

HOMELANDS — ~~THE~~ KWAZULU-GENERAL

1986

Sept. Nov. — ~~A~~ Dec

Friday, August 1 1986

Churches challenged on sanctions

Buthelezi throws down the gauntlet



● BUTHELEZI

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday called on churches to state their position on sanctions and violence.

He commended King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus for his courage in challenging Anglican and Catholic church leaders on the issues.

He said the Anglican Church was affiliated to the South African Council of Churches (SACC), which had indicated support for the ANC mission in exile, whose official policy was "to kill people".

He urged the broad mass of Christians to speak out on whether they supported disinvestment, sanctions and violence.

The controversy arose when King Goodwill accused Anglican and Catholic leaders at the weekend of supporting sanctions and violence without consulting

their followers. This drew a denial from the Anglican Bishop of Natal, the Rt Rev Michael Nuttall.

Buthelezi described Nuttall's attempts to dissociate the Anglican Church from the stance taken by its leader Bishop Desmond Tutu in his personal capacity as "patently ridiculous — apart from the fact that the King made no mention whatsoever of Bishop Tutu in his address".

The King (an Anglican like Buthelezi) had every right to articulate his distress about issues such as sanctions and violence, the chief said.

The SACC spoke on behalf of its affiliates in SA and abroad. The Anglican Church had never, to his knowledge, distanced itself from stances taken by the SACC, Buthelezi said.

Buthelezi said he wished to remind Nuttall of a document, *The*

Hour of Truth, recently drawn up by the Netherlands Council of Churches. It said: "One can no longer speak of peaceful change. There is a fundamental difference between the primary violence of the oppressors and the counter-violence aimed at the liberation of the oppressed."

This document had been formulated from views expressed during the Dutch council's consultation with the SACC last November and during which the SACC had openly identified itself with the ANC.

The SACC had in effect put its name to the document.

In the same document, Inkatha had been maligned as a collaborator.

Buthelezi asked whether Nuttall, who was associated with the SACC, believed Inkatha collaborated with government. — Sapa.

1/8/86

(Handwritten scribbles)

Bu > DAY

107

FINMML 1/18/84
KWANATAL INDABA

Pointing a way

By publishing a bill of rights in advance of its proposed constitution, the Natal Indaba whetted the public appetite for what it is trying to achieve constitutionally.

Since discussions began behind closed doors three months ago, there has been much talk of how compromise, and even agreement, can flow from cross-racial contact and negotiation. The bill of rights (*Current Affairs* July 18), redrafted five times before it was accepted, is a case in point.

But a burning question is: can the Indaba come up with a constitution that is both practicable at the regional level, and has some relevance on a national scale? Or is it merely a regional red herring, diverting attention from the pressing issue of national black-white power sharing — even if only through the State President's mooted National Council.

Indaba chairman Professor Desmond Clarence claims the bill of rights is a valuable pointer to the kind of constitution that will eventually emerge. At this stage, though, it appears the constitution he has in mind is no more than a skeletal framework.

Constrained as he is from discussing the substance of the Indaba's *in camera* proceedings, Unisa law professor and Indaba consultant Marinus Wiechers confirms that the bill of rights, which would have the force of law, will be the key mechanism protecting both individual and group rights in any future constitution.

He tells the *FM* that representation on the proposed multiracial legislative assembly for Natal-KwaZulu will more than likely be by *voluntary association* — not along racial lines in a "group" context as favoured by Pretoria.

This implies that interest groups may combine freely into non-racial political parties for collective representation. A consequence could be a multi-party legislature along the lines of the Namibian system.

Again, if there is to be proportional representation, it would operate not in terms of race, but for special party-political or cultural interest groups, any of which could be guaranteed a minimum representation in the multiracial assembly. Explains Wiechers: "What we have in mind is something more akin to a coalition-type government than the winner-take-all approach."

Major points of difference include the electoral system: should assembly members be elected on a common voters' roll, a separ-

ate voters' roll, or through an electoral college? And should there be a right of veto? If so, how should it operate?

At this point, members of the Indaba constitutional committee agree that maximum devolution of power to the third tier of government would be crucial to the success of the new system. They foresee multiracial local authorities — which would have complete autonomy and wide-ranging powers, and would fall within the ambit of a multiracial regional executive — as depoliticising decision-making at the centre.

Says Wiechers: "The division of power and control from central to the lowest level of government, combined with a constitution offering normal checks and balances, should enable us to arrive at a workable solution."

Consequently the model of the Swiss canton system has been repeatedly cited in debates. The Free Market Foundation's Leon Louw, who propounds the cantonisation of SA in his book *South Africa: The Solution*, addressed the Indaba on several occasions.

But delegates privately admit it is difficult to see how the canton system, which works well in sophisticated Switzerland, can be adapted to what is essentially Third World Africa. They feel something more home-grown, perhaps incorporating elements of other constitutional models, is required.

On the issue of devolution, Unisa's Professor Dawid van Wyk points out that since the National Convention of 1909, SA's political thrust has been towards the centralisation of political power in spite of government lip service to devolution. This trend was illustrated by the recent appointment of provincial executives accountable to parliament, a system which last month replaced elected provincial councils.

Van Wyk argues that if Pretoria is to endorse whatever emanates from the Indaba, then what is needed from government beyond all else at this point is a change of heart. So far there is little sign of that. ■

mother brazen

Indaba is a sellout says Treurnicht

Mercury Reporter

THE Kwazulu-Natal proposals put forward by the Indaba were 'the selling out of the white man in Natal', Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, said last night.

Speaking at the opening of the Natal Conservative Party congress in Uvongo, he urged white Natalians to stand up and fight the 'creeping, sick, political stand of power sharing'.

If implemented, the suggested Indaba proposals would eventually see the Provincial Administration forced into action by Inkatha who would be represented by the majority of Zulus.

This would be the natural result of a recent incident, similar to many others, in which the Durban City Council was pressurised by Inkatha to open the city's beaches to all races.

'The proposals are a serious blow to orderly government in the province,' he said.

(News by J Moore, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

Gallery chief

Buthelezi's SA solution

2/18/76
107
CITY PR
FRUBISO MNGADI

KWAZULU Chief Minister MG Buthelezi took the opportunity during his meeting with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe to present his plan for peace in SA.

Outlining his plan, Buthelezi said he believed the most constructive thing that a mission from abroad can do in SA is to act as a catalyst for constructive change.

"We believe it is possible for an agent from abroad to try to establish a group in SA - composed of the SA government, major industrialists and local black leadership - to debate and spell out possibilities for change and negotiations. Such an agent can attempt to start a process of reconsideration of positions in SA.

"We as Inkatha would be happy to participate if the agenda would be sufficiently open to allow debate on effective and equitable means for compromises and provided that no dangers existed that the SA government could use such mat-

ters to gain credibility for its own policies," he said.

"At the same time such an agent could attempt to establish a similar group outside SA, including the ANC as well as influential and responsible Africans and western politicians, to begin to reconsider positions from the outside.

"The agent could then shuttle between the two groups with a view to bringing them closer together and ultimately to engage in joint discussions."

He said he was not spelling out a blueprint as he realised what he proposed would take time, which is why he did not think it was advisable to set a time limit and deadlines.

"It might take three years or more just for the process to unfold but no other alternatives really exist, short of those which will drive the SA government into reaction and economic seige," he said.

Buthelezi's peace plan has since been endorsed by his colleagues in the KwaNatal indaba.

107

5/8/86

The Natal Mercury, Tu

KwaZulu employees asked to sign pledge

Mercury Reporter

EMPLOYEES of the KwaZulu Government, including teachers, have been asked to sign a pledge of loyalty to the head of the KwaZulu Government, Chief Mangosuthu Buthezi, the KwaZulu Cabinet and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Circulars sent to KwaZulu Government heads of departments, including inspectors of education, called on the employees to 'solemnly declare never, directly or indirectly, in word or deed, to vilify, denigrate or in any

manner speak in contempt of the head of the KwaZulu Government'.

The circular also asks the employees to be loyal to the members of KwaZulu Cabinet, KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and all persons in authority in the KwaZulu Government Services.

The declaration, to 'all serving and future officers and employees' of the KwaZulu Government, has to be signed in the presence of a Commissioner of Oaths.

Some teachers told the Mercury that copies of the declaration had been at-

tached to their cheques and they had been asked to send them back within 14 days.

The public relations officer for Education and Culture in KwaZulu, Mr ES Khumalo, said the pledge was meant for all KwaZulu Government employees.

In 1984, students sponsored by the KwaZulu Government were required to sign a pledge of loyalty to KwaZulu. They were also asked not to criticise Inkatha.

Some medical students at the University of Natal refused to sign the pledge.

One-man, one-vote only way

107
7/18/86
MICK COLLINS

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi says SA faces total failure in its efforts to reform unless the principle of one-man, one-vote is accepted.

The first essential was the recognition that in every Western democracy, the principle of one-man, one-vote was the cornerstone of constitutional politics, he said yesterday.

He told the Executives Women's Club of Southern Africa in Johannesburg the normalisation of township life depended on blacks accepting options to apartheid structures.

"The failure of National Party governments to recognise that blacks cannot be governed against their will has led to a situation in which a semblance of stability can be maintained only under a state of emergency.

"There is now every prospect that the state of emergency is likely to become a way of life for some time in our country."

Buthelezi called for the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, Zeph Mothopeng of the PAC and other political prisoners. Any breakthrough would be meaningless unless every black leader were free to sit on the National Council.

"They simply must be released, and once they are free then we can start talking about the unbanning of black political organisations.

"Unless they are released, the State President's National Council will remain fatally flawed.

"I do not demand the release of Mandela because I am trying to use him. I demand his release for the sake of SA.

"If a free Dr Mandela and I worked shoulder to shoulder... this country would make significant strides forward."

He cautioned the West that the harder sanctions bit, the greater would be the privilege of being white in SA.

He painted a grim picture of what sanctions would do to blacks, saying they would be the first to suffer.

"And they are going to suffer bitterly and terribly."

"It is not the West which can bring about a change in the State President's attitude to reform. That is the job white South Africans must do here in this country."

He said foreign governments knew that if Rhodesia had lasted 14 years under sanctions, SA could last 140 years in the same conditions.

CAPL 11/13 1/1/86

Committee to meet on KwaZulu loyalty pledge

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The central committee of the KwaZulu Public Servants' Association will meet later this month to discuss the pledge of loyalty they have been ordered to sign by the KwaZulu government.

Association chairman Mr Jetro Sokhela said he would not comment on the signing of the pledge until the meeting on August 16.

"All divisions of KwaZulu employees will be represented on the central committee meeting, which will gauge the workers' feelings."

The general secretary of the Natal Teachers' Union (NATU), Mr Simon Mbokazi, said his organization met only once a year and the next meeting would be in June next year, when they would discuss the matter.

Hand-over won't affect KwaZulu

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

CONSERVATION areas and indigenous forests controlled by the KwaZulu Government will not be affected by the proposed transfer of State lands in the Drakensberg and Zululand to the Natal Parks Board.

The director of the KwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources, Mr Nick Steele, pointed out yesterday that the bureau was not involved in the amalgamation proposals.

'We have conservation and forestry areas throughout KwaZulu and they will not be af-

ected by the proposed merger. We have no part in it.'

The chairman of the Parks Board, Mr Dering Stainbank, said last week that investigations were in progress concerning the future of certain areas under the control of the Forestry Branch of the Department of Environment Affairs in Natal.

Some 300 000 ha of mountain catchment, indigenous forests, nature reserves and wilderness areas in the Drakensberg and Zululand — excluding KwaZulu — had been indentified for possible handing over.

N/M 8/8/86 107

NOT FOR MERCU

Afrikaners, Zulus must set example, says King

Political Reporter
IN A spectacular ceremony attended by thousands of people yesterday, a co-operation agreement was formally recognised between far Northern Natal farmers and black labourers.

The usually sleepy village of Louwsberg, 70 km northeast of Vryheid, was packed with thousands of Zulus, including traditionally-dressed armed 'impis', who crowded the rugby field on which the ceremony took place.

Several hundred local farmers and their families at the meeting saw the Zulus rise to their feet and shout approval at the arrival of their monarch, King Goodwill Zwelithini, who was accompanied by the South African Deputy Minister of Education and Training, Mr Sam de Beer.

The Ngotshe Co-operation Agreement provides for the setting up of a committee comprising farmers' and labourers' representatives to deal with all social and labour problems.

Mr Tjaart van Rensburg, chairman of the Louwsberg Farming Association, told the crowd that the lab-

ourers would be represented in the agreement by Inkatha.

Relations

He said the intentions of the agreement were to improve and develop community relations and ensure the safety of all people in the district.

Mr van Rensburg said other intentions were to see to healthy labour relations, improve the development of the district, and see to the morale of all people in the district.

'I want to warn that we must not expect Utopia tomorrow.

'The past is gone and we are looking to the future. We won't allow anybody to damage the agreement,' Mr van Rensburg said, to loud applause.

Conquered

King Goodwill said the history of black-white armed confrontation last century produced racial enmity which had to be wiped away by the full inclusion of blacks in the South African State.

He described the agreement as evidence of a spirit of a new South Africanism.

'Apartheid has be-

queathed to many a legacy of bitterness which this new spirit must banish from our land.

'Zulus and Afrikaners have a very special duty. They both need to set an example of black/white unity.

'There are some who are saying that there will never be real reform. They say that white society must be conquered and smashed before there can be justice and peace in our country.

'What is happening in this district gives one hope that this forecast of even more terrible things to come is just not true,' King Goodwill said.

Mr de Beer said it was very important that people get to know and respect each others' cultures and this would lead to them enriching each other.

'We must teach our children to live together, to respect each others' cultures and to learn from each other.

'Just as the children can come together, so can the adults. We cannot afford to live in isolation.'

Between the speeches, various groups, including traditionally dressed Zulus and Afrikaans schoolchildren, sang and danced in front of the dignitaries.

107 NAT. MERC. 9/18/86

Indaba studies govt 'models'

Mercury Reporter

FIVE different models for the structure of government in Natal have been tabled by the Indaba's Constitution Committee.

These were discussed during the meetings held this week, but no decisions were made and the proposals were left open for further debate.

A major issue during the discussions centred on whether the second-tier legislature in Natal should be unicameral or bicameral, the possibility of cultural councils and the role of lower tiers of government in the province.

The Indaba's Education Committee, chaired by Prof J M Niven, also set out the broad outlines and guiding principles which would govern the 'new Natal'.

This stipulates that the Province — mindful of the enormous backlog — will place a high priority on equal provision of, and access to, education of high standard for everyone.

During the meetings Mr A J Ardington was appointed chairman of the Indaba's Economics Committee.

The current round of talks will continue next week.

Buthelezi's

'minimal demands'
to Botha

MTUNZINI—Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi last night accused President Botha of employing 'Boer War-style Afrikaner diplomacy' and taking South Africa ever deeper into the international wilderness.

He warned that the Government's actions and attitudes could force him to revise his own political position.

And he made it clear that given what he called the State President's and the National Party's errors of judgement, he could not and would not enter the National Statutory Council without his minimal demands being met. To do so would be suicidal.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president reiterated that these demands included the provision that Nelson Mandela, Zeph Mothopeng and other political prisoners were free to accept or reject entry into the council.

He told the Natal congress of Assocom here that Mr Botha did not understand European and American politics and was now being seen by the world as no more than a 'Third World amateur' in international diplomacy.

As an example, his treatment of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe had undermined hopes that he could rise to meet the exigencies of national and international demands — he was no longer fighting sanctions, he was inviting them.

It was he, Chief Buthelezi, who had had to make up for Mr Botha's diplomatic deficiencies when he had pleaded South Africa's cause to Britain's Margaret Thatcher, West Germany's Helmut Kohl and Israel's Shimon Peres.

