected to pensions. This year, for example, the pensions payments are 10% above the original budget.

"But we can't go on taking money indiscriminately. Money is tight in other departments too," he says. Mdlalose hopes to extract a bigger allocation from the main budget. The intention, he says, is to bring payments up to date — and pay back those pensioners who have been missing out, retrospectively.

The KwaZulu budget is expected to be

announced on April 1. Pensioners will have to wait until then to know the results of his efforts.



KwaZulu ... pensioners abandon hope?

27 die in faction clashes

Star 107
12/3/84

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — At least 27 men were killed yesterday as two "armies" of about 1 000 men each clashed in the Msinga area.

Firearms and assegais were used and police believe the death toll will rise once all the bodies have been recovered.

The clashes were between the Mabomvu and Majozi tribal factions.

They fought first in the Matshamatsha area where four Majozis were killed before they scattered.

They were, however, confronted by Mabomvus again at Gxobalynyawo.

In this fight 21 Majozis and two Mabomvus were killed.



Buthelezi told to reduce Zulu growth

C.T. 17/3/82 Political Staff (107)

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi would face serious problems if the Zulu population growth was not reduced, the Minister of Health, Dr Nak van der Merwe, said yesterday.

"The fact of the situation is that if we do not do anything, have any success, in the curtailment of the Zulu population growth, Chief Buthelezi's problems will be even greater than mine," Dr Van der Merwe said.

He was responding to questions about black suspicions about the government's programme to control the population growth.

Among those who have criticized government plans is Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu.

Dr Van der Merwe said Chief Buthelezi would have to realize that the population growth of the Zulu people would have to be controlled "at some time or other".

"If he does not do something about this, his problems will be greater because his people will sit around him," he said.

107

REVENGE!

MSINGA'S people are living in fear of a retaliatory raid to avenge this week's bloody clash between thousands of armed clansmen.

More than 30 people died in this week's clash between the Mabomvu and Mjosi people, and residents say the clans' grievances — and their weapons — are far from dead and buried.

This week's bloodshed started when a group of Mabomvu people went into Mjosi territory looking for cattle they believed had been stolen by the rival group.

A clash broke out and four Mjosi were slain.

Soon after this, the Mabomvu returned to their area — and found an angry Mjosi gang waiting for them.

A fierce battle began between the two sides — each with an "army" of about 1 000 — but the Mjosi ran short of ammunition and were shot down and their



A mother mourns the death of her son in the latest Msinga battle.

Msinga fears more killings

bodies hacked to pieces.

So far, police have found 33 bodies. They said it was unlikely that the final death

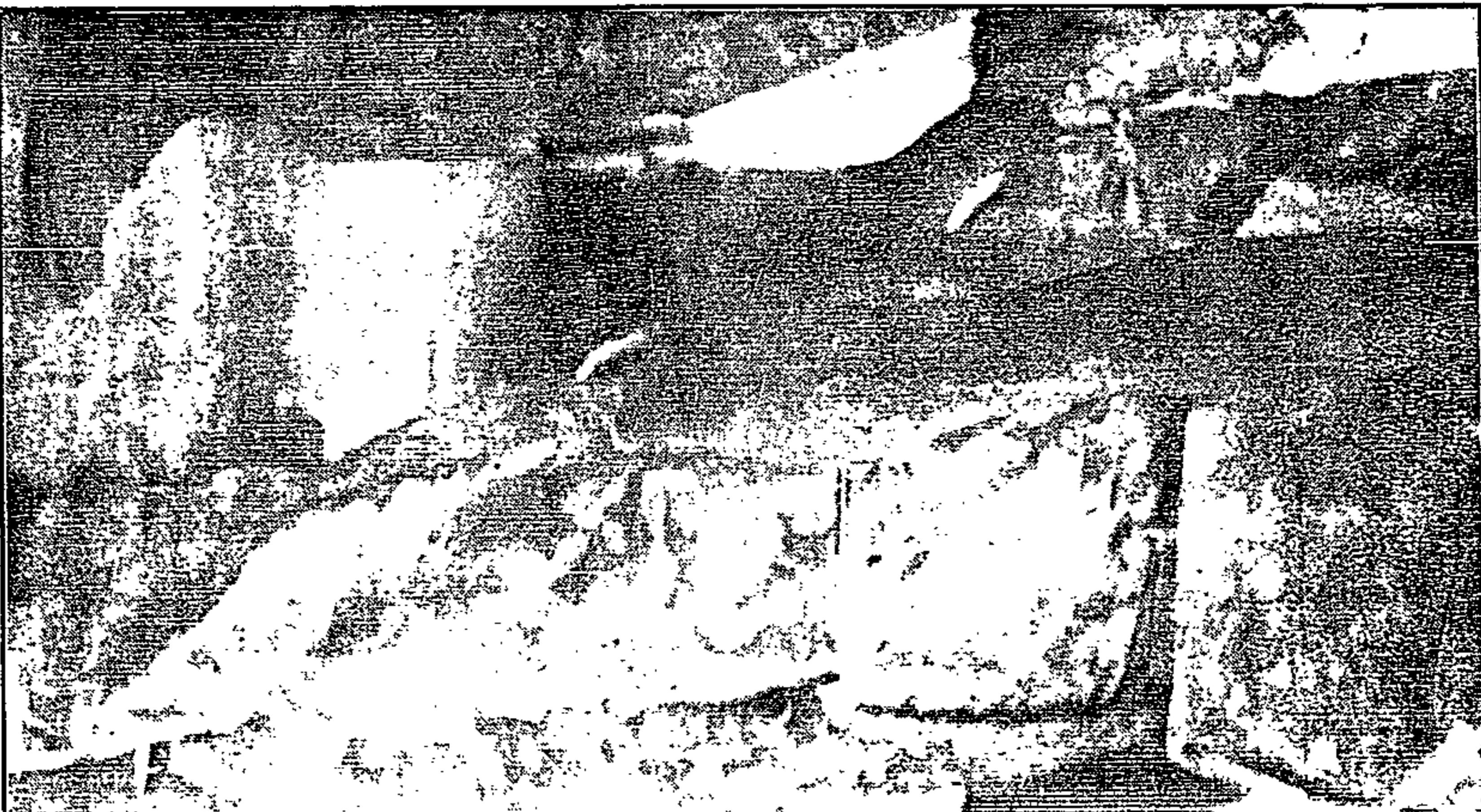
count would reach the figure of 60 claimed by local people, but admitted some bodies may have been taken away by family.

"We haven't arrested them, but we are taking statements from them to help our investigations."

He said police were still patrolling the area, but found it difficult to monitor the movement of arms and ammunition in the district "because there seems to be a central 'pool' where guns are handed out and returned after a battle".

In the meantime, residents and shopkeepers in villages close to the scene of the slaughter have called for increased police protection.

Last month Msinga residents took a petition to Ulundi asking for the personal intervention of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.



One of many: Police carry off one of the 33 bodies

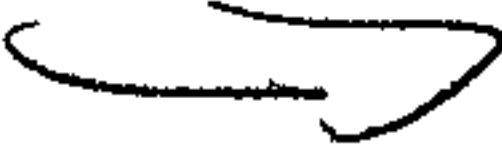
Smartmouth

(107) Hansard Q. 601. 693
KwaZulu 21/3/84

*11. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether (a) Lamontville, (b) Chesterville, (c) Klaarwater, (d) Hambanathi and (e) Shakaville are to be incorporated in kwaZulu; if so, when;
- (2) whether he or his Department consulted any of the parties affected by the incorporation of each of the above townships; if not, why not; if so, who in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) Yes.
- 

21 MARCH 1984

694

- (b) No.
 - (c) No.
 - (d) Yes.
 - (e) No. The dates for incorporation have not yet been determined.
- (2) Yes. I consulted the kwaZulu government on 29 February 1984 and consultations took place in 1978 between the Port Natal Administration Board and the Ningizimu urban Board in connection with Lamontville and with the Hambanathi Advisory Committee.

kwAZulu pension backlog hits poor Sash

The breakdown in kwAZulu pension payments may be even greater than the nine-month backlog acknowledged by the territory's Minister of Health and Welfare, suggests the Durban Advice Office of the Black Sash.

The office had lists of people who had applied in March 1983 and were still awaiting their first payment, the Sash national conference was told in Johannesburg at the weekend.

This delay was considerably longer than the period acknowledged by the Minister, who had told the Press that June 1983 applicants would be paid in March 1984, and that applications prior to June had already been paid.

The Sash report also quoted statements by the kwAZulu Secretary for Health and Welfare, Dr Margaret Chuene, that the budget would have to be increased by 50 percent to pay all those eligible for pensions.

The Chief Minister of kwAZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, was also quoted as saying that 100 000 eligible kwAZulu pensioners could not receive their grants because of lack of funds.

"No-one who has an income of more than R40 a month can apply for a pension. It is only the destitute who apply — and it is the destitute who have now waited over a year to receive something that is their

The Black Sash, through its urban advice offices and new rural development programme, is a good source of information on the

implementation of laws and policies that touch the lives of black South Africans. This week The Star features highlights from the 40 papers presented at the organisation's national conference held in Johannesburg at the weekend. JO-ANNE COLLINGE reports.

legal right," said the Sash report. It pointed out that since 1977 kwAZulu pensions were no longer payable retrospective to the date of application. "The effect of this amendment (to the pension regulations) is that the longer the delay in processing applications, the greater the financial benefit to kwAZulu.

"A pensioner who applied in March 1983 and is lucky enough to be paid in May 1984 will have lost R742 to kwAZulu through a delay over which that person has no control."

The Sash also criticised disability grant administration in the homeland. Where a person was not permanently disabled or where someone collected a pension on the recipient's behalf, the case was subject to review. While the De-

partment of Co-operation and Development was satisfied with a yearly review, kwAZulu insisted on one every six months, said the report.

"This means that people who are too old or sick to fetch their payout every two months are nevertheless required to make a journey to the magistrate's office — often much further away — every six months."

Recipients were not given adequate warning of when their grants were due for review — they got notice just before or after the money was stopped, said the Sash. "It takes four to six months to process a review, during which time the pensioner gets nothing," the report pointed out.

When the grant was reinstated, arrears payments for the period of interruption were supposed to be payable automatically. Instead this required constant pressure from the Advice Office, threats of legal action and actual legal action.

"Over the past year, the office has claimed R58 000 in arrears. A sum of R20 000 is still outstanding, representing the claims of 52 people."

The Sash added: "Implicit in these cases is the mental and physical suffering of people. They describe how they beg, borrow and scour the veld to stay alive; how every two months the wait at the payout ends in despair."

Robert De Wetting 23/1/84

Council welcomes Lamontville move

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African Affairs Reporter

THE chairman of the Ningizimu Community Council, Mrs Ella Nxasana, has welcomed Dr Piet Koornhof's announcement that Lamontville is to be incorporated into KwaZulu.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development said in Cape Town that Lamontville and Hambanati townships would be incorporated into KwaZulu, but Chesterville, Klaarwater and Shakaville would not be.

Mrs Nxasana reacted angrily to the statement yesterday by the Rev Mcebisi Xundu, vice-president of the Joint Rent Action Committee, that the incorporation was an attempt by the Government to make blacks fight blacks.

She said Mr Xundu knew little about the affairs of the Lamontville community. The Ningizimu Community Council and Lamontville residents had called in 1978 for the township to be administered by the KwaZulu Government.

'I cannot understand Mr Xundu's comments because they are not representative of the feelings of Lamontville residents,' she said.

Buthelezi says Msinga is like Lebanon ...

11 MASHAMEDI

(107)

KWAZULU leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is "ashamed" of last week's massive battle at Msinga which left 34 dead and

CP Correspondent: DURBAN
score's wounded.
Comparing the situation in Msinga to the battles that have

Alcock killing: 11 suspects set free

NO REASONS have been given for the attorney-general's decision to withdraw murder charges against 13 suspects held in connection with the death of anti-resettlement campaigner Neil Alcock (left) and five tribal elders.
Two of the 13 are now to be charged with illegal possession of firearms.



raged in Northern Ireland and Lebanon, Chief Buthelezi said he deplored "the death of so many innocent people".
At the same time, another 200 people have been arrested on the South Coast while allegedly preparing for a battle with a rival clan.

Chief Buthelezi issued a statement this week pointing out that the people of Msinga had asked him for increased police protection more than a month ago.
However, as the area does not fall under the KwaZulu police, the request had been passed on to the SA Government.

The chief added that last week's fighting was "part of a battle that

has been going on since long before I was born", and that this particular battle had taken place while KwaZulu Justice Minister C J Mletwa was in Johannesburg organising a meeting between the rival clans.

Meanwhile, 108 men from the Mgadi clan have been fined between R20 and R60 in the Scottsburg Regional Court for illegal possession of weapons.

According to their attorney, they had armed themselves "to fight against impis of another tribe".

Another group is due to appear on March 23, and a third group on March 24.



EXPRESS LETTERS

If I were, God forbid, a rich white lady sipping tea . . .

S-Express 25/3/84 107
 YOUR report under the heading 'Black Sash delegates slam Inkatha "strong-arm" role' (Sunday Express, March 18) requires a rejoinder.

In a democratic society people are free to hold opinions and to express views as they see fit. But I do think it is about time the Black Sash should in turn hear views about it as an organisation from the people they purport to champion.

The Black Sash is a self-appointed white women's watchdog over injustice and black affairs in this country. They set out to be the conscience of English-speaking women of South Africa and it should be their role to fight racism and to expose the horrors of apartheid.

But as your report reflects, they go beyond this and enter the realms of inane political propaganda about situations on which they are ill-informed on second-hand opinion.

I ask these affluent ladies from the privileged white sector of our community just how much they really do know about the abject misery of black existence under apartheid? As they sip tea in their lounges, how do they learn about the terrible agonies of people like myself who are faced with desperate poverty and pensioners crying out for money which the South African government does not give them?

The Kwazulu government is accused by them of maladministration in the payment of pensions. The facts of the matter are that it is the white government, elected by white society in which the members of Black Sash enjoy white privileges, that determines each year how much money is available to Kwazulu for the payment of pensions.

If the Black Sash feels so deeply about the plight of black people, why in the name of all that is holy, do they not attend to their own society and bring about the kind of changes about which they so often preach?

Your report quoted the Natal delegates as urging the Kwazulu government "either to take full Bantustan independence or to dismantle its self-governing status". How dare these well-fed, well-housed, well-kept ladies of Western indus-



● Chief Gatsha Buthelezi
 ... 'come labour with us'

trial leisure tell millions of suffering black people what they ought to do and what they ought not to do?

The Kwazulu government enjoys the support of millions of people and I hold office in response to the demands of millions of people. The people who suffer terrible degradation have their own options to pursue, and when they pursue them by electing me to leadership they exercise a God-given right to do what they think fit.

If I were, God forbid, an affluent white lady, I would labour amongst my own people and I would dedicate myself to that labour if my people perpetrated the crimes against humanity that the National Party has been perpetrating for 36 years.

Riding black political bandwagons is not suffering with the people. If the members of the Black Sash can do no good in their own society, why do they not forsake their creature comforts in affluent white society and come here and labour with us in things that really matter? — MANGOSUTHU G BUTHELEZI, Chief Minister Kwazulu, president of Inkatha, chairman, the South African Black Alliance, Ulundi.



● What better way to depict the Nkomati Accord than to show Mrs Elize Botha, the wife of our Prime Minister, walking hand-in-hand with Mrs Graca Machel, wife of Mozambique's President Samora Machel. They made a lovely picture for peace (Sunday Express, March 18), and this should be borne in mind by all. — PATRICIA EVANS, Benoni.

- so, (a) when, (b) why and (c) what are these changes;
- (2) whether a new office building is being or has been built for this control board; if so, (a) by whom, (b) where, (c) what is the total cost involved and (d) how many employees will be accommodated in this building;
- (3) whether there will be any surplus office space in this building; if so, what will be done with this space?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES (for the Minister of Agriculture):

- (1) Yes.
- (a) 21 March 1984.
- (b) According to the Board, the General Manager retired due to ill health.
- (c) The previous Deputy-General-Manager replaced the General Manager as Acting General Manager.

(2) Yes.

- (a) Pretoria Excavating Contractors (Pty) Ltd.
Jan de Jong and Sons (Pty) Ltd.
Kroon and Sons (Pty) Ltd.
- (b) 526 Vermeulen Street, Arcadia, Pretoria.
- (c) R10 252 300 (Estimated).
- (d) 116.

- (3) Yes. The surplus office space will be leased at ruling tariffs until it is required by the Board.

Handwritten: Reserve 4, Natal. 30/3/84

*21. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether his Department still intends to resettle the inhabitants of Reserve 4 in Natal; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved and (d) how many persons are involved;
- (2) whether any facilities will be provided at the proposed resettlement site or sites; if not, why not; if so, (a) what specified facilities and (b) when?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

As was mentioned in reply to Oral Question No 5 of Wednesday 2 March 1983 the matter is linked on the one hand with the consolidation of KwaZulu and on the other with the development of Richards Bay.

Both matters are still under consideration and nothing can be added at this stage.

Clans falling under Chiefs Zondi, Hlatshwayo and Mdlatlose

*22. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Where in Natal are the people belonging to clans falling under Chiefs (a) Zondi, (b) Hlatshwayo and (c) Mdlatlose living at present;
- (2) whether his Department intends to resettle these people; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where and (d) how many people are involved;
- (3) whether any facilities will be provided at the proposed resettlement site or sites; if not, why not; if so, what specified facilities?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) In the districts of Vryheid, Ngutu, Paul Pietersburg and Babanango.

(2) Yes.

- (a) In order to assist these people to move to an area where they can have a full community life together with their compatriots and where the potential exists to provide the necessary infrastructure to improve the quality of their lives.
- (b) Unknown, but after negotiations with the people concerned have been successfully concluded.
- (c) In the Nondweni area and adjoining Trust Farms in the district of Babanango, if acceptable to the parties concerned.
- (d) Not known, but a survey will be undertaken after the conclusion of negotiations.

(3) Yes.

The type of infrastructure will depend on the needs of the people concerned as identified by themselves and as agreed upon but will include *inter alia* schools, potable water, clinics, sanitary facilities etc.

Petrol: selling hours

*23. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (1) Whether the hours during which petrol may be sold without payment of the R5 surcharge have been or will be extended in respect of the months of March, April or May 1984, if so, (a) why and (b) (i) what are the extended selling hours and (ii) for what period will they apply;
- (2) whether these extended selling hours cover the school holidays of (a) White schools in (i) the Cape Province, (ii) the Transvaal, (iii) the

Orange Free State and (iv) Natal and (b) (i) Coloured, (ii) Indian and (iii) Black schools; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM (for the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs):

- (1) Yes, only during April 1984.
- (a) to promote road safety.
- (b) (i) from 18h00 to 07h00.
(ii) from 5 April 1984 to 25 April 1984.

- (2) School holidays were not a primary consideration for the concession. The extended hours are specifically allowed with respect to the two long weekends and for practical reasons the concession is also made applicable to the period between the long weekends.

Newlands House

*24. Mr B R BAMFORD asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 16 on 23 March 1984, any steps were taken between 7 December 1981 and 1 May 1982 to preserve the structures of Newlands House; if not, why not; if so, what steps;
- (2) whether any additional expenditure other than the purchase price has been incurred in respect of this property; if so, (a) to what amount and (b) on what specified items had this money been spent as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (3) whether any calculations have been made regarding the cost of the conservation action; if not, why not; if

Unity the passport to freedom — Buthelezi

By BANCROFT
HLATSHWAYO

T WENTY-FIVE thousand people attended a rally in honour of Kwazulu Chief Minister Gatscha Buthelezi at the Princess Magogo Stadium in Kwa-Mashu this week.

The rally, organised by the Natal African Teachers' Union, was attended by thousands of uniformed students — despite a call by Cosas to boycott it.

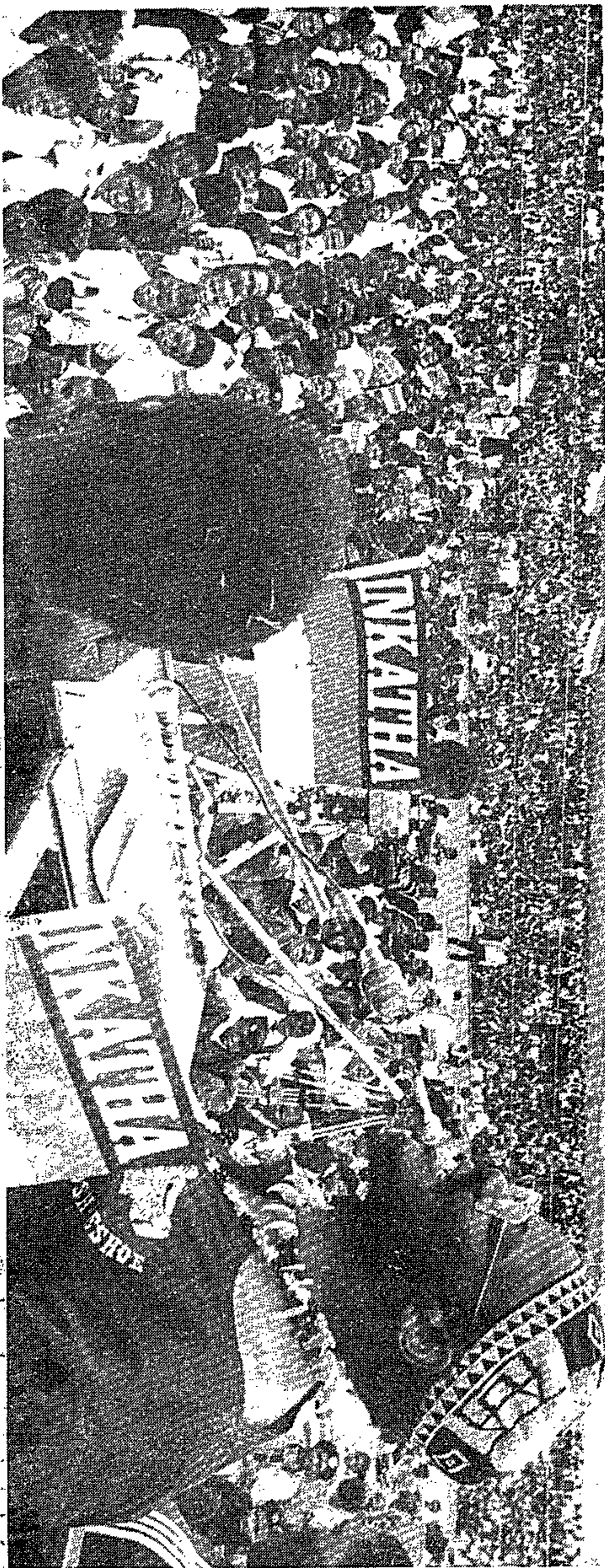
Cosas distributed pamphlets in Kwama-shu calling on students to 'stay away and condemn atrocities like those at Ngoye.'

Police were on guard at all the stadium's entrances.

Rally chairman J Shange presented Chief Buthelezi with an ox and a sheep as a gesture of goodwill on behalf of Natsu — believed to be an apology to Chief Buthelezi for the "misbehaviour" of students who took part in a demonstration at the stadium in 1980.

In his speech, Chief Buthelezi urged students to turn their backs on people who tried to draw them into confrontation with other black people.

He said black South Africans would never destroy "the scourge of apartheid" and South Africa's "abhorrent constitution" if they remained divided.



CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI: "Unity is passport to freedom."

"Inkatha has always held out its hand of friendship to other black organisations who have the same noble objectives," said Chief Buthelezi.

"History is now charging us with the responsibility of the liberation of our country."

He also accused the National Union of SA Students of causing division among black people, saying it displayed a belief "that blacks are so stupid that true leadership cannot emerge from our midst".

Chief Buthelezi said black unity was the only passport to freedom.

By KHULU SIBIYA

SECURITY Police interrogators beat up a man until both his ear-drums burst and he could not hear for two weeks.

The man, Mandla Ndlovu, made this claim in his evidence in the trial of Mr Victor Knox Simelane, 22, a fourth-year University of Zululand student facing charges of furthering the aims of the banned African National Congress.

Ndlovu told Magistrate J D Jaquire in Ermelo this week that two members of the Security Police, Sgt Johannes de Witt and Sgt Lisaphi Ngwenya, who are stationed at Ermelo, beat him up soon after he was arrested on November 11 last year.

"During the interrogation, four guns were placed in front of me and I was told to implicate my friend Knox because he is a university student and I was not educated.

"But even after the beatings, I did not say that Knox sprayed

'SP beatings burst my ears'

Ngoye student's ANC trial told of assaults

ANC slogans on walls," said Ndlovu.

Mr Simelane is alleged to have sprayed ANC slogans which read: "Apartheid Divides (sic) - ANC unites" and "Join ANC-Umkhonto We Sizwe" and "Long Live Mandala (Sic) - ANC".

Under defence cross-examination led by Advocate E D Mosenekane, Sgt De Witt denied that he beat Mr Ndlovu, but said beating up detainees during interrogation was an old song - "so old that it has been sung before".

He also denied beating up Mr Simelane.

He said Mr Simelane voluntarily pointed out walls he allegedly sprayed.

"The accused was even given an option of making a statement to the Security Police or the magistrate. He opted to confess to the magistrate," said Sgt De Witt.

Mr Simelane said he made a statement to the magistrate, because he was assured by Sgt Ngwenya that his case was not serious and he would be sentenced to 30 days in prison or fined R30 at worst.

Judgment will be passed today.

Sebe steps in to save bus drivers

CISKEI President Lennox Sebe has saved 240 bus company workers from dismissal.

The workers were due to be dismissed today - to join 300 colleagues laid off last year because of the increasing effects of the Mdantsane bus boycott.

But, President Sebe asked CTC officials to postpone the retrenchments for a month "on humanitarian

grounds".

Although this will cost CTC R500 000 - they have already lost about R5-million in the boycott - the company has decided to comply with the request.

CTC managing director Hans Kaiser told City Press he was not sure how much longer the boycott would continue. Company officials are presently negotiating with the commuters' Committee of Ten.

(107) ^{S far} ^{3/4/84}
kwaZulu will always need
boreholes — Durban mayor

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Boreholes will always be needed in kwaZulu's rural areas, and not only in times of drought; according to Durban's Mayor, Mrs Sybil Hotz.

Speaking at the first Ulundi meeting between Durban city councillors and the kwaZulu Cabinet, Mrs Hotz said: "The city's investment in boreholes is an investment in the future of the greater Durban area.

"Boreholes will help to retain people on the land," she said.

The critical role of water in kwaZulu and Natal, said Mrs Hotz, meant that boreholes would be necessary "not only in times of drought, but forever".

In his address, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, said

that those organisations which contributed to the sinking of boreholes had made the difference between life and death for people in rural areas, not only in providing a precious commodity but also in combating disease.

He said diseases such as cholera were as much a threat to the cities as for the countryside.

Earlier in the councillors' tour of kwaZulu, they were told that funds were still required to sink about 1 000 more boreholes.

So far, the kwaZulu government had provided about 700 boreholes.

The South African Sugar Association put in a further 330, including 70 which were the result of Durban City Council donations amounting to R300 000.

Raise fares, bus firm told as Putco boycott bites

By Anthony Duigan

In a move to break a 15-month boycott of Putco buses in the Inanda area outside Durban, the Department of Transport made a kwaZulu bus company operating in the same area an offer it could not refuse: increase its fares or lose its subsidy and go out of business.

This week the Ilanga Bus Company increased its fares by up to 20 percent (for single cash tickets) following the intervention of the department, which wants to see fares in the Durban area "rationalised".

This extraordinary move by the Government to try to force tens of thousands of passengers back on the more expensive

Putco buses between Inanda and Durban has created bitterness in some transport circles.

The boycott of Putco's buses began on December 13 1982 when fares went up by between 25 and 36 percent. Thousands of workers refused to travel on Putco buses and a tense situation developed when crowds of commuters began hijacking buses which belonged to Ilanga Transport and operated along nearby routes.

Sources close to the kwaZulu Government claimed at the time that the department tried

then to get Ilanga Transport to raise its fares to the same level as those of Putco in order to break the boycott. Ilanga was said to have refused.

Mr A B Eksteen, Director General of Transport Affairs, denied that he or his officials had made any such suggestions.

But now the department has issued an ultimatum to Ilanga that will mean increases in the bus company's fares of about 50 percent overall — and as high as 75 percent in some cases — in the next 18 months.

Mr Eddie Marshall, managing director of kwaZulu Transport, would not comment on the subsidy "ultimatum", and was unwilling to view the role of the department as "forcing" a fare increase on Ilanga Transport.

"We agreed that we would put up our fares on the Inanda route in stages over the next 18 months to the same level as that of Putco," he said. "To obviate the problems that there have been on these routes in the Durban area, it is better to have parity of fares.

"Our fares have traditionally been lower than those of other operators, and Putco has agreed not to increase its fares on routes that run parallel to ours during the next 18 months, while we raise our fares gradually to the same level as theirs."

The department confirmed that it had requested Ilanga to raise its fares "in order to achieve rationalisation of the three major transport operators for blacks (Putco, Ilanga and Durban Municipal Transport)".

"Bearing in mind that Putco

and DTMB (Durban Municipal Transport) have applied for fare increases in the entire Durban area, rationalisation, zoning and the introduction of parity in fares were designed to prevent further boycotts."

After the boycott, the Ilanga buses last year carried an estimated 40 percent more passengers than the previous year. A company spokesman said it was causing unbelievable strains on both men and machines and he did not know how long it could continue that way. Initially Ilanga

ga applied to the local Transportation Board for permits to run 10 extra buses on the Inanda routes to give some relief.

This was refused for some months before the board finally gave in.

Putco, which gets an annual subsidy of about R100 million from the Government and is the largest black bus passenger operator in the country, has been hit hard in Natal as a result of the boycott.

In answer to questions from The Star, the department admitted that Ilanga faced losing its subsidy — without which it cannot operate, according to its officials — if it did not comply with instructions to raise fares.

Teachers' pay *Mercury* to be *9/14/83* corrected *(107)*

African Affairs
Reporter

KWAZULU teachers who did not receive their salaries or were short-paid at the end of last month should get their pay by the end of this week.

The confusion was created by a computer which paid out the June 1983 salaries.

According to the statement issued by the KwaZulu Ministry of Finance, teachers who were overpaid by mistake would have their salaries deducted accordingly.

The statement said because of the recent floods it was difficult to contact the firm which attended to mechanical faults of the computer.

Another reason was the introduction of the new income tax system. The old data had to be fed into a new computer.

re museum

Buthelezi hits out at critics

Own Correspondent 10/4/84
Star

ULUNDI — A much more aggressive and innovative approach to countering anti-kwaZulu and anti-Inkatha propaganda was called for by kwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday.

"We can no longer tolerate libellous and slanderous attacks against us," the chief said during his policy speech in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

He said that legal action was being taken against the Rand Daily Mail, The Star and the Sowetan as a result of various reports.

He added that Amsterdam lawyers had also been instructed to take legal steps against the chairman of the South Africa Committee in the Netherlands, Mr Sietse Bosgra.

"We just cannot tolerate people publishing criticism that we go round killing our political opponents," said Chief Buthelezi, referring to a letter from Mr Bosgra, published in the Dutch newspaper Volkskrant.

Chief Buthelezi also criticised the United Democratic Front for a pamphlet on Inkatha.

WEDNESDAY, 11 APRIL 1984

January 1984 as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

As at 29 February 1984—

- (a) 3 621.
(b) 2 068.

For the information of the hon. member I wish to add that since 1 March 1984 until 31 March 1984 a further 10 716 applications in respect of Coloureds and 1 093 applications in respect of Indians were received. The applications are presently being processed and duplicate registrations will only be determined after the processing has been finalised.

Howson Q. 61.915
Settlers Way: cars stoned
11/4/84

*26. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether he or any local police stations have received reports of cars being stoned from bridges across Settlers Way between Cape Town and D R Malan Airport; if so, how many incidents of this nature occurred in (a) 1983 and (b) 1984;

- (2) whether any steps have been taken in respect of such incidents; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes, complaints were lodged with local police stations.
(a) 2.
(b) 2.
- (2) Yes. All cases are properly investigated, while police patrols pay regular attention to the affected route.

WEDNESDAY, 11 APRIL 1984

Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens: capital expenditure projects

*27. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

Whether any capital expenditure projects have been (a) requested, (b) authorized and (c) undertaken in connection with the Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens in each of the latest specified financial years for which information is available; if so, which specified projects in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

- (a) Yes, in the 1979/80 financial year but not thereafter.
(b) and (c) No, not in the 1979/80 and subsequent financial years.

For the information of the hon. member:

Active attention is being given to the provision of a new building complex at Kirstenbosch. A firm of landscape architects has completed a survey and a firm of architects has been appointed to design the required complex in conjunction with the Building Committee of the Board of Trustees of the National Botanic Gardens of South Africa. This work is proceeding and the Department of Community Development will make provision for the necessary funds in due course.

Persons detained in Eastern Cape

*28. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any persons were detained in the Eastern Cape on or about 30 March 1984; if so, (a) who are they, (b) why, (c) in terms of what statutory provision and (d) where are they being held?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

WEDNESDAY, 11 APRIL 1984

Owing to the volume of work and the time involved in collecting and compiling the particulars asked for, I consider it impracticable to furnish the information required.

Rail link to Khayelitsha

*29. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether, with reference to the reply given by the Minister of Transport Affairs to Question No 22 on 7 March 1984, he has guaranteed or intends to guarantee a certain amount in respect of the construction of a rail link to Khayelitsha: if so, what amount?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

No, not as matters stand at present.

Maize importations

*30. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) Whether he has received any reports concerning the quality of recent maize importations; if so, what is the nature of these reports;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) and (2) No.

Questions standing over from Wednesday, 4 April 1984.

Howson Q. 61.917
Factory at Loskop, Masinga
11/4/84

*18. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

- (1) Whether a certain company, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's department for the purposes of his reply, or any subsidiary company has established a factory at Loskop in the Masinga district of KwaZulu; if so, (a) what is the total

WEDNESDAY, 11 APRIL 1984

investment involved in the undertaking, (b) how many employment opportunities have been created through the establishment of the factory and (c) what are the names of the (i) company and (ii) subsidiary company or companies concerned;

- (2) whether the Economic Development Corporation has a financial interest in this undertaking; if so, what is the nature of this financial interest;

- (3) whether this undertaking receives incentive benefits in terms of the programme for the decentralization of industries; if so, what scale of benefits does it receive;

- (4) whether the granting of incentive benefits in respect of this undertaking constitutes an *ad hoc* case; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

- (1) Yes, (a), (b) and (c): Financial and other information pertaining to individual business undertakings cannot be divulged. I wish to refer the hon member to paragraph 3(a) of the Manual on the implementation of the regional development incentives.

- (2) The Corporation for Economic Development falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Co-operation and Development.

- (3) Yes. The following concessions were granted:

30% income tax concession on manufacturing plant and equipment at 10% per annum for three years.

50% income tax concession on wages of Black employees for seven years.

5.5% subsidy on loans for operating capital for ten years.

Buthelezi: UDF pamphlet a malicious lie

107

DURBAN — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has lashed out at the United Democratic Front.

In a policy speech to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly Chief Buthelezi said the UDF appeared rapidly to be sinking into the "abysmal politics" which emerged in the 1976-78 period to achieve nothing.

The UDF stood in real danger of becoming only a "paper organisation", living on the labours of the office-bearers of its affiliate organisation.

The organisation had to be aware that it would come to naught without Inkatha support, he said.

The Chief Minister read out the contents of what he alleged was a "scurrilous pamphlet" issued by the UDF about Inkatha.

It was a "malicious lie", he declared, by those who had nothing to offer, to stigmatise Inkatha as a Zulu tribalistic organisation.

Chief Buthelezi denied that he had "changed his position on disinvestment and now called on big business to help itself to problem-free labour resources in KwaZulu," as claimed by the UDF. — DDC.

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Sell Umlazi houses, plea

Mercury
12/4/84

African Affairs Reporter

(107)

UMLAZI residents have decided to ask the KwaZulu Government to reconsider a decision which has prevented the purchase of houses in the township since last year.

At a recent meeting held at Hubhushe School in the township, residents felt they should be given another chance to buy houses.

They felt that because of unemployment last year many people could not afford to pay the required deposits but many were now in a position to buy houses.

The KwaZulu Government would be asked to extend the time for the buying of houses and Mr Winnington Sabelo, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly for Umlazi, was asked to take up the matter.

~~107~~ (107) Star
**Buthelezi wields
consumer stick**

Own Correspondent 12/4/84

ULUNDI — Continued opposition to the new constitution, including the possibility of consumer action, was advocated by the kwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said his people would have to be prepared for the campaigns which might have to be stepped up in opposition to the new constitution.

"We must study ways and means of using our consumer power to indicate our revulsion to those who will participate in the denationalisation of 22 million Africans," he said.

Maj R SIVE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he not believe that, in view of the new constitutional system, this law should be repealed before the system comes into operation?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I said during an earlier debate in this session that there are facets of this Act which are receiving attention, and I have now again indicated it in reply to the question. The new dispensation is fundamentally based on the recognition of the difference between the groups. It is also based on separate voters' lists, where persons from a particular population group must elect members of that own chamber. That is why I regard the existence of separate voters' lists and therefore also the existence of separate parties as a fundamental prerequisite for the new dispensation.

Homard Q. Co. 1. 963
Msinga area: Tribal clashes
13/4/84
 *20. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any persons died in tribal clashes in the Msinga area (a) in 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983, respectively, and (b) from 1 January 1984 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available; if so, how many in each case;
- (2) whether the South African Police have taken any preventive steps in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when;
- (3) whether any further steps are contemplated; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

- (1) Yes.
- (a) 1979: 55

1980: 7
 1981: 20
 1982: 16
 1983: 43

(b) 1 January 1984 to 3 April 1984: 35

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b) Patrols, including special weekend patrols are being carried out in the area on a continuing basis, while use is from time to time also being made of helicopter support. Discussions with tribal heads are held regularly, the latest of which took place on 14 March 1984, but owing to the unpredictability of the warring impi's, it is not always possible to defuse an explosive situation or to avert the deep-rooted friction.

During the past four years approximately 2 400 arrests had been affected, while the special fire-arm squad operating in the area has already confiscated 2 169 fire-arms during the same period.

(3) Yes. During the past few weeks a comprehensive investigation into the policing of the area has been instituted. It is intended to establish a special unit in the area as soon as possible. In the meantime the Pietermaritzburg reaction unit has been deployed in the area.

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Homard Q. Co. 1. 964
Public servants: salary increases
13/4/84
 450- Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(a) How many public servants received salary increases as a result of the salary adjustments effected in July 1983 and (b) what was the (i) average percentage of the increases received and (ii) highest percentage received by any public servant in terms of the said adjustments?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(a) No general salary adjustment as such was effected on 1 July 1983. The service dispensations of certain occupational classes were however adjusted on a market related basis with effect from 1 July 1983 as a result of occupational specific investigations. The classes and the number of personnel involved are as follows:

Social Worker	2 691
Orthopedic Bootmaker	30
Clinical Technologist	50
Medical Technologist	1 231
Medical Orthotist and Prothetist	185

(b) (i) and (ii)

In order to give an accurate indication of what the actual average and highest adjustment were will mean that particulars in respect of individuals will have to be obtained from each file in each department.

The reason being that normative requirements for translation to the new dispensations were set by the Commission and implemented by the departments concerned.

Individual as well as average percentage improvements depend on the degree to which the officials concerned comply with the new requirements.

Maize: consumer prices
13/4/84
 559. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(a) What were the consumer prices of

maize in the (i) Transvaal, (ii) Eastern Cape and (iii) Western Cape as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what is the breakdown of each of these figures in respect of (i) rillage, (ii) storage, (iii) production and (iv) any other specified costs?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) Maize is sold by the Maize Board to all buyers (among others, millers, feed manufacturers, feed lots, dealers, farmers etc.) in the Republic (including the B.L.S. and T.B.V.C.-countries, and South West Africa/Namibia) at fixed selling prices on a free on rail basis. The Maize Board's selling price was fixed at R187,05 per ton as from 1 January 1984 for the best grades of white and yellow maize in bulk quantities of 190 t and more.

(b) (i) Rillage differs according to the distance from the production area to the buyer.

(ii) The Maize Board's storage costs on maize sold for local consumption is normally covered by a State subsidy and is consequently not recovered from buyers.

(iii) The cost of production is only one of several factors taken into consideration for the purpose of fixing the producer prices of maize and can therefore not be isolated from the other factors.

National states: health services
13/4/84
 758. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

- (1) (a) How many (i) doctors, (ii) dentists, (iii) physiotherapists, (iv) occupational therapists and (v) nurses are there in each specified national state

Murphy 13/4/84
107
**Zulus
urge
violence
probe**

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

ULUNDI—Officials were urged yesterday to make enough money available for a judicial commission of inquiry into violence at the University of Zululand.

Simon Conco, Member for Enseleni, moved an unopposed motion in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, asking the Department of Education and Training urgently to review its original judicial commission to investigate the disturbances at the university last October 29.

Mr Justice Neville James, a former Judge-President of Natal, who was to have taken charge of the one-man commission, subsequently declined to undertake the inquiry because the pay was too low.

Since then, the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Barend du Plessis, has said that Prof. A.J. Middleton, of the Department of Criminal Procedure of South Africa, will investigate.

Yesterday, Mr Gideon Mdlalose, KwaZulu Member for Nqutu, said everything possible had to be done to see that justice was carried out.

Lives

The Government was constantly saying that South Africa was not justly treated by the outside world.

'Why does the Government not put its money where its mouth is?' Mr Mdlalose asked.

'Are we to understand that the lives of those South Africans lost at Ngoye are so unimportant?' Mr Manzuza, the Member for Nongoma, said a judicial commission was required for the sake of the good name of the university.

The South African Government had instituted many commissions of inquiry, he said. 'Why should the Government suddenly run short of money for this commission?'

35 killed in Msinga 'war'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Thirty-five people had been killed in tribal clashes in the Msinga area of Natal between January 1 and April 3 this year, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

The total number killed in such fights between 1979 and April 3 was 176, he said in reply to a question from Mr Mike Tarr (PFP Maritzburg South).

Of these, 43 had died last year, 16 in 1982, 20 in 1981, seven in 1980 and 55 in 1979.

'Warring impis'

Mr Le Grange said police patrols were carried out regularly in an attempt to check the violence, while helicopters were also used.

Regular discussions were held with tribal heads but because of "the unpredictability of the warring impis", it was not always possible to prevent trouble.

During the past four years, about 2 400 arrests had been made, while a special police

firearm squad operating in the area had confiscated 2 169 weapons during the same period.

"It is intended to establish a special unit in the area as soon as possible. In the meantime, the Pietermaritzburg reaction unit has been deployed in the area."

In a statement issued in Cape Town yesterday, Mr Tarr said "a virtual state of civil war" existed in the area.

Land shortage

The problem was caused by the severe shortage of land in the area and overcrowding as a result of government policies.

A reappraisal of these policies was necessary as a long-term solution to the problem, but law and order had to be maintained in the meantime.

Mr Tarr said a situation similar to that in Msinga would not be allowed in other areas and "to allow it to persist... makes a mockery of our claim to be a civilized society". — Sapa

kwaZulu lashes at Black Sash

Own Correspondent

107
14/4/84
Staw

ULUNDI — The kwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Frank Mdlalose, yesterday lashed out at the Black Sash, saying that some members of "the pseudo-liberal wing of the white pretenders act as though they are not aware of our poverty as a regional government."

Speaking in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, he said that when the kwaZulu Government suffered a shortage of funds to pay old-age pensioners, "some of the white elite women pile scorn and venomous remarks on us."

He said Black Sash member Ms Gillian Nicholson had "dodged and weaved" when he asked her in a telephone conversation if she had not known that kwaZulu received the lowest per capita grant from the South African Government to administer the region.

Dr Mdlalose explained that the delay in replying to Ms Nichols over the pensions issue was because her letter had been

delayed when communication broke down during the floods.

"The truth of the matter was simply that there was not enough money to distribute to worthy pensioners whose applications reached us after June 8 last year," he said.

● The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, told Parliament this week that 181 people had been killed in faction fights since 1979 in the strife-torn kwaZulu area of Msinga, with 35 deaths occurring in the first three months of this year.

Since 1979 there have been 2 400 arrests and a special police firearm squad confiscated 2 169 firearms, he said.

New unit to smash faction fights

Merany
14/4/84
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CAPE TOWN—A special police unit is to be established in the Msinga district to combat faction fighting by warring impis in which 176 people are known to have died in the past five years.

Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, told Parliament yesterday there had been 2 400 arrests in four years and that 2 169 firearms had been confiscated.

Mr Mike Tarr, (PFP, Pietermaritzburg South), who put a series of questions to Mr Le Grange yesterday described the situation in the area as a 'virtual civil war' and the casualty figures as 'shocking'.

'The origins of the problem lie in the severe shortage of land in the area and too many people being forced because of Government policy to live in these areas,' said Mr Tarr.

'The long-term solution lies in the reappraisal of Government policy but in the short term the situa-

tion cannot be allowed to persist.

'The maintenance of law and order must be seen to be upheld everywhere in South Africa.

'Such a situation would not be allowed to persist in the Western Cape and to allow it to persist elsewhere makes a mockery of our claim to be a civilised society.'

Mr Le Grange said in reply to questions: 'Patrols, including special weekend patrols are being carried out in the area on a continuing basis, while use is made from time to time of helicopter support.

'Discussions with tribal heads are held regularly, the latest one of which took place on March 14 but owing to the unpredictability of warring impis it is not always possible to defuse an explosive situation or to avert the deep rooted friction.'

He said that a comprehensive investigation had been made into policing the area in the past few weeks.

'It is intended to establish a special unit in the area as soon as possible. In the meantime the Pietermaritzburg reaction unit has been deployed in the area.'

ORMANDE POLLOK

Political Correspondent

INKATHA CROWD

'BEAT UP

KWAZULU MP'

107

city press
15/4/84

AN INANDA businessman was beaten up by a group of Inkatha supporters because he called Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi "a s . . ." the Durban Regional Court heard this week.

**By BANCROFT
HLATSHWAYO**

KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member Godwin Simon Radebe — who is charged with three Inkatha officials of public violence following an assault on Mr Rodgers "Broe" Ngcobo — said the businessman had been "unpopular" with Inkatha.

Mr Ngcobo, 54, was allegedly assaulted by a mob of people at an election meeting in Clermont last August, while he was a member of the KwaZulu assembly — a position he has since relinquished.

"He was assaulted because he spoke ill of Chief Buthelezi and caused disunity among the Zulu nation," said Mr Radebe, who has pleaded not guilty along with KwaMashu Inkatha official Mr Muntu Zulu, Central Committee member Mr Philangenkosi Zulu and KwaMashu Inkatha official Boniface Manqamane.

During cross-examination, Mr Radebe — commonly known as "GST" — said Mr Ngcobo was unpopular with a certain group of Inkatha members.

He said this had been sparked off by a Press statement Mr Ngcobo issued to a Durban paper in which he referred to Chief Buthelezi as "a S . . .", Mr Radebe said.

Prosecutor P van der Berg charged that Mr Radebe had attended the meeting with the sole purpose of disrupting the proceedings and to cause chaos — but this was flatly denied by

Mr Radebe.

Witness Patrick Mthembu told the court Mr Ngcobo had been attacked by "a huge mob" of about 600 as he got out of his car.

He said the mob — wearing Inkatha uniforms — swore and shouted at Mr Ngcobo, saying: "As we see Ngcobo today, we see a dog — we see s . . ."

Mr Mthembu said he was also sworn at, and then Mr Radebe shouted: "Today is today, and someone will die. Even Ulundi knows it."

Mr Mthembu said the mob attacked Mr

Ngcobo, with Mr Radebe at the front of the group wielding a stick.

"In moments Mr Ngcobo was covered in blood, and was only saved when a Mr Dan Luthuli came in."

After freeing himself, Mr Radebe pulled out a gun, according to Mr Mthembu, and fired a shot into the air.

People shouted "It's a fake", and Mr Ngcobo fired another shot, which "made one mad fall to the ground" and sent the crowd scattering.

The trial continues on Monday.

Newsman in court again

FREELANCE journalist Charles Nqakula's case on charges of entering South Africa without a visa has again been postponed by an East London magistrate.

Mr Nqakula, 41, was arrested on October 30, 1983, at Leaches' Bay while he was assisting Masazane Open School teachers

SP hold Cosas

THE EASTERN CAPE regional organiser of the Congress of South African Students, Mr Zukile "Killer" Gxawu, was detained by Security Police in the Border region, Major A P van der Merwe has confirmed.

He told City Press Mr Gxawu would "prob-

ably be charged for furthering the aims of a banned organisation, the ANC".

A statement issued by Cosas' regional executive strongly condemned Mr Gxawu's detention.

It deplored the continued harrassment of

A SHOTGUN was fired at the flat of East London priest Father Rodney Abdo on Monday night in what appears to be an attempt to assassinate the resident priest of the St Francis Xavier Catholic Church.

Rifle shots were also fired at the church. The armed attack, around 9pm, comes soon after the Masazane Open School - which prepares black pupils for matric examinations - shifted into its new premises at the church.

By BENITO PHILLIPS

The school had been given notice at their original premises.

"I must have left the flat just 10 minutes before the shotgun blast," said Father Abdo. "When I came back from my appointment, I noticed pieces of glass on the floor.

"I didn't take much notice of it". Father Abdo said he only discovered the next day that

shots had been fired at the flat and the church.

He found empty shell of a 9mm revolver bullet in a book in a unit. Several church windows were also shattered by pellets and shrapnel.

The bullets had penetrated the ceiling and through the roof beam - indication of a high-powered rifle.

Inkatha rumpus lands 8 in court

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City Press
15/4/84

A GROUP of Lamontville men and women appeared before a Durban Regional magistrate this week on a charge of public violence arising from an Inkatha meeting which ended in a rumpus last year.

A free-for-all broke out at the meeting, resulting in shooting and burning of buildings and eight vehicles outside the Lamontville Community Hall.

Inkatha members, some from neighbouring hostels, had been invited to the meeting by controversial Ningizimu deputy council head Ella Nxasana when the fracas took place.

Miss Happy Mngadi - who has since died - was shot and was unconscious for months after undergoing surgery at Wentworth Hospital.

All the accused - four men and four women - have pleaded not guilty and their trial has been set down for June 18 to 22.

NO END IN SIGHT FOR CISKEI BUS COMPANY

THE EMBATTLED Transport Corporation is still up to its neck in trouble.

First the boycott leadership told CTC it wasn't prepared to compromise on its nine-month campaign.

And then Mdantsane boxing promoter Hubert Jekwa announced that he had pulled out of negotiations to buy the company.

Mr Jekwa told City Press emphatically: "I'm not interested any more" - closing the door on one of the avenues open to CTC in solving the boycott, that is selling its interests to private enterprise.

Jekwa said his only interest in CTC was the East London to Cape Town run, but he had found this "wasn't a viable proposition".

At the same time, the pro-boycott Committee of Ten has reacted angrily to CTC complaints that it wasn't prepared to negotiate on the boycott.

In a statement released to City Press the committee rejected a

City Press "deal" which scholars "The sessions workers "We concess director tion to fies bo pany. The forward ● The ties wit ● Fares were 1. started. ● Wee an expi The "as sta and Du Mean a furth another



Death threats for Xundu and Shabalala

107
City Press
194/84

TWO prominent Lamontville community leaders — both executive members of the Joint Rent Action Committee — have received anonymous letters threatening them with death for trying to prevent the incorporation of Lamontville into KwaZulu.

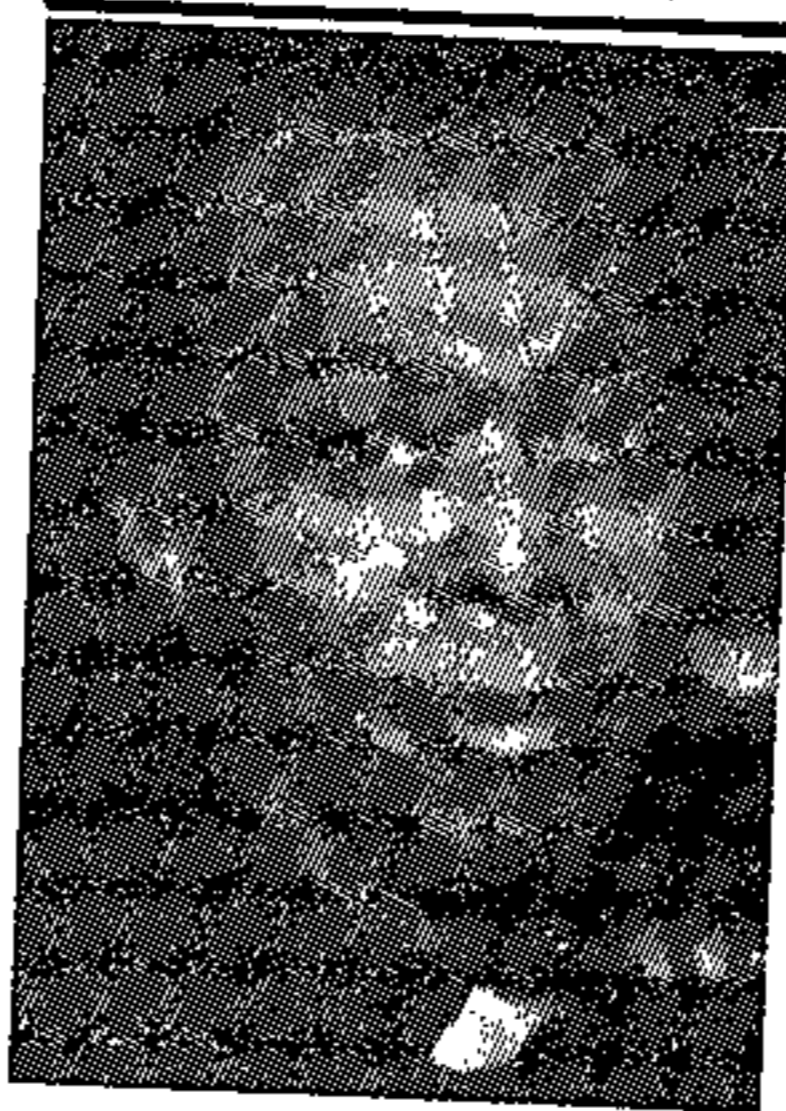
Lamontville Jorac chairman Dan Shabalala and the local Anglican priest Reverend Mcebisi Xundu, have been told to stop "interfering in KwaZulu affairs" — or face the same fate as Msizi Dube.

The letters added that the people of Lamontville "belong to KwaZulu" and claim that Xundu and Shabalala were "trying to obstruct the people from going to their legitimate homeland".

"You are not untouchable," the letters warned.

They also said the

CP Correspondent



REV XUNDU:
Death threats.

two leaders should "stop abusing the name of KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi in vain," and ask: "Who is the UDF to say they are the representatives of the community — Inkatha is

the genuine representatives."

Commenting on the letters, Xundu said that it seemed that was a group which wanted to get rid of certain people in Lamontville.

"But I want to warn them that any attempt to eliminate leadership in this way will fail — even if the leaders themselves are killed. New ones will always take their place.

"I must add that my commitment to the social problems of the people comes from my commission as a minister. No amount of Mafia-style threats can make us abandon the work which God has given us."

R2 each to save Lamont...

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ZPT
city press
15/4/84



Gumede to speak at service

RESIDENTS of two Durban townships have started a new scheme to prevent their incorporation into KwaZulu – each family is to donate R2 towards sending a delegation to meet top Government officials.

But at the same time, the KwaZulu Government is pushing ahead with its plans, with Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi telling the homelands' legislative assembly by the incorporation could take place next year.

The Joint Rent Action Committee plans to send a delegation to hold talks with Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof, in a bid to persuade him to change his mind.

Residents have already collected R150 to cover costs.

"People in Lamontville and Hambanati oppose incorporation because they weren't consulted in any way," said Jorac chief Richard Gumede.

"They also object to the Government stripping them of their South African citizenship rights, and they believe they will lose their Section 10 rights."

CP Correspondents

He added: "Even though the handover was agreed to in a discussion between the Department of Co-operation and Development and Chief Buthelezi, we hope we will be able to persuade Dr Koornhof to reconsider."

Mr Gumede said Dr Koornhof had admitted he only consulted Chief Buthelezi and the former advisory boards of the two townships.

"This is clearly not consultation as we understand it," Mr Gumede said.

He said the delegation wanted to remind Dr Koornhof of the widespread violence which erupted after the handover was first announced.

"We feel we must urge him to drop the

idea to avoid a repeat of this unrest and death."

The decision to send a delegation was made at a meeting at the new Lamontville Catholic Church, attended by more than 2 500 residents.

Jorac vice-chairman Mcebisi Xundu has been elected to head the delegation.

In KwaZulu, meanwhile, Chief Buthelezi told the Legislative Assembly the plan for incorporation was going ahead.

He said he had stipulated that the Department of Co-operation and Development should give additional funds to KwaZulu before they could take over the townships.

A SERVICE to pray for the victims of forced removals will be held in Durban's Emmanuel Cathedral tomorrow afternoon.

The meeting will focus on the plight of Lamontville and Hambanati, two Durban townships facing the threat of incorporation into KwaZulu.

Among the speakers will be Archbishop Denis Hurley S A Catholic Bishops' Conference President, Joint Rent Action Committee chairman Richard Gumede and Reverend Mcebisi Xundu.

Residents from the coloured township of Wentworth – themselves victims of removals under the Group Areas Act – will go on a pilgrimage to the Cathedral with their Lamontville neighbours.

A speaker from the Black Sash will outline the labour consequences of the proposed incorporation.

This paper is based on the personal experiences of the author

Anne Raynal

ARE THERE LESSONS FOR SOUTH AFRICA?

POST INDEPENDENCE HEALTH SERVICE DEVELOPMENTS IN ZIMBABWE

'Watch the Section 10 trap . . .'

~~SA#~~ 107

City Press
15/4/84

JOINT Rent Action Committee chairman Richard Gumede says he's not impressed with this week's announcement that residents of townships faced with incorporation into KwaZulu won't lose their Section 10 rights.

The announcement was made by Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof, who said the Section 10 rights of residents of Hambanathi, Lamontville and any other area to be included into KwaZulu would not be jeopardised.



GUMEDE: Not impressed.

Mr Gumede said he didn't understand why the two Durban townships should be given special treatment "all of a sudden" — particularly since residents of every other area incorporated into a homeland forfeited their Section 10 rights.

He said he feared it might be "bait" to lead people, unsuspectingly, into a trap, and called for the people of Lamontville and Hambanathi to remain as they are.

Chief ~~Buthelezi~~ clarifies role in Nyembe affair

By Phil Mtinkulu

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday explained his role in the case of Mrs Dorothy Nyembe who was recently released from jail after serving 15 years for conspiring to overthrow the existing order in South Africa by subversion, terrorism, violent revolution and warfare.

Chief Buthelezi, who was speaking at the Jabulani Amphitheatre, said he was subpoenaed to give evidence by the police on the strength of what they had been told by their informer and Mrs Nyembe.

ANC APPALLED

He said he had consequently informed the other members of the external mission of the African National Congress (ANC) who were all appalled to learn of what Mrs Nyembe did in bringing insurgents to his home in 1968.

Chief Buthelezi explained how he was approached by Mrs Nyembe. He said she came to his home with the first insurgents of the external mission of the ANC.

IN CAHOOTS

"But one of the people she brought along was already in cahoots with the Security Police," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said since he was already guilty of an offence under the Terrorism Act of 1967, the Security Police decided to arrest him.

But because of his position in kwaZulu as a chief and a prince, the Security Police informed Mr M C Botha who was the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development. Mr Botha, in turn, informed the then Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, who decided that he should be arrested.

INTERROGATED

Chief Buthelezi said he was interrogated for several hours and realised they knew of every word that he had discussed with Mrs Nyembe and her companions.

"By that time Mrs Nyembe had also been arrested.

"I relate this matter as it is important for young people to know the various ways in which our strategies for liberation have sometimes been undermined, even unwittingly, by patriots because the dimensions of the struggle are beyond their comprehension."

'Dismayed' at bitterness to Mozambique

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E. Post 16/4/82

JOHANNESBURG — The Nkomati Accord should teach black South Africans that it was stupid to have expected the people of Mozambique to sacrifice everything for them, the Kwazulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday.

Addressing more than 10 000 people at a rally at Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto, the Inkatha president said he was dismayed at the bitterness many blacks had shown since the signing of the accord.

There was a feeling in certain quarters that Mozambique had let South Africans down, but many people expected too much from their neighbours, he said.

"After two raids by the SADF in Mozambique, what did we expect President Machel to do?" he said.

"Judging by the condemnations that have been expressed by some of our brothers both inside and outside of South Africa, one would think that President Machel and the people of Mozambique have not sacrificed as much as they have sacrificed for our liberation," he said.

The important principles of self-help and self-reliance had not sunk in.

It was also a tragedy that whites were "lost in the political fantasy that the Nkomati Accord is a panacea for all the ills of South Africa," he said.

He called for a truce between black organisations in the face of the new constitution and criticised the Congress of South African Students for its opposition to Inkatha.

Cosas had no real organisation and it "dances to the tune of those who sit and sip whisky in London, New York, Moscow and other capitals". — Sapa

Msinga — a peasant community in turmoil

107

Star

17/4/84

Msinga, the kwazulu region where faction fighting has claimed about 1 000 lives in the last six or seven years, presents as a picturesque scene from traditional Africa.

"The sort which tourists love to photograph," says journalist-researcher Mr David Robbins. "Brightly dressed women carrying water, children wave as you pass."

But, he writes in a paper presented to the Carnegie conference on poverty, the true character of Msinga can be found under its veneer of colour and character.

One notes the "succession of pylons marches obliviously across the barren landscape — but there is precious little electricity in Msinga."

The eroded earth speaks of an overstocking of cattle and goats. And the arrival of a child, pleading: "Give me 20c, give me 5c, give me 1c — just 1c," in an almost angry tone, tells that there are people perhaps more desperate for food than their livestock.

The solid facts between these emotive clues? That ground estimated by the Government-appointed Tomlinson Commission of 1954 to have a carrying capacity of about 2 100 families is now accommodat-

to 12 members, says Mr Robbins.

The limit on cattle stocking was estimated to be 17 400, but the area carried nearly 73 000 head in 1980. Drought would probably have reduced the number of cattle to about 60 000, he estimated.

Land overcrowding came as a result of the reserve system and was aggravated by the resettlement of 20 000 people who were uprooted from farms in the Weenen area between 1969 and 1972 after farm labour tenancy had been abolished.

"They were put in 'temporary' transit camps on South African Development Trust Land — 6 sq km — on the banks of the Tugela. They are still there.

"Most of the people are illiterate, the official literacy figure in 1970 being under 20 percent."

Malnutrition figures are unavailable. Mr Robbins quotes a doctor at the Tugela Ferry Hospital: "Admission fees to kwazulu hospitals have gone up to R4 and it's obvious that the people who can no longer afford our service are those likely to have malnourished children.

"Not long ago two children with severe malnutrition — they should have been hospitalised — were brought to us, but they were sent home because the

then died."

The doctor highlighted the life-and-death dependence of many families on income from migrant workers. "A woman was admitted recently who told nurses her husband had lost his job about a month before. She'd been eating next to nothing since then."

Mr Robbins says it is estimated that 60 percent of Msinga's men of working age are migrants. The result of the recession has been "large influxes of migrant labourers who have been retrenched and return home where they live off meagre resources".

Figures supplied by the Church Agricultural Project, which involves the exchange of animal bones for mealie meal, indicate that 20 percent of families who join the "bones queue" had a father or husband without a job.

Mr Robbins points out the economic structure of Msinga cannot keep residents alive.

"For many, survival means operating outside the law. Young men, frustrated by the apartheid apparatus, have learned to survive by illicit means and wield authority through the barrel of a gun."

Msinga is a community in turmoil — "plagued by overcrowding and drought, poverty and ignorance — a traditional pattern that threatens the traditional pattern".

Head of varsity violence probe 'not finalised'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE appointment of a judicial officer to chair the departmental inquiry into last October's violence at the University of Zululand has not been finalised yet, Mr Edgar Posselt, deputy chief public relations officer of the Department of Education and Training, said yesterday.

Late last month the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Barend du Plessis, announced that the judicial commission into the violence, in which five people died in clashes between Inkatha imps and anti-Inkatha students, had been discontinued.

The decision was taken because the judge appointed to serve as sole member of the commission "did not see his way clear to serve under the present financial arrangements applicable to commissions", Mr Du Plessis said.

Instead, Mr Du Plessis added, it was decided to appoint a departmental committee under the chairman-

ship of a senior judicial officer to continue with the inquiry under its original terms of reference, "in so far as these are not covered by police investigations".

Mr Du Plessis was not available for comment yesterday.

The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly is due to debate a resolution today calling on the Department to "review as a matter of urgency its decision to disband the judicial commission of inquiry".

The resolution was put on the order paper on the initiative of Kwazulu MP, Mr Simon Conco, after the Kwazulu Chief Minister, Chief GatschaButhelezi, had criticised the decision to disband the judicial commission of inquiry in his policy speech.

The killings of October 29 led to serious tension between Chief Buthelezi, and his Inkatha followers, and the United Democratic Front and its allies, with each side blaming the other for violence.

KDM 18/4/84 (107)

Joint disease plagues Zulus

Mall Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A mysterious joint disease, peculiar to the Mseleni River area in northeast Kwazulu, is bringing enormous physical and economic distress to inhabitants.

The suffering caused by the disease, which is progressive and results in total immobility in its final stages, is documented in one of the papers submitted to the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development.

The author of the paper, the Medical Superintendent at Mseleni Hospital, Dr David Mann, appealed to the conference not to regard the disease as a "fascinating epidemiological phenomenon" but as a deep human problem affecting 3,000 sufferers.

The disease affects more women than men and is described as a "crippling multi-joint disease of unknown cause".

"The first symptom is pain, then follows progressive stiffness and limitation of movement. Pain is however always a major feature of the disease."

"The severity of the disease has been graded according to walking ability — good, limp, one stick, two sticks, crawl, immobile."

Daily tasks such as water collection become more and more difficult and sufferers must either pay others to perform these tasks or place an added burden on healthy members of the family.

Opportunities for employment in the area are negligible and households are heavily dependent on income from pensions, though less than half those entitled to financial assistance for disability and old age receive it.

In his conclusion, Dr Mann calls for a "major co-ordinated" response. He recommends that the extra R3 200 000 due to pensioners in the area be provided without prejudicing other essential health services and that more water collection points be provided. Trained social workers should be appointed, opportunities for employment investigated and an orthopaedic centre established, Dr Mann says.

Nyembe: Buthelezi's claims are untrue

By Jon Qwelane

A former leading member of the banned African National Congress, Mrs Dorothy Nyembe, today denied claims by kwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the president of Inkatha, about events leading to her arrest and conviction.

Chief Buthelezi had said that Mrs Nyembe brought an informer with her when she visited him in 1968. She was also accompanied by ANC guerillas.

Mrs Nyembe said: "That is completely not true. If there was an informer among the people who went to see Chief Buthelezi, who is that informer? All of us ended with jail terms. An informer would not have been jailed."

Mrs Nyembe (54) was released three weeks ago after 15 years in jail. Chief Buthelezi had testified against her.

The chief told several thousand Inkatha supporters at a meeting in Soweto at the weekend how Mrs Nyembe and others had come to his home in July 1968 — and "the Security Police almost trapped me."

"One of the people she brought with her was already in cahoots with the Security Police. They (police) encouraged this man to come with Dorothy Nyembe to bait me", he said.

The police told the former Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, about their intention to arrest Chief Buthelezi. Mr Botha told the then Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, who decided the chief could be interrogated but arrested only if he lied.

Chief Buthelezi said he was interrogated for several hours, and discovered that the police "knew just about every word we discussed with Dorothy Nyembe and her companions."

"By that time Dorothy Nyembe had herself been arrested by the Security Police... and sung to the police like a canary concerning that visit they paid me".

Chief Buthelezi said he did not hold that against her "as the methods the Security Police use in their interrogation are well known for their severity and callousness".

Mrs Nyembe has denied the chief's claims.

Speaking from her home in Mtuzuma Township, Durban, she said that since her release she had not mentioned the chief's name.

She said she was surprised that he had decided to talk about his role in her arrest after all the years of silence.

"I think he is afraid of me. Why does he not leave me alone? There was no informer with us and what he is alleging is completely not true."

"When we arrived at his house I only greeted him. I stood a distance away from him and the others. He talked at length to a man called Dlamini, and I was not with them."

Mrs Nyembe said that to this day "I still know the words he used at my trial when he gave evidence for the State".

Star 19/4/84

minto

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Inkatha men acquitted

A KWAZULU Legislative Assembly member and three Inkatha officials were acquitted this week on a charge of public violence against Inanda tycoon Mr Rodgers Ngcobo.

But, said the magistrate, he had a feeling that Mr Ngcobo had been singled out and assaulted because of his political oppo-

sition to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

He acquitted legislative assembly member Mr Godwon Radebe, 36, Mr Muntu Zulu, 28, Mr Philangenkosi Zulu 25, Mr Biniface Manqamane, 42, because there was no evidence about who had assaulted Mr Ngcobe.



MR ENOS MABUZA (dark suit) acknowledges the chants of his Inyandza Movement at Jan Smuts Airport this week.



ZCC starts the great trek north

By LEN KALANE

THE Great North pilgrimage is on again, and the city of Moria will vibrate over Easter when more than a million Zion Christian Church followers converge for their annual get-together.

Traffic inspectors are bracing themselves for the thousands of vehicles on the Great North Road, heading for the ZCC headquarters east of Pietersburg.

A Putco spokesman said 204 buses had been hired by the ZCC. Another 260 buses had been hired by private people

SECTION 10 PROMISE REJECTED

GOVERNMENT assurances that Lamontville and Hambanathi residents will not lose their Section 10 rights when the townships are in-

Mr Edmond... announced.

MOLEFE

had promised to... named to name financiers and he met on his

It tell you much... potential in- said Mr Mabuza. can say at the is that a firm from in- will come from related to activity."

about his in the light of... South Africa, Mr said: "Informa- received was that

204
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ZCC
City Press
22/4/84

Kwane

International banker Edmond is likely to visit KaNgwane this year, Enos Mabuza has announced.

Mabuza dis- to re- Jan Smuts after his day tour to see diplomatic poten- about in Ka- night of Mr was a the former advisor to Sir John moment I anything has been said. "But has been t, said Mr Edmond from the Rothschild

By ZB MOLEFE

family — had promised to visit KaNgwane.

He declined to name other financiers and investors he met on his visit.

"I can't tell you much about our potential investors," said Mr Mabuza. "All I can say at the moment is that a firm commitment from investors will come from industries related to agricultural activity."

Asked about his reception in the light of the opposition to investment in South Africa, Mr Mabuza said: "Information we received was that there is a hardening of attitudes against South Africa."

SECTION 10 PROMISE REJECTED

~~2/28~~
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~~2/28~~
City Press
22/4/84

GOVERNMENT assurances that Lamontville and Hambanathi residents will not lose their Section 10 rights when the townships are incorporated into KwaZulu have been rejected by a mass meeting in Durban.

More than 1 000 people at the Emmanuel Cathedral rejected the assurance, and called on Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof to scrap the incorporation plan.

Black Sash advice officer Gillian Nicholson accused the Government of embarking on a deliberate campaign to confuse people.

"All of us have every reason to feel angry that a man in Dr Koornhof's position can engage in such deception," she told the meeting.

"Section 10 is part of the Urban Areas Act. It is part of a law which, by definition, cannot apply to KwaZulu. And no matter what Dr Koornhof may say, it is impossible for people in KwaZulu to have these rights."

She said Dr Koornhof was proposing to remove a legal right "and replace it with one of his promises" with only an assurance that people will be able to look for work in Durban.

"People don't want concessions — they want their legal rights," she said.

"In 1978, Connie

CP Correspondent

Mulder said that if Government policy was taken to its logical conclusion, there would be no black South African citizens.

"Many people didn't believe these words. But look at Durban now — only 5 percent of Durban's black people have urban rights. Only 5 percent are not accommodated in a bantustan.

She said that once incorporation went through, residents would depend on the KwaZulu Government for matters such as housing, health, and labour.

"But Black Sash experience with the issue of pensions gives us little confidence that it will be in the best interests of Lamontville and Hambanathi people to fall under KwaZulu.

"Incorporation not only means joining the stream of people excluded from South African citizenship, it also means being incorporated into the problems of bantustan government."

Meanwhile KwaZulu

Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi has offered to go to Lamontville himself to test the feeling of the community.

He said he would be surprised if the Government, having decided on the incorporation of the two areas, changed its mind "merely because a bunch of manipulated youths has passed a resolution in a cathedral".

He also criticised SA Catholic Bishops' Conference president Denis Hurley's involvement in the meeting.

Chief Buthelezi said he was "greatly disturbed" to hear of the archbishop's participation and warned him not to spoil the "veneration" of the people for him "as a man of God, during the twilight of his years."

Archbishop Hurley told City Press he had not meant to upset Chief Buthelezi. He said he became involved because resident of the two townships felt strongly about the lack of consultation over the incorporation scheme.

Bedridden attorney charged

★ MDANTSANE attorney and ex-Ciskei magistrate, Mr Xolile Qabaka, has been charged with terrorism, subversion and incitement.

Mr. Qabaka is still in Hospital at Cecilia Makiwane since April 11, and the hearing was postponed in his absence in the Mdantsane Regional Court this week.

Mr Qabaka was arrested by Ciskei police on March 13 shortly after he had defended a client in the Mdantsane magistrates court.

Bail was fixed at R500.

Political comment in this issue by P Selwyn-Smith and P Qoboza Newsbills by P Selwyn Smith, and headlines and sub-editing by D Nidrie all of 62 Eloff St Ext 11B.

City Press

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JOHANNESBURG

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WRITE TO:-
P.O. BOX 57473,
SPRINGFIELD,
2137

Msinga squad swings into action

A SPECIALLY-TRAINED police task force starts operating at Tugela Ferry today, in a bid to end the faction fighting

Although they will be based at Tugela Ferry, they will work throughout the Msinga area — the scene of bloody faction fighting.

By LEN KALANE

THE Great N pilgrimage is again, and the city Moria will vit over Easter more than a Zion Church folio converge for annual get-together

Traffic inspectors bracing themselves the thousands of on the Great Road, heading for ZCC headquarters Pietersburg.

A Putco spokesman said 204 buses had hired by the ZCC. other 260 buses had hired by private and would leave various points in PWV area.

Heavy traffic expected from this noon and Transvaal Chief G W Veen said traffic and the South A Police would be "a watchful eye" major Transvaal

Heavy traffic is expected on the Durban, as well as to the Eastern Cape Town and City.

Mr Van der warned that would take stern to keep the road low as possible.

Minor offences failing to fasten belts would be ruthless penalties said.

Putco has hired buses to the SA port Service to people to from today.

A Railways man said 69 special trains would Johannesburg today.

Last Easter's toll was 240, spokesman for National Road Council said the aim was to reduce figure.

A number of would patrol the routes, and be constant contact with on the ground.

People spotted aircraft would given spot fines, summoned to court.

Dando

Mercury 25/14/84
**We can't help all,
says Zulu leader**

African Affairs Correspondent

(107)

THE needs of the Zulu people were so great that the KwaZulu budget could not cater adequately for them, a minister said yesterday.

Minister of Finance Mr Hugh Madonsela was moving the second reading of the KwaZulu Appropriation Bill in the Legislative Assembly in Ulundi.

Mr Madonsela said KwaZulu would be spending R683 million during the 1984/85 financial year, compared with R519 million the previous year. This was an increase of more than 31 percent.

It was time to examine whether KwaZulu was getting its fair share of taxes raised, and its fair share of revenue from GST.

The minister said it was very unfortunate that the limited amount of development capital available to the KwaZulu Government could not be spent in the year in which it was appropriated.

He said the amount carried over to 1984/85 exceeded R52 million, and this state of affairs remained unacceptable.

...ions that have
be imposed on public
of "should not
of ..."
"Having had such suc-
cess with the Presi-
dent's Council has given
credibility to the new
constitutional dispensa-
tion.

educated
fought for
seven years.
and amaz-
such atti-
d exist to-
th Africa,
by two mil-
were of Brit-
son praised
at's Council
nd its term.
intractable
d came for-
reasonable
said.
it succeed-

"People have seen
that the heavens don't
fall on them when
white, coloured and
Indian sit down together
to thrash out their dif-
ferences."
Mr Watterson said he
hoped the same mea-
sure of participation
would be afforded
blacks in the negotia-
tions in search of a con-
stitutional solution for
urban blacks. Such par-
ticipation brought ac-
ceptance by those whom
the decision finally af-
fected. — Sapa

Conciliation?

bate late on
y night, Mr
id he would
"all balanced
icans coming
one political
on where we
ie with each
-t party con-
ns when we
-t on various

and party unity," said
Mr Botha.
A multiplicity of par-
ties could also be detri-
mental to national uni-
ty.
As soon as Mr Botha
had completed his
speech yesterday Mr
Schwarz called on him
to explain in greater
clarity exactly what he
had meant.

Mr Botha had
to the need for
unity and said
-d never con-
-th party unity.
made it clear
occasions that
difference be-
-tional unity
-ertain funda-
-belief and atti-
-one's country
-security, pros-
-and happiness

He did not think that
Mr Botha was "wooing"
the New Republic Party
— "because I do not
think they need to be
wooded".

Mr Schwarz also
pointed out that in
terms of the new consti-
tution there would be a
national cabinet which
could include members
of various races who
would not necessarily
agree with all aspects of
government policy.

With the new constitu-
tion only months away
the Prime Minister's de-
bate has been marked
so far by the lack of de-
tail about how the new
system will operate.

Botha clashes with CP boss

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— A clash occurred
here yesterday when the
CP leader, Dr Andries
Treurnicht, stated that
the signature of the
Prime Minister, Mr P W
Botha, had appeared in
a book in which govern-
ment opinion was pur-
portedly in favour of a
Coloured homeland.
Speaking in commit-
tee on the Prime Minis-
ter's Vote, Dr Treur-
nicht said this book had
been "sent into the
world" by the NP Gov-
ernment.

Now, by bringing
members of other race
groups into government
the self-determination
of the white man was
being signed away.

Rising immediately
afterwards, Mr Botha
said a former Cabinet
minister who had writ-
ten the article in ques-
tion had made it quite
clear in a statement that
the article did not refer
to a coloured homeland.
— Sapa

...The board also banned
...were
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...107
...Political Staff

PM won't 'beg' Chief Buthelezi

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday in-
vited Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu to resume
negotiations with the government in spite of per-
sonal differences between them, but said he would
not beg him to do so.

Lifting the veil slightly on the apparent deadlock
between them following references by Mr Peter
Gastrow (PFP Durban Central) to their cool rela-
tionship, Mr Botha said that Chief Buthelezi had
refused to "break bread" with him.

He indicated that it was now up to Chief Buthe-
lezi to make the next move.

Mr Botha said that after one altercation with the
chief he had been approached by the King of the
Zulus who had returned "a satisfied man".

He had never refused to discuss matter with any
of the Zulu leaders but when Chief Buthelezi was
subsequently invited to a dinner with other home-
land leaders and a cabinet committee he declined.

He had said it was Zulu tradition not to break
bread with another person until they had settled
their private differences.

While Chief Buthelezi had applied Zulu tradi-
tions to national affairs he had to be consequent
and understand that the Prime Minister also had
traditions.

"One of them is that I am not going to lie down
and let somebody trample over me," said Mr Botha.

Later Chief Buthelezi had written a letter saying
he would try to make arrangements through the
Prime Minister's staff.

Today's business

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Today's business: 1) y
Questions. 2) Resumption, committee stage — Ap- o
propriation Bill (Prime Minister's Vote). — Sapa h

Botha favours investments in Mo

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister, Mr
P W Botha, told President Samora Machel of Mozam-
bique before the signing of the Nkomati Accord last
month that he was prepared to encourage South
African businessmen to invest in Mozambique if
they could be assured of physical safety and that
their businesses would not be nationalized.

Mr Botha disclosed this yesterday in Parliament
during the debate on his budget vote.

He said he had told President Machel that the
South African Government could not act as "Father
Christmas" and give aid packages to African states.

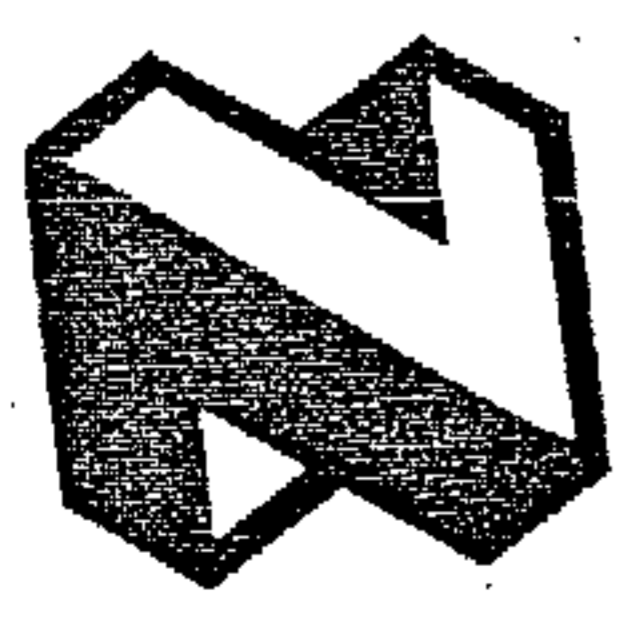
What money was available
cally.

However he believed it was
the private sector and Moz-
men invest in the country, ;
these lines had taken place

South Africa was committe
and expected Mozambique t

If the accord was successf
geous to the development of
eastern Transvaal and was i
citrus farmers in that regio

It would also lead to "good
ed in Mozambique to work o



**NEDBANK CHEQUES
WELCOME HERE**

**WE ALSO CASH NEDBANK CHEQUES
UP TO R100 WHEN CASH AVAILABLE**

Sud



Easy contest for Inkatha men

African Affairs Reporter

David Maphumulo Ward 5.

TWO candidates fielded by Inkatha to contest the Hambanati Community Council by-election in Tongaat this week have been returned unopposed.

The by-election in Ward 2 was caused by the resignation of Mr Ian Mkhize who was chairman of the Hambanathi Community Council and who opposed rent hikes imposed by the Port Natal Administration Board.

Observers felt this was an indication that the proposed take-over of the township by the KwaZulu Government might have little opposition.

The vacant seat in Ward 5 was caused by the resignation of Mr Mhlayiso Malokweni.

Mr Bekinkosi Amon Zulu took Ward 2 and Mr

W/... 27/4/84 (107)

Call for debate on 'removals' by KwaZulu

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday challenged the South African Council of Churches (SACC) and the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference to a public debate to substantiate claims made in a pamphlet on the role of KwaZulu in forced removals.

A motion introduced by Dr Dennis Madide, Minister of the Interior, rejected allegations that the KwaZulu Government aided and abetted the policy of forced resettlement.

The motion, which was passed unanimously, said the KwaZulu Government and Inkatha had always expressed themselves unequivocally against such removals and had done all they could to help the people to resist such removals.

Free access

He said the public debate should take place at a mutually acceptable venue and should be organised with the help of a mutually acceptable organisation. The motion said the news media should have free access to such a debate and the SACC should circulate the results to all the parties to whom they had officially circulated their pamphlets.

Dr Madide said the whole rationale behind the pamphlet was to prove to the world that the KwaZulu authorities were not only the 'handmaidens' of the South African Government but were as repressive as the Government itself, if not more so.

The minister said he charged the SACC and the Catholic Bishops' Conference with breaking the Ninth Commandment: 'Thou shalt not bear false witness'.

RDM 128/4/84

Unisa man to probe Inkatha violence

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

A MEMBER of the Hoexter Commission, Professor Anthony Middleton of the University of South Africa, has been appointed to head the departmental inquiry into the disturbances at the University of Zululand last October.

Mr Barend du Plessis, Minister of Education and Training, said yesterday a one-man judicial inquiry by Mr Justice Neville James was originally appointed to determine the causes of violence — which resulted in the death of five students — and to make recommendations to the department.

But the inquiry did not get off the ground because Mr Justice James did not — as Mr Du Plessis put it in Parliament — “see his way clear to serve under present financial arrangements applicable to commissions”.

Mr Du Plessis appointed a departmental committee to conduct the inquiry instead and disclosed yesterday it would be headed by Prof Middleton.

Since the decision that the inquiry be conducted by a departmental committee, the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has said the “on-going problem” at the university is one of “national magnitude” and merits investigation by a full judicial commission.

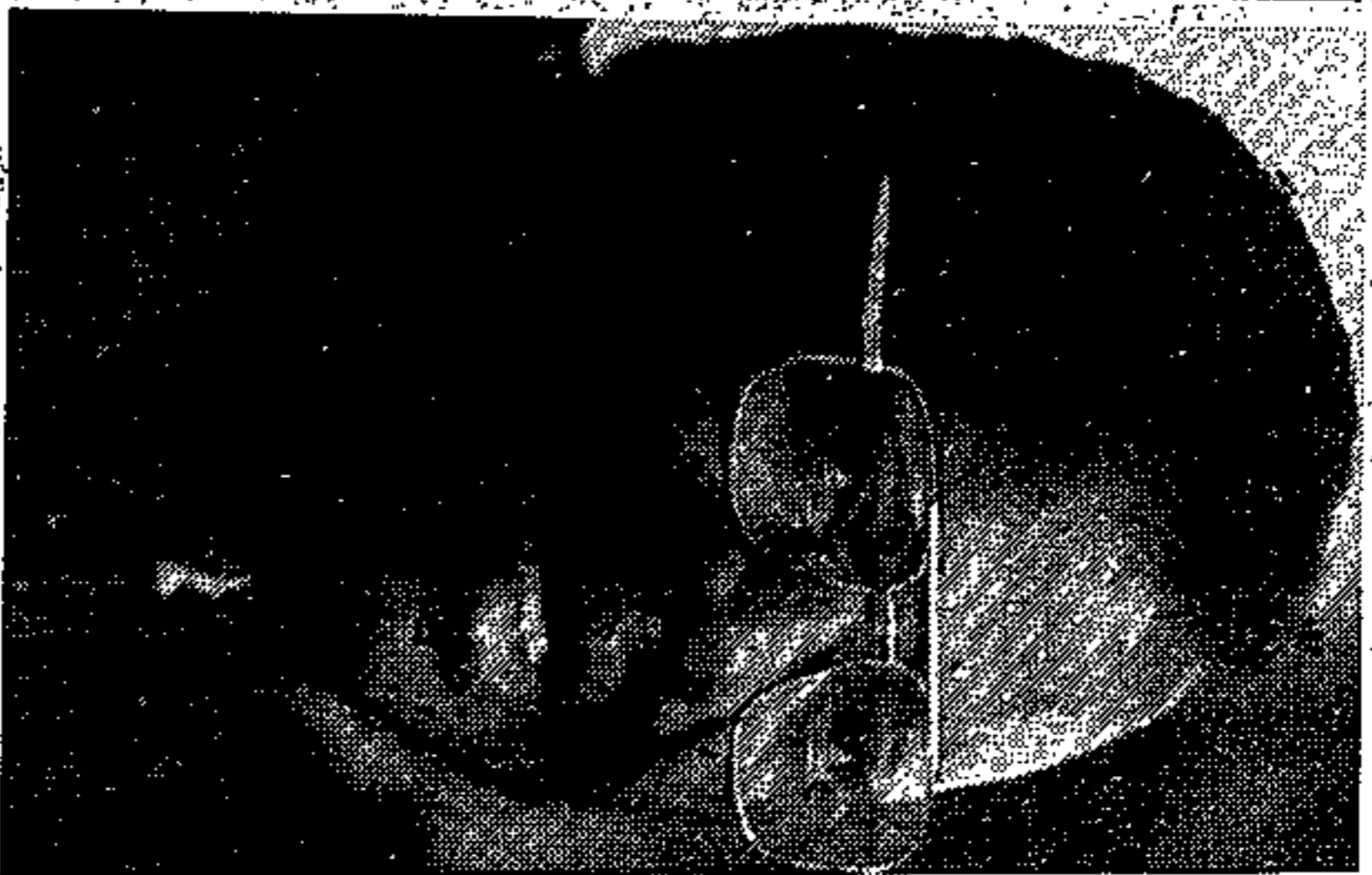
The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly subsequently resolved that the Department of Education and Training should review its decision to “disband the judicial commission of inquiry”.

Asked yesterday for his response to the resolution, Mr Du Plessis replied: “That aspect of the inquiry, among others, is under consideration.”

The violence at the university, which involved conflict between anti-Inkatha students and stick-wielding Inkatha members, has since become a focus of tension between Inkatha and the United Democratic Front.

In the past few weeks trouble has been looming on another front in Mr Du Plessis' portfolio — in black schools in Atteridgeville, near Pretoria, and in the Eastern Cape towns of Graaff Reinet and Cradock, where about 10 000 pupils have been boycotting classes and engaging in sporadic acts of violence. Classes at six schools in Atteridgeville — Saulsville, Saulridge, H F Nkomo, Hofmeyr Secondary School, D H Peta and Flavius Mareka — were suspended indefinitely yesterday.

Approached for comment on the situation in these black schools, Mr Du Plessis said: “I find it very sad that most of the issues which seem to have played a role in the disturbances and boycotts have nothing to do with the situation in the classroom as such.” Mr Du Plessis added that he had investigated the issues at “each and every one of the schools” and had no doubt that political factors were involved. He did not elaborate.



GATSHA BUTHELEZI —
out to test public opinion.

'Buthelezi's welcome in Lamontville if ...'

city news

29/4/84

107

CP Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi should have consulted Lamontville residents and their real leaders a long time ago — before he concluded the incorporation deal with the Government, says Joint Rent Action Committee Chairman Richard Gunede.

He was reacting to remarks made in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly this week by Chief Whip F Z Conco.

Mr Conco told the assembly residents of Lamontville did not want Chief Buthelezi to go to Lamontville because they feared violence would break out and there would be "a repetition of Ngoye and of damage to property".

Nevertheless he did not believe that this should prevent the Chief Minister from "doing his duty".

He added that if such a meeting took place, he would expect members of the United Democratic Front and the Joint Rent Action Committee to attend and put the case for why the township should not be incorporated into Kwazulu.

Chief Buthelezi raised the issue himself last week when he said he would be prepared to go there to "test public opinion" if the assembly thought it necessary.

Commenting on Mr Conco's remarks, Mr Gunede said he thought it strange that Chief Buthelezi was only

now talking about the kind of consultation which should have gone on before he had requested that Lamontville be incorporated into Kwazulu.

The feelings of the community should have been canvassed before such a significant step was taken, he said.

He added that he had doubts about whether a "genuinely representative meeting" of Lamontville residents would be called by Chief Buthelezi.

"It is far more likely that he will arrive with a great number of supporters from other areas and that Lamontville people, who do not trust him, will stay away," he said.

(aa) Seshego Roller Mills (Pty) Ltd.

(bb) To equalize capital borrowed by Seshego Roller Mills from the Lebowa Development Corporation and the Northern Transvaal Co-operative.

(cc) R116 000.

(dd) Capital to be repaid on demand. Interest equal to the Bank prime rate or as mutually agreed upon is charged, with an agreed minimum of 14%. Interest is payable monthly.

(2) Yes.

(3) Yes. The Northern Transvaal Co-operative stood surety.

(1) (a) (i) Secondly:

(aa) Packsure (Pty) Ltd.

(bb) Financing in respect of fixed and working capital.

(cc) R900 000.

(dd) R100 000 per annum and interest.

(2) Yes.

(3) Yes. A registered bond on all floating assets, a sworn valuation of machinery and equipment and a cession to the Lebowa Development Corporation of debtors, decentralization concessions and company shares (including franchise) and all other funds of the company.

(4) No.

(5) Falls away.

(6) No.

WEDNESDAY, 2 MAY 1984

†Indicates translated version.

*For oral reply: Have an d
Q.C. 1. 1064 2/5/84*

*1. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether his Department plans to extend the Kirkwood Sanatorium in the Eastern Cape; if not, why not; if so, (a) why, (b) what will be the nature of the extensions and (c) how many beds will be provided;

(2) whether the plans for these extensions have been approved; if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether tenders have been (a) called for and (b) accepted; if not, why not; if so, when are the extensions due to be completed?

†THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes;

(a) to provide facilities for adult psychiatric patients, and mentally retarded Black and Coloured children for whom no provision presently exists in the Eastern Cape;

(b) ward accommodation, dining facilities, occupational therapy and classroom facilities;

(c) 100 adult psychiatric beds and 200 beds for mentally retarded children;

(2) the plans for the extensions have been approved by the Department.

(3) (a) and (b) No; because the Smith Mitchell organization, owners of the existing facilities will carry out the ex-

tensions themselves, the extensions are due to be completed not later than January 1985.

*2. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether farms in the Eshowe/Gingindlovu corridor acquired by the South African Development Trust have been transferred to the KwaZulu Government; if so, when; if not, why not;

(2) whether it is the intention to transfer this land to kwaZulu; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are to be taken in respect of this land; if so, (i) when (aa) was this land acquired and (bb) is it due to be transferred to kwaZulu and (ii) why was it not transferred to kwaZulu before this date;

(3) (a) who administers this land and (b) for what purpose is it being used at present;

(4) whether any of these farms are being leased to White farmers at present; if so, (a) how many, (b) why and (c) to whom is the rental being paid;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) No, because the final consolidation proposals are still to be considered and after a decision on the proposals have been taken negotiations in regard to the use of the land and incorporation of the land in kwaZulu will have to take place.

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(i) (aa) Mainly in 1975.

(bb) As soon as the matters

mentioned under (1) have been disposed of.

(ii) Because the matters mentioned in (1) have to be disposed of before incorporation can take place.

(3) (a) The Department of Co-operation and Development.

(b) The land is being rented for normal farming purposes.

(4) Yes.

(a) Three farms.

(b) In order to preserve the land in its present state and to use it to some advantage until incorporation is effected.

(c) The South African Development Trust.

(5) According to a Government decision Trust land must be handed over as soon as possible to the national and/or independent state concerned.

*3. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the South African Government has expropriated any land at (a) Mabensu and (b) Nsumu in Natal; if so, (i) when and (ii) what area of land in each case;

(2) whether this land is to be given to kwaZulu for consolidation purposes; if not, what steps are to be taken in respect of the land; if so,

(3) whether this land has been transferred to the kwaZulu Government; if so, when; if not, (a) why not, (b) when is it due to be transferred and (c)(i) who administers this land at present and (ii) for what purpose is it being used?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) It is presumed that "Mabensu" refers to the Ntambanana area (released area 65).

No land was expropriated here.

- (b) It is presumed that "Nsumu" refers to the Nduumu-area (released area 68).

No land was expropriated here on behalf of the South African Development Trust. The farm Nduumu of one Mr Bell was however expropriated by the State long ago.

- (2) The Ntambanana lands are destined for incorporation in Kwazulu.

The future of the Nduumu lands is still in the balance in view of the Ingwavuma matter. The Nduumu lands do form part of the jurisdiction of Kwazulu.

- (3) Nduumu, yes. Ntambanana, no.

- (a) Certain development actions must first be performed on the land.

- (b) As soon as these actions have been completed.

- (c) (i) The Nduumu lands are administered by Kwazulu.

The Ntambanana lands are administered by the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Kwazulu Agricultural Company.

- (ii) Both areas are used for agricultural purposes.

*4. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

238 *Hemond* *Q. 61. 1067*
Founding Lize Venter
2/5/84

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 1 of 26 August 1983, the founding Lize Venter has been classified as being a member of a particular race group; if so, (a) what is her race classification and (b) when was this classification made;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.

- (a) and (b) Fall away.

- (2) The hon member is referred to my statement under part (4) of Question No 1 on 26 August 1983.

May I add, Mr Speaker, that certain procedures will be followed within the not too distant future and that I hope that final decisions in respect of this unfortunate child will be taken before long.

251 *Operational area: atrocities/assault*
Q. 61. 1068 *2/5/84*
Hemond
*5. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether he has appointed a board of inquiry to investigate allegations of atrocities or of assault purported to have been committed by members of the security forces falling under the South African Police against members of the local population in the operational area of South West Africa; if so, (a) who (i) was the chairman and (ii) were the other members of the board of inquiry, (b) when was the board appointed and (c) when did it submit a report;

- (2) whether the board found any evidence in support of such allegations; if so,

- (3) whether he or the appropriate convening authority accepted the findings of the board; if not, why not; if so,

- (4) whether any criminal charges were laid against any persons as a result of the investigations of the board; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) what were the charges in each case;

- (5) whether any such charges resulted in prosecutions; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the (i) verdict and (ii) sentence in each case;

- (6) whether the board recommended any measures to prevent possible malpractices by members of the security forces against members of the said local population; if so, what was the nature of the recommendations;

- (7) whether these recommendations have been implemented; if not, why not;

- (8) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No.

- (2) to (7) Fall away.

- (8) No.

Ncala railway line

*6. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether he has received any representations or requests from any persons concerning the Ncala railway line in Malawi; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations or requests and (ii) his response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

No, but for the information of the hon member I may add that on request SATS appointed two senior technical officers to visit Malawi in order to evaluate certain schemes. They recommended that the railway line between Balaka and Salima be upgraded and that the telephone route between Blantyre and Salima be rebuilt. The Ncala section of the railway line was not involved in this exercise.

- (a) (b) and (c) (i) and (ii) Fall away.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, is he aware of a Press report which appeared shortly after the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs returned from Malawi, to the effect that he would be talking to this hon Minister in connection with representations made to him about this Ncala line?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs has already discussed the matter with me.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, were those discussions with the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs not representations? If that is so, is his answer to the question then correct?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it was not the Ncala line that was involved.

Mr M Chivelli

*7. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 27 on 13 April 1983, he has as yet come to a decision regarding the position of Mr Marino Chivelli; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken; if so, what is the nature of the decision;

- (2) whether any steps have been taken as a result of this decision; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

Sebe 'a vicious tyrant', says Suzman

CARE
Trans 5/15/84

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
President Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei was yesterday called a "vicious tyrant" by Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton.

In a scathing attack on detentions without trial in South Africa and the homelands, Mrs Suzman also called President Patrick Mphahlele and Vanda "an imposter and petty demagogue".

Mrs Suzman said the unofficial total for the number of people detained last year in terms of four clauses of the Internal Security Act was 238, while at present about 21 people were being detained under section 29 of the law, which enabled the police to detain people in solitary confinement for an indefinite period for purposes of interrogation. She said well over



Mr Louis le Grange

4 000 people had been detained in South Africa since the inception of the detention-without-trial provisions in 1967 and some 46 of these people had died as had another ten in terms of its predecessor, the 90-day detention law.

According to figures given her by the Minis-



Mrs Helen Suzman

ter of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, in February 149 people had been detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act in 1983, of these 42 had been charged, 16 found guilty on charges ranging from treason to illegal possession of firearms and 15 had been acquitted.

Apart from those detainees, more than 200 people were held last year in the independent homelands — "whose rulers, I must say have learned well from their masters in Pretoria" — under various laws promulgated for the purpose.

She said as at the end of February 1984, 27 were in detention in Ciskei, ten in the Transkei and two in Venda.

In Ciskei "a great deal of State violence" followed the bus boycott and many were killed.

"I have to say I believe that when the history of these times is written, I believe a major indictment against the National Party Government will be their subverting millions of blacks in Ciskei to the tender mercies of a vicious tyrant like Sebe and hundreds of thousands of people in Venda



President Lennox Sebe

to the authority of an imposter — he did not win an election — and petty demagogue like Mphahlele," Mrs Suzman said. In addition, 1 379 people had been detained under the special detention provisions of proclamation 103 of Kwazulu, which had been passed in 1973 in an attempt to curb faction fighting in



President Mphahlele

the Msinga and Klip River areas. These detentions had been to no avail "since only last month, some 82 people died in clashes in the district". Mrs Suzman also wanted to know whether the code for interrogation applied in Namibia. Although a number of court cases had revealed

abuses of power by the police unit Koevoet, Mr Le Grange had said in reply to a question that no board of inquiry had been instituted.

"I believe it is very important that the minister ensures there are no abuses."

She said it was disturbing to find that the security police were now detaining people in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, as had been the case with Paris Malatje and she urged him to take steps to prevent more of these cases and to ensure that the interrogation code applied to these detainees.

Mrs Suzman said the lack of due process of the law was one of the reasons why steps were considered against South Africa in the West.

"This is a fundamental reason why South Africa continues to be ostracised by the West," Mrs Suzman said.

Meeting *Mt. Liny 3/5/84* ends in *(107)* deadlock

African Affairs
Reporter

A MEETING convened in Tongaat to test feelings of the residents about the incorporation of the Hambanati township into KwaZulu ended in deadlock this week when people opposed to the move called for a 'mini referendum'.

The meeting had been convened by Councillor Albert Majola, a member of Inkatha who was asked by the angry residents to call for a vote of the entire township.

The speakers said Mr Majola's meeting was not for the residents but for Inkatha and was not representative of the community.

Mr Majola told the Mercury after the meeting that he was not against the holding of the 'mini referendum'.

During the heated debate, a man from the floor gave R5 towards a fare to send Mr Majola to Ulundi to inform Chief Buthelezi that the Hambanati Community wanted to be under KwaZulu.

The stormy meeting could not take any decision regarding the incorporation of the township into KwaZulu but agreed that a vote of all the residents should be held.

Mr Majola said it was the South African Government's decision to transfer the township to KwaZulu.

Nats have a Nazi streak — Zulu leader

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — The South African Government's policy of removals smacked of genocidal race hatred and revealed a streak of Nazism in the National Party, the kwaZulu Minister of Interior said last night.

Dr Dennis Madide told the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly that any civilised, decent or Christian person could not embrace "the diabolical policy of removals".

"All this sanctimonious talk about removals being development-oriented is just so much poppycock," he said.

"Last month I went to look at Bulwer Farm where people in the Stanger district are destined to be shunted. It is just a hole in the ground covered with uninhabitable bush.

"Not all the grandiloquence of Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and development, can convince us there is not more than a streak of Nazism in the National Party."

Dr Madide gave two specific examples of dispossession. "Stendall people have been subjected to all the horrors not only of eviction, but also of assault, shooting, arson, decimation of their stock and goodness knows what else their women have gone through.

"All this is being perpetrated by a marauding band of farmers who have formed a posse which seems bent on introducing the lynching of blacks and riding roughshod over the dictates of decency and law and order."

Reports on various incidents made to kwaZulu Legislative Assembly member, Mr V V Mvelase (Ernambithi), had been referred to the police.

Dr Madide then quoted from a police report and said: "You see if you are black and you get ravaged, you get no help from the police."

Arms deal claims false Bulgaria

VIENNA — Bulgaria yesterday angrily rejected allegations of involvement in a secret arms deal with South Africa, calling them "vulgar falsifications and provocations" invented by the United States.

A statement issued by the official BTA news agency said the claims, made by a British newspaper, that a member of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov's family helped arrange a secret sale of Soviet-made arms to South Africa were intended to compromise Bulgaria in developing countries.

"Bulgarian foreign trade organisations have not and do not undertake illegal trade in weapons, drugs or any other materials," the BTA statement said.

The London Sunday newspaper The Observer said Mr Ivan Slavkov, President Zhivkov's son-in-law, was one of a number of people who represented a Bulgarian firm that supplied the arms in the R6,3 million deal, and was paid a commission. — Sapa-Reuter.



sunshine smile from cool
Blonde Angie Layne cheerfully ignoring doctor's orders this week as she basked up the sun on Brighton beach. Dr Gill MacDonagh, of Brighton, warned: "Several people need to take extra care sunbathing — and tanned and redheads fall into that category." Britain has been enjoying a spring heat-wave with temperatures rising to the mid-20s.

He wants a young wife — at all costs

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Wealthy Mr Ken Tugwell, who wanted a wife so much that he was willing to spend R28 000 advertising for one in The London Times, is still looking.

He has just returned to Britain after a business trip to Spain and says he will continue his search for love.

The full-page colour advertisement he had hoped to have ready for Leap Year Day was not published because of an industrial dispute, much to his disappointment.

He was ready to spend another R8 750 to hire a suite at the Dorchester Hotel in which to interview applicants.

He said: "I'm not fussy. I just

wanted young ladies to get in touch and propose to me on Leap Year Day."

Mr Tugwell, a 24-year-old London property dealer, is certainly eligible.

He has a villa in Spain and a Rolls-Royce. He is tanned, distinguished and wears grey suits with a carnation in a buttonhole.

The New Generation

KwaZulu MP claims he opposed move

The tale of two removal meetings

CP Reporters

A KWAZULU MP has criticised a City Press report concerning his involvement in a committee overseeing the removal of 8 000 people from their ancestral lands outside Escourt in Natal.

Mr A Radebe told the KwaZulu Assembly this week that he and a fellow assembly member, Mr S Gambi, had opposed the removal of the people from Cornfields and Thembalihle, at a meeting in Escourt on February 25.

But City Press has evidence which tells a different story of the men's involvement in the pending removals.

Mr Radebe told the assembly he and Mr Gambi had invited themselves to the Escourt meeting, and a record of that meeting would show they had opposed the removal.

The two assembly members were backed by KwaZulu Health and Welfare Minister F T Mdlalose, who said he understood they had attended the meeting for the sole purpose of helping the people oppose the removals.

But evidence in City Press' possession tells another story.

According to minutes of a different meeting — of the Hattingh Liaison Committee on October 24 last year — the two men volunteered information and help to Co-operation and Development officials on the removal, of the 8 000 people.

The minutes of this meeting reveal that Mr Gambi "volunteered" to help an official from Pretoria, identified as Mr Pretorius, with "information on all the businesses" in the two settlements threatened with removal.

The minutes also reveal that Mr Radebe "suggested" a way of aiding a population survey of the two settlements suggested by Hattingh Liaison Committee chairman GLS Holland.

Mr Radebe suggested that Co-operation and Development officials doing the survey should have their "contact point" with the populations at the settlements' schools and that the principals should then "introduce the officials".

In both instances, the two men's suggestions were accepted.

Surveys of the number of people, houses, schools, churches and businesses are a necessary part of preparations for removals.

The minutes of the October meeting make no mention of any opposition to the removals from Mr Radebe or Mr Gambi.

Other SA Government officials on the committee are a Mr E Maartens, from Pretoria, Maritzburg Chief Black Affairs Commissioner S L' Donoghue, and Escourt Commissioner L J van Rooyen.

Meanwhile, KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi this week challenged the SA and Council of Churches Catholic Church to a public debate on removals after the two church groups published a booklet criticising homeland governments' roles in these activities.

An SACC spokesman said the organisation was waiting for an official invitation before responding.

City Press

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6/5/84

NGOYE SUSPENDS LECTURER AFTER MAY DAY CLASH

CP Press
CP Correspondent:
DURBAN 6/5/84
 (107)

A UNIVERSITY of Zululand history lecturer and top Inkatha official has been suspended following the disruption of a May Day march on the campus this week.

Now Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has launched a stinging attack on Ngoye rector Prof A C Nkabindi for "buying student popularity" by suspending Inkatha Central Committee member J S Maphalala.

Students claimed Tuesday's May Day march was disrupted by teargas and gunshots. They then staged a total class boycott and demanded Mr Maphalala's resignation.

After a meeting on Wednesday between student representative and university authorities, Mr Maphalala was suspended pending the appointment of a committee of in-

Beat-up in fears for I

TEMBISA mayor Lucas Mothiba was viciously assaulted by a group of men last week — and his assailants later tried to finish him off in hospital.

By KHULU SIBIYA

After Mr Mothiba was admitted to the Tembisa Hospital on Tuesday, four suspicious looking men arrived to see him. But police were alerted and the men fled, disappearing in the dark.

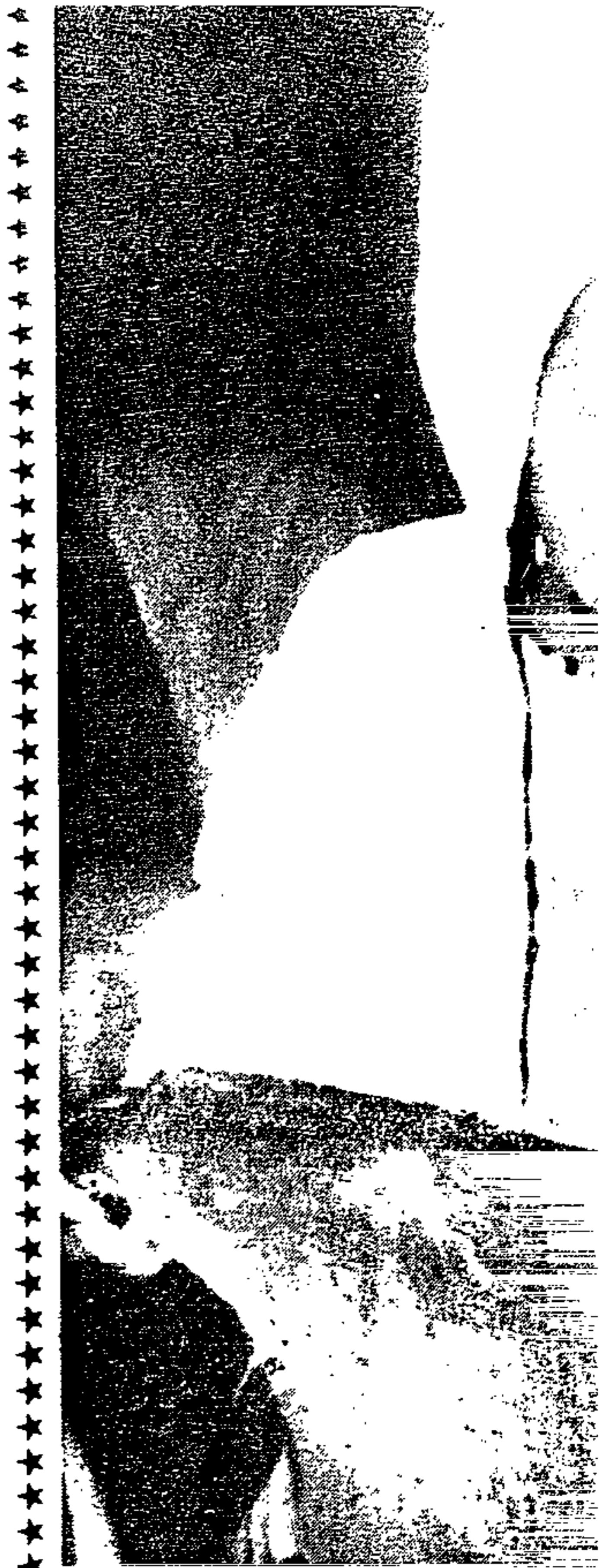
Mr Mothiba has now been transferred to a private hospital in Johannesburg.

On Wednesday two of his children were refused permission to see him, because they did not have any ident-

been described as fair. A hospital spokesman said his hand has been operated on because of a compound fracture he suffered.

Mr Mothiba was apparently assaulted near his home on Monday night. A group of men forced his car off the road and began beating him up with iron bars and sticks.

Township link Mr Mothiba to the four recently introduced the Tembisa Township Council. Residents are to be still bitter about the levy, although the Tembisa Civic Action Committee has taken action against the levy. Mr Mothiba is a well-known



CLASH

C Press
CP Correspondent:
DURBAN 6/5/84
(107)

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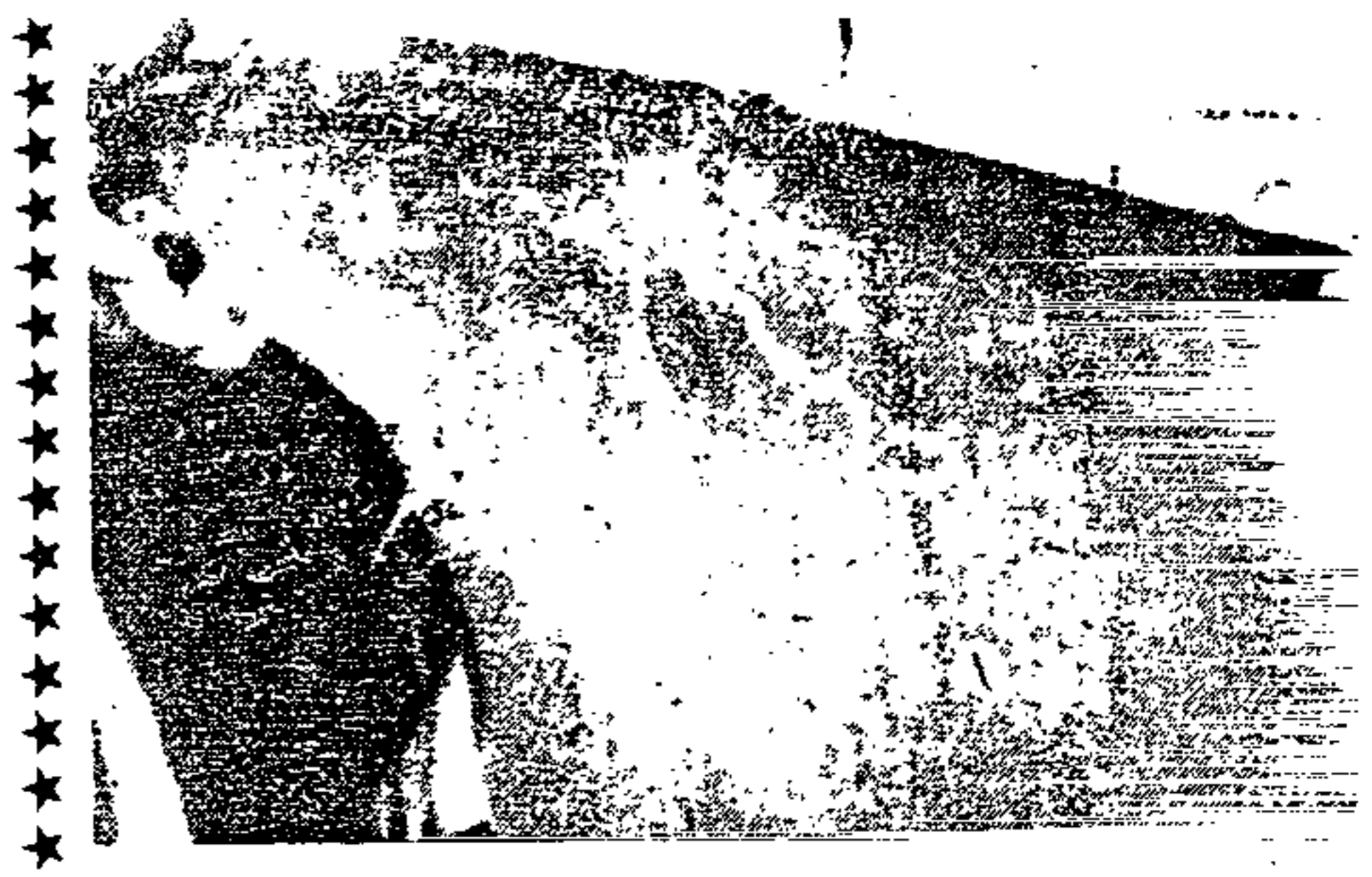
After a meeting on Wednesday between student representative and university authorities, Mr Maphalala was suspended pending the appointment of a committee of inquiry.

The matter is also being handed over to the police.

Chief Buthelezi reacted angrily to the decision, and told the Legislative Assembly the history lecturer was being used as a scapegoat.

He said Mr Maphalala had told the Minister of Justice that police had fired the shots.

But the police have flatly denied to City Press that they were on campus.



Beat-up may fears for life

TEMBISA mayor Lucas Mothiba was viciously assaulted by men with sticks week — and his assailants later tried to finish him off in hospital.

By KHULU SIBIYA

After Mr Mothiba was admitted to the Tembisa Hospital on Tuesday, four suspicious looking men arrived to see him. But police were alerted and the men fled, disappearing in the dark.

Mr Mothiba has now been transferred to a private hospital in Johannesburg.

On Wednesday two of his children were refused permission to see him, because they did not have any identification. A heavy guard was placed around him and nobody was allowed to see him.

His condition has

been described as fair. A hospital spokesman said his hand has been operated on because of a compound fracture he suffered.

Mr Mothiba was apparently assaulted near his home on Monday night. A group of men forced his car off the road and began beating him up with iron bars and sticks. His family has refused to comment "in order to protect his life against anybody who may come and finish him off."

Township residents link Mr Mothiba's assault to the four rand levy recently introduced by the Tembisa Town Council. Residents are said to be still bitter about the levy, although the Tembisa Civic Association has taken legal action against the council. Mr Mothiba is also a well-known businessman. He was voted into office last year with a landslide victory.

His councillors have refused to comment.

LUCAS



Johannes Sithebe: a simple trip to Zimbabwe prophet with his wife.

PAMPHLETS LE-SITHEBE'S ARR-

A BUNDLE of African National Congress pamphlets and an "Amandla" cassette led to the arrest of former boxing champion, Johannes Sithebe at the Messina border gate.

Sithebe, the ex-Transvaal fly-weight champion disclosed this yesterday at a press conference.

He said he was on his way home

from Zimbabwe where his sick wife, Letta, They were travelling car with his brother the police stopped the

Mr Sithebe said they were detained for a period at various police stations. He said his brother is still in detention and also holding the car.



By Mike Robertson

DURBAN — The United Democratic Front president, Mr Archie Gumede, was back at work today after allegedly being assaulted by Inkatha supporters at a meeting at Empangeni at the weekend.

Mr Gumede said he and a number of other speakers had been invited to address a May Day meeting in Empangeni.

The meeting was originally planned to be held at a Roman Catholic Church at Esikhaweni but the township manager had refused permission for this.

"We then decided to move the meeting to a church hall in Empangeni."

Mr Gumede said that while they were still in Esikhaweni they noticed three busloads of people, many of them wearing Inkatha uniforms, had gathered at the house of a prominent Inkatha leader in the area.

"Soon after we got to

Inkatha men assaulted me UDF chief

7/5/84 Stan

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the new venue, a truckload of these Inkatha supporters arrived.

"Among them was Prince Gideon Zulu from Eshowe and a chief from Nkandla.

"The organisers of the meeting were surprised that people had come from all over Natal because it was supposed to be a local meeting."

The first speaker at the meeting, Mr Gumede said, was a student from the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

"He spoke for some time and then mentioned that the University of Zululand had become a battlefield.

"Prince Zulu stood up and shouted 'rubbish'.

"This excited the other members of his group and the speakers could not continue.

"Deciding that discretion was the better part of valour — I don't blame him — the speaker bolted and jumped through a window.

"Another group of students who were sitting between the speakers and the group of Inkatha supporters also fled.

"Mr Matthews Oliphant (a trade unionist who was due to speak at the meeting) followed the example of the first speaker.

"I stood up to find out what was going on. Before I could get any further, I was struck in the face.

"I lost consciousness. But I was told later that, while on the floor, I was kicked by the Inkatha people.

"Apparently two girl students later came into the hall and dragged me outside where I regained consciousness.

"By this time most of the Inkatha people had disappeared."

He said Mr Oliphant was struck on the mouth and on the forehead during the attack.

Mr Gumede said the UDF would decide whether to lay charges.

Before leaving yesterday for a conference in Britain, kwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi said he was sorry to hear Mr Gumede had been injured and hoped he was not badly hurt.

He reacted angrily to any suggestion that the injuries were inflicted by Inkatha members.

17 killed as tribesmen fight in Natal

ARGUS
7/5/84

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Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The death toll from the weekend faction fighting at Umbumbulu in Natal has risen to 17, with many people wounded.

Fighting broke out between the Makanya and Mkize (Embo) tribesmen on Saturday morning and a second bloody battle seemed imminent yesterday morning, before police arrived and prevented fighting.

Earlier yesterday, however, members of one faction came across a lone member of the other and killed him.

The police arrested 111 people, who were expected to appear in the Amanzimtoti Magistrate's Court today.

Unknown

A police spokesman said he had questioned people who had taken part in the fighting, but could not establish what had sparked it.

"No one seems to know what they are fighting over," he said.

It was impossible to say how many had been injured as they had been removed to various hospitals, he said.

Police patrolled the district until late last night, but there was no further trouble.

One of the tribesmen had a bullet wound. Police took possession of four home-made firearms and a wide selection of other weapons, including assegais, knobkerries, knives and iron bars.

Despatch 10/5/84 (105) ~~232~~

Ciskei appeals move to Bisho

BISHO — Ciskei will have its own appellate division to hear appeals in terms of the Supreme Court Bill introduced in the National Assembly yesterday.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Macébo Takane, said the bill had been drafted to separate the Ciskeian jurisdiction in its entirety from the South African system. Ciskeian Supreme Court decisions would not be subject to appeal to the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein.

The seat of the Ciskei Appellate division will be at Bisho.

Piloting the bill, Mr Takane said that, at the time of independence, a Supreme Court was established in Ciskei. On account of the shortage of judges and, also on the grounds of expense, it was decided at the time of independence to continue to use the South African appellate division as the final court of appeal.

"This position cannot be allowed to persist and this bill has accordingly been drafted to separate the Ciskeian jurisdiction in its entirety from the South African system," he said.

The constitution of the appellate required that a quorum be three judges of appeal.

There can be no appeal against the decision of the Supreme Court, unless that court has given leave to appeal, or, if it refuses such leave, unless the Chief Justice, or a judge of appeal or the court of the appellate division has given leave to appeal. This meant that there was no appeal, as of right, to the Appellate division.

Mr Takane said an extraordinary provision was made empowering the chief justice to allow an attorney to appear in the Supreme Court, where no advocate was available.

The bill was welcomed by the MPs and was read a second time without any amendments. — DDR.

ARGUS 11/5/84 (107) ~~107~~ ~~107~~ ~~107~~

Why all this fuss? asks Buthelezi

TIM PATTEN, Argus Foreign Service, talks to the KwaZulu Chief Minister in London

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi says he cannot understand the storm of protest over Prime Minister P W Botha's visit to Britain next month.

Interviewed here the Chief Minister of KwaZulu said there seemed no justification for the outcry over Mr Botha's meeting with Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

"Without applauding it I can see no justification in saying that Mrs Thatcher should not meet him.

"After all, President Machel of Mozambique has met him and the OAU has accepted the Nkomati accord so there is no reason for her to refuse to meet him."

In talks with the Foreign Office Chief Buthelezi told Mr Malcolm Rifkind, the Under Secretary who deals with Southern Africa, that the Nkomati accord would strengthen rather than weaken opposition to apartheid.

He said the accord was



Chief Buthelezi

confirmation that "it is only the politically bankrupt" who can expect South Africa's neighbours to pay the "terrible price" for the failure of South Africa to bring about



Mr Malcolm Rifkind

radical change.

He told Mr Rifkind that the agreement with Mozambique would make black South Africans realise that their future was in their own hands.

The agreement, he said, was not a betrayal by black Africa of the South African struggle for 'liberation'. He said armed struggle had no prospect of succeeding in South Africa in the foreseeable future and was both "impractical and immoral".

On the issue of disinvestment he told Mr Rifkind that those who campaigned for economic withdrawal were pursuing the politics of unreality.

Disinvestment, he said, would damage South Africa's neighbouring states more than South Africa itself. Chief Buthelezi expressed similar views to Dr David Owen, the leader of the Social Democratic Party when they met earlier this week.

The Chief Minister met several MPs at the House of Commons yesterday after a strenuous itinerary of talks during his week-long stay in Britain. He returned to South Africa last night.

23 residents of St Wendolin's interviewed for survey, says prof

J. L. M. 13/5/84 107

TWENTY-THREE residents of St Wendolin's Mission, outside Pine-town, were interviewed for a survey which found that 80 percent of the 15 000-strong community favoured incorporation into KwaZulu.

This was disclosed this week by Professor Lawrie Schlemmer, director of the Inkatha Institute, which carried out the survey.

Professor Schlemmer, who is also director of the Centre for Applied Social Studies at the University of Natal, Durban, said the 23 residents were randomly chosen for the survey.

Eighty percent of those interviewed opted for incorporation into KwaZulu.

By Barney Mthombathi

He emphasised the survey was part of a larger study which included all African areas in the greater Durban metropolitan area.

The result of the survey, first made public by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu two weeks ago, drew an angry response from community leaders at St Wendolin's who claimed complete ignorance of it.

It also came only weeks after the announcement by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister responsible for African affairs, that St Wendolin's, after 18 years of uncertainty since it was declared a Indian residen-

tial area, would be allowed to stay an African area after all.

Mr Boysie Dlamini, chairman of the St Wendolin's Residents Association, this week reiterated that his association knew nothing about the survey and questioned why such a study had been done at a time when the people's immediate concern was the pending removal they were resisting.

"This place was in chaos and people were confused," he said.

Professor Schlemmer said the number of people opting for KwaZulu rule at St Wendolin's was slightly lower than in other neighbouring areas like Welbedacht, Dassenhoek, Thornwood and Mariannhill.

In all, 75 people were interviewed in these areas.

Professor Schlemmer said a substantial number of people had opted for incorporation into KwaZulu although some had combined it with a tribal authority.

According to the survey, 20 percent of St Wendolin's residents did not want to be governed by Ulundi.

Professor Schlemmer said although the number of people interviewed was small, it was adequate for the purposes of the study.

Respondents, he said, could have been influenced to some extent by the looming removal which was their immediate concern.

Asked how objective such a survey could be in the light of the institute's links with the KwaZulu Government, he said the interviews were conducted by trained people who were employed for the purpose.

He had not noticed any kind of bias in the data collected so far.

Residents interviewed by the Sunday Tribune this week said they had not been aware of the survey until they had learnt of the result in a speech delivered by Chief Buthelezi at the University of the Free State two weeks ago.

Mr Dlamini said residents interpreted the survey as a ploy to rob them of their freedom.

agement boards have erected houses for letting to teachers. The Department and I will continue to encourage the establishment of townships and the provision of houses for letting to teachers. I am of the opinion that this is the best way to assist teachers and others who must go to these areas to serve the communities in different capacities.

*9. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) (a) What is the total estimated number of Coloured squatters in the Cape Peninsula and (b) where do they squat;

(2) whether any steps are being taken to provide housing for these squatters; if so, (a) how many houses are to be provided, (b) what will be the nature of the housing provided, (c) where will they be built and (d) when are they due to be completed; if not, why not;

(3) whether any steps are to be taken by his Department in regard to these squatters; if so, (a) what steps and (b) why?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 2 502 Families.

In passing, I may just point out to the hon member that in the early seventies there were more than 30 000.

(b) In areas which are scattered over the Cape Peninsula—mainly at Elises River, Phillipi, Lotus River, Grassy Park, Retreat and Ravensmead.

(2) Yes.
(a) 4 242 Dwelling units.
(b) 4 170 Houses and 72 flats.

(c) Retreat
Belhar
Ocean View
Elises River
Ravensmead
Grassy Park.

(d) 891 Houses will be completed within a year and the balance during the next two or three years.

(3) Yes.
(a) Provision of housing as mentioned above.

(b) In order to clear up the evils which prevail in squatter areas, such as health- and social problems.

*10. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

What total number of (a) Coloured and (b) White teachers were employed at coloured schools by his Department as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

As at 5 May 1984:

(a) 29 286.

(b) 2 385.

Inanda Dam: schools

*11. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) Whether any schools falling under his

Department are affected by the construction of the Inanda Dam; if so, (a) how many schools and (b) what is the total enrolment at these schools;

(2) whether alternative schools will be provided; if not, why not; if so, (a) where and (b) when?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES (for the Minister of Education and Training):

(1) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) Falls away.

*12. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether compensatory land will be allocated to kwazulu as a result of the construction of the Inanda Dam; if not, why not; if so, (a) where and (b) when?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

The land on which the dam will be situated will remain part of kwazulu and the question of whether compensatory land should be given consequently does not arise.

The Commission for Co-operation and Development may however take cognizance of the building of the dam and make a recommendation in this regard.

Criminal Procedure Act

*13. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many persons who were requir-

ed to give evidence before a magistrate in terms of section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977, and who subsequently refused to do so, had been convicted in terms of section 189 of the said Act as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any of these persons have had their sentences suspended on condition that they render some service for the benefit of the community in terms of section 297(1)(a)(i)(cc) of the said Act; if so, how many; if not, why not;

(3) whether he will instruct magistrates to consider the advisability of conditionally suspending the sentences of persons convicted in terms of this Act for refusing in terms of the said section to give evidence; if not, why not; if so, when?

†The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM (for the Minister of Justice):

(1), (2) and (3) The figures are unfortunately not readily available. It must however, be pointed out that the function to decide whether a sentence imposed by a court of law should be suspended or not, is by law vested in the presiding judicial officer. The Executive is precluded from interfering with the exercise of this function nor has it any power to inquire into the reasons why a particular sentence has not been suspended. Likewise the Executive has no power to issue any instructions to judicial officers to consider the advisability of suspending sentences.

*14. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any charges were laid

KwaZulu bid to halt professor's deportation fails

N. M. M. M. 18/5/84

107

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**African Affairs
Correspondent**

ULUNDI—Two KwaZulu Cabinet ministers travelled to Transkei on Wednesday in an attempt to stay the deportation order served on Professor Herbert Vilakazi, professor of sociology at the University of Transkei, it was revealed in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

However, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said his latest information was that Prof Vilakazi, together with another detained academic from the university, was at Jan Smuts Airport, waiting to fly to

the United States. Both were American citizens, he said.

The Cabinet ministers who went to Umtata were Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education and Culture, and Dr Frank Mdlalose, Minister of Health and Welfare.

Dr Dhlomo said Prof Absalom Vilakazi, head of the Research and Documentation centre at the University of Zululand and father of the detained lecturer, had contacted Chief Buthelezi to ask him to intercede with the Transkei Government.

The minister said the Prime Minister of Transkei, Mr George Matan-

zima, told the delegation he had checked on Prof Vilakazi's whereabouts immediately he received a message from Chief Buthelezi.

Border post

Mr Matanzima said the detained academic had been sent to the Kei Bridge border post. He had been in touch with South African officials to allow Prof Vilakazi safe passage.

Dr Dhlomo said when he and Dr Mdlalose arrived at Umtata Airport to return to Ulundi the Prime Minister appeared with a message that the professor and his colleague had not been accepted by the South

African authorities at the border but had been driven back to Transkei.

However, the KwaZulu ministers were assured that the academic would be safe and would not be handed over to the South African authorities.

Dr Dhlomo said Mr Matanzima had told the delegation that, whereas the campus of the University of Transkei had been very quiet in the past, there were now 'unruly elements' among the students.

Rape

These people, mainly students expelled from Fort Hare and Turfloop Universities, engaged in such criminal activities as raping female students on the campus and undermining the authority of the administration of the university as well as the Transkei Government, he said.

The Transkei Prime Minister alleged that some of the students had been 'in cahoots' with some of the lecturers at the university.



Official stamp on crime

KWAZULU GOVERNMENT officials were involved in 21 out of 43 cases of theft and other irregularities involving cash, cheques and other property amounting to R62 474, according to the Auditor-General's report for the year 1982/83.

The report, released recently, showed that government cash and cheque irregularities involved an amount of R39 460 and government property stolen from all departments amounted to R23 014.

In 25 townships under the jurisdiction of the KwaZulu government, it emerged from the auditor's report that an amount of R1 245, being the government's share of gate takings at a football match, went astray through inadequate administrative precautions.

By **SAM MABE**

In three separate cases, township clerks failed to account for cash collected, amounting to R2 371, R1 314 and R2 434 respectively. Of the total amount of R6 119, an amount of R1 938 has been recovered.

The report also says that survey equipment to the value of R1 215 was stolen from a locked vehicle overnight. Police have recovered items to the value of R470 and are still investigating.

N. Mercury 18/5/84 (107)

Wide powers for inquiry into violence at varsity

Mercury Reporter

WIDE powers have been vested in the one-man commission of inquiry appointed by the Government to investigate the violence at the University of Zululand at Ngoye last October.

Prof Anthony Middleton has been appointed chairman and only member of the commission.

The Minister of Education and Training, Mr B J du Plessis, announced in a statement yesterday that the State President had granted the commission 'full power and au-

thority at its discretion to interrogate, or to allow cross-examination of, all persons who in its opinion are able to furnish information on the subjects mentioned in its terms of reference'.

The commission could also 'obtain, inspect and make extracts from all

books, documents, papers and registers which have a bearing on the inquiry'.

In specific cases it could allow evidence to be submitted in the form of written affidavits.

Evidence would be heard in camera unless the chairman directed otherwise.

Five students were killed and more than R18 000 damage was caused in violence on the campus last October.

Violence

The terms of reference of the inquiry are to inquire into, report and make recommendations on the violence which occurred on October 29, 1983, at the University of Zululand as well as its causes.

The commission has been requested to report to the State President as soon as possible, and it may submit an interim report on urgent matters if it wants to.

Interested persons, or anyone with relevant information who wants to make representations or give evidence should contact the secretary of the commission, Mr J.H.J. van Rensburg, at the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria by June 4 this year.



veteran women's leader who was released recently after 15 years high to the 30th anniversary celebrations of the South African melodi last weekend. Report in HOME PRESS

Buthelezi
WOOS
unions

CP Correspondent
DURBAN 20/5/84

KWA-ZULU Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi called for an alliance between black trade unions and Inkatha in a meeting at Esikhaweni at the weekend.

Chief Buthelezi told members of the National Sugar Refining and Allied Industry Employees' Union that there should be no division between the aims and objectives of black political forces and those of black unions.

"The ANC mission in exile has no longer any right to demand the destruction of the factories in which you work

"Inkatha's hand of friendship is an open hand extended to assist unions. It is not a hand which grasps your union to make it do what we want it to do. We are your ally. Let us get together and work in harmony for the glorious future which we all want our children to have."

Hands face the sack

in the
achments
upon the
cars which

persuade him to at least abolish the 1,5 percent surcharge imposed on cars in the Budget in March.

GLEFE

Automotive
ers of S A
will hold a
eting next
the Fin-
nister, Mr
wood, to

The fears in the industry, particularly in the black trade union movement, follow last week's announcement by Naamsa's president, Mr Colin Adcock, that the increased tax on cars will have to be postponed. Otherwise,

warned Mr Adcock, most companies would operate at a loss.

"We are unhappy", Naamsa director Mr Nico Vermeulen told City Press.

Mr Vermeulen pointed out that the July tax will mean that car prices will increase by a whopping 6 percent.

Uneasy black unions have taken a wait-and-see attitude though

they do not hide their fear of the looming spectre of retrenchment in the 50 000 employee industry. Any crisis in the car industry will hit blacks hardest.

"The implications for our members are frightening," said a spokesperson for the United African Motor and Allied Workers' Union.

A spokesperson for

the National Automobile and Allied Workers' of 500 black Nissan workers.

This resulted in a number of strikes followed by expensive legal action against employers.

"The reason for that was low sales. Now this tax increase will further damage our position."

skei police

1/34

(105/269)

Cop talks clans out

SOS over SA's suspected deal with Swaziland

ULUNDI — International assistance is being sought because of a belief that the South African Government might already have concluded an agreement with Swaziland over the transfer of kaNgwane and Ingwavuma.

SAW RIFKIND

Commenting in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly last night on reports that Mr Enos Mabuza, kaNgwane's Chief Executive Councillor, recently went to Europe to see the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said he had also discussed the matter on his recent visit to Britain.

It conveyed to Sir Malcolm Rifkind, British Secretary for the State and Foreign Office, that when

Prime Minister Mr P W Botha is received, they should raise the issue of handing over nearly a million Zulu and kaNgwane residents to Swaziland."

Chief Buthelezi said that the Assembly should not be surprised if an agreement had already been made on Ingwavuma.

"It would be naive to think, with the recent high-powered Swazi delegation to Cape Town, that these issues were not discussed."

He pointed to the recent violent clashes with the African National Congress in Swaziland and said that this had to be seen in the context of the secretly concluded treaty.

CAPK Times 23/5/82

Baton-charge on students at Umtata

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. —
Transkei police yesterday baton-charged and arrested scores of University of Transkei students who were holding a meeting at a park near the university campus in Umtata.

It was the second time within a week that police have used batons to break up a meeting and have detained students for questioning.

Meanwhile, the situation at two more black universities, the University of Fort Hare and the University of the North, was reported to be tense yesterday.

Students at the University of Fort Hare boycotted classes yesterday, apparently in a show of solidarity with

their counterparts at Transkei University.

At the University of the North in Lebowa, students have staged a sit-in in support of their demand that the half-yearly examinations be spread over a longer period and that an economics lecturer accused of marking too strictly be expelled.

● In a further development, the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Barend du Plessis, confirmed yesterday that the committee investigating unrest at the University of Zululand last year had been given the powers of a judicial commission, including the power to subpoena witnesses.

Five students died in clashes between Inkatha supporters and anti-Inkatha students last October.



Chief BUTHELEZI
... snubs PM

Powerful leader who can't be wished away

By VICTOR MALLET in Ulundi

"I AM powerful," says the smiling leader of South Africa's largest tribal group, the six million Zulus. "I cannot be wished away."

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has wielded his influence relentlessly for more than 30 years, both against the white South African Government and against his black opponents.

Chief Buthelezi, 55, has infuriated the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, by refusing to accept independence for his homeland. But his decision to throw a spanner in the works of grand apartheid has not prevented fierce criticism from radical black leaders and other Government opponents.

They attack the way he works within the homeland system. They allege brutal repression of dissents by his 75 000-strong Inkatha movement. And they often disagree with his rejection of guerilla warfare as a means of fighting for black rule.

The role of Chief Buthelezi as a force for change in South Africa has been highlighted by recent setbacks for the outlawed African National Congress, notably South Africa's peace pact with Mozambique.

Chief Buthelezi, in common with other politicians, believes the ANC's problems will show South African blacks they can no longer rely on help from the outside.

"There are two weapons which black people can use within the non-violent struggle — worker power and consumer power. Those can be used to force the whites to talk to us," he said.

We have not even

touched that strategy yet. The main thing is black disunity. Apartheid and white oppression exist and survive on the time that black disunity gives it."

The bearded Chief Buthelezi, whose ancestry stretches back to the great Zulu warrior kings who fought Boer and Brit, worked for the ANC before it was banned and turned to violence in the early 1960s.

Inkatha, the mainly Zulu cultural and political movement, is founded on the ideals of the ANC and of Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda's ruling party, Chief Buthelezi said, adding that it was "committed to the liberation of black people".

Inkatha is the Zulu word for the circular cushion worn by women carrying water or goods on their heads.

Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha power base is not only in the costly new Assembly building in Ulundi or the scattered rural pockets of Kwazulu surrounded by "white" Natal, but in major black townships like Soweto.

He draws huge crowds to his meetings, but his Inkatha impis have been accused of brutality in silencing his critics.

In October last year five students were killed and 100 injured at the Universi-

ty of Zululand when Inkatha members pursued students protesting against a planned visit by Chief Buthelezi, whom they regarded as a traitor to the black cause.

Chief Buthelezi himself is evasive when asked if some Inkatha members are thugs. But he says that Inkatha, in contrast with purely political groups, tries to uplift South Africa's 23 million blacks with educational and economic projects, such as co-operatives, as well as by political means.

With numerous overseas trips behind him, Chief Buthelezi sees himself as a black moderate victimised by both white and black extremists and alleges that black consciousness supporters tried to murder him in 1978.

He speaks not of black rule but of power-sharing with the 4.7 million whites.

"They have nowhere to go," he says, indicating the difference between South Africa and former colonies like Mozambique, with their transient white populations.

Like many opponents of the Government, Chief Buthelezi says little about the tactics he plans to use to press for change, although he bitterly opposes the new constitution.

But the chief is proud of

his stand against apartheid and the Prime Minister.

"Who talks to the Prime Minister as I do?" he asks. He refuses invitations to lunch because, "according to my custom one doesn't eat with a man when there is something rankling in your heart".

Chief Buthelezi's most important contribution to the battle against apartheid is probably his leadership of a group of homeland leaders in a "league against independence".

The Government's policy of depriving blacks of their South African citizenship and dumping them in the tribal areas has been slowed by his stance.

Chief Buthelezi's idea of a multiracial Natal, including Kwazulu, being hived off from the rest of South Africa was hastily rejected by the Government.

"Buthelezi is able to deploy Inkatha," says analyst Michael Spicer of the South African Institute of International Affairs. "When he really wants to put the pressure on, it counts. He can tighten the screws and Pretoria knows it."

Mr Spicer sees Chief Buthelezi as able but sensitive to criticism.

"He has done more to put the spoke in the wheel of grand apartheid than any other individual. Indirectly it will ultimately force more of a federative approach." — Sapa-Reuter

107 E Post 24/9/80

Dusty misery among mechanical giants



Construction of the Inanda Dam wall continues around a number of homes while about 25 residents try to maintain their farming livelihoods until resettled elsewhere.

Tranquil valley life bulldozed to oblivion

Mercury 24/5/84 (107)

Mercury Reporter

A TRANQUIL farming life in the Umgeni valley has become a roaring, dusty misery for about 25 residents surrounded by heavy earth-moving equipment and huge piles of boulders and sand in the centre of the Inanda Dam construction project near Hillcrest.

More than 5 000 people will eventually be required to make way for the dam, but an isolated group of eight homes — housing about 25 people — is situated in the area where the wall construction is already beginning to take shape.

The families have not yet been offered alternative accommodation and have to put up with the constant roar of heavy machinery, choking dust and the fear of accidents as building continues all around them.

A spokesman on the site said the building team appreciated the problem faced by residents living on the site but added that work would continue around them until they had been resettled.

Despondent resident Mr Enoch Gwemsa told the Mercury yesterday that the families knew they were going to have to move, but had not been told when.

The residents, who have lived in the area for 'many years' had grown vegetables for a living, but their livelihoods had been seriously affected by the dam construction.

'We are very afraid for the safety of our children. We have been happy here, but if we have to move then there is nothing more we can do,' he said.

Mr Pierre Cronje, MP (PFP Greytown), who raised the resettlement question in Parliament, said: 'The plight of those affected must be seen as a matter of urgency.'

All those living in the valley should be informed of resettlement plans as soon as possible because some, fearful of the construction, were moving from the Umgeni basin to higher ground near Botha's Hill and Hillcrest worsening an already serious squatter problem, Mr Cronje said. He feared they would not receive compensation due to them.

A KwaZulu Government spokesman said the plight of residents living on the 'islands' on the construction site was being dealt with as a matter of great urgency and they would be resettled as soon as possible. It was hoped to house them in a rural area within a 50 km radius of their present dwellings.

2-11-1980

Students reject KwaZulu pledge

Tribune Reporter
UNIVERSITY of Natal
Medical students who
hold KwaZulu Govern-
ment bursaries have re-
fused again to sign a
pledge not to criticise
Chief Gatsha Buthelezi,
Inkatha or KwaZulu.

The students this week
rejected a KwaZulu in-
junction that they travel
to Ulundi where they
would individually ap-
pear before members of
the Legislative Assembly
for questioning before
signing the pledge.

The students refused to
sign the loyalty pledge
when it was first made
known in January this
year. The KwaZulu Gov-
ernment retaliated by
withdrawing their sa-
laries and banning them
from working at hospi-
tals under its control.

A student delegation,
accompanied by the
Dean of the Faculty of
Medicine, Professor S
Kallichurun, met Chief
Buthelezi and his caucus
this week in an attempt

to resolve the issue.

Chief Buthelezi said af-
terwards his Government
found it unacceptable to
be abused by students
whose education it was
financing. He insisted
that every bursary-
holder go to KwaZulu to
sign the pledge. This was
rejected by students on
Friday night.

In a statement, the stu-
dents said they did not
see any necessity for an-
other document in addi-
tion to the contract they

had already signed.

The students called on
the KwaZulu Govern-
ment to take them to
court if, as the KwaZulu
authorities alleged, they
had abused, vilified or
denigrated it.

Referring to their
being banned from Kwa-
Zulu hospitals, they said
they believed they had a
commitment to the pro-
motion of health in all
needy communities in
South Africa, of which
KwaZulu was a part.

CNA Times
28/5/80

UDF 107 accused of ANC link

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, President of Inkatha and Chief Minister of Kwazulu, has denounced the United Democratic Front (UDF) as a "slimy stepping stone" for attacks on Inkatha by the exiled ANC.

"The (ANC) mission in exile is intent only upon seeking power for itself and will sacrifice everything and everybody in an attempt to establish its supremacy," he said in a statement on Friday.

"It is now using the UDF as a vehicle for attack upon us because Inkatha is the largest black constituency our country has ever seen."

Chief Buthelezi had earlier delivered the same statement to the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly in reply to a letter to him from one of the UDF's three presidents, Mr Archie Gumede.

In his letter, Mr Gumede, who has allegedly been assaulted by Inkatha members, declined an invitation from Chief Buthelezi for UDF leaders to address the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly.

In rejecting the invitation, Mr Gumede labelled the Legislative Assembly an "instrument of coercion" and accused Chief Buthelezi of orchestrating a campaign to incite the security police against the UDF by portraying it as a front for the ANC.

"We find it difficult to reconcile these actions with your calls for unity and your overtures to us," Mr Gumede said.

KwaZulu 'closes the door' over students' refusal

Monday 29/5/84

107
~~108~~

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The weekend refusal by medical students at the University of Natal to sign a pledge not to criticise the KwaZulu Government, Inkatha, or Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, meant the door was now closed between the students and the KwaZulu authorities.

This was said in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by Chief Buthelezi.

The Chief Minister said later that KwaZulu had not withdrawn its bursaries from medical students who had refused to sign the pledge.

However, the issue at stake at a meeting in the KwaZulu capital last week had been the employment of students at the level of second-grade clerks in the KwaZulu Administration.

'Clearly their stance of defiance ends their relationship with us as employees of the KwaZulu Government,' he said.

Lunched

'The Cabinet accordingly decided to prohibit them from working in our hospitals or clinics and withdrew the salaries we were paying them for doing temporary work in our hospitals during their holidays or while they are training.'

The Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Frank Mdlalose, said he had been 'shocked' to read the statement from medical students in a weekend newspaper.

He said that he, together with Dr Alpheus Zulu, Speaker of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, and other dignitaries, had lunched with four student representatives.

Nothing of the 'friendly spirit' which had been accomplished had been reflected in the article, the minister said.

Dr Mdlalose said a 'self-appointed adviser' in the Department of Law at the University of Natal had made it his business to bedevil relations between the students and

the KwaZulu Government.

It was possible that this language came from him.

He said there had not been an 'injunction' for the students to travel to Ulundi.

The minister said he had been contacted on May 15 and May 22 by Professor S Kallichurum, dean of the faculty of medicine at the university, who indicated that medical school bursars wished to see the KwaZulu authorities.

He said it was 'presumptuous' of the medical students to say that they knew more about the health needs of KwaZulu than did members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

'Stay away' advice to Zulu graduands

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—All graduands at the University of Zululand who felt threatened by the conferral of their degrees by the chancellor, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at the graduation ceremony on June 30 should stay away. He would then confer their degrees in absentia.

This was said yesterday by Chief Buthelezi, KwaZulu Chief Minister, speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

He was responding to a circular issued by the Crisis Committee of the university, calling on

graduands to boycott the graduation ceremony.

The circular said that whenever Chief Buthelezi, also president of Inkatha, was on the campus with 'warriors' there was bloodshed.

It said a graduation ceremony was an academic function but the present chancellor made it an academic as well as a cultural and political one.

The nature of the present graduation ceremony imposed a specific political ideology which was not the purpose of a graduation ceremony, according to the circular.

The Chief Minister said that, as long as he was doing his duty in the opinion of the university council, he would not be swayed one way or the other by this kind of 'drivel'.

Chief Buthelezi criticised a university student, Mr Robinson Manzi, and said he was 'more than an agent provocateur' on the campus.

He said Mr Manzi had visited African states at the instance of members of the African National Congress in exile.

The Security Police and members of the National Intelligence Service were aware of this but Mr Manzi had not been molested in any way, Chief Buthelezi alleged.

reply to my question too seeing that he has in fact replied on behalf of the hon the Minister of Defence.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the question in respect of which I asked the hon member's co-operation by requesting him to put the question to the hon the Minister of Defence personally, is more of an administrative nature. I am of the opinion that the hon the Minister of Defence will prefer to reply to that question himself. The question the hon member for Witbank put to me, is in regard to the Government's point of view. As a member of the Government I have no problem in telling the hon member what the Government's attitude is. That is the difference between the two questions and that is where the difference in approach lies as regards replying to them.

†Mr J H HOON: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, what is the Government's attitude in regard to the fact that members of the House of Assembly bandy the names of officers of the Defence Force across the floor of the House?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not aware of the incident to which the hon member is referring...

†Mr J H HOON: But...

†The MINISTER: The hon member should give me the opportunity to reply; I cannot reply when he gets excited.

I am not aware of the debate or the incident referred to by him, but it is a general rule here in the House that officers of the Services are treated in the House with the necessary respect.

*11. Mr J H HOON—Defence—Reply standing over.

Central business districts: cinemas

*12. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether cinemas in central business

districts are to be opened to members of all race groups; if not, (a) to members of which race groups will they be closed and (b) for what reasons?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

This matter as well as the recommendations of the Strydom Committee in this regard have been referred to a Select Committee of Parliament and no details can therefore be furnished at this stage.

Handwritten: *Howand Q. 61. 1412 30/5/84*

*13. Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

(a) When is the construction of the Inanda Dam due to be completed, (b) when will retention of water commence and (c) when, under normal conditions, is it anticipated that the dam will be full?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries):

(a) December 1988.

(b) April 1988.

(c) March 1989, provided normal conditions prevail.

Handwritten: *107 Howand Q. 61. 1412*
Black Administration Act: proclamations
*14. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any proclamations issued in terms of section 25 of the Black Administration Act, No 38 of 1927, have been found to be in conflict with the provisions of section 1 of the National States Constitution Act, No 21 of 1971; if so, (a) how

many and (b) in what year was each such proclamation issued?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) One.