It was he who had to assume the responsibility of seeing President Ronald Reagan, whom Mr Botha could not see.

'Tremendous disadvantage'

The chief said he struggled for the whole of South Africa — black, white, Indian and coloured — and for the preservation of 'democratic decency' in the country's social, economic and political life.

But he did so at tremendous disadvantage, as the State President again and again pulled the rug from under his feet.

'There must come a time when I say enough is enough,' Chief Buthelezi said. 'There must come a time when the South African Government's actions and attitudes demand I revise my position before I become an outdated, has-been politician.'

'I have never rattled sabres. I am not rattling sabres now. All I am saying is that decency in politics is fundamentally threatened by what is happening at Government level.'

President Botha might be right in thinking the country could cope with sanctions and that he commanded sufficient brute military and police power to take on all comers from without.

But this could only be right if blacks and whites united. This must happen and Mr Botha must make it possible. As long as they were not united, South Africa could not stand against the world.

'Tragic blunder'

'It is high time that the State President takes that one step to real power-sharing which will make this possible.'

Chief Buthelezi said he was not interested in participating in 'bizarre-type' constitutional developments. He remembered always that that best of the National Party's brains and intentions had produced no more than 'the tragic blunder of the tricameral Parliament'.

If it were not made clear right now that this was to be dismantled, he could see no justification for his entering the National Council.

His political options were not dictated by what Mr Botha did or did not do but by what was good for South Africa, and it was the criterion of national interest which would determine his decision on the National Council.

Blacks who served on the council would face the monumental task of having to sell compromise solutions to black South Africa. They would not be able to do so if their body politic remained shackled and with black democracy crippled.

Unless whites had the courage to leave black politicians to black constituencies, black leaders could not successfully argue the merits of the kind of compromise solutions necessary for all races to accept in order to halt violence and the deepening of the revolutionary climate. — (Sapa)

Sanction fears send gold, platinum soaring

JSE investors go on record R110-m spree

12/8/86 STAR
58 27 107

By Peter Farley

Turnover on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange soared to a daily record of just under R110 million yesterday as South African investors indulged themselves in a mammoth spending spree.

The buying bonanza came in the wake of steep rises in gold and platinum prices on international precious metal markets as buyers tried to anticipate the possible effect of sanctions on South Africa.

In unprecedented scenes on the trading floor of the JSE, stockbrokers stampeded to fill buying orders on behalf of clients. For the past few weeks, turnover on the JSE has been averaging about R40 million.

Although gold and platinum prices fell back slightly in late trading in London and New York, dealers expect the JSE to remain strong today as a backlog of orders is filled.

In stark contrast to previous booms on the JSE, yesterday's was almost a private affair — with virtually no buying interest from foreign investors.

In fact, as the rand and the financial rand began to firm during the day — because of the higher gold price — overseas investors used the opportunity to take profits. After firming to 39,50 US cents, the rand dipped to end the day at about 38,80c, while the financial rand was only marginally steadier at 19,75.

Nevertheless, gold shares jumped by the biggest single day leap, with a rise in the All Gold index of more than 100 points to break through the 1 600 mark for the first time. This is almost 30 percent higher than the 1 250 level of little more than a month ago.

But other shares were almost neglected, with mining shares accounting for more than R90 million of the R110 million turnover.

The main impetus on world markets came from a surge in the platinum price to \$565 an ounce from \$503 at Friday's close, after rumours in London that South Africa might respond to sanctions by cutting off international supplies of the metal.

In its wake followed the gold price, which at one point hit \$396 an ounce, but later fell back to stabilise around \$388 at the close in New York. In Hong Kong this morning the metal was quoted at a shade above that closing level.

Analysts now expect the gold price to consolidate around present levels, with some suggesting that a move towards \$420 is possible.

Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis today welcomed the latest gold price gains as "helpful financially, and also in terms of business confidence".

But he also expressed a note of caution. "Obviously we welcome the rise in the dollar price of gold, but it all depends on how the price will perform in the longer term, and how well related parameters will perform.

"We certainly do not inordinately pinpoint our hopes for economic recovery on the gold price. We have to continue addressing the fundamental structural problems of our economy."

By Ormande Pollok
DURBAN — A joint legislature for KwaNatal and possibly other areas — could still be on the cards if speculation surrounding the National Party's Federal Congress is correct.

Only the fourth of its kind, the congress will be opened by the State President Mr P. W. Botha in Durban tonight when he is expected to make a firm commitment to the involvement of blacks at all levels of government after future negotiations.

The congress agenda has not yet been published but some delegates are already laying heavy emphasis on the possibility of the congress considering future

(10/12/86)

Joint body for KwaNatal still on the cards?

consensus style government in various bodies which are still to be agreed upon.

It is being suggested the congress will be asked to approve the principle that all non-independent homelands have the right to participate in all political institutions and that the various political components of the Republic be allowed to choose their own form of government.

So far the government has approved a joint administration for the running of white Natal and black KwaZulu but has steered clear of a joint legislature.

If speculation is correct and the congress in fact approved the principle of allowing the country's various political components — such as the KwaZulu Government and the Natal Provincial Executive to choose their own form of

government — it would appear that a joint KwaNatal Legislature could be possible.

Alternatively it is suggested that if the congress approved the principle that all non-independent homelands have the right to participate in all political institutions then it would not be impossible for Kwazulu to have a member on the new-look provincial executive.

It is also being speculated that the government might be prepared to go further and consider some form of independent "city states" for large black townships, such as Soweto, which are in the middle of white areas.

Editorial opinion P8

(23/11) D D 14/18/86
107

Bill of rights being probed says Coetsee

Dispatch Correspondent
DURBAN — The government had asked the Law Commission to investigate the possibility of a manifesto of human rights, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

At the National Party's federal congress here he praised the draft manifesto drawn up by the KwaNatal Indaba, saying: "This draft really has much merit."

Mr Coetsee made it clear any manifesto would incorporate both group and individual rights.

He said the manifesto would give individuals access to the courts where they could seek redress and direct their energy and efforts away from revolution, uprising and terrorism.

However, access to the courts should not be abused to the point where they became instruments in the hands of anarchists who sought to destroy the state and its legal system.

"There are examples, such as Portugal, where the institution of a bill of rights became an agent of national reconciliation and brought about peace through the establishment of politi-



MR COETSEE

cal and civil rights," Mr Coetsee said.

Section 27 of the United Nations convention on civil and political rights stipulated: "In those states in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right... to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion or to use their own language."

"I am satisfied that we can strive towards the same goals in a manner that we ourselves determine, provided that it is not done with the view to dominate," he said.

Where Natal's green ends, the KwaZulu dust begins



Officials have left their cryptic codes on the doors of those houses which must go
Pictures: GUY TILLIM, Afrapix

OFF the tarred road, where the lush green of Natal's sugarcane and timber plantations ends, KwaZulu's deeply shocking dustbowl begins.

Concepts like reform, sanctions or KwaNatal indabas have little meaning in this dustbowl, which is host to more than a million people relocated from "white" farms and "black spots" in Natal, apart from the hundreds of thousands who lived there before the removals started here in the Sixties.

Life here consists of a daily struggle for fuel, food and — most of all — water. The roadsides are filled with children carrying buckets and plastic containers on their heads or pushing wheelbarrows full of containers to and from the few water points.

A group of villagers clusters around a small hole they have dug in a dry river bed, a little girl crouches down to extract one jugful at a time of water from one metre underground — the water supply for an entire village.

The buses that ply the dirt roads in rural KwaZulu, approaching in the distance like sand storms, scatter fresh layers of dust so that everything is caked with the same brown-grey colour. Dust hangs on the "magogogo" — the relocation huts so named after the rattling of tin when the wind blows through them.

The variety of surreal automobile wrecks outside huts and along the roads, some home to families of scrawny chickens, heighten the sense of travelling through a giant scrapyard.

Like their discarded relatives in the country's other nine homelands, KwaZulu's rural poor have been shunted to the margins of nothingness where national and international debates do not reach them. Their inclusion in these debates — through world revulsion at the government's policy of forced removals — has faded as the spotlight has shifted to the resistance in the ghettos and the government's two States of Emergency.

Despite claims by the government that forced removals have been stopped, thousands of evicted farmers pour into the relocation areas every month, forced off the "white" farms where they have lived for decades.

And a large number of "black spots" and "badly situated" reserve areas — among the most famous of which are Matiwane's Kop outside Ladysmith and Reserve Four north of Richard's Bay — are still threatened with removal in terms of the KwaZulu consolidation proposals.

If the interim consolidation proposals of the Tempel Commission (which also reprieved a few black spots when it was published last September) are implemented, some 240 000 people would have to be moved, according to Association for Rural Advancement (Afra) estimates.

The landscape is one colour: dusty grey. Dust covers everything, the huts, the random heaps of wrecked cars, the scrawny poultry. PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK reports on the discarded people of KwaZulu

In the KwaZulu dustbowl, President PW Botha's statement in Parliament at the beginning of the year that apartheid was obsolete has the sound of a sick joke. Even if there were never another forced removal, no relief has been offered to the millions of people whom the South African government moved during the heyday of grand apartheid between 1960 and 1983, 1.3-million of them into KwaZulu.

The residents of a white suburb north of Richard's Bay, for instance, are blissfully unaware that their streets, with names such as Crayfish Crescent, were neatly laid out on what till 1976 were the fertile fields of a "black spot", Reserve Six.

Today, the people of Reserve Six — moved to make way for the expansion of Richard's Bay — are living in desperate poverty in one of the worst relocation centres, Ntambanana (population: 20 to 30 000).

One of the residents, a Mrs. Mthiyane, described how they were removed and dumped on the rocky, thorn-tree veld of Ntambanana: "The white men came there and told us we were moving to Ntambanana.

"Then our chief left and came here, so they pushed our houses into the ground with bulldozers, and gave us caravans to live in.

"There was nothing here when we came here. There were no houses. At the place we left behind we farmed cattle, pumpkins, fruit, and bananas. There was water and everything."

It is some measure of the poverty of Ntambanana that the only shop servicing anything up to 15 000 children stocks no sweets.

In marked contrast are the luxuriant timber plantations and farm fields of Reserve Four, where up to 20 000 people face removal in terms of the consolidation proposals.

Unlike the overcrowded, dustbowl poverty of Ntambanana, where they are to be moved, the homesteads at Reserve Four — a section of KwaZulu which was never conquered territory — are widely spaced and well built with wattle, daub and wood.

Anthony Mncadi, who has a timber business in the area and who has acquired five tractors over the years for carting the timber to the nearby paper mills, is the living contradiction of the attitude of many whites that blacks are poor farmers.

"We reject any other alternative



Land of plenty. Toting a bag of maize in Matiwane's Kop. But soon this child must leave

land," he says. "We want to remain in our ancestral lands. Experience has shown that all the communities who were removed from their places were given worse land where they could not make a living."

While the people of Reserve Four defend their rare piece of unconquered land, the largest single exodus of people to the dustbowl is from the white-owned farms in central and northern Natal.

One potential citizen of the dustbowl is Ngala Zunqu, permanently stooped from more than 50 years of work on farms in the Weenen area. In February this year he was given a note by the white owner of the farm telling him to "clear off" (sic).

Until he got the note, Zunqu worked on a nearby agricultural scheme, tending and watering vegetables, earning what in the agricultural sector is a "reasonable" wage — R110 per month.



A little girl crouches to draw water from a hole in the dry river bed, one jugful at a time

In exchange for his own patch of land and grazing for his cattle, Zunqu's wife, daughters and sons worked for the farmer for nominal pay. Zunqu lived on what is quaintly termed a "labour farm" — its main crop is its people.

Though Natal's quasi-feudal labour tenancy system — better known as the "six month system" — has been outlawed and largely replaced by capitalist agriculture, which has meant kicking the surplus people off the land, it remains strongly entrenched in some areas.

Zunqu has to "clear off" the land summarily because two of his sons have gone to the towns and cities in search of a better living and he is unable to offer their labour in exchange for the use of the land.

Older than 60, he and his family of 18, including seven grandchildren, must join the migration to the dustbowl by August 23 or face a charge of illegally squatting on the farm on which he was born and has lived all his life.

He will be forced to become like Roger Madontsela, a large elderly

man with Victorian whiskers, an old black polo neck jersey and torn jeans, who lives in a bleak relocation village in the Nqutu district.

Madontsela was forced off the white farm he had lived on all his life when his son decided to get a job in town rather than bind himself to the servitude of the labour tenancy system.

Madontsela's story is long and complex, involving many hardships, before he and his wife were ordered by the magistrate at Vryheid to remove themselves to the isolated nothingness of their village.

From his yard, which is on the border of the village, one stares up the crest of the hill at a line of people, carrying plastic canisters, off to fetch water. It is a full hour's walk away, but apart from sitting down and watching others, there isn't much to do in the village anyway.

Yet Madontsela beams with pride at the one product of his stay in the village — a pip he planted when he first moved there is now a peach tree, showing its first blossoms in the glare of the harsh KwaZulu afternoon.

Buthelezi: education vital for future

UMBUMBULU — Black education was so vital for a future free South Africa that KwaZulu leaders were prepared to lay down their lives to ensure its continuation, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister warned at the formal opening of the Umbumbulu College of Education that if blacks did not begin preparing themselves now for inevitable liberation, their freedom would be snatched away by future regimes more oppressive than "white apartheid governments".

Education and training, which had been needed to break apartheid, would be even more important in post-apartheid South Africa. The fact that blacks had been at the receiving end of white oppression should not delude them into thinking some blacks could not be as bad as white oppressors.

KwaZulu and Inkatha had been maligned here and abroad because of their determination to improve whatever limited education there was. But they were not intimidated.

"I would be failing as a leader in the struggle for liberation if I allowed hoodlums and thugs to destroy our schools." — Sapa

Friday, August 15, 1986

Natal National Party

Referendum 'could test' Indaba plans

Political Reporter

A REFERENDUM might be held in Natal for whites, coloureds and Indians to test the acceptability of KwaZulu/Natal Indaba proposals.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, told the congress yesterday that a referendum was one way in which opinions about the Indaba could be tested.

Mr Heunis said he expected the KwaZulu Government would also consult the Zulus in a democratic fashion about possible proposals.

He said he was not committing the Government to accepting possible Indaba proposals, nor to using a referendum to test opinion, but was merely explaining possible procedures which the Government could follow should it find merit in the proposals.

Mr Heunis said although the Government would take note of any proposals from discussions such as the Indaba, it would test these against NP principles.

He said neither the Government, nor the National Party, should be actively involved in the Indaba, because the Government would have to decide on possible proposals from the talks.

He said the proposed joint executive authority (JEA) would be an administrative body to carry out the executive functions of the Natal Executive Committee and the KwaZulu Government.

'The JEA will be headed by a board giving equal representation to both parties. The chairman will have to be acceptable to both and a rotating chairmanship is no doubt a possibility,' Mr Heunis said.

He said NP members should not be ashamed in front of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Conservative Party or Progressive Federal Party that the NP had been an agent for reform in South Africa.

He said Britain should accept that it excluded blacks, coloureds and Indians from political representation in South Africa in the 1910 Act of Union.

(Report by S Flitton, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban)

16/8/86 N/M (2/1A)

Cadman plea for RSCs in Natal

107

Political Reporter

THE Natal Administrator, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, is trying to persuade the KwaZulu Government to agree to regional services councils (RSCs) in Natal.

Mr Cadman wrote to KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, suggesting that Natal and KwaZulu government representatives discuss possible amendments to the RSC Act which would make the RSCs acceptable to KwaZulu.

The amendments are intended to remove the political aspects of the RSCs which have generated opposition to the proposed system.