(b) Proclamation R.121 of 1982 issued on 28 June 1982. This Proclamation was subsequently declared null and void in the case of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and others versus the Government of Kwazulu (1983 (1) SA 164 AD).

*15. Mr A B WIDMAN—Posts and Telecommunications—Reply standing over.

*16. Mr A B Widman—Posts and Telecommunications—Reply standing over.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Speaker, on behalf of the hon the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications I ask that the reply to Question No 17 stand over.

Mr A B WIDMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's non-reply, in view of the fact that an hon member is entitled to only three oral questions on any question day and in view of the fact that there are already three questions in my name for next Wednesday, 6 June, may I ask whether the reply to this question which now stands over can also be given on that date?

Mr SPEAKER: Question No 17 of today will be treated as a Question standing over.

Mr W V RAW: Why don't you ask your Whip?

Handwritten: *Howand Q. 61. 1413 30/5/84*
Consolidation
*18. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any White persons have

been moved for consolidation purposes; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any of these persons received any compensation; if not, why not; if so, what total amount in compensation had been paid to them as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The required particulars are not being kept in the form of a special register. The South African Development Trust concluded approximately 5 700 transactions during the period 1975 to 1983. Should it be accepted that the 5 700 transactions were represented by approximately 5 000 White families, it could be argued that approximately 25 000 White persons were affected. The White landowners, who sold their land to the Trust settled elsewhere at their own expense.

(2) The South African Development Trust pays compensation to all persons who sell their land to the Trust. The following amounts, which include compensation to Black landowners, were spent during the period 1975 to 1983:

- 1975/76: R64 873 238
- 1976/77: R35 346 912
- 1977/78: R37 207 061
- 1978/79: R45 860 312
- 1979/80: R51 258 541
- 1980/81: R76 131 030
- 1981/82: R61 236 737
- 1982/83: R90 630 083

Handwritten: *Howand Q. 61. 1414 30/5/84*
Group Areas Act
*19. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Community Development:

Natal Mercury (1970)
**Buthelezi explains issue
over student 'defiance'**

African Affairs
Correspondent

CHIEF Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has taken exception to a report in The Natal Mercury of Tuesday, May 29, in which reference was made to the weekend refusal of medical students at the University of Natal not to sign the pledge not to criticise the KwaZulu Government.

He has pointed out that the pledge for medical students at the university who are bursary holders has been amended so that they would not be called upon to withhold private

and public criticisms of Inkatha and any of its leaders.

Chief Buthelezi said the section referring to criticism was clarified and the word used was 'denigrate'.

He said the issue of the pledge was never at any time referred to in discussions between four representatives of the medical students and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, May 30.

The issue between the two parties which he referred to as the 'stance of defiance' was the refusal of medical students who were bursary holders to come to Ulundi when requested to do so.

Chief Buthelezi said KwaZulu authorities took exception to the fact that people financed by the administration and who were, in fact, its civil servants, should be so impudent as to defy the authorities in the way they had done.

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P
ft

Banned from clinics for not signing

City Press 107
3/6/84

DEFIANT Natal University Medical School Students, who won't sign a loyalty pledge to the Ulundi Government, are not going to be allowed to work in KwaZulu hospitals and clinics.

And the dean of the Medical School, Professor S Kallichurun, says she is becoming increasingly worried about the effects the future of health services in KwaZulu. So far 23 students have refused to sign the pledge.

Last week, Prof Kallichurun and four students met the full caucus of the Legislative Assembly in Ulundi, to discuss the issue.

She said afterwards that they had been "well received" in Ulundi, but she still felt concern because KwaZulu "needs all the doctors it can get."

The bursaries of the students are not being cancelled, Chief Buthelezi said after the meeting. Instead they are being discharged from the KwaZulu Civil Service, which had paid them annual salaries of R2 800 but their bursaries of R1 500 will continue.

He said that the defiance shown by certain students had ended their relationship as employees of his government and it had been decided that they would be prohibited from working in KwaZulu hospitals and clinics.

Chief Buthelezi has also reacted to leaflets calling for a boycott of the University of Zululand graduation, which have been circulating on the Nyoye campus.

Chief Buthelezi says that he had already suggested that students who supported the view expressed in the pamphlet should stay away from the ceremony. He will preside at the graduation on June 30 in his capacity as chancellor of the university.

The leaflet calls on students to boycott because it claims Chief Buthelezi and his supporters were responsible for the events on the campus last year, which left four dead.

'SA MAY HAVE ALREADY GIVEN AWAY KANGWANE'

3/6/84 City Press (107)

THE SOUTH African Government may have already concluded an agreement with Swaziland to give it Ingwavuma and KaNgwane.

It was this fear, said KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza, which sent him dashing to Europe earlier this month to consult the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva and a British millionaire with mining interests in KaNgwane.

On his return Mr Mabuza attacked Swaziland

in the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly and accused it of collaborating with South Africa "to balkanize the Republic".

And KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly this week that he shared Mr Mabuza's suspicions.

He said he had taken the opportunity during

CP Correspondent

his own recent visit to Britain to raise the land transfer issue with Foreign and Commonwealth Office secretary Malcolm Rifkind.

He said he had also asked some local embassies to ensure that the issue is raised when Prime Minister P W Botha is in Europe.

Chief Buthelezi said it would not be surprising if an agreement had already been concluded because of the following factors:

● A new bill drafted by Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof, which would block any future court action on the border readjustment issue.

● It would be naive to think the land transfer had not been discussed at the recent meeting in Cape Town between a high-powered Swaziland delegation and the SA Government.

● The secret pact between Swaziland and South Africa was only revealed after the Nkomati Accord.

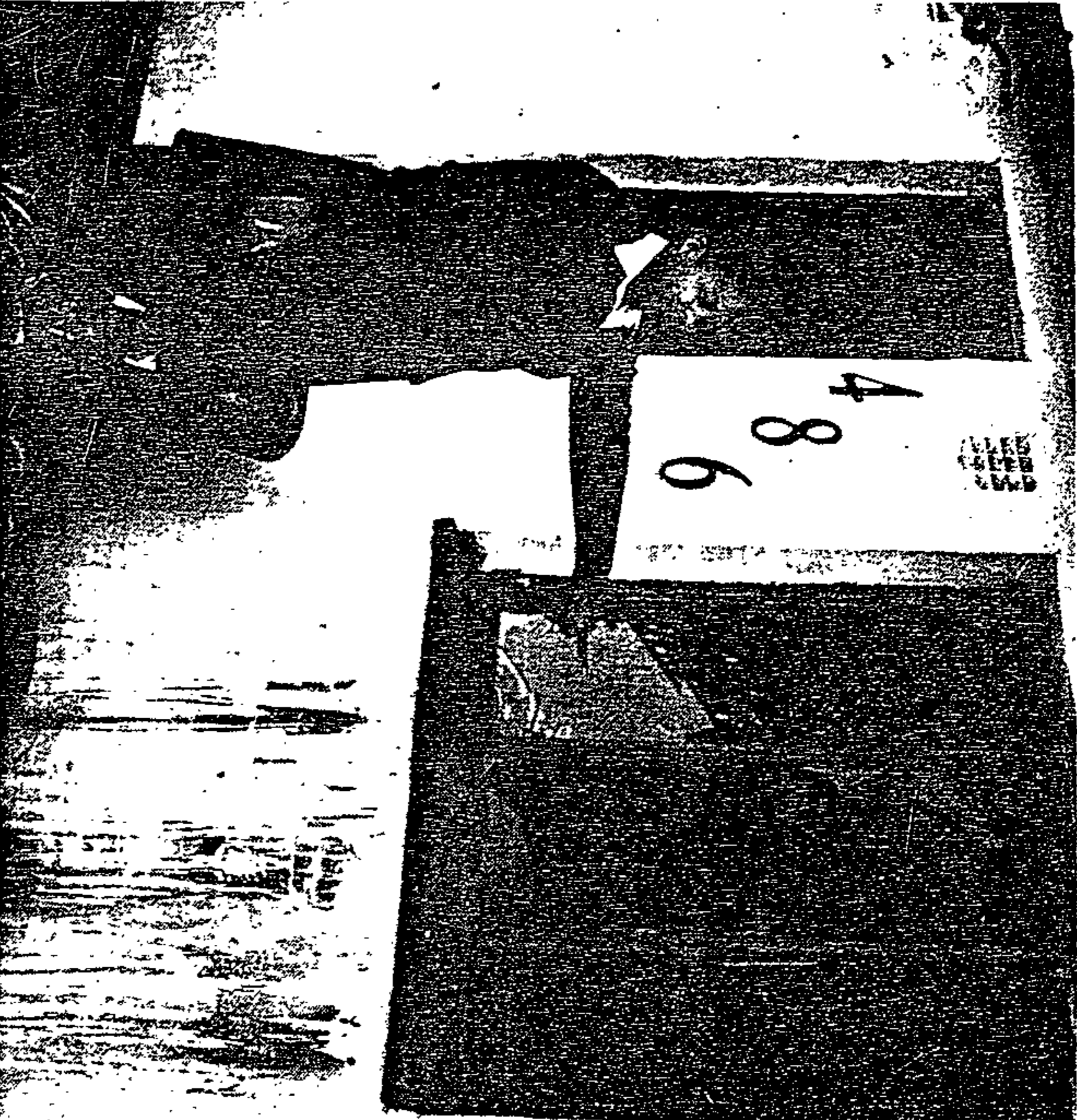
Chief Buthelezi said this was the context in which the violent clashes

between Swaziland forces and African National Congress guerrillas should be seen.

"The actions of the Swaziland Government against the ANC have produced consternation in the black community," Chief Buthelezi said.

He criticised Swaziland's use of arms to "flush out" the ANC and the fact that "some ANC members were handed over to the South African Police by Swaziland police."

Chief Buthelezi warned Mr Botha that he should not "test our patience beyond endurance".



Councillor M J Khumalo's shows the damage to her father's home.

Pic: THEMBA NKOSI

107 Suicide Squad Hits Councillor

city Pers
3/6/84

FOUR petrol bombs were hurled in the house of Diepmeadow councillor M J Khumalo early yesterday morning, causing extensive damage.

A group calling itself the S A Suicide Squad has claimed responsibility for the attack — the ninth on councillors in Soweto, Dobsonville and Diepmeadow.

Mr Khumalo, chairman of Inkatha's Meadowlands branch, fought a lone battle to put out the fire after his family fled the house in fear.

Damage to his home is estimated at thousands of rands. A new lounge suite

By **KHULU SIBIYA**

was destroyed, as well as a bedroom suite and curtains.

According to Mr Khumalo's daughter, Jacqueline, the bombs were thrown into the house just after 1 am on Wednesday morning.

"Everything seemed to be on fire, and we rushed outside. My father stayed inside and the neighbours brought in sand from the street to put out the fire."

Mr Khumalo's son, Sydney, said the bombs could have been thrown because

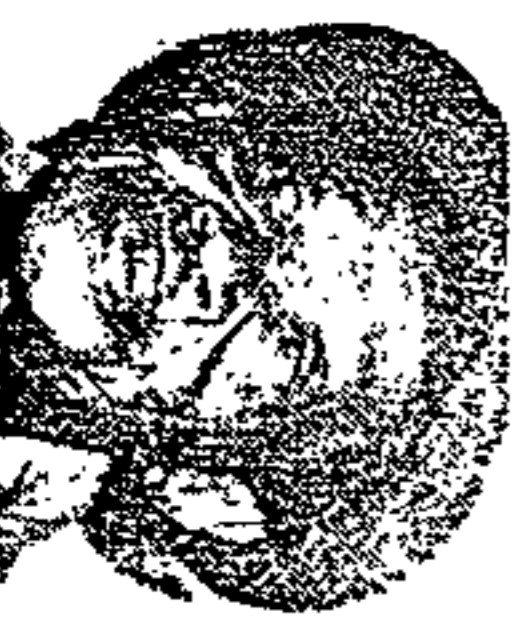
of his father's involvement in Inkatha and the council. "My father told me he was expecting this to come at any time. I suppose this is the price one has to pay for working within the system," he said.

No arrests have been made and the Protea Security Police are investigating. Chief Diepmeadow executive officer J Knott said the family would be helped to fix their house.

Among other councillors whose houses were petrol bombed this year are Soweto mayor Ephraim Tshabala, Dobsonville mayor Isaac Mashao and councillors Pat Gabotoaioe and Charles Ngoyi.

'If Albert wasn't good enough to go to heaven, no-one is' — Ma Lutuli

— See page 8



BUTHELEZI DISOWN

RELATIONS between Inkatha and the United Democratic Front have reached an all-time low following UDF president Archie Gumede's refusal to attend a "showdown" in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Mr Gumede's rejection of the KwaZulu offer provoked a viciously angry response from KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi, who waded into the UDF during a lengthy speech in the assembly.

Among other things Chief Buthelezi:

- Referred to the UDF as "a recalcitrant step-child of Inkatha".
- Quoted an interview with African National Congress president Oliver Tambo in the ANC mouthpiece Sechaba, in which Tambo cited the growth of the UDF as an indication of ANC's ability to "organise the people".
- Described the UDF as "slimey stepping-stone which some of our brothers and sisters in exile want to use against us".

The chief also launched a personal attack on Mr Gumede and the way he responded to the KwaZulu invitation.

"Mr Gumede's reply to our invitation is no more than political posturing and blustering. He could have come here and had his say, and I would have held his hand and conducted him in and out of the assembly, and then taken him home to make sure his stupid utterances did not result in one hair of his head being hurt.

"That's what we wanted to talk about — the kind of things he said in his reply. We wanted to take him as a brother and say to him: 'Don't be silly.'

"We wanted to talk to him about his vile accusations, and tell him kindly that if he made these accusations, the wrath of the people would descend on him."

But, Chief Buthelezi went on, "my overtures of friendship were in vain. A simple invitation triggered off yet another splurge of poison — and has shown us yet again just how far removed the UDF leadership is from the strug-

gle itself."

Chief Buthelezi then launched a lengthy attack on the UDF and the way it operated, saying the Front "cannot make decisions on behalf of the people — and at best it can only attempt to sum up the views and stances of other independent organisations".

"In this way," he added, "the UDF avoids the real guts

of politics."

The chief admitted that thousands of Inkatha members belonged to organisations affiliated to the UDF, and went on: "The UDF, in a very real sense, is some recalcitrant step-child of Inkatha. That's why we deal with it in this way."

Explaining this relationship

later, Chief Buthelezi told the assembly: "Inkatha does not need the UDF. Far from it — in fact, we would have been prepared to carry them as a burden to protect them from themselves and somehow give them a role in the struggle for liberation."

The chief then quoted from Sechaba — although this is an



'We wanted to take Mr Gumede as a brother say to him: Don't be s

As Zanu (PF) prepares for its first national conference in 20 years there's ...

Jockeying for



S HIS 'STEP-CHILD'

16/84



CHIEF BUTHELEZI



ARCHIE GUMEDE

Mr and silly'

"spawned this nasty off-shoot taking root in foreign places". He then claimed the UDF was aiming to change the nature of the "struggle" from a struggle against apartheid to a struggle against the people in the vanguard of opposition to apartheid.

"The UDF will come and go like so many others before it. It will be misrepresented and given a false aura of importance by some elements in the mass media and by the ANC's mission in exile. In itself it is not significant, but as a vehicle being used by the ANC's mission in exile, it cannot be ignored."

Chief Buthelezi said it was tragic that the UDF was dancing to the tunes of others, and misleading some black organisations.

"The mission in exile is intent only upon seeking power for itself and will sacrifice everything and everybody in an attempt to establish its supremacy. It is now using the UDF as a vehicle for attack upon us, because Inkatha is the largest black constituency our country has ever seen.

offence in terms of South African law — to illustrate what he called "the extent to which Mr Gumede's utterances are no more than the spit of venom coming from the ANC's mission in exile."

"The hard facts are that ANC's mission in exile has declared KwaZulu a target area," Chief Buthelezi said.

"Mr Tambo has declared war on KwaZulu and on Inkatha and is clearly bent upon our destruction.

"After being in exile for close on a quarter of a century, the ANC mission in exile stands empty-handed before the people — and they now think we are an easier option than the apartheid government

of this country."

Chief Buthelezi said it was in this context that the UDF must be seen as "being nothing in itself."

"It is simply a slimey stepping stone which some of our brothers and sisters in exile want to use to destroy us," he said, adding that it was deeply tragic that the ANC had

"Political storms will rage around us and political cyclones will sweep across the whole of Southern Africa, but in the end, the people of South Africa IN South Africa will weather the storms and survive onslaughts from wherever they come — and go on to bring about the just society which all those before us have so valiantly striven for."

TRIANGLE

FURNISHERS

CE

National States

- (a) Full time: nurses
—Kwandebele 1.
—Kangwane 1.
- (b) Part time—none.

Handwritten: Howard Q. 61. 5/6/84 1455
Dental clinics

897. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

How many dental clinics had been established in respect of each race group in (a) the Republic, and (b) each specified national state whose government had not yet taken over health services, as at the latest specified date which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

- (a) Whites—68.
Coloureds—36.
Indians—7.
Blacks—35.
For all race groups—84.
- (b) Kangwane—Blacks—5.
Notifiable diseases 5/6/84

Handwritten: Howard Q. 61: 1456
5/6/84

898. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

How many cases of each notifiable disease were notified in respect of each race group in 1983?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

Diseases	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	Unspecified
Cholera	9	8	230	6 557	9
Typhoid	43	67	21	4 994	8
Paratyphoid	0	0	0	1	0
Tuberculosis	660	10 957	402	42 470	143
Brucellosis	60	2	0	19	0
Leptosy	3	1	0	120	0
Diphtheria	1	6	0	22	0
Meningitis	49	315	3	251	0
Tetanus	5	18	1	261	0
Poliomyelitis	0	4	0	87	0
Measles	1 275	1 435	20	11 734	59
Viral hepatitis	732	399	52	644	46
Rabies	—	—	—	—	—
(Human contacts)	—	—	—	—	136
Trachoma	0	1	0	567	0
Malaria	115	15	7	805	3
Toxoplasmosis	1	0	0	1	0
Primary malignancy of bronchus	125	116	12	105	0
Primary malignancy of lung	63	30	9	44	0
Malignancy neoplasm of pleura	0	1	0	0	0
Poisoning from any agricultural or stock remedy	4	20	0	60	0
Lead poisoning	0	0	0	2	0

Handwritten: 107 Howard Q. 61: 1457
5/6/84

971. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Of how many parts does the national state of KwaZulu consist;
- (2) whether it is the intention to extend the area of this national state; if so, (a) when and (b)(i) how many hectares are to be added and (ii) what is the estimated cost thereof?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) 25, plus 4 areas which are being administered by KwaZulu Government in terms of Proclamation R. 19 of 1981.
- (2) The intentions of the Government in regard to the consolidation of KwaZulu will only be known when the Government makes known its recommendations in this regard in the usual manner. The process that will lead to the announcement of the Government's intentions is presently under way.

Handwritten: Howard Q. 61: 1457
5/6/84

989. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of National Education:

How many White pupils entered for the matriculation or an equivalent examination in (a) 1981, (b) 1982 and (c) 1983?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (a) 1981 - 64 291.
- (b) 1982 - 61 302.
- (c) 1983 - 64 621 (preliminary statistics).

WEDNESDAY, 6 JUNE 1984

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Prime Minister:

South West Africa: amount paid to political party/front

Handwritten: Howard Q. 61: 1458
5/6/84

*1. Mr J H HOON asked the Prime Minister:

- (1) Whether (a) the Government and/or (b) the Administrator-General of South West Africa paid an amount to a political party or front in South West Africa in the past five years in settlement of a case certain particulars of which have been furnished to the Office of the Prime Minister for the purposes of replying to the question; if so, (i) what are the particulars of the case, (ii) what amount was paid and (iii) to what political party or front was it paid;
- (2) whether statutory authority for this payment was obtained; if not, why not; if so (a) when, (b) under what statutory provision and (c) who granted this authority?

†The ACTING PRIME MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I request that the reply to this question stand over. [Interjections.]

Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Acting Prime Minister's reply, I should like to ask him when we shall receive a reply to the question.

The ACTING PRIME MINISTER: As soon as I have the facts at my disposal. [Interjections.]

Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Further arising out of the hon the Acting Prime Minister's reply, I want to ask whether that is a promise. [Interjections.]

Kei students charged under invalid Act

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

IN A surprise move which could have important implications for 137 students facing charges under Transkei's Public Security Act, the Transkei Supreme Court yesterday agreed that emergency regulations under the Act had been invalid since May 16.

The 137 students were due to appear in court tomorrow and on Thursday on charges of contravening the emergency regulations.

The order declaring the emergency regulations invalid was granted with the consent of the Supreme Court after an application was brought before Mr Justice Davis contesting the detention under them of a student, Mr Sakhela Buhlungu.

The regulations were declared invalid from May 16 as they had not been tabled in the Transkei parliament within 14 days of its opening on May 2, as required under the Public Security Act.

Although the regulations may be promulgated at any time, once parliament is in session they must be tabled within 14 days and allowed to lie on the table for 28 consecutive days before they become operative again.

Legal observers anticipated the charges against the students would lapse because of yesterday's events.

The application was brought on behalf of Mr Buhlungu by his brother, Mr Sindile Buhlungu. Mr Sakhela Buhlungu was one of two students detained by Transkei police over Easter. He was released from detention yesterday.

His detention at Easter, and that of Mr Sisa Tabata, triggered protests on the campus of the University of Transkei, which was closed last week until July 10 after baton-wielding police broke up two student meetings.

A total of 137 students were arrested on May 23 after the second meeting and held for about seven days before being released on their own cognisances late last week.

In another development, a Transkei attorney, Mr Dumise Ntsebeza, took statements yesterday from three of the 137 students alleging they had been beaten while in police custody.

Judgments in two more cases relating to the university unrest are pending. In the first, Mr Sinclair Memani is contesting his suspension as a student by the university authorities.

In the second, Mr Robert Nogumla is contesting the legality of an order requiring all returning students to sign an undertaking to attend classes and meetings.

7 000 flee faction (107) fighting in Natal *Staw* 6/6/84

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — More than 7 000 people have fled in fear as the death toll in the troubled Umbumbulu area — racked with faction fighting — rose to 66.

Police found two more bodies today and the situation was tense.

Schools and some shops were closed and

people were given safety shelter.

Faction fighting, always common in Umbumbulu, has now reached alarming proportions. Last weekend 41 people were killed.

The fighting began in the first weekend in May between the Makhanya and Mkhize tribesmen.

Doctors' strike could hit patients

Sweeter 6/6/84
107

WARDS at KwaZulu's Edenvale Hospital in Maritzburg will have to close and non-emergency cases will have to be turned away unless black doctors at the hospital received their arrear pay soon, according to senior medical superintendent Dr Derek Lawson.

The black doctors, who make up 15 percent of the medics at the hospital, have declined to work overtime since June 1 because they have not yet been paid money owed to them for increases in rates for professional allowances and overtime work.

Whites

In the meantime white doctors have been working extra time to fill in the overtime duties of their black colleagues.

Black doctors are paid by the KwaZulu Government while the white doctors who are paid by the Department of Health received their increases several months ago.

Dr Lawson said the position was very difficult but under control at present.

Wards

"If the problem is not resolved very soon, we will have to close wards and turn away all non-emergency cases," he said.

According to Dr Daryl Hackland, KwaZulu's secretary for health and welfare, the cheques are being processed.

'It's no longer tribalism — it's now blatant murder'

Police hunt Natal's faction warmonger



The chief of South Africa's police counter-insurgency unit, Brigadier Bert Wandrag (right), points to one of the more than 50 rifles machine guns and hand guns seized in the Tugela Ferry area where a large number of people have lost their lives during tribal disputes. The warfare has escalated in recent months and has been attributed to a Mafia-style war with its roots in Johannesburg.

By Mike Cohen,
Crime Reporter

Stan
9/16/84

Detribalisation of young black men in Johannesburg has been cited as one of the main causes of the bloody faction fighting in the northern Natal and KwaZulu areas which has left more than 100 people dead this year alone.

This conclusion was reached during a tour of the trouble areas by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, the Commissioner of Police, General Johann Coetzee and several high-ranking policemen and legal men.

And it was also revealed that police were looking for one man who had apparently, by means of extortion and threats, formed a 'Mafia-style' army which had been deeply involved in the recent unrest.

And while Mr Le Grange was inspecting one of the special police outfits in the KwaZulu area yesterday, impis were forming in the same region to begin yet another tribal battle.

A squad of tough policemen was immediately despatched from their base to the area by an SAAF Super Frelon helicopter to disperse the factions and stifle yet another ugly situation.

Other members of the tour party were the Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice Milne; the Attorney-General and his staff; Security Police chief Lieutenant-General Francois Steenkamp; Lieutenant-General Stevens of Police headquarters; the chief of the Counter Insurgency Unit, Brigadier Bert Wandrag and members of the Press.

In the Umbumbulu area, only 30 km from Durban, the situation was tense. A special police force had been moved to the area to sort out the trouble

which has led to the death of more than 60 people in the past five weeks.

Colonel Daantjie van Wyk, one of the CID men sent to the area to investigate the killings, said tribal disputes were not behind the recent unrest. He said the police were looking for one man who had apparently, by means of extortion and threats, formed a Mafia-style army.

"This is no longer a traditional faction fight where one of the men or armies admits defeat. It is now blatant murder," he said.

At Tugela Ferry, where a special unit was formed on the orders of the Minister, Captain Gideon van der Westhuizen, the commanding officer of the squad, explained to the party the reasons behind the fighting in his area.

"This is no longer tribal warfare. It is now hit and run. The only time assegais are used is to taste the blood after a kill."

He said young blacks were losing their tribal instincts when they moved to Johannesburg to seek work.

The problem begins in Johannesburg. All the weapons found by the police since they moved into the area in April have been stolen in the big cities, he explained.

"Young men become uncivilised in Johannesburg. They buy a gun with the money they make or steal one if they are unemployed. Then they return to the tribal areas and force others to take part in tribal fighting," Captain van der Westhuizen said.

Police have found more than 50 guns since their campaign started. They include SADF R-1 and R-4 rifles, an Uzi machine gun and various other handguns. Some of those people arrested have said they paid up to R200 for a gun.

Govt does not want Kangwane feelings known

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S-Post 9/6/84

Weekend Post Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Government does not want to establish the feelings of the local people on the possible incorporation of the Kangwane area in the Eastern Transvaal into Swaziland.

This is evident from the release yesterday of a confidential letter written to members of the Rumpff Commission of Inquiry into Ingwavuma — the Kwazulu area — which the Government tried to cede to Swaziland, only to have its efforts thwarted by court actions. The commission was later extended to probe the Kangwane area as well.

Publication of the letter has also led to speculation that the commission is likely to be dissolved and that the Government will renew its bid to transfer the areas to Swaziland.

In its statement yesterday, the Rumpff Commission said that because a member of the commission had disclosed the contents of a confidential letter to the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthezi, the chairman, Mr Justice F L H Rumpff, had decided to make it public.

The letter, dated May 18, was written by Mr G J C

Myburgh, secretary of the commission.

It said that the chairman has asked him to inform the members that he did not intend to call a further meeting of the commission in the near future.

Members would have noticed, the letter said, that as far as Kangwane was concerned, the South African Government was not keen to have ascertained the free will of the people concerned.

The reason for this was that in its opinion, there would be intimidation or interference. The same situation might arise regarding the inhabitants of Ingwavuma, the letter said.

Recently there had been talks between representatives of the South African and Swaziland governments.

The chairman was inclined to expect some important statement from the South African Government regarding its attitude on the Ingwavuma and Kangwane commissions.

If this did not happen, the chairman would try to have the commissions complete their tasks without further delay, irrespective of the delaying tactics of some of the parties concerned, the

letter concluded.

In 1982 Kwazulu successfully blocked plans for the transfer of Ingwavuma when its application contesting a proclamation excising it from Kwazulu was upheld by the Appeal Court.

The Rumpff Commission was appointed late that year after the Appeal Court decision. It was asked to investigate and make recommendations on the dispute.

In Parliament this week, the Opposition said that a clause in the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill was a direct result of the Ingwavuma debacle.

The clause would give the Government power to retrospectively regularise any irregular proclamation that had been issued in terms of the National States Constitution Act.

Mr Ray Swart, The Opposition's chief spokesman on Co-operation and Development, said the clause was "a vague and cynical provision to cover the Government in the event of it having issued proclamations without due compliance with the law".

● The people who would rather die than move — Page 13.

Swazi/Kwazulu dispute reopens

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Dissolution of the Rumpff Commission and a renewed bid by Pretoria to transfer South Africa's black border territories of Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland are imminent, it was authoritatively learnt yesterday.

The concerned parties — Kwazulu, under whose jurisdiction Ingwavuma falls, Kangwane, designated "homeland" of South African-born Swazis, and Swaziland — are understood to have been briefed by South African officials on the coming dissolution of the commission.

In another dramatic development the chairman of commission, Mr Justice F L H Rumpff, last night made public the contents of a "confidential letter" to members of the commission.

When the transfer plan was first mooted in 1982, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, warned that moves to cede Ingwavuma to Swaziland would lead to violence. The grave of the Zulu King, Dingaan, is in Ingwavuma.

The commission was appointed late in 1982 after the first transfer attempt provoked strenuous political and legal opposition from Kwazulu and Kangwane and resulted in deadlock when the Appeal Court ruled in favour of Kwazulu.

Yesterday's developments came in the wake of last month's visit to South Africa of a full Swaziland delegation. The Swazis are strong protagonists of the land deal.

Mr Justice Rumpff last night released his letter.

It said in part: "Members will have noticed that as far as Kangwane is concerned the Government of the Republic of South Africa is not keen to have the free will of people concerned ascertained.

"The reason being that, in its opinion, there will be intimidation or interference. The same situation may arise in regard to the inhabitants of Ingwavuma.

"The chairman is inclined to expect some important statement from the Government of the Republic of South Africa in regard to its attitude as to the Ingwavuma Commission and the Kangwane Commission."

When the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced the appointment of the Rumpff Commission he presented it as a compromise between the con-

flicting parties: South Africa and Swaziland, which favoured the transfer, and Kwazulu, which opposed it.

The commission was later instructed to investigate the dispute between the Kwazulu authorities and Swaziland over whether Kangwane should be incorporated into Swaziland.

The Kangwane Chief Minister, Mr Enos Mabuza, like his Kwazulu counterpart, Chief Buthelezi, strongly resisted the proposed transfer and contested the validity of a proclamation dissolving Kangwane Legislative Assembly in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Before a decision was given, however, the Appeal Court gave its ruling on Ingwavuma and Pretoria withdrew the proclamation and re-established Kangwane's Legislative Assembly.

Le Grange to visit Msinga with SP

city press
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BHL
CBL
10/6/84

A TOP-LEVEL delegation is due to tour the strife-town Msinga area today in the wake of renewed fighting between rival clans.

The delegation will include Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange as well as the Commissioner of Police, the head of the Security Police, the Judge President of Natal, the province's attorney general and several of his deputies.

They will visit the Tugela Ferry-Msinga area which, until recently, had one of the highest feudal death rates in the country.

The delegation is expected to inspect the new, specially-trained police "anti-faction fighting unit", which has had remarkable success. Since its arrival in April, there has been only one incident — the day after it took up position, when a policeman was

City Press that a man who was mentally ill had his head chopped off during the fighting, and his captors said his head was to be used for "muti purposes".

Nurses at King Edward Hospital said they had to work around the clock sorting out the dead bodies. Among them was a headless body — the head of which was recovered the next day.

A number of the bodies at the State mortuary have not yet been claimed.

According to a spokesman, some of them are unrecognisable and "look more like victims of a bomb attack".

Over 7 000 people have fled their homes, due their investigations.

fearing that they may become victims in revenge attacks. Many houses have been left with furniture and clothes still inside.

Thousands of people have gone to stay with friends or relatives outside the area, but many more are living in the bush or have taken refuge at the local Catholic mission.

Police operations in the district are continuing, and large numbers of spears, assegais and other home-made weapons, including firearms, have been confiscated.

More than 100 suspects — arrested in connection with the fighting on May 5 which left 25 dead — are still in custody while police continue their investigations.

Meanwhile the death rate at Natal's other "hot spot", Umbumbulu, is still rising. Police discovered another three bodies in dense cane fields on Wednesday, bringing the death toll in last weekend's fighting to 44.

In all, 69 people are known to have died in feuding in the last month, and the toll is likely to rise further as more bodies are discovered.

Reports are still filtering in from Umbumbulu, where residents are trying to find missing relatives.

One tribesman told



7 charged

with killing policemen

The battle's over: Police take away just one of the many dead bodies left in cane fields after this weekend's Umbumbulu fighting.

SEVEN MEN are standing trial in the Maritzburg Supreme Court for murder and attempted murder after fighting in the Kranskop area in January.

They have pleaded not guilty to killing three members of the SA Police and a fourth man. They also say they are not guilty of trying to kill two other members of the SAP and Mr D G Manqele.

The State claims all the accused belong to the Mathonsi clan.

According to the charge sheet, a member of the Mathonsi faction laid a complaint of stock theft against Mr Manqele, a goat farmer in Kranskop, last year, and the case was adjourned to January 4.

According to the State, the Mathonsis decided to take the matter into their own hands on

January 1, when they formed a raiding party and, armed with spears, firearms and knives, raided Mr Manqele's place. They allegedly stole his goats, some cash, groceries and booze, and fired shots at Mr Manqele and a man with him.

As they drove his goats away, they allegedly attacked and killed the police tracking them.

Blood feud terror of the clans

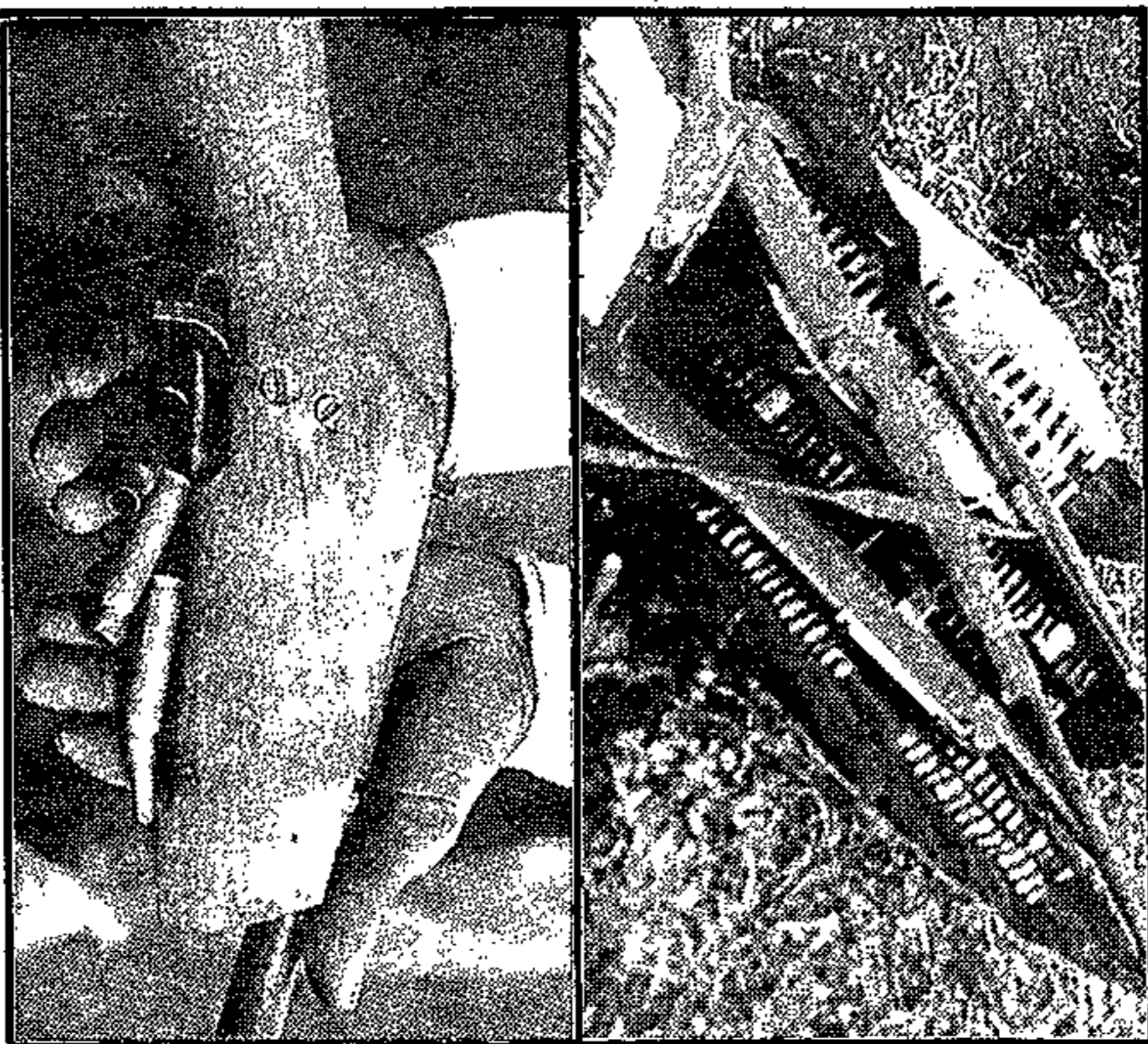
By SHAUN HARRIS

THOUSANDS of innocent people in a picturesque rural settlement are living in terror as men of opposing clans carry on the faction fighting that has claimed 70 lives in the last three weeks.

Hundreds have been wounded — many seriously — in the bloody clashes which have their origins in long and bitter inter-clan feuds.

A number of people of Umbumbulu, a woody district of smallholdings and rolling cane fields on the southern doorstep of Durban, reluctantly spoke this week of the violent war between the Makhanya and Mkhize clans which has forced many of them to abandon their homes. They said they had been warned by their chiefs not to speak to anybody, especially the police, about the clan war.

Umbumbulu, which grew around a German mission in



Rifles, shields and spears, top, and home-made guns, above, confiscated by police

"While they are staying here their homes are being burgled and their livestock and crops stolen.

"These women live off the land — when they return home there will be nothing left.

"We have a horrible situation here. We can't manage to feed all these people and they are battling to feed themselves".

Father Chiliza said because of the fighting many men were not coming home any more.

Since the fighting flared up most schools in the area have closed down, and more than 10 000 pupils have missed their half-year examinations.

A mother of two, whose husband has managed to keep out of the fighting so far, told of the hell which living at Umbumbula means.

She said her family had been forced to spend the night hiding in the cane fields twice during the last three weeks while impis fought a running battle near their home.

"This is a sad place to live. I know many young women with babies who have lost their husbands."

Many possible reasons were given for the cause of the feud — a fight for supremacy amongst chiefs, revenge for killings committed years ago — but nobody could say when or why the trouble had started.

Arrests

Even the police are not sure.

Divisional Commissioner Brigadier John van der Westhuizen said the origins of the Umbumbulu feud went back a long way and were uncertain.

His men have spent the last week combing the area, recovering bodies and firearms and questioning suspects.

According to a police spokesman, 116 men have been arrested so far, and more arrests are expected this weekend.

Police find new bodies daily

the 1940s, is a picturesque area. But the scenery hides an ugly on-going faction war which has left more than 70 people dead so far this year

— and residents believe the death toll is much higher.

The brooding feud between the Makhanya and Mkhize clans spilled into the open at the long weekend in a brutal and gory battle which saw opposing impis attack each other with firearms, some home-made, spears, knives and sticks.

As residents spoke of the battle which forced women and children to spend the weekend hiding in the bush, police were still recovering bodies from the sugar cane — and they believe more bodies may still be found.

And according to people living in the area, horror was added to the sadness of losing family and relatives in the bloody battle when it was discovered that many of the bodies had been mutilated and dismembered.

Nobody is sure why — some people said it was because of the hatred between the clans, which led frenzied fighters to hack their opponents to pieces even after they had been shot dead.

Others believe some bodies were dismembered so that organs such as livers, hearts, genitals and kidneys could be sold to sangomas, who pay a high price to use them for making muti.

The innocent victims of the bitter feud are women and children.

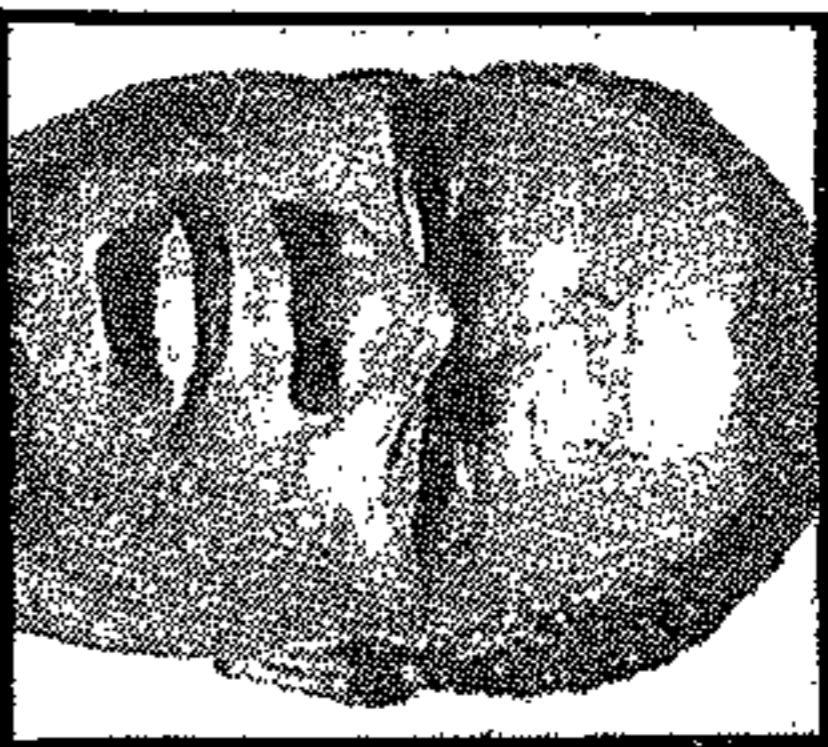
Many of the "warriors" live together in "camps" where they plan battles, according to a woman who asked not to be named for fear of reprisals.

The men who did not want to be involved in the fighting seldom came home, spending their weekends in Durban, Pinetown and Maritzburg hostels, she said.

Scared

When fighting breaks out, as it did last weekend, the women and children abandon their homes and run to nearby woods or cane fields to hide.

Some families have abandoned their homes permanently.



FATHER CHILIZA Refugee problem

Father Cornelius Chiliza, who runs the Umbumbulu Catholic Mission, said more than 500 people had fled to the mission since fighting flared up three weeks ago.

"I have people sleeping in every available bit of space on the premises. They are all too scared to go home."

Father Chiliza said about 58 families had fled to the mission during May, and a further 50 families had arrived when the fighting began last Friday.

Border plans: Buthelezi ire

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Government is drafting legislation to hand over the border territories of Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland and to place its action beyond the jurisdiction of the courts. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu has told the governments of Britain, West Germany and Italy.

Chief Buthelezi's statement was contained in a memorandum sent to London, Bonn and Rome in time for the visit of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, but embargoed for publication until yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi spearheaded resistance in 1982 to Mr Botha's plans to transfer Ingwavuma, which is part of Kwazulu, to Swaziland.

He temporarily blocked the proposed transfer when the Appeal Court upheld Kwazulu's contention that a proclamation excising Ingwavuma from Kwazulu was invalid. Excision of Ingwavuma was the first step to ceding it to Swaziland.

But if a law, instead of a proclamation, is passed providing for the excision and transfer of Ingwavuma to Swaziland, there can no appeal against it to the courts — because Parliament is supreme in terms of South African law.

"The Ingwavuma-Kangwane issue is still on the South African Government's agenda," Chief Buthelezi told the three Western governments. "Western heads of state should know that the government of South Africa has in the past limited the jurisdiction of the courts in order to pursue party political goals.

"Mr P W Botha should be taxed on whether or not he and the National Party again intend to manipulate the courts to suit apartheid ideology."

Chief Buthelezi warned in his memorandum that South Africa's internal policies would "necessarily lead to disaster" and were therefore of concern to the West.

Focusing on exclusion of blacks from the new tricameral parliament, he said: "The new constitution is based on repugnant racism and gives whites a constitutionally-entrenched right to rule over blacks in perpetuity."

UPPE Times 13/6/84
107 (11)

Buthelezi, Phatudi sign joint declaration

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, yesterday signed a joint declaration that they would never accept the kind of "so-called" independence which the South African Government was offering their people.

During the historic ceremony in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, the two leaders expressed the hope that those black leaders who had opted for the kind

of independence which Pretoria was offering black South Africa would return to the black political fold.

They also rejected the new constitution which, they said, disenfranchised 22 million black South Africans and which envisaged a future confederation of Southern African states in which whites would retain a monopoly of social, political and economic power.

They said they had decided to explore federalism, among other options, as a possible compromise solution if it were accepted by the majority of South Africans.

While not prescribing this, they "consider it to be a viable option".

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Getting closer together

17/6/84
C. Press
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CP Reporter

NEW links were forged between the KwaZulu and Lebowa governments this week with the signing of a joint declaration by Chief Gatsha Buthezi and Dr Cedric Phathudi in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

In the documents, the two Chief Ministers declared their commitment to bringing about a just and open society in South Africa through non-violent strategies and democratic procedures.

They stated their abhorrence of apartheid and refusal to be drawn into co-operating with the South African Government in so far as it sought to make them part of its divide and rule policy.

"We therefore solemnly state we will never accept the kind of so-called independence which the South African Government is offering our people and we reject the new constitution which disenfranchises 22 million black South Africans," the document stated.

They expressed the hope that they could contribute towards a reconciliation in which all black political groups

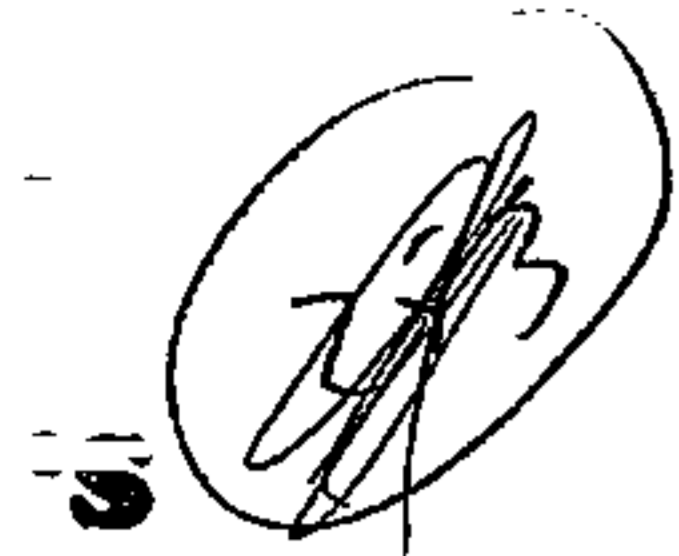
could work together in a united front.

They also said they felt obliged to lead the way in exploring an alternative political dispensation, "which will banish racism from the country's socio-economic and political structures and at the same time seek compromise solutions which all races could endorse".

They said they had decided to explore federalism as a viable compromise solution.

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lease



prisoners, sentenced in 1979 to undergo military training, advanced on Tuesday in, advance of forces.

Themba Nxumalo, a member of the African National Congress of Chester-

Victoria Mxenge, telephoned her to see if she were waiting for

reasons for the political prisoners.

appeared the two women were released on June 17th because of a

'Buthelezi sent us ...'

Jorac women 'terrorised'

LAMONTVILLE'S Joint Rent Action Committee has called for an immediate investigation into claims by two of its members that they were "terrorised" by four men in a KwaZulu Government car.

Jorac chairman Richard Gumede

CP Correspondent

said the two women members had been threatened with deportation if they didn't stop their campaign against the township's incorporation into KwaZulu.

The men allegedly said they had been sent by KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi.

The members took down the car's registration and, through the Durban licensing department, found it was registered by the KwaZulu Department of Works to an "advisor", Walter Felgate.

Both Mr Felgate and the homeland government have denied that the car was used by the four "terrorists", as Mr Gumede called them. But Jorac is now asking how the car could have been used without official clearance.

"This whole thing needs to be cleared up," Mr Gumede told City Press. "The KwaZulu Government must take this matter seriously."

Mr Gumede said the four men who visited the Jorac members had claimed they were "acting on the orders of Chief Buthelezi".

They were told they would be deported if they didn't stop trying to oppose Lamontville's incorporation, according to Mr Gumede.

The two women reported the matter to the police.

Chief Buthelezi issued a statement denying any knowledge of the incident — and, after Jorac checked the ownership of the car, issued another statement denying that Mr Felgate had ever been an advisor and was no longer employed as a researcher.

Mafia get 77 years

SIX members of the notorious Two Ways Mafia gang who terrorised the Duncan Village community were found guilty in the East London Supreme Court of murder with extenuating circumstances.

Jan Minnie, 22, Roger Malgas, 26, David Scheepers, 20, Phillip Scheepers, 22, Errol le Grange, 20 and Neville King, 22, were found guilty of murdering Mr John Kemp, 35.

Judge Ecksteen sentenced Minnie to 12 years, Malgas to 15 years, David Scheepers to 10 years, Phillip Scheepers to 15 years, Le Grange to 10 years and King to 15 years.

P Selwyn-Smith, P Qoboza and B Cohen news bills by P Selwyn-Smith, and headlines 62 Eloff St Ext, JHB.

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Msinga armies back on the rampage

Msinga armies back on the rampage

in Natal

107
17/6/84 C.P.R.

FIERCE fighting flared again this week in the remote Northern Natal area of Msinga.

Police special units, including two helicopter teams, fought off the armies of two factions, armed with automatic and semi-automatic weapons in a bitter battle which left one man dead.

MR BIG

Still on the run

MR BIG — the man believed to be behind a Mafia-style terror campaign in the Umbumbulu area in Natal — has still managed to evade police.

The mysterious Mr Big is widely believed to be the force behind the recent outbreak of violence in Umbumbulu. According to sources, he is a member of the Mkhize group, who has won the support of the powerful Makhanyas.

Police were tipped off on Wednesday about a fight that was going to take place.

A special unit headed

by Colonel Dantjie van Wyk moved into the area where the Makhanya clan was gathering. Police said they were about to attack the Mkhize group.

After the Makhanyas were dispersed, police collected some of their assegais, pangas, axes, sharpened iron bars and home-made guns.

Fifteen members of the Makhanya clan were arrested, and the number of suspects being held in Umbumbulu now stands at 131.

There have been two major clashes at Umbumbulu since May. At least 72 people have been killed so far.

Police said that they had gone to investigate a fight between the Ngcobo and Macanco groups in which the Ngcobo were shooting at the others to persuade them to join battle against a third group, the Mashunku.

The police arrived on the scene to break up the fight and were then attacked by both the two opposing groups.

The battle, which lasted several hours, took place in the Mashunku group's territory, close to where veteran anti-resettlement campaigner Neil Alcock was gunned down with several tribal elders in an ambush last year.

After the two "armies" had disappeared, police found one member of the Ngcobo group, Vukani Sithole, 23, dead on the battle field.

They also found a large quantity of arms and ammunition, including an R1 magazine with 50 rounds. Police arrested ten men following the incident. According to police officials, it was a miracle that no police were injured and that the death

Reports by
KHULU SIBIYA
and **CP**
Correspondents

toll was so low.

The mid-week battle was also unusual because fighting normally takes place at weekends when the "warriors" return from work in the cities.

It was the second incident in which the special unit had been involved since their arrival in Msinga. The first took place the day after they moved in to the area: police were caught in an ambush and a young policeman died. Since then, there has been no fighting in Msinga.

The battle brings to 73 the number of people so far known to have died in faction fighting in Natal over the last month and a half. The other victims have all come from Umbumbulu on the South Coast.

Msinga hitmen gun down mum

TWO men wearing balaclavas pointed a gun at a four-year-old child and ordered her to blow out a candle before fatally shooting her mother three times.

The men, believed to be on a mission to revenge Msinga clan killings, killed 28-year-old Thelma Ngema, a mother of four, at her Tshiawelo Ext. 3 house on Wednesday night.

Mrs Ngema was relaxing in her bedroom when two men came into the house and demanded to see her husband, Balincwadi.

Before she could reply, the men started

to ransack the house and later ordered the youngest child — at gunpoint — to switch off a candle, and shot her mother.

"The next thing we heard was a big bang and my mother screamed and dropped dead in her room," said the eldest son Bizza. "We ran in all directions, confused, until neighbours came into the house."

They said their father left their home last Sunday for Msinga because he feared for his life. "He told my mother to accompany him, because he suspected these people might come for her as well. But mother refused," said a grief stricken Bizza.

Neighbours said they saw three suspicious-looking men lurking in the dark outside the Ngema house on the night of the killing. Two men entered the house and one stood outside the door.

Idah Mazibuko, mother of the dead woman, said the brutal killing has shocked whole family.

"We are now all living in fear of our lives. Who knows? Perhaps these people have gone to Msinga to go and finish Balincwadi. Now that my daughter is dead and her husband is on the run, who will look after the children?" she asked.

Police are investigating.



Cap. Times 19/6/84

'Tribal' quarrel four years old

107

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — "He waved a finger in my face," Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu and president of Inkatha, said with apparent detachment at a working lunch at Ulundi.

Chief Buthelezi was referring to the last time he saw the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The finger-waving incident took place in Cape Town in February 1980, more than four years ago. The quarrel between the leaders of South Africa's two biggest "tribes", Afrikaners and Zulus, is still unresolved.

As Chief Buthelezi himself went on to spell out, the differences are more than political. They have "become personalized", he says, largely because of the clash between the two men on that day.

Chief Buthelezi had prepared an *aide memoire* for his discussions with Mr Botha on February 15, 1980. It was one of a series of talks that took place that day between Mr Botha and

the chief ministers of South Africa's partly self-governing black "homelands".

Chief Buthelezi planned to release the *aide memoire* to the press as a record of the views he had expressed. Mr Botha tried to prevail on him not to do so.

"I refused," Chief Buthelezi recalled. "He waved a finger in my face and said: 'That's why my predecessor (Mr Vorster) didn't get on with you.' He got up and walked out in a huff."

Relations between the two men were further strained when Chief Buthelezi joined forces with the Progressive Federal Party during last year's referendum on the new constitution in a bid to persuade whites to reject it.

Referring to a comment made by Mr Botha immediately after his referendum triumph, Chief Buthelezi added: "He called Inkatha a Zulu Broederbond. He used the rhetoric of my political enemies and said he had created my position (as a black leader)."

Chief Buthelezi labelled Mr Botha's remark an "insult" and the "final straw". He said he was an hereditary Zulu leader in exactly the same way as King Dingaan had been.

In January this year, the Prime Minister held a working luncheon for the leaders of South Africa's "self-governing states". Chief Buthelezi declined the invitation because it is contrary to Zulu tradition to break bread with someone while ill feeling is unresolved.

Mr Botha responded publicly in Parliament: "(Chief Buthelezi) does not want to take bread with me. That is not the only food available. I also have traditions and one is that I am not prepared to lie down so that a man can tramp on me."

But apart from their unresolved quarrel, Chief Buthelezi is not prepared to see Mr Botha within the parameters of apartheid. The agenda would have to be mutually agreed, rather than unilaterally determined by Mr Botha.

The ANC apart, however, the UDF has a Natal branch, which in his policy speech to the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly Chief Buthelezi accused of trying to create "no-go" areas for him in Natal, an example of which was the

Kwazulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president.

He was asked to look back and list his achievements and to identify his priorities for the future.

"The biggest achievement is the mobilization of Inkatha itself, which is the largest black constituency the country has ever seen," he said.

'Disunity'

"My opposition to apartheid in preventing six million black South Africans from being taken up the primrose path of 'independence' is the second major achievement."

His major priority is to counter the on-going disunity in black ranks. "If there was unity it would be an easy thing for us to use our worker power and consumer power to bring white people to the conference table," he said.

Of the task of unifying blacks, he remarked: "It looks insurmountable, but I don't believe it is, if you look at what happened to the Patriotic Front ... though what happened after liberation in Zimbabwe is tragic."

Committed

Assuming sufficient pressure can be exerted to bring SA's white rulers to the negotiating table, what are Inkatha's minimum demands?

"Inkatha is committed, like other black organisations, to one man, one vote. But by endorsing the Buthelezi Commission, we have already climbed down a bit by saying, 'OK, one man, one vote, but dilute it a bit with a minority veto ...'"

"The bottom line is that we can never negotiate surrender of our South African citizenship. That is non-negotiable."



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

University of Zululand, where five students were killed last October in clashes between pro-UDF students and Inkatha supporters.

Of black opposition movements generally, Chief Buthelezi said: "The rallies I have had in Kwamashu and Soweto in the past few weeks indicate beyond doubt that none of them have that kind of following. Right now I think I am quite safe."

Adviser

Late in 1979 Chief Buthelezi and his lieutenants had talks with ANC leaders in London, but afterwards relations deteriorated, with Chief Buthelezi castigating ANC leaders as "opponents of the black people" and ANC spokesmen labelling him an "obstacle to liberation".

Now aged 55, Chief Buthelezi has been in politics for more than 30 years, first as a chief and advisor to the Zulu king and then, without abandoning that role, as

Buthelezi: Situation shows stand is correct

From PATRICK LAURENCE

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu and president of Inkatha, asked whether he ever had doubts that the tide for him as a political leader and for Inkatha as a political movement had turned, replied without hesitation:

"The whole situation in South Africa confirms that my stand is correct."

Speculation that the tide may have turned has been expressed by several scholars, most recently by Dr Thomas Karis, co-author of the massive four-volume study of black politics in South Africa, "From Protest to Challenge".

In a recent article in the journal Foreign Affairs, Dr Karis identified Inkatha as the African National Congress's "only real competitor" for popular black support.

But Dr Karis added: "Black hostility to Buthelezi within South Africa has intensified, however."

The two mainsprings of black opposition to Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha at present appear to be the ANC and the United Democratic Front. Many UDF affiliates share allegiance to the Freedom Charter with the ANC while rejecting the use of violence to attain political ends.

Attacks

But Chief Buthelezi, who has been Chief Minister of Kwazulu for 15 years and president of Inkatha for nearly 10, saw neither as a substantial threat to his position.

He acknowledged that many ANC bomb attacks had been concentrated in the heartland of his political constituency in Zulu-speaking Natal, but challenged the view that it presaged major upheaval which augured ill for Inkatha.

He then referred to the security pact signed at Nkomati between South Africa and Mozambique on March 16, which effectively neutralized Mozambique as a base for ANC guerilla operations.

"Any person with common sense can see that whatever potential the armed struggle, so called, might have had, is not on for the immediate future."

Buthelezi warns of SA-Swazi land deal

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By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

THE government's plans to hand over Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland appeared to be going ahead last night after two homeland leaders had been informed officially that the Rumpff Commission had been disbanded.

In a statement in Cape Town, the Kwazulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had summoned him to a meeting in Cape Town to inform him of the move.

The Chief Minister of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, also met Dr Koornhof in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Mabuza said last night that he had undertaken not to comment on the talks until after a final decision on the matter at a cabinet meeting in Cape Town today.

Dr Koornhof said last night that a statement would be issued in due course.

The chairman of the

Rumpff Commission, Mr Justice F L H Rumpff, is on holiday and could not be contacted.

The Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on Co-operation and Development, Mr Ray Swart, last night demanded an immediate statement from Dr Koornhof to clarify the position.

Although it seemed that Dr Koornhof did not inform Chief Buthelezi or Mr Mabuza of the government's intentions, fears were immediately expressed that the land deal was on the cards.

In his statement, Chief Buthelezi said: "I have a foreboding fear that the South African Government still intends to hand over Kangwane

and Ingwavuma to Swaziland as a pay-off to Swaziland for having entered into a pact with South Africa in secret.

"I fear that the South African Government will continue to bludgeon black South Africa into submission."

Chief Buthelezi said he feared for the future of South Africa under the National Party.

He said the government "wheels and deals" behind the backs of the electorate and the whole of South Africa and he feared that the price the government was prepared to pay for Swaziland's membership of a South African confederation of states was the cession of Kangwane and Ingwavuma.

The government's initial attempt in 1982 to excise Ingwavuma from Kwazulu by proclamation as a first step to handing it to Swaziland was thwarted by a court ruling that the action was *ultra vires*. Among other reasons advanced for the judgment was that there had not been the prior consultation with the Kwazulu Government required by law.

The Rumpff Commission was appointed late in 1982 to investigate the Ingwavuma issue. It was later asked to investigate the Kangwane question as well.

Letter

Earlier this month Mr Justice Rumpff released a letter he had written to members of the commission informing them that he did not intend calling another meeting of the commission in the near future.

He said he was inclined to expect some important statement from the government in regard to its attitude to the commission.

In a parliamentary debate last week, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, declined to answer opposition demands that the government clarify matters relating to the future of Ingwavuma and Kangwane.

- 'Tribal' quarrel four years old, page 6
- Buthelezi: Situation shows stand is correct, page 6
- See leading article, page 10

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New plan likely for Ingwavuma

Political Staff

THE wrangle over Government attempts to cede Kangwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland may be discussed at today's Cabinet meeting, with the choice of angering either Swaziland or Kwazulu.

After weeks of refusing to comment the Government has finally announced that it is to scrap the Rumpff commission of inquiry, appointed to resolve the issue.

By referring it to the commission under former Chief Justice Rumpff the Government had hoped to get an objective solution to a problem that had sent emotions soaring in Natal and Kwazulu.

COMPROMISE

The Government is obviously still searching for a compromise, but there was no clear indication today of what the final decision would be.

Swaziland believes the decision to scrap the commission is an indication that the deal will not go ahead, while Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, was despondent about the future.

The Government decision was announced yesterday to Chief Buthelezi and Chief Enos Mabuza, the Chief Minister of Kangwane, by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Chief Buthelezi said in a statement issued after the meeting: "I am fearful for the future."

He accused the Government of dealing behind the back of the electorate and the people of South Africa.

"I have a foreboding that the South African Government still intends to hand over Kangwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland as a pay-off to Swaziland for having entered into the pact with South Africa in secret."

Mr Ray Swart, the PFP's spokesman on black affairs, demanded immediate clarification from the Government.

Dr Koornhof was not available for comment, while the Prime Minister's office referred inquiries to Dr Koornhof's department.

"DANGEROUS"

"There is a highly dangerous situation being created by this mysterious Government secrecy on the issue," said Mr Swart.

Mr Swart could not understand why the two chief ministers should be told that the commission was to be scrapped, without being given any indication of future Government plans.

The confusion over what was happening started three weeks ago when Mr Justice Rumpff indicated in a letter to his fellow-com-

missioners that all was not well in the commission and the Government was blocking moves he wanted to make.

Chief Buthelezi revealed the contents of the confidential letter in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, claiming it was an indication the commission was to be disbanded.

Judge Rumpff, however, denied this.

"NOT THE TIME"

The issue was taken up in Parliament by the PFP during the second reading of the Bill amending the laws on co-operation and development.

But Mr George Morrison, Deputy-Minister of Co-operation, refused to respond, saying it was not the time or place to do so.

On top of this the Government has repeatedly avoided stating whether the issue was discussed with Swaziland at the time of last month's visit to Cape Town by Swazi Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpfi.

Attempts since last week to clarify the situation with Dr Koornhof, who was acting-Prime Minister for part of the time, and with the Prime Minister's department, have met with either no response, a bland "no comment," or referral to another ministry.

Way open for new round of relocation

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20/6/84
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Government's decision to drop its controversial plans to incorporate Ingwavuma into Swaziland has opened the way for a new round of resettlements.

Statements by Cabinet Ministers yesterday showed the Government had decided to back off its intentions to force the cession of kaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

The possibility still exists that kaNgwane and Swaziland could come to an agreement with the active encouragement of South Africa.

The Government has agreed to grant kaNgwane second phase independence, sought two years ago by Chief Minister Enos Mabuza.

DEMAND

The on-off Ingwavuma deal with Swaziland has been the Government's excuse for the past two years for not disclosing final consolidation plans for kwaZulu.

These plans will inevitably demand resettlement.

In Parliament last week Government speakers made it clear that resettlements would go ahead although no numbers were specified.

The Government back-down on the Swazi land deal is seen as a major victory for the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who fought it through the courts and from public platforms.

● See Page 6,
World section.

Homelands: new low in relations

Political Staff

The Government's relations with the homelands seem to be reaching a new low. This is underscored by the slanging match which President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei has sparked with his allegations of meddling. The homelands are a key element of the policy of separation.

In another development, the South African Government appears to have abandoned the Ingwavuma (part of kwaZulu) and kaNgwane land deals with Swaziland. (See report on Page 6, World section) But the controversy has obviously left Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the kwaZulu Chief Minister, and Mr Enos Mabuza, the kaNgwane Chief Minister, greatly embittered.

It is no secret that Chief Buthelezi and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, have not spoken to each other since February 1980. It was during a series of talks with homeland leaders that they fell out over a statement which Chief Buthelezi wanted to make to the Press.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday issued a statement — his second in 24 hours — reacting to Ciskei claims that South Africa was meddling in the homeland's internal affairs.

Mr Botha warned "friends in the Ciskei Government" to guard against creating the impression their government was wasting state funds.

ISRAELI DOCTORS

The row started on Monday when President Lennox Sebe alleged that Mr Botha pleaded for the release of General Charles Sebe and had told Israel its doctors should not serve in Ciskei.

Mr Botha said in his first statement that President Sebe had asked his advice and he had advised him deal with his brother in a conciliatory manner if he wanted to promote peace and stability.

In his second statement, Mr Botha denied that he had written to the Israeli Government to discourage the appointment of Israeli doctors in Ciskei.

"I did tell the Israeli ambassador that I was worried that certain Israeli businessmen were undertaking projects in Ciskei which, viewed against the availability of funds and necessity, were questionable.

"Questions were asked of me in the Assembly on the need to build an expensive airport while there was dire need for job-creating projects in the interests of the people of Ciskei.

"I respect the independence of Ciskei, but as long as it receives financial aid and loans from the Republic of South Africa I have no other choice but to request the Ciskei to apply sound and effective financial management.

"I trust that my friends in the Ciskei Government will agree that it is in the interests of the Ciskei to guard against the impression that state funds are used injudiciously."

Yesterday's statement is seen as a clear indication that South Africa is displeased with the way President Sebe's government has been running the youngest independent homeland.

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Govt backs down on land deal

Cape Times
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Political Staff

THERE will be no unilateral incorporation of Ingwavuma and Kangwane into Swaziland by the South African Government.

This was announced yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The announcement, however, has met with guarded reaction by the Chief Executive Councillor of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, who said the minister's statement did not "remove the air of uncertainty remaining amongst the people who are directly affected by this South African-Swaziland land deal".

Dr Koornhof said that after consultation with all interested parties,

including Swaziland, the government had concluded that the leaders of Swaziland, Kwazulu and Kangwane "should deliberate amongst themselves".

Any proposals "made jointly and unanimously" would be considered "sympathetically" by the South African Government, he added.

The minister's statement comes in the wake of fears expressed by the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and Mr Mabuza that the government was planning to go ahead with handing

over the controversial territories to Swaziland.

Dr Koornhof said the government had been informed by the chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the advisability of incorporating the areas into Swaziland, Mr Justice Rumpff, that the commission's task had become impossible.

This, he said, was because it was not possible to determine "the freely-expressed will" of the inhabitants of the areas under present circumstances "without the probability of intimidation of some sort or another having a decisive influence on the result".

As a result, he added, it had been decided, with the concurrence of the chairman, to dissolve the commission.

In his statement, Mr Mabuza said the crux of the South African decision was that it deferred but did not resolve "the vexed and volatile issue of the proposed cession of Kangwane and Ingwavuma into Swaziland".

Reservations

Welcoming the assurance that other means of solving the problem would now be sought, Mr Mabuza said this would not remove the air of uncertainty.

He said the Kangwane Government would make its "serious reservations on this decision" known to the South African Government at a later stage.

In the meantime, he appealed to the government not only to disband the Rumpff Commission but to also

ed to, (b) who is responsible for the removals, (c) how many persons are involved and (d) when are they due to be moved?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

Yes.

(a) Peddie.

(b) The Department of Co-operation and Development of the Republic of South Africa.

(c) 600 families.

(d) As soon as arrangements between Ciskei and South Africa have been concluded.

Stockenström

*24. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 1 on 13 June 1984, a certain member of his Department, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was approached on 8 December 1983 by a Mr D F N Bailey in response to the Minister's offer to meet a delegation of the Coloured community of Stockenström; if so,

(2) whether this person informed Mr Bailey that the Minister would only be available after a certain date in January 1984; if so, what date was mentioned;

(3) whether this person as asked by Mr Bailey to arrange a meeting after this date;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes, but no specific date was mentioned.

(3) and (4) Yes. I think it is appropriate that I should advise the hon member of the background to the discussion between Mr Bailey and the official concerned as reported to me. As I mentioned in my reply to Question No 1 on 13 June 1984 I wrote to all the parties who had made representations on behalf of the Stockenström community and suggested that they liaise among themselves in order to form a delegation to meet me. Mr Bailey is one of the parties to whom I wrote. After receiving my letter Mr Bailey phoned the official concerned and indicated that he foresaw some difficulty in getting the parties together and suggested that I meet a delegation comprising only himself and members of the community. Mr Bailey was advised that all efforts should be made to get the various parties together, but should that prove to be impossible, he should repeat his request for a meeting with the Minister in writing and setting out his problems. Up to date Mr Bailey has not reacted to this suggestion, although I am informed that he will be writing to me within the not distant future.

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KaNgwane/Ingwavuma
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*25. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether his department has received any representations from any member of or on behalf of the Rumpff Commission regarding the (a) future of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma and (b) operation of the said Commission; if so, what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) and (b) No—my Department did not receive representations.

(2) A statement was issued yesterday. The statement reads as follows:

The South African Government has been informed by the Chairman of the KaNgwane Commission and the Ingwavuma Commission that it would not be possible to determine the freely expressed will of the inhabitants of the areas concerned under the present circumstances without the probability of intimidation of some sort or another having a decisive influence on the result.

Following consultations with all the interested parties, including the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland, the South African Government has concluded that the leaders of Swaziland, KwaZulu and KaNgwane should deliberate amongst themselves. The present position is of such a nature that the question can unfortunately not be replied to at present. A Statement will, however, be issued in due course.

The South African Government would be willing to consider sympathetically proposals made jointly and unanimously.

Consequently it has been decided with the concurrence of the Chairman to dissolve the two Commissions.

Mr R A F SWART: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us how he reconciles the first paragraph of the statement which he has just read, in which he alleges that the Chairman of the commission had pointed out that the free will of the people could not be tested for fear of intimidation, with the letter which the Chairman of the Commission wrote to members of the Commission saying that the Government was concerned that because of intimidation the free will of the people could not be tested?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the reply,

as I furnished it to the hon member, is, according to all the facts at my disposal, absolutely correct. The Chairman of the Commission told us that it was not possible for the Commission to comply with the terms of reference and to determine the free will of the people without there being intimidation. Therefore I do not see any *contradictio in terminis* whatsoever in the reply.

Mr R A F SWART: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does the Government's attitude on this mean that it has finally, after two years, thrown in the towel on the whole Ingwavuma and KaNgwane débâcle?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I want to refer the hon member to my statement. I find it a great pity that the hon member now makes such a statement while in the statement which we made with great care yesterday, he will not find anything whatsoever of the nature which he now wants to accuse us of.

Ingwavuma/KaNgwane

*26. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) What total amount had been spent in respect of Commissions of Inquiry into Ingwavuma and KaNgwane since their inception up to the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) on what specified items had this money been spent?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Ingwavuma
(a) R4 497,50 as at 18 18 June 1984.

(b) (i) R260,00 Travelling expenses.

(ii) R4 237,50 Research.

KaNgwane
(a) R9 411,12 as at 18 June 1984.

(b) (i) R3 887,50 Research.

(ii) R1 531,93 Subsistence.

- (iii) R1 190,10 Travelling expenses.
- (iv) R540,00 Session costs.
- (v) R30,00 Witness Fees.
- (vi) R2 231,59 Recording.

Mr R A F SWART: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us, in the light of what has since transpired, whether he considers this money well spent?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I can testify without any hesitation that the amount of money spent by the Commission was very low and I want to thank the Chairman for that. I genuinely believe that if ever money was well spent, this money was.

Delville Wood Memorial

*27. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (a) What is the (i) name and (ii) nationality of the architect who designed the new Delville Wood Memorial, (b) what was the nature of the brief given to the architect concerning this memorial and (c) who was responsible for (i) giving the brief and (ii) approving the architect's final designs?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) and (b) The design concept was undertaken departmentally and William Hallcrow and Partners of London were appointed on the recommendation of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission to finalize the design and to administer the building contract.
- (c) (i) and (ii) The Department of Community Development.

For the information of hon members I wish to point out that historical objects will be displayed in the museum. An Art Committee was also appointed to give ad-

Telephone directories

*28. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

With reference to his reply to Question No 2 on 6 June 1984, how many copies of the telephone directories removed from the store in Stirling Street, Cape Town, were distributed to subscribers?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

A total of 51 426 directories were despatched to various post offices and other points for distribution to subscribers during the periods in question. Information on the exact number of copies actually distributed is not readily available.

Mr A B WIDMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, in view of the fact that the removal of those directories for distribution, as stated in reply to questions on 6 June 1984, was to make space for the 1984-85 edition, can he tell us when the 1984-5 edition of the Cape Peninsula directory will be available?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member has shown a very great interest in telephone directories over the past two weeks. I think he should therefore give me the opportunity to investigate the matter more closely. Therefore he should rather place the question on the Question Paper.

Mr A B WIDMAN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, may I refer him to the answer which he has given to Question 978 and in which he told the House that in the four years preceding 1982-83 he has printed 7 535 574 telephone directories in excess of his requirements? That is an average of 1 800 000 directories per year. Can the hon the Minister tell us what steps he intends taking to reduce this excess and weight?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I stand by my previous reply. Apparently the hon member has been interested in telephone directories for a considerable time. I do not want to give him a wrong reply. We shall

give him a full reply if he place his question on the Question Paper.

Business interrupted in accordance with Standing Order No 42.

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20/6/84
 *29. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any persons were detained in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, on or about 2 June 1984, if so, (a) what are the names of the persons detained, (b) where (i) were they detained initially and (ii) are they being detained at present and (c) why were they detained in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes. (a), (b) and (c) Except to confirm that a number of persons has been detained, I am not prepared to disclose any further particulars at this stage.

Petrol: lead content

*30. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (1) Whether any steps have been taken to reduce the lead content of petrol for sale in the Republic; if not, why not; if so, what is the reduction effected in the case of (a) 93 and (b) 98 octane petrol;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) No, the lead content in petrol has not yet been reduced.
- (2) The reduction of lead levels has complicated technical problems which necessitate further research in conjunction with all involved parties such as the petroleum and motor industry.

THE Government's decision to drop its controversial plans to incorporate Ingwavuma into Swaziland has opened the way for a new round of resettlements. Statements by Cabinet Ministers yesterday showed the Government had decided to back off its intentions to force the cession of Kangwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

However, the possibility still exists that Kangwane and Swaziland could come to an agreement with the encouragement of South Africa.