Natal officials believe possible amendments to the Act might be accepted by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

Chief Buthelezi, who was writing before the scrapping of provincial councils, replied that Mr Cadman was asking him to do the impossible.

'What you are asking is that I both accept that the RSC Act will be amended

to the satisfaction of blacks in this region and that the negotiations which will make them acceptable must take place in circumstances which would prevail after the Natal Provincial Council has been scrapped.

'Political sanity demands that I ask black South Africans in this region to accept only that which has flowed from negotiation.

'While I have expressed reservations about the RSCs and objected to the fact that they have been foisted on us willy-nilly without the Government having sought our views on

the matter, I have not campaigned openly and vigorously for their rejection.

'They (the RSC system and the new provincial structures) are national issues and it is just not possible for me as a black leader to de-politicise the introduction of RSCs in one region of South Africa.

'My officials and I have not yet addressed the question of RSCs in any great detail. Our final attitude to them has not yet been formulated,' Chief Buthelezi said.

Mr Cadman is on holiday and was not available for comment.

1
1
1
1
w

Buthlezi is delighted

SDA 16/8/75

Own Correspondent

107

DURBAN — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi is delighted the tiny homeland of kwaNdebele has refused to accept independence.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister said the reasons for kwaNdebele's refusal were different from kwaZulu's, it still was heartening news.

kwaZulu refused to accept independence because it was an inalienable part of South Africa. In kwaNdebele it was a case of political infighting between the Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana, and the tribal chiefs in the legislative assembly. Mr Skosana had aggressively campaigned for independence. The chiefs had consistently opposed him. This had caused more than 100 deaths in seven months.

SOUTH Africa for the last ten years — since the so-called Soweto riots — has been in a state of violent equilibrium in terms of which black resistance is unable to overthrow the Government, but at the same time the Government is unable to eliminate violent revolt.

If foreign media coverage is to be believed, this basically stable equilibrium has been upset, and the overthrow of the Government is but a matter of time.

Last year, and during the first half of this one, the balance certainly swung against the Government.

Emergency Mark II is now succeeding from the Government's point of view. Violence is diminishing and the balance of power — never fundamentally upset anyway — has swung back in the Government's favour.

Screwing down the lid on resistance is only part of the reason, however. Sheer weariness among township dwellers is another, compounded by a backlash against the disruption caused to the man, woman and child in the street by demands for consumer boycotts, stay-away and the like.

If security forces had displayed more sympathy and sensitivity to ordinary black people, such a backlash would have materialised much sooner than it did.

Obviously, however, screwing down the lid is a short-term expedient. It was screwed down in 1960 after Sharpeville, only to be blown off in Soweto 16 years later.

A combination of security clampdowns and reform action held the lid down after 1976, but it has been blown off again with even greater violence barely eight years later.

Grudging

On this model, the Government has no more than three to four years to get to grips with the basic causes of political violence in South Africa — unemployment, and the continued exclusion of blacks from political rights.

Will it seize the opportunity now presented or will it squander it?

Seizing it requires a much more decisive and wholehearted approach to reform than the grudging and dilatory attitude that has been so much in evidence until now.

It is astonishing how decisively the Government can act when it really wants to: witness how it sledgehammered the recent amendments to the Public Safety and Internal Security Acts on to the statute book, or how swiftly the State President overturned the courts last month when they tampered with some of the emergency regulations.

An even more telling ex-

Natal Indaba: Still a beacon of light which beckons across the desolate SA landscape



By JOHN
KANE-BERMAN

Director of the South
African Institute
of Race Relations

ample is how, in the short space of eight years since the UN arms embargo was imposed in November 1977, the Government built up Armscor and the huge South African arms industry.

How strikingly this contrasts with its abject failure to get to grips with the black housing crisis. When the Government wants to make guns, it goes ahead and speedily does so. But when it comes to black housing there seems to be an utter failure of will.

When the Group Areas Act was put on the statute book nobody gave a fig for local option, but now, when pressures are mounting for its repeal, the Government goes all coy and develops a sudden interest in the wishes of local authorities.

If the dilatory approach to reform could be abandoned, there is a great opportunity to give the ordinary black person in this country some hope and some material benefits.

There is now probably little that the Government can do which would satisfy those who are now dictating Western policy towards South Africa.

But there is a great deal it still can do to meet the de-

mands of black South Africa, which is a different constituency — and one which, unlike the outside world, has a powerful moral claim.

Part of the package is that Group Areas, the Land Acts, Separate Amenities, the odious citizenship laws and the Tricameral Parliament will have to go.

That is the opportunity. Will the Government seize it?

The State President, as the conservative leader of a conservative party, is ideally placed to do the job — to cast himself in the mould of a Benjamin Disraeli.

Beacon

I am not a total pessimist on this issue. After a couple of footfaults, the Wiehahn reforms went through and were implemented.

One might have said the same about the comprehensive repeal of the pass laws — but we now have to reserve judgment until the Department of Home Affairs resolves its identity crisis and decides that it does not want to be the Department of Bantu Administration and Development after all.

On the question of political and constitutional reform, there is a beacon of light

beckoning across the desolate landscape: the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba, which I am privileged to serve as deputy chairman.

Two points can be made about this spectrum of opinion: at the indaba the first is that it is little short of a miracle that in the midst of the polarisation and the violence that has been taking place in South Africa, organisations representing so diverse a range of viewpoints can meet for constitutional discussions at all.

The second is that impressively wide as the spectrum of viewpoints is, it is not as wide as it might be.

On the one hand, the National Party is present in an observer capacity only — although with full speaking rights, which it exercises — and on the other the words "African National Congress" are not among those adorning the desks of the various delegations.

This is obviously a disadvantage, but it is not what one might call a fatal flaw.

I have no doubt that the formula for a second-tier government that the Indaba will eventually come up with will find broad, and even enthusiastic acceptance by the great majority of people in Natal. Ultimately this is what counts.

The Bill of Rights recently agreed upon by the Indaba is its first major breakthrough. For South Africa it is a watershed, because there is no other constitutional document in the country's history adopted by so wide a spectrum of interest groups.

Some of the key provisions

of the Bill of Rights are:

● Equality of everyone before the law without any distinction on the grounds of race, colour, language, sex, religion, ethnic or social origin, property, birth, political or other opinion, or economic or other status.

● Entitlement of everyone to own and occupy property anywhere in the province and to freedom of movement and residence within its borders.

● Entitlement to freedom of opinion, expression and association.

● Access to due processes of law, including the bringing of a writ of habeas corpus.

Of course, the Indaba is concerned only with the province of Natal, and this Bill of Rights will be binding only on organs of government in Natal.

Ultimately what the country needs is a national Bill of Rights which is enforceable against the legislative and executive arms of government at central level.

Such a Bill of Rights, along with a democratic constitution for South Africa as a whole, would need to be adopted by a national indaba at which representatives of the full range of South African political opinion would be represented, including leaders and organisations now banned, in prison, or in exile.

Incidentally, it is a pity that the Western powers let slip an opportunity to facilitate this at the Tokyo summit in May.

Crunch

South Africa had sought an assurance that if it released Nelson Mandela, as the West demands, and if this precipitated an upsurge in violence, as Pretoria fears, and it then took steps to curb the violence, it would not be punished by the West. The proposal got nowhere, however.

The Indaba was not put together by a group of outsiders, eminent or otherwise. It did not come about because Western governments held a pistol to anybody's head; it is a wholly home-grown South African initiative.

I suppose that one of the things we also need in South Africa is a latter-day Galileo to explain to Mr Heunis that in the real world the earth revolves around the sun and not round the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

If the Government treats the Indaba in the disdainful fashion in which it treated the Buthelezi commission, then it will snuff out this beacon of light.

One can only hope that it is capable of learning by its previous mistakes.

● Excerpts from an address during a panel discussion organised by the Young Presidents' Organisation at Mala Mala yesterday.

Chief warns on Group Areas Act

Sowetan 18/8/86
CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned on Friday there would be a mounting assault on the Group Areas Act and blacks were not going to be satisfied with being shunted into white-created ghettos.

"This is our country and we share it with all our fellow South Africans," he said at the opening of a housing scheme in Umlazi.

Without blacks the country's great riches would never have been developed, and without exploiting every development provided by their vast

107
spending power there would be economic stagnation.

However, blacks could not wait until the Act was scrapped before doing what they could to improve their environment. Whatever happened in the future, Umlazi would remain a Durban suburban area.

The chief said the housing development was a pioneering endeavour by private enterprise to build homes for blacks which met what he called the criteria of decency in all industrialised societies. — Sapa.



Buthelezi's black unity talks call derided

19/8/86
BUD DAY
107

STANLEY UYS in London

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi's weekend call for unity talks with Oliver Tambo is viewed with suspicion by the ANC, say sources close to the organisation.

Nevertheless, the ANC is prepared to hear what Buthelezi has to say and to consider it on its merits.

Sources say the ANC has not yet received an approach from Buthelezi for a meeting. If an approach is made, it will be weighed against Buthelezi's recent statements and actions.

These, the sources claim, do not accord with a desire for black unity. Buthelezi's intervention in the trade union field for example — to create an organisation to rival Cosatu — is divisive and inimical to black unity, they say.

Considered against the background of the KwaZulu leader's publicly expressed views in recent years, the appeal for black unity makes no sense, they say.

Buthelezi has attacked blacks who engaged in the anti-apartheid struggle. His behaviour has contributed not to black unity, but to black disunity.

The sources say the ANC resents Buthelezi's attempts to create an impression that he enjoys a special friendship with Nelson Mandela and that Mandela's approach is at a variance with the Lusaka-based organisation's.

Buthelezi is mistaking normal courtesies contained in correspondence between himself and Mandela for signs of a special relationship. Buthelezi is playing on this claimed relationship and is trying to exploit it.

19/2/86
B.S. & J.M.

(2/2) (107)

Row over KwaNatal plan

Own Correspondent

PARLIAMENT opened with a heated debate yesterday in which right-wing parties strongly opposed the Joint Executive Authority (JEA) for KwaNatal.

Government and liberal opposition members supported the Bill, which has already been passed by the other two Chambers. But the Conservative Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party made no secret of their opposition to the introduction of racially-mixed bodies such as the JEA, which they said was a blueprint for the rest of the country.

CP speakers said the JEA was simply part of government's underhand plan to introduce a multiracial legislature.

The CP, in turn, was accused of trying to scare the people of Natal.

Renier Schoeman, nominated Natal MP, said the CP had clearly

shown its defeatism, pessimism and unoriginality.

"They over-estimate themselves and under-estimate the people of Natal," he said.

Willie Snyman, CP Pietersburg, said government planned to give Natal to the Zulus.

Jurie Mentz, National Party MP for Vryheid, hit back sharply, calling on CP leader Andries Treurnicht to stop the intolerance which was growing in his party.

"Racial prejudice is something of the past in this country," he said.

"We must all have mutual respect for each other if we are going to have peace in this country.

"There must be co-operation among the majority of the people."

Both Derrick Watterson, New Republic Party MP for Umbilo, and Vause Raw, NRP MP for

Point, thanked government for the legislation, which they said was virtually the same as the proposals which had been agreed upon by the Natal Provincial Executive and the KwaZulu government.

The important point was, they said, that the legislation had not been imposed on the people by government.

Jan Hoon, the CP's chief whip, objected to the possibility of a black administrator for the province.

He said the only hope for the country lay in partition and separation.

Pierre Cronje, Progressive Federal Party MP for Greytown, called for a moratorium on the further introduction of second and third-tier governments until the KwaNatal indaba had reported.

He said the PFP was excited at the prospect of having a zone in Natal liberated from apartheid.

Challenge on church stance

2/18/86 NATAL
MELCUM
107
107

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has asked leaders of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches to indicate where they stand on the question of violence.

He believes that the planting of a bomb in a shopping centre, hotel or dustbin is an 'atrocious to every right-thinking Christian'.

Chief Buthelezi made these points in a memorandum handed out to delegates attending a consultation in Durban yesterday called by the Zululand Council of Churches to discuss recent attacks by the Chief Minister on the Anglican and Catholic bishops for allegedly supporting violence and sanctions.

The consultation was delayed because of a difference of opinion as to whether two representatives of the KwaZulu Cabinet should have been allowed to attend.

The Catholic Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Durban, Monsignor Paul Nadal, subsequently dissociated himself from the meeting after it was agreed that all those who had been invited would be allowed to attend.

The chairman of the consultation, the Rev James Massey of the Methodist Church, later issued a statement saying that delegates had had a 'useful' consultation.

Chief Buthelezi said in his memorandum that it was 'tragically inadequate' for some bishops and some clergy to lament all violence when confronted with the organised attempts on the part of the African National Congress to spread violence.

Buthelezi calls for joint effort by blacks and whites

BOKSBURG — Although leading industrialists had joined in the exploitation of blacks, it was not too late for reconciliation, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here.

He was speaking during a visit to the Allied Technologies factory, and said a great many black workers had already been persuaded that capitalism must be equated with apartheid and that both must be eradicated as the two legs of oppression.

"There is no reason for whites now to retire to the laager. The country can be salvaged but this would require a joint effort by blacks and whites.

"Although there will be suffering under economic sanctions, the more people pulled together the less they will suffer and the more chance there will be of achieving ultimate success."

He said blacks and whites would increasingly have common cause in normalising South Africa as a modern Western industrial-type democracy.

"Whether old-time factory management like it or not, the only workers — ordinary, skilled and supervisory — available will be black and the only population from which managers will be able to be drawn will be multiracial.

"I smile at the thought that the only new voters Mr P W Botha will have tomorrow are black voters and, in future, members of Government will have to be drawn from a multiracial South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said. — Sapa

31/8/86

CITY PRESS

CITY PRESS, August 31, 1986

PAGE 5

WONDERFUL WATER

CP Correspondent
IN THE far north of KwaZulu there is a small project under way which is changing the lives of the community.

Like most rural people, the residents of KwaNgwanase have no electricity or sanitation and use dirty water to drink and cook with.

This has often led to illness. But now they are participating in a scheme to make clean, safe water available to the community.

With every project to get better water for rural communities, the big problem has always been how to drill for it because the machinery is so expensive to buy and to maintain.

That's where this project is different. This drill is easy to understand, it is hand-operated and doesn't

have a motor or complicated parts.

It's been imported from Zimbabwe and the people of KwaNgwanase are finding it easy to use - and it's also a fraction of the usual cost.

City Press visited the sites of the first wells - dug using the new system - to see the joint project of the rural water trust, Zululand University's Centre for Social Research and Documentation and the Standard Bank group.

Zululand University fieldworker Ken Mdelethe explained how the system was already improving the health of the community.

"We have water running in local streams but it is dirty and people often get very sick."

When you live out in the bundu, finding water is not as easy as just opening a tap.

"The new system of drilling for water is much easier and quicker than anything else we've tried. It used to take us about a month to do everything, but now we can be finished with a well in one-and-a-half days.

"The wells we've already dug are being used all the time. Sometimes there is not enough time for water to collect at the bottom again. So we want to help get many more water wells started up.

"People come from two kilometres away to use the wells and I would guess that about 50 families would be dependent on each one we've completed so far.

"Because we do not yet have enough for everyone, people are still using water

from the old places for washing clothes and dishes - but they boil it now.

"Everyone is very happy about the new machinery which came from Zimbabwe and they feel the people from that country are thinking of them. They say the machine from Zimbabwe is much quicker than the old system. They haven't forgotten the old system of drilling which meant making cement walls for each well, and they know this is much easier."

Mdelethe says he still has difficulty persuading some people to use the water from the new wells. "They don't understand and say their grandparents used to drink from the old places and nothing happened to

them.

"But when they get sick and go to hospital, the doctors tell them the same story about the germs in the water and so they're beginning to believe us."

Another big problem, is that the men in the community don't seem to work as hard as they should with digging wells.