In the meantime the Government has agreed to grant Kangwane second-phase independence, sought two years ago by Chief Minister Enos Mabusu.

Not disclosing

The on-off Ingwavuma deal with Swaziland has been the Government's excuse for the past two years for not disclosing final consolidation plans for Kwazulu.

These plans will inevitably demand resettlement. The surplus peoples project estimated the number at 622 000 in terms of the 1974 proposals.

These proposals reduced Kwazulu from 48 parts to 10.

In Parliament last week Government speakers made it clear that resettlements would go ahead, although no numbers were specified.

The Government backdown on the Swazi land deal is seen as a major victory for Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who fought it through the courts and from public platforms.

He united black and white opposition in Natal, finally forcing the Government to appoint a commission to scrap it and back down.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday that following "consultations" with all interested parties, including Swaziland, the South African Government had concluded that the leaders of Swaziland, Kwazulu and Kangwane should "deliberate amongst themselves".

Political Staff

NO land deal — but resettlements possible

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Land deal not 'abandoned'

ULUNDI. — The Ingwavuma land deal had not been completely abandoned because the South African Government had left the issue to Kwazulu and Swaziland to settle, the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in a statement yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said it should be remembered that the South African Government decided to cede the area to Swaziland two years ago.

He added that had he not taken the government to court the incorporation would already have taken place.

He was reacting to an announcement on Tuesday by the South African Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that the Republic had abandoned the scheme to incorporate the Ingwavuma and Kangwane areas into Swaziland.

Chief Buthelezi's statement said: "The minister has not told us that the land deal is absolutely abandoned.

Why must he leave the matter open for negotiations between us (Kwazulu and Swaziland)? We say the matter is not negotiable.

"It must be remembered that the South African Government had already decided to cede this area to Swaziland in 1982. Had we not taken them to court this would today be a fait accompli.

"The fact that the South African Government leaves the matter open for negotiation, means in fact that they do not regard the matter as closed," he said.

The Chief Minister said he did not understand the interpretation of Dr Koornhof's statement — that the land matter had been dropped altogether — when he had not said so.

He said South Africa had legislation which ratified all the laws passed before the Ingwavuma case. The South African Government disregarded laws and had "no respect" for previous legislation. — Sapa

Fighting linked to Mafia-type protection racket



Some of the victims of the Umbumbulu faction fighting — women and children whose homes have

been destroyed. These refugees are staying at the Catholic mission station in Umbumbulu village.

Umbumbulu, where fear of sudden death walks

By Malcolm Fothergill

From the higher hills of the Umbumbulu area, the skyscrapers of Durban are clearly visible.

But there's a world of difference, and not just 30 km of distance, between those hills and the subtropical holiday capital of South Africa.

In one place, banks and restaurants and shoe stores ply their daily trades.

In the other walks the fear of sudden death.

The cause of the fear is the worst outbreak of faction fighting in the Umbumbulu area's recorded history. A total of 72 people have lost their lives since May.

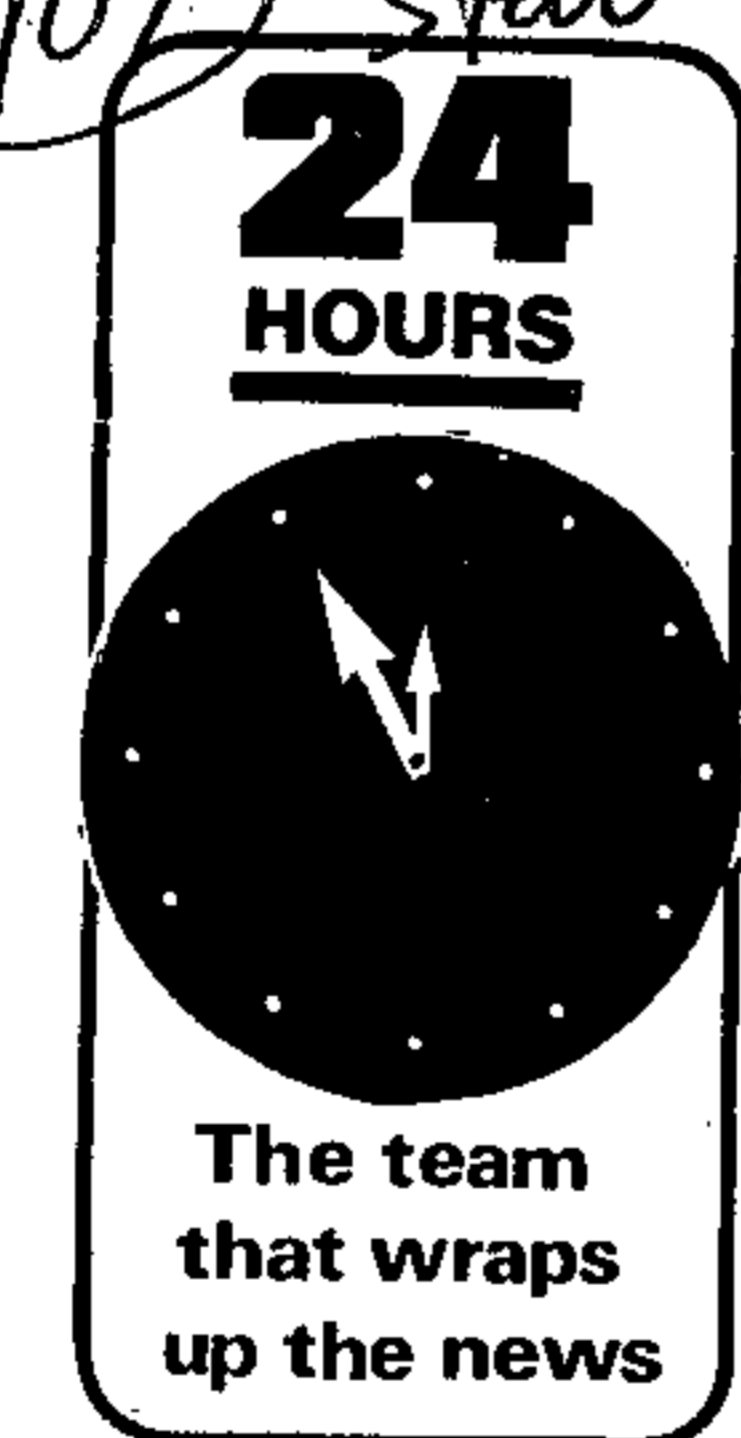
There have been bloody incidents in the area's past, between members of different clans and between members of the same clan.

But the scale of the recent fighting between the Mkhize and Makhanya clans puts it in a class of its own.

Police and many local people believe the fighting was sparked by a Mafia-type protection racket allegedly run by a Mr Siphon Mkhize.

Despite his name, this 37-year-old businessman is not a member of the Mkhize clan.

He was educated in



Umbumbulu and established himself as a businessman in Port Shepstone before returning to the Umbumbulu area in 1979.

Soon after his return, a protection racket started in the Makhanya clan's section of the area.

Members of the racket were drawn from the Makhanyas, the Mkhizes and other clans.

When the racket began spreading to Mkhize territory, the Mkhizes saw the threat as coming from the Makhanyas and blood flowed.

Police are now in the area in force, established on a hilltop near the village of Umbumbulu.

Although new to the Umbumbulu area, large-



Colonel Daantjie van Wyk, commander of the police force based on a hilltop near Umbumbulu, examines a home-made handgun.

scale faction fights are by no means new to the Zulu people.

Two areas especially plagued by it are Msinga (Tugela Ferry) and Port Shepstone.

There are two main theories on what causes faction fighting, but neither is completely satisfactory.

One says faction fighting is traditional to the Zulus. The other says it is caused by poverty and land hunger.

Professor John Argyle of the University of Natal's African studies department sees elements of truth in each theory.

But, he points out, the theories fall down because faction fighting is not found wherever there are Zulus — even poor, land-hungry Zulus.

"The fights seem to be part of a long, continuing series," he says.

"The fighting in the Msinga area, for instance, has been going on for most of this century, particularly from the 1920s."

Many of the long-standing disputes that lie behind faction fights are between territorial groups such as isigodi (small neighbourhood groups), isifunda (larger groups, usually with an induna in charge) and

isizwe (chiefdoms).

The immediate cause of a fight may be something comparatively trivial, such as an insult delivered at a wedding.

Added to the smouldering resentments of decades, however, even the most trivial of insults can spell deadly trouble ... and not only for the man who delivers it.

Tribal life being what it is, every able-bodied man is expected to play his part in any fighting.

As Brigadier John van der Westhuizen, divisional investigation officer for Port Natal, puts it: "Nobody in a faction-fighting area is able to be neutral."

"If you're neutral, you've got two enemies. If you're not neutral, you've got only one."

Ten homeless families are staying at the Catholic mission station in the village run by Fr Cornelius Chiliza.

Another 180 families shelter there during weekends.

Many of the 7 000 or so people who fled during the fighting to nearby areas such as Isipingo are now moving back to their homes.

For their part, the police intend to stay in their hilltop base camp "for the foreseeable future".

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

A new approach

FM 22/6/84 (107)
Swaziland seems unworried by the SA announcement dissolving the Rumpff Commission of Inquiry into ceding KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to the Kingdom. "We are not panicking," Swazi Minister without portfolio, Liso Mnisi, told the FM.

Mnisi, a powerful figure as chief of staff of PM Bhekimpi Dlamini's office, saw no reason why Swaziland's land claims would not be met. Nor did he appear to think it necessary to react to Koornhof's statement. "We're not interested," he said, describing the SA announcement as "an internal matter of a sovereign state."

This suggests that it is premature to conclude that the deal has been shelved. KaNgwane Chief minister, Enos Mabuza, says dissolving Rumpff "merely defers" the matter. And, Kwazulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi said after being informed of the move by Koornhof: "I have a foreboding fear that the SA government still intends to hand over KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland as a pay-off to Swaziland for having entered into a pact with SA in secret."

According to Koornhof's statement, the Rumpff Commission informed government "that it would not be possible to determine the freely expressed will of the inhabitants of the areas concerned under the present circumstances without the probability of intimidation . . . having a decisive influence on the result."

After consultations with all the interested parties, including the Swazis, the SA government "has concluded that the

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leaders of Swaziland, Kwazulu and KaNgwane should deliberate amongst themselves."

Pretoria "would be willing to consider sympathetically proposals made jointly and unanimously," Koornhof said.

Mnisi is tipped to lead renewed land deal negotiations using a different, more "quiet" diplomatic approach to KaNgwane and Kwazulu.

Kwazulu officials in stone battle

A PACKED Durban Regional Magistrate's Court this week heard how two members of the KwaZulu government — an MP and an urban representative — hit back after they had been surrounded by an angry crowd who allegedly threw stones at them during an Inkatha meeting at Lamontville last year.

The court hearing was a sequel to a meeting at which a woman was shot at and wounded and seven motor vehicles and a house belonging to insurance broker, Layton Makhathini, were burned down.

Appearing before the court on a charge of public violence were Sindi Mbambo, 25, Jabulile Ngcobo, 32, Fredrina Mbele, 22, Julia Mbambo, 26, Banki Khumalo, 42, Phakade Alfred Magwza, 21, and Robert Zwane — all of Lamontville. They pleaded not guilty and are out on R100 bail each.

Charges against Sibusiso Mathebula were withdrawn.

A 70-year-old Lamontville councillor and deputy chairman of the Ningizimu community council, Mrs Ella Nxasana, told the court she had organised the meeting but could not name all the invited guest through a "lapse of memory".

The meeting was planned for Lamontville residents although she could not account for the presence of outsiders in the hall.

Mrs Nxasana said the meeting was disrupted by Mr Zwane who stormed onto the platform and grabbed the microphone.

She said he told the audience: "You know what you are going to do. Get out."

Mr Zwane then left the hall, she said, followed by a group shouting slogans.

The hall doors were suddenly flung open and stones rained down forcing those who had

City Press 24/6/84
By BANCROFT
HLATSHWAYO

stayed behind to flee.

Mrs Nxasana said KwaZulu MP Andrew Dlamini and urban representative J T Zulu joined a group who returned the barrage of stones which lasted for at least an hour before the police arrived.

She said she spotted Ms Mbambo smash her vehicle which was later set alight.

Under cross-examination by Advocate Louis Skweyiya she denied having seen anyone armed with a stick, revolver or any weapon and also denied seeing any person wearing an Inkatha uniform except for Mrs Manjanja who was seated on the stage.

Asked if she knew that a woman was shot and wounded at the meeting, she said she only heard from "some girl" when she got home that a certain Ms Happy Mngadi had been injured.

Ms Mngadi, who died as a result of the shooting, was unconscious for weeks at Wentworth Hospital.

Inkatha member Alzina Ngubane, who denied being a staunch supporter of the organisation, told the court she was seated in the front row at the meeting.

Ms Ngubane, who asked the court for police protection after giving evidence, said that when Mr Zwane snatched the microphone he shouted: "Thulani Maqabane (keep quiet comrades). Get out and do what we discussed yesterday."

The trial is proceeding.

LAW and Order Minister Louis le Grange recently toured the troubled Msinga and Umbumbulu areas with other police officials.

Now the question being asked is what has the tour achieved — because the moment the top lawmen had turned their backs, the Lebanon-type battles proceeded unabated.

Manning these bloody areas — as the police are doing now — won't cure the cancerous epidemic in Msinga and Umbumbulu, according to residents. They say it will act as a short-term remedy — but a long-term solution is desperately needed.

The Press has suggested that the cause of the fighting in Natal is the forced removal of people to over-populated areas, which results in people fighting over grazing and residential land.

But at Umbumbulu there has been no resettlement whatsoever.

The fact that resettlement does contribute to the flaring of faction fighting in other areas cannot be ignored. But it's not the root cause of the ugly fighting.

Historians point to Sir Theophilus "Somtseu" Shepstone — who was backed by the British Empire headed by Queen Victoria at the time — as the main culprit.

The British coerced King Cetshwayo to sign a "national suicide document" which fragmented the Zulu kingdom into 13 chieftainship regions in Natal.

Today we have more than 100 of these.

According to the "numbers" — a pre-plan, "Somtseu" lude to today's dominion of accepting Zulus was pushed "numbers" if they wanted to be exempt from the king's rule.

This was similar to what "independence Pretoria-style" is today.

By accepting these

So the title of "king" was belittled to "paramount chief" and the title of "headman" or "nduna" up-

graded to "chief". The implication was obvious, say historians — Zinduna became "little kings" overnight, and visa versa. And the "king" became "headman" or "chief induna" overnight.

Historians say the plan to divide the

Zulus, and so weaken their resistance to British imperialism, succeeded. For example, the "numbered" Zibhebhu took up arms against his king.

To this day, the "Made in England" trick is still contributing to the bloodshed

among the people who have paid allegiance to 101 different chiefs.

Indunas then were not born into their positions, like today, but appointed because of their social and human credentials.

So now, indunas

Historians point out that most of the present clan fights are caused by clashes of loyalty.

"I belong to chief A and they belong to chief B," is the usual basis of such a fight.

So why doesn't the rule thousands of human beings just because of heredity.

Answer: because the people who are elected to their positions for a specified

period, not more than five years.

To check the validity of this "Somtseu" trap, one has to ask this question: Why are the fights not a problem in other regions of South Africa?

Why are Bophuthatwana, Owa, Venda, Transkei, Botswana, Lesotho and other regions not strangled by this bloody monster?

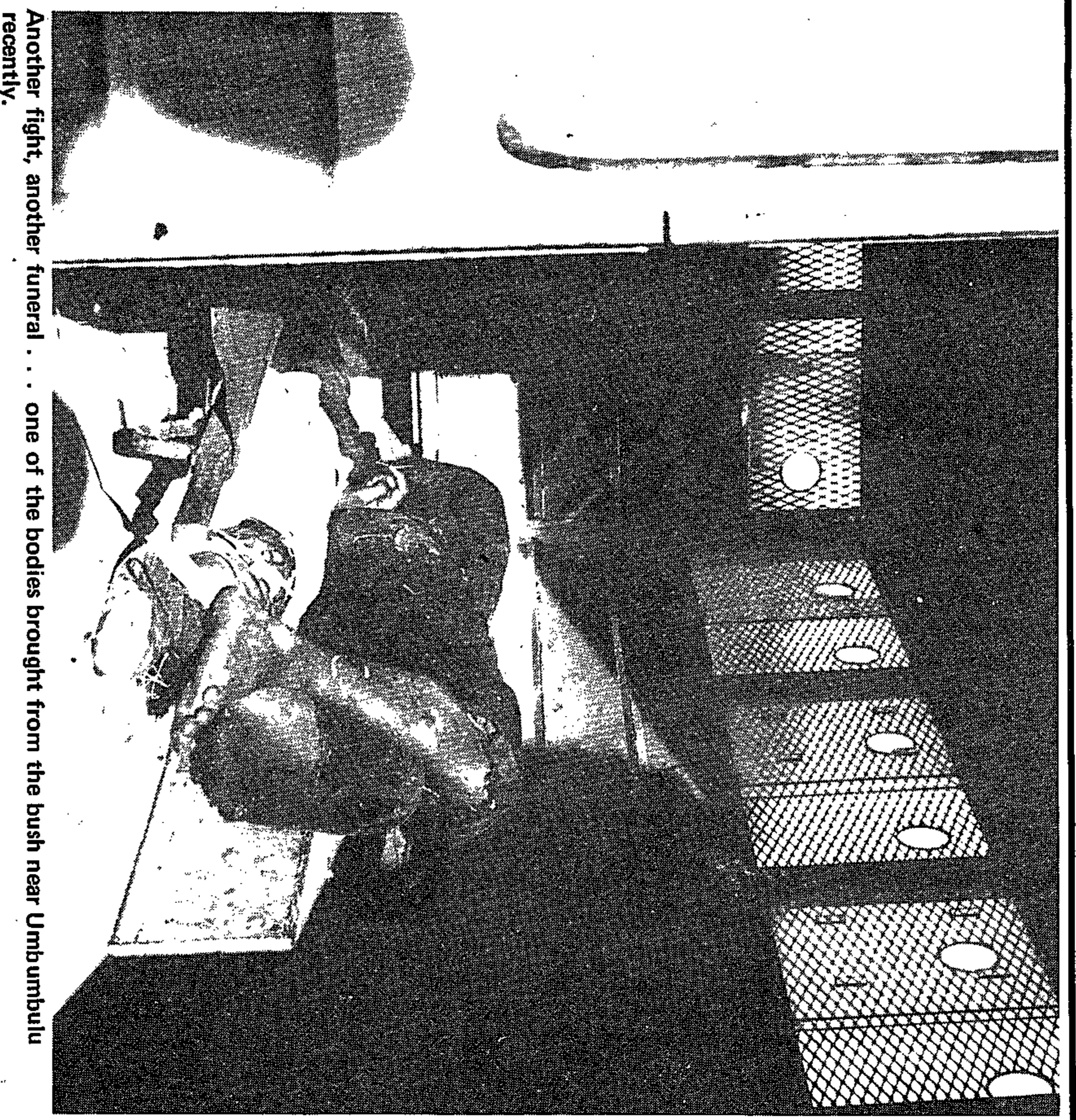
Is it because Sir Theophilus did not set his foot in those places?

A case in point: In KwaZulu because of the daily diary of death and destruction.

They question whether the fights would be spreading if its victims were white.

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— that's the cause of the chaos in Msinga, say historians



Another fight, another funeral . . . one of the bodies brought from the bush near Umbumbulu recently.

The question historians now pose is whether chieftainship contributes to peace and tranquility in KwaZulu, or does it stir death and destruction?

Researchers are now calling on the SA Government to over-

haul the whole concept of chieftainship in Natal and KwaZulu because of the daily diary of death and destruction.

They question whether the fights would be spreading if its victims were white.

CP Correspondent: MARRITZBURG

Ingwavuma: now Buthelezi wants Koornhof to...

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi is waiting for Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof to come cap in hand to Ulundi, before he is satisfied the Government has truly abandoned its plans for ceding Kanigwane and Ingwavuma.

"The Minister will be welcome if he comes in the spirit of repentance and contrition to say the Government was wrong," he said in the Legislative Assembly this week.

He pointed out Dr Koornhof had yet to give him any assurance that the Government had abandoned its plan. He saw Dr Koornhof's statement that the governments of Swaziland, Kanigwane and Kwazulu should negotiate over the disputed territories as implying the deal could still be on

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI . . . issuing a challenge.

Only a visit by Dr Koornhof would reassure "the average Zulu

BEG, BOW & SCRAPE

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Cp Correspondent

in the street", according to Chief Buthelezi. Speculation has been high in recent weeks that the dissolution of the Rumpff Commission of Inquiry into the land issue would be followed by the pushing through of the transfer to Swaziland.

he feared the dismantling of the commission, coupled with legislation which freed the Government from the need to consult with blacks on such issues, meant the Government could now carry out its intentions to make the land deal.

hand-over would "drive black South Africa to the realisation there may well not be a negotiated future for us". Chief Buthelezi later disclosed he was pushing ahead with his own plans to set up Royal residences at Ingwavuma. King Goodwill Zwelithini had left for the area to select suitable sites.

Chief Buthelezi also lashed out at Dr Koornhof and Judge Rumpff for inconsistencies in statements they had made on the Commission.

"Someone must be lying," he said, referring to a letter from Judge Rumpff's secretary to the effect that

DR PIET KOORNHOF . . . considering the invitation.



Dr Koornhof has indicated he will consider the invitation to come to Ulundi.

Some commentators see this as a victory for Chief Buthelezi as it is clear any negotiations of this kind would not see the transfer of the territories to Swaziland.

Chief Buthelezi, however, insists that the Government eat humble pie

US paper spotlights the Zulus

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'SA blacks 'exhilarated to stand alone'

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the Zulus are featured prominently in an article in the influential New York Times today.

The article, headed: "In Apartheid Battle, the Zulus' Ranks are Divided", deals with the position of the Zulus in South Africa and Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement.

The newspaper's correspondent, Alan Cowell, says: "In the era of black politics after South Africa's March 16 non-aggression pact with Mozambique — an agreement that seems to severely undermine the outlawed African National Congress — Inkatha should be poised to reinforce its position as a commanding voice. Yet Chief Buthelezi's group remains apart from the fractured radicalism of urban black politics.

ABSOLUTIST
A principle reason for the division is that the Zulu leader, by his critics' assessment, chooses to work within the system of apartheid through which the white authorities have been seeking for decades to compartmentalise blacks and blunt their political clout.

"The status is sufficient for blacks espousing a more absolutist line for condemn Chief Buthelezi out of hand. Yet, his supporters say, such ostracism is unwarranted since the Zulu leader has not accepted South Africa's version of what it calls independence for KwaZulu, and he says he never will.

"Were he to do so, the...

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — South Africa's blacks will unite now that they have been left alone to struggle for their freedom, says the assistant to the editor of the Sowetan newspaper, Mr Aggrey Klaaste, in this week's New York Times Magazine.

His article in the respected mass-circulation publication describes humiliating experiences to which blacks are subjected in everyday life, and concludes:

"Today, the fondly held hopes of many black and some white South Africans for a kind of national convention on the future, that would include blacks in the political process, have been dashed.

"With the recent peace accords between white South Africa and neighbouring black states, South African blacks feel they have been left to battle alone for their freedom.

Indeed, the more radical black elements regard this latest development as the ultimate drawing of battle lines between black and white.

"Yet, despite the external shams and internal divisions, blacks in South Africa will, as a result, unite.

"There is actually a feeling of exhilaration now that the black man is, at last, on his own."

Telling of how blacks have to apply for passes, he writes of a kind of humiliation which is "seldom described, probably never heard of, by most white South Africans — or for that matter by the sons of the soil so eager to escape the homelands for this miserable urban crowd".

He writes: "The country people who yearn for life in the townships, and know little of the vicious pass laws and raids in the cities, had better be warned of places like 80 Albert Street, Johannesburg, where a pass, officially a 'reference book,' is issued."

The business of applying for a pass is as traumatic as being forced to carry it all your life, he writes.

He tells of thousands of people in queues starting from 6 am, and black municipal policemen "at their arrogant best".

The people wait eagerly "to get this pass entitling them to live, work, marry and be buried, or else to be flung out of the cities".

Some of the white clerks openly sport guns in their belts, he writes.

Intimate details of life are laboriously that is non-negotiable, it is the loss of citizenship."

The report says Chief Buthelezi has estranged much urban black opinion by political stands that visiting Westerners often interpret as a welcome pragmatism and moderation in a political arena where more strident utterances seem to reflect as much the rage of impotence as the rallying call of ideological purity.

entered on to forms, filed and later fed into computers.

"Some poor souls might have to wait a couple of agonising days or more, then go through the whole rigmarole again when answers return from Pretoria's main computers.

"At counters, more black and white officials shout out names, and God help the wretch who misses a cue.

"With the stroke of a pen, a black person obtains the right to be in Johannesburg or Cape Town or be sent to the homelands or, worse, to jail.

"The atmosphere is necessarily prickly with anger and fear."

At last the applicant has his passbook. "So he thinks he is free to walk the streets, get a job or arrogantly present his passbook to the next cop who stops him.

"Then he is physically jerked out of this euphoria back into the next queue to get the proper domicile stamp, the job permit or whatever, and, finally, that precious stamp saying he has been medically examined and can be loosed into white South Africa to look for a job.

"This last procedure is perhaps the beginning of the ultimate humiliation."

Africa, boycotts, and violent armed struggle as propounded by the ANC.

"Chief Buthelezi's position seems to display some of the fundamental problems confronting South Africa's black majority. By working within the system, some would argue, it is possible to effect some improvements, however modest, and to have a national voice

such as that of the Zulu leader. Yet political operations of this kind are interpreted by others as an endorsement of apartheid."

The report says that as Chief Buthelezi acknowledges, there is much anger among Zulus, particularly among the young, whose frustrations translate more easily into violence than into reasoned argument.

million Zulus would automatically lose their South African citizenship and thus forfeit any claim to a political voice beyond the 29 chunks of land that form the patchwork for their 'homeland'.

"By refusing to take 'independence', Chief Buthelezi has thwarted the grand design of apartheid."

Chief Buthelezi is quoted as saying: "If there is one issue

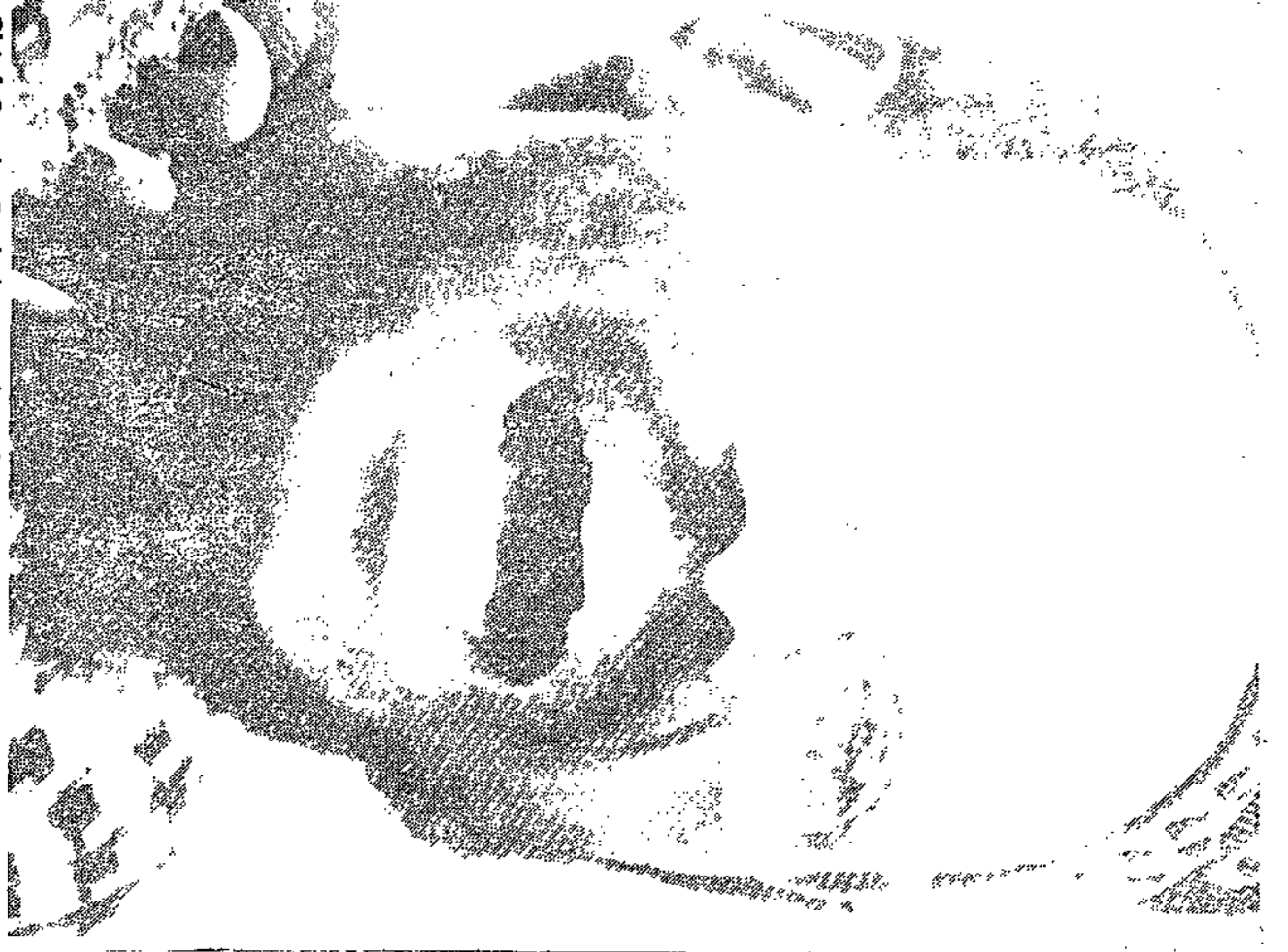
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"By refusing to take 'independence', Chief Buthelezi has thwarted the grand design of apartheid."



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, by refusing to take "independence", he has thwarted the grand design of apartheid, writes the New York Times correspondent.

"That preoccupation is pervasive here, in a 'homeland' shot through with the poverty of overcrowding and underdevelopment: a place, like others in South Africa, where the miseries of what is called the Third World run parallel to and separate from a white society that does not seem prepared to share the benefits of its own perceived membership of the First World," says the report.

SOUTH AFRICAN Communist Party general secretary Moses Mabhida squashed a plot being hatched by members of the ANC and the UDF in Swaziland to assassinate Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The KwaZulu chief Minister made this startling claim in his homeland's Legislative Assembly this week when

he launched a stinging attack on UDF president Archie Gumede for refusing an invitation to address the assembly.

Chief Buthelezi told the assembly he doubted Mr Gumede was aware that "at a meeting in Swaziland before the latest events there, UDF members were present when my murder was discussed."

"The man who spoke out against it was the general secretary of the SACP, Mr. Moses Mabhida," he said.

"UDF members were there and Mr Gumede should know about this."

But UDF national publicity secretary Teror Lekota yesterday angrily challenged Chief Buthelezi to substantiate his claim.

"The UDF has never had meeting with the ANC in Swaziland, or elsewhere," Lekota told City Press.

"We challenge Chief Buthelezi to name the UDF people he says were involved in these discussions and to provide full evidence of the meeting he claims took place."

In his vitriolic attack on Mr Gumede, Chief Buthelezi accused the UDF president of "no more than political posturing and blustering" in his refusal to address the assembly.

Mr Gumede had said in a letter to Chief Buthelezi that "the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly was an instrument of coercion and the Chief Buthelezi and his colleagues were voluntarily manning "institutions of oppression". The UDF could not compromise its commitment to democracy by addressing it.

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Chief Buthelezi said if Mr Gumede had taken up the invitation to address the Assembly, he would have ensured that "his stupid utterances did not result in his being hurt."

"Mr Gumede and his colleagues have found out on many occasions how black people react strongly against this kind of lie and accusation," Chief Buthelezi told the assembly.

He also accused ANC president Oliver Tambo of having declared war on KwaZulu and of being bent on the destruction of the KwaZulu government.

The UDF, said Chief Buthelezi, was "simply a slimy stepping stone which some of our brothers and sisters in exile want to use to destroy the KwaZulu government."

UDF SAVES POWER

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1851

FRIDAY, 29 JUNE 1984

1852

(4) Funds were invested in the Bank concerned by Development Boards.

(5) Yes. The African Bank, Limited.

(6) Yes. Ongoing negotiations are being conducted between the Development Boards and the Black local authorities. The total amount is not known yet and is at this stage not readily ascertainable.

Newton Park: voters' roll

*13. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether the name of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has been removed from the voters' roll for the Newton Park constituency; if so, (a) by whom, (b) on whose instructions, (c) why and (d) what is the name of this person;

(2) whether this person has been registered in another constituency; if so, (a) in which constituency and (b) why;

(3) whether any steps have been taken to rectify the matter; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) with what results?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (for the Minister of Internal Affairs):

(1), (2) and (3) Yes, the name of the person furnished has been removed from the voters' roll for the Newton Park Constituency and reregistered in the Humansdorp Constituency as a result of a clerical error. The matter has been rectified and a written explanation will be furnished to the hon member.

FRIDAY, 29 JUNE 1984

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act
S. 6(1) 1852 29/6/84

*14. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any persons in the Western Cape were charged in terms of section 10(4) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) what total number of persons was charged and convicted and (b) what was the age of the youngest person in respect of whom steps were taken in terms of the provisions of this section;

(2) whether any persons were deported to (a) Transkei and (b) Ciskei for contravening the provisions of this section of the Act during the above period?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) Yes. The particulars given are in respect of the year 1983.

(a) Charged 10 805
Convicted 9 558

(b) 16 years.

(2) (a) No.

(b) No.

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

*15. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any employers in the area falling under the Western Cape Development Board were charged in terms of the provisions of section 10bis(1) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, during the latest specified period of

1853

FRIDAY, 29 JUNE 1984

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12 months for which figures are available; if so, (a) how many were charged or admitted guilt and (b) what total amount was collected in fines from these employers;

(2) whether any employers were arrested or warned of arrest during this period; if so, why in each case?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) Yes. The particulars are given in respect of the year 1983.

(a) 1 146

(b) R178 258

(2) No.

Durban: certain persons arrested

*16. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any persons were arrested in the Centenary Road/Warwick Avenue area of Durban on or about 23 June 1984; if so, (a) why and (b) at what time were they arrested;

(2) whether they were released on payment of bail; if so, at what time; if not, (a) why not and (b) at what time (i) was bail arranged and (ii) were they released?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes. On one occasion on 22 June and on two occasions on 23 June 1984.

(a) For sticking posters to public property without permission.

(b) At 22h45 on the corner of Gray and Beatrice Streets

23 June 1984 (First occasion)

(a) For attending an unlawful gathering and the illegal distribution of pamphlets.

(b) At 09h30 in Beatrice Street.

23 June 1984 (Second occasion)

(a) For attending an unlawful gathering and the illegal distribution of pamphlets.

(b) At 09h30 in Warwick Avenue.

(2) Yes. The last of those arrested on 22 June were released at 01h30 on 23 June 1984, while the last of those arrested on 23 June were released at 19h30 the same day.

1077 ~~1077~~ *Hans and Ingwavuma/KaNgwane* 29/6/84

*17. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Government has informed the Swaziland Government of its recent decision in regard to the Rumpff Commission of Inquiry into Ingwavuma and KaNgwane; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) in what manner and (c) what was the response of the Swaziland Government;

(2) whether his department has received any representations from the Swaziland Government concerning the Rumpff Commission; is so (a) when and (b) what was the nature of the representations;

(3) whether the South African Government is to hold talks with the Swaziland Government on the KaNgwane/Ingwavuma issue; if not, why not; if so, when;

(4) whether he has taken or intends to take any steps to initiate direct talks between Swaziland, KaNgwane and

kwaZulu; if not, why not; if so (a) what steps and (b) when are these talks to take place;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

*The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

(1) (a) and (b) Yes, during recent discussions.

(c) They have taken note thereof and indicated that they wished to discuss the matter further.

(2) No, not regarding the dissolution of the Rumpff Commission.

(a) and (b) fall away.

(3) The matter was briefly discussed yesterday, 28 June 1984, by myself and the Swaziland Government and further discussions are contemplated.

(4) (a) and (b) The authorities concerned will in due course be informally approached regarding their views on practical methods for joint consultation.

(5) No, not at the present time.

Delville Wood: commemorative museum

*18. Mr B R BAMFORD asked the Minister of Community Development:

With reference to his reply to Question No 17 on 22 June 1984, (a)(i) which organizations were consulted prior to the plans for the commemorative museum at Delville Wood being drawn up and (ii) when did these consultations take place, (b) which ex-servicemen's organizations did these organizations represent and (c)(i) by whom was each such ex-servicemen's organizations represented and (ii) when did

these consultations take place in each case?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

The negotiations were conducted by the Department of Foreign Affairs and I suggest that the hon member put the question to the hon Minister of that Department.

Questions standing over from Wednesday, 27 June 1984:

*2. Mr M A TARR—Community Development—Withdrawn.

Constitutional dispensation: cost implications

*27. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether his Department has made any investigations in regard to the cost implications of the new constitutional dispensation; if not, why not; if so,

(2) what is the total estimated cost in respect of the additional buildings to be erected;

(3) what is the total estimated cost in respect of the (a) division of Departments of State in order to give effect to the separation between general and own affairs and (b) creation of additional departments in respect of matters relating to own affairs;

(4) what is the total estimated cost in respect of the additional expenditure to be incurred in respect of (a) the State President, (b) the Cabinet and (c) the Ministers' Councils?

*The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) The cost which can be estimated fairly accurately at this stage, is the additional cost of the enlarged Parlia-

ment which amounts to approximately R6 million for this financial year. As far as 1984/85 is concerned, the changes only consist of a rearrangement of existing services. Any additional expenditure will therefore be limited mainly to the cost of the adjustment of the administration of services and more specifically the transfer of personnel and the rationalization of office accommodation. The unspent portion of existing appropriations in respect of matters which are transferred to the Houses as own affairs will from the same date, be credited for those services.

Any limited supplementation, if necessary and unavoidable, must be regarded as part of the normal Additional Appropriation at the end of this fiscal year.

Concerning future cost implications, the exact amounts which will be made available for own affairs annually, will be determined in terms of the normal process of priority determination and negotiation.

(2) The total cost in respect of additional buildings cannot be estimated at this stage. The actual requirements and

the estimated cost involved can only be determined after final decisions on the new organizational structures have been taken.

(3) and (4) The recommendations of the Commission for Administrative restructuring and the implementation thereof are now under consideration. The total cost involved can therefore only be determined after final decisions regarding the aforementioned recommendations have been taken.

For written reply: *Hans and S. Co 1, 1858 29/6/84*
972. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

What (a) concessions, (b) subsidies and (c) other financial assistance measures are available to entrepreneurs wishing to establish industries in (i) Berlin, (ii) King William's Town, (iii) Komga and (iv) Stutterheim?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

(i) and (ii)

60%

80% with a maximum of R100 per worker per month

Rental and interest subsidy (for 10 years)

60%

Housing subsidy (% of interest rate)

5%

Price preference on tenders

Yes

Training grant

Yes

Relocation allowance

Yes

Electricity subsidy

Yes

(iv)

40%

70% with a maximum of R70 per worker per month

45%

30%

4%

Yes

Yes

Yes

No



Pik tells
Swazis of
land deal
'conflict'

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MBABANE — South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha has warned Swaziland that it is "heading for conflict" if it refuses to consult kwaZulu over the kaNgwane-Ingwavuma land issues.

He was speaking at a Press conference.

Mr Botha's hectic day-long talks with the kingdom's rulers came as Swaziland faced claims that some top officials have defrauded the Southern African Customs Union.

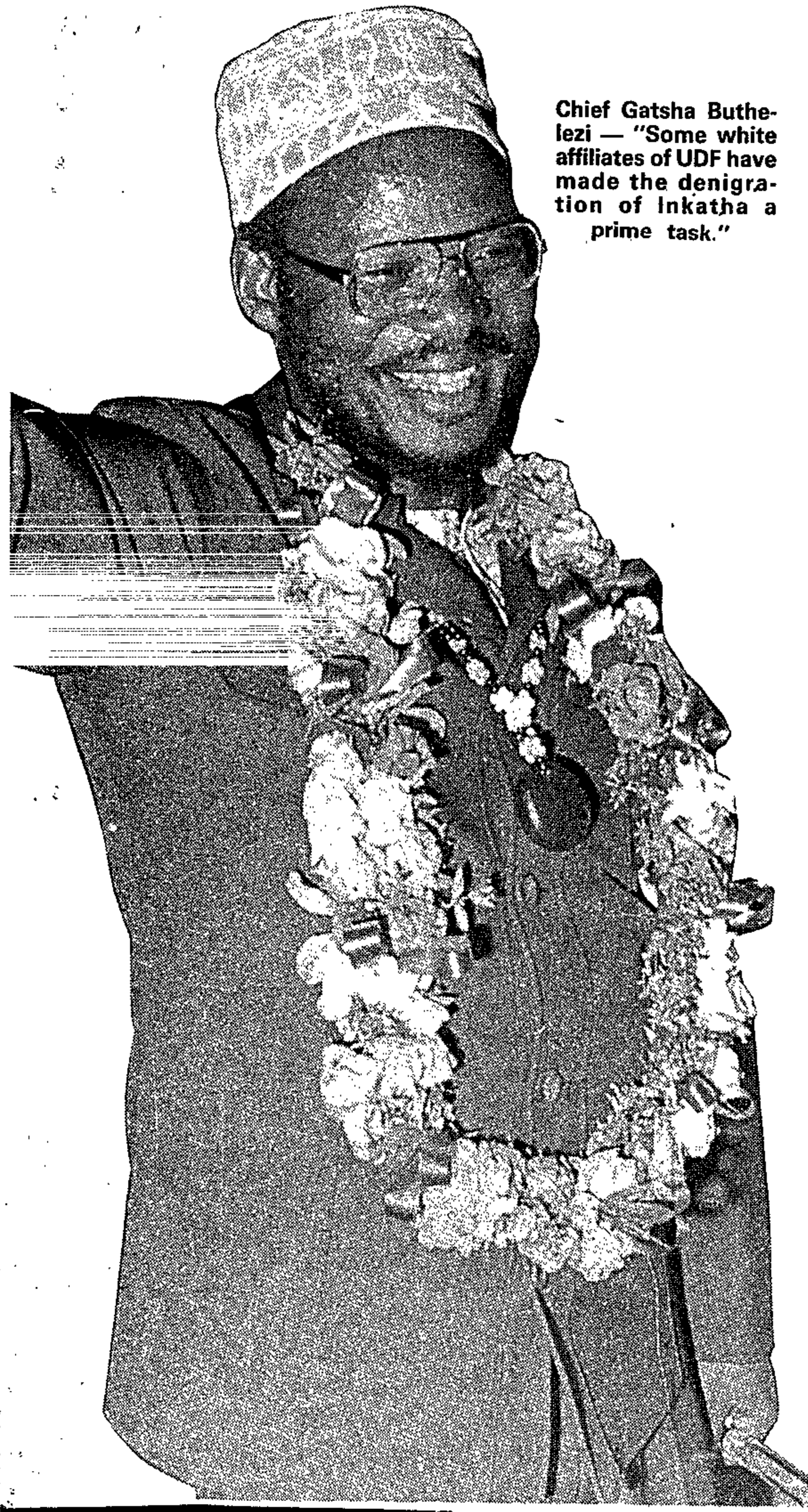
Mr Botha confirmed that this had been the main topic of meetings with Queen Regent Ntombi, the Supreme Council and Ministers.

The Swazi Government had given its reasons for sacking his friend and Swazi counterpart, Mr R V Dlamini, and Finance Minister Dr Sihayi Nuxumalo.

The Swazi Government had "expressed its misgivings" about Pretoria's decision to shelve the land issue until all parties, including kwaZulu, agree on it.

Mr Botha denied that South Africa was trying to force Swaziland to talk to kwaZulu despite its known opposition to the homelands policy.

UDF REBUFFS INKATHA PEACE MOVE



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi — "Some white affiliates of UDF have made the denigration of Inkatha a prime task."

107 S-Times
1/7/84

THERE appears to be little hope of the two warring giants in black politics — the United Democratic Front and Inkatha — resolving their sharp differences at a conference table.

This emerged clearly this week from senior UDF officials' responses to an Inkatha conference resolution which called on UDF president, Mr Archie Gumede, to reconsider his refusal to meet Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, to discuss the need for black unity.

Mr Gumede explained that discussion on the need for black unity itself made such a meeting impossible.

Committed

The UDF, a multiracial organisation, was committed to establishing unity among all South Africans and not blacks only, he said.

Early this year the UDF turned down an invitation from Chief Buthelezi to address the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly because, the UDF maintained, the assembly was "a statutory body imposed on people without consultation with them".

Mr Gumede said they had received no official communication from Inkatha for a meeting. They had read about the Inkatha conference resolution only in newspapers.

"Inkatha must spell out clearly first what purpose such a meeting would serve and why we should reconsider our current stand before we give any thought to a meeting with them."

Conditions

Mr Gumede said if a meeting was to be held between Inkatha and the UDF, it was also necessary for Inkatha to meet certain conditions.

Some of them were:

- The Azanian Students' Organisation and the Congress of South African Students — both of whom are UDF members — being allowed to operate freely at educational institutions under the control of the KwaZulu government, and

- The creation of "an atmosphere of reconciliation" between UDF-supporting and Inkatha-supporting students at the University of Zululand.

By TICKS CHETTY

Earlier this year there was a violent clash between Inkatha supporters and UDF-leaning students at the university.

"What must be borne in mind is that other violent contacts between the UDF and Inkatha supporters have further strained the relationship between the two organisations," he said.

Mr Terror Lekota, UDF's secretary, said: "Inkatha must motivate a case in writing why they want such a meeting before we will consider it."

Neutral

He said if such a meeting was held at all, it must not be at Ulundi — the seat of the KwaZulu government — but at a neutral venue.

Mr Lekota stressed that when Mr Gumede spoke he did not express his personal views but the feelings of the entire organisation.

"This is what democracy is all about."

Mr Gumede and Mr Lekota said that a meeting between the two organisations was remote.

Chief Buthelezi told Inkatha's 10th annual conference at Ulundi last week that the UDF

was doing black South Africa a grave disservice by posturing as champions of unity and failing to have the unity which the organisational name promised.

He said it was tragic that some white affiliates of the UDF had made the denigration of Inkatha one of their prime tasks.

If whites had a role to play — be it in the UDF or any other organisation — it was a role which had to be directed against apartheid and not against black components in the struggle for liberation.

Turning to the Nkomati accord, he said the signing of this agreement had demonstrated that the political struggle in South Africa was an internal one and that it necessarily had to be a democratic and non-violent struggle for the foreseeable future.

THIS week-end's graduation ceremony at the University of Zululand is going ahead despite the controversy surrounding it.

Although there have been a number of calls for him to stay away, Kwazulu's Chief Minister and University Chancellor, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has made it clear that he will be there.

A university spokesman said that in spite of reports of a boycott by students, only 106 of the 595 graduands and diploma recipients have said that they won't be coming. University authorities expect 85 percent of the graduands to attend.

A number of students have questioned this figure.

They said that many have indicated that they will be there so that their future careers with the Kwazulu government will not be jeopardised. They are also worried there may be a 'witch hunt' to find students who boycotted.

"But that doesn't mean that they will pitch up," the students said this week.

Students have also organised a number of "alternative ceremonies" at various centres around the country. Some have specifically asked that no publicity be given as they fear the "Amabutho" could arrive to "punish students" for organising an event which is designed to embarrass the Chief Minister.

One of the ceremonies is billed as a "congratulatory function" for university graduates of 1983.

It will be held at the Anglican cathedral in Pietermaritzburg on Saturday at 10am.

The organisers say that they intend this to become a regular function which will continue annually until student demands for the resignation of the chancellor have been met.

They said they were staging a local ceremony because they fear that the violence that disrupted the Ngoye campus last year, could flare up at the graduation ceremony if "In-

By CP
Correspondent:
Mundi

katha impis" are present.

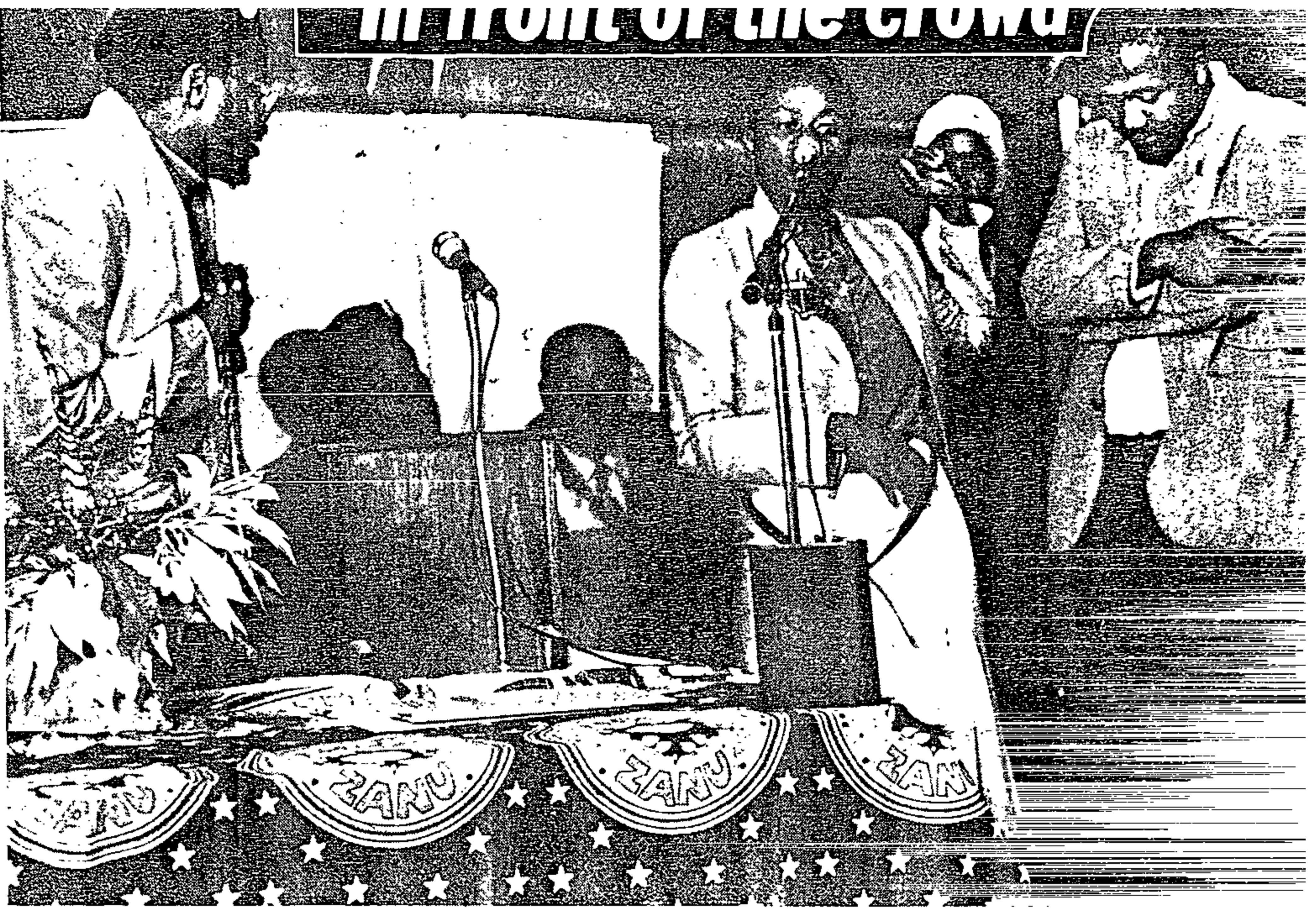
"We are also boycotting in protest at Chief Buthelezi's resistance against the call made last year by the majority of the staff and students that he resigns as chancellor of the university," the delegation stated.

The delegation said the congratulatory function will be held in future years as long as Chief Buthelezi remained chancellor because his "image tarnishes the university".

The organisers added that last year's violence on campus left an "incurable trauma" in their memories because of the blood which flowed, leaving five dead and scores of students injured.

Ngoye students plan 'anti-Chief' ceremony

11/1/84
167
C. P. Mundi



GATSHA BUTHELEZI, left, confronts Security Policemen DETECTIVE CONSTABLE of Pretoria, standing with his head bowed. At the microphone is the policewoman and two other Security Policemen, one allegedly an informer.



“Explain yourself” yells enraged cro

107 C. Pres 1/7/84

A MOB of about 4 000 Inkatha members yelled for the blood of two security policemen and an alleged informer who were hauled before them at the Inkatha General Conference at Ulundi at the weekend.

According to eyewitnesses, the crowd may well have torn the men to pieces had not Chief Gatsha Buthelezi called for calm.

Another security policeman, identified as Detective-Constable B S Mbanda, earlier escaped but was recaptured after “injuring himself while running away”. He was treated at the Nkonjeni Hospital.

CP Correspondent

The security policemen had apparently been in Ulundi for more than a week before they were confronted by KwaZulu plainclothes policewomen in an Ulundi shebeen. They were taken in for questioning over derogatory remarks they were said to have made about Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha.

The two security policemen dragged before the conference delegates who identified themselves as Detective-Constable T P Makgaga and Detective-Constable David Tshikalange, of the Security Branch head office in Pretoria. The man with them, Mr

N P M Noema of White City, Jabavu, said he was an Azaso member.

He denied shouts from the crowd that he was an informer.

“You see how the Government wants to disrupt us,” Chief Buthelezi told the crowd, who were pressing forward against the platform.

He instructed the “spies” to sit in front of the platform while conference proceedings continued, saying they “might learn something useful”. When calm was restored the men were hustled out by KwaZulu policemen and taken to Melmoth.

Chief Buthelezi said later he resented the intrusion of the security police into his

territory which

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JULY 1984





GATSHA BUTHELEZI, left, confronts Security Policemen DETECTIVE CONSTABLE T P MAKGAGE in Pretoria, standing with his head bowed. At the microphone is the policewoman who found him and two other Security Policemen, one allegedly an informer.

'plain yourselves' 's enraged crowd

107 C.P. 1/7/84

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Chief Buthelezi said later he resented the intrusion of the security police into his

territory and the tension which had resulted.



GATSHA BUTHELEZI: Resents intrusion of security police.

Plea to turn Grey's into black hospital

107
Masa
27/84

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

KWAZULU'S Edendale Hospital is unable to offer the necessary hospital care to the black population of Pietermaritzburg because of 'chronic overcrowding, shortages of staff, increasingly obsolete equipment and highly inefficient administration'.

This is the view of the Natal Inland branch of the Medical Association of South Africa, which has made top level appeals to have the old Grey's Hospital in the capital turned into a hospital for blacks.

Masa has recommended that in the interests of overall optimal medical care for all population groups in Pietermaritzburg and its surrounds, Grey's — which is to be vacated next month — should be retained for black in-patient care.

The association motivated its request in a memorandum submitted to the influential Pietermaritzburg Co-ordinating Committee which was

established recently by the city council.

The memo was also studied by the city council which has come out in support of retaining the old Grey's once the new R56 million hospital becomes operational.

In its memo, Masa said: 'It is apparent that the needs of the white community, and, to a large extent, those of the Indian and coloured communities, are well catered for, but that the same cannot be said of the blacks.'

Inefficient

'Because of the chronic overcrowding, shortages of staff, increasingly obsolete equipment and highly inefficient administration, Edendale is not able to offer the necessary hospital care to the black population of Pietermaritzburg.'

'Should members of that population group require private medical care, there is nowhere where this could be carried out,' said Masa.

The association said it

would seem logical, in the face of the current unsatisfactory state of affairs, to ask the Province to shoulder some of the responsibility in maintaining adequate health standards for blacks.

The imminent closure of Grey's Hospital in the city centre would mean that an additional hospital could be created with minimal costs in terms of buildings and equipment by the Province, which could be utilised for black in-patient care.

It was learned yesterday that to turn the old Grey's in to a hospital for blacks in a white area would not be setting a precedent — the Hillbrow Hospital in Johannesburg, formerly the Johannesburg General, has been converted for use by blacks.

The president of the local branch of Masa, Dr P L Cohen, was not available this week but it was learned that Masa has appealed to the MEC in charge of Hospitals, Dr Fred Clarke, to look urgently into the possibility of retaining Grey's and in the meantime suspend any decision to do away with the old hospital.

Ingwavuma: Buthelezi reply hints at bloodshed

Swaziland's hopes to acquire Ingwavuma could lead to bloodshed, the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, hinted last night.

His statement was in rebuttal of remarks Chief Buthelezi said had been made by Dr George Msibi, a member of Swaziland's Supreme Council of State, laying claim to the Zulu district of Ingwavuma.

Chief Buthelezi said the claim, echoed by the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, was historically unfounded.

"For much of the 19th Century, Swazi kings and Swazi chiefs connived with the Transvaal Republic" to excise portions of the Zulu kingdom," the kwaZulu leader's message said.

"Swazi regiments fought alongside the Boers in at-

tempts to expand Swaziland into areas that did not belong to them."

Commenting on Dr Msibi's remark that Swaziland did not intend to discuss the border issue with "the so-called kwaZulu Government", the chief's statement said remarks by Mbabane officials such as Dr Msibi reflected "the extent to which they live in the armpits of the Boers".

The statement said no one wanted bloodshed, but the steps Dr Msibi was "plotting against black South Africans with the South African Government" were "a prescription for bloodshed".

The kwaZulu's leader's message concluded by saying it would be tragic "if the signs of Zulu anger were misread and attempts were made to feed Swazi greed".

Buthelezi aide slams violence and sanctions

By Zenaide Vendeiro

Decades of campaigning for economic sanctions against South Africa had not helped the oppressed, Dr Reina Steenwijk of the SA Information Centre in Amsterdam said in Johannesburg last night.

Dr Steenwijk, who is Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's personal representative in Western Europe, was giving a briefing at the Institute of Race Relations on Europe's perspective of black politics in South Africa.

PRESSURE FOR SANCTIONS

Left-wing pressure groups, said Dr Steenwijk, had argued that economic sanctions was the only option which would force the Government to negotiate with the liberation movements and other black leaders.

"In private, people tell me that the strategy of sanctions and violence will win and if people happen to die as a result — like those in the homelands — that is too bad."

She "sadly" concluded that the campaigning for sanctions had been wasted time and energy. "It has not been helpful to the oppressed."

Dr Steenwijk also said the support for sanctions among Dutch Reformed Churches in Holland stemmed from "a guilty conscience about the past".

SUPPORT FOR RADICALS

She said a spokesman once told her: "We did not support Frelimo, nor the MPLA, nor Zanu. Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe elected radical Governments. We want to be sure now that we support that same radicalism in South Africa."

Europeans, Dr Steenwijk said, held a one-sided view of the developments in South Africa "in which they do not have to go to the trouble of understanding nuances".

In many European countries and organisations, the South Africa debate had become deadlocked. It was "hypocritical and superficial".

"Those who are deeply involved either support the ANC and the so-called radicals, or they give unconditional support to the South African Government."

POSITIVE INFLUENCES INHIBITED

"Few people in Europe are prepared to suffer personally for change in this country."

Dr Steenwijk said this was a highly unsatisfactory situation for blacks and whites alike. Apartheid was no longer a domestic situation for Southern Africa or for the international community.

"The South African Government itself had participated in the internationalisation of apartheid. Major and positive influences which should be brought to bear on the South African situation are inhibited from playing a positive role. The consequences of distorted views could yet be sorely felt by millions of black South Africans."

'The commissions should be dissolved in the interests of peace in Southern Africa'

The chairman of the Rumpff Commissions investigating the proposed incorporation of kaNgwane and Ingwavuma into Swaziland, Mr Justice F Rumpff, suggested to the South African Government that the commissions be dissolved in the "interests of peace" in Southern Africa.

Mr Justice Rumpff has suggested that no useful purpose would be served if the commissions were allowed to continue their work, which might take years to complete. — "knowing full well that there might be interference and intimidation."

Judge Rumpff revealed his action in a letter sent yesterday to the other members of the commissions.

In the letter, Judge Rumpff said that, in the interests of the other members of the commissions, whom he had not, and could not, consult about the issue, he had decided that the letter should not be regarded as confidential and should be made public.

The chairman said he had made the suggestions in his personal capacity, without the knowledge of the other members of the commissions "at a time when I had been approached by the Government of South Africa."

"The Government thereupon indicated to me that it would consider what it would do," he said.

Judge Rumpff wrote that, in the waiting for further state-ments from the South African Government on Ingwavuma and kaNgwane affairs, the Government had approached him and explained "certain problems which it had and which I could not solve".

He, in turn, had explained that evidence before the kaNgwane Commission had shown

Rumpff explains call to end probe into Swazi incorporations

that the population of kaNgwane was more than 800 000 while that of Swaziland was only about 560 000.

Moreover, evidence had shown that the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of kaNgwane were opposed to incorporation in Swaziland, he stated.

"In regard to the Ingwavuma area I stated that, in my opinion, if the commission were to proceed further there might be intimidation."

Sketching the events that led to the dissolution of the commissions, the letter stated that it had been concluded that the South African Government would not agree to incorporation of the two areas in Swaziland if there were intimidation from any quarter.

It said that, when the kaNgwane Commission heard evidence, the South African Government had submitted evidence to show that there "had been and would be intimidation in kaNgwane."

"The South African Government had, as a result, deliberately put itself into the position that it would not agree to incorporation," the letter asserted.

It went on to say that there was also prima facie evidence that any inquiry into the will of the people of Ingwavuma would be accompanied by intimidation and that the Department of Foreign Affairs had "been keen to complete the so-called 'border adjustments' in the lifetime of the late King Sobhuza of Swaziland, knowing the probability of intimidation."

The report containing the kwazulu Chief Minister's re-

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Rumpff explains call to end probe

into Swazi incorporations

Referring to the threat of intimidation in Ingwavuma, the letter mentioned a newspaper report in which the Chief Minister of kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, was quoted as saying: "The Swazi people should not be fooled into believing that they could conquer the Zulus just because they had a small defence force."

In a reference to court decisions on the land deal, the report quoted Chief Buthelezi as issuing the following warning: "We have not yet won the war. We have just won two battles in a long drawn-out war. But even that will not be the end of the story. It will be only the beginning of another phase of the black struggle for liberation."

The report containing the kwazulu Chief Minister's re-

marks formed part of a record of a court case brought against the South African Government by Kangwane and its Chief Councillor, Mr Enos John Mabuza, in an effort to stop the incorporation.

The record was handed to the Rumpff Commission by the South African Government.

Mr Justice Rumpff mentioned at the start of the letter that, after evidence had been heard by the kaNgwane Commission, nothing was heard from South Africa in regard to a suggestion that the Swazi and South African Governments enter into a conditional agreement "the terms of which were to be made public to the inhabitants of kaNgwane".

"Nor had the South African Government indicated at any time what its views were about



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi... "we have not yet won the war"

the incorporation into Swaziland of the Ingwavuma area."

Agreement

But, as far as kaNgwane was concerned, the South African Government had stated that it would agree to the incorporation on condition that agreement was reached with the Swaziland Government on the following issues:

- That the process take place with the free will of the Swazi people in the affected areas without interference and intimidation from any quarter.
- That bilateral agreements between South Africa and Swaziland be concluded "in respect of those matters which would require regulation subsequent to border adjustments". — Sapa.

Edendale Hospital a disaster, says doctor

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

KWAZULU'S Edendale Hospital, facing its worst crisis since it opened 32 years ago, has been described by a top medical spokesman in Pietermaritzburg as 'a disaster'.

In an interview yesterday, the chairman of the Natal Inland branch of the Medical Association of South Africa, Dr Phil Cohen, painted a gloomy picture of the situation at the hospital.

Edendale, which had the reputation of being one of the finest hospitals in the country, began its downhill slide when control of it was taken away from the Natal Provincial Administration by the Department of Health, which in turn handed it over to the KwaZulu Government about six years ago, said Dr Cohen.

'Bungling'

What had once been regarded as one of the best training hospitals in the

world, had become the victim of 'bureaucratic bungling', Dr Cohen said.

Among the problems facing the hospital were overcrowding, chronic staff shortages, increasingly obsolete equipment and incompetent administration.

Built in 1952, Edendale was the training ground for almost every doctor in private practice in Pietermaritzburg.

'We all know it well and we all loved it. Doctors came from all over the world to work there because it offered a blend of training and experience that probably could not be duplicated anywhere else. The world is littered with first-class doctors who got their training at Edendale.'

Disenchanted

'It supplied a very good service to the local population. But not any more.'

The problems, said Dr Cohen, began from the time it was taken over from the NPA and it has been allowed to 'run

down in respect of equipment and certain facilities and because of staff shortages'.

'Edendale has become overloaded to the extent that it cannot cope any more, and, because of top-level bureaucracy, nothing happens properly.'

Highest level

'We have been given many examples of bureaucratic bungling and arrogance over the past few years. One example is where posts are just not confirmed. Top people at the hospital are becoming increasingly disenchanted and have left in fair numbers. Because of this there is a lack of guidance for the juniors.'

Dr Cohen said 30 new posts had been allocated at the hospital.

'Hopefully this will help but one is sceptical about them being filled.'

In a bid to save Edendale, Masa has taken up the hospital's plight at the highest level.

Recently an approach was made to the MEC in charge of Hospital Services, Dr Fred Clarke, that the old Grey's Hospital in Pietermaritzburg be converted into a 400-bed hospital for blacks. Last week a memorandum was sent to State Health in Pretoria about the critical situation at Edendale.

'We see Masa as having two spheres of responsibilities, one to promote the best possible facilities for the treatment of patients and the other to represent the interests of our members. The doctors at Edendale are our members and therefore we are concerned about their working conditions.'

Dr Cohen said Edendale catered for a vast number of blacks, drawing patients from as far afield as Umtata, KwaZulu and Northern Natal. It is the country's fourth largest hospital.

'Here we have a 1500 bed hospital in a good geographic position and which for the past 35 years has supplied high-class specialist service to the black population. It has now all of a sudden been allowed to disappear, to disintegrate. We cannot let this happen.'

Concern

His association saw only two short-term solutions to the problem: either to allow the old Grey's, which is to be vacated shortly, to become a hospital for black in-patient care, or for Edendale to revert to Provincial control.

Dr Cohen said the main concern to Masa was that patients were not receiving adequate medical care.

'When one analyses the situation one is not really so concerned about the appearance of the hospital — decrepit though it may be — if the patient care is good. But when there are unnecessary deaths simply because of the chaos, then that is an untenable situation which calls for something to be done.'

KwaZulu bid for private hospital for black patients

African Affairs Correspondent

THE KwaZulu Department of Health and Welfare has asked the Natal Provincial Secretary to convene a meeting to discuss the establishment of a private hospital for blacks in Pietermaritzburg in order to relieve pressure on Edendale Hospital.

This was disclosed yesterday by the secretary of the department, Dr Darryl Hackland. He was commenting on reports of acute staff shortages at Edendale.

Dr Hackland said blacks represented an 'up and coming' clientele as far as private hospital treatment was con-

cerned. Many blacks were now subscribing to medical aid schemes and were also being paid out by motor vehicle insurance and workmen's compensation funds.

He said KwaZulu authorities were interested in the use of the old Grey's Hospital or St Anne's Hospital for private black patients.

Dr Hackland said he was looking forward to applications for the 15 new doctors' posts to be created at Edendale Hospital as an immediate step to ease the staffing crisis.

He said KwaZulu authorities had already received an application for a doctor's post in the Department of Surgery.

D. Dispatch 9/17/84

Gatsha: ¹⁰⁷ violence won't help

JOHANNESBURG — There are no prospects either "now or in the foreseeable future" of toppling the South African Government by violent means, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said at a ceremony in Johannesburg yesterday.

Addressing members of his Inkatha movement in Benmore, Chief Buthelezi said: "We reject the armed struggle as a feasible strategy be-

cause for now and for the foreseeable future, there are simply no prospects of toppling the South African Government by marching armies and planting isolated bombs.

"The South African situation is not the same as the situation which Frelimo faced in Mozambique, or the Patriotic Front faced in Zimbabwe . . . it is rank foolishness to use a strategy that succeeded in other circumstances

but cannot succeed in one's own circumstances.

"The black people of South Africa are charged by history itself to bring about radical changes here through non-violent means," Chief Buthelezi said.

He cited President Samora Machel of Mozambique as an example of pragmatic leadership. Mr Machel saw "the futility of mounting military forces

against Pretoria".

The African National Congress was banned in 1961 precisely because its leaders of the time "did not understand how necessary it was to build up a solid organisation in which branches worked to achieve things for the people around them", he said.

The liberation quest was not, therefore, "a racist struggle" as blacks and whites could not do without one another. — SAPA.

1980; 13,8%
1981; 15,2%
1982; 14,7%
1983; 12,3%

(b) January: 10,3%
February: 10,0%
March: 10,2%
April: 11,0%
May: 11,0%
June; figures are still being processed.

Consumer price index

1150. Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

At what rate did the service components of the consumer price index increase in each of the latest three years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

1981; 13,5%
1982; 17,9%
1983; 16,2%

THURSDAY, 12 JULY 1984

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply: *Howard* B. 61. 2031
Housing 12/7/84
724. Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any plans have been submitted to his Department by Mr Louis Rive for the (a) upgrading of existing infrastructural services and (b) extension of infrastructural services with a view to the provision of housing; if so, in respect of which area or areas;

(2) whether these plans have been approved for implementation; if so, when is it anticipated that they will be implemented;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes, in respect of the urban Black residential areas in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage metropolitan area including Motherwell.

(2) Only some of the plans have been approved for implementation.

(3) No.

The following contracts have been entered into and are in the process of being carried out:

(a) Two contracts in respect of the installation of services in the new extension to Kwanobuhle;

(b) six contracts for the upgrading of services in Kwazakhele;

(c) three contracts for the installation of new services in Motherwell;

(d) one contract for a main sewer for Kwadwesi.

In regard to financing the Department of Finance is at present giving consideration to project financing proposals by various financial bodies, with varying foreign participation. As soon as the consideration and negotiation processes are completed a statement about the successful tender and terms will be made.

The Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage project will after escalation over the construction period of five to six years amount to more than R200 million for infrastructure.

A sum of R20 million as bridging finance has been allocated to the East Cape Development Board in respect of

projects at present in the process of being carried out.

107 *Howard* B. 61. 2033
Kangwane/Ingwavuma 12/7/84
784. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 10 on 2 February 1983, the final cost calculations in respect of the court cases in connection with the proposed incorporation of KaNgwana and the Ingwavuma area into Swaziland and related matters have been received from the various State Attorneys; if not, (a) why not and (b) when are they expected to be ready; if so, what amounts are payable by the State in respect of each such court case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

In respect of the Ingwavuma cases:

Paid by the State R166 519,15
Paid by the kwaZulu Government R 81 804,27

In respect of the KaNgwane case:

Paid by the State R58 467,56
Paid by the KaNgwane Government R25 549,57

819. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) What was the ratio of persons to land area in KwaNdebele at the end of each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available;

(2) how many persons were moved to kwaNdebele from (a) each (i) national state and (ii) independent Black state, (b) Black spots, (c) urban areas and (d) White farms in each year from 1975 to the latest specified year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) 1980—1,5 persons per hectare
1981—1,9 persons per hectare
1982—2,1 persons per hectare
1983—2,4 persons per hectare
1984—2,9 persons per hectare

If the addition of the 183 000 hectares of land approved by Parliament in 1983 be taken into account, the ratio will be 0,87 persons per hectare.

(2) None. The Department of Co-operation and Development did not move any Ndebele into KwaNdebele. They moved of their own accord from wherever they lived to settle there.

108 *Howard* B. 61. 2034
National states: investments 12/7/84
921. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What was the total amount invested in each national state by (a) its development corporation, (b) South African companies and (c) foreign companies in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) kwaZulu
1979— R27 954 000
1980— R44 408 000
1981— R66 401 000
1982— R91 206 000
1983— R107 126 000

Owaqwa
1980— R2 380 802
1981— R4 156 351
1982— R8 560 609
1983— R10 197 229
1984— R33 542 696

Lebowa
1980— R6 123 000
1981— R6 530 000
1982— R8 875 000
1983— R10 015 000
1984— R10 845 000

Why ^{skew} Durban's ^{14/7/84} a terror ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ bomb target

By Patrick Compton
A MAJOR reason behind the concentration of bombings in Durban and Maritzburg was that Inkatha was the only organised black opposition to the African National Congress, the director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, said last night.

"Any political organisation has got to impress its friends and its enemies, and there would clearly be a tendency to concentrate on Natal and KwaZulu, where Inkatha is particularly strong," he said. Yesterday's bomb attack at Jacobs in which five people were killed was the fourth in Durban this year. So far, 15 people have died this year in guerilla attacks in the city.

Professor Schlemmer also said the eastern part of the country had always presented the strongest opposition to colonialism and National Party rule.

"If the ANC wish to impress their friends, then the Eastern Cape and Natal are probably the best areas for their purposes." The assistant director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr Michael Spicer, said the blast seemed to establish three things. Firstly, the borders between South Africa and Mozambique and Swaziland were still porous, allowing guerrillas to penetrate relatively easily through the traditional infiltration routes.

Secondly, the attack represented "one in the eye" for the Nkomati accord signed between South Africa and Mozambique earlier this year. Finally, he felt it was significant that two truckloads of soldiers narrowly escaped death or serious injury when the car bomb exploded seconds after the convoy had passed the disaster area.

"If the convoy was traveling along a regular route at the same time each day, then the attack could be seen in much the same light as the Pretoria bomb blast directed against the military last year," Mr Spicer said.

He added that the attack had revealed a continuing post-Nkomati breach in the ANC between those who advocated the military solution and those who advocated alternative strategies.

● See Page 2

Meramy 16/7/84

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Water tankers in bid to avert cholera threat

African Affairs Reporter

DURBAN'S black shanty towns were threatened with a cholera outbreak once again and KwaZulu water tankers would deliver water to Lindelani near Inanda as soon as possible, said Mr G E Bhengu, KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member for Ntuzuma.

The Medical Superintendent of Clairwood Hospital, Dr David Standing, said last week that more than 57 typhoid patients were being treated in his hospital.

Most of the cases came from Inanda, Ndwedwe and Umbumbulu.

A senior KwaZulu Health Department official said the cholera outbreak was the result of inadequate sanitation and an insufficient supply of safe water.

"The more people there are who use a particular supply of open water, the higher the risk of con-

tamination," he said.

Mr Bhengu said Lindelani had a very high population density, no sanitation and no water supply. The people depended on water fetched from polluted streams.

He appealed to the residents to erect toilets and avoid using stream water.

He said the shanty-town residents would rather draw water from houses in Ntuzuma township. But this would set water bills for house owners soaring. A solution was being sought to adjust the water accounts.

The area had not been planned, but an overflow of people from Kwa Mashu and other areas had resulted in people erecting shacks there.

In Kwa Mashu, some four-roomed houses were occupied by more than 30 people, Mr Bhengu said.

He called on health inspectors to visit the area as soon as possible.

Mercury

Inkatha blamed for attack on prayer meeting

Mercury Reporter

INKATHA supporters have been blamed for breaking up a prayer meeting and badly damaging the building it was

held in.

Police were called to break up the disturbance at Hambanati on Sunday night.

The offices of the Tongaat and District Child and Family Welfare Society were broken into, windows were broken and furniture set alight.

People at the meeting claimed yesterday that a local community councillor and a primary school headmaster were among the stone-throwing crowd, as well as several other prominent Inkatha members.

Abuse

Mrs Clarabel Sithole, of the Child and Family Welfare Society, estimated the damage at about R2 500.

The meeting, attended by about 50 people, was held at the Zamani creche, run by the society.

Mrs Sithole said a group of people chanting Inkatha slogans hurled abuse from outside the creche around 7.30 p.m.

She said: 'At first we didn't take any notice, because we thought the people were just moving around, chanting and singing, as they usually do.'

The crowd then started throwing stones, breaking windows in the creche and the nearby welfare office. The welfare office was broken into and set alight.

Mrs Sithole said: 'Some of our people went to help put out the fire, and then the police came.'

She said the creche was further damaged after the crowd had been dispersed by the police and everyone at the meeting had gone home.

Amazed

'Some cot beds and chairs were burned,' she said.

'What amazed us was to see a local community councillor and a primary school principal in the crowd.'

The gathering was an interdenominational prayer meeting which took place every Sunday night.

INKATHA CLASH - HAMBANATHI

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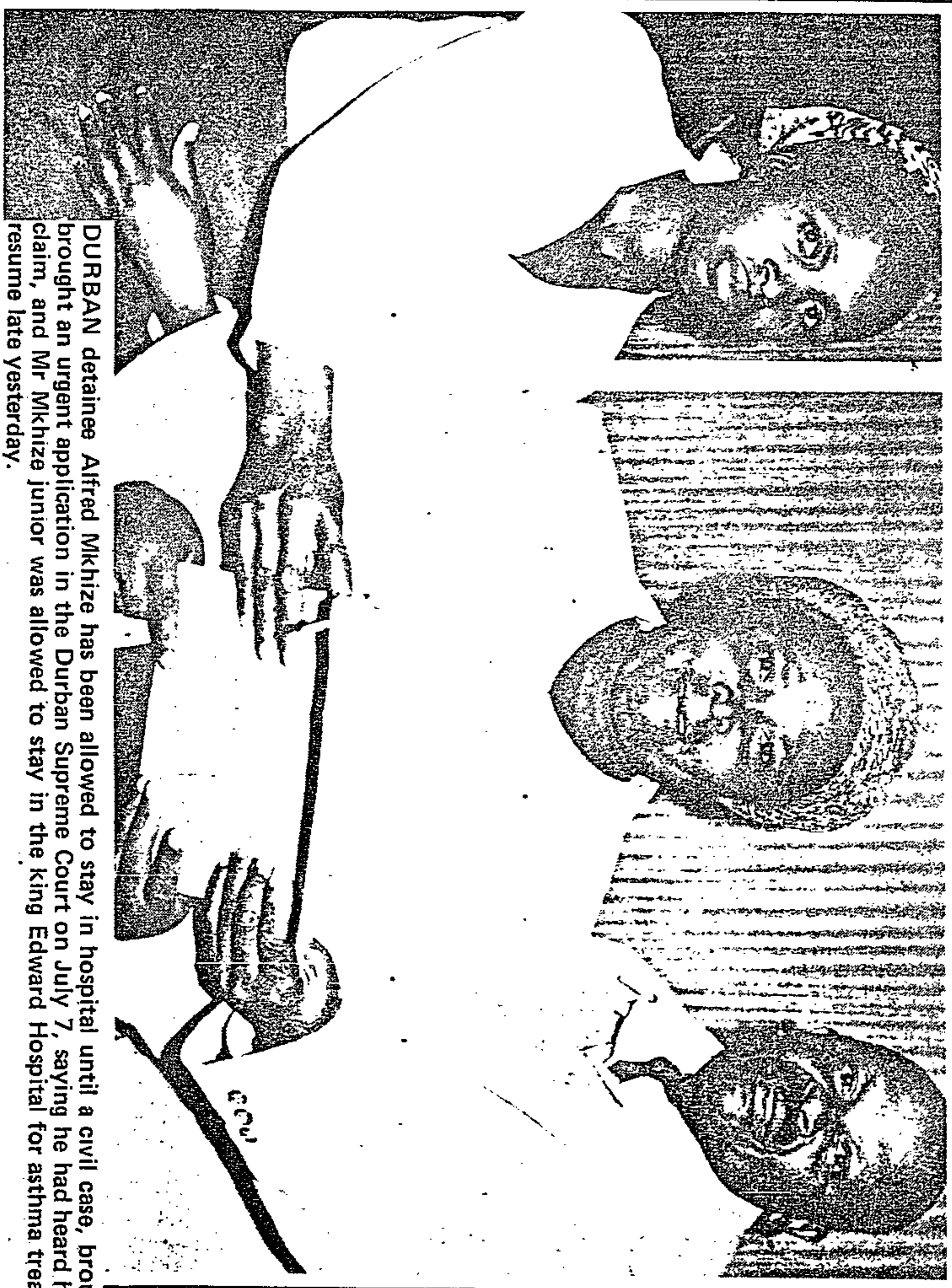
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C. Press
22/7/84

HAMBANATHI residents are still counting the cost of a raid by about 50 Inkatha members on a prayer meeting in the township at the weekend.

Residents' Association member Alfred Sithole had his jaw broken during an argument with a woman Inkatha member, and cots in the venue for the interdenominational meeting, the Zamani creche, were set alight.

CP Reporters



DURBAN detainee Alfred Mkhize has been allowed to stay in hospital until a civil case, brought by his son, is heard. Mkhize junior was allowed to stay in the King Edward Hospital for asthma treatment resume late yesterday.

Above: William and Juliet Mkhize, parents of the detainee, with his wife, Eunice Mkhize, and their co-

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C. Press
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Residents' Association member Alfred Sithole had his jaw broken during an argument with a woman Inkatha member, and cots in the venue for for the interdenominational meeting, the Zamani creche, were set alight.

The neighbouring offices of the Tongaat and District Child and Family Welfare Society — whose president, Ian Mkhize, is a United Democratic Front patron — were also set alight.

The prayer meeting — a regular service in the township — was disrupted by a group of more than 50 people shouting Inkatha slogans such as "Shenge Buthelezi".

They stoned the creche, damaged cars parked outside and smashed windows before setting cots alight. They also smashed Mr Sithole's car and broke his jaw when he tried to argue.

Members of the congregation fled in terror and called the police, who arrived after the creche had been damaged.

Several of those who

CP Reporters

attended the prayer meeting were able to identify those responsible for the attack, whom they said included a school principal and a community councillor.

One of the churchgoers, Child Welfare Society president Ian Mkhize, also gave City Press the names of two women Inkatha members he said led the attack.

Inkatha secretary-general Oscar Dhlomo issued a statement later this week on the incident, in which he neither confirmed nor denied that Inkatha people were involved in the incident.

"These squabbles almost always start after someone has villified Inkatha or Chief Buthelezi," he said.

But Mr Mkhize said no-one had villified anyone's name, nor had anyone changed slogans.

"We are convinced the attack on the welfare property was carefully planned. As far as we

are concerned, political leanings of certain individuals do not feature at prayer meetings," he said.

"God forgive that a supposedly non-violent movement should wreck community property with impunity from its leadership."

This week's incident comes at a time of increasing tension between Inkatha and UDF affiliates in Hambanathi, which is planned for incorporation into KwaZulu soon.

A vehicle belonging to an Inkatha member was completely burnt out two weeks ago, and police arrested three members of the Masakhane Tongaat Youth Organisation (a UDF affiliate). Soon afterwards, the roof of a house of an executive member of the Hambanathi Residents' Association (a UDF affiliate) was damaged by two unknown people who threw rocks at it.



DURBAN detainee Alfred Mkhize has been allowed to bring an urgent application in the Durban S claim, and Mr Mkhize junior was allowed to resume late yesterday.

Above: William and Juliet Mkhize, parents of u



SIX YEARS IN THE BUSH

The incredible life of the academic who's become known as the 'black white man' of Pongola

QUOTE

□ Sure, sometimes I ask myself what the hell I'm doing here, but my own feelings pale into insignificance when I see the survival strategies adopted by the local community. That tends to get things back in perspective. Seeing poverty and powerlessness in places such as this and actually doing something about it is what really counts. — Clive Poulney

IT is not without good cause that researcher Clive Poulney is known as the "black white man" of the Pongola flood plain.

This anthropology honours graduate of the University of Natal swapped the lecture theatre for the bush six years ago and set up his research base near the remote Mboza settlement on the banks of the Ntungeni pan, one of the 66 pans which dot the hauntingly beautiful plain.

Since then Mr Poulney — he could hardly speak Zulu when he first arrived there — has become accepted by the locals who know him better by his Zulu name, "Ntunane".

BY ROD JACKSON-SMITH

As Zulu linguists familiar with the area will know, this is the name of a potent local drink, papraw beer. The name was given to him after he became what locals believe to be the first white man to drink the brew which has since been outlawed by the chief of the area.

While Mr Poulney,

29, may not be generally envied for being named after an illicit drink, the name implies acceptance by the black community which provides him with valuable research data while reaping the benefits of his efforts to counter poverty and powerlessness.

"I have a friend who came from this area, so

Not content with that, the same man brought the battle literally to Mr Poulney's front door by hurrying an assegai into his tent, believing the researcher to be asleep.

"Thank goodness I'd got wind of this and was hiding in the bushes at the time and managed to chase him away."

Had he ever felt discouraged, believing the odds against him were too high; the obstacles too difficult to surmount and the isolation too devastating?

"Sure. Sometimes I ask myself what the hell I'm doing here, but my own feelings pale into insignificance when I see the survival strategies adopted by the local community. That tends to get things back in perspective."

But still the suspicion remained, with one man in particular going to extreme lengths to have Mr Poulney pack his tent — his only home for many months — and leave the area.

"He invited me to go hippo hunting with him, but some of the friends I had already made knew it was a plot to eliminate me and they advised me not to go, so naturally I refused. That night there was the ritual murder of a child who lived nearby and this man tried to implicate me, but fortunately I was exonerated by the community."

But that acceptance was hard-won, as the Sunday Tribune found out this week during a visit to his camp, which was reached via a tortuous route over some of the worst roads imaginable.



□ LEFT: Clive Poulney chatting to his friend Zak Mlambo outside his hut at his campsite BELOW: Relaxing on the banks of the Ntungeni pan with two young friends



Poverty

His development work, aimed at creating a village community at Mboza and equipping the local population with the skills to help them survive in this remote environment is perhaps an even greater motivator.

"Seeing poverty and powerlessness in places such as this and actually doing something about it is what really counts."

But this publicity-shy and self-effacing researcher steers away from his own role in this vital development work, emphasising that what has been achieved, so far

has stemmed largely from the efforts of the community itself through a development committee, under the chairmanship of his close friend and chief health inspector for the area, Siphon Ngxongo.

A major step towards the creation of the village community was the recent erection of a community centre at Mboza.

Administered by the KwaZulu Training Trust, an institution charged with providing basic skills in many varied fields, the establishment of this centre saw the close involvement of the University of Natal and Gavin Maasdorp, head of the university's Economic Research Unit.

Another development which he described as a "major breakthrough" for the community was the now controlled release of water from the Josini Dam, in whose shadow the flood plain lies.

"Previously water was released without any regard for the agricultural cycles, which caused havoc. This now seems to

Achievement

"We have also been involved in compiling socio-economic reports on agricultural use of land here. This data is made available to development agencies as to where input is required," said Mr Poulney.

be sorted out. It's a major achievement for these people," he said.

While these development efforts have an immediate beneficial effect in some instances, their long-term implications are even greater.

"If people are making use of the land off their own bat and there is a stable village community, the authorities would obviously be more reluctant to move them."

All work and no play makes even the most dedicated Jack a dull boy, and while no one could question his dedication or describe him as dull, Mr Poulney readily admits that he occasionally needs a break, escaping to the bright lights of his

Isolation

All cooking is done over an open fire, his diet consisting largely of maize and sweet potatoes.

"There's an abundance of fruit here and there is meat when someone slaughters a beast."

Remote though his base is, isolation does not worry this man who has adopted a lifestyle which superficially appears idyllic. He is visited fairly regularly by other researchers who spend varying periods with him and he makes no bones about enjoying female company.

"I have a couple of girlfriends and they sometimes come out here for a while."

He avoids answering directly when asked whether he will leave the area for good once he has collected sufficient material for his Masters degree in anthropology.

ELZA

S. Tribune 22/7/84

'We don't want to go'

TWO DURBAN TOWNSHIPS SHUN KWAZULU CONTROL — SURVEY

Tribune Reporter

TWO Durban black townships earmarked for incorporation into KwaZulu are strongly opposed to the move, a survey this month has found.

The Government announced last September that Lamontville and Chesterville were to be handed over to KwaZulu.

The survey — conducted by Michael Sutcliffe and Paul Wellings of Natal University under the auspices of the Built Environment Support Group — was concluded a week ago.

A vast majority of people in Lamontville and Chesterville believe their quality of life will deteriorate under KwaZulu control. They also feel Inkatha has done "nothing at all" so far to assist them.

The number of people opposed to the move is higher in Lamontville. More than 87 percent of 756 people interviewed in this township said they were against incorporation, 88 percent think conditions will deteriorate under KwaZulu and more than 97 percent feel Inkatha has not helped the people.

The corresponding figures for the 241 Chesterville respondents are 79 percent, 79 percent and 100 percent.

The researchers say the samples were randomly selected and stratification of the respondents by age, sex, occupation and location within the townships was ensured.

There is a significant difference in the responses given by residents aged under 30 and those over 30. The younger people tend to be more strongly opposed to incorporation. Pensioners, it was found, were more inclined to favour incorporation, but the researchers say this conclusion is somewhat unreliable because of the small number of pensioners sampled.

Those in favour of incorporation, about 15 percent, cite lower rents, better pensions and better services as the reasons for wanting to fall under KwaZulu. Others give tribal considerations, like "we need a Zulu king", "I am a Zulu" or "a Zulu government is the only true government", as their reasons.

But those opposed to incorporation are more concerned about their legal status. They are worried they will lose their Section 10 rights and that they may become contract workers in Durban. Others claim that the KwaZulu Government does not have money, is not efficient or does not pay its employees well, particularly its pensioners.

The researchers conclude: "In recent years the KwaZulu Government has consistently asserted, on the basis of no empirical evidence, that the black urban communities in the Durban metropolitan region are in favour of incorporation into KwaZulu.

"On the other hand, our questionnaire surveys of Lamontville and Chesterville demonstrate that the vast majority of people in these communities are opposed to incorporation. However, we would like to stress that while these results are quite conclusive, they in no way imply that the communities concerned have reached a 'decision'.

"It is not for us to translate the results of an attitude survey in to concrete policies. But it is quite clear that if the authorities go ahead with plans to incorporate these communities into KwaZulu, they will be going against the express wishes of the majority."

Umlazi
23/7/84

Police

(107)

warning to KwaZulu vigilantes

African Affairs Reporter

THE acting KwaZulu Police Commissioner, Col S Mathe, has warned vigilantes they are not allowed to operate in KwaZulu and he has invited them to join the police reservists.

In nearly all of the major townships in KwaZulu, vigilantes patrol the streets at night, ostensibly to curb crime. But many residents are falling victim to people who claim they are vigilantes.

Col Mathe emphasised that vigilantes were illegal and that in future his department would be compelled to take action against them. He said vigilantes were not outlawed in KwaZulu alone but also in other areas under the South African Police.

He said people who were interested in maintaining peace and order in their areas could apply at their local police stations where they would be screened and trained.

A number of people claiming to be vigilantes have appeared in courts charged with assaulting or robbing innocent

people.

The announcement is likely to cause an outcry among residents in the townships, especially in Umlazi where a group of vigilantes under the command of Prince Patrick Zulu, the local councillor, has done creditable work in fighting crime.

Councillor Zulu said last night he regretted that Col Mathe had given ammunition to the criminals. He said the crime rate in Umlazi would rise if his vigilantes were not allowed to operate.

He called on Col Mathe to address Umlazi residents to gauge their feelings about his announcement.

At least three police stations were needed if there were to be no vigilantes, he said. Umlazi's one and only police station did not have enough manpower and often had no vans when called to solve crimes.

Prince Zulu said his vigilantes had solved more crimes than the police in Umlazi. He had records showing they had solved major crimes including murder, rape, theft and possession of firearms.

Residents shun KwaZulu

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Reasons

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Zulu king”, “I am a Zulu” or “a Zulu government is the only true government”, as their reasons.

But these opposed to incorporation are more concerned about their legal status. They are worried they will lose their Section 10 rights and that they may become contract workers in Durban.

Xundu says he will keep on fighting

FOR a man who is held in loathing by the KwaZulu Government, the Rev Mcebisi Xundu remains remarkably calm. Ulundi would gladly be rid of this turbulent priest who is leading Lamontville in its battle not to be incorporated into KwaZulu.

Only on Sunday two Inkatha members were killed by an angry mob in Lamontville — the latest in a train of tragic events in the undeclared war between Inkatha and the people of Lamontville.

Mr Xundu said that he had urged his people on innumerable occasions to remain peaceful. "On Sunday I begged the Inkatha men to stop disrupting the memorial service because I feared for their safety.

Bloodshed

"As soon as we realised there might be bloodshed we called the police. The Inkatha people were exercising a grave provocation on our people."

The 50-year-old priest who is married with four children between the ages of 17 and 10, said that the aims of the KwaZulu Government had much in common with those of the people of Lamontville.

"KwaZulu does not want independence, and we do not want to be part of the bantustan system.

"Chief Gatsha Buthelezi opposed the cession of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland because the Zulu people had not been consulted.

"We oppose integration with KwaZulu be-



GATSHA BUTHELEZI: President of Inkatha.

cause the people of Lamontville have not been consulted, and because Section 10 rights would be forfeited.

"Chief Buthelezi should allow us our democratic right to decide for ourselves. If he appears to our people as an agent for our integration into KwaZulu, and they feel angry, he must understand this.

"Chief Buthelezi attacks me for allowing my people to vilify him. But nobody is in control of other peoples' political feelings and opinions.

"I have never vilified the chief, and have deliberately avoided using words that refer to him.

"If you are witnessing the power of God there are always problems. If

justice is being abused no mafia, however strong, can stop us. Like David and Goliath, Moses and the mighty Pharaoh. Christ did not abdicate in the face of the might of Rome.

"I have great faith. The light may dawn on all of us. We have a common enemy — the white racist government of South Africa. Nobody should be stopped fighting that cause. Each style of organisation should be allowed a platform.

"If my fight for justice for the people of Lamontville is going to cost me my life, that is the price I must pay.

"Msizi Dube died for his people, and we are following on where he left off."

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Section 10 rights: Major boost for hopes of thousands

THE Government has been asked to change the Urban Areas Act to allow blacks living in areas which will be incorporated into KwaZulu to retain their Section 10 rights to work in Durban.

By Rod Jackson-Smith

The two men were appointed to head the investigation ordered by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Piet Koornhof.

This was disclosed this week by Alan Hankinson who, with former Postmaster-General Louis Rive, has been investigating means of improving the quality of life for blacks in Durban and surrounding areas.

At a Press conference in Durban this week, Mr Hankinson said although Dr Koornhof had already said that those living in Lamontville and Hambanati would not lose their rights, a great deal of confusion and uncertainty re-

mained. This applied to Inanda Newtown and the future residents of Greater Inanda, he said.

"When one realises that Section 10 doesn't apply in KwaZulu, that 95 percent of Durban's workforce live in KwaZulu or in townships earmarked for inclusion within KwaZulu and that the Natal/KwaZulu boundaries run along the edges of the Durban metropolitan area, it is clear that

this law is inoperable as it applies," Mr Hankinson said.

Accordingly, he has recommended to the Government that should there be difficulty in wholly withdrawing Section 10 of the Act, it should be amended either to combine the magisterial districts of Durban, Pinetown and Inanda, or to exclude the urban areas of Natal adjacent to KwaZulu boundaries.

Mr Hankinson said housing for blacks — the backlog is a stag-

gering 115 000 units — was a major problem. The backlog stemmed primarily from a burgeoning black population of more than one million in and around Durban, which was equal to the entire white population of Natal.

"As a result of the Government's indecision, not a single house was built in any of the Port Natal Administration Board's townships, other than Hambanati in Tongaat, during the past 22 years," said Mr Hankinson.

of township blacks

In the formal townships, including Kwamashu, Umlazi, Ntuzuma, KwaNdengezi and Kwadabeka, only 3 700 houses were built during the past eight years, while an estimated 3 000 to 4 000 units had been built in the informal townships of Inanda Newtown and Mfolweni.

"This performance compares with the figure of 10 000 houses per annum which it is believed are necessary to be erected to

make a meaningful impact on the backlog," said Mr Hankinson.

One of the main stumbling blocks to private sector involvement in providing finance for black housing was the reluctance of building societies to invest in KwaZulu without a Government guarantee of protection against the political risk in the event of KwaZulu opting for independence.

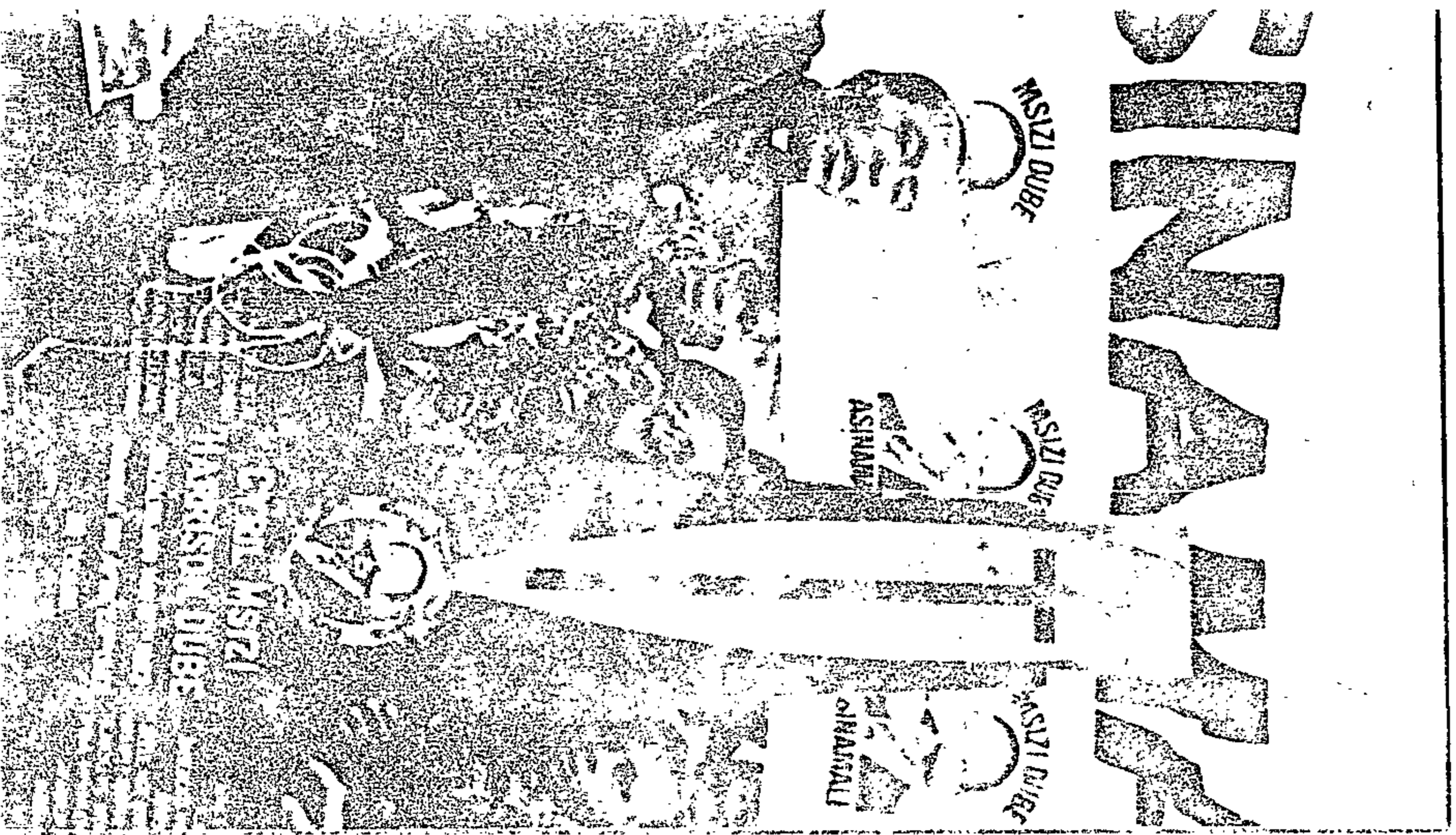
"This matter, which has been the subject of discussions between the building society movement and Government for some years, would now appear, I am pleased to say, to be nearing satisfactory conclusion.

"With the declaration by Government that it can hereafter afford only to meet the costs of the infrastructure, not the costs of the houses themselves, the involvement of the private sector is quite imperative," Mr Hankinson said.

members of the Inkatha "suicide squad" died within minutes of these pictures being taken — ravaged by angry mourners at the unveiling of Harrison Dube leads the singing of Mayibuye Afrika during the unveiling.

'suicide mission'

INVAZ



WHY?

C. Press CP Correspondent

107 ~~344~~ ~~327~~ ~~275~~

WHY did a hopelessly outnumbered group of 100 Inkatha supporters seek a confrontation with at least 5 000 mourners at the unveiling of Harrison Mszizi Dube's tombstone in Lamontville on Sunday? 29/7/84

Eyewitnesses say many of the Inkatha group were unarmed youths who appeared to have been led like lambs to the slaughter.

Two members of the group were stoned and stabbed to death with their own spears in the clash, and several others were injured.

LAMONTVILLE
KWAZULU
NC

Inkatha secretary-general Oscar Dhlomo said this week the group had not been officially sent to the unveiling.
Among them, however,



Pic: RANJITH KALLY

WWW

CP Press **CP Correspondent**

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LAMONTVILLE: KwaZulu still plans to take it away...

— Page 3

Inkatha secretary-general Oscar Dhlomo said this week the group had not been officially sent to the unveiling.

Among them, however, were senior KwaZulu and Inkatha officials.

Two youths, who were part of the "suicide" group at the cemetery, told City Press of their horrifying experience, and were bitter at the way they had been recruited and the fact that they were unarmed.

"We could easily have been killed, all of us," said one.

The youths, who did not want their names published, said they were recruited more than a week before the unveiling and told to attend the "funeral" of an unnamed Lamontville person.

They were picked up by bus, and stopped on the way to Lamontville to pick up others.

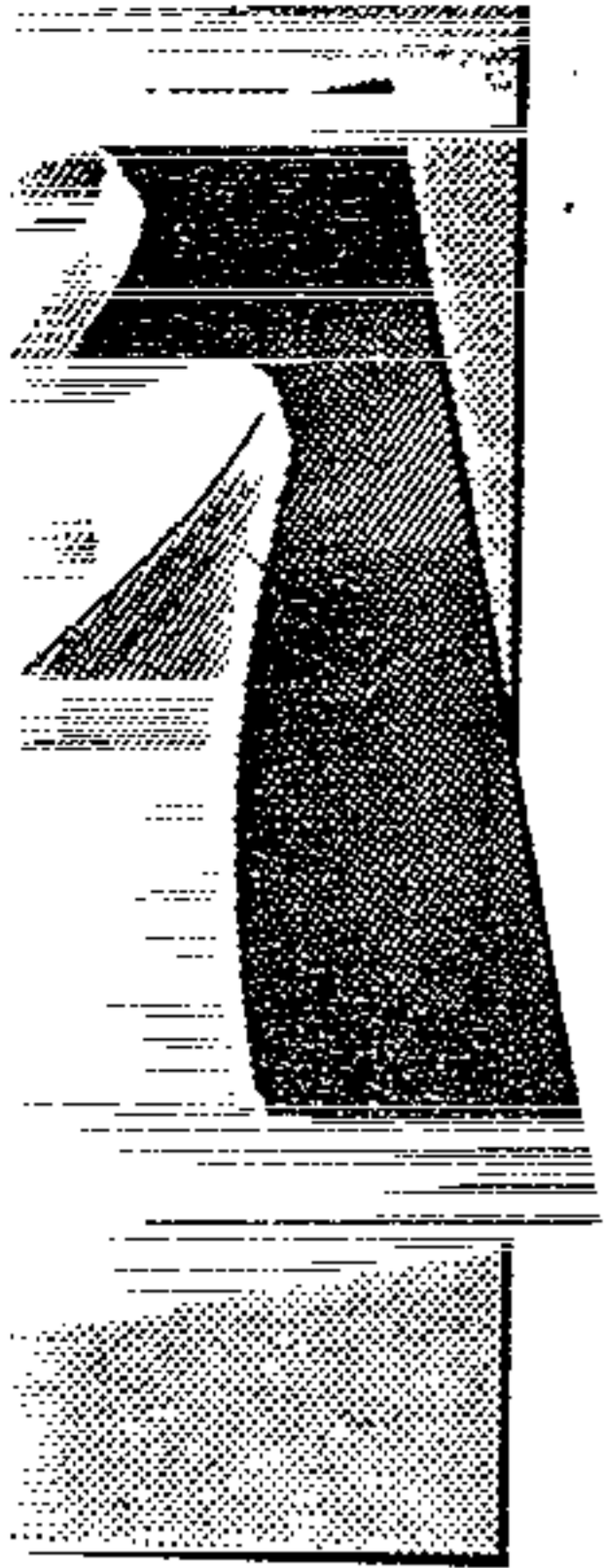
"Later, we went to Umlazi to fetch more men. They were all older men, armed with weapons, and members of Inkatha."

The youths said they had been surprised to find themselves at an unveiling, and not a funeral.

They were frightened by the hostility of the crowd and realised it was because of the Umlazi men's weapons.

When the battle broke out, the youths fled as bottles and stones rained down on them.

"We saw some of the dead and injured — they were running with us," one youth said.



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ITS
STYLE

Inkatha 'suicide raid'

From Page 1

City Press

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"The first person was hit but was dragged along by those he was running with. The next thing, even those in front of us were bleeding all over from the stones and bottles.

"We went into the river and had to leave some people in the river because they could not make it.

"We went up the hill, and were able to escape while people were hitting the ones in the river.

"We were very unhappy. Some of our officials were pressing us to go back and fight — they said we might as well fight, since we were being fought," the youth said.

"Our officials tried to stop us running away, telling us to fight, so we pretended we were picking up stones. But in fact we were looking around, trying to find a way to escape. We managed to do so, and got away."

The two youngsters — aged 18 and 19 — said they would definitely ask Inkatha officials about the raid, as it was clear they had known what was going to happen.

Reacting to the tragedy, Dr Dhlomo said the busload of people who arrived at the cemetery had not been officially sent by Inkatha. He said "any Zulu worthy of the name would have objected to any attempt to vilify Chief Buthelezi".

Both Dr Dhlomo and Chief Buthelezi slammed the use of funerals for "political gain", and criticised the fact that Dube mourners were carrying placards — including one which "vilified" Chief Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi blamed the incident on the "vilification by the UDF of himself and Inkatha."

Boycott leaders held

From Page 1

A national day of prayer has been organised for August 4, the day of the first shooting, and boycotters have appealed to workers outside the Ciskei to honour the

dead.

But relations between CTC and the committee sank this week when bus company MD Kaiser declaring that they were not prepared to make any more "concessions."

Political comment in this issue by P Selwyn-Smith and P Qoboza, newsbills by P Selwyn-Smith, and headlines and sub-editing by D Niddrie, all of 62 Eloff St Ext, JHB.

Stabbed with their own spears, these two members of the Inkatha "suicide squad" died during the raid on the cemetery. Below: Rev Mcebisi Xundu leads the singing of Mayibuye iAfrika during the funeral.



Buthelezi in pledge over planned trip to township

Mercury Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, will go ahead with his planned visit to Lamontville on September 1, in spite of the death of three of his supporters when violence broke out in a cemetery in the township last week.

They were hacked and bludgeoned to death after a group of Inkatha supporters arrived at a memorial service for the murdered Lamontville community leader, Mr Harrison Dube, who had opposed the township's proposed inclusion into KwaZulu.

According to a statement released at the weekend, the central committee of Inkatha resolved to accept the invitation to the president of Inkatha from the people of Lamontville.

Chief Buthelezi said he intended returning to Lamontville with his supporters again and again if his first visit did not have the desired effect.

'We must deploy our massive strength once and for all to take Lamontville in hand,' the chief told a meeting of the committee.

Opposed

'Are we to be driven through the streets of Lamontville as though we are the kind of "kaffirs" apartheid has attempted to make us?' he asked.

'We shall make Lamontville indisputably a place where we are free to come and go.'

Those opposed to the chief's visit have warned that his presence at a time when feelings were running high over the proposed incorporation of the township into KwaZulu could result in violence and even his life being placed in jeopardy.

The Rev Mcebisi Xundu, member of the executive of the Joint Rent Action Committee, which opposes incorporation, said last night: 'We beg for restraint from all concerned. The chief's visit could have grave consequences.'

Tussle

He added that it was unfortunate for a 'tussle' to have developed between his committee and the KwaZulu Government.

'We have common cause. The real problem is between all Lamontville residents and the Department of Community Development. It is Pretoria which unilaterally decided to incorporate Lamontville,' he said.

Lamontville's heart still bleeds

2011 1/18/84 (24) (107)

ANTON HARBER, Political Reporter

THERE is no sign that the lengthy conflict in Lamontville, which has already cost a number of lives, is nearing an end.

Last week, two men were beaten to death when a crowd of angry Inkatha supporters arrived at a commemoration service for Mr Harrison Msizi Dube, a community leader who fell victim last year to the violent conflict.

This is only the latest in the violence that has plagued this township near Durban.

And with the township facing incorporation into KwaZulu, and feelings running high on this issue, there is every indication that clashes will continue.

Lamontville is in many ways typical of many South African dormitory townships. Created 50 years ago to house the many people who flocked from impoverished "homelands" to work in Durban, it now has 30 000 residents crammed into 2 750 houses, most of them sub-economic.

It suffers from the lack of development and the shortage of services that characterise most black townships. Little maintenance work is done on the rented houses and residents have been prevented from doing their own repairs.

In November 1982, the Durban Transport Management Board (DTMB) announced a 20% hike in bus fares.

Coming at a time of deep economic recession and high unemployment, this sparked a wave of protest aimed at both the DTMB and the local Community Council, which was accused of failing to consult the people and failing to act against the increases.

When an elected ad hoc committee attempted to meet DTMB and were told that there would be no negotiations on the matter and the price hike was irreversible, a boycott of the buses began.

The same month, the local administration board announced rent increases for all of Durban's townships.

Lamontville, with a 90% hike, was the worst hit.

One community councillor, Mr Harrison Dube, stood out from the rest, holding meetings around the township at which dissatisfaction

was expressed about the rent and transport increases, the condition of houses, roads and pavements and the poor sanitation service.

Mr Dube, a former Robben Island prisoner, became the focus of the campaign to oppose the rent and transport increases. The campaign slogan was "Asinamali" (We have no money) and there was widespread response to a call for residents not to pay the rent increase.

Mr Dube played a key part in bringing together residents' action groups in Lamontville, Hambanathi, Klaarwater, Shakaville and Chester-ville to form a Joint Residents Action Committee (Jorac).

On April 25, 1983 he was gunned down by masked gunmen outside his home.

This, and the rumour that other community leaders were on the gunmen's hit-list, brought a wave of violence, in which a number of people accused of being "collaborators" died and much property was destroyed.

The situation was worsened when the Lamontville "mayor", Moonlight Gaza, and other community councillors were implicated in Mr Dube's murder.

The issue became a national controversy when Parliament was presented with a series of affidavits alleging police brutality in dealing with the unrest and the Progressive Federal Party said the townships were in a state of "undeclared martial law".

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement and the local community councils took the rent increase to the Supreme Court on technical grounds and won a recommendation that the rise be suspended pending a decision.

The situation at that point was stalemated... until an entirely new factor came into play: it was announced that Lamontville and Hambanathi would be incorporated into KwaZulu.

Clearly, the Government had found

a new way of dealing with the problem township — hand it over to a homeland administration and let it bear the ever-increasing burden.

This rekindled the conflict, but this time it became a battle between the KwaZulu Government, favouring incorporation, and Jorac and its supporters, opposing it.

Jorac argued that incorporation would endanger residents' Section 10 urban rights and make KwaZulu — which is known to be short of funds — responsible for township services and upkeep.

It also believed that in the long run the struggle for full human rights would be impaired by residents becoming citizens of a homeland.

The conflict also became part of a wider political rivalry between Inkatha and the United Democratic Front, to which Jorac is affiliated.

The Government has now given the assurance that Section 10 rights would not be affected by incorporation. But suspicion remains and opposition has, if anything, increased.

The resistance delayed the incorporation and it is presently in abeyance.

In July, the Inkatha general conference passed a resolution saying the people of Lamontville must themselves decide on what happens to the township.

Chief Buthelezi has announced that he will hold a major rally in Lamontville on September 1 to allow people to express their views.

He said that the people themselves had originally requested incorporation, but dissent had been caused by "hoodlums".

Jorac has argued that there was never any consultation on the issue and a public rally will not provide a fair test of popular opinion.

And a number of community leaders — particularly from Jorac — have warned about the possibility of further violence if the rally is held.

Buthelezi 'offered' all Natal

107
C. Times 2/8/84

By BARRY STREEK

A CABINET minister once "offered" the whole of Natal to Kwazulu if it took independence, according to the homeland's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

He refused to name the minister or say when the offer was made, but said

it had been at an informal occasion.

Chief Buthelezi said in an interview that he had rejected the offer out of hand as he would not consider independence for Kwazulu on any terms.

He disclosed details of the offer after being asked whether he would accept independence if Durban was incorporated into Kwazulu.

Chief Buthelezi said he would not consider independence even if Durban were incorporated into Kwazulu.

"People who think independence is negotiable with us just show how out of touch they are," he said.

His rejection of independence means that the estimated 6-million people eligible for Kwazulu citizenship will remain South African citizens — and present a serious problem for government plans to make all black people citizens of one or other independent homeland.

Others

Other homeland leaders who have rejected independence include Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa, which has an estimated 1,6-million eligible citizens; Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu, which has an estimated 560 000 eligible citizens, and Mr Enos Mabuza of Kangwane, which has an estimated 520 000 eligible citizens.

The government has consistently refused to consider the extension of political rights to black people to give them a say in the South African Parliament on the grounds that they have homelands in which to exercise such rights.

(Report by B Streek, 77 Burg St, Cape Town.)

D. P. R. J. J. J.

Buthlezi hits at election participants

13/8/84

(107)

JOHANNESBURG — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the president of Inkatha, yesterday sent out a tough warning to Indian and coloured leaders participating in the new tricameral parliament.

He told them they were "abandoning their African brothers and sisters" and "pursuing their own self-interests at the Africans' expense".

Chief Buthelezi intimated that by "turning their backs" on the black majority, coloured and Indian leaders were dealing themselves out of the liberation struggle — which would have consequences when the blacks came to power.

Addressing more than 8 000 people near Alberton, Chief Buthelezi said the coloured and Indian leaders were destroying the "partnership for justice" which had been built up over the decades.

This meant that they were now compounding the problems which the black majority would face in the future when "attempting to safeguard the minority rights of groups such as the coloureds and Indians".

"It was Dr Kaunda who once said you will never change the nature of a crocodile by willingly offering yourself as a meal and then trying to change it from within," Chief Buthelezi said of the decision of some Indian and coloured leaders to participate.

He said it was "political balderdash" to equate coloured and Indian participation in the new constitution with that of the white Progressive Federal party.

"The PFP was dragged into the new constitution kicking and screaming in protest whereas some of our Indian and coloured brothers ran after

the new constitution with their tongues hanging out in anticipation of what new privileges they were to receive," he said.

"The PFP courageously fought to make white South Africa abandon the National Party's designs.

He said it was "arrogant of Indians and coloureds to run after whites into their constitutional laager without consulting Africans.

"Indians and coloureds who participate in the new tricameral parliament must be told simply how deep African feelings run and how dismayed we feel at being abandoned by them.

"Their behaviour will cost us dearly. They must be told simply that the only future which this country has is one that is race-free."

Chief Buthelezi reiterated his refusal to be drawn into black local government's cabinet committee on blacks or to be drawn into black local government which was seen to be a "prop on which the new constitution rests".

"We are adamant in our refusal to accept our disenfranchisement and our de-nationalisation by accepting the new constitution and working within it". — DDC.

(News by P. van Niekerk, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg)

Mercury 15/8/84 (107)

The Natal Mercury, We

Residents 'in the dark' over new homes

Mercury Reporter

PEOPLE in the Umgeni Valley affected by the construction of Inanda Dam near Hillcrest said yesterday they had not been notified of a meeting to finalise their resettlement.

They have been offered a choice of four alternative locations, Kwandengezi near Mariannhill, Ntuzuma at Kwamashu, Emahendeni in Inanda and Mpumalanga township outside Hammarsdale, but they failed to attend two planned meetings at Sikebheni on the banks of the Umgeni River to test their response to the proposed areas.

Many said they had heard of the zone offer but were 'in the dark' about when they could move.

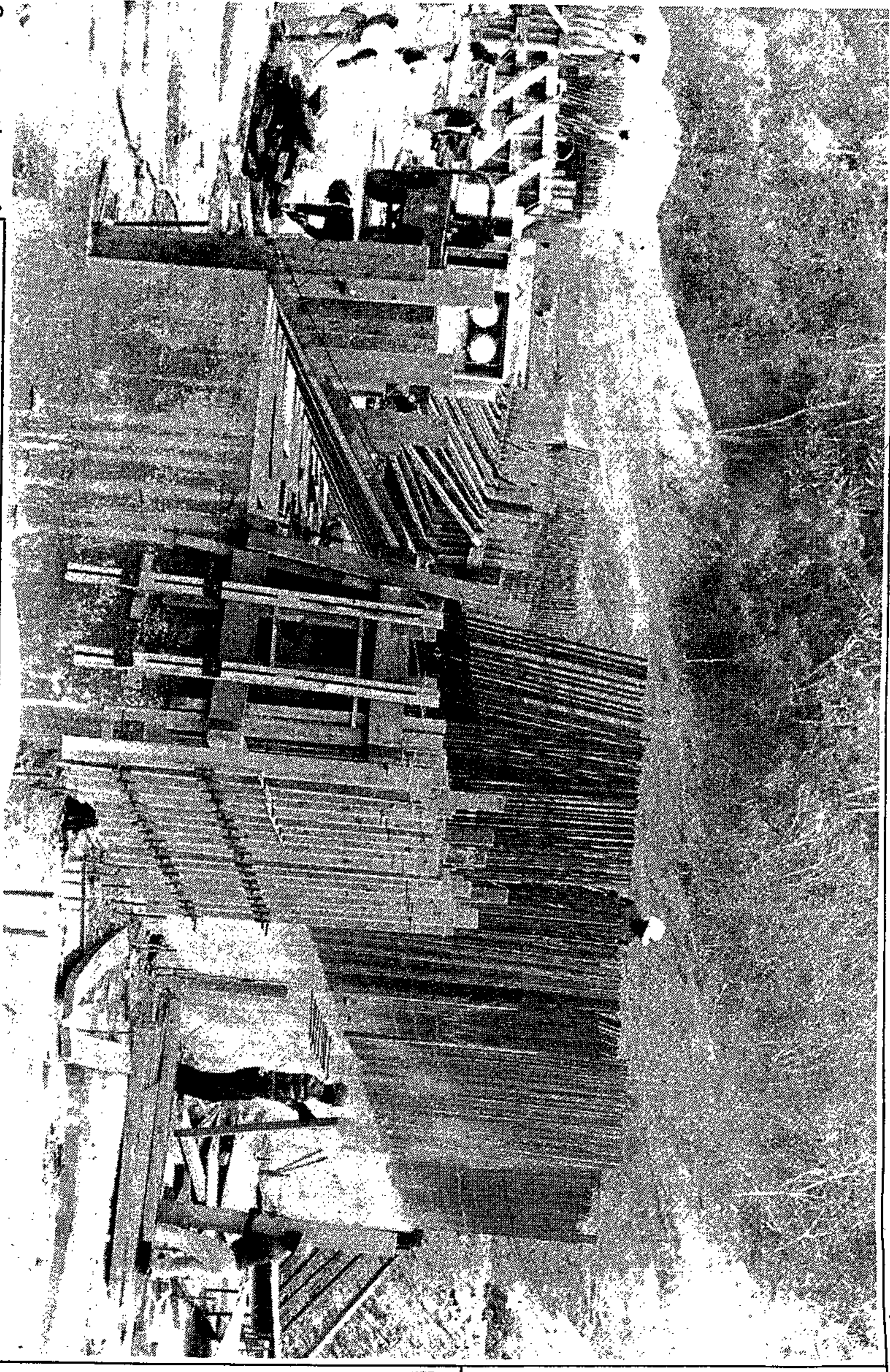
Chief Mzongjarni Ngocobo, former chairman of the Inanda Residents' Ad Hoc Committee which opposed the construction of the dam, said he had recently relinquished control of the committee after receiving several death-threats from residents who apparently believed he was 'pro dam construction'. He had not been informed of the resettlement meetings.

Another resident whose home stands on the bank of the river about 800 m upstream of the fast-developing dam wall, said she had not been told when to move and to avoid starvation had been forced to sew new crops on her smallholding.

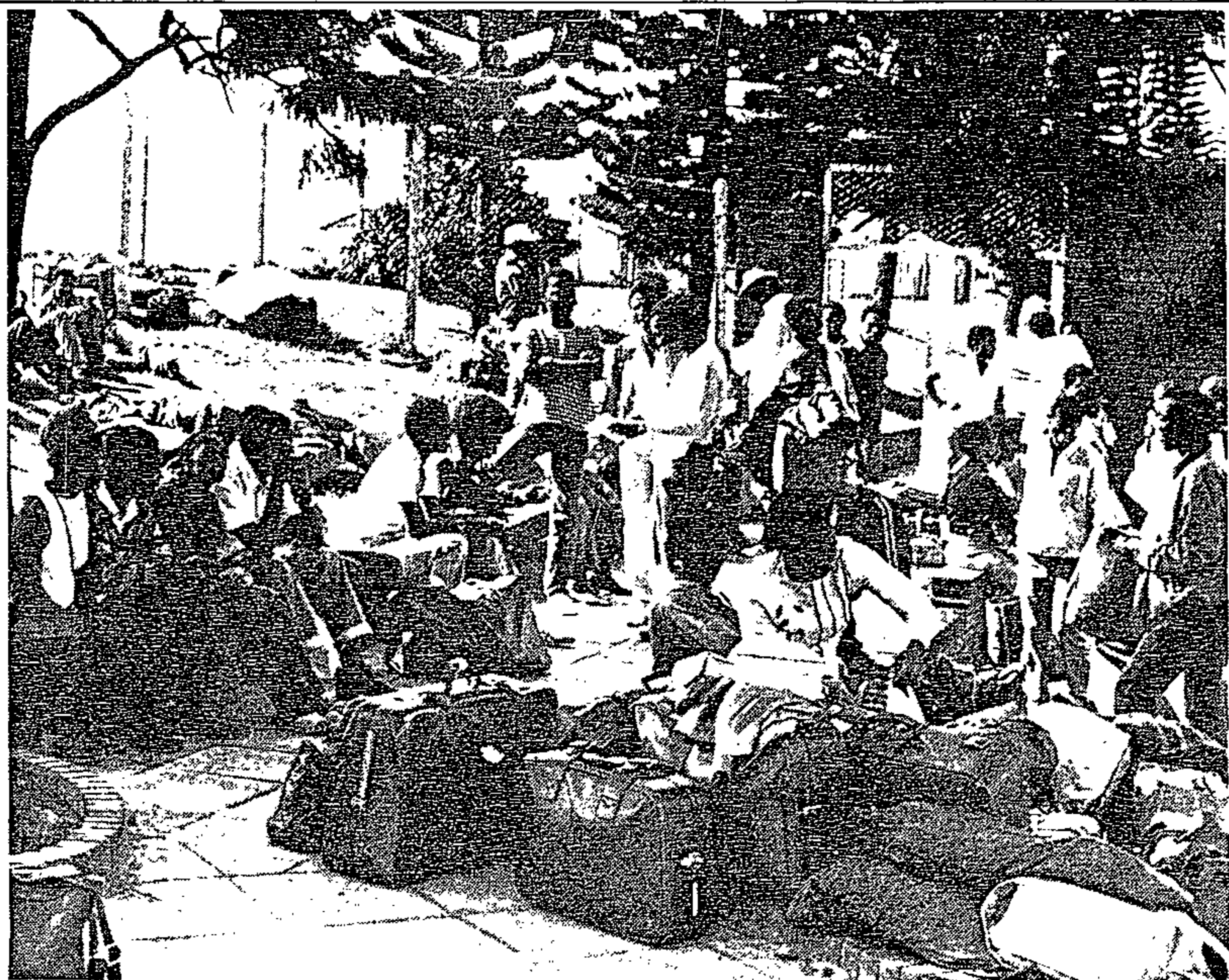
She added that most residents 'would agree to any removal plans so as to be able to resume making a living as soon as possible'.

A KwaZulu spokesman said yesterday that dealings with the affected community were being conducted through the local magistrate and there could have been a breakdown in communication.

A third meeting is being planned and, although no date had been set, the spokesman believed the matter would be resolved 'shortly'.



Construction of part of the dam wall goes on in spite of the plight of thousands of residents, some of whom say they had not been told when to move.



Students of the University of Zululand wait for lifts after being ordered off the campus.

Murray 16/16/84 *(107)*

Campus closure strands students

**African Affairs
Reporter**

STUDENTS of the shut-down University of Zululand, who were ordered to evacuate the campus by the authorities yesterday, said last night that the problems had begun when they had demanded the introduction of a food coupon system.

They expressed disappointment that the university authorities had not provided transport to take them home and many of them said they would be stranded.

Police stood by as the students dispersed, but there were no incidents.

The students said university authorities had refused their suggestion of food coupons, although the students had been prepared to return to classes once the coupon system had been accepted.

Paid

They said food-coupon systems operated in white universities and they wanted to follow the same pattern. They

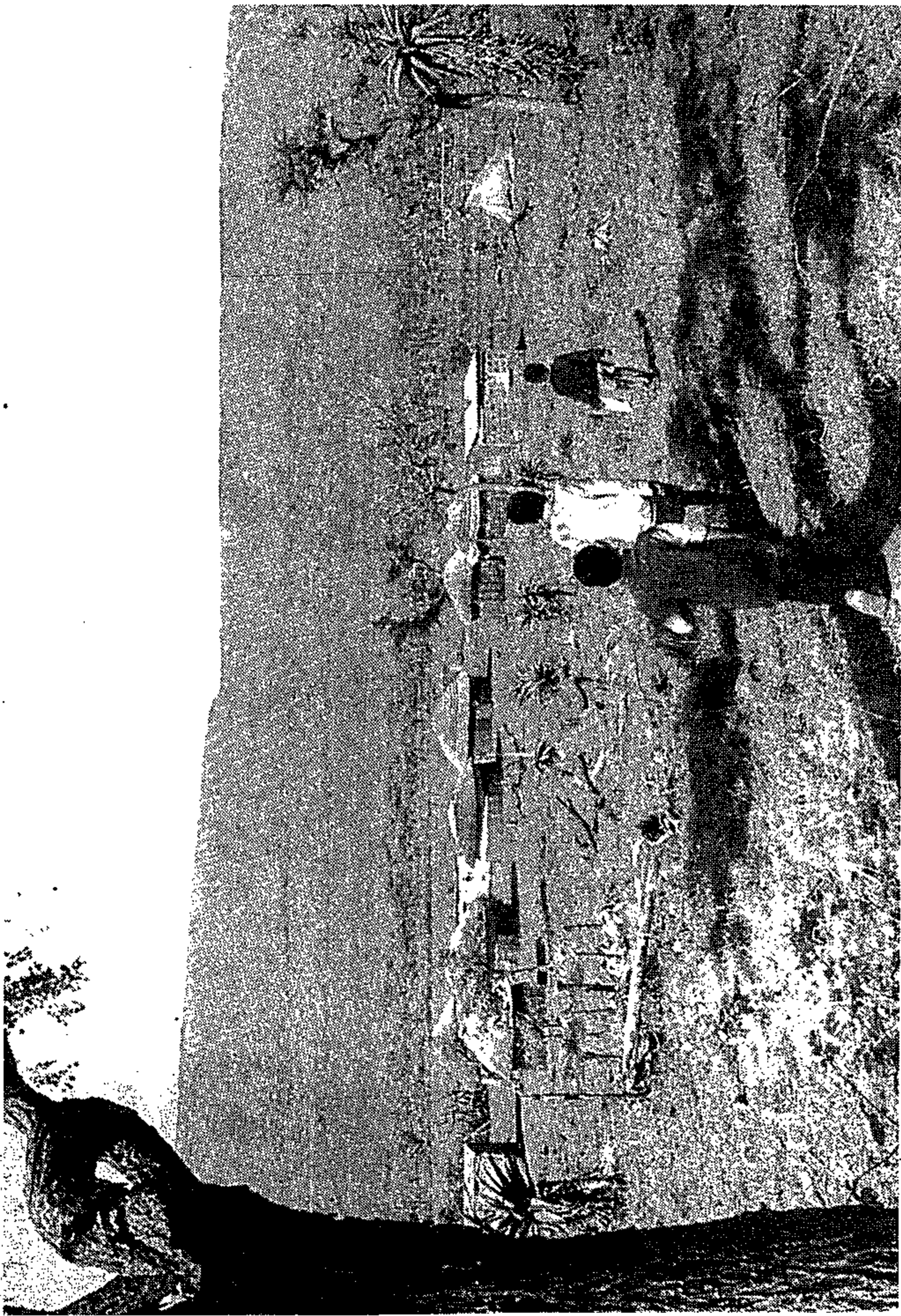
said their aim was to avoid confrontation with the university authorities over the food.

The students had paid in advance for their meals, but the standard of meals was poor and they had no option but to eat whatever was offered.

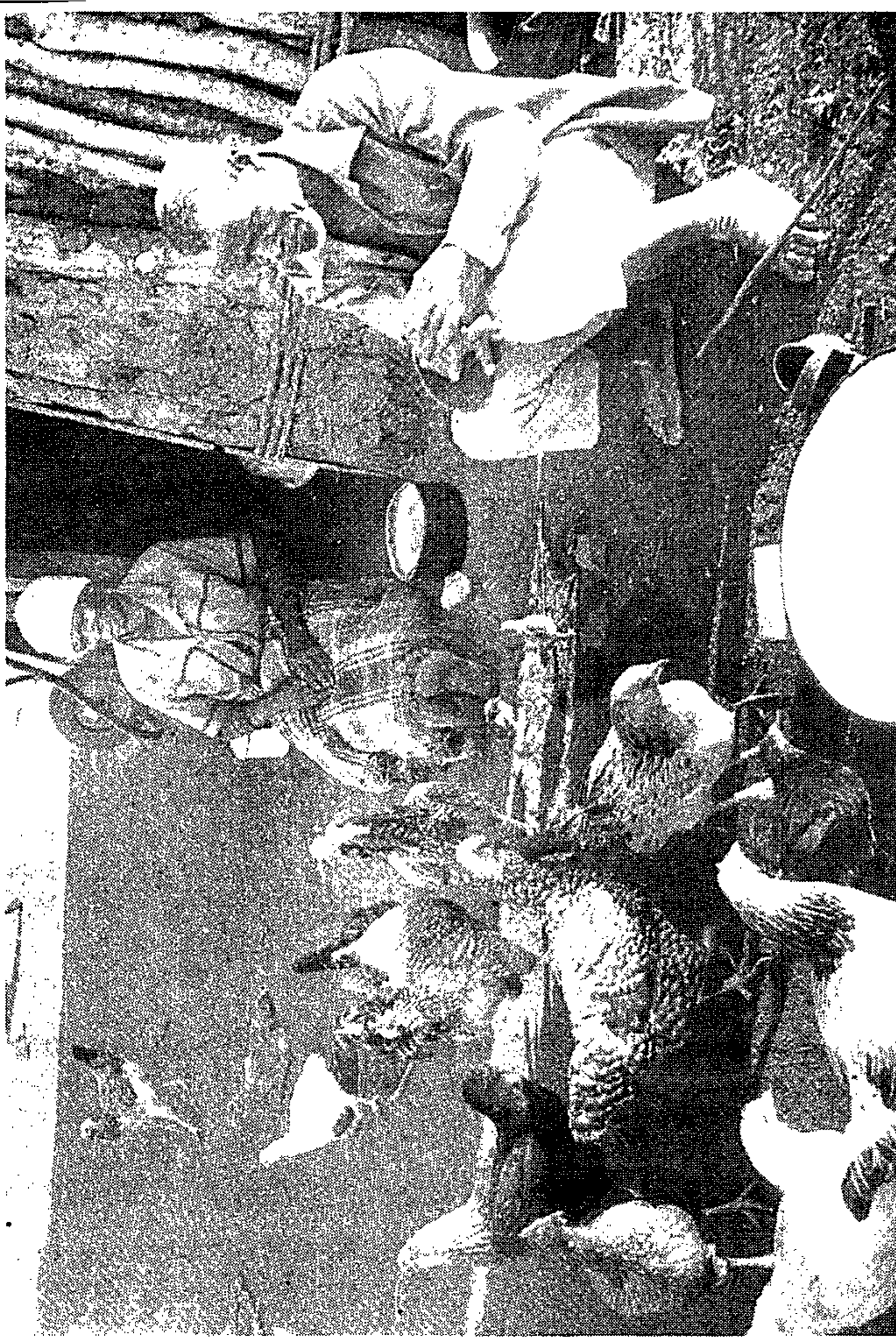
Meals were served between 5 p m and 6 p m, but in most cases the food was finished before 6 p m.

The coupon system would allow students to take the meals they wanted, they said.

Thousands of people have fled over rugged Lebombo mountains from Ingwavuma



The landscape . . . it forms part of the camp in south-east Swaziland where Ingwavuma refugees are settling.



The people . . . Mrs Ester Mngomezulu and husband; a shock when she went for her pension. Pictures by Alf Kumalo.

MBABANE — Refugees who have crossed the rugged Lebombo mountain range to get to Swaziland from Ingwavuma told *The Star* this week that they had feared for their lives because hundreds of people had been attacked by Inkatha supporters in kwaZulu.

The Swazi-speaking refugees said they were being forced to renounce their Swazi tradition, abandon their mother tongue for Zulu, and shed their traditional garb.

The refugees also claimed that pensioners were being made to affiliate into the Zulu movement in order to receive their money.

The Inkatha leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, dismissed the allegations as "absolute rubbish".

PROBLEMS

"These are old allegations which have been thrown at the kwaZulu Government and Inkatha for some time. There is absolutely no truth in them whatsoever.

"It is well known by those who have studied the history of the area that there are intra-tribal problems there. These are being blown up by those who are hostile to Inkatha. The people in Swaziland went

Swazi refugees claim they are being attacked by Inkatha

By Sol Makgabutlane

across border of their own free will.

"It is absolute rubbish to say that people have to wear Inkatha uniforms to get pensions. This would be contradictory to all that Inkatha stands for."

He said that although most seats in the Legislative Assembly were won on the Inkatha ticket, it did not mean people were obliged to become members of the movement to get government jobs.

Despite the chief's statement, claims made by the refugees were echoed by members of the Likoqo, Swaziland's supreme council of state, when interviewed by *The Star* this week.

Also approached was the Swazi Ministry of Interior and Immigration, which declined to comment on the cause of the

mass exodus, pointing out that the department was concerned only with providing relief aid to the refugees.

Chief Ntunjiwa Mngomezulu, who is the paternal head of the refugees, is also in Swaziland. He fled from Ingwavuma several years ago.

Swazi authorities estimate the number of refugees from Ingwavuma at between 4 000 and 7 000 — with more still arriving.

Mr R M Mabila, secretary of the Likoqo, said that as far as it knew, Inkatha supporters were hounding down Swazi-speaking residents in Ingwavuma and forcing them to renounce their nationality in favour of Zulu and join Inkatha and wear its uniform.

He said: "The Likoqo understands that people do not want to change their ethnicity. They are Swazis and are forced to

become Zulus. Rather than change, they prefer to flee the area. Our attitude is that South Africa would do its best by prevailing upon the kwaZulu Government to hold its horses in so far as Ingwavuma is concerned."

A senior Swaziland official, Mr A M Dlamini, who is secretary of the Swaziland Council, observed: "If you're not a member of Inkatha in Ingwavuma you cannot send your children to school; you cannot be attended to at hospital; you cannot be employed; and you cannot start your own business."

When *The Star* visited the Ndzavane Resettlement Centre, runaways told tales of fear, and spoke about an empty future away from their birth-land.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees

(UNHCR), in conjunction with the Swaziland Government and the Lutheran World Federation, has started relief programmes aimed at alleviating the poverty and privation under which refugee families live.

Many people are still arriving. All that awaits them is a bleak and uncertain future. The new arrivals get tents from the UNHCR until they have adjusted and can fend for themselves.

"I fled Ingwavuma after a nasty experience one night at home," said Mr Ndzababantu Mkhumane, who arrived in the camp last October. "A group of men, saying they were police, came into my house carrying firearms. They wanted to take me away, but I refused. Then a tug-of-war for a firearm between one of the men

and me ensued. Fortunately I managed to grab the gun and they all fled."

He felt that remaining in the area would be unsafe and sped away to Swaziland. He said he surrendered the firearm to the Swazi Government. His family joined him later.

Mr H Mhamali (31) fled from Ingwavuma after shots were fired at him by men he claimed were Inkatha members.

"These men came into my home and said they were looking for me," he said. "My wife told them I was not in and they left. I suspected who they might be, so I decided to sleep in the bush that night in case they came back. But as I left, two men stopped me outside. They fired two shots, but missed. I raced away into the bush — where I remained for two weeks before finally deciding to come to Swaziland."

Mrs Ester Mngomezulu (66) said she was shocked when she went to collect her pension money at the end of July.

"When I arrived there a man told me I would not get my money because I refused to join Inkatha. But I hardly know what good Inkatha is to me. I will never join that body, which is for Zulu people."

A clinic and three primary schools have been started in the refugee centre. According to the principal secretary of the Swazi Ministry of Interior and Immigration, Mr Vusumuzi Mamba, there are big plans to offer more programmes to the people there.

"We are trying our best to alleviate problems of these people in the centre. We are not going to stop them as long as they do not come with violent intentions. This is a humble contribution on the part of the kingdom."

Mr G M Bembe, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Interior, said his government was appealing for funds from several international agencies to start more programmes for the refugees, such as irrigation and plantation schemes.

At the moment the refugees have nothing to do except tend their cattle.

Wertzony 20/8/84 (107)

Chief agrees to township talks

African Affairs
Correspondent

ULUNDI—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has agreed to meet members of the Joint Rent Action Committee (Jorac) privately before his controversial meeting at Lamontville on September 1.

Committee sources say the meeting will take place at a Durban beach-front hotel this afternoon.

But Chief Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, has said he will not agree to a precondition that he should abandon his plans to visit the township to discuss the question of its incorporation into KwaZulu.

The chief disclosed details of the private meeting to about 8 000 delegates and observers at the annual conference of the Inkatha Youth Brigade at the weekend.

He said he had received a letter from Mr Richard Gumede, chairman of the Jorac central executive; and Mr Daniel Shabalala, Jorac chairman in Lamontville.

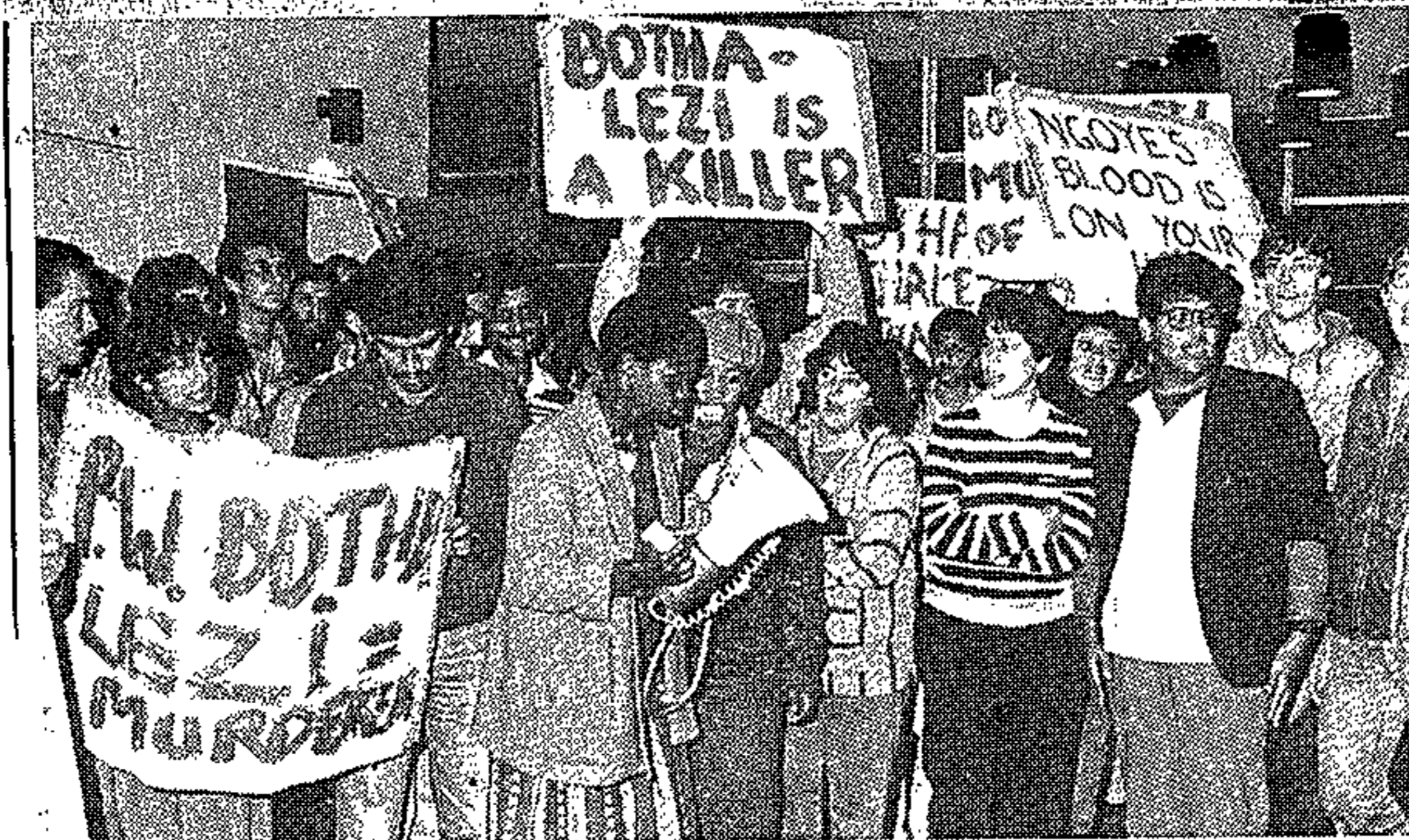
They said they believed his visit to the township would cause violence and destruction.

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Gumede and Mr Shabalala had suggested that the private meeting be chaired by the Roman

Catholic Archbishop of Durban, Denis Hurley; and the Anglican Bishop of Natal, Michael Nuttall.

Chief Buthelezi said he would talk to the Jorac 'pipsqueaks'.

But he warned Jorac that although he respected the two churchmen, their presence would not overawe him.



UCT students with placards protesting against Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Buthelezi lecture cancelled after demo

S. Times (107) 21/8/84

By NOEL BRUYNS

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu last night cancelled a lecture at the University of Cape Town when about 200 chanting UCT students invaded the lecture theatre.

He was to be one of the speakers at the last of the four-day "Workshop on conflict accommodation and conflict management in South Africa" organized by the UCT Centre for Intergroup Studies.

Chief Buthelezi's lecture was to have been on "Pragmatism in South African Politics — An Inkatha View".

Fifteen minutes before the start at 8pm, the students marched into the Leslie Social Sciences Building, singing freedom songs and chanting

slogans against Chief Buthelezi.

The students then stood around the theatre but Chief Buthelezi did not appear.

One of the demonstrators told about 150 members of the public who had come to attend the lecture they were protesting because Chief Buthelezi had "sanctioned the killing of five students and injuring of 157" when "Inkatha warriors" had "stabbed and beaten students" at the University of Zululand campus last October.

The scheduled lecture was cancelled.

According to the programme, a panel discussion had also been planned during which Chief Buthelezi, Mr Wynand Malan (NP MP), Dr Nthato Motlana (chairman of the Soweto Com-

mittee of Ten), Mr Hassan Howa (United Democratic Front patron), and Dr Alex Boraine (PFP MP), were to have discussed "The Accommodation of the Needs and Aspirations of all Groups in South Africa".

● Chief Buthelezi blamed the United Democratic Front for the cancellation of the lecture.

"What happened last night was, unfortunately, another orchestrated incident in the dangerous battle the UDF is waging against Inkatha," he said.

"I did not see the demonstrators but I was told they were holding defamatory and highly inflammatory posters referring to the tragedy at the University of Zululand.

23/8/84

Committee's

meeting with

107

leaders 'frank'

E. Post

PRETORIA — South Africa's special Cabinet committee on black constitutional development had frank talks with leaders of the self-governing states in a meeting in Pretoria yesterday.

According to a joint statement afterwards the meeting was used as an opportunity "to speak freely and frankly about problems in the political, social and economic fields".

Under the chairmanship of the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, the committee's meeting was the ninth since its establishment in February last year.

The special committee's brief is to investigate the constitutional development of urban blacks in "white" South Africa.

The joint statement said: "A wide range of subjects were discussed, and substantial progress was made."

The meeting, held at the

Union Buildings, adjourned after lunchtime and another meeting is scheduled to take place on November 7 this year.

It was also announced that meetings with leaders of all the independent TBVC states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei), leaders of black local authorities and other black urban personalities would take place before the end of the year.

The statement said the committee would continue to consult private sector representatives and academics.

Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, moved a motion that was unanimously endorsed by the meeting that "great appreciation" be conveyed to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, for his contributions to foster good relations between the people of South Africa.

Dr Koornhof is to retire on September 3. — Sapa

BLACK POLITICS

UDF against Inkatha

There is increasing, and often violent, competition for the political allegiance of the mass of urban blacks in Natal. The clash is between SA's largest "black liberation" organisation, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, and supporters of the anti-constitution United Democratic Front (UDF).

Clashes between Inkatha militants and supporters of the UDF, which claims to articulate the aspirations of urban blacks, are occurring with increasing frequency. Attempts at a reconciliation between the opposing factions, both of which oppose the new constitution, have so far met with little success.

In the latest violence, two Inkatha supporters were killed in a clash with rivals at a memorial service for a Lamontville community leader. There have also been an increasing number of threats of assassination against Buthelezi.

Ironically, Inkatha is coming under attack when, in numerical terms, it is at the peak of its strength. Membership now stands at 984 000 — not far off a million. Secretary General Oscar Dhlomo challenges the common perception that Inkatha speaks mainly for rural blacks as "part of the propaganda war." He denies Inkatha is losing ground with the youth and draws its support chiefly from older blacks.

Largest youth brigade

"Inkatha has the largest youth brigade in the history of SA," he says. "Membership stands at 375 000 and the numbers are still growing. One only needs to attend a youth brigade annual conference or winter or summer camps to realise these allegations do not hold water."

Dhlomo notes Inkatha has branches in virtually every major urban centre, includ-

ing 30 in Soweto and one in central Johannesburg. In addition, he says, its rural support should not be discounted by those "elitist and bourgeois political groups" who feel rural blacks have no part to play in the liberation struggle.

"In Zimbabwe," he reminds them, "ZANU won the liberation struggle because it enjoyed overwhelming support in the tribal trust lands and established a liberated no-go zone for the Rhodesian security forces."

Archie Gumede, national president of the UDF in Natal, holds a different view. He says the UDF, a coalition of political groupings, embodies everything Inkatha lacks. Hence it is emerging as Inkatha's main rival.

Moreover, says Gumede, Inkatha is seen by its past actions to have aligned itself more closely with the establishment. In labour matters, for example, there is no one who speaks authoritatively for Inkatha, whereas several union groupings are affiliates of the UDF.

During the recent bus boycotts at Hammarsdale and KwaNdengezi, he says, the KwaZulu government was the owner of the bus company. "Therefore Inkatha was seen to be on the opposite side of the fence."

BUTHELEZI'S VISIT

The Natal township of Lamontville is bracing itself for possible violence when Inkatha president, and KwaZulu Chief Minister, Gatsha Buthelezi pays a visit on September 1.

Tension in the township is running high in the wake of government's decision to incorporate it into KwaZulu. Already two Inkatha supporters have died as a result of mob violence (see accompanying story).

Meetings have been arranged between Buthelezi and members of the Joint Rent Action Committee (Jorac) to defuse the situation. So far there has been little change.

Incorporation of Lamontville into KwaZulu was recommended by the Rive/Hankinson Commission as a means of bringing some order to the administration of housing in Natal. The move, however, is being violently resisted by Jorac which fears that incorporation will mean an end to their Section 10 urban residential rights and an all round lowering of standards.

Though government has given assurances that the Section 10 privileges of the Lamontville residents will not be altered, a survey conducted by researchers from the Natal University found that 87% remained against incorporation.

Irked by their disloyalty, Buthelezi has vowed to do whatever is necessary to make the residents submit to the authority of KwaZulu and Inkatha.

In addition, Gumede says Inkatha distanced itself from the removal issue at St Wendolins by claiming the area was outside KwaZulu's jurisdiction. Inkatha was also actively involved in repressing the schools boycott of 1977 and now seeks the incorporation of Lamontville into KwaZulu "against the wishes of the people."

"On the State's side"

In all this, and in particular by accepting homeland authority, he says, it is perceived by the people to have "placed itself on the side of the State."

On the other hand, he claims the UDF has emerged as a rallying point for the people. Involved, as the leadership is, in the day-to-day problems of the people, there is a growing awareness that their plight is a manifestation of their own weak constitutional position. "The politically sophisticated are attracted by the progressive ideas being expressed through and by the congress organisations. They feel they can identify with them."

Gumede maintains Inkatha's strength is tribally based with control exercised from the chiefs down. Young urban blacks, who are far removed from the tribal hierarchy, are "not so amenable to the discipline of the chiefs."

He adds both organisations see the need to bury the hatchet in the name of black solidarity. Peace overtures continue, but as Gumede says, "there are many obstacles."

Foremost among them is the disparate composition of the UDF itself. Says Gumede: "Many of our powerful affiliates have such strong feelings against the organisation (Inkatha), that it is difficult to get a consensus."