"When they see the new wells, they ask for water near their own places. We tell them that they can have it at no cost - but that we want them to help with the digging.

"They come for a few days and then we never see them again.

"But the women in this area are different. They've already put up a building to run their co-op and find the digging of wells very easy. They're determined to prove they can achieve things for themselves," he said.



... and there's the water.

Youth backs Buthelezi on sanctions

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Inkatha Youth Brigade rejected sanctions and disinvestment and pledged its support for non-violence at its annual conference here at the weekend.

Thousands of young dele-

gates heard KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi describe how sanctions were already a 'life and death issue'.

He said economic recession had already cost thousands their jobs and sanctions would mean that

more and more young people would have no jobs at all.

Chief Buthelezi also lashed out at the African National Congress.

'We in Inkatha want to free black South Africans from oppression. We know we cannot do this by maiming and killing them.'

What, he asked, was the ANC Mission in Exile doing other than placing bombs on street corners, in hotels and supermarkets and on rural roads?

He said Inkatha was not the aggressor in the 'terrible black-on-black killing' which some were resorting to because they could not face the real enemy, apartheid.

'There is not one area in South Africa without power because pylons have been blown up. There is no single railway line out of commission.'

Numbered

He said that although apartheid's days were numbered, it should be remembered the so-called freedom some spoke about might be no more than an exchange of tyrants.

He said it was tragic that President Botha, who had had the courage to slaughter so many of apartheid's holy cows, still lived among the carcasses he had slain.

The Inkatha Youth Brigade resolved to support Chief Buthelezi's demand for a moratorium on constitutional development until real negotiations between black and white took place.

The conference also resolved to support the chief's efforts to secure the release of Nelson Mandela, Zeph Mothopeng and other political prisoners.

Chief Buthelezi said the phenomenal growth of the youth brigade — which was the largest group in Inkatha's membership of more than 1 300 000 — gave the lie to negative assertions about the support he and Inkatha had among young people.

Inkatha Youth backs call for moratorium

ULUNDI — The Inkatha Youth Brigade voted unanimously at its annual conference yesterday to back Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's demand for a moratorium on constitutional developments until real power-sharing negotiations take place between blacks and whites.

They resolved to identify with the kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president's rejection of disinvestment and of every attempt to escalate black-on-black violence.

The brigade served notice on all black organisations "too politically irresponsible" that it would brook no interference in the exercise of its right to organise the people.

It proclaimed its commitment to gaining black entry into all facets of society as free and equal South Africans.

The organisations also voted to defend the right of anyone to follow Chief Buthelezi as South Africa's "man of destiny".

It recorded its concern about the introduction of the students representative council system in schools because the system was being abused by unscrupulous political organisations.

It expressed its strong preference for the former system of prefects/monitors who were elected democratically by the students rather than a system imposed by so-called student leaders with opportunistic political aims. — Sapa.

SAPK 1/9/88

107

~~108~~

~~250~~

Buthelezi hits out at sanctions 'charlatans'

ULUNDI — Sanctions were already a life and death issue in South Africa and nearly a million people were now being fed through Operation Hunger, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Ulundi at the weekend.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president hit out at "charlatans" who deceived the international community into believing that most black South Africans wanted sanctions.

He told the Inkatha Youth Brigade's annual conference that there were even "suspect surveys" which were financed abroad and used to give respectability to such claims.

The fact was that economic recession had already meant a loss of jobs for thousands. Sanctions meant more young people would have no jobs at all.

He told delegates they would be free in their lifetime.

Inkatha saw that apartheid was crumbling and was therefore committed to the "absolute priority" of educating black youngsters to take their place in a free South Africa.

He described the call, "Liberation Now, Education Later", as

an insane slogan coined by the ANC Mission in Exile.

It came from people who had not had to abandon their own education and those whose own children were being educated in white schools abroad.

It was tragic that some schools had been closed in the Cape and Transvaal. Blacks needed to seize every opportunity for education.

Yet, he told the Youth Brigade, there were educated people here and abroad who were planning "to make you a generation of illiterates."

The eradication of apartheid was only the first phase.

NEW TYRANTS

If black suffering here appeared to have lasted longer than elsewhere in Africa, it should be remembered that many others had struggled to overthrow oppression of one kind only to find that they suffered under a new kind. The freedom might be no more than an exchange of tyrants.

The very people who talked the more glibly of a just revolution were those now perpetrating the most horrible deeds.

When asked about indiscriminate bomb attacks on civilians, the ANC Mission in Exile had said that they could not always control the behaviour of those they sent into South Africa.

He asked what the ANC was doing — other than placing bombs on street corners, in hotels and supermarkets and on roads in farm areas.

Every time these exploded it was blacks who died. Having failed over the years to hit any targets like army camps, railway and power lines or electricity pylons, the exile organisation had turned to soft black and white civilian targets.

These were not acts of courage but of cowardice by callous people who had become dehumanised and did not know what the struggle was all about.

Chief Buthelezi said it was tragic that the State President, Mr P W Botha, who had had the courage to slaughter so many of apartheid's holy cows, still lived among the carcasses.

"Why cannot he take the next bold step forward and bring our country to the point of real negotiation between black and white?" he asked. — Sapa

1978
10/10
10/10

Youths endorse Buthelezi's call

THE Inkatha Youth Brigade voted unanimously at its annual conference in Ulundi yesterday to back Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's demand for a moratorium on constitutional developments.

Buthelezi has taken this stand until real power-sharing negotiations take place between blacks and whites.

The brigade resolved to identify with his rejection of disinvestment and black-on-black violence.

It served notice on all black organisations "too politically irresponsible" to do so themselves that it would brook no interference in the exercise of its democratic right to organise the people.

It proclaimed its commitment to gaining black entry into all facets of society as free and equal South Africans. — Sapa.

Constitution is main cause of unrest says Buthelezi

By Lesley Cowling

107 ~~113~~ SMR 2/9/86

The prime cause of unrest in South Africa right now was the tricameral constitution, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said last night.

He criticised the South African Government, calling it one of the "primary participants in unrest".

He also attacked the ANC, the UDF and Cosatu who, he said, shared a joint interest in making South Africa ungovernable.

Speaking at an industrial marketing dinner in Johannesburg organised by the kwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation, Chief Buthelezi said:

"The Government can deny us the vote, but it cannot force us as blacks to accept constitutional developments which whites-only politics author for South Africa."

He said South Africa must be made governable by negotiation between black and white.

"Because we in Natal and kwaZulu are moving towards some real prospect of political reconciliation, at least at the first and second-tier levels of government, Inkatha is vehemently opposed by the ANC mission in exile, the UDF and Cosatu," he said.

He said these organisations did not

want stability, but had a joint interest in making South Africa ungovernable.

He warned financiers and industrialists not to start thinking of how to survive under an ANC government.

There were some who were arguing that a little bit of socialism and a little bit of nationalisation would not destroy the economy, he said.

"I make the point that free enterprise must be truly free if we are ever to stand a snowball's hope in hell of working effectively towards the elimination of the huge backlogs we have in all things essential to the lives of blacks," he said.

The ANC, the UDF and Cosatu were committed to the destruction of the economy. They argued that apartheid was synonymous with capitalism, and that one could not be destroyed without the other, he said.

There would be a movement away from violent solutions if the Government unshackled black democracy by freeing political prisoners and allowing blacks to determine what organisations would lead them in their day-to-day affairs, the chief said.

The vast majority of blacks had no faith in the armed struggle and did not want to change an apartheid oppressor for a socialist oppressor, he added.

BUSINESS DAY, Tuesday, September 2 1986

107
3

Buthelezi: Upgrade Tugela Basin

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi has called for the industrial expansion — on a massive scale — of KwaZulu/Natal's Tugela Basin.

Speaking at a function organised by the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation in Johannesburg last night, he urged the corporation to start a joint marketing venture with the Natal Provincial Administration.

HAMISH McINDOE

It would promote the basin's industrial potential, which could rival the Witwatersrand in a short time.

Buthelezi told about 100 top financiers and industrialists that economic expansion was essential if the transition from apartheid to a multiracial democracy was to be survived.

WATSON-HELE . 2/9/80

R185 m allocated in development aid

Black housing gets boost

Ormande Pollok
Political Correspondent

107

CAPE TOWN—Twelve KwaZulu towns are to get a multi-million-rand boost for low-cost housing projects through a new countrywide R185,4-million aid package which has been added to the R738 million already voted this year for urban development.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, and Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development Aid, yesterday announced that R61,8 million of the R185 million had been allocated to 22 towns in the self-governing territories — more than half of them in KwaZulu — and Trust areas.

It could not be ascertained yesterday exactly how much of the R61 million had been allocated to KwaZulu but, with 12 out of 22 towns involved, the figure will run into tens of millions.

At the same time the two ministers also announced that R123,6 million had been allocated for urban development in black towns around the country but it was learned later that announcements on the extent of the aid are to be made by the local councils.

Areas of KwaZulu which will benefit from the package are Inanda, Kwa Mashu, Umlazi, Claremont, KwaMakutu, Ntunzumu, Ezakeni, Madadeni, Ozisweni, Edendale, Imbali and KwaDabeka.

Self-builders

The joint statement said the package was aimed at improving the quality of life of the inhabitants.

This entails the provision of rudimentary services and the allocation of loans for self-build housing schemes, it said.

The loan amount for self-build housing schemes has recently been increased from R3 500 to R5 000 in order to give potential self-builders a wider choice in the type and size of house they would like to erect.

Apart from the R61,8 million, blacks in the self-governing territories and on S A Development Trust land would benefit from the R400 million allocated to the National Trust Fund.

The main purpose of the Trust Fund is to promote work creation for the unemployed who do not own a house by allowing them to build their own houses by making use of self-build schemes, said the statement.

The R123,6 million would be applied to implement the State President's announcement concerning the upgrading of areas that had 'lagged behind' but would at the same time promote job creation.

Black local authorities had applied for assistance for projects which could not be funded so far. The new allocation would now allow these projects to get off the ground.

Projects all over the country will be initiated and the ideal is that development will occur in virtually every one of the approximately 300 black towns outside the self-governing territories, the statement said.

We're no cissies, warn Inkatha youth

WHILE most youth resistance organisations appear to be in some disarray as a result of the State of Emergency, one group is at an organisational peak.

The Inkatha Youth Brigade, which held its annual conference in Ulundi last weekend, showed strength and confidence in terms of membership and morale.

This is in the context of unparalleled levels of hostility between the youth brigade and the more radical youth groups since the National Education Crisis Conference declared Inkatha an "enemy of the people" in March.

At the weekend the brigade

Last weekend's tough-talking Inkatha Youth Brigade conference warned rival UDF and Azapo-allied groups that the brigade's cadres were no mere 'cissies of the struggle'.
SHAUN JOHNSON and NIGEL WRENCH report

clad members of the Inkatha Corps in evidence. The keynote address was delivered by Chief MG Buthelezi, Inkatha's leader and the effective head of the Youth Brigade.

Buthelezi argued that the brigade's size "ridiculed reports that I am losing support from the youth", and said

"oppression" had turned the youth brigade's members into "warriors for freedom".

There had been a time, according to Buthelezi, when "Inkatha was turning the other cheek", and the youth brigade's cadres were regarded as "the cissies of the struggle. [Now] you gird your loins with Inkatha's power and strength to pursue noble objectives. I am very proud of you. You are the joy of my life. I feel a deep sense of comradeship with you", he said.

The youth conference's resolutions focussed on support for Inkatha's leader, and strong attacks and

warnings aimed at organisations like the UDF and AZAPO.

The brigade fully endorsed "each and every one of the resolutions" of Inkatha's July annual conference, and passed several resolutions expressing wholehearted appreciation for and "total faith" in the actions and pronouncements of the Inkatha president.

The brigade pledged, among other things, to "stand solidly behind our president in his attempts to protect democracy amongst we blacks", and warned that it would campaign against those who "favour disinvestment, those who think that victory can be achieved through armed struggle and those who want to make the country ungovernable by spreading civil war".

Buthelezi's call for a moratorium on constitutional development plans until "real negotiations" had taken place, was also endorsed.

The campaign for Student Representative Councils — a cornerstone among the demands of the UDF and National Forum youth groups — was roundly rejected at the conference.

The brigade charged that the SRC system, where it had been introduced, was "being abused by unscrupulous political organisations to further their political aims". They "strongly preferred the old system of prefects and monitors".

Interviewed at the conference, the brigade's national organiser Ntwe Mofole claimed that Inkatha's youth wing was "the most powerful group of its kind in South Africa" due largely to its organisational capabilities.

"Those others that organise themselves into street groups, that actually burn other people alive and destroy property, that intimidate and coerce workers and peasants are loosely organised groups. We are a disciplined organisation", he said.

"And we have brilliant leadership — such as that of our national chairman Musa Zondi, who is the single most powerful youth leader in South Africa."

The Inkatha youth, said Mofole, favoured the "free enterprise system over socialism because it has proved to be the best economic system man has ever evolved. We don't believe socialism has worked anywhere". He disputed the assertion that vast numbers of youths in the townships are committed socialists, saying he believed the majority of young black people "supported free enterprise".

The youth brigade has for some time been something of a wild card in national youth politics. It is the only large self-styled "liberation movement" not inspired by the ideological positions of either the UDF or National Forum. It is an adjunct of the Inkatha parent body, and scrupulously adheres to and endorses Inkatha policies.

Previously it has been overshadowed by the activities of other youth congresses and student movements. But the present travails have left the field wide open — and the Inkatha Youth Brigade has stepped

I enclose my 1986 liberation
promising young toilet-maker
democratic consensus or conver
as a reminder.
Your father,

Inkatha youth want prefects

THE Inkatha Youth Brigade has come out in full support of the prefect system at schools - instead of the "SRC system being abused by unscrupulous political organisations to further their political ends".

The decision was taken at its annual conference at Ulundi at the weekend.

It follows a two-day stayaway by about 150 000 KwaZulu and Education and Training Department students in the Durban region, calling for "unbanning" of SRCs.

'Pledge' to stay, says Buthelezi

Carle Trails

8/9/86

107

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Kwazulu's Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday stood by his demand that Kwazulu Government employees, including teachers, sign a pledge of loyalty to him, the Kwazulu Cabinet and the Legislative Assembly.

Speaking at the Eshowe College of Education, Chief Buthelezi said there had been a great "hoo-ha" in some quarters about the pledge, but the demand for this pledge would not be withdrawn.

At the end of July circulars were sent to heads of Kwazulu Government

departments calling on employees to sign declarations in which they would "solemnly declare never, directly or indirectly, in word or deed, to vilify, denigrate or in any manner speak in contempt of the head of the Kwazulu Government".

The declaration, which was to be signed before a Commissioner of Oaths, also pledged loyalty to the Kwazulu Cabinet, the Legislative Assembly and all in authority in the Kwazulu Government services.

"If the teachers do not want to be with us and the people, then they have the right to refuse to be there with us.

Then they must go elsewhere and do whatever they want to do elsewhere," Chief Buthelezi said.

For the Kwazulu Government and Inkatha, education was in the forefront of the struggle for full freedom and they saw teachers as comrades in this liberation struggle.

He said there could be no educational parity in South Africa until blacks were free and equal with all races in every walk of life, but meanwhile it was teachers' responsibility to give pupils the best they could from the present system.

Chief Buthelezi said people who burned, destroyed and looted schools,

spurned and despised the poorest of the poor who had struggled so hard to educate their children.

"Teachers who side with such despicable behaviour do not deserve the honour of being called teachers. They are free to refuse to sign the pledge, but in doing so they are saying bluntly that they refused to use education as a weapon in our struggle."

Chief Buthelezi said teachers who agreed with the slogan "liberation now, education later" were also free to leave Kwazulu schools. The Kwazulu Government would continue using education as a means of liberation.