Tribal feuds claim 206 lives in the hills of death . . .



Rifles, shotguns and pistols — shown by Warrant Officer Peter Swanepoel of the Firearm Squad at Tugela Ferry — are among weapons seized this month

NOTHING, it seems — not even the latest police reinforcements — can stop the lust for blood and revenge in the tribal war-torn countryside of Msinga in KwaZulu.

Small squads of hit-men who pounce on Zulu wards are the latest in vengeance killings. They replace the traditional clashes of the warrior-like impi groups who had at least eight men on either side.

The squads are armed with sophisticated weapons such as R1 rifles, R4 rifles and a variety of shotguns and handguns — usually stolen from the Reef area.

And although the new, reinforced police Firearm Squad, housed in permanently pitched tents on the banks of the Tugela River, has effectively crushed mass killings since the March clash in which 35 died on one day, death still rules.

Some 206 men have been shot dead and 44 wounded in the lonely, peaceful-looking hills of Msinga this year.

The latest weapons of Msinga are deadlier than ever: an Uzi machinegun, a Ruger machinegun, 13 R1 rifles, two R4 rifles, 19 .303 rifles and 13 shotguns are among the 140 weapons seized in the sparsely populated hills by the new squad since mid-April this year.

And the police themselves, since the formation of the new squad, have twice come under heavy gunfire from warriors.

In the first attack a policeman was shot through the head with a bullet from a R1 when an impi fired upon a group of 20 policemen walking through the hills before dawn.

That same day a helicopter sought out five of the attackers. Police were told that, because of the darkness, they were not recognised as policemen by the impi. Then they were fired on again . . . in daylight. No one was injured.

Msinga is the haven for gun-runners to the trigger-happy warriors. Assegais were outdated long ago and home-made guns are also things of the past.

But Msinga, according to the locals, is only one battlefield of death. There is another, equally bad: Johannesburg.

If ever a reason is given for the revenge killings in the Msinga hills where everyone is too afraid to talk then it is that there had been a death in Johannesburg.

Miners and nightwatchmen are gunned down in Johannesburg's streets because they are members of one of the six Msinga tribes. The killers are either from another tribe or from another ward engaged in in-

Report and pic'

fighting within the tribe.

The bodies of the dead are brought home — and seen. Lust for revenge takes over among the victimised. More blood will then flow in the hills. That is a certainty.

The killers are always known to the victims' relatives. The bush telegraph is extremely effective, so effective that if a police patrol sets out in the morning to reach a certain ward their arrival is awaited long before they get there.

Coded messages — such as "the donkey is in the middle field" or "it is red" — are shouted by women across



Basins and boxes full of dagga seized by the squad at Tugela Ferry. The weed is exchanged for costly firearms bought for between R900 to R4 000 each

es: EMIELIA JAROSCHEK

the hills, police disclosed this week.

Captain Gideon van der Westhuizen — who has headed the new squad since its formation — says he has been told by countless bereaved widows at their huts that as long as bodies are brought from Johannesburg there will be more bloodshed in Msinga.

Killings in Johannesburg are the cause, locals claim.

Yet Johannesburg killings are also revenge killings resulting from deaths in Msinga.

Nobody knows how it all started and usually nobody

wants to say or identify the killers for fear of death. But there are stories — true ones — such as the one of ownership of a cat which caused a dispute ending in dozens of bloody deaths.

So did a bitten-off piece of ear. Two opposing tribesmen had a fight in which one bit a piece off the other man's ear and spat it on to the ground.

His tribesmen later ordered the opposing tribe to collect the piece of ear. Their pride hurt by this challenge, they refused. Sixty men died in ensuing hot-blooded battles.

A widow in the hills said this week that an induna's son was killed two years ago. Since then about 100 people have died, including her own husband ... one of six people gunned down by a hit squad.

"Six men came running across the hills. There were three on either side of my husband. I do not know who they were. He ran several hundred yards before he fell," the widow recalls.

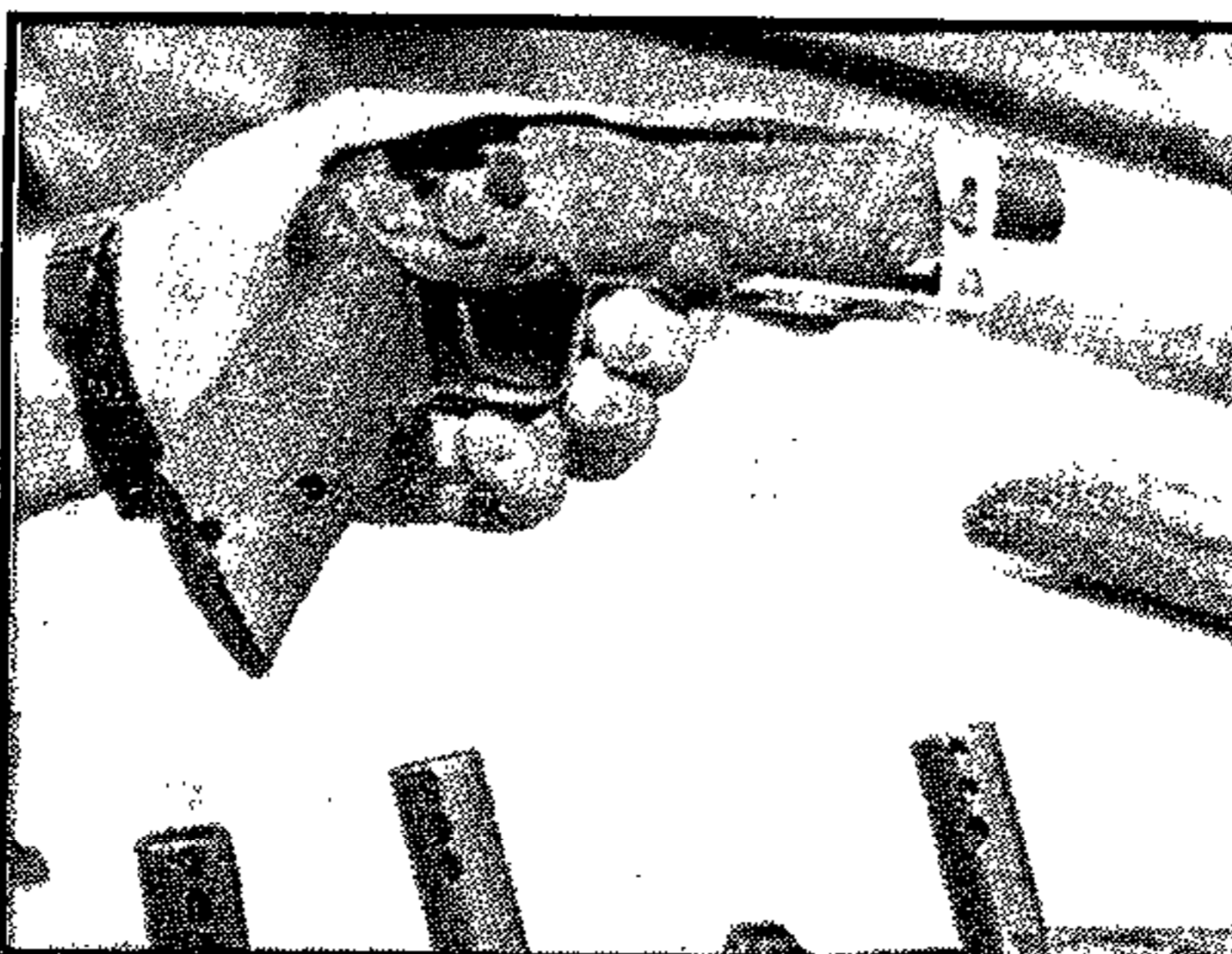
And where do the killer guns come from? If your firearm has been stolen it could have been used, Capt Van der Westhuizen says.

The weapons recovered by the police speak for themselves:

- A 12-bore shotgun — reported stolen in Honeydew.
- A .303 rifle — reported stolen in Booyens.
- A .38 revolver — reported stolen in Booyens.
- A .32 Special — reported stolen in Bramley.
- A 7,65mm pistol — reported stolen in Hillbrow in June.
- Several R1 rifles — never reported stolen.
- A .303 rifle — reported stolen in Durban in June.
- A .38 revolver — reported



The map shows the location of the warring Msinga tribes in the tent-office of Captain Gideon van der Westhuizen, commander of the Firearm Squad



A Zulu homemade handgun ... seldom found in the Msinga district these days

stolen in Brakpan in May.

Capt Van der Westhuizen's detailed records of every firearm recovered (there have been 140 since mid-April) show that most firearms in Msinga are stolen on the Reef.

This month the 27 weapons seized included five R1 rifles.

A map in one of the many tents which house the Firearm Squad at Tugela Ferry graphically shows the location of each Msinga tribe —

the Majozi, the Mtembu, the Mabaso, the Bomvu, the Mncunu and the Zondi.

Life is rough for the squad. In summer the tent poles get so hot that they cannot be touched. Working at a desk or outside near mid-day is virtually impossible. So patrols often set out before sunrise.

The latest problem that Capt Van der Westhuizen faces is in-fighting among wards within each tribe itself.

The Mtembus are the latest victims of such in-fighting.

Capt van der Westhuizen's dearest wish is to stop the endless killing.

"There must be some way, but I can't think of it. I have stayed awake at night trying to find the ultimate solution. Maybe it will still come to me," he says.

But the fighting has already gone on for hundreds of years and no one has yet solved the problem.

Mob burns Jc

C. Press 26/8/84

man's home

107 2/18 3/18

AN ARMED mob of more than 100 chanting men and women who attended an Inkatha meeting in Hambanati township near Tongaat, went on a rampage this week — storming five houses and setting fire to Jorac treasurer Ian Mkhize's car.

The houses of Jorac chairman Richard Gumede, Zamani Crech principal Beauty Makhetha, and Empangeni's Mandlazaini primary school principal Alfred Siphon Sithole were stoned and the windows shattered.

Mr Sithole's house was also gutted when the mob set it alight with petrol siphoned from a van parked in his garage.

The van, which belongs to furniture salesman Elias Hadebe, was also burnt down by the mob.

Mr Sithole's furniture and back-quarters also burned. A man who attended the Inkatha meeting said speakers at the Hambanati meeting accused supporters of UDF — to which Jorac is affiliated — of burning down the house of Hambanati mayor and local Inkatha chairman Muthikawupheli Albert Majola at the weekend.

Mr Majola has since been rehoused elsewhere in Tongaat.

Mr Mkhize, 42, said the armed mob chanted slogans and sang a song.

At about 8.30pm he heard a loud bang on the door. All the windows were then stoned.

He went out to investigate and discovered his car had been set alight.

Neighbours helped to put out the flames.

Mr Mkhize said the mob dispersed

when they saw him. They shouted obscenities at him as they retreated.

Mr Mkhize said he telephoned the police but they only arrived three hours later.

"Meanwhile the crowd returned later with reinforcements.

"They caused more damage to the house and completely burnt

out my car.

"They forced their way through the back door shouting 'We want your heart today and we are going to murder you'," he said.

Police arrived and fired teargas to disperse the crowd.

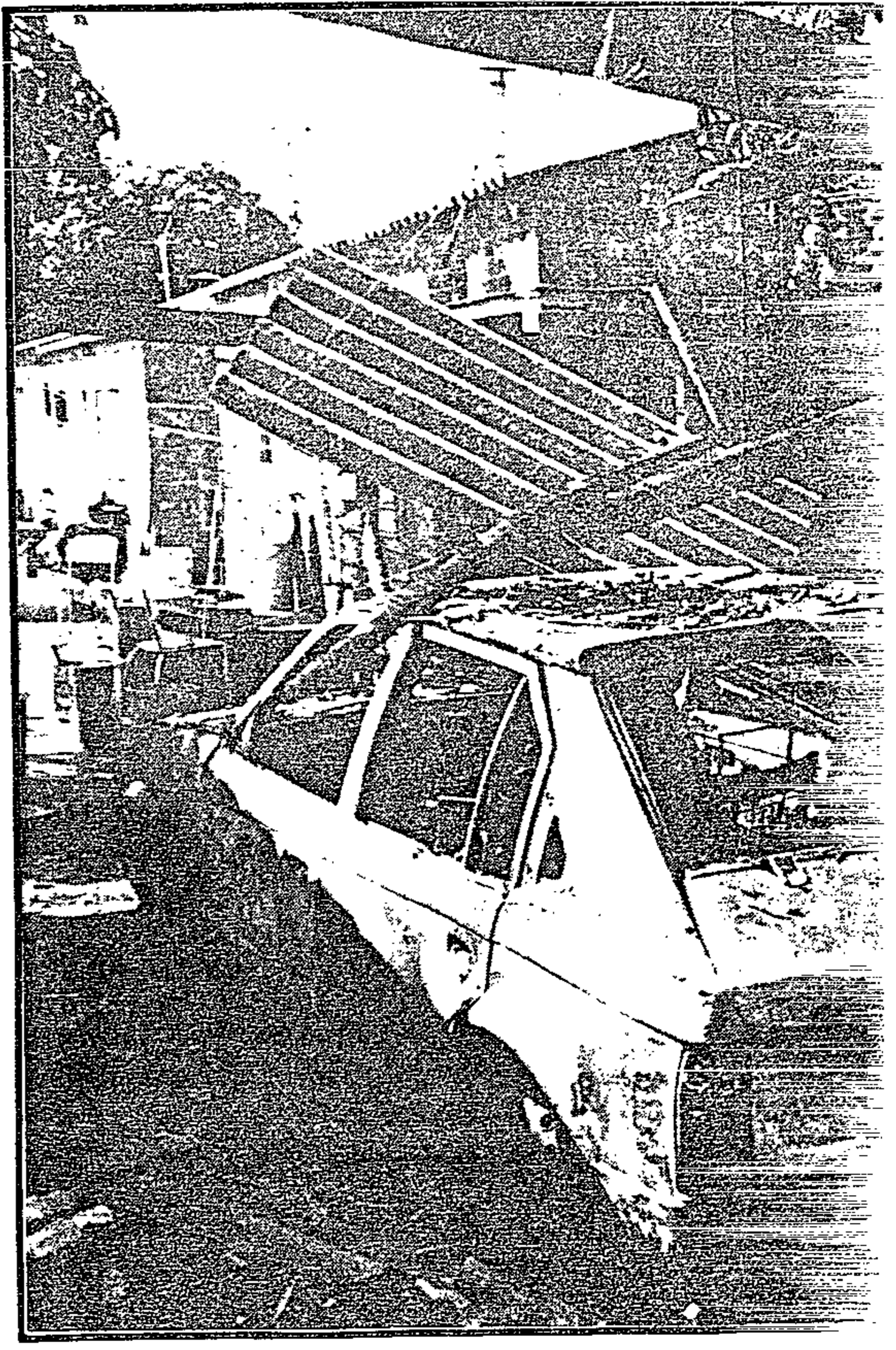
Mr Mkhize said the people were incited at the Inkatha meeting.

He complained about the late arrival of the police, saying the damage could have been prevented if the police had arrived promptly.

He said the damage to his house and car was estimated at R3 500.

Mr Hadebe's van was worth R10 000.

Police are investigating.



Ian Mkhize with his burnt-out car after the attack by an Inkatha

By BANCROFT HLATSHWAYO

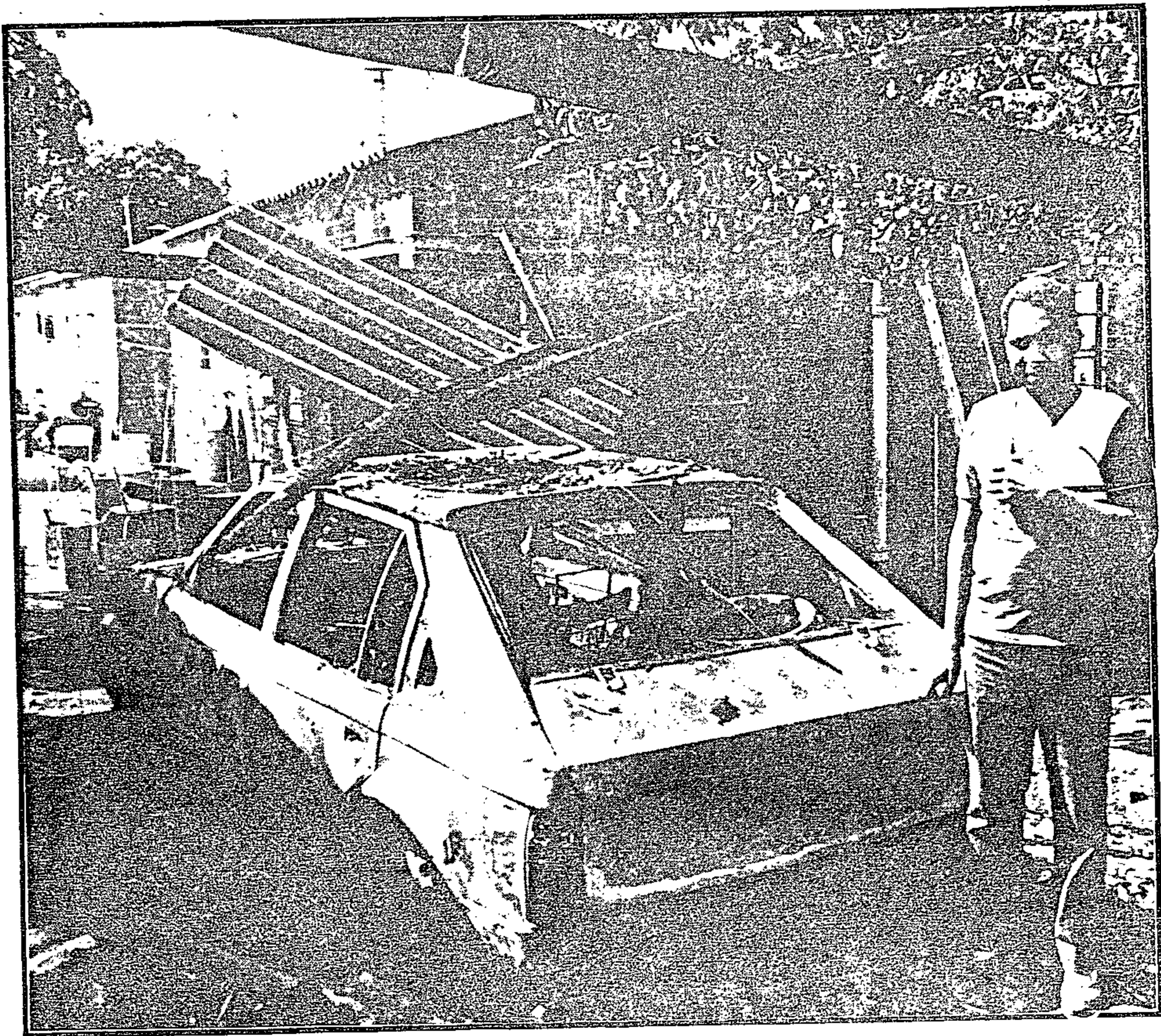
'HEAD HA

THE TRIAL of four men — who allegedly attacked her liver and private parts — postponed to December at Durban Supreme Court.

Gertrude Ntombela, Siphon Mbutho, 18, Benjamin Shwezi Ntombe, 29, Wilson Shwezi Ntombe, 29, and Mbhekiswa Shwezi Ntombe, 29, have all pleaded guilty.

The accused were...

Burns Jorac



Ian Mkhize with his burnt-out car after the attack by an Inkatha mob.

WAYO

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Mr Hadebe's van was
worth R10 000.

Police are investigat-
ing.

'HEAD HACKERS' REMANDED

THE TRIAL of four men and a woman — who allegedly chopped off an 18-year-old woman's head and roasted her liver and private parts — was postponed to December 10 in the Durban Supreme Court this week.

Gertrude Ntombela, 38, Sydney Siphon Mbutho, 18, Bernard Khawula, 29, Wilson Shwezi Ntombela, 29, and Mbhekiswa Shwezi Ntombela, 37, have all pleaded guilty.

The accused — who come from

the Mapumulo District — have made written "confessions" before a Durban Regional Magistrate.

The deceased is alleged to have been given brandy, beer and cane by the accused, who then took her to Umhlatuzana River and cut off her head, liver and private parts.

The body was later found by police buried near Umhlatuzana River — full of maggots.

Buthelezi won't budge

C. P. News

~~3418~~

107

26/8/84

LAST-minute attempts to resolve the growing conflict between the Joint Rent Action Committee and Inkatha failed this week when delicate negotiations over the planned visit by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to Lamontville reached a deadlock.

At the end of the talks, Chief Buthelezi said he was adamant that he will go ahead with the

CP Reporter

visit.

After the breakdown in talks, Jorac is considering what action they can take to prevent the conflict which both sides fear could erupt on September 1 -- the date set for the visit.

The talks, held in a beachfront hotel, lasted several hours but at the end the parties had not even reached a stage where they could issue a joint statement.

In a statement after the meeting, Chief Buthelezi said he hoped future discussions with Jorac would be more fruitful. He also regretted what he referred to as "Jorac's refusal to co-operate with Inkatha to avoid violence on September 1".

The weekend before the secret meeting, Chief Buthelezi told 8 000 delegates at the Inkatha Youth Conference in Uthandi that he had been asked by Richard Gumede to attend talks with Jorac, and that he had agreed to meet "the Jorac

pipsqueaks". Jorac officials said they had also hoped the Durban meeting would have been more fruitful.

"We hope to point out the inherent dangers in the proposed visit to Lamontville by Inkatha," said Jorac.

"Apart from incidents of violence which have broken out in Lamontville and elsewhere -- heightening tension in those areas -- we were seriously concerned about the response of the Inkatha leadership to this violence."



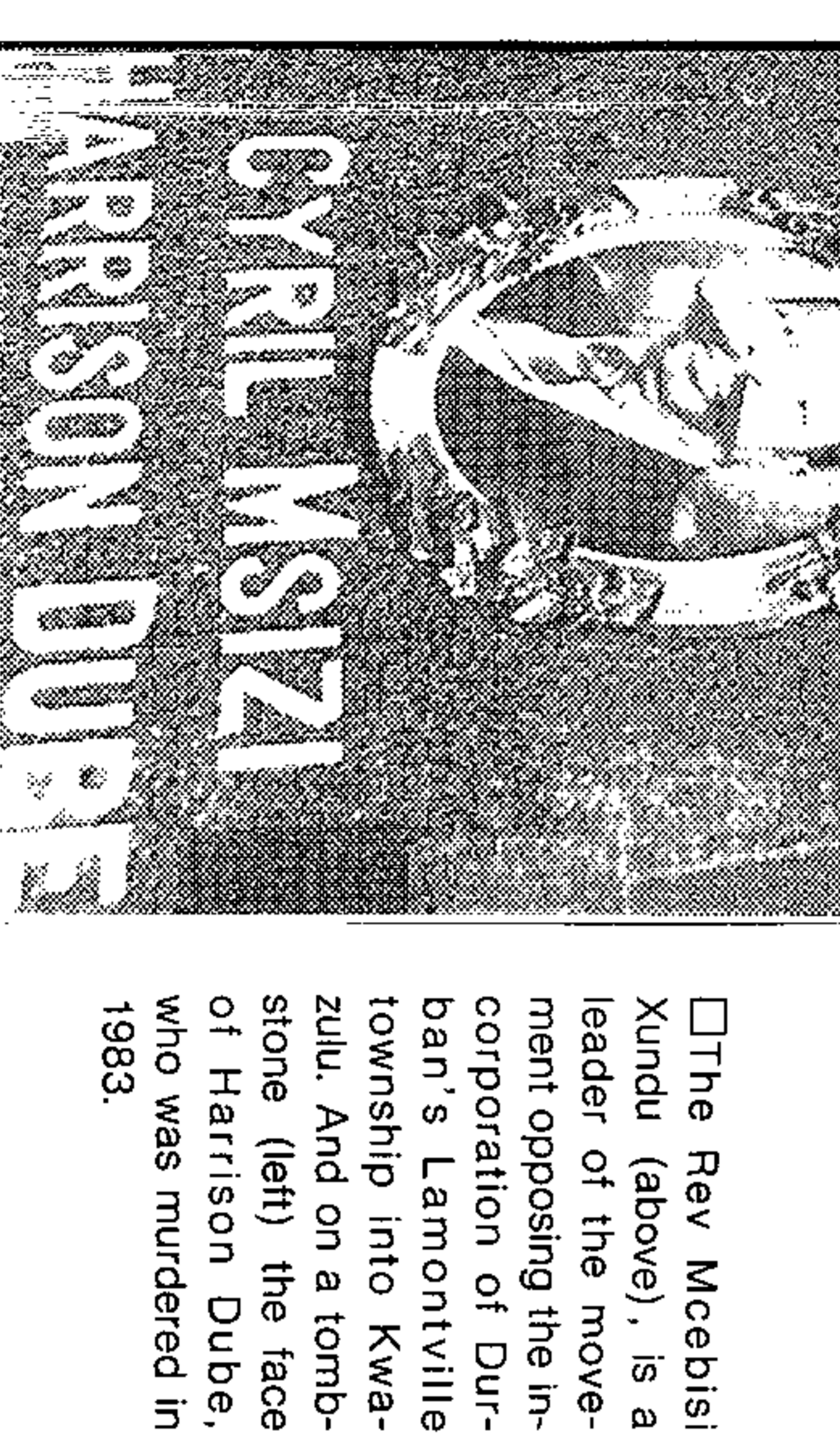
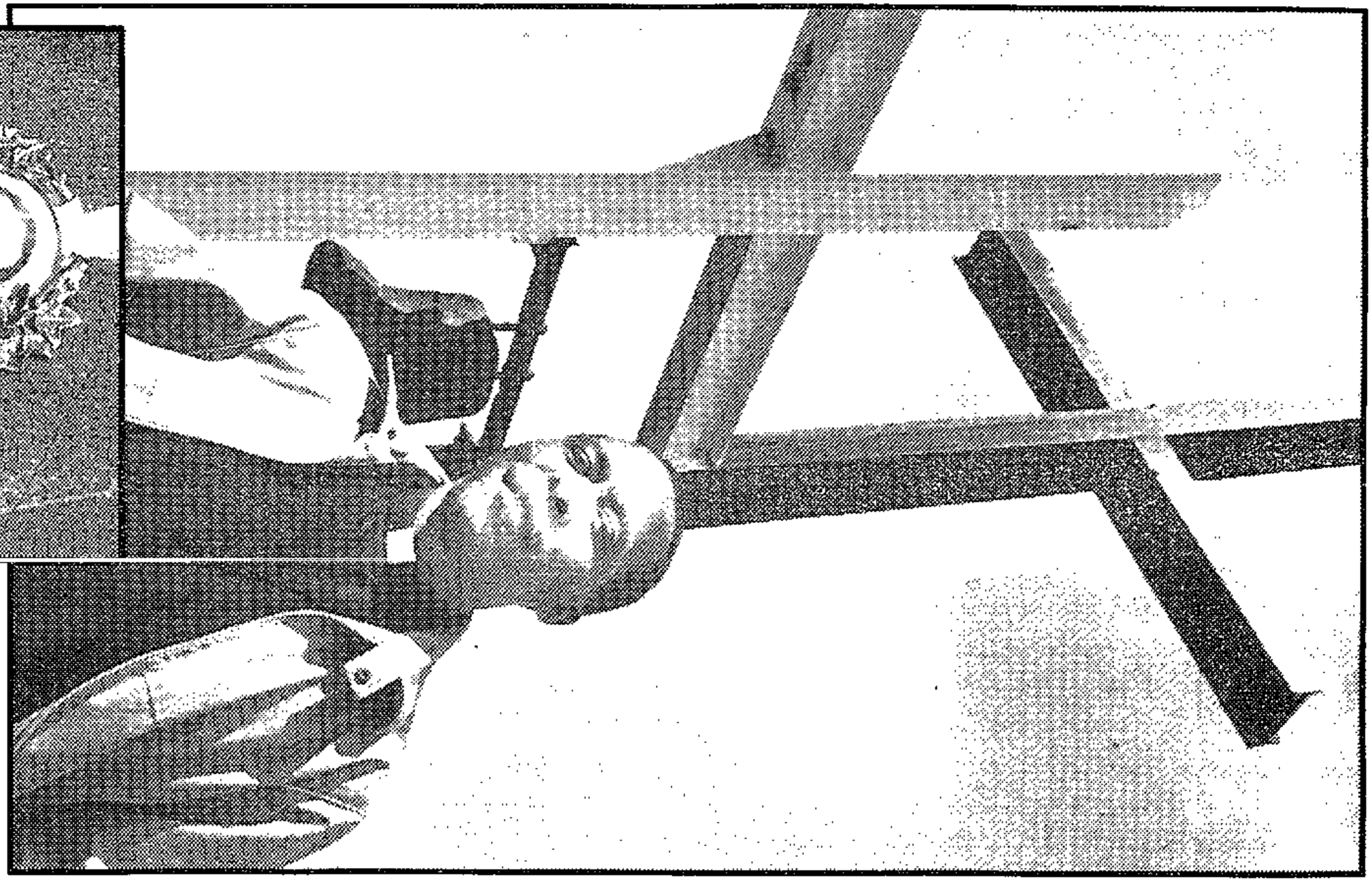
CHIEF BUTHELEZI: "I'm going to visit Lamontville."

BOYCOTTS, KILLINGS AND POLITICAL DIVISION: LAMONTVILLE'S AGONY DRAGS ON

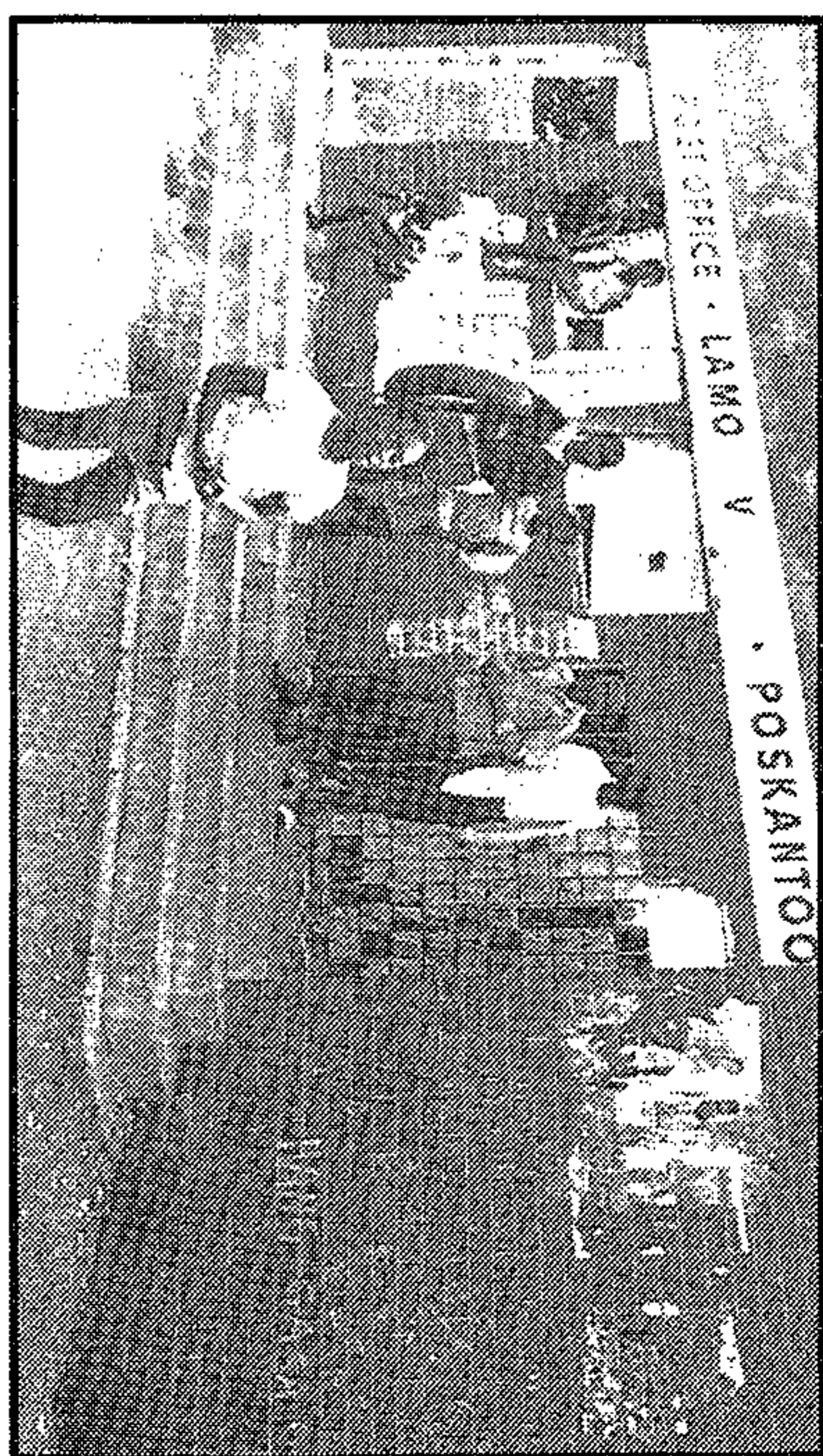
Township's fiery priest still unafraid

THE man at the centre of the storm in Lamontville is a fiery, unflappable Anglican priest, Father Mcebisi Xundu.

He has been singled out and accused by adversaries of orchestrating violence in the township, and has received a few nasty threats. He denies all the charges levelled against him and is unmoved by the threats — including that of kidnapping his children.



□ The Rev Mcebisi Xundu (above), is a leader of the movement opposing the incorporation of Durban's Lamontville township into KwaZulu. And on a tombstone (left) the face of Harrison Dube, who was murdered in 1983.



□ Burnt-out buildings have turned into playgrounds at Lamontville — but violence is never far away

LAMONTVILLE, one of four black townships on the outskirts of Durban, has rarely been out of the headlines in the past two years. At the moment Lamontville faces incorporation into KwaZulu. Those who oppose the move have come into head-on conflict with the KwaZulu authorities. BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI reports.

Nothing will stop my visit — Chief

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi is going ahead with his visit to Lamontville next Saturday and thousands of Inkatha supporters are expected to converge on the township.

To the people of Lamontville he is the nearest thing they have to a leader, in a community that has long been saddled with unpopular community councillors.

Mr Xundu, 50, has been in the forefront of the battles against bus fare hikes, rent increases and the current protest against the incorporation of Lamontville into KwaZulu. And, since the murder of popular local leader Harrison Dube last year, he has assumed the leadership role in the township.

Because of his involvement in issues that may be said to be outside normal church activity, he has built a reputation among residents as a fearless fighter for their rights. His support is

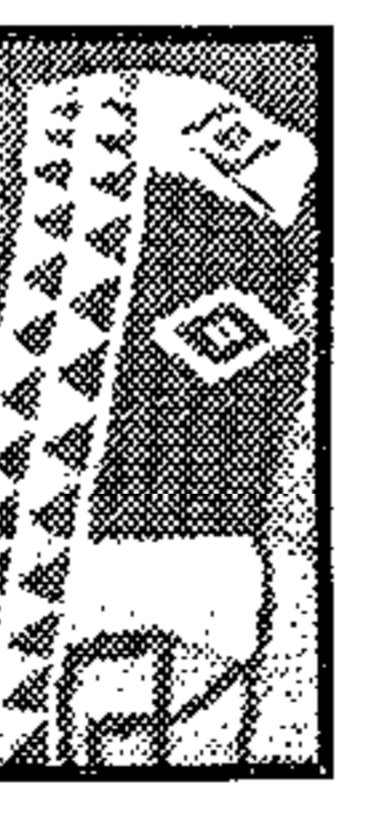
Chief Buthelezi has rejected the argument, saying he did not need Lamontville to bolster his political power.

If violence erupted on Saturday, he said, it would not be of his supporters making.

As president of the 750 000-strong Inkatha movement and head of the Black Alliance, he believes he cannot be told where to go, especially in Natal, which is his base.

Chief Buthelezi told Jorac this week he had "a God-given right" to campaign for support in Lamontville, like in any other black township. He also said he owed it to Inkatha supporters in the township to make the visit.

"Groups in Lamontville, however, who want to interfere in the God-given right of people to freedom of political choice will find themselves flying in the face of history itself. There are those in La-



montville who support Inkatha, and any black who denies them the freedom to do so, indulges in black political treachery," he said.

Chief Buthelezi has singled out Father Mcebisi Xundu, an Anglican priest at Lamontville and a leading member of Jorac, as being in the forefront of those calling for the cancellation of his visit.

RETAIL OUTLETS FOR QUALITY GARDEN FURNITURE

TVL • NATAL • OFS

He says there have been allegations that he is a pawn of the outlawed African National Congress, a charge he strenuously denies.

And he has been accused by Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, of stoking violence and planning his assassination. He denies this too.

"If the chief has any evidence, I suggest he gives it to the police," he says.

He says residents have grown impatient with councillors who are elected by residents but are accountable only to white government officials.

"Only Dube made it a point to keep in touch with the people. That is why residents reacted the way they did to his death. He was the personification of their aspirations."

Barney Mthombothi

montville had been triggered by the incorporation issue.

He said he was not

going to Lamontville to plead the case for incorporation.

"I have never worked for the incorporation of Lamontville into KwaZulu, but if I have never campaigned for this incorporation, I also see nothing wrong with inclusion into KwaZulu. Blacks inside and outside KwaZulu share the same destiny."

Residents fear more violence

LAMONTVILLE community leaders this week held an unsuccessful meeting with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in an attempt to halt his forthcoming visit to the township next Saturday.

Residents represented by the Joint Rent Action Committee (Jorac), say they fear violence as emotions reach boiling point on the incorporation of the township into KwaZulu.

The incorporation issue is the latest of many shocks which have shaken the township in the past two years.

- In November 1982, the Durban Transport Management Board imposed a 12 percent bus fare increase and residents decided to boycott the buses in protest. The boycott is still on.

- In the midst of the struggle against the fare increases, the Port Natal Administration Board townships, announced a whopping 63 percent increase in rents.

- The situation worsened with the murder of popular leader Harrison Dube, who had called taxis from outside areas

to help ferry commuters to work.

A school teacher was hacked to death at Dube's funeral by enraged youths who suspected he was a police informer and from then on Lamontville was in flames.

The mayor of Lamontville, Moonlight Gasa, went into hiding after he was hounded out of the township. Gasa is now serving 12 years in jail for his part in the killing of Dube.

- The police moved into the township and were literally camping there when the wave of unrest reached a peak on June 16 last year, the seventh anniversary of the Soweto riots.

The police came under severe criticism from both residents and the PFP in Parliament, who after putting together of a dossier of alleged police brutality, called on the Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange to order a commission of inquiry. Mr Le Grange refused.

- In September last year the Government announced that Lamontville and Hambanati in Tongaat would be handed over to Kwazulu.

In the ensuing violence, three people died in clashes between community residents and migrant workers in a local hostel.

Residents oppose the incorporation because:

- They fear losing their section 10 rights which entitle them to work in Durban without the problems caused by influx control.

- Another sore point is the poor conditions in the township and the belief that Kwazulu has no funds to upgrade it.

- Finally, residents fear incorporation will deprive them of all the rights of being South African.

The Joint Rent Action Committee, an organisation representing residents of Durban townships, this week met Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at a Durban hotel in an attempt to persuade him to postpone a proposed visit to the township next Saturday.

Jorac cites the violent death of three Inkatha supporters last month during the unveiling of Mr Dube's tombstone as proof that violent emotions are running high.

25/8/84 (10A)

Transkei boycott as two profs leave

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

TRANSKEI police yesterday escorted two professors from the University of Transkei across the border into South Africa only hours after serving deportation orders on them.

The deportation of Professor F A Grens, professor of philosophy, and Professor Andrew Beck, associate professor of law, brings to eight the number of lecturers expelled from Transkei in the past three months. No reasons were given for their expulsion.

A feature of yesterday's deportation orders was that they were directed against the professors and their families. In previous cases the orders were directed against the academics but not their families. The Becks have two young children.

Students, already angered by the earlier deportations, boycotted lectures yesterday in protest against the latest deportation orders. Police were on duty at the entrance to the university, allowing only bona fide students and staff on to the campus.

Prof Grens was chairman of the Unitra staff association. Both he and Prof Beck were members of the association's executive committee. The staff association had earlier, on August 2, called on all lecturers to refuse to wear academic dress to symbolise their

"mourning" over the loss by the university of its autonomy and its academic freedom.

The decision was prompted by the invasion of the campus by police in May, the arrest of students and some staff members and the subsequent deportation of six lecturers, three of whom were professors.

The staff association's stand drew a rebuke from the chairman of the university council, Mr A T Sigcu, who noted "with concern the non-academic professional behaviour of staff" and warned that it was not "in the best interests of the university".

The principal of the university, Professor B de V van der Merwe, was sick yesterday and not available for comment.

Together with the academic registrar, Mr S D Majokweni, Prof Van der Merwe has been criticised by both students and staff for not standing up for students against the police and for not protesting vigorously against the deportation of the first six lecturers.

Nearly 140 students were detained en masse in May when they held a meeting to discuss the situation. They were released after a court ruled the detentions invalid.

Both the student body, through the students representative council, and the staff association have called for Prof Van der Merwe's resignation. He has refused to heed their demands.



SMILESTONES
By **TIM HOOPER**
"Always on Wednesdays"

What this country needs is a computer that can figure out all the things that don't add up.

Executive: A businessman who wears out several suits to every pair of shoes.

Experience is what enables you to make a different mistake the next time.

Minor operation: One performed on somebody else.

If you're planning to buy a small car. Wait! Golf II is coming.

HOOPERS

327-221

Residents fearing reign of terror flee Lamontville

African Affairs Reporter

RESIDENTS of Lamontville have started leaving the township in anticipation of trouble on Saturday when Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is there to hold a meeting to discuss incorporation of the area into KwaZulu.

Many of those left behind indicated they would leave Lamontville with their families by the weekend to seek shelter in nearby rural areas.

Bombs

Meanwhile, two petrol bombs were thrown at the house of a Lamontville community leader yesterday but neither of them ignited.

The house of Mrs Ella Nxasana, chairman of the Ningizumu Community

Council, was attacked by a gang of between 15 and 20 youths at 2 a.m.

A petrol bomb was thrown through the back window of the house and another at the front door but neither caught alight.

Mrs Nxasana said the assailants had run away by the time the family got outside.

Fled

Our African Affairs correspondent writes that Chief Buthelezi last night confirmed he would go ahead with the meeting.

Mr PG Castel, acting Chief Magistrate of Durban, who is required by law to give permission for the meeting, said he had made a decision about the meeting but would not indicate the nature of that decision.

Scores of people have fled the township of Hambanati near Tongaat in the wake of weekend violence which left at least three people dead and eight houses belonging to UDF supporters burned down.

One of the dead men has been identified as Mr Alfred Sithole, a local school principal, who, according to reports, was hacked to death with pangas.

It is understood the other two men had been visitors to the township and had been mistaken for UDF supporters.

This week large numbers of people fearing a continuation of the reign of terror in the township moved to friends or relatives in other townships.

Many families took all their possessions, fearing destruction of their houses and property.

Mr Richard Gumede, whose house was burned down on Sunday night while he was away from home, said: 'People are terrified. No one knows what is going to happen next and they are just getting out. It is the only way they can protect themselves.'

Mr Gumede, who is chairman of the Joint Rent Action Committee, a UDF affiliate, said the attacks had been aimed at destroying the UDF in the township.

'The mobs were shouting that they wanted the UDF and they wanted to kill UDF people.'

Bishop who raped girls jailed for

Court Reporter

A BISHOP and father of eight was sentenced to 10 years' jail yesterday for the rape of four girls and the attempted rape of another.

All the victims were aged between 10 and 14.

Israel Shange, 47, of the Kwa Makhutho township, near Ndwedwe, had pleaded not guilty to the charges.

The Supreme Court at Durban heard that Shange, of the Congregation of Zion, gave a lift in his car to the five girls near Umbumbulu.

The girls were on their way to a friend's home to watch the television programme *Knight Rider* last December 1.

The State said Shange stopped the vehicle twice to commit the offences.

The first time he raped three of the girls, and the second time raped another and was trying to rape the fifth when a police sergeant arrived on the scene.

The Court congratulated the officer — Sgt Kuzwayo — for stopping to investigate the car, which was parked beside

the road with the boot open.

The policeman said there were four girls in the car. They told him they were travelling with 'Baba Shange', and that he was in the bush with one of their friends.

Drugs plea

On his way to the spot pointed out to him by the girls, he was met by the fifth child, who was running half-naked and crying.

Defence counsel Mr G van Gaalen said Shange had been stimulated by drugs prescribed for him

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Wednesday 30/8/84 (107)

Worried people flee Buthelezi meeting

African Affairs
Correspondent

TENSION is high in Lamontville because of reports that up to 30 buses will be ferrying in Inkatha supporters from all over South Africa for Saturday's visit by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

More and more residents are leaving the township, fearing outbreaks of violence.

Mr Gideon Sibiyi, a member of the Ningizumu Community Council, who represents the residents of the S J Smith Hostel, said yesterday he had received numerous telephone calls from people saying they would be

moving out of Lamontville until Saturday's gathering was over.

Mr Sibiyi said he had urged residents to remain calm, because Inkatha supporters would not attack unless provoked.

He said that 5 000 Inkatha supporters from the hostel would attend the meeting.

Mr Sibiyi said they would welcome Chief Buthelezi at the entrance to the township and escort him to the meeting. They would disperse peacefully afterwards.

Not opposed

Meanwhile, Mr Martin van Zyl, director of community services for the Natalia Administration

Board, said yesterday the board was not opposed to the open-air meeting.

He was commenting on a statement by the acting Chief Magistrate of Durban, Mr P G Castel, that he had approved the meeting because he thought it would be safe.

The Lamontville township is in the area of jurisdiction of the Ningizumu Community Council, which falls under the board.

Saturday's meeting has been organised to test the feelings of the residents towards the issue of incorporation of Lamontville into KwaZulu.

There has been strong reaction against Chief Buthelezi's visit from

members and supporters of the Joint Rent Action Committee.

Last week, committee officials held an inconclusive six-hour meeting on the issue with the chief.

Mercury 31/8/84 (107)

Last-minute plea fails to stop rally

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A LAST-DITCH attempt to stop Chief Buthelezi's Lamontville rally today failed in the Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, yesterday.

Lamontville community leader and Joint Rent Action Committee executive member Mcebisi Xundu brought an urgent application before the Court for an interdict to restrain Chief Buthelezi from holding the rally.

The Rev Xundu also sought an order setting aside the decision of the Acting Chief Magistrate of Durban to permit the holding of the rally.

The application, heard by Mr Justice Shearer, was refused.

Violence

Mr Xundu said in an affidavit that he understood the meeting would concern the proposed incorporation of Lamontville into KwaZulu and considerable friction had arisen between the committee and Inkatha on that issue.

Incidents of violence involving Inkatha, and those who opposed them, had occurred with increasing frequency over the past year.

Mr Xundu had formed the view that any challenge to the wishes of Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha was seen by that organisation as an insult to the chief, to which it reacted aggressively and violently.

The proposed rally would probably produce a major breach of public peace.

Ill-will

'I anticipate that if the rally proceeds, it is highly probable that people will be killed. I do not entertain these fears lightly,' said Mr Xundu.

A meeting with Chief Buthelezi on August 20 under the chairmanship of Archbishop Denis Hurley and Bishop Michael Nuttall had been unable to persuade the chief to call off his meeting, although the Zulu leader had recognised the resentment and ill-will existing between Inkatha and its opponents and the prospect of violence.

Approaches to the Chief Magistrate of Durban, the Chamber of Commerce and the Divisional Commissioner of Police had been made.

Mr Xundu said he had

reason to fear for his personal safety and that of church property after receiving threats by telephone.

He submitted that the Chief Magistrate's decision to permit the meeting must have been taken arbitrarily and without proper regard to the facts at his disposal.

Mr D Gordon, SC, for the respondents, submitted that it was a very serious general submission to say people would be killed at the rally.

'If you are opposed to Gatsha Buthelezi, then don't go to the meeting,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi, he said, was appealing for reconciliation and there was nothing to suggest there was an immediate threat of the meeting ending up in violence.

Mr Justice Shearer said the Chief Magistrate had dealt generally, in an affidavit before the Court, with allegations that he had come to his decision arbitrarily.

The magistrate, in considering the matter, had consulted the SAP, the Chief Constable of the

Durban City Police, the head of the Security Branch, the Director General of State Security and other State officials involved with law and order.

The Court was the ultimate guardian of certain basic human rights and among these was the right of free speech which included the right of a person in the political context to advance reasons why his views should be acceptable.

The right of free speech had been restricted by the legislature which in its wisdom had enacted legislation which placed in the interest of the State some restraint on that right.

It would, he said, be very dangerous to make any further incursion into the rights of free speech, limited as they were already.

The Judge decided there could be no criticism of the way in which the Magistrate had expressed himself in the light of reports and it could not be said that he had acted other than responsibly after due inquiry and proper consideration.

Pesticides and insecticides
Grain dust hazards
Sulphuric acid hazards
Spray painting hazards
Galvanising hazards
Work in boilers (confined)
Cold work
Talc hazards
Building and construction
Sewage handling and refuse

HOMELANDS — KWAZULU — GENERAL

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Chief Gatsha Buthelezi addressing the rally

Buthelezi slams 'powerful whites'

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, KwaZulu's Chief Minister and Inkatha president, yesterday claimed that "powerful whites" were behind the black-black confrontation in Durban's huge black township of Lamontville.

He also criticised some sections of the media of representing him and Inkatha as "political thugs".

Although he did not name the whites allegedly involved, he made reference to Archbishop Denis Hurley and Bishop Nuttal as being patrons of the church organisation Diakonia, and the support given by Diakonia to Lamontville's Joint Rent Action Committee (Jorac).

Jorac, which is opposed to the incorporation of Lamontville into KwaZulu, tried unsuccessfully earlier this week in the Supreme Court, Maritzburg, to stop Chief Buthelezi from holding an open-air rally in Lamontville yesterday.

The urgent court application was brought by the Rev Mcebisi Xundu of Jorac.

Chief Buthelezi said in an addendum to his address to the Lamontville rally, which he described as a prayer meeting for black unity:

"Jorac is affiliated to the United Democratic Front. The Staff Association at the University of Natal is affiliated to the UDF. Archbishop Hurley is prominent in UDF activities.

Sunday Times Reporter

"You will all agree with me that these are very powerful people, whose clout must be a great asset to the Rev Xundu and Jorac when it comes to dealing with the media."

Chief Buthelezi also hit at what he described as an "insolent and insulting" telegram he had received from the Black Sash, which urged him "to use your position to control your members and stop the escalation of violence in Hambanathi and Lamontville".

Warned

Although he had been warned that he would lose his life if he came to Lamontville, he said that as a descendant of warriors and Zulu kings "I cannot be frightened off, to run away like a cur with my tail between my legs".

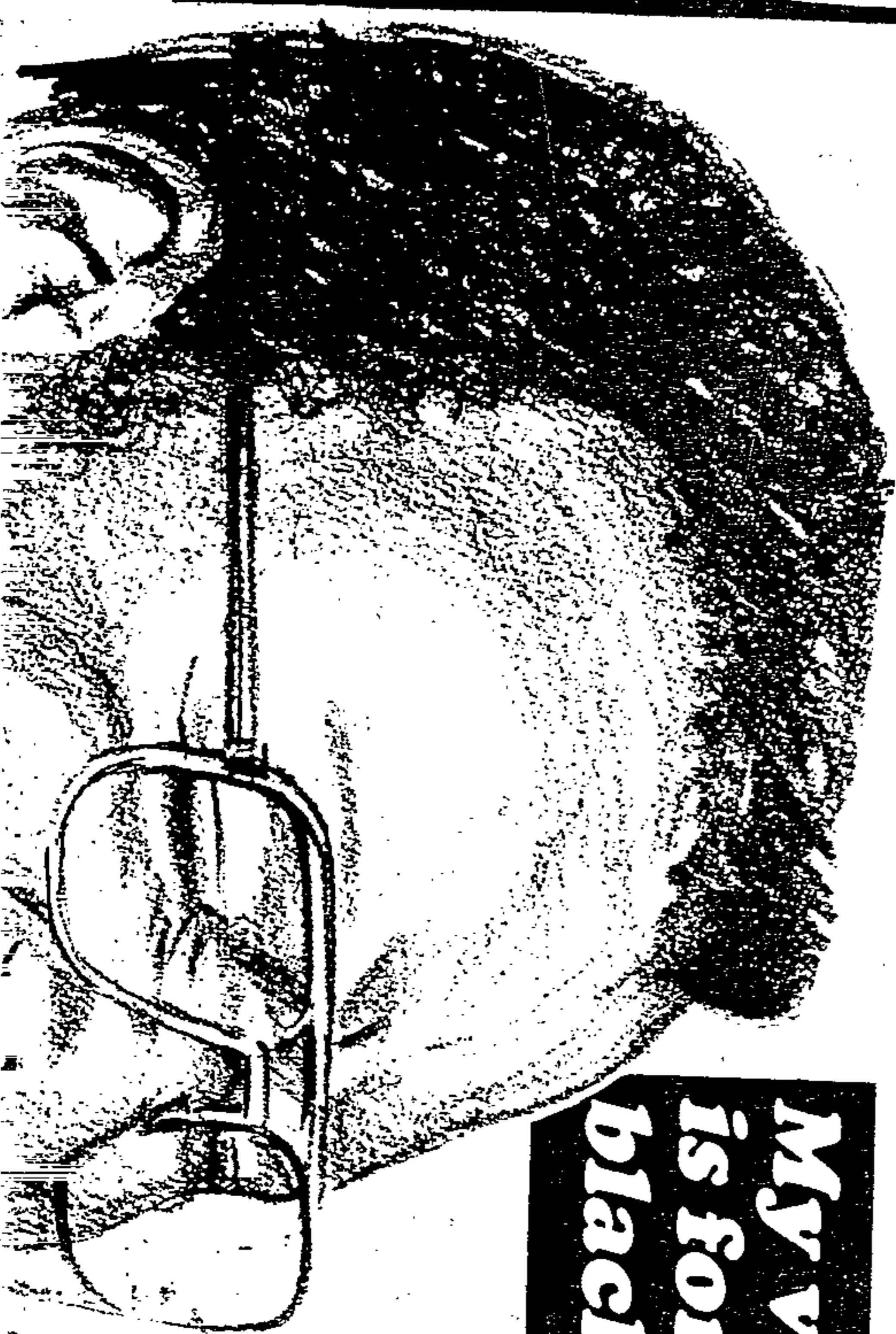
He said he was "not striving or fighting" for the incorporation of Lamontville into KwaZulu. The South African Government had already taken a decision to incorporate it.

"I have said it before, and I say it again today, that I see nothing wrong with the incorporation of Lamontville into KwaZulu," Chief Buthelezi said.

Lamontville exodus: Families flee to township Court bid to stop rally

SHOWDOWN

[Handwritten signature]
2/9/89
C. P. Rex
107



**My visit
is for
black unity**

ON the eve of his controversial visit to tension-ridden Lamontville, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi issues the following statement:

I WISH to emphasize that my visit to Lamontville is as a result of the invitation by people there for me to pray

CP Correspondents

A MASSIVE evacuation campaign has started in Lamontville on the eve of Chief Gatscha Buthelezi's visit — with community leaders planning an urgent Supreme Court interdict to stop his meeting from going ahead.

Hundreds of people have already left the township and students from the two local high schools are to stay away from school today to help their families pack up to go. Durbar's mayor Svbi Holz is



Peace Prize for Buthelezi

CHIEF GATSHA
Buthelezi will receive a special peace prize tonight from the Eshowe Rotary Club.

The prestige Paul Harris Fellowship is usually presented only to Rotary members who have served the community in some way, but the Eshowe branch has decided to give the award to

Chief Buthelezi even though he is not a member. It is the highest accolade they can give.

An Eshowe Rotary official said the award was being made in recognition of Chief Buthelezi's services to the Zulu nation and because of his non-violent policy. They are also honouring

his opposition to sanctions and disinvestment in South Africa.

"We believe he has made a great contribution to our peaceful co-existence in this area, and are making the award as our personal recognition of his efforts," said the official.

Lamontville is as a result of the invitation by people there for me to pray for black unity.

"I am not going there to canvass for the people of Lamontville to come under Kwa-Zulu. However, there are lies by those people who mislead others about which I will have to talk, to set the record straight.

"I am not going in a fighting mood. I appeal to people wanting to accompany me to go to Lamontville in the same spirit. "By that I do not mean that we should not defend ourselves when we are attacked.

schools are to stay away from school today to help their families pack up to go. Durban's mayor Sybil Holtz is trying to help organise accommodation in halls for some of the thousands of people who want to leave today for fear of unrest. Others will be spending the weekend on relative's farms far from Durban.

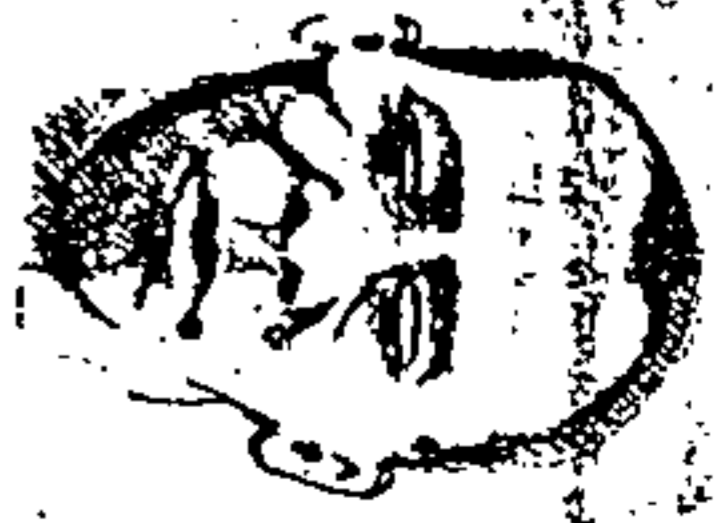
At a meeting on Wednesday night, Lamontville youths decided that "lives were more important than property". Even though they feared their hopes might be burned down or their property damaged if violence erupted, they said they preferred to leave.

Lawyers and members of the Lamontville community met Acting Chief Magistrate P G Castel to ask him to withdraw permission for Inkatha to hold an outdoor meeting in the township.

Mr Castel announced on Wednesday that he had given permission for the rally to go ahead in the Lamontville sports grounds. He said he had consulted a number of officials and no-one saw any reason to ban the meeting.

He said anyone with information to the contrary should contact the Security Police. In addition, an urgent Supreme Court application was due to be made late yesterday asking that the meeting be prohibited in the interests of public peace.

Chief Buthelezi has already stated that "all the might of the State" would not prevent him from visiting the



Xundu prays for peace

LAMONTVILLE community leader Mcebisi Xundu has appealed there calm in the troubled township.

Reverend Xundu said he was "very concerned" about the situation. "In spite of all our misgivings, we pray that there will be peace and we call on the community to remain calm."

is not to use the rally to "persuade" people to agree to incorporation. But several weeks ago, he made it clear that he intended to visit the area with a show of strength—to impress on the public that Lamontville could not be made a "no go" area for him.

He also said that if one visit was not successful in establishing this, he would go back again and again. Over 5 000 people from the S J Smith Hos-tels alone are expected to gather in Lamontville for the meeting.

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Chief Buthelezi has already stated that "all the might of the State" would not prevent him from visiting the township, which is due to be incorporated into his Kwazulu homeland.

He has billed the meeting as a prayer rally to pray for peace in Lamontville, and prom-

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Over 5 000 people from the S J Smith Hos-

rels alone are expected to gather in Lamontville for the meetings. Residents fear a situation similar to what happened in Hambanathi last week, when Inkatha supporters went from door to door, demanding to know whether the people agreed.

Inkatha leaves town in flames



Buthelezi's visit to Lamontville tomorrow ...

THE SHORT FUSE

107
C. Press
2/9/84

HAMBANATHI's week of terror — in which three people were killed, two injured and several homes burnt down — has increased concern about tomorrow's visit to Lamontville by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Residents of Hambanathi claim that, during the nighty orgies of stoning, burning and stabbing, they heard people singing Inkatha songs and chanting Inkatha slogans.

They also claimed that many of the people in the crowd were brought in by bus and kombi from other places.

"They have been going from house to house during the day, demanding to know whether the people in the houses were for or against Inkatha," several people told City Press.

Many families evacuated their homes, fleeing the area in fear of their lives. But the Hambanathi terror is only the most recent in a long list of clashes between supporters and opponents of Inkatha, and has claimed at least 12 lives during the last 10 months.

And there is widespread fear that Lamontville will be next in the list of clashes.

What was possibly the watershed in relations between the two groups took place in August last year, when students at the University of Zululand broke up a conference being held on the campus, called "Whither black political thought?"

The conference had to be abandoned when students kept up a barrage of freedom songs and slogans. Chief Buthelezi has not forgotten that incident and what he believes is a wish by anti-Inkatha students to make the university a "no go" area for him.

In July this year, after the university's graduation ceremony, he said the people of "KwaZulu would tear the University of Zululand apart brick by brick if it was used to mount an attack against them."

Even before the August conference, tension had been brewing. In June, for example, dozens of students interrupted a lecture being given at the University of Natal by Chief Buthelezi.

They called him a stooge and a sell-out. There was a brief skirmish afterwards between protesting students and members of Chief Buthelezi's entourage. Allegations were made by students and members of the public that at least one of the KwaZulu officials drew a gun.

Several students were injured in the fight. In October last year, Lamontville was the scene of confrontation between people in favour of and opposed to incorporation of the township in KwaZulu.

This conflict cost three lives as the fiercely pro-Inkatha hostel dwellers from S J Smith "besieged" the township and attacked residents.

After an anti-constitution rally in Lamontville last October, about a thousand young people burnt an effigy of Chief Buthelezi and of a Lamontville councillor who supports incorporation.

But worse was to come at the end of October. Bloody conflict between anti-Inkatha students and Inkatha supporters on Noye ...

CP Correspondent: DURBAN



Lamontville community leader Mcebisi Xundu.



Hundreds of zealous Inkatha followers at a recent rally. But how many will there be at Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Lamontville visit?



INKATHA SPEECH AT

staff and students called for Chief Buthelezi's resignation as chancellor.

In the following month, there were two major incidents — at KwaZulu in Northern Natal, an international church conference was abruptly halted after a large number of Inkatha supporters and KwaZulu officials arrived, saying they had come to greet the delegates.

Because all the delegates had not arrived by then, they promised to come back at a later stage of the conference.

Tension from the campus deaths was still high, and the fearful delegates decided to make a midnight dash for Durban, where they continued their conference.

Inkatha officials later denied that there had been any unfriendly intentions in their call to the conference centre.

Later in November, a prayer meeting in Mpumalanga outside Hammarsdale, addressed by UDF president Archie Gumede, was broken up.

At least one bus from Lamontville was set alight by the attackers, described by the police as "armed Inkatha members".

People at the rally said the people had been dressed in Inkatha uniforms and carried axes, knives and weapons. Tyres were slashed and windows broken.

Mr Gumede said the armed youngsters had spoken threateningly about Lamontville residents because they did not want to accept incorporation into KwaZulu.

Inkatha secretary general Oscar Dhlomo denied allegations about the involvement of Inkatha youth in breaking up the meeting, and said the youth was aware of the organisation's non-violent policy.

Early this year, there was once again concern in certain quarters about attempts by KwaZulu to curb the growing disenchantment of some students.

KwaZulu insisted on a loyalty pledge from a wide range of students and teachers — an issue which is still simmering at the University of Natal's medical school.

There was another incident involving Inkatha and UDF supporters in May, when Mr Gumede was assaulted and knocked unconscious, allegedly by Inkatha members.

A month ago, in Lamontville, two Inkatha supporters were killed by some Jorac supporters at Msizi



A victim of last year's bloody outburst of unrest at Ngoye.



One of the two "suicide raiders" killed at the unveiling of Harrison Dube's tombstone.

Dube's memorial services. The violence began when about 80 Inkatha supporters — some of them armed — marched into the crowd and began to challenge them about some posters critical of Chief Buthelezi.

In Hambanathi itself, trouble began some time ago when people — again allegedly Inkatha members — attacked and set alight the Zimane Child Welfare offices and a creche.

Chief Buthelezi has blamed the growing tension on the UDF and Jorac for "vilifying" him and for not meeting him when he invited them to do so.

During the recent abortive talks with Jorac, he warned that "the full might of the State" would not be able to stop him from going to Lamontville.

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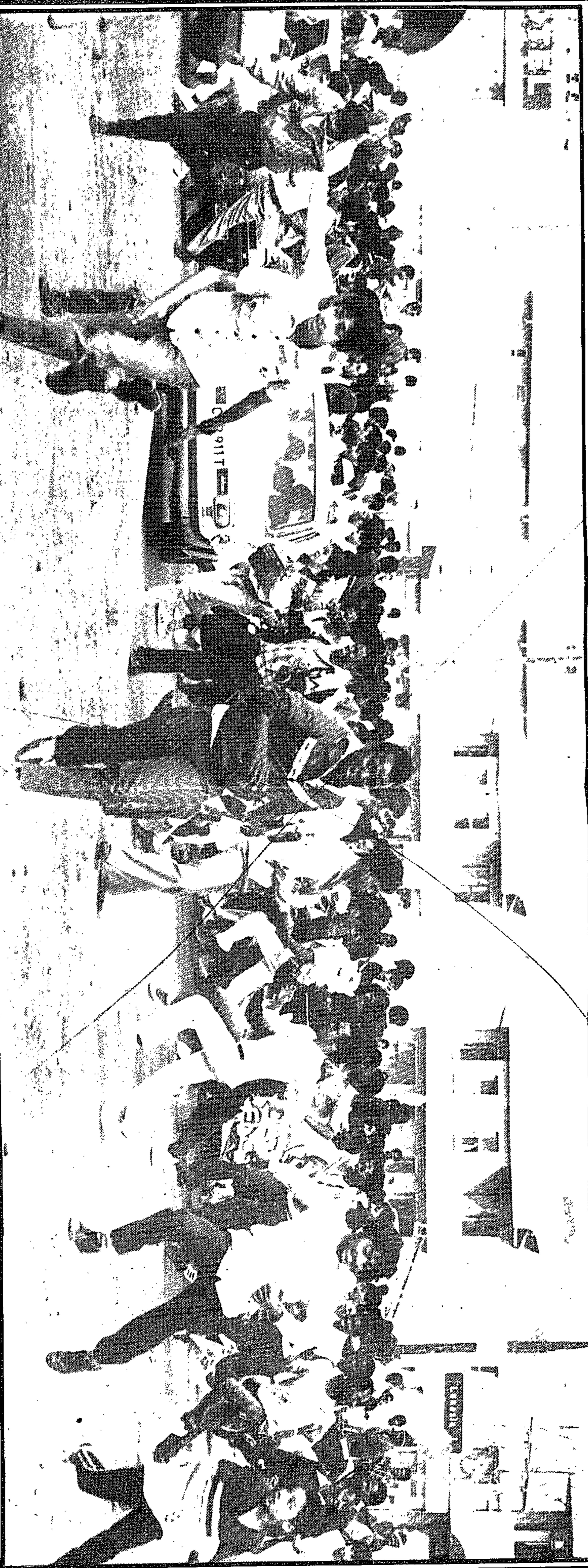
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Blood, sweat and tear gas



Out come the sjamboks — and police in Lenasia send demonstrators and passers-by scuttling. Later (above), a cop car was overturned by angry protestors.

It's V-Day in Lenz

By KHULU SIBIYA

"AMANDLA! AWETHU . . ." will echo for long, long time in Lenasia, the Indian township south of Johannesburg. The teargas, stone-throwing, looting and petrol-bombing that drowned the sound of "Awethu" — reminiscent of the Soweto unrest in 1976 — will also be remembered for a long time by the residents of this sleepy

but wealthy residential area. What started as a peaceful protest against the House of Delegates election on Tuesday ended with several people being injured, either by stone-throwing

youths or baton-charging police. Four police are reported to have been injured and scores of people were treated for injuries from sjamboks and fists.

After the booties closed, cops were seen moving from one street to another firing teargas. Youths retaliated by throwing petrol bombs at the police vans.

PK: PETER SETUKE





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Running through the gas: Demonstrators scatter after cops fired teargas in their midst.



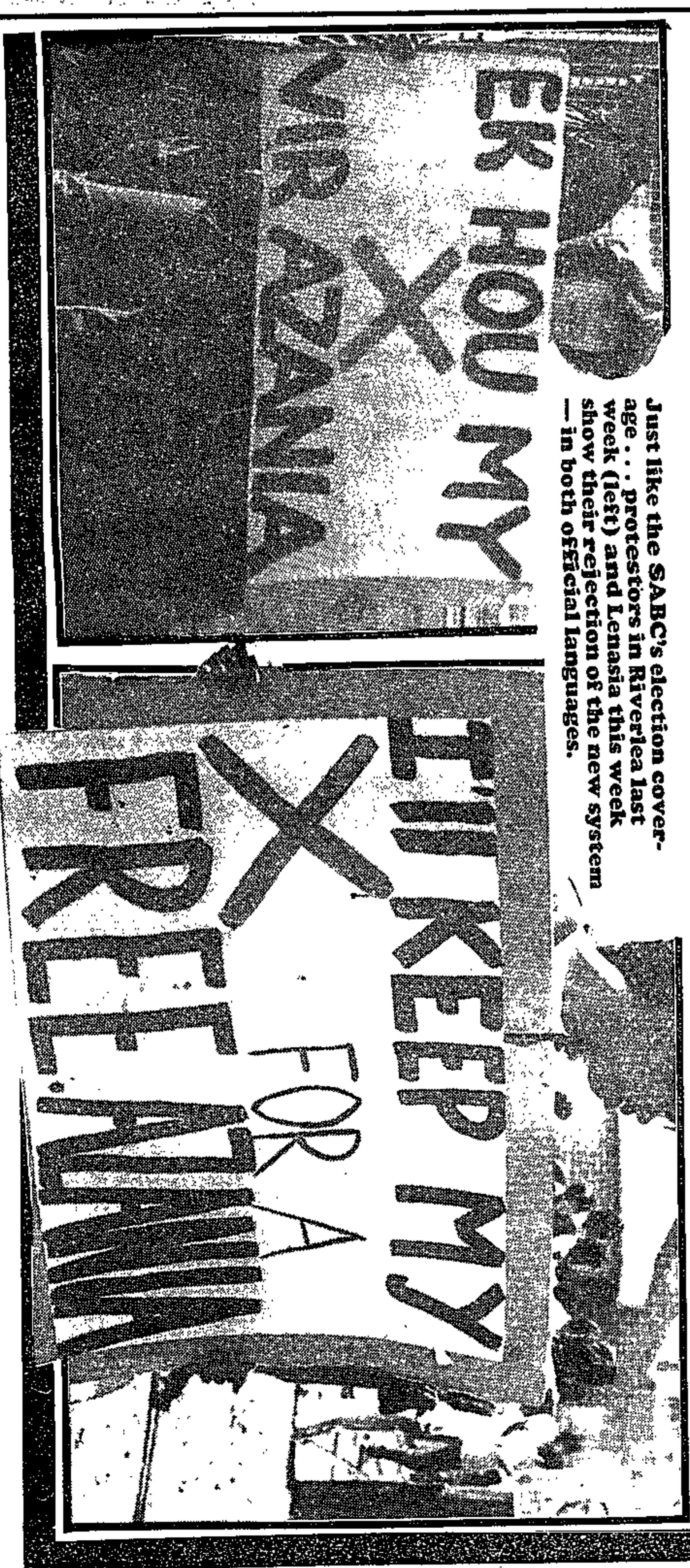
One of those who felt the sting of the cops' attack — protestor Sonny Pillay



What a drag: Cops haul one of the demonstrators away, keeping a close eye on whatever movement he can make.



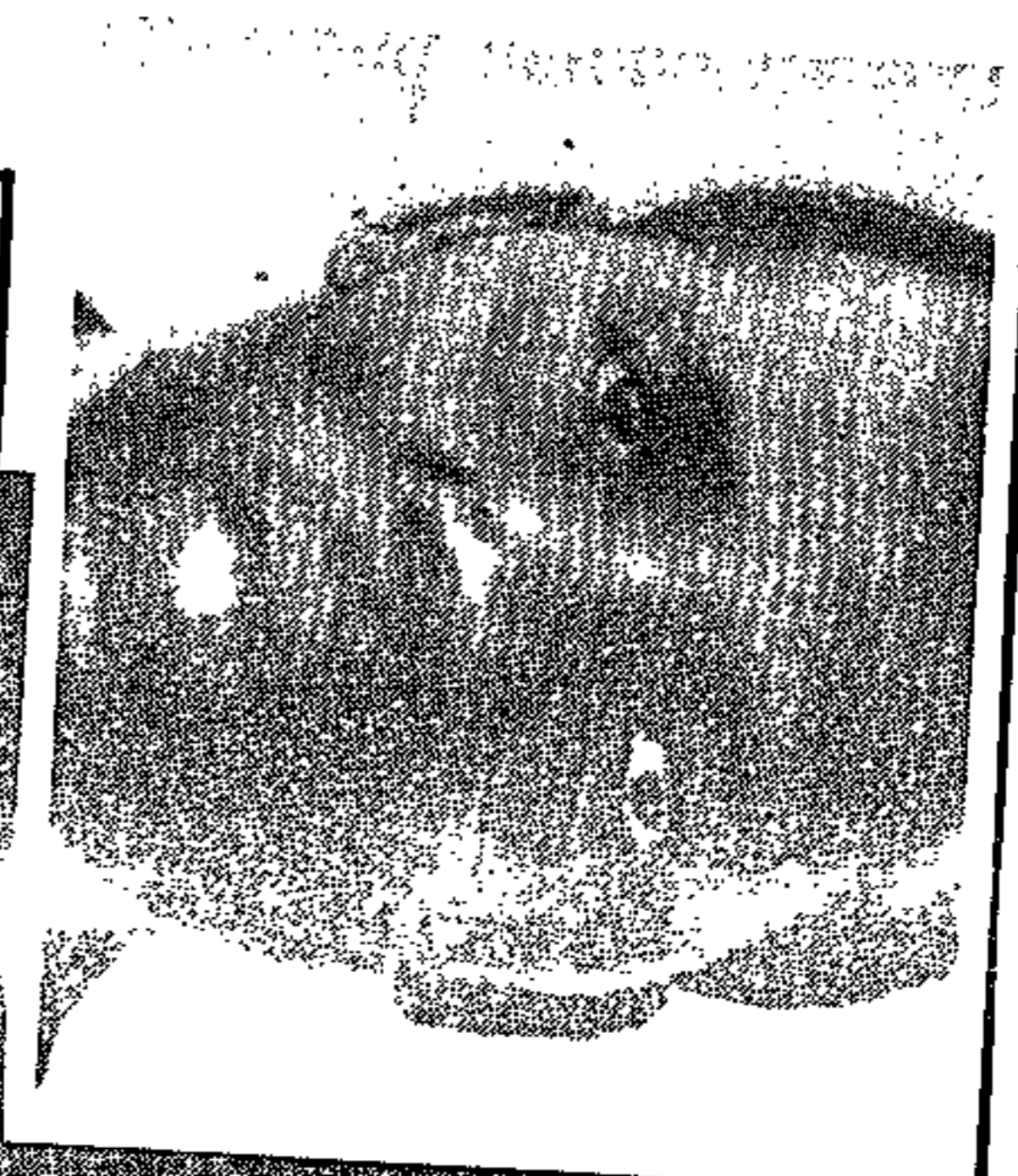
Just like the SAB's election coverage . . . protestors in Riverlea last week (left) and Lenasia this week show their rejection of the new system — in both official languages.



Families Fleeing Inkatha Terror

107
C. Press
2/19/84

**VICTIM
NUMBER
ONE: Alfred
Sithole**
(above) was
hacked to
death dur-
ing the
Ham-
banathi
raids — and
Elias
Hadebe's
bakkie,
parked in
Mr Sithole's
garage, was
set alight.
Mr Hadebe's
son (right)
checks the
damage.



City Press
2/9/84

CP Correspondent: DURBAN

VICTIMS of last week's violence in Hambanathi — where three people were killed — are leaving the township in fear of their lives.

Some have taken refuge in a nearby convent while others have left to stay with relatives in other parts of Natal. One family hired a truck, loaded all their furniture onto it and set off for the Cape to stay with family members there.

The violence erupted on Saturday night when an Inkatha gang attacked UDF supporters.

A chanting crowd of more than 200 people armed with pangas, revolvers, iron bars, spears and stones hacked a school principal, a member of the Hambanathi Residents' Association, to death and set fire to 10 houses and vehicles — leaving two unidentified men dead.

Mr Alfred Gundu Sithole, 48, principal of Mandlazini Combined Primary school at Empangeni, died under a hail of missiles in the street after fleeing his house from the mob.

His house was gutted by fire for the second time in two successive weeks.

Jorac chairman Richard Gumede is also homeless after the mob burnt down his house and furniture after breaking all the windows and the ceiling with stones.

Several people were injured in the attack and were treated at Osindisweni Hospital in Verulam.

Residents told City Press that the attackers, who chanted "Amandla uGatsha ngowethu" (Power Gatsha is ours), were ruthless in their attacks.

They moved in a convoy of land rovers shortly after 7.30pm. A man who led them kept pointing at the houses which were to be burnt.

Among the houses burnt was that of Mrs Beauty Makhetha, 52, principal of Zamani Creche.

Two weeks ago, a mob attacked Mrs Makhetha's home and broke windows and ceilings.

Police are guarding

the area as the township has been torn into two factions — supporters of Inkatha and supporters of the UDF, who are against Hambanathi being incorporated into KwaZulu.

During the raids, many terrified residents took shelter in the nearby sugarcane fields.

One of these was Tobias Badumuti, a member of the Masakhane Tongaat Youth Organisation.

Still shaken from his terrifying experience, Mr Badumuti said he was with Mr Sithole when he was hacked by the crowd.

"On Sunday night a crowd of several hundred formed, as they had done every night during the week. Some of them began to stone Richard Gumede's place.

"I went to hide in the sugarcane. Mr Sithole was in front of me when we ran to the field. They hit him on the head with an axe.

"I tried to grab one of their weapons and get away. Mr Sithole had fallen down and I tried to pull him to the bushes, but it was impossible.

"I had to leave him to their mercy."

Mrs Ethel Gina said she and her children and her husband Wilmot hid in the bushes on their prop-

VICTIM NUMBER TWO: Jorac leader Richard Gumede (right), and the remains of his truck, which also felt the wrath of the Hambanathi raiders.



erty.

But her husband was found, assaulted and had to be taken to hospital.

One resident said that a group went from door to door, asking whether the

people in the house were supporters of Inkatha.

"They made it clear that if we weren't, we would find ourselves next on the list," he said.

Those residents

who were fleeing from Hambanathi said that, although they were unhappy about leaving their belongings and evacuating the area, they had no choice.

"At least we will

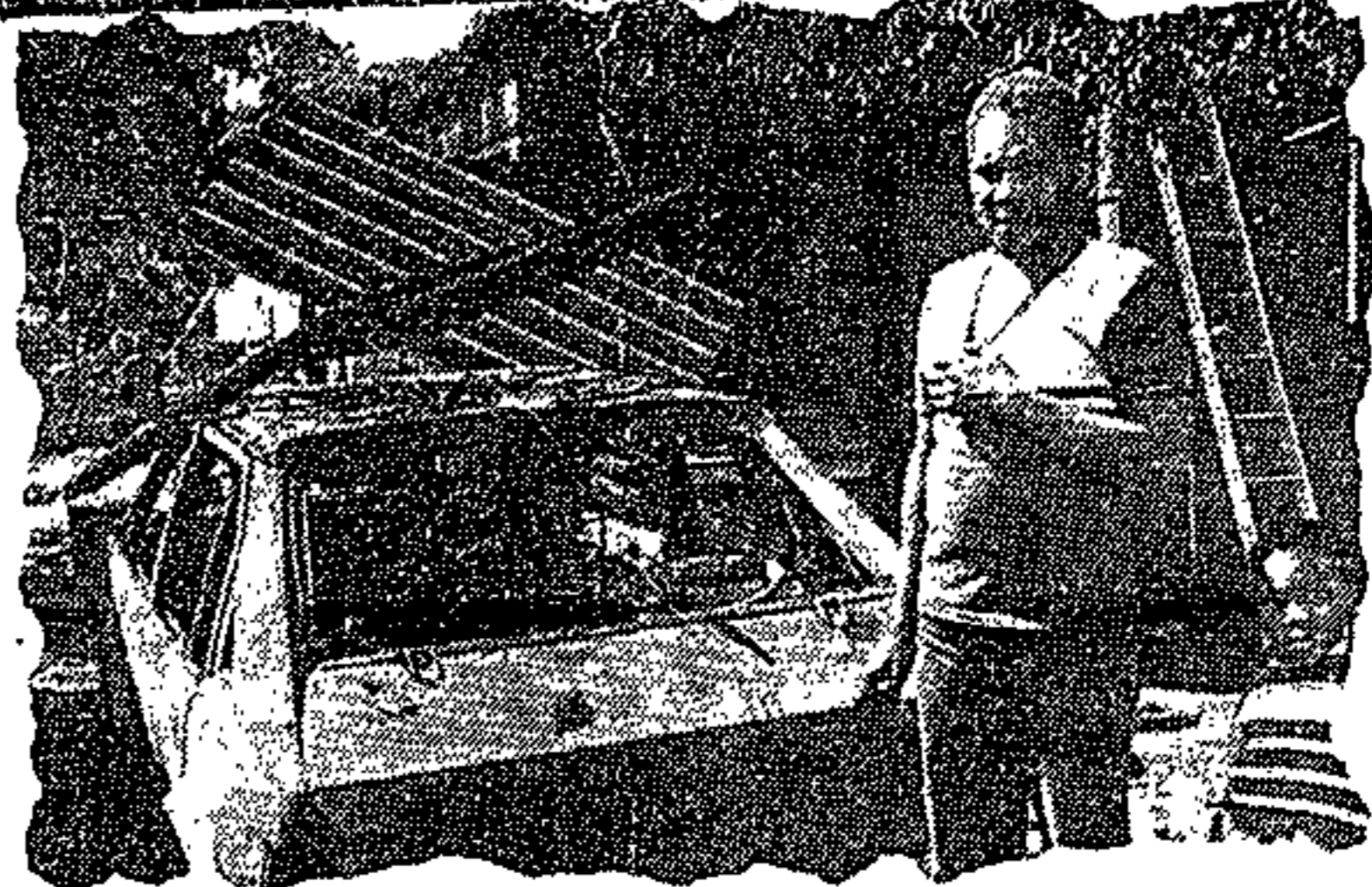
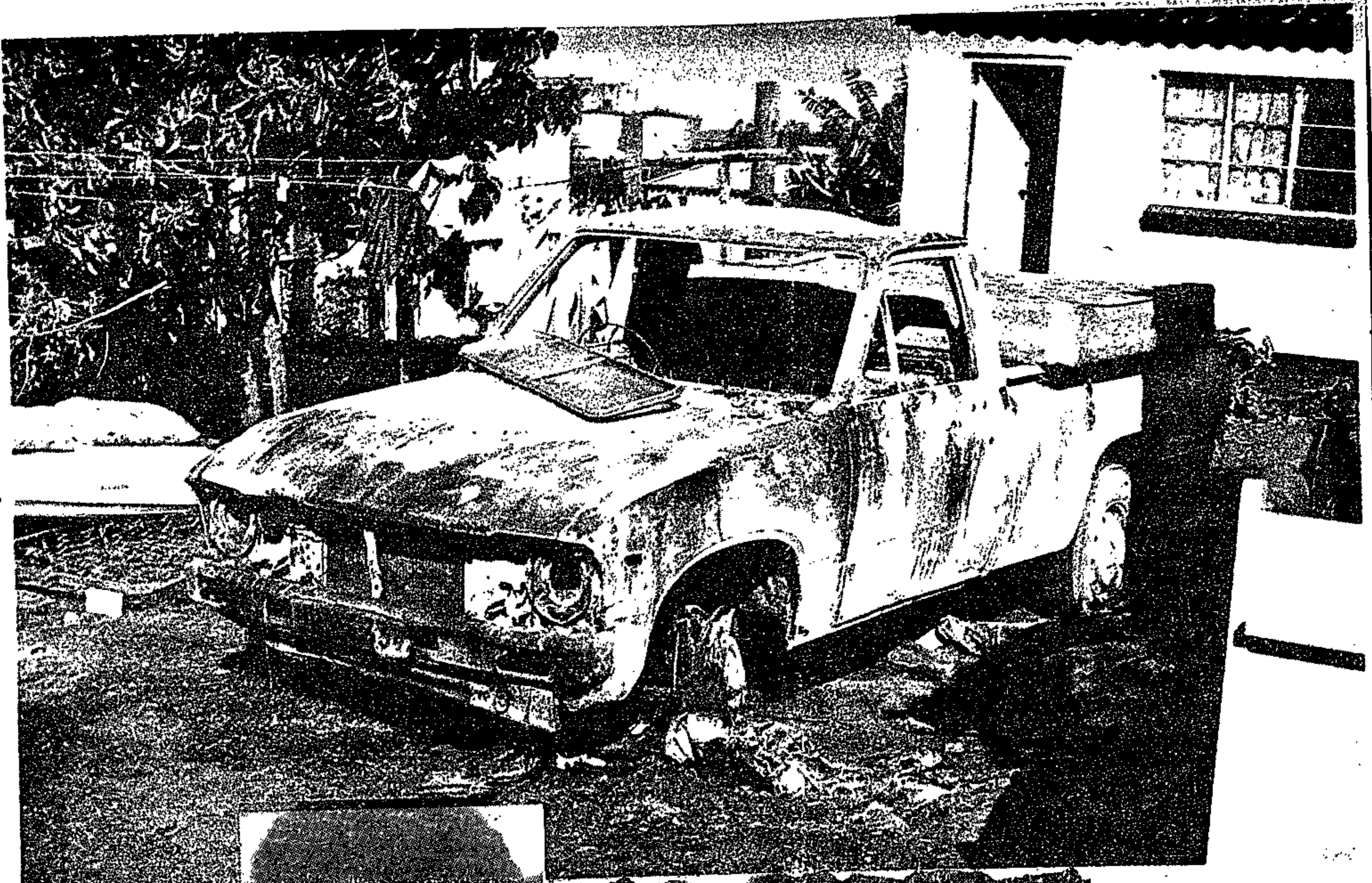
live, even if our property is destroyed," they said.

Asked to comment on the situation, Inkatha secretary general Oscar Dhlomo said he had not yet received any report on

the situation.

"But if the claims are true, then I would be very disappointed," he said.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi made an appeal for the fighting to stop.



VICTIM NUMBER THREE: Ian Mkhize, whose bakkie was also set alight.

'ALL WE WANTED WAS PEACE'

(Handwritten) C. Press 107



REV XUNDU: "Jabbing at each other doesn't help."

Residents act to halt C. Press 9/9/84 Pretoria school boycotts

By THOMAS KWENAITE

LAMONTVILLE community leader Mcebisi Xundu has defended the Joint Rent Action Committee's last-minute court bid to prevent last weekend's Inkatha rally from taking place.

"It was a responsible action which brought positive results," Rev Xundu said in response to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's accusation at the rally that the court action was the result of the reverend's "political megalomania".

"I have a responsibility to preserve peace and prevent bloodshed in Lamontville," Rev

CP Reporter: DURBAN

Xundu said.

"I wanted this responsibility for peace to be shared with me by the judiciary. We wanted to use every lawful means at our disposal to make sure that the fears of the people did not come true."

Rev Xundu said Jorac could not have given an undertaking to guarantee control of the crowd at the rally.

"I am sure that even though the judge ruled

against us, going to court helped dampen any plans for violence.

"Because the people, the security police, the magistrate, the riot police and all these other bodies said the meeting should go ahead, they by implication accepted responsibility for making sure there was peace.

"Their presence in such large numbers obviously helped to make sure that no-

thing went wrong."

He added: "That was all we wanted — to keep the peace."

Rev Xundu said Jorac and Inkatha were presently involved in a "program working towards an end to hostilities" and he did not want to comment further on anything in Chief Buthelezi's speech.

"Jabbing" at each other in the media could jeopardise delicate negotiations, he said.

"There is a lot at stake in terms of human life and any crossfire of words between Chief Buthelezi and I could inflame the situation and cause incitement of either side."

Buthelezi bashes City Press

(Handwritten) 9/9/84 C. Press

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi says City Press is waging a campaign against him — but says this is understandable, as we're owned by "an Afrikaner agency", Nasionale Pers.

He accused City Press of leading a media campaign of hatred against him and Inkatha, and said some papers made him out to be

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THE Soshanguve Residents' Association has convened an urgent meeting between parents and students to find an end to the protests which has engulfed the township.

A Soria spokesman said students particularly had been invited to attend Sunday's meeting at 1pm at the Soshanguve community hall in order to voice their grievances before the situation took a "turn for the worst".

Events in the trouble-torn Pretoria townships this week include the following:

- Two houses of school committee members in Soshanguve were set on fire causing

CP Reporter

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Lamontville," Rev though the judge ruled make sure that no- speech.

side."

Buthelezi bashes City Press

107

9/9/84 C. Press

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WHAT HAVE WHITES GOT TO OFFER?

See Page 7

CP Reporter

His attack on the media nearly sparked off a riot at the Inkatha rally last weekend, when a group of kierie-wielding party members surrounded the Press section, baying for journalists' blood.

out for their blood and asking the chief what to do.

The chief ignored them and carried on blasting the Press, and it was only when a group of senior party members stepped in that the kierie-wielders backed off.

He told his rally in Lamontville last weekend that the media "reported distorted facts" about Inkatha, blaming them for the unrest in Lamontville and Hambanathi.

Bishops to get the boot?

By BANCROFT HLATSHWATO

And when journalists failed to join in the shouting of Inkatha slogans, an enraged Chief Buthelezi pointed at the Press section and asked: "Why are you not responding to slogans?"

HOSTEL residents in Lamontville this week called on Archbishop Dennis Hurley and the head of the Anglican church in Natal, Bishop Michael Nuttall, to quit the township because of their support for the United Democratic Front.

The situation worsened as a crowd of kierie-wielding Inkatha members slowly converged on the Press section crying

Ningizimu community councillor Gideon Sibiya told more than 300 hostel dwellers at S J Smith hostel that the two churchmen were causing friction "among the Zulus" and were using a "Transkelan citizen" to tear the township apart.

Political comment in this issue by P Selwyn-Smith and P Qoboza; newsbills by

WONDERMEAL PRESENTS

"ELCSAMO"
 MUSIC COMPETITION
 "REGIONAL ELIMINATION"
 9th September, 1984

- ATTRIDGEVILLE COMMUNITY HALL
- VOSLOORUS CIVIC CENTRE
- KAGISO HALL

16th September, 1984

- DIEPKLOOF HALL

NATIONAL FINALS

16th December, 1984

There is an African job of work to do, which only Africans are able to do

HAS Chief Gatsha Buthelezi opted for an Africanist strategy for liberation? At his Lamontville rally at the weekend, the Inkatha president described the battle against apartheid as "an African job which only Africans can do."

Why has the chief changed strategies? Is it his bitter disappointment at the overwhelming number of whites who voted "yes" in last year's referendum? Is it his disappointment at the collapse of the SA Black Alliance which was formed with some coloured and Indian leaders?

Here is an edited version of his speech. . .



107 C. Pres 9/9/84

IS CHIEF BUTHELEZI GOING AFRICANIST?

EVERY African needs to stop in his or her tracks to think about fundamental things — to look around and see what is actually going on.

We need to look into the past, at the roots of our oppression, and to look at the present to see what is being done to liberate this country from the terrible oppression we have endured for so many generations.

When the white man first set his feet in this country, he set his feet on your country. When the first white colony was established in Cape Town, it was established in your country.

The first war waged on blacks in the Cape was waged on every black in the country. The first bit of land grabbed was grabbed from every African in this country.

Each mile that the Voortrekkers, British settlers and others trekked across was a mile in which they invaded your country.

Every act of oppression against any one African was an act of oppression against every African in the country.

WHITE politics have always lumped all Africans together as targets for oppression. Every unjust law made is a law made against every African. That is the case now, too.

Every single African in this country has been denationalised by the new constitution. The Group Areas Act applies to every African. The pass laws, influx control and a host of draconian laws affect every African in this country.

White politics aims to dominate Africans, whoever they are. Every African has been robbed of his or her birthright.

Whites claim 87 percent of the land and virtually all its wealth as their land and their

us, and endured over time to stand next to us?

The answer, my brothers and sisters, is simply "no".

Those whites who stood head and shoulders above their peers have never been able to rally a white response to challenge injustice in this country with any degree of effectiveness.

White society has always paid lip-service to strengthening apartheid.

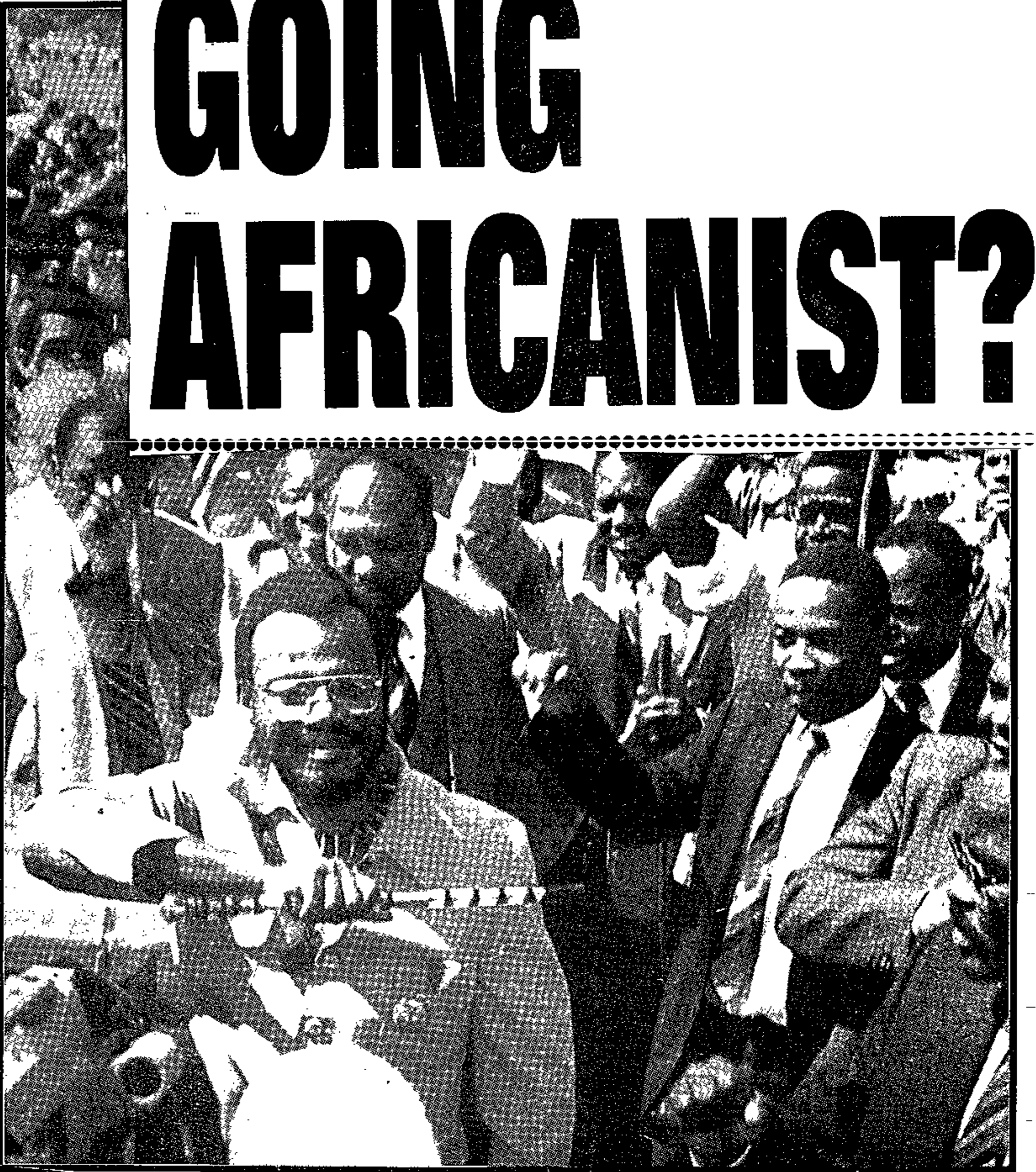
In 1910, there was hope that the spirit of British liberalism and Christian commitments would move this country gradually towards a sane and just society.

Without exception, every white government has enacted new oppressive laws. They may have debated justice, and at times lone voices may have cried out in white society against injustice.

But each and every government has continued to bring us into permanent and total bondage. White liberalism has not been able to put this country's white political house in order.

LAST year, when white South Africa voted so overwhelmingly for the new constitution, they negated every act of political decency of the past.

They drew a dark horrible line across history and said: "From henceforth, my brothers and sisters, you are denationalised."



Not only must you stop in your tracks to look at these things, understand them and feel them in the very depths of your being. You must also realise that there is a job of work to do, which only Africans can do and will, in the end, do.

I ask you to think back over time, and to look at what has happened.

There have been great white sons and daughters of Africa. There are whites who have suffered because they have identified with us and strove with us for justice and equality.

For these white sons and daughters of Africa, we thank God. Their witness to eternal truths has always reminded us not to become racist, and not to put every white man beyond the pale of human decency.

BUT even if we remember these great sons and daughters, we must ask whether whites have ever produced an organisation which has struggled and suffered with

They said we can only be in 87 percent of the land of our birth as aliens, as foreigners, with no rights to participate in the government of our own country.

This is a white South African response to our cry for justice and peace, and this overwhelming majority of whites who voted in favour of the new constitution and the perpetuation of our oppression is today living proof that whites have not been able to put their own house in order.

The most valiant efforts of true white sons and daughters of Africa have been insufficient. In the final analysis, it is we Africans who will have to put this country on its feet and shape it so that it is fit to take its place in the world of civilised people.

There is a job to do, which only Africans can do.

This is not a racist statement — it is a simple truth.

I can say these things because I know in my heart of hearts that I am not racist, and I say that there is an Afri-

Chief Buthelezi arrives in Lamontville for Saturday's rally.

Pic: JYANT KALLY

can job to do not because I want Africans to dominate over whites or become African oppressors. The African job is to turn this country into an open democracy which is race-free and colour-blind. The struggle for liberation is not a struggle for the dominance of Africans over other groups.

It is a struggle for decency, justice and equality.

When we have an African job to do, why do they destroy our African strength by creating strife amongst us?

When we should all be bending towards a common task and should be facing a common enemy, why do they turn our faces this way and that way, attempting to divert us from the mainstream of the struggle?

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Inkatha members attacked

DURBAN — The home of a leading Inkatha member in Lamontville was struck with petrol bombs early yesterday, and another well-known supporter of the movement was assaulted in a street.

Supporters of the Joint Rent Action Committee (Jorac) in Lamontville have been blamed.

Last night Chief Gathsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of kwaZulu and president of Inkatha, called on Jorac executive member the Rev Mcebisi Xundu and other leaders of the organisation to restrain members from

“extremely dangerous and provocative acts”.

Mr Robert Sikhakhane, chairman of Inkatha in Ward 2, said his home was attacked with petrol bombs at about 2 am.

SHOP SAFETY

He said two were thrown. One, apparently aimed at the bedroom, missed and hit a wall. The second was thrown at the kitchen but did not explode.

Mr Sikhakhane claimed his assailants were Jorac supporters.

In the other incident, Mrs May Ngubane

claimed she was assaulted by young men and women in a street.

She said she ran into a shop for protection and the youths shouted that they would kill all Inkatha members in Lamontville.

Last night Mr Xundu was “completely dismayed” when told of the attacks.

“Jorac has always called for non-violence and peaceful negotiations. It is easy to blame the organisation for violence, but it does not mean that it is the fact.” — Sapa.

Look who's taking the Government's subsidies too . . .

PROFESSOR David Welsh must be admired for his prompt personal response to the unwholesome behaviour by a faction in the University of Cape Town student body ("Bully Boys!" September 9).

His article admirably upholds academic freedom as a sacrosanct value which universities can destroy only at their own peril.

He draws out the implications of the behaviour of some students who were successful in disrupting a meeting which I was to address on the campus. I would, however, take issue with him on one front.

I believe that academic freedom should not inhibit any particular university from adopting a point of view as a university.

Whether or not the demands of academic freedom should lead to freedom of speech on a campus is an issue which Professor Welsh has dealt with succinctly and perhaps even definitively. This is only one issue.

His treatment of the incident concerned brings a second and related question: that of what a university as a university thinks of the despicable behaviour of a faction of its students who disrupted university life on the evening of August 23.

Equal hostility

Professor Welsh clearly conveys his own condemnation of the student behaviour to which I am referring.

He adds that the group of students who demonstrated against my presence tried, condemned and hanged me for the yet-unproved accusations of what happened at Ngoye.

But he goes on to say: "It is quite possible that equal hostility would have been manifest even if these killings had not occurred, because to radicals he is a symbol of 'collaborationist' politics who does not deserve a hearing."

Nowhere does Professor Welsh express an opinion about this sub-strata of accusations levelled against me from a number of quarters.



By CHIEF MANGOSUTHU GATSHA BUTHELEZI

Somebody reading the article could infer that Professor Welsh himself has not adopted a position on whether or not I am involved in "collaborationist" politics.

One is entitled to ask whether the University of Cape Town, as a university, sees me as a "collaborationist" or not.

In black political terms this is such a vile accusation that one would have expected a leading academic such as Professor Welsh not simply to have stated that there is a faction of radical students, as he calls them, who accuse me of "collaboration" but to have castigated them for this accusation.

Does the university not have an obligation to the public to clarify where it stands when a group of its members make this kind of accusation?

Universities, like the churches, live in troubled times, and universities, like the churches, need to adopt specific points of view as universities on fundamental issues.

Fence-sitting on these is-

...sues is as much a threat to academic freedom as would be any disruptive student protest.

We live in a society threatening the escalation of violence, and there are some who are attempting to make the collaborationist accusation stick in order to escalate black/black political conflict in this country.

When I am accused of being a "collaborationist" politician, nearly a million card-carrying members of Inkatha feel deeply insulted.

Political scientists accept that for every card-carrying member of a political party there is more than one sympathiser. This means that millions over and above Inkatha members who are supporters and sympathisers are affronted.

Millions of black South Africans are entitled to ask where Professor Welsh and the University of Cape Town actually stand in this regard.

Does the university as a university regard me as a "collaborationist" and defend my right to speak on the campus simply because they regard academic freedom as a value which should be upheld?

Thuggery

In talking about Dr Koornhof addressing the university, Professor Welsh defended his right to speak on the campus, but added that Dr Koornhof was a member of a "government that has consistently violated the principle" (academic freedom).

He felt constrained to evidence a university point

of view about Dr Koornhof. Why has he not felt as constrained to evidence a university point of view about my being accused of "collaboration?"

I think this is an important question, and I hope that its asking is not seen as a rejection of Professor Welsh's treatment on the subject of academic freedom.

I am simply drawing attention to a dimension of academic freedom which has not been touched on by him.

Professor Welsh is aware that I have spoken to audiences at the University of Cape Town on many occasions, and that I did so while I was doing exactly what I am now doing politically.

The University of Cape Town has not changed its nature. It is an institution which has always lived on the subsidies given to it by successive apartheid governments.

Every student who attends the university does so by Ministerial decree.

So-called radical students have never forgone, and now do not forgo, the privilege of being at the University of Cape Town because they identify with the suffering black masses, and because the university is what they would call "within the system".

Professor Welsh needs to account for the events on August 23 by bringing in factors in addition to those revolving round the noble principles of academic freedom.

He needs to isolate political thuggery for what it is, and he needs to see the terrible dangers inherent in a section of the university's privileged students at-

tempting to make the campus a no-go area for selected black political leaders.

He needs to see that when nuclei of white student thugs engineer black/black conflicts, conflict will spill over to become black/white conflict.

Black South Africa is in no mood to be held to ransom by cliques of white students who will go on to become full participants in oppressive white South Africa.

The University of Cape Town needs to look at the kind of future to which unchallenged political licence on the part of a minority group on its campus is committing it.

Universities in this country continue their existence in apartheid society. The University of Cape Town is in law as much a tribal university as any of the black universities.

The legislation which established black universities made white universities white.

Academics did not resign their posts, but accepted the challenge of upholding the ideals of a university and of upholding academic freedom within a narrow set of limited circumstances.

Devil

The millions of black South Africans who have elected me to lead them expect me to fight the devil wherever he is found, and, if the devil of apartheid is found in a so-called homeland, then he should be fought there where he is.

When I wage a relentless battle against the evils of apartheid by fighting its devil in a so-called homeland, am I any more of a "collaborationist" than academics in universities who are forced to operate within apartheid dictates?

Professor Welsh is a social scientist, and one would have expected his analytical mind to address itself to this very fundamental question.

And one would have expected the university as a university not only to condemn reprehensible behaviour on the part of a minority of its students but also to condemn the claimed rationale for that despicable behaviour.

(107) C. Press

Talk to me, Oliver

16/9/84
CP Correspondent



ONLY days after launching a scathing attack on the ANC, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has called for talks with its president, Oliver Tambo.

His message was conveyed in a telex to the ANC president, who had made a dramatic appeal to the KwaZulu Chief Minister on the eve of his recent visit to Lamontville.

During his visit, Chief Buthelezi lashed the ANC's Mission in Exile, saying it was "committed to doing everything in its power to break me and destroy Inkatha".

He said the problems in Lamontville — which is to be incorporated into KwaZulu — "revolve around these divisive tactics of the Mission in Exile working in cahoots with their surrogates here amongst you".

"They will use your children as cannon-fod-

der in the destruction of black unity, simply because they themselves have lost touch with the people and resent anybody who is in such close touch with them as I am," he said.

Chief Buthelezi also said he was forced to talk about the ANC like this "with a deep sadness and pain in my heart which few can understand".

"I do so as my duty, because the youth must know the truth."

He added that he had met the ANC on a number of occasions and had received its support for his strategies.

His latest message to Mr Tambo calls on the ANC president to accept the principle of talks to discuss the "problem" of Lamontville.

kom 20/9/84 (107)

TransNatal plans KwaZulu mine

By BRENDAN RYAN

GENCOR's main coal-mining arm, Trans-Natal, is to develop an anthracite mine in KwaZulu at a cost of about R86m.

Situated about 48km north-east of Ulundi, it should start shipments of its products in the last quarter of 1985.

It is being developed through the Trans-Natal Coal Corporation subsidiary, Usutu Koolmyne, and will provide work for about 600.

The decision is the culmination of several years of negotiation and a feasibility study by Trans-Natal.

Interest in the coal deposit was first generated by the former Mining Corporation (now part of the Development Bank), which operated as a Government "mining house" with a brief to develop the mining potential of the homeland areas.

The rights to mine the deposit were sold to a joint venture consisting of Trans-Natal and US-based Southern Sphere Mining.

Southern Sphere subsequently pulled out and Trans-Natal took over the entire venture.

The mine will have an economic life of about 22 years.

At full output the total sales tonnage will be 875 000 tons a month, of which 700 000 tons will be exported through Richards Bay.

The exports will form part of Trans-Natal's 1,5-million-tons-a-year anthracite allocation for the Phase 3 export programme through Richards Bay.

The remaining 175 000 tons will be sold on the inland market.

Trans-Natal's chairman, Mr Steve Ellis, said yesterday the mine would produce a range of qualities of anthracite coal, of which the principal product would be an 8% ash anthracite.

Trans-Natal had signed strong letters of intent with potential customers to cover the full spectrum of the mine's products.

Trans-Natal was engaged in a major expansion programme to develop projects to meet its export allocations of steam and anthracite coal, which totalled 11,5-million tons a year.

Mr Ellis said in his last annual review that capital expenditure needed to complete this programme was estimated at R600m to be spent over the next 10 years.

At June 30 last year, Trans-Natal had secured long-term loans totalling R165m, of which R133m had been taken up.

The group is making a rights offer to raise R78m.

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Probe

of demo
2019/20
at UCT

C. Times
Education Reporter

THE Council of the University of Cape Town has appointed a committee to investigate an incident last month in which a lecture by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu was cancelled after about 200 students demonstrated against his presence on the campus.

In a statement released yesterday, the acting Vice-Chancellor, Professor J V O Reid, said the committee would investigate the matter, advise on it and recommend guidelines for the future.

'Justice'

The council was strongly concerned with the principles of academic freedom, order and justice.

The committee would be "looking to the protection of these in the light of current tensions in the community and strategies of mass action that have emerged".

At the same time a call had been made to the university's Academic Freedom Committee to examine aspects of the matter that were relevant to it, he said.

Seme's tombstone unveiled

RIP
Pixley
ka Isaka
Seme

THE TOMBSTONE of ANC founder member Pixley ka Isaka Seme — who died in 1951 — was unveiled at the Croesus Cemetery at the weekend amid a heavy attack on the Government, the Press, tribalists and white analysts of black political history.

Dr Seme's nephew KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi made these criticisms at the Inkatha-organised ceremony.

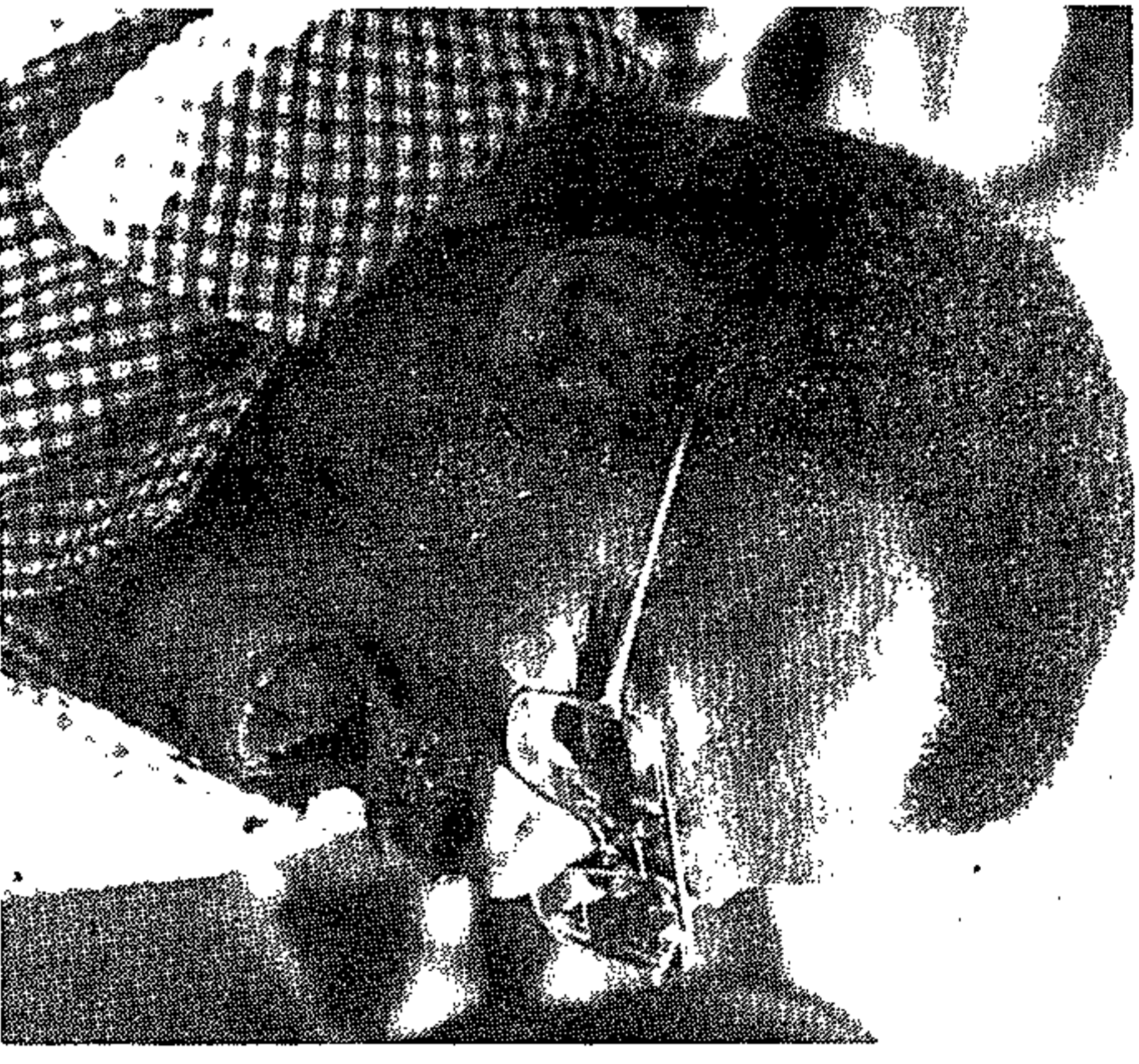
Chief Buthelezi levelled his criticism at some exiled ANC members, the emergence of "so-called" black consciousness and white authors of South Africa's political history.

He claimed the authors were giving distorted views which he said were also being perpetuated by the white-owned Press.

Chief Buthelezi specifically referred to the four volumes of From Protest to Challenge by Prof Gwendolen Carter and Prof Thomas Karis. Their analysis, he claims, credited his uncle for being a moving force behind the founding of the ANC, but accused him of conservatism which hampered the organisation's progress. Dr Seme was ANC



K E MASINGA: Nephew of the late Dr Pixley ka Isaka Seme.



CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI: Attacked the Government, the Press, and white historians.



RIGHT REV M S NDWANDWE: Suffragan Bishop of Johannesburg.



PICKSON MKHIZE: Younger brother of slain Driefontein community leader Saul Mkhize.

Ex-ANC leader's views being distorted — Inkatha

By SINNAH KUNENE

Committee of Ten chairman Nthato Motlana said Dr Seme had played a leading role in assisting to form black societies which strived to buy back land taken over by white people.

Through his efforts, Dr Seme was able to buy land strips like Mogopa, Driefontein and KwaNgenema. But they were frustrated by the promulgation of the Land Act in 1912. Pickson Mkhize — brother of Saul Mkhize — commented Dr Seme for fighting for the rights of Driefontein people.

A former employee of Dr Seme, S Z Conco, described the ANC leader as a "refined man who, in spite of his educational and cultural attainments, remained an unsophisticated man". He was among the country's first black lawyers and featured prominently in civil and criminal cases involving black people.

Dr Seme grew up on the Inanda Mission in Natal, where American missionary S Pixley arranged for him to study at Massachusetts' Mount Herman School. He then gained entry to Columbia University and obtained his BA degree in 1906. He went to Jesus College at Oxford University for his law degree and in 1910 was admitted to the bar at the Middle Temple in London. The following year, he returned to South Africa. During 1912 he was appointed treasurer of the ANC and launched an ANC newspaper Abantu-Batho. He married the eldest daughter of King Dinuzulu ka Cetshwayo, Princess Phikisile Harriet, who could not attend the unveiling because of ill health. About 350 people — mostly Inkatha members — attended the ceremony, conducted by the Suffragan Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev M S Ndwandwe.

PEACE TALKS FOR TOWNSHIP

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C. Press

23/1/84

CRUCIAL talks take place in Durban today in a bid to end the conflict at Hambanathi between Inkatha and Jorac supporters.

The situation in the township is still so

Jorac, Inkatha to halt Hambanathi fear

CP Correspondent

tense that refugees from the violence are continuing to live at a local convent — too afraid to go back to their

homes.

The talks are to be chaired jointly by Inkatha's Dr Oscar Dhlomo and Jorac's Rev Mcebisi Xundu. A small delegation from each side will also attend the talks.

Three people died and many homes were burnt down in recent conflict between the two groups in the township.

Preliminary talks between Dr Dhlomo and Rev Xundu had been "promising", and a second round of discussions was set up with the aim of creating an atmosphere in which the refugees would feel safe to return.

Louis Rive launches Natal/KwaZulu Planning Council

Main goal is a better life for black people

African Affairs Correspondent

THE chairman of the new Natal/KwaZulu Planning Council, Mr Louis Rive, says he has been struck by the haphazard development and complete lack of co-ordination in planning in Natal and KwaZulu.

Speaking in Durban yesterday at a meeting to launch the council, Mr Rive said he had also observed a lack of community development in planning and the demotivating effect of uncertainty about permanency and ownership.

He said the main goal of the council would be to enhance the quality of life of black people in Natal and KwaZulu.

Mr Rive said permanency, home ownership and black economic activity required atten-

tion.

'Paper' progress in these areas would be futile and could lead to even more acute forms of frustration unless attitudes were changed, there was deregulation on a major scale, there was ample devolution of power and unnecessary red tape was eliminated.

Mr Rive said three areas had been identified as first priorities: Greater Inanda (including Inanda, KwaMashu and Ntuzuma), Greater Umlazi and Edendale.

He said in-depth studies would be launched in the spheres of city and spatial planning, transport and roads, water reticulation and sewerage, electricity and telecommunications, housing, commercial and industrial development, and agricultural and rural devel-

opment.

Mr Rive said the people would have to be helped to help themselves and there had to be full black involvement.

He said it was essential that the black man should acquire his rightful share in the economy and it was 'suicidal' to perpetuate indefinitely a system of economic bondage.

It was important that blacks should become employers, not only employees.

In addition, money spent on capital works in black communities should, as far as possible, flow into the pockets of blacks.

Abandoned

He said 13 departments of the central Government and of the KwaZulu Government would be represented on the council

together with representatives of at least 20 other agencies and bodies, including the Natal Provincial Administration, the Durban and Pietermaritzburg city councils and the Natalia Development Board.

Speaking at the meeting to launch the council, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, welcomed the announcement this week by President Botha that blacks should be accepted as permanent residents in the Western Cape.

Chief Buthelezi said the Government had abandoned attempts to make white areas whiter.

He said the establishment of the Natal/KwaZulu Planning Council was a very positive step.

No planning body could successfully plan for the

future if it accepted the need to work toward a blueprint which tried to unscramble the Natal multi-racial egg.

Chief Buthelezi said that, more than in any other place in the country, the ineradicable interdependence of black and white had to be accepted in Natal.

'Cast out the witches in our midst'

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King calls for political witch-hunt

THE ZULU king has given his followers the go-ahead to launch a "political witch-hunt".

At last weekend's Shaka Day commemoration service in Durban, King Goodwill Zwelithini attacked "some blacks in Durban who want to disassociate themselves from their brothers and sisters in the rest of KwaZulu". He called them "the political witches of our time".



Sotho-speaking guests from nearby Nqutu at the Shaka celebrations.

"I say they must be cast out of our midst," the king told an audience of thousands — many of them bussed in from outlying areas to participate in the celebrations.

"I am king here in Durban as much as in any other part of Natal or KwaZulu.

"Those who want to drive the Zuluness out of the souls of the people of Durban will be eradicated one by one," the king warned.

King Goodwill slammed those who did not acknowledge his kingship and their cultural heritage as "witches" who should be hunted out.

"There are some among you who shame me as your king and shame the kings who are bent upon betraying our great heritage.

"They are like witches, preying on our humanness, preying on our Zuluness, belittling our past,

and making us ashamed of our present."

King Goodwill said he was referring to those who "try to create clashes between our Zulu pride and our commitment as black South Africans to the struggle for liberation".





King Goodwill Zwelithini at his rally, with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Prince Gideon Zulu.



"Those among us who disown our great cultural heritage and are no more than the pathetic victims of apartheid propaganda," he said.

The king described the Zulu nation as "a great family of brothers and sis-

ters".

"When brothers in a family work to improve the lot of the family, each each tries to work harder than the other and to do more than the other.

"It is only when witchcraft enters that the healthy and brotherly competitiveness turns to bet-

royal and meanness."

Zulus should reason with their brothers who differ with them, the king said.

"But in the end, when reason fails and betrayal continues, cast out those from among you who would perpetuate your suffering," he said.



King Zwelithini's wife, Princess Mantombi with Princess Irene, Chief Buthelezi's wife.

Inkatha never throws the first stone, says Buthelezi

KWAZULU Chief Minister Gatscha Buthelezi attacked the local and foreign Press for underplaying the "cowardly use of violence in hit-and-run political skirmishes" against Inkatha, during his Shaka's Day speech in Stanger.

"In Zulu society, we know stones to be the weapons of cowards and foreigners.

"Today, stones are being used in a cowardly fashion to provoke our people — and when our people react to the stones, it is the retaliatory violence which is given prominence, and not that of the cowards who throw stones," he said.

He said Inkatha was fully committed to non-violence — as deeply as their founding fathers were committed to non-violence after laying down their arms in Bloemfontein in 1912, he said.

"We in Inkatha are determined to do everything in our power to avoid violence. However, we will not abandon our right to self-defence if and when attacked without the slightest provocation.

"Those who are making it their daily task to provoke us in our townships, do so to make us react, and when we do react they must not be surprised," said Chief Buthelezi, who was accompanied by Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini.

"We are facing a cle-

CP Correspondent

ver and calculated campaign — both here and abroad — which attempts to make the world believe that Inkatha professes to be non-violent, yet commits acts of violence against blacks.

"Publications locally and abroad have gone out of their way to malign the king's regiments. Each time there is violence, the king's regiments are dragged into the picture — even when they were absent like at the University of Zululand last October.

"In the tragedy which took place, the stones thrown at Inkatha youth provoked violence, which resulted in deaths on both sides," he said.

He went on to say that the publications he received from abroad — including some publications of the Anti-Apartheid Movement and foreign churches — maligned the king's regiments as perpetrators of violence.

"And yet on all the occasions it was alleged that the king's regiments were involved, the stories were not true. Had they been involved, there would have been nothing left.

"The king's regiments would have flattened everything before them," Chief Buthelezi said to applause from

"There are some

people who have never forgiven the Zulus for what King Shaka, King Dingane, King Cetshwayo and King Dinizulu did.

"That is why the king's regiments are scapegoats for practically every single incident which occurs as a result of the provocation of cowards who throw stones and petrol bombs at people and their property.

"No matter who it is who reacts to this kind of thing, it is at Inkatha's feet that the blame is laid," he said.

He said that despite all the defamatory things said about him, Inkatha and the king's regiments, he had continued waving the olive branch to other organisations.

"I did so to the Ex-

ternal Mission of the ANC and Oliver Tambo. I did so to the UDF and Archie Gumede. I have done so to Archbishop Dennis Hurley and Dikoma in the past.

"I have done so to Bishop Desmond Tutu and the SACC. Recently, out of respect for Archbishop Hurley, I even talked to an insignificant affiliate of the UDF — Jorac

"I have been sincere in holding out an olive branch — but in most cases I have not received a sincere response," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said he was mentioning this because he was aware that violence between black people would escalate.

Gumede's wife gets new KwaZulu position

By BERYS BEHR GILLINGHAM

THE wife of the vehemently anti-Inkatha leader of the United Democratic Front has received permission from Chief Gathsa Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, to work as a teacher for KwaZulu.

Mrs Edith Gumede of Claremont, Durban, whose husband Archie is at present encamped in the British consulate with five others in a bid to escape detention, will work at the Christianenbug Lower Primary school in Claremont, Durban, next year.

Mrs Gumede, though "officially retired", has been working this year and applied to work for a further year.

Mr Gumede has made no secret of his distaste for Inkatha and the KwaZulu Government, both of which are headed by Chief Buthelezi.

In November last year the Chief invited Mr Gumede and the National Executive Committee of the UDF to Ulundi to address the Legislative Assembly.

Suicidal

In April, Mr Gumede wrote to Chief Buthelezi declining the invitation on grounds that "association with the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly has the potential of compromising the democratic projection and character of this front".

He indicated that to associate in any way with the Assembly would be to place the UDF in jeopardy.

Mr Gumede added: "For members of an oppressed and coerced community to voluntarily man and daily keep institutions of oppression to grind the defenceless masses under the yoke of oppression is suicidal and untenable."

In announcing the Cabinet's decision to allow Mrs Gumede to teach in KwaZulu this year Chief Buthelezi said: "Although her family had made no secret of its total rejection of what the Government was trying to do in KwaZulu, Mrs Gumede was a valued teacher who was extremely welcome to pursue her profession in KwaZulu."

Invitations

He explained that his invitation to Mrs Gumede's husband to hold talks in Ulundi soon after the formation of the UDF had been on the basis that Inkatha and the KwaZulu Government were one and the same thing.

The Cabinet, consisting of the Inkatha Executive and all 65 elected Assembly members, had "won their seats on the Inkatha ticket of opposition to the SA Government and total rejection of offers of 'independence' for the homeland."

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha was committed to the spirit of black unity, and for this reason felt it "vital" that black organisations should get together.

Although the Department of Education and Culture could have taken a decision on Mrs Gumede's application themselves, the Minister of Education, Dr Oscar Dhlomo — who is also Secretary-General of Inkatha — decided to refer the matter to the full Cabinet.

This, he explained, was because of the UDF's attitude to KwaZulu.

"Mrs Gumede's service to KwaZulu has been beyond reproach and I am very pleased that her application was approved without hesitation.

"We have no problems at all with those who are ideologically opposed to Inkatha and we welcome their contributions towards social services such as education in the region.

"However, we do feel that they should not use their positions to promote their private viewpoints," he said.

When asked what her husband thought about her assignment in KwaZulu Mrs Gumede said: "My husband has said nothing to me. I do not know."

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D. Prinsloo
4/10/84

Tvl township disturbances futile — Gatsha

DURBAN — The recent disturbances in black townships in the Transvaal were not useful in the struggle for liberation, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said in Bonn, Western Germany, yesterday.

Speaking at a lunch attended by academics and politicians, Chief Buthelezi said black anger was a generating force making black people determined to resist oppression but every now and again it broke out in "destructive sprees of extravagance"

He said it was important that the West should recognise that black leaders in South Africa would fail to harness anger constructively if the people could not be employed by political leadership in realistic projects which could succeed.

Chief Buthelezi said that in spite of the fact that the tactics and strategies of black movements in the period between 1976 and 1978 had failed and that Inkatha had grown at a phenomenal pace, the movement was virtually blacklisted by a wide range of donor agencies



CHIEF BUTHELEZI... destructive sprees

in the West.

Western governments who shunned Inkatha pulled the rug from under his feet, he maintained, and so did donor agencies which funded opposition to the organisation.

The KwaZulu leader said Inkatha did not instigate black-on-black violence.

Of all the black organisations, Inkatha employed the tactics and strategies which made its call for reconciliation the most compatible with its programmes.

Black disunity could not be laid at its door, Chief Buthelezi said. — DDC

Magistrate

swinging

Kwazulu

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C-Press
7/10/84

THE KWAZULU'S Minister of Justice is being taken to court by one of

his department's magistrates because he wants his job back.

CP Correspondent

Keet was angry about this. Relations between them deteriorated — and eventually he received a telegram telling him he'd been sacked.

Later he received a letter saying that there had been "unsatisfactory reports" about him, but giving no details.

Mr Mseleku says he has never done anything to be fired — and that he was never given a chance to answer charges or to defend himself.

He says the only reason he could think of for being sacked, was that he approved the pensions which Magistrate Keet had thrown out.

According to Mr Mseleku's lawyer — Durban's Legal Resources Centre — civil servants must be given a hearing at an inquiry if there are allegations that they have done anything wrong.

Because Mr Mseleku wasn't given such a hearing, they claim his sacking was illegal.

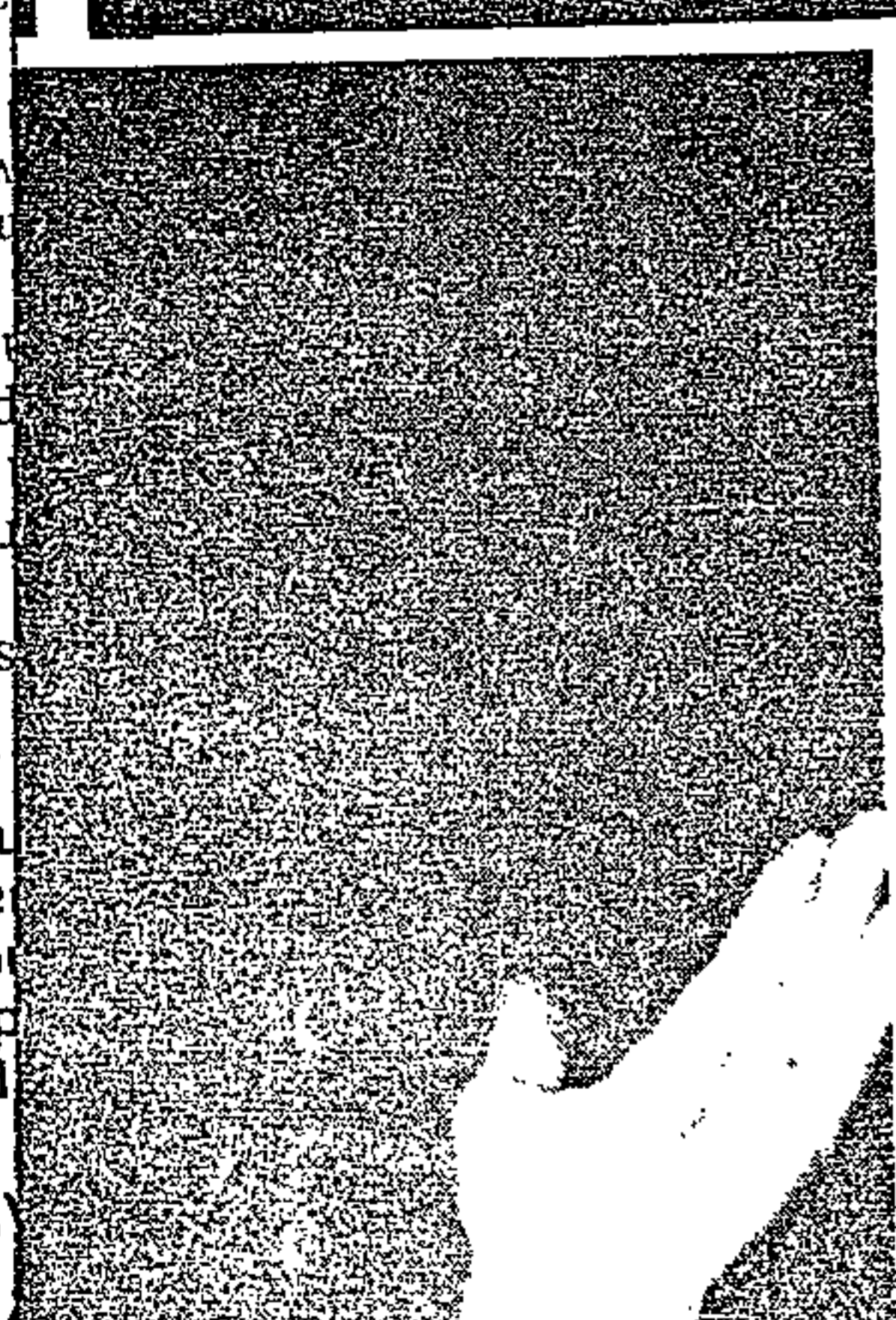
No date has yet been set for the case.

According to papers filed in the Durban Supreme Court, Vulamehlo magistrate Suitbert Mseleku of Umkomaas was fired — without being given a satisfactory reason.

Last September, principal magistrate in the area, H C Keet went on leave. During his leave, Mr Mseleku had to examine a number of cases in which elderly people in the area complained they weren't granted pensions.

He asked for further information and in some cases granted the pensioners' applications — even though they were originally turned down by Magistrate Keet.

Mr Mseleku claims Magistrate



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Will they bury the hatchet?

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C.P. Press

7/10/84

PEACE talks were held in Hambanathi this week — a day after fresh violence erupted in the township.

In clashes — apparently between supporters and opponents of Inkatha — on Monday night, more homes were attacked and cars set alight.

There has been violence and unrest in the township for several months. Three people have died, and several homes destroyed. Dozens of people have taken refuge at a nearby convent.

The second round of peace talks on Wednesday was jointly chaired by Inkatha's Dr Oscar Dhlomo and Jorac's Rev Mcebisi Xundu. Residents from both groups attended.

A Jorac official said the meeting had been useful and that an agenda had been drawn up for a third set of talks. "After these talks — for which no date had been set yet

CP Correspondent

— there is a possibility that the refugees will return," he said.

Wednesday's meeting aimed to "bring about peace and the safe return of the refugees", he said.

One of the crucial

points discussed was the fate of school children in the refugee group — who have been absent from school since the violence began.

They say that they feel it is unsafe to go back to school. Both groups discussed how harassment of the children could be prevented.

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OCTOBER 7, 1984



Sobantu living in fear of violence

(107) C. Press
7/10/84

THE HOME of Sobantu's Inkatha branch chairman Elijah Ndlovu was petrol-bombed twice in the last two weeks.

Mr Ndhlovu, whose family of eight escaped the two attacks unharmed, received a threatening letter before the incidents.

The letter read: "You are dogs of Gatsha (Buthelezi), which implies that you work with Botha. You suppress the

CP Reporter

UDF. You Dogs. Get out!"

After the second attack, a placard threatening Mr Ndhlovu's life was found lying on the premises of his home by a group of Inkatha members, who had come to the township in car loads.

When Inkatha members arrived, Jorac leader lan Mkhize - whose

house was burnt down recently - fled Sobantu.

Local Inkatha constituency chairman Ber Jele denied the claim that his comrades had been armed. "We had merely visited Mr Ndhlovu to provide moral support for him and his family."

The placard, which was discovered on Sunday, warned Mr Ndhlovu that he should be out of the township by midnight on Wednesday this week.

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107 D. Mafala 9/10/84

Inkatha calls for black unity

JOHANNESBURG — An Inkatha official has expressed "disgust at the recent black on black confrontation" and suggested that they should unite for a peaceful solution of the country's problems.

Speaking at the Shaka's Day celebrations in Katlehong, the chief whip in the KwaZulu Government, Mr S. Z. Conco, said Inkatha was concerned about the lives lost and the damage done to property during the recent unrest.

"We in Inkatha do not think that the burning and stoning of councillors' houses, government-created institutions and the stoning of cars will solve our problems. We refuse to be associated with a situation where we will find

ourselves achieving nothing but causing ourselves more suffering."

He said blacks should consult each other on any issues which bothered them. They should not refuse to work, boycott classes or refuse to pay increased rents.

Speaking at the same ceremony, Katlehong's deputy mayor, Mr S. S. Lukhele, said his council would not abide by a call by "certain organisations" to resign before Thursday this week.

"The residents chose us, not those organisations. The residents shall vote us out if they do not want us anymore."

He urged all people to go to work today and ignore a call not to do so.

— DDC.

STAY WHERE YOU ARE, FOR NOW

107
C. Press
14/10/84

REFUGEES who fled Hambanathi during the recent outbreak of violence have been advised by Inkatha secretary Oscar Dhlomo to remain at the Oakford camp where they are being housed until the talks between Inkatha and the Joint Rent Action Committee have been finalised.

Dr Dhlomo, who is also KwaZulu's Education and Culture Minister, said this at a meeting held in Hambanathi this week.

The residents aired their grievances at the meeting.

Dr Dhlomo urged them not to resort to

— INKATHA

violence, which caused unnecessary damage to property and loss of lives.

Three people died in Hambanathi during unrest about six weeks ago.

Hambanathi councillors were asked to elect four representatives for six wards at a meeting to be held between Jorac officials and councillors at the Tongaat welfare offices on October 22 at 2pm.

Several people this week appeared in the Verulam Magistrate's court on charges of public violence. The hearing

was postponed to October 26.

Appearing before Magistrate L G Dreyer were Mrs Norah Dlamini, Ms Nomthandazo Dlamini, Ms Andrieta Ngema and Mr Khetha Mthethwa.

Hands off, ladies!

C. Per By PHINDA KUZWAYO 14/10/84

BLAME it all on women — this is the conclusion of Lamontville councillor Gideon Sibiyá, who sees women as the cause of disharmony between the “bachelors” at S J Smith Hostel and the people of Lamontville.

At the recent peace talks between his delegation and members of the Joint Rent Action Committee, councillor Sibiyá said: “Lamontville is spoilt by women.

“They have a lot of influence on the bachelors staying at the hostel. They stay with the men there.”

Because of this, there is already talk of barring the S J Smith men from courting the ladies of Lamontville.

This is seen as the solution to stop the on going attacks of the pro-Chief Gatsha Buthelezi hostel dwellers against the people of Lamontville — particularly those who support Rev Mcebisi Xundu.

Tension between the two communities reached a peak two weeks ago when the windows of the Methodist and Anglican Church in Lamontville — where Rev Xundu is based — were broken in a revenge-ston-

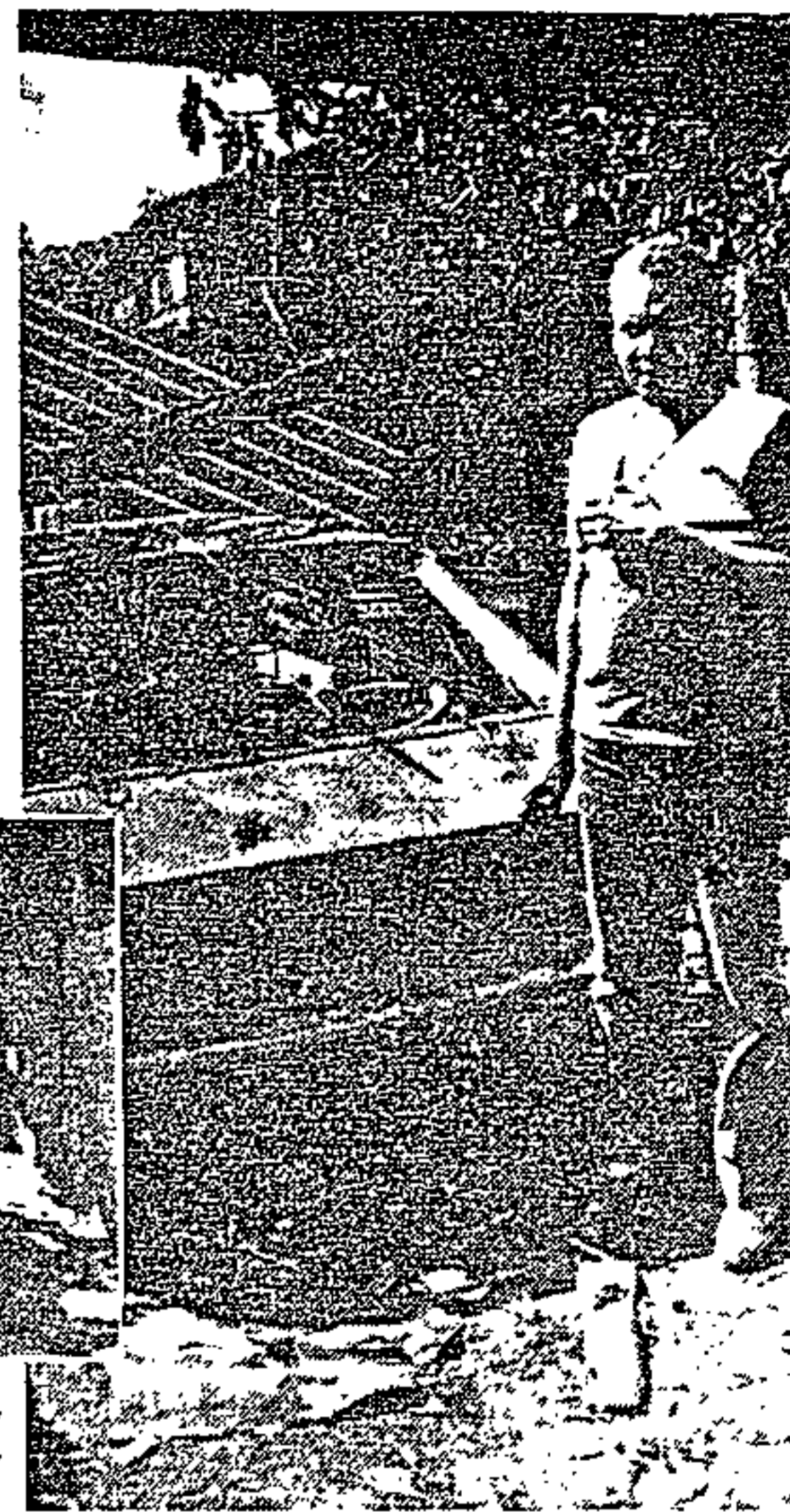


Some of the Lamontville victims, whose cars were set alight: Ian Mkhize, right, and the Hadebe family.

ing by a mob who were allegedly from S J Smith Hostel.

The stoning followed attacks — allegedly by Lamontville youths who support Rev Xundu — on pro-Inkatha people who recently stood in community council elections.

The first incident which sparked off tension between the two factions was on October 16 last year when Lamontville resi-



dents disrupted an Inkatha meeting called by councillor Ella Nxasana.

However, peace seem to be on the cards between the two warring factions now. In a brief moment after the “peace-talks” meeting, a joint statement read by Jorac vice-chairman Mr Xundu said the two groups had committed themselves “to continue the peace initiatives.”

It's a man's world in KwaZulu

PA
21/10/84
107
C. Press

FREDVILLE nursing sister Mavis Giyose has come up against a problem most people thought went in the Dark Ages — she has been prohibited from standing as a councillor because she is a woman.

When she was nominated by her supporters for ward two in Fredville in August, local officials gave Ms Giyose a firm “no”, quoting regulation R74 of 1972.

The regulation governs tribal and community authorities in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly's area.

Regulation R74 states that councillors are to be elected by the “adult male members” of the commun-

ity at a meeting convened by the magistrate who will preside over the gathering.

Ms Giyose, backed by her local branch of the National Council of Women, wants to challenge the ruling.

An NCW official said: “We want to know whether this is a rule which KwaZulu really wants on its statute books, or whether it was just left over by mistake be-

cause the updated code of Zulu law gave women equality with men.”

She said authorities who turned down Giyose seemed to think that if a rule said only males could vote, then only males could stand for election.

Ms Giyose has been to Durban's Legal Resources Centre for advice and may challenge the “men only” regulation in court.

INKATHA GOES INTO COUNCILS

21/10/84
TWO SENIOR Inkatha men have been chosen to fill mayoral positions in Umlazi — ending doubts about the organisation's stand on participation in the Government-created community councils.

The selection of former KwaZulu education secretary J E Ndlovu as mayor, and Umlazi

By PHINDA KUZWAYO

Teachers' Training Centre head G E Moumakwa as his deputy, indicates that Inkatha is fully participating in community councils — contrary to statements made by Inkatha president Gatsha Buthelezi during debates on last year's referendum for the new constitution.

What is significant about the selection of the new mayor and his deputy is that they didn't stand for election in the recent

Umlazi council elections — they were appointed to Umlazi's town council by the KwaZulu Government.

The appointment of councillors by the KwaZulu Government also indicates that KwaZulu is fully participating in the council system under the Black Local Authorities Act.

This contradicts Inkatha policy as spelt out by Chief Buthelezi last year — he said his organisation would discontinue participation in community councils, which he described as "retrogressive".

When he spoke to the Press on September 27 last year, Chief Buthelezi said: "Inkatha will not take part in community councils if they are regarded as a substitute for democratic involvement in Government."

'Remove your men'

UMLAZI community leader and Iso-IsiMlazi Residents' Association chairman Ndoda Mvuyana this week called on the KwaZulu Government to immediately withdraw all its councillors because the residents didn't want them.

Mr Mvuyana demanded that the KwaZulu Govern-

ment allow the residents the democratic right to elect their own leader.

The call followed Ulundi's designation of two council members to represent the Government in Umlazi.

Umlazi is the only township in the country which has appointed councillors.

These councillors are responsible for watching all township activities

Ndlovu elected mayor

FORMER KwaZulu Education and Culture Secretary J E Ndlovu this week bounced back into active community work — he was elected mayor of Umlazi Town Council.

Mr Ndlovu, 66, a former Natal schools inspector, won the elections with 13 votes to 6 against ex-mayor Solomon Ngobese.

"Anybody who represents the community must first try to improve the quality of life for the people — and that is



J NDLOVU: New Umlazi mayor.

where I intend to start," Mr Ndlovu told City Press.

He said there were a number of community affairs to attend to

22/10/84 (107) ~~107~~

Buthelezi hits out at UDF for 'media politics'

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, strongly criticised the United Democratic Front at the weekend, but added that he hoped the Government would not take action against it.

Delivering the keynote speech at the annual general conference of the Inkatha Women's Brigade in Ulundi on Saturday, Chief Buthelezi also:

- Revealed he had written to Mr Oliver Tambo, the exiled president of the African National Congress, giving "a clear and unambiguous statement that Inkatha wishes to co-operate with" the ANC.

- Described the recent unrest in the Vaal as "understandable but misdirected".

- Said that although the Durban consulate sit-in had positive elements, it was "indicative of the extent to which its (the UDF's) leaders are more concerned with high profile media politics than with actually mobilising black political rank and file



CHIEF BUTHELEZI warned against banning forces".

Chief Buthelezi said it was cowardly and foolish of the UDF to try and hide its working relationship with the ANC when everyone knew the two bodies had the same purpose.

He blamed the recent closure of the University of Zululand on "chaos created by UDF elements" and said the UDF was using "down-right lies and provocation" to try and isolate Inkatha.

He added, however, that the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, was mistaken in blaming the UDF for the recent unrest.

"The UDF most certainly

does not deserve his statement as an accolade to what they say they want to do but cannot in fact do.

"I sincerely hope that Mr Le Grange's statement is not a prelude to Government action against the UDF.

"Again and again the Government has reacted to make inconsequential people and organisations martyrs of fame," he said.

Discussing the ANC, Chief Buthelezi said Mr Tambo had sent him a telex expressing concern about the potential for violent conflict in Lamontville.

Chief Buthelezi had replied, urging Mr Tambo to rethink his approach to Inkatha and saying: "We should be talking face to face.

"For the sake of South Africa, I am prepared to forget the past and to bring some of my people with me to meet you and your people," he told him.

On the Vaal unrest, Chief Buthelezi said that while the anger was understandable, it was a curse and a danger if misdirected and uncontrolled.

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Buthlezi: ANC at war with KwaZulu

22/10/84

DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthlezi, KwaZulu's Chief Minister, has told Mr Oliver Tambo president of the banned African National Congress, that by its actions the ANC had declared war on KwaZulu and on Inkatha.

He also said it was now clear that there were links between the ANC and the United Democratic Front as the ANC had publicly and internationally acclaimed the UDF and elements of the organisation which now continued to perpetrate acts of violence against fellow blacks and Inkatha.

At the Inkatha Women's Brigade conference at Ulundi at the weekend, Chief Buthlezi referred to a telegram which he recently received from Mr Tambo regarding the chief's visit to Lamontville. The telegram cannot not be quoted as Mr Tambo is a banned person.

In reply to Mr Tambo, chief Buthlezi said his meeting at Lamontville

had been attended by more than 15 000, was peaceful and he knew of no single act of violence which occurred during that day. He pointed out that Inkatha did not get involved in fratricidal violence against black fellow South Africans.

"It is perhaps symptomatic of the ANC in exile that you have reacted to distorted press reports about my intended visit to Lamontville. You cannot run a liberation struggle on newspaper reports. I urge you to re-think your approach to me and Inkatha."

Chief Buthlezi said it was those elements which had tried to engineer a black vs black confrontation in Lamontville last month.

Referring to his statement that the ANC had declared war on KwaZulu and Inkatha, he reminded Mr Tambo that Zulus came from warrior stock and there was resilient determination in KwaZulu and Inkatha which even the full might of the state would

never be able to flatten.

Chief Buthlezi said he was prepared to meet Mr Tambo any time and any where to thrash out the matter.

Earlier, the chief said: When the UDF is directed against us, we have to be man enough to stand our ground and adopt an eye for eye and a tooth for a tooth approach."

He said UDF had created chaos at the University of Zululand which was forced to close three times within a couple of months.

It had issued a scurrilous pamphlet in which it tried a present him as a villain of the deepest dye and Inkatha as an organisation of political thugs. — DDC.

Smethu 24/10/84

Stop these feuds, women urge

THE Inkatha Women's Brigade has condemned black on black violence which it says promotes black disunity and the wanton destruction of property.

The eighth Women's Brigade conference at Ulundi over the weekend, urged all black political organisations to stop feuding among blacks.

The conference noted that while conscious of the rising black anger resulting from the effects of apartheid, it was also concerned about the escalation of ill-directed anger and violence.

It called on Inkatha to do all in their power, within the present circumstances, to appeal to all black people to preserve their dignity and humanity.

Closure

The conference expressed concern about the untimely closure of the University of Zululand and said it was the culmination of a campaign by the United Democratic Front and its cohorts.

It said the decision to close the university should be condemned on both educational and humanitarian grounds.

It asked the education committee of the Kwa-Zulu Legislative Assembly to arrange for a meeting of parents, guardians and students in order to resolve the stalemate.

While appreciating the concern and contribution of the Black Sash towards the alleviation of black people's problems, the conference also attacked it for its "arrogant attitude".

Black Sash

"We condemn Black Sash for its extraordinary attempt to smear the name of Inkatha and its president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, by linking them with the Joint Rent Action Committee inspired violence in Lamontville.

"We warn the Black Sash to desist from attempting to prescribe to us as oppressed people how we should struggle to win our liberation from white oppression of which members of Black Sash are an integral part."

Sunday 24/10/84

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sidential rights to blacks in the western Cape is indicative of the shift in attitude.

For Natal and KwaZulu, any mellowing of government's rigidly doctrinaire position on removals could have far-reaching consequences. The Commission for Co-operation and Development is putting the finishing touches to its long-awaited final report on consolidation. It has promised the docu-



KwaZulu . . . will thousands be pushed over the border?

ment will be in government's hands by the end of the month.

There are indications that it could contain surprises.

Understandably, the matter is extremely sensitive; the Cabinet has not yet had sight of the recommendations. But commission chairman Hendrik Tempel says elements of the new thinking, especially regarding the removals issue, could be reflected in the report. "As a broad statement there could be some truth in that," he says.