Use schools to liberate, Buthelezi tells teachers

STAR
107
EB
207
8/9/86

ESHOWE — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has called on teachers not dedicated to using education as “a weapon for liberation” to leave kwaZulu schools.

There could be no educational parity in South Africa until blacks were free and equal in every walk of life, he said in Eshowe at the weekend.

He told student teachers at the Eshowe College of Education it was teachers' responsibility to give pupils the best they could from the present system.

FOREFRONT

Teachers were in the forefront of the struggle, and were “liberators of black South Africa,” the kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president said.

Those who were not with the kwaZulu Government in the struggle had no right to be drawing a salary from it.

There was an outcry in some quarters about the pledge of loyalty teachers were asked to sign, but the demand for this pledge would not be withdrawn.

Chief Buthelezi said. If the teachers do not want to be with us and the people, then they have the right to refuse to be there with us.

“Then they must go elsewhere and do whatever they want to do.”

It was not white money — “it is not the money of the enemy” — which had been used to build and equip schools and train teachers.

It was black people's money, received from ordinary taxpayers.

Poverty-stricken parents paid for schooling in fulfilment of the dream of giving their children a better chance.

Those who burnt, destroyed and looted schools spurned and despised the poorest of the poor who had struggled so hard to educate their children.

Those teachers who agreed with the slogan, “Liberation Now, Education Later,” were also free to leave kwaZulu schools.

The kwaZulu Government would continue using education as a means of liberation, Chief Buthelezi said. — Sapa.

CHOICE FOR TEACHERS

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi has called on teachers not dedicated to using education as "a weapon for liberation" to leave KwaZulu schools.

There could be no educational parity in South Africa until blacks were free and equal with all races in every walk of life, he said in Eshowe at the weekend.

He told student teachers at the Eshowe College of Education, it was teachers' responsibility

to give pupils the best they could from the present system.

Teachers were in the forefront of the struggle and were "liberators of black South Africa," the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president said.

Struggle

He said those who were not with the KwaZulu Government in the struggle had no right to be drawing a salary from it.

There was a great "hoo-ha" in some quarters about the pledge of loyalty teachers were asked to sign, but the demand for this pledge would not be withdrawn.

Chief Buthelezi said: "If the teachers do not want to be with us and the people, then they have the right to refuse to be there with us.

"Then they must go elsewhere and do whatever they want to do elsewhere".

Use schools to liberate, Buthelezi tells teachers

ESHOWE — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has called on teachers not dedicated to using education as "a weapon for liberation" to leave kwaZulu schools.

There could be no educational parity in South Africa until blacks were free and equal in every walk of life, he said in Eshowe at the weekend.

He told student teachers at the Eshowe College of Education it was teachers' responsibility to give pupils the best they could from the present system.

FOREFRONT

Teachers were in the forefront of the struggle, and were "liberators of black South Africa," the kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president said.

Those who were not with the kwaZulu Government in the struggle had no right to be drawing a salary from it.

There was an outcry in some quarters about the pledge of loyalty teachers were asked to sign, but the demand for this pledge would not be withdrawn.

Chief Buthelezi said. If the teachers do not want to be with us and the people, then they have the right to refuse to be there with us.

"Then they must go elsewhere and do whatever they want to do."

It was not white money — "it is not the money of the enemy" — which had been used to build and equip schools and train teachers.

It was black people's money, received from ordinary taxpayers.

Poverty-stricken parents paid for schooling in fulfilment of the dream of giving their children a better chance.

Those who burnt, destroyed and looted schools spurned and despised the poorest of the poor who had struggled so hard to educate their children.

Those teachers who agreed with the slogan, "Liberation Now, Education Later," were also free to leave kwaZulu schools.

The kwaZulu Government would continue using education as a means of liberation, Chief Buthelezi said. — Sapa.

Squatters feared in Waterfall, hearing told

(10) African Affairs Correspondent

FEARS that the white residential area of Waterfall would degenerate into a 'squatter camp' were expressed in Durban yesterday when the Commission for Co-operation and Development held the first of a series of hearings on consolidation proposals for KwaZulu/Natal.

The chairman of the commission, Mr Hendrik Tempel, said the main reason for the proposed addition of 500 ha of

land in the Waterfall area to KwaZulu was to re-establish one of the tribes which would be displaced by the building of the Inanda Dam on the Umgeni River.

Mr Tempel said the KwaZulu Government had asked for more land for those who would be displaced by the dam.

The commission will sit at Richards Bay today to hear evidence about a proposal to incorporate 4 600 ha of farm land in the Nseleni area east of Empangeni into KwaZulu.

Group seeks support for Indaba proposals

Bus. Day 10/9/86

107

Business Day Reporter

MOVES to garner support for the proposals of the KwaZulu-Natal indaba among all communities in the two regions are under way.

A group calling itself the Indaba Support Group has been launched under the chairmanship of Dirk Kemp, who has served as an adviser to the SA Sugar Association delegation at the Indaba.

Kemp said yesterday the group believed a referendum would be held in the regions to test the Indaba's proposals.

He said: "We want to make sure the public is fully aware of what is being proposed in order to get as much support as possible."

The aim of the support group was to increase awareness of what the Indaba was doing and to contribute towards an understanding of decisions reached.

At this stage, the group was focusing its efforts on the KwaZulu-Natal proposed Bill of Rights, which was released recently.

Kemp said response to the Bill of Rights had been overwhelming.

Already 42 000 copies of the English version, 15 000 copies of the Afrikaans version and 10 000 copies of the Zulu version had been requested for distribution to groups and individuals in the two regions.

About 1 000 signed responses to the Bill of Rights had been received, of which more than 950 had been positive.

Kemp said the support group consisted of about 50 people of all races representing a spectrum of political opinion and groups with strong representation from the business community.

The group had committees in Durban, Maritzburg, Zululand, the north and south coasts.

It was already holding low-key meetings at which the concept of the Bill of Rights — which sought, among other things, to guarantee equal protection of the law without regard to race and to enshrine the right to own and occupy property anywhere — was coming under discussion.

Kemp said it was hoped at a later stage that businesses would allow the group to explain the implications of the proposals to employees.

At the moment, the group was funded by donations from individual businessmen and Indaba supporters, but Kemp has not ruled out the possibility of it seeking support from major corporations in the future.

TE
sol
al
cit
r
we
tho
A
reac
of
cre
3,8%
O
nun
T
(2,6
(3,7
ear
mor
July
dist
T
incl
Tra
vinc
In
decr
July
T
mea
men
C
num
whic
the
stab
rent

KwaZulu and Natal ask for R4,3 m

N/M 4/9/86

107

African Affairs Correspondent

MEMBERS of the new Natal Provincial Executive Committee and the KwaZulu Cabinet have asked the Government for R4 300 000 for 332 extra beds at Umlazi's Prince Mshiyeni Hospital to relieve congestion at Durban's King Edward VIII Hospital.

This was revealed in Durban yesterday by Mr Tino Volker, the senior MEC in Natal, when he addressed a Press conference after the first meeting of the KwaZulu/Natal Strategic Policy Group

since the previous Provincial system of government was abolished.

He chaired the conference with Dr Oscar Dhlomo, KwaZulu's Minister of Education and Culture.

Mr Volker said he had discussed the issue with Dr Willie van Niekerk, Minister of National Health and Population Development, who had been 'very sympathetic'.

He said Dr van Niekerk had asked Mr Barend du Plessis, Minister of Finance, about the availability of funds. It was possible that a further 1 000 beds might be made available at the Prince Mshiyeni Hospital by the end of next year.

Mr Volker said this development illustrated the co-operation which existed between the Natal and KwaZulu administrations in health matters, roads and certain local authority concerns.

He said yesterday's discussions had taken place in a spirit of goodwill and co-operation.

Mr Volker said the Strategic Policy Group would probably cease to exist in its present form once the KwaZulu/Natal Joint Executive Authority, promulgated last week, became fully established.

He said it would be necessary to appoint a chief executive officer to head the executive authority.

Dr Oscar Dhlomo, KwaZulu's chief negotiator at the talks, said his Department of Education and Culture was to be re-structured as from next year as a result of links established with the Natal Education Department before education was removed from the control of the Province.

He said it was no longer the function of the SPG to discuss the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba. That function had been handed over to the chairman of the Indaba, Prof Desmond Clarence, and its secretariat.

Dr Dhlomo said the KwaZulu delegates had formally welcomed the new members of Exco to the policy group's meeting and he looked forward to the same degree of co-operation as existed in the talks with the previous Executive Committee.

ALL ADULTS WILL HAVE VOTE

Indaba's dramatic proposals

By Stuart Flitton
Political Reporter

DRAMATIC proposals for a new KwaZulu and Natal second-tier government involving universal adult suffrage are being considered by the Indaba.

The proposals envisage proportional representation in a non-racial legislature headed by a prime minister with a 10-person cabinet.

According to Indaba sources the proposals have been drafted by the constitution committee and are being discussed at the Indaba sessions attended by delegates of 37 political, business, trade union and cultural groups.

It is not clear to what extent the concept has been accepted by the Indaba, but a spokesman for the

Indaba said yesterday that the final proposals were expected to be released within the next couple of months.

The Indaba has been sitting for about five months.

Complex system

A major feature of the latest plan is that to safeguard minority rights and avoid a winner-takes-all situation, proportional representation and the single transferable vote system (STV) be adopted in all elections.

The complex STV system is used in Durban City Council elections of the mayor, deputy mayor and committee members and chairmen.

The Indaba's constitution committee has proposed that there be a 100-150 seat legislature.

Although the members would be elected on a

non-racial basis, with universal adult suffrage, whites, Indians and coloureds would be guaranteed 20%, 20% and 5% of the seats respectively.

If extra members of the provincial legislature (MPLs) were needed to make up the various percentages, the white, Indian and coloured members would divide themselves into three electoral colleges and elect the necessary extra MPLs.

It is also suggested that the leader of the majority party in the legislature becomes prime minister, who would appoint five ministers, with another five elected by the legislature.

Cultural rights

If there is no majority party the prime minister and all 10 ministers would be elected by the legislature.

A titular governor would be appointed by the State President on the advice of the provincial legislature.

The governor would be responsible for promulgating all legislation passed by the legislature.

Cultural councils, made up of members of well-defined cultural groups, would be responsible for the protection, maintenance and promotion of major cultural rights.

The councils would receive copies of all draft legislation and be consulted about provincial government actions which might affect the rights of the groups which they represent.

N/14
10.7
13/9/86

Cadman call on new deal

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

The Administrator of Natal, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, said at the weekend that the newly-reached agreement for co-operation on an executive level between Natal and KwaZulu had come about because sensible men of goodwill on both sides had seen the need for co-operation and had thrashed out a structure within which it could take place.

Mr Cadman was speaking at the opening of the Noodsberg Agricultural and Trade Fair on Saturday.

Co-operation

He said that in terms of the agreement, which had been passed by Parliament but was still to be approved by the State President, KwaZulu Cabinet ministers and Natal's Executive Committee would meet 'from time to time' to make joint decisions on the basis of consensus on matters of

common interest.

Mr Cadman said that through co-operation, neither KwaZulu nor Natal would lose its position of legitimacy or authority.

'We believe we can work together as a joint executive body to bring about better co-operation, which will mean a better service to the public, and probably a cheaper service as far as the taxpayer is concerned.'

'Pioneered'

He said a clause in the new Provincial Government Act 1986 permitted 'a similar arrangement between the other provincial administrations and the black regional governments in their provinces to be negotiated, and a joint executive authority to be set up should the various regional governments see the need therefore. And so in this regard one can say with some truth that here in Natal there has been pioneered a new form of inter-racial co-operation for South Africa'.

'Now that this inter-governmental agreement which I have described has reached fruition in the sense that the necessary legislation has been passed to bring it into being, and as soon as the assent is issued, we shall set about putting it into effect.'

Consensus

'I wish to emphasise that what I have described is a joint arrangement between two existing administrations for co-operation at the executive level. It does not replace the Natal Provincial Administration or the KwaZulu Government.'

Mr Cadman said the Natal/KwaZulu Indaba was different to the joint executive authority he had described.

'Whether that body is able to achieve consensus on the structure of a new legislature representative of all races in Natal is something for the future, and it will no doubt take some time in its deliberations.'

'Whether or not the Indaba is successful in its aims, and I wish it every success, the joint executive authority can and will go ahead.'

Surpluses

Mr Cadman said if in spite of the reform that was taking place the world imposed sanctions on this country, 'we must try to take advantage of that situation'. He urged farmers to look to ways and means of using surpluses in South Africa.

He said he believed consideration should be given to the conversion of surplus products into other products of which South Africa was in need. 'So far as sugar is concerned, there are a number of uses to which it can be put.'

Mr Cadman said this would not only have the effect of making the country more self-sufficient and immune to the effects of sanctions, but would provide employment for thousands.

Concern at planned incorporation of land into KwaZulu

Mercury Reporter

PEOPLE turned out in force on Saturday to express their concern at the proposed incorporation into KwaZulu of an area of land bordering Waterfall, Crestholme and Kloof.

Almost 250 concerned home-owners attended the meeting.

A spokesman for the committee formed to preserve the proprietary rights of people in the affected areas, Mr Chris Schoeman, said the committee had no intention of becoming a political pressure group.

'The role of the committee will be to put forward submissions made by residents, and it will attempt to prove that the proposed incorporation is ill-conceived, both logically and legally,' he said.

Residents said they feared the relocation of 600 black families displaced by the Inanda Dam scheme would not be adequately controlled.

Besides being likely to cause a massive drop in the value of their properties, residents also said the influx of blacks would further tax the area's transport infrastructure.

Mr Schoeman said that as the land was to be handed over to a 'self-governing territory', what they (KwaZulu) did with it was entirely up to them.

'It is quite possible that the area will become a squatter camp housing perhaps 100 000 people or more.'

An elderly man in the crowd said the Government's actions in the matter were 'dictatorial' and did not consider the feelings of residents.

'We've been jumping to their tune since 1948, it's about time we stopped,' he said.

Mr Schoeman called for a good turn-out by residents for the next meeting of the commission, scheduled for the Kloof Town Hall on September 29 at 8 30 a.m.

~~26~~ 27/11/14
107

NMA did not reject Indaba's Bill of Rights

Mercury Reporter

THE Natal Municipal Association (NMA) did not reject the Indaba's proposed Bill of Rights out of hand but merely postponed considering it for acceptance, says Dr Anneline Rabie, secretary of the NMA.

Dr Rabie said yesterday: 'The concept of a Bill of Rights has never been shot down. The main problem was that it's not had enough time to be studied in toto.'

She criticised Press reports late last week which claimed the Indaba had 'suffered a major setback' as a result of the NMA's 'rejection' of the Bill.

Thursday's NMA congress had accepted the principle of a Bill of Rights but had not accepted the Bill 'as proposed by the Indaba'.

She felt delegates also needed to canvass their councils and voters on the matter. The NMA had called for comment on the Bill of Rights 'clause by clause' and would raise the issue again at a congress in November.

Indaba chairman Prof Desmond Clarence said it was 'a complete distortion' to say the NMA's decision had been a 'major setback'.

'As the Bill of Rights stood, 14 delegates (of about 100) accepted it. The fact that the others did not, didn't mean they threw it out in its entirety.'

He said he had spoken to the six NMA representatives to the Indaba and each had said that Press reports did not give 'the true picture' of what had happened at the NMA congress.

14986
2111
Indaba's
final
proposals
ready soon

Dual thrust to boost plan for kwaZulu/Natal

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Final proposals for the kwaZulu/Natal Indaba were expected to be released within a couple of months, Indaba chairman Professor Desmond Clarence confirmed yesterday.