However, Tempel adds any "meaningful consolidation" might necessitate "the removal of some people."

Observers take this to mean that possibly not all the 300 000 residents of the estimated 189 "black spots" — estimates made from the 1975 consolidation proposals — will be squeezed willy-nilly into KwaZulu.

Rather, official policy could be to resettle the residents of some of the more economically disadvantaged "black spots" while allowing others close to existing urban centres, and more importantly, jobs, to remain.

There is some evidence to suggest this could be the case. While KwaZulu's land quota in terms of the 1936 Land Act has already been acquired and its boundaries enlarged, many areas threatened with removal remain untouched.

Former commission member and MP for Klip River Tino Volker believes

government has abandoned the idea of consolidating the 40 fragments of KwaZulu into only a few separate areas. It is now intent on a "better consolidation" which could imply that "some areas formerly destined for resettlement might be left alone."

"Government," he says, "has moved away from forced removals. It now favours a policy of resettling people under better economic circumstances where their quality of life can be materially improved. It's the carrot and not the stick."

If he is correct, opponents of forced removals will be heartened. Dave Walwyn, a field researcher for the Association For Rural Advancement (Afra), says a policy change will "mean a reprieve for literally thousands of people who have had the threat of removal hanging over them for many years."

Many feel that economics could be calling the tune. Says Walwyn: "There is pressure on government to justify, econ-

omically, what it is doing. It is having to move away from the ideological policies of the Sixties and consider more carefully whose interests it is serving."

That's a view shared by Don Sinclair, former president of the Natal Agricultural Union, and long-time proponent of rational consolidation. "Buying land," he says, "costs money. The question is whether you are achieving anything merely by straightening out the lines on the map."

REMOVALS Calling a halt?

There is reason to hope that the final proposals for the consolidation of KwaZulu, now being prepared, may not lead to as much human misery as earlier attempts to rejig the map in Natal.

There are strong indications that government is moving away from a policy of forced removals towards a more pragmatic approach that matches resettlement with jobs.

This arises from pressures building up on Pretoria to abolish influx control in favour of a policy of "planned urbanisation." President P W Botha's concession of re-

'ANC AT

WAR WITH

INKATHA'

C. Press

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28/10/84

THE outlawed African National Congress and the United Democratic Front came under heavy attack from KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Gatsha Buthelezi in his address to the Women's Brigade conference at Ulundi last weekend.

In a letter to ANC president Oliver Tambo which he read at the conference, Chief Buthelezi accused the ANC of declaring war on KwaZulu and Inkatha.

The letter was in reply to a telegram sent by Mr Tambo to Chief Buthelezi on the eve of his Lamontville visit.

The letter read: "In this part of South Africa we came from warrior stock and there is a resilient determination in KwaZulu and in Inkatha which even the full might of the State will never flatten.

"Do your colleagues really think they can flatten us on the way to their envisaged victory?"

Chief Buthelezi said ever since the ANC's Mission in Exile adopted the armed struggle as the primary means of libera-

Story and pix by JABULANI SIKHAKHANE

tion in this country, it has encouraged the escalation of violence.

He said it was unconcerned about the extent to which black people have been victims of black violence.

Chief Buthelezi challenged the ANC to "publicly and internationally" condemn the Vaal Triangle violence which claimed the lives of at least 70 people.

"Your own cadres have now taken to planting bombs in the civilian envi-

ronment where ordinary people of all races die at your hands," he wrote in the letter.

"Black South Africa has never been unified. You know this as well as I do.

"The myths that the ANC is still alive and well in the hearts and minds of the people and that the ANC has achieved the unification of the people, are myths of potent danger," the letter said.

In his address Chief Buthelezi said the UDF



was "silly" to try to hide the extent to which there was a working relationship between it and the ANC's Mission in Exile.

He said there was no way one could indulge in clandestine politics either alone or in conjunction with any banned organisation and hope that the SA Security Police would never know.

He accused the UDF of not "espousing tactics and strategies that can stand the test of time".

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha was here to stay.

'UDF closed down Ngoye'

KWAZULU Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi has blamed the United Democratic Front for "creating chaos", which led to the University of Zululand being closed down.

Addressing the Women's Brigade conference at Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi said the violence instigated by the UDF raised the whole ques-

tion "of whether in fact the behaviour of some blacks does not justify racists calling us kaffirs".

He said that black fed white racism when they behaved like "inferior creatures" and when "we use our arms to inflict hurt on each other".

Chief Buthelezi said that he was deeply alarmed by this behaviour

'You can never win without us!'

NO armed struggle can be waged successfully without Inkatha, KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Gatsha Buthelezi said at the weekend.

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha was becoming part of the fabric of change. It was doing this in such a way that the worst draconian laws could do nothing to stop it, he said.

He also said Inkatha represented black people in urban as well as rural areas.

It was the first national movement to achieve this, he said.

Inkatha has already notched up a lot of gains. It would not dare to lose them by asking its leaders to detain themselves vol-

untarily, said Chief Buthelezi.

"Until black leaders realise that they can either leave this country and wage an armed struggle, or set about institutionalising black political forces so that they can participate in and hasten the process of change, the status quo will remain," he said.

"The South African Govern-

ment knows that no Western country would dare to enter South Africa with armed forces in an attempt to bolster the black cause. The Government can therefore go as far as it likes in the direction of developing a police state.

"It can use whatever forces are available to crush foolhardy militancy."

Violence is not the way, says Buthelezi

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said here yesterday that if change came to South Africa through violence rather than negotiation, it would destroy the country.

He said in *The Washington Post* that for most blacks, the struggle had always been for inclusion in the existing South Africa. It was a struggle to transform the state rather than destroy and rebuild it.

Anger was black South Africa's greatest asset, which blacks could not afford to waste.

"Black anger must be directed toward constructive, achievable goals.

"It must not be squandered on the streets of our townships."

History had given South Africa's 22 million blacks two clear-cut alternatives, one an armed struggle that literally meant war against apartheid.

"The other is to bring about radical changes inside the country through the process of democratic opposition to apartheid and through negotiation," he said.

"If change is ever achieved in South Africa through violence, we will find that the foundations of the future will have been destroyed in the course of liberating the country."

Chief Buthelezi said ways could be found to build up black bargaining power to force whites to the negotiating table.

Americans concerned about injustice in South Africa should recognise the need to support black leaders and groups that aimed to give the people something constructive to do; "that not only alleviate immediate suffering but mobilise forces working toward building up the black position at the negotiating table".

"My plea is for Americans, and the West generally, to support the positive things in South Africa that accord with civilised standards and objectives, and that do not conflict with national and international interests," he said.

Swazis ~~and~~ and SA in talks on ^{Swazi} ~~border~~ border ^{29/11/84}

Top level discussions between Swaziland and South Africa on "the border issue and matters of mutual concern", were held in Pretoria today, a spokesman for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has confirmed.

Mr Botha and senior departmental officials made up the South African team, while the Swazi group was led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr M Mntsi, accompanied by Mr Z L Mkonta, Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mr J Dube, Chief of Protocol, and Mr M Dhlamini, a senior government official.

CONCERN

"The two-hour talks this morning were on matters of mutual concern and the border issue," the spokesman said, declining to comment further.

It is understood the "border issue" relates to Swaziland's claim to the South African homelands territories of Kangwane and Ingwavuma.

The claim was at the top of the agenda a few months ago when a Swazi delegation came to Pretoria for talks with Mr Botha.

The South African Government intended to cede the two areas to Swaziland on historical grounds, but was prevented by a Supreme Court ruling. - Sapa.

Meeting over KwaZulu (107)

'breakaway' movement

African Affairs Correspondent

ALL the parties involved in an attempt to create a breakaway movement in the Tembe area of north-east KwaZulu will meet at Ulundi tomorrow in a bid to resolve the problem.

Last month Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, met Chief Mzimba Tembe, leader of the Tembe people, and six other tribe members.

The possibility of the incorporation of the Tembe area into Swaziland has led to a long-simmering dispute in the Ingwavuma magisterial district.

The Rumpff Commission of Inquiry investigating the land claims of Swaziland to the area has been disbanded. However, Chief Buthelezi says Swaziland is still 'making noises' about taking over the Ingwavuma district.

Buthlezi vows he'll never agree to new breakaway move

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—Chief Gatsha Buthlezi said yesterday that the South African Government had promised self-determination to the Tembe people of north-east KwaZulu but that neither he nor King Goodwill would agree to a breakaway.

Addressing a KwaZulu Cabinet meeting here, also attended by King Goodwill, Chief Buthlezi said that, if the Tembe people felt this way, they should cross the borders and go to Swaziland.

But last night a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said the department had no knowledge of any promise of self-determination to the Tembe clan.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister released documents signed in front of the magistrate and additional magistrates at Ingwavuma after Chief

Mzimba Tembe and representatives of the Tembe people had failed to attend a meeting in the KwaZulu capital.

Confidential

One of these, signed by Mr Julius Mbuyisa, revealed that Chief Tembe, head of the Tembe tribe, had signed a document in 1979 handing over his territory to the late King Sobhuza II of Swaziland.

Chief Tembe subsequently cancelled the document since he was no longer interested in the agreement.

Chief Buthlezi said he no longer regarded the documents as confidential since the South African Government had told the Tembe people that the border issue was to have been discussed in Pretoria last Friday, at a meeting between him and the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

'The meeting was arranged privately. The minister said we should issue a statement that we talked about border adjustments,' he said.

However, Chief Buthlezi said, he had not regarded discussion on these matters as official.

Mr Botha had told him there was a feeling in Swaziland that there were cultural links between the Swazis and the Tembe people.

Bloodshed

He had warned that KwaZulu's activities in Ingwavuma, such as the building of a church of reconciliation and thanksgiving, should not upset those links.

Chief Buthlezi said the Zulu people were entitled to know what was going on.

'This is going to cause bloodshed,' he said.

'I will be guided by my Cabinet on what attitude

to adopt. Maybe it's a matter that I should consult my lawyers about'.

The KwaZulu leader said the magistrate at Ingwavuma, Mr Mkhize, had been told by a Tembe spokesman, Mr Mbuyisa, that the people had decided it had not been necessary to travel to Ulundi for yesterday's meeting because the trip would have been 'irrelevant'.

A delegation from the Tembe people which had travelled to Pretoria had been told that the region was to have self-determination as soon as possible.

A document signed by the additional magistrate at Ingwavuma, Mr I S Mdlalose, said he had been told that a member of the National Intelligence Service had been helping the Tembe people to gain independence in the area.

Our political reporter writes it is not known whether 'self determina-

tion' means a self-governing homeland or incorporation into Swaziland as is favoured by some members of the Tembe clan.

The possibility of such an incorporation has led to a long-simmering dispute in the Ingwavuma area.

The PFP's spokesman on co-operation, Mr Ray Swart, found it extraordinary that 'any move like this' should be contemplated without full prior consultation with the KwaZulu authorities, particularly in light of the Ingwavuma debacle.

'If it is contemplated that another independent state is in the offing this is total nonsense. In no way could it be viable economically or politically,' he said.

'If there is a suggestion of incorporation into Swaziland we are right back where we were before the Appeal Court passed judgment.'

PEP asks for details on Ingwavuma

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S. Swart

17/11/84

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A demand was made today that the Government disclose full details of what appeared to be new attempts to hand Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

The demand was made by Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, following disclosures by the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday of new moves afoot involving the South African Government to set up a self-governing Tonga homeland.

'NOT OUR FIELD'

Chief Buthelezi intimated that the Department of Foreign Affairs and the National Intelligence Service were involved in the latest moves.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said today: "It is not our field to be involved in negotiations with the Tongas. The position regarding the border question is as stated in Minister Koornhof's statement issued after the dissolution of the Rumpff Commission."

Reaction from the Department of Co-operation and Development and

from the National Intelligence Service was not available.

Mr Swart said: "One sees the hand of Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha in this. He is having a bad time diplomacy-wise and now he seems intent on recreating the Ingwavuma debacle of two years ago.

"The Government must make a clear-cut statement on precisely what is happening. I deplore clandestine meetings like those which preceded the first Ingwavuma crisis.

"The Government must come out into the open and state clearly what dealings are taking place, what is being discussed and who is participating."

Mr Swart said it was nonsense to contemplate another independent homeland — it would never be viable economically or politically.

When former Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof dissolved the Rumpff Commission, which was appointed to investigate the question of ceding land to Swaziland, he said further negotiations would be up to Swaziland, kwaZulu and kaNgwane.

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'Give us back our old-age pensions'

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4/11/84

C. Press

ELEVEN Umbumbulu pensioners this week filed an application in the Durban Supreme Court to get their pensions back.

By JABULANI SIKHAKHANE

Mrs Bella Zondekile Mdabe, 62, and 10 others filed an application against the Umbumbulu district pension officer and the KwaZulu Health Minister after the withdrawal of their pensions in September this year.

born in 1932. Mrs Mdabe said she was granted a pension in 1983 and received it until September 18 this year — the day she handed her reference book to a clerk who passed it on to another official.

In her affidavit, Mrs Mdabe said that several years ago she lost her reference book after it was burned in a hut fire.

The official then called her in, handed her reference book back and said her pension had been cancelled.

She applied for a new reference book and, according to the stamp, it appeared it had been issued in May 1, 1980.

The official was not prepared to listen to anything Mrs Mdabe had to say.

She said she did not indicate the date of her birth when she made the second application for the new reference book.

Even an attempt to reveal her grey hair did not interest him, Mrs Mdabe said.

But when it was reissued, the reference book incorrectly said she was

She said she was dismissed "curtly".

Mrs Mdabe said she depended on a pension to survive.

Without it, she would have no food, clothing or the basic necessities of life.

2 royals in hospital

Kwazulu families face starvation as migrants lose jobs

ENTIRE rural families are severely malnourished and on the verge of collapse in parts of Kwazulu as a result of retrenchment of migrant workers.

This is one of the findings of an unpublished study on the effects of the recession on black households.

University of the Witwatersrand sociologist Ms Georgina Jaffe researched the effects of loss of income on households largely dependent on migrant labour in two rural regions of Kwazulu — the upper Tugela basin and Nqutu in northern Natal.

'Strategies for survival' included the redistribution of formal and informal income and social pensions, the release of assets such as savings, the withdrawal of income from dependants and the stopping of payments such as school fees, burial society contributions or instalments on purchased goods.

Left jobs

Most of the retrenched workers surveyed had not applied for Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) payments. Some had left their jobs without the necessary documentation. Others lived a long way from the UIF application office and did not have the money to travel there.

Many were illiterate and could not cope with application forms and the bureaucratic procedure necessary to qualify for UIF payments.

Bureaucratic problems also resulted in only 38 of 66 'commuter' workers of pensionable age receiving pensions,

RURAL BLACKS AND RECESSION: LIVING ON MEALIE MEAL

and only two of the 32 migrants, despite the fact that pensions "constituted the only possible source of cash income in the most impoverished rural areas".

Another survival strategy was to use up savings. Savings among the commuter households studied averaged R500 per household at the time of dismissal. Seven months later this was down to less than R70.

The migrants, on the other hand, generally had no savings.

Both groups also sold commodities such as clothing, furniture and household items as well as livestock. Within months of their dismissal, 70% of the commuter households had sold off their livestock.

The migrants had fewer commodities to sell so most of them sold their livestock, often at half the value.

Contributions to dependants such as elderly relatives were stopped almost immediately after the dismissals, and within months as much as 12% of the sample studied had been forced to withdraw their children from school because they could not afford the fees. In the Nqutu area the poverty was so great that few children went to school in the first place. They were sent out to beg at local shops.

"Several workers mentioned that they were living on nothing other than mealie meal," wrote Ms Jaffe.

S. Express 4/11/94 107

An estimated 1/2m stayed away

Boleke

820

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C-7 wires

Political Staff

about half-a-million workers stayed away from work in Transvaal this week, Professor Edward Webster, of the University of the Witwatersrand, said yesterday.

My preliminary estimate is that 500 000 workers stayed away.

In terms of man-hours lost, this is the biggest strike we have had in South Africa," Professor Webster said in an interview. The two-day stay-away strike in Monday and Tuesday was

also the most successful stay-away strike in the 35 years that it has been used as a political weapon, he said.

Professor Webster, who has made a detailed study of 18 stay-away strikes since the launching of the first one in May 1950, said of the most recent: "It was highly successful."

It was difficult to compare national with regional stay-aways — the 1961 stay-away initiated by Nelson Mandela was national whereas the one launched on Monday was confined to the Transvaal — but,

in terms of the numbers involved, the latest was also the most successful, he said.

Professor Webster highlighted a key difference between the six stay-aways of 1976-77 and the one launched on Monday by the Transvaal Regional Stay-Away Committee: Trade unions remained uncommitted in 1976-77 but gave their support to the latest.

He offered two reasons for the involvement of unions in the latest stay-away strike:

● In 1976-77 the unions were still concentrating on securing

their position on the factory floor, whereas they now felt that their organizational base in the factories was more substantial.

● There was greater polarization in South African society and therefore greater pressure on the unions to choose sides rather than stand aloof.

Professor Webster cited the condemnation of this week's stay-away by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of KwaZulu and Inkatha, as a sign of the sharper division of South Africa into two camps.

Another difference between the stay-aways of 1976-77 and this week's is that those of 1976-77 were concentrated in Soweto whereas the latest drew most support from townships on the East Rand and in the Vaal Triangle.

Referring to the stay-aways launched by the now outlawed Soweto Student Representative Council in the 1970s, Professor Webster said: "Ultimately the SSRC failed because its organizational base was too narrow and it failed to link up with the interests of the workers."

Inkatha's call to reinstate fired workers

THE East Rand branch of Inkatha has send a telegram to the management of Sasol 2 and 3 at Secunda, asking it to reinstate the 6 000 workers who were dismissed for taking part in the two-day stayaway strike, an Inkatha official disclosed yesterday.

"We feel they were victims of a situation not of their own making,"

By PATRICK LAURENCE

Mr Steve Mbatha, assistant secretary of Inkatha on the East Rand, said yesterday.

"Some of the Sasol workers are members of Inkatha as well as of the trade unions. They had ex-

pressed concern that the stayaway might lead to violence. The stayaway committee can create violence but it can't stop it.

"We in Inkatha believe in boycott as a strategy but we don't be-

lieve in violence. The stayaway was ill-timed. A large number of people are unemployed. It is not the time for people to lose jobs."

Mr Mbatha accused the stayaway campaign organisers of being indifferent to violence, asserting that their attitude was that the victims of violence were the inevitable "casualties of the strug-

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Buthelezi and the Administrator, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, at talks in Ulundi.

Effort to resolve unemployment

Political Reporter

ULUNDI—Two top-level joint Natal/KwaZulu committees are to be faced with the daunting task of dealing with the high unemployment in the two regions.

One estimate is that 200 new jobs a day have to be created between now and the year 2000 to maintain the present unemployment figure in the two regions. The region's unemployment has been recognised as the most critical issue facing it.

The intention to establish the two committees, to examine ways of alleviating the socio-economic problems of the regions

and advising their political heads, was announced at the end of a two-day workshop between top Natal and KwaZulu politicians and public servants here yesterday.

Both the Administrator of Natal, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, and the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, welcomed the talks as 'useful and constructive'.

The arrangement will consist of a working committee of KwaZulu and Natal senior officials which will advise a steering committee comprising members of the KwaZulu Cabinet and Exco.

Committee members and the dates on which work is to begin have yet to be decided.

'The fact that top level committees are to be set up underlines the determination of both administrations jointly to resolve urgent problems in the region,' a joint statement said.

The workshop dealt

with future planning and development in the two regions.

The unanimous feeling was that they were inextricably linked economically, and whatever the political differences, the common problems had to be faced now.

There was some uncertainty on the future of the plans as the fate of sec-

ond-tier government has yet to be revealed.

'But life goes on and we have to do what we can,' said Chief Buthelezi.

He and Mr Cadman agreed clarity on the future of provincial government should come soon.

'In the meantime, wherever possible, issues will be tackled together,' said the Chief Minister.

TA

Monday 13/11/84 (107)

KwaZulu 'needs major economic growth point'

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—Areas such as Empangeni and Richards Bay should have been included in KwaZulu to give the region a major economic growth point.

This was said at Ulundi yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, speaking during the second reading debate on the KwaZulu Development Corporation Bill, also said that unless a capitalist system was made meaningful for the majority of black people, pressures for the introduction of alternative systems would mount until they became irresistible.

He said the Buthelezi commission into the future of KwaZulu/Natal had shown that 80 per cent of the earnings of

economically active people of KwaZulu was spent in the 'white' or core economy of Natal. This could not be allowed to continue.

Organised white business would have to accept that it could not continue to syphon off black spending, thereby ensuring that the under-developed part of the region — KwaZulu — remained in that condition.

'Political decisions have been made for generations which have resulted in KwaZulu remaining under-developed. Industrialists have profited from white political decision-making and they have generated wealth in this country mainly for the benefit of white society.'

It was now time that they looked further into the future than they had been doing in the past and saw that it was no good constantly giving

reasons why investment in black areas was difficult. This became too comfortable an excuse.

Housing

Chief Buthelezi called on the private sector to help remove obstacles which were standing in the way of development.

The KwaZulu Development Corporation had been the only institution which had financed housing for private individuals in black areas. The Government had pursued urbanisation policies which were totally unrealistic with the result that black people faced a housing crisis of frightening proportions.

'It is imperative that the private sector, which benefits greatly from the spending and savings of black people, begins to take an active interest in exploring ways of improving the quality of lives of black people,' he said.

Call to 'weed out disloyal employees'

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—A plea for the 'weeding out' of employees of the new KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation who looked on the National Intelligence Service or the Broederbond as their first loyalty was made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu was speaking during the second reading stage of a special session designed to consider the KwaZulu Development Corporation Bill.

The purpose of the Bill is to enable the KwaZulu Government to establish a development corporation in KwaZulu and to

promote economic development in the region.

Certain aspects of economic development in KwaZulu — namely, agriculture and industrial development — were previously controlled by the Corporation for Economic Development based in Pretoria.

Chief Buthelezi said he hoped the senior general manager of the new KwaZulu corporation, Dr Marius Spies, would, as a new broom 'sweep away' those employees still loyal to the National Intelligence Service and the Broederbond.

The Chief Minister, who is also Minister of Economic Affairs, hit out at businessmen in the 'lower echelons' of the Inyanda Chamber of Commerce who continually 'sniped' at the corporation, formerly the KwaZulu Development Corporation.

These businessmen were often unable to repay loans from the corporation, he said. They came to the corporation at 'dead of night' to get loans, but by day denigrated KwaZulu officials and called them 'Bantustan leaders'.

Chief Buthelezi said it was not the intention of the KwaZulu Government to 'poke its nose' into the affairs of the new corporation. However, the authorities could not tolerate this type of denigration.

Tragedies

All organisations not working in harmony with the corporation would be regarded as working against the best interests of KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi said it was one of the tragedies of black South Africa that urgent political needs and desperate poverty were dragged through the mud by those people who sought to destroy KwaZulu politically.

They obtained funds from an ill-informed group of Western donor agencies and employed that money against black people in projects which were no more than political drives against KwaZulu.

Buthelezi-Tambo talks in offing?

D: Disputed

14/11/84

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DURBAN — Talks between the President of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, may be in the offing.

Chief Buthelezi confirmed yesterday that he had received a telegramme from the ANC president at the time of his visit to Lamontville in September, which had indicated a willingness to talk about differences of opinion.

He had replied, stressing the importance that they did meet, but has yet to receive a reply from Mr Tambo.

The last formal meeting between the two was in 1979 when a top Kwa-Zulu delegation met with senior ANC officials and leaders in London under a shroud of secrecy.

At those talks the real-



CHIEF BUTHELEZI



MR TAMBO

ity of applying different strategies for change in South Africa was acknowledged as well as the role Inkatha was playing through non-violent methods.

Chief Buthelezi has often been criticised by the banned liberation movement for "working within the system."

There have been re-

cent calls for the ANC to abandon its military campaign and to enter into formal negotiations with other South African leaders.

Last month at the annual conference of the Methodist Church of South Africa, its president, the Rev Peter Storey, called on the ANC and the Pan African Congress to halt

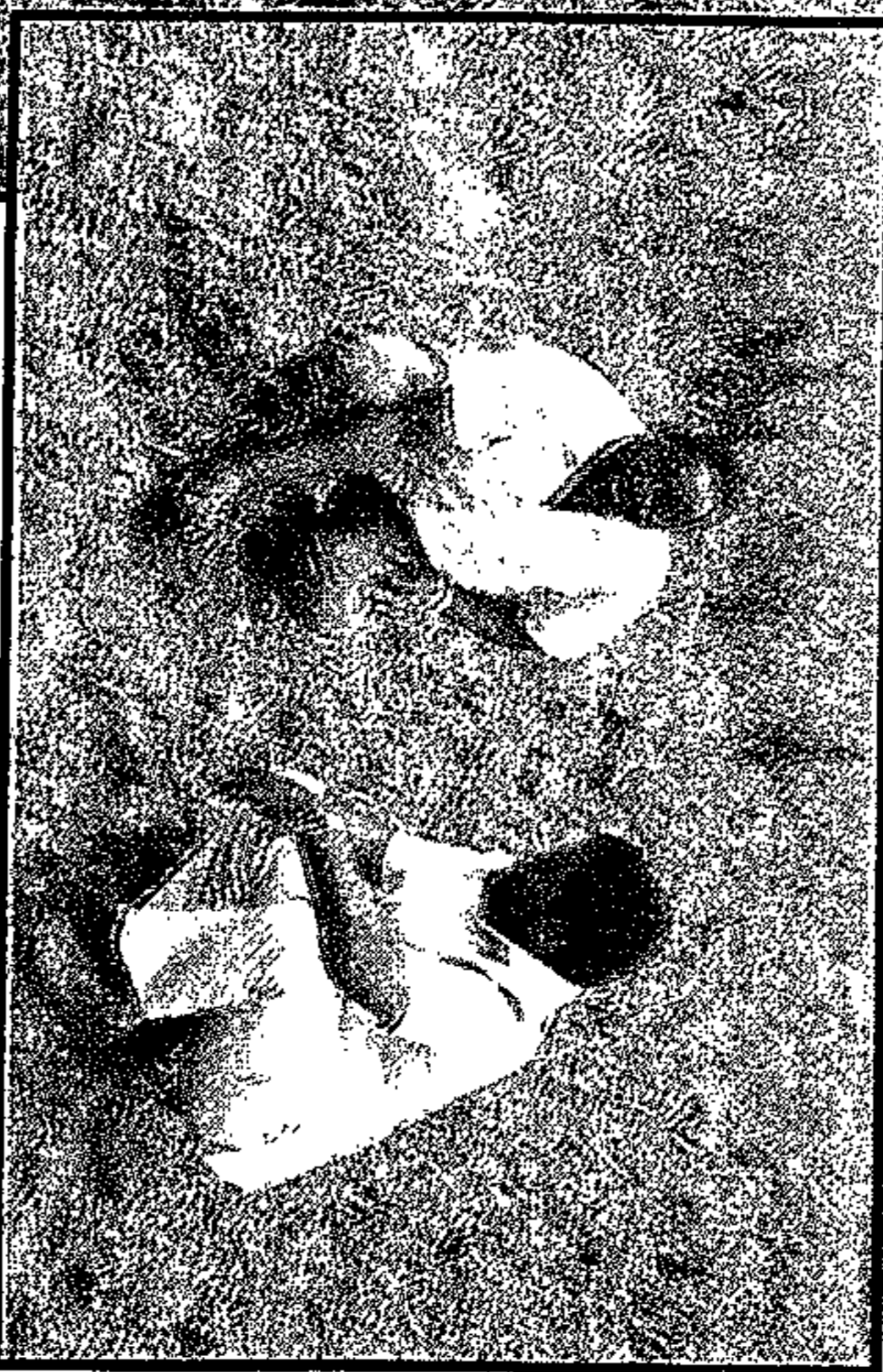
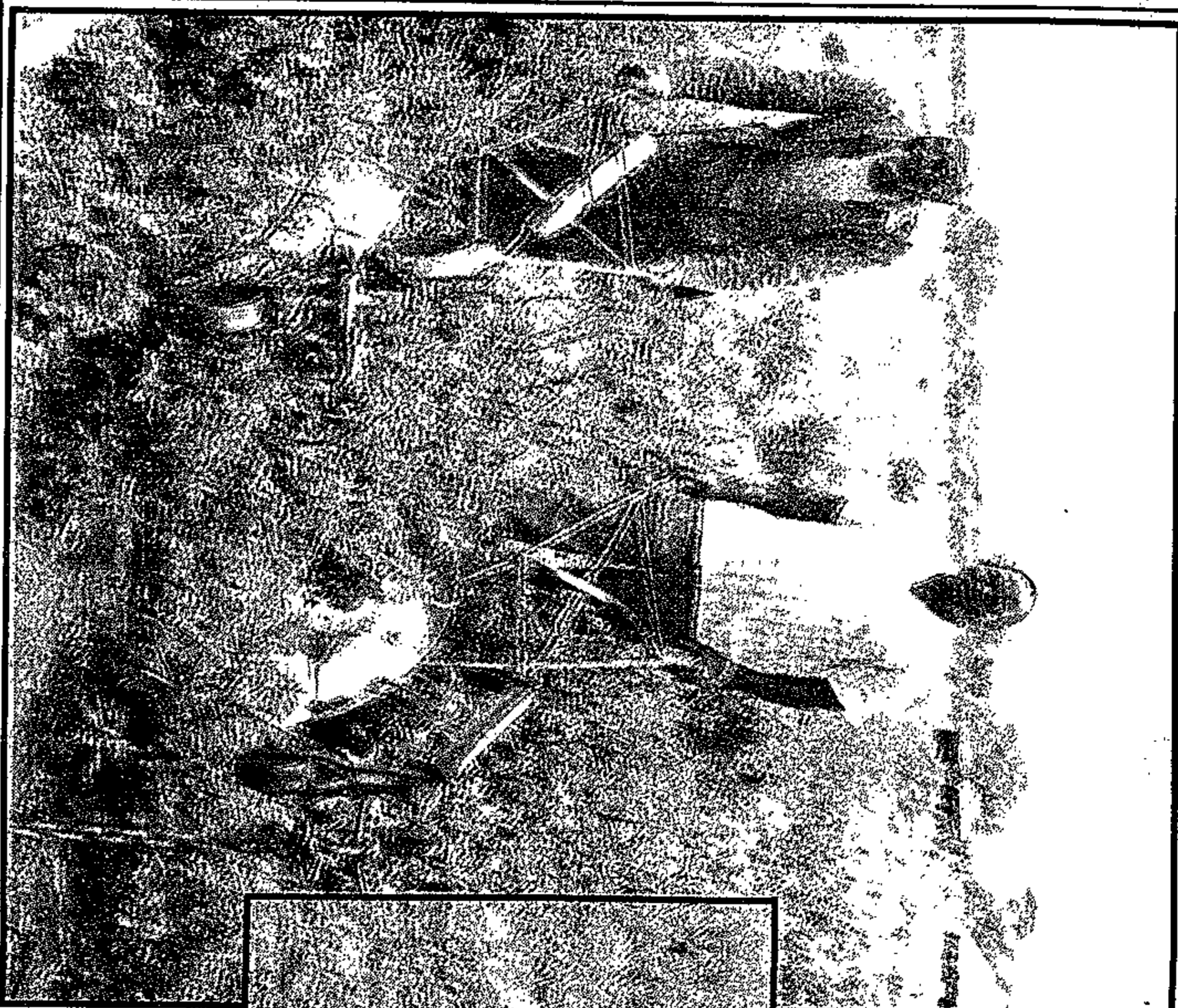
their liberation war and, reciprocally, on the government to unban the exiled movements as a prelude to peace talks.

At the weekend, after talks with his West German counterpart, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said there was no reason why members of the ANC could not return to South Africa and participate in the constitutional political process in the country if the ANC was prepared to cease its "violent objectives."

He said the government had no objection in principle to the ANC becoming a legitimate organisation in South Africa. Chief Buthelezi said an amnesty for all exiles before they began returning would be welcome. "This is not new. I have said this to the prime ministers of South Africa over the years." — DDC.

How lean is their valley

THE ONCE-PARCHED LAND IS GREEN, BUT WITHOUT THE TRACTORS TO PLOUGH IT, IT IS STILL USELESS



LEFT: Chief Zulu Titus Gumede with the committee member for the Memfane area, Charlie Zondo. The two ox-drawn ploughs are now useless and there are no tractors to take their place. **ABOVE:** Chief Titus Gumede with the Kwazulu health inspector for Jozini, Siphso Ngxongo, in a field ploughed by hand.

KWAZULU farmers in the Jozini area have come through a drought and deluges to conditions that now favour them — but the threat of meagre crops and hunger looms just as large.

Three years ago, the people of the area began to pray for rain to break the drought. When it came, too much fell at once — in the devastating wakes of cyclones Demoina and Imhoia — and their lands were flooded.

But the water revived the parched land. It brought to it the greenery one sees today. It should also have brought renewed hope, but the drought deprived the farmers of the means to take advantage of the kinder climate. They can-

not plough the fertile land in preparation for sowing.

For today the oxen are gone. They either died or were sold by the farmers to bring in money during the three-year drought. Too few are left to enable the farmers to take full advantage of the rains and of the controlled flooding of the plains below the Jozini Dam.

Sufficient seed has been donated by charities to help the farmers, but it is useless unless it is in the ground, and it cannot be sown until the land has been ploughed.

The farmers' only means of ploughing is to use the few oxen spans available or to prepare the fields by hand. Both methods are slow and in-

Story:
Kevin Mayhew
Pictures:
Morris Reddy

tute 200 families. He is one of 10 chiefs in the Mamfane district about 46 kilometres south of Jozini.

His 12 oxen — enough for two spans — either died during the drought or were sold.

His people have to hoe the land to prepare for planting. This takes days. When the time comes that the seed should be planted, very little land will be ready. What little is ready will hopefully bear crops, but these will not be enough.

"I need a tractor to get enough land prepared for planting. We have been hit so hard by nature and now the solution to our problem is charity. We need a tractor," Chief Gumede said. Mr Ngxongo hopes

help will be forthcoming so the farmers can support themselves again and eventually produce surpluses.

To get maximum use of their oxen, the people plough in the cool of night by the light of full moon.

Milton Dlamini, senior agricultural officer for the Ubombo area, says the people need at least 10 tractors to give agriculture in the area a fair chance of recovering in the next 12 months.

"With this land, and a few select farmers who use the right methods, that many tractors would give us a sound footing. Within a year we would make this land yield like it has never yielded before," he said.

"Without tractors, we are looking at the horror of running out of food. A hectare should yield 60 bags of mealies a year. Here they yield two."

The hard-pressed Kwazulu Government has one tractor the farmers can use. It cannot afford more. However, as there are 10 chiefs, there is squabbling over whose turn it is to use the tractor — when it is not being repaired.

Dreams are being shattered.

The floods brought a new problem. They brought pests that were previously foreign to the area. The locals treat all the pests with Rattex — they cannot afford anything else.

Two men who know the local terrain and all its hardships are anthropologists Clive Poultney and Peter Derman who are studying the living habits of the populace.

"The problem here is immediate. The people have not harvested properly for years. Some have moved off the land. There is less labour and people have sold their cattle to meet cash needs," Mr Derman said.

"In 1981 this area was generating a surplus but has now become a consumer area of primary products."

Mr Poultney explained the effects for the farmers of the controlled flooding of the plains by the Jozini Dam.

"The next flooding has been set for November. This would be better for the farmers, but if they do not have their crops in the ground sufficient time before the flooding, they stand to lose them when the waters come.

"There is insufficient draft power to enable them to prepare large amounts of land. So they might get one or two small patches done in time, but whatever is planted after a certain date will be damaged or washed away in the flood."

Mathebula Tusi began his working life on the Railways to earn the money to establish himself as a commercial farmer in 1972.

He has about 12 hectares in the Mboza area of the Pongola River flood plain, but little of his land is bearing crops. What little he is able to plough he plants with four or five different crops. This provides a safeguard against crop failure and makes full use of the ploughed land.

"If one should fail because of too little rain, there is another crop which does not need too much rain," he said.

Only about 14 percent of the people have the use of draft power. "The poverty crisis is deepening. Money is going out of the area and none coming in," Mr Poultney said. One successful commercial farmer in the area, Luke Xwabe, said he did not understand how anyone could manage without a tractor. "I got my tractor in 1976. It goes non-stop to work my two farms of 27 and 54 hectares. The area needs more tractors if it is to become anything like it should be." This week, the South African Red Cross expressed its willingness to provide fuel if tractors are made available.

KDC to change hands

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Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

THE KwaZulu Government is planning to take full control of the KwaZulu Development Corporation.

The KwaZulu legislative assembly will meet on November 12 in a special session and is expected to pass the KwaZulu Corporation Bill, which will give ownership of the KDC to the KwaZulu Government.

The name is expected to change to KwaZulu Finance Investment Corporation.

The KDC will then have equal status with other development corporations in independent homelands when this has been completed.

The move has been made possible by a proclamation in a South African Government gazette on homeland constitutional develop-

ment — which gives powers to non-independent homelands to establish their own development corporations.

The change of name and takeover was first published in a special addition of The Developer — a KDC publication — and has been confirmed by KDC public liaison officer Arthur J Körnigkrämer.

Mr Körnigkrämer said the KwaZulu Corporation Bill was drafted by KDC in consultation with the Ulundi and Pretoria governments.

But he emphatically denied that the move

was another step in the natural progression of the separate development policy of the Nationalist Party, aimed at setting up separate economies based on ethnicity.

He told City Press that KwaZulu's Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi, who is also Economic Affairs Minister, has said the move would speed up a more fair redistribution of wealth for the people of KwaZulu.

The move follows hot on the heels of the disbanding of the Corporation for Economic Development — which was controlled by the SA central government.

KDC took over its assets and functions in February this year.

By PHINDA KHUZWAYO

Mercury 21/11/84

Cholera on the wane except in Natal/KwaZulu

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The cholera epidemic which has swept through South Africa over the past four years appears to be ending, except in the Natal/KwaZulu region.

At the height of the epidemic, during the 1981/2 period known as Cholera 2, there were an estimated 50 000 suspected cases and 11 141 bacteriologically proved cases in South Africa.

But during Cholera 4 covering the 1983/4 period, there were 5 434 cases suspected and 1 977 proved.

The vast majority of the proved cases during Cholera 4 — 1 939 — were in the Natal/KwaZulu region.

These figures have been disclosed in the latest issue of Epidemiological Comments, which is published by the Department of Health.

In the journal, the department said the number of proved cases of cholera during Cholera 4 was 'a mere 25,9 percent' of the number proved during Cholera 3.

Endemic

It said this was deemed to be a real decrease and suggested the disease was turning from an epidemic pattern into an endemic form.

A crude projection covering the past three epidemics suggests that Cholera 5 — the 1984/5 period — 'will be lower yet and be restricted to the coastal areas of KwaZulu/Natal in the main, with occasional sporadic cases in areas further afield and in the major metropolitan areas'.

During the Cholera 4 period 20 deaths from the disease were reported, 16 of them in KwaZulu.

Epidemiological Comments said the 16 deaths in KwaZulu 'were probably a function of both the inaccessibility of many villages and homesteads in what is generally a rugged terrain, combined with the limited outreach of prevailing health services.'

'THANKS, BUT YOUR INSULTS!'

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25/11/84 C. Ben

By **SIPHO KHUMALO**

KWAZULU Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi strongly attacked white liberals and students last week for "insulting and demeaning blacks".

He hit out at them while thanking those white people who had contributed to the building of the KwaMashu Zamazulu Nkosi Centre of the Aged, which he officially opened last week.

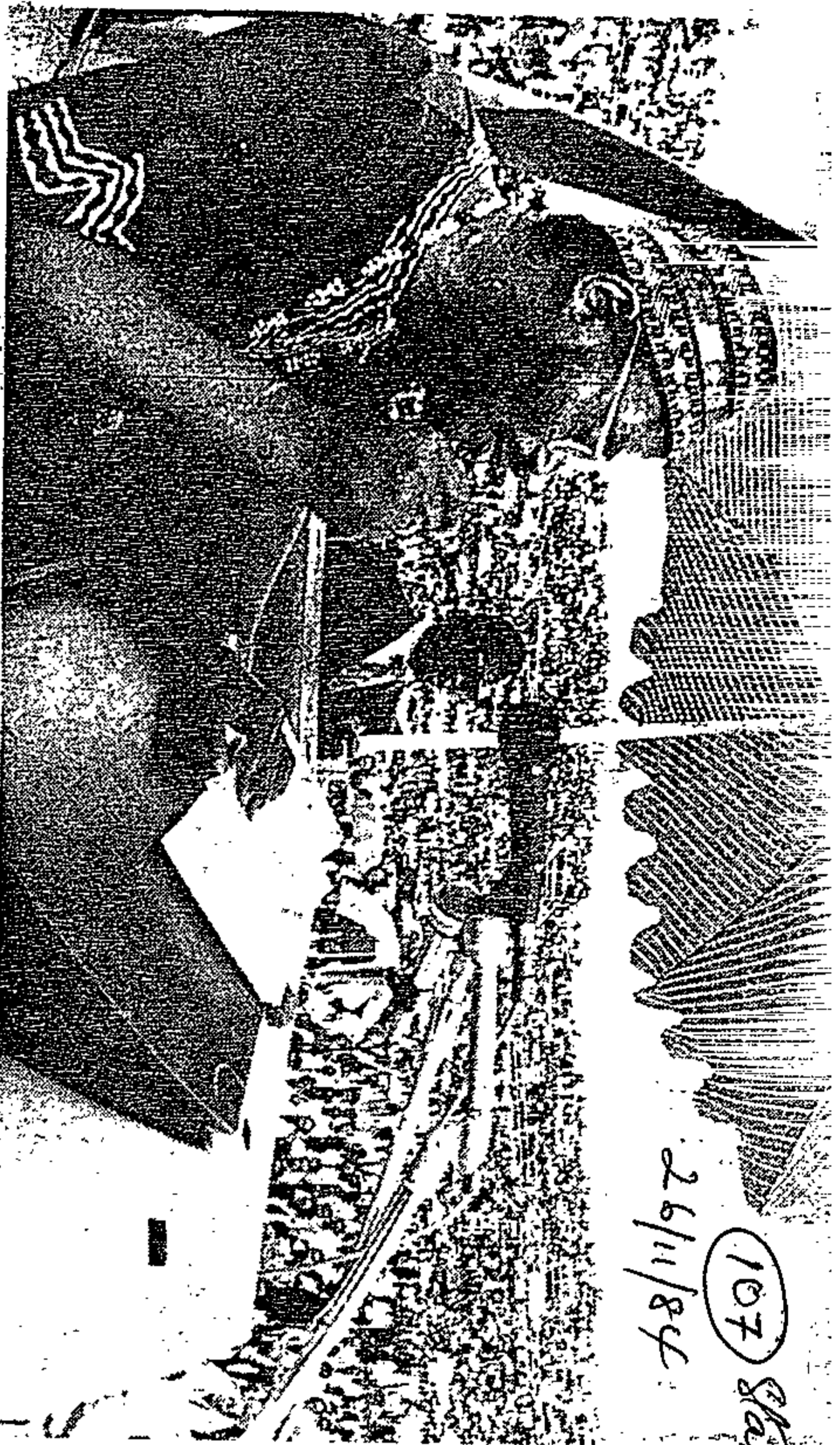
"I want to pay a special tribute to University of Natal students. Although black community members have become disillusioned with the students because of the things they say about us, I must say that they contributed a lot to the centre.

"As someone who believes firmly in a multi-racial future, I am encouraged by the students' contribution towards this project," he said.

"This country can achieve change either peacefully or through a race war.

"Some liberals continually insult and demean us with their pronouncements in Dome (Natal University's students' magazine) and at Nusas conferences — contributing substantially to a race war in South Africa.

"Blacks resent this sort of thing even more than the activities of the racists in the National Party, who are seen as more honest than white liberals".



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi addresses about 15 000 people who gathered at the Jubulani amphitheatre in Soweto yesterday for a prayer meeting.

Buthelezi attacks Cosas and UDF

By Langa Skosana

The Chief Minister of kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday said the recent unrest in South Africa's black townships was a cumulative effect of the anger of blacks against the system of apartheid.

He told about 15 000 people gathered in Soweto for a prayer meeting that the best strategy against apartheid was the unity of blacks against those who enforce apartheid.

"Our non-violent approach does not mean we are cowards. I say to you that if they burn your house you should burn their houses too," the Chief Minister said.

He said the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) was an organisation gone mad.

"Cosas works among your children exhorting them to lose their lives on township streets. Cosas will fail and in failing they will drag your children down with them, and destroy the things you strive for," said Chief Buthelezi.

"We are angry because we are politically oppressed, we are angry because we are made stateless, we are angry because our people are poor and because they suffer desperate hunger and want. And we are angry because all the strife is so needless

and so senseless," he said.

He said anger did not have to be violent to achieve anything. Anger could be cold, calculating and determined in effect.

"Anger must sustain efforts that will in the end bring about radical change," he added.

Sapa reports that Chief Buthelezi also attacked the United Democratic Front.

"The UDF national leadership, before the UDF threw its weight behind the national stayaway, used an underhand power-play to deceive the world that the stayaway was democratically decided."

Chief Buthelezi told the people: "Black South Africa knows there is no easy victory in the struggle. They know that those who are power-hungry will seize on anything and make anybody pay any price for their own glorification."

"You, the ordinary people of South Africa, know full well that the South African Government cannot be toppled overnight. You know that when violence erupts in your townships, and when that violence becomes inward-directed and you yourselves are the victims of it, that Pretoria laughs at you. You know that those who say they can reduce this country to ungovernability tomorrow, are vain in their stupidity."



A Zulu in traditional dress who attended Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's prayer meeting in Soweto yesterday.

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26/11/84

perpetuating white hegemony, illegally occupying Namibia and destabilising

our inhabitants. "Compulsory military service only ap-

domestic activities and areas where the SADF becomes involved in maintaining or

UNSA's strategy. Fourie, says that other important factors

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MANGOSUTHU GATSHA BUTHELEZI

Think again, Tony Bloom

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the FM of November 16.

Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, reacts to a speech by Premier Group chairman Tony Bloom reported in

The demand for change is now so in the air that one hears proposals and suggestions about what ought to be done and how it ought to be done from a very wide range of opinion. I find it fascinating to see the extent to which people's minds are being excited about the prospects of change. (Not to mention) the extent to which this new-found excitement and interest shows the ignorance about the realities around us (which) prevails in so many minds.

But there are nevertheless flecks of wisdom among so much which is otherwise political garbage. It is as though white South Africans are gathered around a political braai, and those who have never braided meat before occasionally succeed in braiding a piece of meat beautifully — and then dragging it through the ashes and trampling it under foot before offering it for consumption.

Tony Bloom's thoughts in his acceptance speech when he received the 1984 award for management excellence illustrates exactly what I am saying. Bloom is a phenomenal success in the business world. He is a man who has risen to become an opinion-maker and is widely respected. He, too, has become excited about the prospect of change. Coming from a prominent white, some of the things he says are a heartening indica-

tion that the political penny is beginning to drop.

He recognises that SA's wheels have begun to fall off, he recognises that foreign policy gains through the Nkomati Accord and other initiatives will be wasted unless they are accompanied by internal reform. He sees the need for the dismantling of statutory discrimination. He sees the need to make the constitution credible among coloureds, Indians and blacks, and he sees that political negotiations with black leaders need to take place outside the new political dispensation. He wants equality in education; he wants blacks to be assured of their full SA citizenship; he wants the elimination of influx control; and he wants an end to forced removals and detention without trial. All blacks must welcome these insights as they emerge in the minds of prominent whites.

This, then, is the piece of nourishing steak which Bloom has braided for us.

Totally unpalatable

But then there are the ashes, and he does trample on his morsel before offering it to us, so making it totally unpalatable.

His is a confusion of thought containing fundamental errors of judgment and lack of vital insights. He threatens SA with what he regards as the spectre of Zimbabwe. He talks about the historical necessity of talking to the ANC, and, in the same breath, announces the proviso that before this can be done, the ANC must abandon violence as a means to political ends. He talks as though Oliver Tambo would have the heroic reception which Mugabe received because he fought a war, but then says that we must talk to Oliver Tambo before a war is fought.

If Oliver Tambo led a marching army

to take over Pretoria to establish a black government in a one-party State, he would receive a tumultuous welcome among the rank and file of black South Africans. Had Bishop Muzorewa led a marching army into Harare, he, too, would have had Mugabe's tumultuous welcome.

Black SA, however, knows that there will be no marching armies; that there will be no overnight liberation, and the Tony Blooms of this world ought now to realise that the hard grind of bringing about change by internal democratic pressures produces leaders suitable for that task. It is the government's banings and the country's political trials which have made our martyrs. Bloom has fallen back, line and sinker for the propaganda that revolutionary leaders committed to violence rank among the highest of the leaders worth talking to.

Bloom singles out the Committee of Ten as important, and he says that whites must only talk to people like myself and Chief Mangope "at the behest of blacks and not through the imposition of a desire for homeland recognition."

Bloom does me and the millions who support me a grave injustice when he regards my prime motivation as a search for recognition, of a so-called homeland. Once again, Bloom shows the extent to which he has fallen for political propaganda from certain quarters. It is the National Party which has drawn ethnicity through the mud, and Bloom has got the typical white blindness to the fact that Afrikanerdom has put together an ethnically based government and made it the most powerful government in the whole of Africa.

Because Afrikaners have abused ethnicity, must we abandon cultural values residing, deeply in the hearts, and

in my opinion

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minds of Zulus for a just multi-racial, non-ethnic government in this country?

In the Thirties, Hitler became a hero of the working class. He did important things for ordinary people. Because he went on to exterminate Jews, must we say that everybody who uses a platform of reform for working-class people must be rejected? We have had in this country a parliamentary process based on the Westminster model as a prime instrument of black oppression. Does Bloom say we must abandon democracy & la Westminster like Oliver Tambo says?

Inkatha is the largest black political force ever mustered in this country, and some of the ideals which Bloom has now taken to championing have long been espoused by Inkatha. It is Inkatha's commitment to democracy; it is its commitment to a multi-racial, free and open democracy, which has attracted the millions who support it.

To talk about this commitment, so deeply rooted in the hearts and minds of millions, as a search for recognition of KwaZulu as a homeland is destructive in the extreme. It would have been better for Bloom never to have opened his mouth until he himself had decided whether he supports the forces of destruction, or supports the forces of democratic reform. The External Mission of the ANC has declared war on Inkatha because it has massive strength, and because the ANC inside the country is virtually non-existent.

What pro-ANC sentiment there is, is based on the assumption that revolution will succeed and change will be brought about by making this country ungovernable.

Bloom supports the purveyors of these sentiments. It is time you thought again, Mr Bloom.

Mercury 3/12/84 (107)

Township residents press for KwaZulu

African Affairs
Reporter

A DELEGATION representing major townships of Durban and Hambanati of Tongaat, has asked Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, KwaZulu's Chief Minister, to have the townships incorporated into KwaZulu.

Talks were held at Ulundi last week where Chief Buthelezi undertook to take the matter up with the Minister of Co-operation and Development and National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in the near future.

Delegates told the Mercury the chief had said he had made an appointment with Dr Piet Koornhof, the then Minister of Co-operation and Development, to discuss the matter in August, but the Minister had been unavailable.

One of the members of the delegation, Councillor, G. Sibiyi, who represents the S J Smith Hostel on the Ningizumu Community Council, said people in the townships had expressed their wish to have the townships incorporated into KwaZulu.

They were people of Lamontville, Hambanati, the S J Smith Hostel, the Giebelands Hostel, Chesterville and the Dalton Road Hostel.

The incorporation of Lamontville in particular has been a touchy issue for the past two years.

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that the KwaZulu Government had been approached many years ago in this regard by Mrs Willen Yengwa, a former member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly representing Umlazi.

LDM 4/17/84 (b7)
CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi's plea on behalf of the dismissed Sasol workers last week was yet another sign of Inkatha's willingness to get involved in labour relations.

Chief Buthelezi has made constant references to the muscle and power of the black worker and this year the National Sugar and Refining and Allied Industries Employees Union affiliated to Inkatha.

Inkatha, like other black organisations in this country, realises the added power which would come from having the support of organised black workers.

At Sasol, Chief Buthelezi was rebuffed by the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union, which has rejected attempts by Sasol to negotiate with homeland leaders, community councillors and other non-union groups.

Chief Buthelezi has hardly endeared himself to the larger unions lately.

He vociferously condemned the stayaway — the most successful in decades — and accused the fiercely independent union groupings which supported it — such as Fosatu and Cusa — of being misled by political groupings such as the Congress of South African Students and the UDF.

Mening 4/12/84 (107)

R80 m boost for KwaZulu industry

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

THE KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation (KFC) has negotiated a loan of nearly R80 million from the Development Bank of Southern Africa to finance industrial expansion in KwaZulu totalling almost R200 million.

This was announced yesterday by the chief executive of the KFC, Dr Marius Spies.

He said the loan would be used to finance factory buildings and services at the corporation's industrial estates at Ezakheni near Ladysmith, Madadeni near Newcastle, and Isithebe near Mandini.

Supplemented

Dr Spies said the largest sum would be spent on Ezakheni where a further 100 industrial sites were to be provided.

He said the loan from the Development Bank would be supplemented by a contribution of R53 million from the KFC and an estimated R57 million from the private sector.

The expansion included the provision of infrastructure and buildings to be built during the next two years, Dr Spies said.

The KFC chief executive said the corporation already had industrial assets in KwaZulu worth R180 million.

The chief executive of the Development Bank, Dr Simon Brand, said the loan of R80 million was the largest loan agreement negotiated with any of the development corporations of the national states for industrial infrastructure.

TONY BLOOM

Reply to Buthelezi

~~2011~~ 107



The Premier Group's Tony Bloom has replied to strong criticism levelled against him in the FM (November 30) by KwaZulu Chief Minister, and

President of Inkatha, Mangasutho Gatsha Buthelezi. Bloom's open letter to Buthelezi reads:

Dear Chief Minister

I was surprised to read your strong reaction to the speech made by me at the Wits Business School dinner. Surprised, because you and I share the same hopes for the future of SA:

- The emergence of a stable multi-racial state;
- An abhorrence of racial discrimination;
- A commitment to democracy; and
- A rejection of violence as an instrument of political power.

These are ideals I have held for over 20 years and for you to suggest that I have suddenly discovered a "new found excitement" about "the prospect of change," or that the "political penny is beginning to drop," is in total contradiction to my statements over the years which are a matter of public record.

To cite merely one of many examples,

you are personally aware of my public opposition to the new Constitution on the grounds that any alleged "step in the right direction" would be more than offset by the anger and frustration which the exclusion from the constitutional process would engender among blacks.

Given the convergence of our views on so many matters of principle, I asked myself why your reaction to my speech was so vehement. I believe that your response stems largely from an incorrect reaction to a paragraph in my speech. At no time did I mean to imply that your presence at a negotiating table on constitutional issues would be at the behest of your desire for homeland recognition. For me to have done so would simply have demonstrated total political naivety — as the undisputed leader of the Zulu nation every politically aware South African knows your views on the subject of homeland recognition only too well. They have been clearly stated on literally hundreds of occasions. As a leader of millions of black South Africans, there is no doubt that you will be a prominent participant in any negotiations on the inclusion of blacks into the constitutional process in SA.

What I did imply (and still believe) is that the presence of yourself and others at that negotiating table must not be at the behest of the SA government's desire for homeland recognition. This desire

has equally been clearly stated on literally hundreds of occasions.

The distinction is fundamental and vital to my whole thesis. I believe my remarks have been misinterpreted and am grateful for the opportunity to set the record straight.

Finally, whether the ANC "is virtually non-existent" inside the country (your view) or whether it has "considerably more support than we believe" (mine), is impossible to determine objectively. The ANC is, of course, a banned organisation and for anyone to profess support for it is a crime — not many people would openly do so under present circumstances. Only the course of history will prove whether your conjectures or mine are correct.

I believe that there is an historical inevitability about white SA taking to the ANC and that it is only a question of when, and not if. I am certainly no ally of the "forces of destruction" and believe that the talks can only commence when the ANC abandons violence as an instrument of policy.

As we agree with each other on the broad end objectives, let us tolerate and respect each other's differing approaches on a rational basis in the hope that our common objectives will become political realities.

Yours respectfully,
Tony Bloom

(07) ~~2/10~~

FM. 7/12/84

KEEPING IT INFORMAL

Until recently, the authorities have tended to look askance at Durban's burgeoning informal sector.

Perceived as a threat to the established order, a concerted effort was made to control the "underground economy" through the harassment of street vendors, clamping down on pirate taxis, and raiding shebeens and illicit liquor brewers.

Happily, a more enlightened approach is now emerging. Backed by solid evidence that the informal sector has a positive role to play in the creation of employment opportunities, the authorities are increasingly turning a blind eye to its activities.

Contributing to the change in attitudes is research work by Professor Gavin Maasdorp of Natal University's economics department which turned up some startling findings.

It revealed, for example, that those engaged in the informal sector actually earned more, on average, than employees in the formal sector. In Clermont, near Pinetown, the mean wage in the informal sector was R132/month compared with a mean (1983) wage for

blacks in Durban of R117. More importantly, the informal sector absorbed over 20% of the township's economically active shack dwellers.

Other salient points: one-third of the operators were involved in selling, mainly foodstuffs, and in the brewing and selling of liquor. Activities like artisan work, manufacturing, transport and prostitution trailed badly.

Then, one-third were engaged in illegal and "socially undesirable" activities; another third in activities which would be classified as illegal; 5% in fringe activities; and 25% in "socially acceptable" activities.

Women were more active than males, and most worked from fixed premises. Seven to 12 hours/day, six to seven days/week, were common — and entry required a median initial capital outlay of only R28.

Interestingly some two-fifths of operators had formerly been employed in the formal sector and gave as their reasons for leaving the desire to "earn more money." A total of 85% were committed to remaining in their present line of business. Harassment was reported

from two-fifths of the respondents.

Maasdorp notes that, given SA's present employment problems, it is imperative that other than formal employment and income-earning opportunities be found. He suggests as a starting point that harassment of people employed in the informal sector should cease; and a dual system of lower standards in housing, transport, health and retailing be introduced — along with deregulation.

A recent workshop convened by the Natal Town and Regional Planning Commission went much further. There was the suggestion that an ombudsman be appointed to deal with complaints and queries; credit unions should be created to facilitate small loans to entrepreneurs; specific hawking sites should be designated in future town plans; and blacks should even be permitted to farm vacant residential plots in white areas.

The new-found concern for finding new solutions stems from research which has revealed that between 21% and 35% of blacks in townships in the Durban metropolitan area are currently unemployed — as opposed to official statistics which put the figure at 7.5%.

FM 7/12/84 (107)

The message from Natal

Khayelitsha, an emerging black township on the sandy wastelands of the Cape flats, appears to be government's idea of a neat and tidy solution to the "problem" of influx control in the western Cape (FM October 26). Government would no doubt argue that locating the squatters of Crossroads, KTC and other camps in one place is for their own good. Of no real consequence is the fact that at their new homes there is little infrastructure to speak of, and that the only jobs available are in the city miles away.

Meanwhile, in Natal, where the fingers of KwaZulu extend to within a few kilometres of the Durban CBD, the folly of influx control is equally apparent.

On the KwaZulu boundary, at the interface of the First and Third Worlds, the western Cape model has no relevance. Faced with this, the authorities have long

Official responses to the growth of squatter communities in Natal contrast markedly with those in the western Cape. While there is as yet no acceptance of a "live and let live" approach in Natal, ideology is being downplayed in favour of more rational solutions.

given up the notion of delineating the region's heterogeneous communities. Policy has shifted to one of containment: to meet and somehow attempt to manage the human tide descending on the city's periphery.

The clinical planning approaches that gave birth to Khayelitsha are simply not

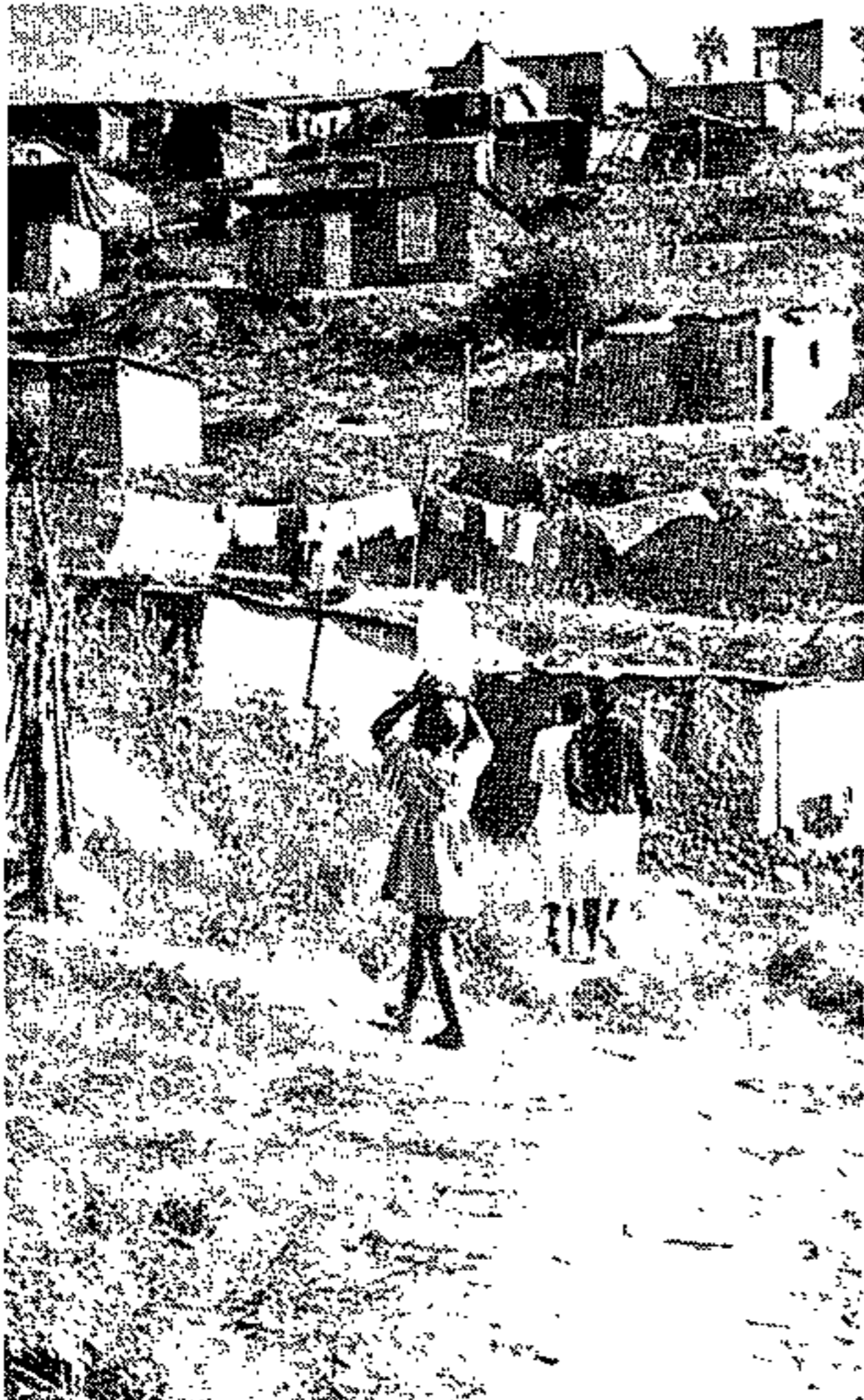
practicable. Government has to come up with a new recipe. Former postmaster-general Louis Rive was recently appointed to head the Natal-KwaZulu Planning Council looking into the whole question of black housing in the region. He confesses that he's "appalled" by the problems confronting him.

Rive points out that there are upwards of 1m blacks living in informal settlements in the greater Durban area. By the turn of the century this figure is expected to reach 3m. Durban, he notes, is urbanising at a rate comparable with Mexico City — one of the fastest growing cities in the world.

At Lindaleni, just inside the KwaZulu border at Inanda, a squatter settlement of 50 000 people has sprung up in the past nine months. Researchers estimate that another 6 000 families have settled in nearby Ntu-

zuma in the past year. And there are other examples.

The authorities don't like the situation — but are powerless to act against the inhabitants of these spontaneous informal settlements. Most of the squatting occurs along the "urban fence" just over the border in KwaZulu. There the Natalia Development



Lindaleni camp ... a nine-month phenomenon

Board (NDB) and other government agencies are unable to use the kind of techniques that they would on squatters in "white" Natal. To its credit the KwaZulu government has remained indifferent — on the basis that it has no grounds to interfere with the mobility of its workseekers.

"Here in Natal the controlling authorities cannot apply the same rules as elsewhere," claims Alan Mountain, former director of the Urban Foundation (UF) in Natal.

"There is nothing to stop people coming up to the urban fence and putting up a house. Ideology cannot kick them out."

The Durban Chamber of Commerce, leading academics and industrialists have all called for the abolition of influx control. Alan Hankinson — who, with Rive, was commissioned to do a study on black housing in Natal — supports that view. In essence, the argument is that government should accept the reality of the situation and extend Section 10 rights to "all who live in established townships."

Failure on the part of government to respond positively could have far-reaching consequences. Mountain warns that disparities between legal "insiders" and illegal "outsiders" are a source of enormous contention. Tensions, he says, are mounting and an explosive situation could arise between those with rights and those without as the job market tightens.

He sketches an ominous scenario: "A squatter tries to get a job and finds he can't because he is not registered. Consequently he lives off the informal sector and sits there looking over the fence into the land of

opportunity."

The authorities are aware of this dimension of the problem — which is why the NDB has adopted a fairly benign approach to influx control infractions. Actual prosecutions have dropped from several hundred to around 80 a year, according to NDB chief director Hennie du Plessis. "We have



Urban planner Rive ... comparing Durban with Mexico

never been for prosecutions where we could avoid it," he claims.

A mere 5% of Durban's blacks enjoy full Section 10 rights — those who live in the Natal townships of Chesterville and Lamontville. But long-standing residents of formal townships in KwaZulu, such as KwaMashu and Umlazi, are regarded as "administrative" Section 10 people and accorded the same *werk-en-woon* privileges.

Where government's heavy hand does come down, however, is on the squatters and migrants from the Transkei and Ciskei who gravitate to Durban in search of work. Says Du Plessis: "We cannot have these Johnny-come-latelys move in and demand the same rights as old inhabitants. There is no way we can allow them in. We just haven't got enough jobs to go round."

It seems to us that Du Plessis is not familiar with Say's Law, an old and respected economic dictum which holds that supply creates its own demand. The presence of people generates demands for goods and services ... and that's how economies grow. Social engineers like Du Plessis seem to believe they are above the laws of economics, indeed of nature itself, and can take god-like action to create and design societies as they see fit.

So the more unfortunate workseekers are still subjected to the harsh realities of influx control. Du Plessis argues that this is necessary, since those with Section 10 rights can adequately supply the Durban labour market. Besides, he maintains, the availability of jobs has dropped off by some 10%.

Increasingly, it is the SA police who are asked to do the dirty work. Black Sash organiser Jill Nicholson confirms that influx control prosecutions have declined; but wider pass law offences are up. Last year, she says, 3 581 people were endorsed out of Durban. Nicholson charges that other more subtle administrative methods — such as the withholding of workseekers' permits and job registration — are being employed by the NDB to exert control over the labour market. "They might not control the accommodation, but the control over legal registered jobs is becoming more and more



Natal's Mountain ... ideology is helpless

strict," she says.

What would happen if the authorities were to heed the advice coming from diverse quarters and abolish influx control in the Durban area? Du Plessis has reservations. "It can certainly work provided there is some control over the settlement of people," he believes. "But to abandon all forms of control would lead to chaos."

In the minds of the bureaucrats, the basic tenet of the Riekert Commission that jobs and accommodation must be tied together before blacks enter an urban area, is firmly entrenched. However, there are encouraging signs that a rethink is taking place. Influx control and forced removals — as phrases at least — have been replaced with a new buzzword: "planned urbanisation." That urbanisation is an inevitable process, and that workseekers cannot be summarily turned away from cities, especially when

there is nowhere else for them to go, is finally being recognised.

Most importantly, it appears that government may be prepared to countenance something less than the rigid housing standards of the past as a prerequisite to entry into the job market.

Building on the work done by the UF at Inanda, government has given its blessing to a plan which will see the project extended to a community of 600 000 people living in an amalgam of self-built, site-and-service, core and contract houses in a township with basic services and infrastructure.

However, progress has been slow. A plan has been prepared and survey work is being done. But Trevor Wilkinson of the UF laments that with Khayelitsha the main focus of attention, sparse resources are being diverted to the western Cape.

Comparisons with Khayelitsha are inevitable. But there is one major distinction: Khayelitsha bears all the hallmarks of ideology whereas the Inanda plan is a more rational response to the squatters "on the ground" along the borders of KwaZulu. In fact, the UF believes that it is far more "organic" and that ideology "played no part in its conception or its implementation."

Wilkinson says: "There must be a rational framework for development to take place in. But it must be perceived in planning terms rather than political ones." This, he suggests, implies that rather than a clear-and-build approach, the authorities should give consideration to upgrading existing squatter settlements. But while they have showed some willingness to bend the rules, there are no signs that they are about to make any concessions on this score — as yet.

So there are plenty of stumbling blocks remaining. But tempering them is the hope that those who argue persuasively for influx control to be abolished will eventually prevail, and appropriate solutions will be found for Natal's unique problems.

With a man of Louis Rive's foresight charged with the responsibility of coordinating government's approach to these delicate issues, there could indeed be some light at the end of the tunnel.

300 000
jobs plan
for
KwaZulu
industry

15/12/84
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African Affairs
Correspondent

PROPOSALS for a major new industrial development for KwaZulu at Compensation, near Tongaat, which could supply jobs for 300 000 people were disclosed at Richards Bay yesterday.

The details were given by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, in a memorandum to Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation and Development and Education.

Discuss

Dr Viljoen and officials of his department and that of Constitutional Development and Planning met the KwaZulu Cabinet to discuss the planning of Richards Bay/Empangeni and the development of a deconcentration point north of Durban.

Chief Buthelezi said there were 26 industrial areas spread over 3 000 hectares of land in the white section of the Durban/Pinetown metropolitan region.

Although Zulus accounted for two-thirds of the population, there was no industrial area in KwaZulu's part of the metropolitan region.

He said there was 3 000 hectares of flat, industrial land along the railway line near Compensation.

Chief Buthelezi added that two industrial areas could be developed in this vicinity.

This would involve making 12 900 hectares available to KwaZulu to support an industrial development point. Of this, 1 000 hectares would be used for industry and 4 000 hectares for housing, sufficient to accommodate a population of 310 000 people.

Core

The KwaZulu Chief Minister said consultants had recommended that this land should form the core of the Government's deconcentration point north of Durban.

It would be outside the black commuter belt of Durban and would take the pressure off Inanda. It would also minimise time and money wasted on daily journeys to work.

Dr Viljoen said that he had visited the area in question and also a prospective area for industry for KwaZulu south of Durban.

He said there would be further discussions.

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'KwaZulu won't get Tongaat land for long time'

Mercury
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Mercury Reporter

A PROPOSED industrial and residential area supporting 300 000 people at Compensation, near Tongaat, would take at least 20 years to established.

This is the view of Mr Manoj Singh, a member of Tongaat Town Board and of the North Coast Regional Development Association, when reacting to an announcement by KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Gatsha Buthelezi that he wanted land at Compensation to be ceded to KwaZulu for an industrial area.

The proposal would also meet strong opposition from the white cane-farmers in the area who stand to lose prime land, he said.

'I cannot see the South African Government agreeing to such a proposal,' Mr Singh said, adding that if it did it would not be in the next 20 years.

Several sugar farmers at Compensation and neighbouring areas said yesterday that it would be sad to see productive

land ceded to KwaZulu for industry and housing.

They said they would probably unite and oppose the action because industry and housing would change the whole character of the area where Natal's sugar cane was first grown.

KwaZulu has plans to take about 12 900 ha of land at Compensation for industry and housing.

Mr Singh said that although industry in the area was welcome because it would uplift the living standards of blacks between Durban and Stanger, he could not see it happening for another 20 years.

Mr Bill Byrne, Town Clerk of Stanger, also said that industry and housing at Compensation was ideal and would help uplift the living standards of blacks along the coast from Durban to Stanger.

Verulam's mayor Mr Sunny Subban, said it would also alleviate the problem of squatter camps which were on the increase along the North Coast as far as to Stanger.

GONE!

KwaZulu leaves town

(107)

23/12/84 high and dry . . . C.P.P.

TWO years ago, the KwaZulu authorities pulled the plug on one of its biggest townships, Osizweni. Today the township stands penniless — its funds safely held in the homeland government coffers.

Not a cent has been spent on the township's development and maintenance, and councillors have not been paid their allowances.

The council's funds have been held frozen at a Newcastle bank since December 1982.

Osizweni mayor Herbert Mbuli said relations between his council and the KwaZulu authorities had been strained since

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

1979, when the authorities designated six people to serve on the council.

"These people had lost elections and were flatly rejected by the community. Two of them, M J Twala and E M Kumalo, were even made senior citizens of the township," said Mr Mbuli.

"We challenged their appointment in the Supreme Court, and their election or designation was declared null and void.

"The government's reaction to our success in court was to instruct the bank to freeze our funds," said Mr Mbuli.

Report 107
'not E. Post
true' 2/12/84

ULUNDI — Reports in newspapers this morning that the chairman of the President's Council, Dr Piet Koornhof, and other whites yesterday left the funeral service for Princess Magogo, mother of Chief Gathsa Buthelezi, because of "some threat to their safety," were "completely untrue," the Kwazulu Government said in a statement today.

"The actual sequence of events, briefly stated, was that Dr Koornhof had come to Ulundi by aeroplane and his aeroplane was due to leave in the mid-afternoon. He had made arrangements with Chief Buthelezi in advance of the funeral that he would be departing in the mid-afternoon," the statement said.

Chief Buthelezi invited Dr Koornhof and those people who had travelled long distances to attend the funeral, to have lunch at his home.

"Chief Buthelezi accordingly excused Dr Koornhof and others from the funeral ceremony so that they could have lunch before resuming their long journeys," the statement said.

"It is correct that a message was conveyed to Dr Koornhof, by the master of ceremonies, Prince Gideon Zulu, to convey to his Government that the Zulu people felt insulted by a message which had been received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

"Chief Buthelezi's daughter was not present at the funeral and the explanation for this was given by a Kwazulu policeman."

"He had endeavoured to convey a message from Chief Buthelezi to his daughter in Swaziland about the death of her grandmother."

"He was officiously and somewhat shabbily treated by the Swazi Prime Minister and others."

The statement said the master of ceremonies requested Dr Koornhof to convey the displeasure of the Kwazulu Government to the South African Government "over the tone of the message from the Minister of Foreign Affairs."

"Thereafter the ceremony proceeded," the statement said. — Sana