He said the Indaba delegates were making extremely good progress and were close to reaching consensus.

"We are not quite there yet. But since the Bill of Rights was issued in July we have examined more than five models for a constitution which fits in with the Bill."

Professor Clarence said, however, that while it was a matter of urgency to get the proposals out as soon as possible, it was important that no decision be taken too quickly.

"We must ensure that nothing is glossed over, so that the Government is presented with a good document which satisfies the aspirations and apprehensions of all the people of Natal and kwaZulu."

FINER DETAILS

He said they were currently working on the finer details of proposals which they believed people would be prepared to accept, coupled with a solution sufficiently detailed to ensure no group was dominated by another.

The mandate they would present to the Government would be to offer a constitution and single legislature.

As far as the Bill of Rights was concerned, it was important that it be read in conjunction with the final Indaba proposals.

"What particularly surprises me is the number of people outside Natal and kwaZulu who have shown interest, sent messages of support or offered assistance and indicated that this could set a pattern for other areas."

To date there have been more than 110 000 requests for copies of the Bill of Rights and requests are streaming in at the rate of 50 a day.

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — A two-pronged campaign, including the formation of a broadly based pressure group, has been launched to swing the public behind the kwaZulu/Natal Indaba.

Interested people under the chairmanship of businessman Mr Dirk Kemp have formed the Indaba Support Group as a grouping across party and colour lines to seek public support in the region.

The support group would be used as the organising movement in the event of a referendum on Indaba recommendations for a single legislature for kwaZulu and Natal.

Mr Kemp also revealed that a public opinion poll may be carried out soon to test support for the Indaba-negotiated Bill of Rights.

The group is establishing committees in all parts of the region.

In another development, the Indaba Image Committee, under the chairmanship of industrialist Mr Chris Saunders, has appointed a consortium to assist in a campaign to publicise the workings of the Indaba.

The consortium consists of a publication relations company, Link Up, and

advertising agency James Brown and Associates.

Mr Kemp, who is an alternate member of the image committee, said in an interview yesterday that although he was linked to the Indaba, the support group was not part of the conference.

He said: "A few people got together and decided to form a group to get public support for the Indaba."

He said that Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Chris Heunis had said any Indaba recommendations had to be tested at a referendum.

By forming the support group, a base now existed which could be used to build up favourable public opinion.

He said the group was not a fledgling political party but wanted to appeal to all people — whatever their party affiliations — who supported the Indaba.

Using names of people who had responded to the Indaba Bill of Rights questionnaire, the group was establishing committees throughout the region.

Mr Kemp added: "There is an enormous amount of goodwill that must be harnessed. People are coming forward spontaneously."

"We want to get overwhelming approval from the people of kwaZulu and Natal for the Indaba."

DD 10/9/81

Good response to indaba — Haslam

DURBAN — A former Exco member and one of the initiators of the Natal/KwaZulu indaba, Mr. Ray Haslam, said the overwhelming response was gratifying as it was an indication of the esteem in which the public held the work of the indaba.

"Of course a lot of the requests came from huge organisations such as the various chambers of industry and commerce. But it certainly does show that the public is interested in what we are trying to achieve.

"This is gratifying, as to just reach consensus with the 36 indaba members was an immense

task." The manifesto circulated by the indaba office in Durban is a basic outline of the 15 principles proposed by the indaba committee. Many of the principles are in direct conflict with the current laws such as the Group Areas Act, as the bill of rights clearly states that anyone has the right to own and occupy property anywhere in the province.

In the words of the manifesto, the bill of rights will guarantee everyone equal protection of the law regardless of race or colour. — Sapa

BUSINESS 19/9/86

BUSINESS 19/9/86

107

A PARTY of KwaZulu/Natal Indaba delegates and advisers has arrived in Namibia for a four-day tour.

An Indaba spokesman said in Windhoek yesterday the visit by 72 people headed by Indaba chairman Professor Desmond Clarence was intended to give them as much information as possible relevant to the drafting of a proposed constitution and single second-tier legislature for Natal and KwaZulu.

He said: "The tour will enable delegates to meet a wide range of people representing all walks of life in various parts of Namibia."

He said the Indaba's Bill of Rights had received overwhelm-

Indaba on visit to Namibia

Own Correspondent

ing support from South Africans.

The Bill gave an idea of the direction which the talks were taking, but should be read in conjunction with the final Indaba proposals.

Clarence said the Indaba had examined more than five models for a constitution which fitted in

with the Bill. He said: "The opinions are converging to consensus, although we are not quite there yet."

It was expected government would see sense in proposals which provided a means for peace, prosperity and stability in SA.

Clarence said: "We must ensure nothing is glossed over, so government is presented with a good document, which satisfies the aspirations of all the people of Natal and KwaZulu."

Today, the delegates will be welcomed by Dirk Mudge, DTA Cabinet member of the government of national unity and Minister of Finance and Governmental Affairs.

Economist sees tyranny unless

TYRANNY was forecast last night for SA unless it changed course.

Cape Town University economist Charles Simkins said that, if forces setting the political, diplomatic and military agenda remained dominant, "we are lost".

He added liberals must hope for a stalemate in the balance of power. If this did not occur, and determining forces remained unchanged, a tyrannical regime would emerge.

He was delivering a talk, "Lib-

LINDA ENSOR

eralism and the Problem of Power", at the annual Hoernle Memorial lecture at the SA Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg.

"The most likely future becomes that of an increasingly tyrannical white rule based on a shrinking (relative to population size) production base followed by chaos, when this can no longer be sustained, followed by the emergence of an equally or more

tyrannical regime.

He said: "A power equilibrium or stalemate of sufficient duration would allow the various parties to reassess the cost involved in their strategies and seek to reduce these by an attempt to reach a settlement based on fair principles."

Simkins called for the mobilisation of all who subscribed to liberal principles of economic and political organisation.

See Page 4

SA voters in default

MORE than a million of SA's 3-million white voters have not notified the Home Affairs Department of any changes of address, the department's director-general Gerrie van Zyl said yesterday.

This was why the department had launched an intensive-campaign to update addresses.

"Right now, only about 65% of voters are still living at the addresses they are registered at in the register," he said.

Van Zyl stressed that the penalty for failing to notify the department of changes of address was a R100 fine.

Placards, he said, would soon be displayed at government offices throughout the country — in post offices, magistrates' offices and municipal offices — urging people to notify the department of any changes of address.

More than a million pamphlets would also be distributed with water and light accounts.

GERALD REILLY

Van Zyl said because SA was a fast-developing country, its population was extraordinarily mobile.

Van Zyl said that in the Klip River by-election this week and at other recent by-elections, more than a third of voters could not be traced.

The Progressive Federal Party's Reuben Sive said that to call an election with voters addresses in chaos, and with the wide discrepancies in constituency numbers, would be a farce.

In Prieska, for instance, there were 9 400 voters and in the North Rand, there were more than 28 000.

According to the latest figures, the Transvaal was under-represented in the House of Assembly by 11 seats and the Cape over-represented by nine seats.

CAN

("Canvac")

LISTING OF CANVA CAPITAL SECTOR STOCKS

Mercabank is authorised to have been made to The ("the JSE") for a listing of Canvac on the "De JSE". It is expected to take effect from Friday, 17

Copies of the prospectus obtained from Central Street, Johannesburg, 2000) and from Sanlamsentrum, 210 2001 (P O Box 121 Simpson Frater Stein House, 11 Diagonal Street, Box 2055, Johannesburg)

107

The Thukela option

Abundant water, massive labour potential and the Thukela (Tugela) basin's strategic situation between the Witwatersrand and the sea are increasingly attracting industrial-

<p>ists' attention.</p> <p>Blessed with enough water to supply "six Johannesburgs, six Cape Towns, four Pretorias and four Durban and still have enough at the Thukela mouth to support a metropolis the size of greater London," the under-utilised 29 000 km² basin is a logical candidate for the industrial development overflow from the PWV area.</p> <p>Taking the initiative, the KwaZulu government and Natal Regional Planning Commission have launched an aggressive campaign to boost the region's appeal for local and foreign investors. To date, more than 20 foreign industrialists have invested about R25m in KwaZulu.</p> <p>"We advocate development of this region not only because it is vitally necessary to improve the quality of life of our people, but</p>	<p>because it is economically and geographically well positioned to accommodate future industrial development in SA on a gigantic scale," says KwaZulu Chief Minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi.</p> <p>Recently, Water Affairs Minister, Greyling Wentzel, told a water symposium SA was building up a "water debt" and that the PWV area could not indefinitely rely on Natal water. He also added that the Lesotho scheme could again become subject to economic and other sanctions.</p> <p>As he says: "It's vital that we come up with new strategies."</p> <p>Apart from water resources — once storage dams are built water from all the major tributaries can be redirected by gravitational flow to the upper part of the basin — the region lies astride the country's major rail</p>	<p>and road arteries from the PWV to the coast. It also offers a growing industrial infrastructure and it has a 5 200 MW hydro-electric power potential.</p> <p>"This region can reach self-sustained growth on a scale that could rival the Witwatersrand in a comparatively short time," says Buthelezi.</p> <p>As part of the new focus, Buthelezi's government recently tabled a White Paper calling on the South African government to establish a free port in the region.</p> <p>Leaving aside whether Durban or Richards Bay is the best candidate, a free port or an export processing zone would clearly boost the economic potential of the region.</p> <p>Waiving customs and excise duties in Hong Kong created "intense manufacturing, commercial and export activity," says the</p>
---	--	--

<p>White Paper.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the Natal/KwaZulu Joint Planning Committee's investigation into the establishment of a deconcentration point near Stanger, some 35 km north of Durban, is also well advanced. The development is planned along lines similar to Cape Town's successful Atlantis township.</p> <p>"We now wait on central government, but hope for the green light soon," says KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation</p>	<p>(KFC) executive director, Marius Spies. A new residential township for 300 000 inhabitants forms part of provisional planning.</p> <p>Substantial decentralisation benefits offered at the Thukela basin industrial growth points of Isithebe (100 km north of Durban), Ezakheni (near Ladysmith) and Madadeni (near Newcastle) have already attracted considerable investment. To date, 183 factories have been established at these locations.</p>	<p>The KFC, controlling assets of R477m, has mobilised R733m in new capital in KwaZulu since 1979, of which R236m is attributable to the private sector.</p> <p>"Total industrial investment in KwaZulu now approaches R550m, of which 57% has been financed by the private sector," says Buthelezi. "Almost 30 000 jobs have been created in the formal industrial sector, with at least double that number in supporting service industries."</p>
--	---	---

KwaZulu nurses new deal

Mercury Reporter

KWAZULU nurses of all races will be paid the same salary, backdated until September 1, in a move which adopts the exact package deal recently applied to provincial nurses.

This is according to Dr Daryl Hackland, Secretary of Health in KwaZulu.

'It has been reported that the package, which has been central to months of negotiations between the South African Nursing Council (Sana) and the South African Government, will only be applied to provincial nurses, but this is not true.

'This department has not been officially informed of the developments but certainly believes parity is in the pipeline,' he said.

The package would most probably be implemented soon after a meeting on Thursday of all the secretaries of self-governing national states, Dr Hackland said.

Documentation on the package will then be made available to the secretaries. Nurses in KwaZulu will almost certainly benefit, the KwaZulu official said.

Buthelezi on list for secret German cash

HAMBURG — Zulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi is among future recipients of cash support from a secret multi-million-rand fund operated by the West German Foreign Ministry, the news magazine *Der Spiegel* claimed today.

In a report attributed only to "insiders", it said the fund was there to support Latin American and African political leaders.

Der Spiegel said it was beyond parliamentary control and receipts were shredded to ensure diplomatic discretion. The fund receives about R9,6 million from the budget annually, it said.

Among Third World leaders to receive fund money is Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, said *Der Spiegel*. A list of future recipients includes Chief Buthelezi, claimed the magazine.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman acknowledged existence of the fund but refused to comment how it was used.

Der Spiegel said money was sometimes forwarded to African or Latin American political figures to back their candidacy in an election or persuade them not to run.

It claimed the fund also was used to support those who had been politically persecuted or foreign diplomats who had been cashiered for political reasons. — Sapa-Associated Press.

Buthelezi
denies aid

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

KWAZULU leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has denied receiving funds from "any German source".

He was replying to an inquiry yesterday after claims in *Der Spiegel* magazine that he was among future recipients of cash support from a secret fund operated by the West German Foreign Ministry to assist Third World political leaders.

"I have received no funds from any source from Germany," he said.

However, he said KwaZulu-based Inkatha had been assisted by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation on projects.

"It is clear that this is speculation and I do not see why I should comment on speculation."

Indaba proposals ¹⁰⁷

'could become ^{STAR} law by next year'

24/9/86

By Claire Robertson

Proposals of the Natal-kwaZulu Indaba could become law as early as the middle of next year, Institute of Race Relations director Mr John Kane-Berman said yesterday.

Final proposals should be completed by the end of this year and he was "cautiously optimistic" about Government response, he said.

Addressing a Jewish National Fund meeting at the Temple David in Morningside last night, Mr Kane-Berman added there was "nothing of any substance in our Bill of Rights the African National Congress would find difficult to accept".

He said: "The ANC would find it difficult to oppose the indaba. It would run the risk of alienating black support in Natal."

Mr Kane-Berman outlined major points of agreement:

- That Natal should remain part of South Africa.
- There should be the maximum devolution of power.
- There should be no discrimination.
- The adoption of a Bill of Rights.

A fourth point still under discussion was that there should be universal adult suffrage from the age of 18.

STANDING COMMITTEES

If proposals became law, Natal would have a ceremonial head (a governor), a prime minister and a cabinet, though these titles were not final. It would also have a system of standing committees.

In proving to blacks the material benefits of liberation and to whites that living under majority government did not mean they "would be driven off the beaches", the Natal model would gain acceptance throughout South Africa, Mr Kane-Berman said.

He added: "If the Government rebuffs this, I can only quote Olive Schreiner, who said if South Africa did not succeed in reconciling black and white, she would prefer to draw a dark veil over the future."

10) Buthelezi
DD 25/9/86
warns P W
against move
to the Right

African Affairs Correspondent

IF PRESIDENT Botha mills around at the political crossroads much longer, or if he turns Right, there will be a strong tendency for South African history to turn Left and move towards a future socialist one-party State.

This is the view of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

He was addressing thousands of Zulus at the Shaka Day gathering yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said a turn to the Left by history was also a turn to ungovernability.

He said this was the road which the African National Congress in exile wanted South Africa to take and on that road it had the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions as fellow-travellers.

'If South Africa takes a turn along that road, the free-enterprise system will be destroyed,' Chief Buthelezi said.

'Multi-party democracy will be destroyed. Mass starvation will result and anarchy will prevail because no government can govern South Africa if 22 million blacks are thrust into ever deepening suffering because of political change.'

He said poverty itself would make the country ungovernable if there was a turn to the Left.

Chief Buthelezi said members of Inkatha and the KwaZulu Administration had gone straight across the political crossroads.

The president of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, should never think that an armed struggle in South Africa could be won without the Zulu people.

He said there was no solution President Botha could even dream of which excluded Zulus.

Chief Buthelezi said the Zulu people would never accept a so-called independent homeland. They had defied every attempt which the South African Government had made to tear them, as a people, out of South Africa.

DD26/9/66

Kwazulu to take over towns

Mercury Reporter

KWAZULU is to take over the full functioning of 37 towns and townships in Natal from next year.

This was confirmed from Ulundi last night by Dr Dennis Madide, Kwazulu's Minister of the Interior, following a meeting he had in Pretoria yesterday with Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Education and Development Aid.

The towns were Mahlabatini, Ingwavuma, Ubombo, Pomeroy, Hlabisa, Ngutu, Umbumbulu and Nongoma.

Townships include Umlazi, Kwa Mashu, Mpumalanga, Ezekeni, and Madadeni near Newcastle.

Functions to be transferred include planning, development, administration and maintenance.

kwaZulu to run its own affairs

26/9/86 Pretoria Bureau 107

South African authorities have handed the administration of all towns within the self-governing homeland of kwaZulu to the kwaZulu government.

A total of 38 towns and hamlets will be affected.

... Following discussions between ministers from both the South African and kwaZulu governments in Pretoria yesterday it was agreed that all planning, development, administration and the maintenance of kwaZulu's towns be given to that government.

A working group has been set up to investigate the practicalities of finance, staff, the continuation of existing contracts for the development of towns and the preparation of new legislation.

KWA-NATAL INDABA

26/9/86
FIN MAIL 26/9/86
107
FIN MAIL 26/9/86

Universal suffrage mooted

After successfully marketing its Bill of Rights, the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba is about to recommend a one-man, one-vote constitution for the province.

As the constitutional debate deepens, the Indaba appears finally to have accepted that any constitution that does not adequately reflect the fact that 90% of the region's population is black will be less than equitable — if not unworkable.

Those responsible for issuing progress reports on the Indaba's deliberations have been understandably circumspect, since the initiative is by definition an exercise in compromise.

A final constitutional package has not yet been drawn up by the Indaba. However, its constitutional committee is working on a single model which will provide for "protection of minorities within the framework of a universal franchise."

"I suppose," ventured one participant reluctantly, "you could say we are working on a proposal which, in essence, would amount to majority rule."

No special insight is needed to recognise that behind Indaba representatives' circumspection is the knowledge that they will ultimately have to sell the concept to the electorate — which happens to include Klip River, where the far-right Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) last week increased its share of the vote against the majority National Party (NP) in a hard-fought by-election. Yet, some close to the Indaba believe, that after Klip River, the rightwing has effectively been licked.

Sadly, government, which will eventually have to sanction any proposals put forward by the Indaba, also seems a long way from countenancing any recommendations that would diverge from its narrow vision of "healthy" power sharing (*FM* September 19). However, Stoffel Botha, the NP's Natal leader, appeared almost encouraging recently when he said government would look seriously at the Indaba's proposals for a new legislature.

It is no small achievement for the Indaba to have arrived where it has — embracing a wide spectrum of political interest groups from Left to Right among its 35 or more representative delegates and observers.

They have considered a number of different constitutional models, and variants thereof, including, notably, a bicameral structure, before they narrowed it down to the current proposals.

"Once whites had made peace with the fact that they were in fact a minority and could not expect to hold sway over the majority indefinitely, the rest was relatively easy,"

said a senior delegate who is unwilling to be identified at this stage.

Broadly, the proposals now taking shape envisage a legislature comprising 100-150 seats, elected nonracially on the basis of universal adult suffrage, with guaranteed minimum representation for whites, Indians and coloureds on a 20%, 20%, and 5% basis respectively.

Top of the pyramid would be an 11-member cabinet headed by a "prime minister" who would be a member of the majority party (probably Inkatha's Mangosuthu Buthelezi). A "governor" appointed by the State President on the advice of the legislature would promulgate all legislation passed.

Special cultural councils could well be appointed for the protection, maintenance and promotion of cultural rights.

Initially, over-representation and the single transferable vote system would serve to protect minorities and avoid a winner-takes-all situation.

Though a final constitution blueprint has yet to be accepted by the Indaba, those who have seen its proposals say there is much to commend them.

However, as academic Lawrence Schlemmer put it, the question is whether government, which seems incapable of sponsoring dialogue on a national constitution, can at least facilitate constitution-building at the regional level. That reservation aside, the Indaba now looks like the only political show in town. ■

FIN MAIL 26/9/86

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Diplomatic coup

Bit by bit the African National Congress (ANC) is getting where it wants to be — recognised as central to a solution in SA by the big powers of the West. The weekend meetings between ANC leader Oliver Tambo and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and with US Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker were two more steps towards that goal.

The two hours Tambo spent with Crocker — after seeing Howe — were requested by the US as political preparation for a meeting between the ANC and Secretary of State George Shultz during his southern African tour next month. US officials in London were not saying anything and the ANC was being properly discreet. But the mood at its Islington headquarters was one of considerable satisfaction. The meeting paralleled that in July when Howe's junior at the Foreign Office, Lynda Chalker, became the

first British minister to talk to the ANC.

Nor did disagreement over the means to the end of apartheid sour the encounter between Tambo and Howe at the Foreign Secretary's stately official residence tucked under the North Downs of Kent. Having made his point about "appeasement" in refusing to see Howe during the abortive European Economic Community (EEC) mission to southern Africa, Tambo was willing to improve relations.



Shultz

Tambo

Neither had anything new to say, Howe repeating the familiar cadences — Britain's unswerving opposition to apartheid and wish for rapid and peaceful change; the urging of dialogue and promise of UK and EEC help if both sides suspended violence. The ANC leader agreed on the need for a negotiated settlement, but dismissed as ineffective the EEC sanctions and other pressures in forcing the SA government to open up real dialogue with black political movements.

As for the armed struggle, that was simply a response to the violence of apartheid. Tambo is also said to have responded that the ANC will not forswear violence until its legal status within SA has been restored and its leaders, including Nelson Mandela, have been freed. Yet the symbolic fact of the meetings, even if they were merely a formal statement of differences, were at this stage more important than their content.

It can now be said the ANC has an open line to the Western allies and at the least, ranks pari passu with other black leaders from SA who have been accorded hearings. Howe made it clear the UK intended to maintain the dialogue by telling Tambo he hoped there would be further meetings. ■

FIN MAIL 26/9/86

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

The \$500m option

The US State Department is urging President Reagan to offer \$500m in fresh aid for SA's neighbouring states as part of the president's effort to offer an alternative to tough congressional sanctions legislation.

CITY PRESS
28/9/86
107/123
September 28, 1986

'You can't do without King and I'

KWAZULU Chief Minister MG Buthelezi this week warned African National Congress leader Oliver Tambo and SA President PW Botha that there could be no successful armed struggle in SA - or a negotiated peaceful future - without the Zulu people.

He told a mass rally at a Shaka Day gathering that SA history had taken a great stride across the doomed frontier of an apartheid that could never be resurrected.

The only way Botha could avoid the disintegration of the Afrikaner as a political force was "by moving boldly forward into a new open, race-free democracy".

His alternative was a National Party torn with strife and a "broedertwis" situation which he would not survive, said Buthelezi. And he warned rightwing white politicians that any movement backwards into Verwoerdian apartheid would lead to their own annihilation. - Sapa.

By S'BU MNGADI

THE wife of a Clermont Inkatha official narrowly missed death this week when she was fired at as tempers ran high over Inkatha's King Shaka Day rally to be held there on Sunday.

Clermont Inkatha central committee member and publicity secretary SB Jamile said stones were thrown and many shots fired at the minibus in which his wife, Ivy, was travelling in Clermont. Two shots hit the minibus, causing minor damage. His wife escaped unhurt.

Jamile said he suspected it could be the same people who had been phoning him at his home, protesting at the proposed Inkatha rally at Indunduma Stadium.

"I see the attack as intimidatory and aimed at stopping Chief MG Buthelezi from attending the rally."

He said pamphlets distributed in Clermont and nearby Kwadabeka had discredited Inkatha and urged people to shun the rally.

Police are investigating the attack.

Since Clermont residents expressed their opposition to it three weeks ago, three busloads of heavily armed vigilantes, apparently "imported" from Lindelani, have been seen patrolling the streets.

Bullets fly over Inkatha rally

Jamile and Lindelani Inkatha member Emmanuel "Pondolwendlovu" Khanyile have been seen leading the marches, with rifles held high.

Khanyile wore a strap of bullets. On both occasions they were "escorted" by two Casspirs. In one incident, a shot fired in the air from the crowd caused residents to scatter.

This week Jamile, escorted by white soldiers, distributed thousands of pamphlets urging the "proud Zulu nation to ignore the evil maggots of death and destruction" and attend the rally.

Residents' opposition caused the local advisory board to disassociate itself from the rally.

At this year's King Shaka commemorative service, Buthelezi said the spirit of peace and goodwill "remains with the Zulus", but he wanted those "who want to necklace us like witches" to know they would be sought out and dealt with.

King Goodwill Zwelithini said his people would turn to an "eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" philosophy unless the opponents of negotiated settlements



King Goodwill Zwelithini
'An eye for an eye'

ceased their violence against them.

● UDF president Archie Gumede, who lives in Clermont, urged residents to avoid activities that might put the day in jeopardy.

Gumede said no hard and fast rules should be laid as to who should commemorate Shaka Day. He said Shaka was a hero admired by all nations in the Southern hemisphere.

He urged people not to let themselves be used against fellow countrymen in Shaka's name.

September 28, 1986

By S'BU MNGADI

A TOP Inkatha official was sent to jail for an effective five years by a Durban judge this week - for killing his own vigilante.

Thembinkosi Nyameni, 39, also forced another vigilante to confess to the killing.

And claims of division in Inkatha's vigilante leadership emerged during the Durban Supreme Court hearing.

Judge Nienaber sentenced Nyameni to eight years for murdering vigilante Fano Samuel Makhanya in Durban last year. Half of the sentence was suspended for five years.

For trying to defeat the ends of justice by ordering Gcinizizwe Waycliff Ndeleni to confess to the killing, Nyameni was sentenced to two years - half of which was suspended for five years.

The State said Nyameni, a Dalmeny Farm Inkatha branch chairman, and a group of his vigilantes went to recover a vehicle abandoned by one of their group after he was chased by members of a rival Inkatha section from Lindelani. He shot at a vehicle in which Makhanya was travelling - not knowing it was carrying his vigilantes.

Nyameni ordered Ndeleni to take the blame for the killing. But when Ndeleni was charged in the Ntuzuma magistrate's court, he pleaded not guilty.

Ndeleni said after the killing, Nyameni's followers told him he should take the blame. He was told this was authorised by Nyameni.

He agreed to do so because he was afraid he'd be killed if he refused.

Nyameni, who confirmed he was an Inkatha branch chairman, said he controlled other men in the area.

After pleading not guilty, he said one of his men, Philip Khumalo, arrived at his house and told him he had been chased by armed men in three vehicles.

He was told their leader was a Mr Shabalala, a Lindelani Inkatha chairman.

It was decided that Nyameni's men would go with Khumalo to get his car.

CT 1/1/86
28/9/86

Inkatha leader shot his own man

107

They armed themselves - Nyameni with a homemade single-shot gun.

Nyameni said at Khumalo's house he saw the lights of another car approaching at high speed. He ordered his men to hide on both sides of the road and then heard an "explosion".

He fired a shot, aiming at the vehicle's wheels. Someone shouted: "Don't shoot us - we are on your side, brothers."

The vehicle stopped and he realised the driver was one of his men. Makhanya was in the back and appeared to have already died.

The group returned home with the dead man and discussed calling the police.

Someone said they had already been called. Ny-

meni said he told his men to leave the body where the police would find it.

They drove the vehicle to the dead man's house with the body in it.

He denied telling anyone to take the blame for the death.

Khumalo, who was earlier described as second in command, has a murder and arson case pending against him.

The charges arise from the killing of KwaMashu Inkatha Central committee member and KwaZulu MP Frances Dlamini, whose house was petrol-bombed during the attack.

● Umlazi Inkatha leader Zithulele Ngcobo is due to appear in the Durban Regional Court on Monday on a charge of killing Umlazi Youth league member James Ntuli on May Day.

Buthelezi: Improve Shaka's image

29/9/86 . BUS DAY
107

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday called on university history departments to set about correcting the grossly distorted image of Shaka as a bestial, insane tyrant.



● BUTHELEZI

He accused some overseas and local church and other organisations of spreading similar lies about the Zulu people.

The Inkatha president told a mass Shaka Day rally at Clermont, Natal, that Shaka was a "human miracle" who had changed the face of Southern Africa and

stood as a spiritual colossus who had passed on great ideals to the Zulu nation he founded last century.

He described Francis Fynn and Nathaniel Isaacs, the European contemporaries on whose diaries some historians had largely based their writings about Shaka, as "depraved liars".

Buthelezi told of how Isaacs had written to Fynn urging him, in publishing his diaries, to make the Zulu king out to be as bloodthirsty as possible "to swell the work and make it more interesting".

Shaka had created a vast empire and left Zulus with a deep sense of morality and a commitment to high ideals which

had remained intact despite a century of "brutalising racist suppression".

Buthelezi presented evidence of what he called scurrilous accusations now being made against Inkatha and KwaZulu in church and other circles. He mentioned the Dutch Council of Churches, the SA Council of Churches and Diakonia, in particular.

Such accusations were an historic continuation of the "foulness" hurled at Zulus by Europeans in Shaka's time. What now made them even worse was that they often came from blacks, he said. — Sapa.

MP gives alternative to Waterfall land grab

African Affairs Correspondent

AN ALTERNATIVE to the Government's proposals to incorporate 500 ha of land in the Waterfall area into KwaZulu was spelled out to the Commission for Co-operation and Development at its sitting at the Kloof Town Hall yesterday.

The proposal, outlined by the PFP MP for Greytown, Mr Pierre Cronje, who represents the area in Parliament, hinges on the provision of development capital in lieu of land as compensation for the tribesmen displaced by the building of the Inanda Dam.

About 300 residents

jammed the small hall when the hearing began yesterday morning.

Mr Cronje told residents that to get this message across to Chief Bangu and the Ingolosi people would be better than a 'million In-dabas'.

Government spokesmen have already explained that the land is needed to house the people displaced by the building of the dam.

If time permitted, Mr Cronje said, other interested parties such as the Urban Foundation and the Valley Trust could be involved in developing the area. A package for this

purpose could be put together.

Mr Cronje said a private sector town planner had been working for some time on a plan for the whole valley area.

For the first time, the artificial border between Natal and KwaZulu had not been considered as the 'end of the world' and the structure plan was a logical solution for the planning of the area.

An environmental consultant, Mr Ian Manning, said planning surrounding the building of the Inanda Dam had been bad.

However, there was a chance to defuse black/white antipathy if an overall plan was embarked on now.

Feelings ran high when the chairman, Mr Hendrik Tempel, yet again ruled that submissions to the commission would be heard in camera.

107
N/A 3/9/88

Turnhalle 'not model for Natal'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Natal-kwaZulu Indaba did not see the SWA/Nambian Democratic Turnhalle Alliance as a "role model" for Natal, but was studying all types of multiracial government to get a broad-based opinion, vice-chairman Mr John Kane-Berman said yesterday.

A delegation of 72 Indaba members visited SWA/Namibia recently on a fact-finding mission and, in a joint statement, said they had been greatly encouraged by the co-operation between blacks and whites.

Indaba members did not hold official talks with the internal wing of Swapo and have been accused of giving too "warm a degree" of support to the DTA without at least partly recognising the extent of support Swapo enjoyed in the country.

Reacting to the accusations, Mr Kane-Berman said the Indaba had gone to SWA/Namibia to study the failures as well as the successes, and was "certainly not looking at the DTA as some sort of a lead".

"To say we are using the DTA as a role model is a bit ridiculous as we are looking at various kinds of constitutional options."

He said the DTA was the only form of multiracial government that the Indaba had studied at first-hand.

Questions of cash

If power-sharing in terms of the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba implies an equitable division of resources as well, the practical cost of implementing its recommendations could be prohibitive.

This, in short, is the conclusion arrived at by the Indaba's economic committee, which has been examining the practical implications of the fusion of the region's two administrations — Natal's provincial executive and the KwaZulu government.

KwaZulu spent R569m on public programmes in the 1983-1984 financial year, notes the committee's report. In addition, the central government spent an extra R503m, which included the KwaZulu government's statutory grant of R416m, on other services. Total spending in KwaZulu (minus the statutory grant) was thus R656m.

Taking the 1980 census, which estimated the number of blacks living in KwaZulu at 3 408 200, total public spending a head in KwaZulu in 1983-1984 was R192. Based on the KwaZulu budget alone, the figure was R166.

By contrast, R702m was spent by the Natal Provincial Council in white Natal over the same period. The central government also spent money in the region.

Estimating the additional revenues spent by the central government on blacks, coloureds and Indians in white Natal — arrived at by dividing total expenditure on the various race groups by the numbers resident in the province — the committee arrived at a total expenditure by both central and local government in Natal of R1m.

If a portion of government's "general expenditure" on roads, tourism, commerce, industry, defence and administration, deemed to have been spent in Natal through the year is added to this, a grand total of R9m is arrived at.

Against these projections, the committee estimated that R1 251 a (white) head was spent by the authorities in Natal — a far cry from the R192 a head in KwaZulu.

An analysis of the two administration's education budgets make the comparison even more stark.

In 1980-1981 the Natal Education Department spent R106 724 630 which, divided by the 117 085 pupils enrolled, gave a total expenditure of R912 for each pupil.

Questions of cash

If power-sharing in terms of the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba implies an equitable division of resources as well, the practical cost of implementing its recommendations could be prohibitive.

This, in short, is the conclusion arrived at by the Indaba's economic committee, which has been examining the practical implications of the fusion of the region's two administrations — Natal's provincial executive and the KwaZulu government.

KwaZulu spent R569m on public programmes in the 1983-1984 financial year, notes the committee's report. In addition, the central government spent an extra R503m, which included the KwaZulu government's statutory grant of R416m, on other services. Total spending in KwaZulu (minus the statutory grant) was thus R656m.

Taking the 1980 census, which estimated the number of blacks living in KwaZulu at 3 408 200, total public spending a head in KwaZulu in 1983-1984 was R192. Based on the KwaZulu budget alone, the figure was R166.

By contrast, R702m was spent by the Natal Provincial Council in white Natal over the same period. The central government also spent money in the region.

Estimating the additional revenues spent by the central government on blacks, coloureds and Indians in white Natal — arrived at by dividing total expenditure on the various race groups by the numbers resident in the province — the committee arrived at a total expenditure by both central and local government in Natal of R1m.

If a portion of government's "general expenditure" on roads, tourism, commerce, industry, defence and administration, deemed to have been spent in Natal through the year is added to this, a grand total of R9m is arrived at.

Against these projections, the committee estimated that R1 251 a (white) head was spent by the authorities in Natal — a far cry from the R192 a head in KwaZulu.

An analysis of the two administration's education budgets make the comparison even more stark.

In 1980-1981 the Natal Education Department spent R106 724 630 which, divided by the 117 085 pupils enrolled, gave a total expenditure of R912 for each pupil.

Buthelezi warns State of 'self-destruction'

ULUNDI — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned yesterday that the South African Government was busy "self-destructing", and urged the white electorate to call a halt to apartheid now.

This was not the time to dabble with reform, he said in reaction to the US Senate's rejection of President Reagan's sanctions veto — it was time for major steps in a truly meaningful programme.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president said he was sad that deeply concerned friends in a great world democracy had felt it necessary to

take action which not only sent Pretoria a strong signal about the hideousness of apartheid, but which punished black South Africa at the same time.

He understood that the intense moral indignation felt in the West about apartheid demanded some action.

The forces making for increased violence would be defused only when reforms tackling core issues were embarked upon. There was a race against time in which democratic forces in this country committed to negotiation were competing with those of mounting violence.

Comprehensive sanctions would tip the scales in favour of violence. Limited sanctions were a dangerous shift of weight along that scale.

Chief Buthelezi said he believed the US had now incurred a moral commitment to ensure that its sanctions package deal did minimal damage to the very cause which motivated it in the first place.

Average Americans were neither committed to bringing about violent change, nor to the diminution of power in the politics of negotiation.

They agreed with non-violent

tactics because reconciliation during the process of change was vital in bringing about a free, just and open society.

Many black South Africans who had called for sanctions did so with the intention of making the country un governable. Behind them were those who wanted to create the conditions in which they hoped a violent revolution would succeed.

No right-thinking Americans dared allow themselves to become unholy bedfellows with such people, and it was now urgently necessary to counter the dangers of US sanctions.

6/10/86 (11B)
805 DAY 10?
**No talks
yet, says
Buthelezi**

NORMAN SHEPHERD



● **BUTHELEZI**

T H E R E could be no negotiations between blacks and whites until all political prisoners were released, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

Addressing a King Shaka anniversary rally at Ulundi, near Durban, he added that he would not take part in the proposed national statutory council for blacks unless it aimed at full power-sharing.

"We will not enter the council to weaken the black struggle. We will do so only to establish democracy," Buthelezi said.

He said President P W Botha had to accept the principle of a unified SA in which there was one people and one Parliament.

He urged blacks to develop their consumer power into a potent force so that they would not be discriminated against.

He said Zulus also demanded democracy and while they were proud of their heritage, aimed at unity.

"We see see no separate Zulu destiny for ourselves, but one destiny with all other blacks and all other race groups," he said.

N/14
6/10/86 (107) (108)

Buthelezi warns on National Council

Political Reporter

THE KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, emphasised in Ulundi yesterday that he would not take part in the proposed National Council unless President Botha accepted that South Africa was one country, with one people and one Parliament.

'We will not enter the council to weaken the black struggle. We will do so only to establish democracy,' Chief Buthelezi told a King Shaka anniversary rally.

He said there could be no black-white negotiations unless they were intended to lead to full power-sharing and unless Nelson Mandela, Zeph Mothopeng

and all other political prisoners were released.

Chief Buthelezi said that unless blacks developed their consumer power into a potent force, they would continue to be discriminated against politically, socially and economically.

He said the Zulus had already changed the course of the country's politics.

Had KwaZulu accepted independence, there would already have been a confederation of southern African states in which blacks had forsaken their birth-right as South Africans.

While they were proud of their Zulu heritage, their message was that of King Shaka and his successors — that there must be unity.

'We see see no separate Zulu destiny for ourselves, but one destiny with all blacks and race groups.'

King Shaka was not racist — Buthelezi

CAP TOWNS 6/10/86 (107)

ENSELENI. — The television series "Shaka Zulu" had proved undoubtedly that the founder of the Zulu nation was never a racist, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

He told a King Shaka anniversary rally here that he hoped Bill Faure's SABC production would reveal dimensions of the king's life to blacks and whites.

While King Shaka could have eliminated the small settlement of whites in his kingdom, he had rather received them with great warmth and unimaginable hospitality.

"So while we as blacks have been subjected to many wrongs from our white countrymen for several generations now, we have not become racist because of their racism," he said. "It would be a disgrace to our founder and king if we had."

Zulus had tried to show their humanity through the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba as they tried to wrestle with "the prickly nettle of power sharing" in the region.

"Even if our efforts are sabotaged by racists on both sides of the colour line, we have no doubt that the spirit of King Shaka is demonstrated by us in our quest for the multiracial approach to our problems of coexistence as different race groups," he said.

● Chief Buthelezi also warned the State President, Mr P W Botha, that there could be no black-white negotiations unless he accepted that South Africa was one country, with one people and one Parliament.

He repeated his assurance that he would not enter Mr Botha's proposed National Council unless it aimed at full power sharing and unless Mr Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners were released.

— Sapa.



Chief
Buthelezi

If the Indaba is accepted . . .



John Kane-Berman is the director of the SA Institute of Race Relations and deputy chairman of the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba, which he discussed with the *FM*.

FM: Government recently transferred a number of towns to KwaZulu jurisdiction, in line with its local government policy on self-governing authorities. Does this cut across what the Indaba is trying to achieve?

Kane-Berman: No. One of the powers the Indaba believes should be handled at provincial level is overall control and supervision of local government, subject to the principle of maximum devolution of power to the third tier, which the Indaba has accepted.

There are existing systems of local government in KwaZulu and white Natal. If the central government accepts Indaba thinking, and returns broad control of local government to the provincial level — where it was until recently anyway — then presumably the new (Natal provincial) government will ultimately enact a new statute dealing with local government within a single ministry that caters for all population groups.

KwaZulu wanted government to delay implementing the new provincial system until the Indaba put forward its proposals. Does this put a brake on them?

Not a brake. But it came at an inopportune time in that there were two convening parties of the Indaba — the KwaZulu government and the Natal Provincial Administration. Now the NPA fell away as an elected institution and was replaced by appointees, despite the fact that they were one of the convening parties.

The logical thing for government to have done was to accede to the request that any changes in the structure of provincial government be delayed until we had reported to it. That request was regrettably not met.

Are the Indaba's plans peculiar to Natal?

I would hope not. Natal's particular circumstances have necessitated it as a matter of urgency, and have facilitated it. For example, the Natal Provincial Council has been under the control, not of the National Party, but the New Republic Party. This facilitated a degree of informal working co-operation with KwaZulu over a fairly long period. You had a far-sighted white political leader of Natal in Frank Martin, who was talking about this kind of co-operation while Vorster was prime minister.

On the black political scene, there is a coherent mass-based organisation large enough to make white and other negotiators confident that an agreement with it is likely to be adhered to.

A map of KwaZulu-Natal tells you that it's impossible to do anything in terms of physical planning — roads, public works — with two totally separate political structures, which is the government's way. It was blocked by (KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu) Buthelezi and his supporters because Inkatha refused to make KwaZulu a sovereign independent State.

Apart from the fact that the vast majority of blacks in Natal (and elsewhere) reject the policy of hiving off homelands into "independence," it would have produced in Natal the sort of chaos that happened in East London with the consumer and bus boycotts. Business in East London who wanted to deal with those issues had to go through the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Ciskei, a supposedly separate State, because Mdantsane, the organisational base of those boycotts, is in Ciskei. That's utterly ridiculous. **What about the effect of government's land consolidation plans for Natal?**

There's no enthusiasm for them in Natal.

One of the implications of the Indaba, if its proposals are accepted by central government and enacted into law, is that the boundaries of KwaZulu as a self-governing entity will disappear in practice.

You won't then have a multiracial-but-nominated provincial executive controlling the white areas, and the KwaZulu government controlling KwaZulu. It will be a single legislature for the whole Province of Natal, and it envisages a single Cabinet for the whole province.

Does the exercise have legitimacy?

Despite the fact that government rejected the Buthelezi Commission report before even studying it, the executive committee of the Natal Provincial Council and the KwaZulu Cabinet went ahead with various co-operative structures. There was a joint working group of civil servants from both administrations set up last year, as well as a Strategic Policy Group.

They put to government a proposal to give the joint Strategic Policy Group statutory status.

That was accepted and incorporated in the Joint Executive Authority Act, which was the only piece of important legislation that went through the recent, rather abortive, second parliamentary session.

But then the next stage, as (KwaZulu's) Oscar Dhlomo pointed out, is that if you have a joint executive, you should follow it with a joint legislature. He observed that the two convening parties of the executive did not represent everybody in Natal. A joint legislative body required a much wider process of involvement in devising the plan.

Hence the Indaba, and bringing in people not represented by either of those two authorities — a mini constituent assembly for that area.

Assuming the Indaba reaches agreement on a constitutional package for government in Natal, that the central government enacts it into law, and that the show gets on the road, then the first election will be held. A multiracial legislature would be in place; a multiracial Cabinet would come into operation. Then I think a number of things will happen.

First, political stability can be maintained. There will be increased business confidence and greater investment, including some foreign investment. With greater investment you will get positive rates of GDP growth per capita; blacks in Natal will see that multiracial government not only means that they have meaningful power, but also that their material conditions start improving because there is growth to finance it.

Then whites in the rest of the country will see that they're not driven into the sea if there is multiracial government. Demand for this kind of thing will burgeon in different parts of the country. The proof of the pudding will be in the eating. If it's seen to work as I believe it will, you will get similar initiatives elsewhere. There is a great yearning for this kind of politics — that is, effective consultation with no preconditions laid down by either side.

But will government accept the Indaba's proposals?

The Indaba has a fighting chance. I detect a more favourable attitude from government's side. When the Joint Executive Authority Bill was introduced in parliament, the State President rightly drew a very clear distinction between joint executive structures and joint legislative structures, saying the latter had very profound political implications. He seemed to imply that for people of different races to make laws together was like something that should be permissible only between consenting adults in private.

Subsequently, (Natal NP leader) Stoffel Botha has said government would look very seriously at the proposals that came out of the Indaba. Government's stated position is, correctly, that it will reserve judgment until the final proposals are presented to it.

The NP observers at the Indaba, who have full speaking rights, are making a constructive contribution to the deliberations.

But looking at the broad political climate, it seems to me that government's constitutional plans are falling apart at every level. From this point of view, the Indaba is highly opportune.

We are coming up with a practical proposal that I have no doubt will command the majority of support in Natal.

One has to hope that government has a little bit of humility, that its professed desire to see greater devolution is sincere, and that it will have the humility to let other initiatives be tried where its own have failed.

Natal, KwaZulu resolve to work together on tourism

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

NATAL and KwaZulu were inextricably linked for the purposes of tourism and the potential of the region should be developed by a joint organisation.

This was the message which emerged from the recent tourism workshop and symposium held at Midmar Dam.

The two-day symposium, which was opened on Monday night by the Administrator of Natal Mr Radclyffe Cadman and KwaZulu Minister of Finance, Mr H T Madonsela, was attended by 60 delegates.

The chairman of the organising committee, Mr Tony Little, said in a Press state-

ment that it was quite clear that all members present were committed to the creation of a joint organisation to promote tourism in the region. The organising committee would be considering the structuring of such a body and would make recommendations to the two administrations, he said.

'In the meantime informal liaison between them and the private sector will continue to ensure that momentum is not lost.'

Mr Little said there was consensus that the tourist potential of the region would be developed within the social and environmental constraints determined by research and planning.

Reject SACC stand, says Buthelezi

ULUNDI — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has called on South African Christian women to challenge SACC-affiliated churches over the South African Council of Churches' "callousness" regarding violence against blacks.

He also warned that organisations which had pressed for sanctions would try to grab for their own political purposes those funds which the West intended providing as humanitarian aid to black victims of sanctions.

Chief Buthelezi was addressing an Inkatha Women's Brigade rally at the weekend.

He presented what he said was evidence of how the SACC had urged European churches to admit ANC representatives to their organisations.

This was despite official ANC support for necklacing enunciated by the organisation's general secretary, Mr Alfred Nzo, the chief said.

It was strange, he said, that

SACC churches on the one hand encouraged the escalation of black poverty by supporting sanctions and on the hand expected people to contribute towards church funds.

DOCUMENT

He quoted from a document, prepared after a consultation last November between the SACC and the Netherlands Council of Churches, in which Dutch churches were advised what to do to help in the black freedom struggle.

It read: "Contacts between the ANC and the political forces in the Netherlands need to be encouraged and revalued. This movement is a political group which most likely will have in the end to form the future government of South Africa. The Council of Churches itself could co-operate by listening to the viewpoints developed by the ANC and by admitting representatives of this movement into their delegations."

(107/08)
STML 13/10/86
He disclosed that the same SACC-NCC document had launched a strong attack on the Inkatha National Cultural Liberation Movement. It said that Inkatha exerted "enormous influence" and divided blacks.

Chief Buthelezi said that Inkatha was under no illusions. It knew that no black organisation could ever make up for the deficiencies of the Government's "terrible failure".

Black health, education and employment were finally the State's responsibility. "But we as a suffering people know that even one child saved from the terrible effects of malnutrition is a South African saved and preserved for the future."

Chief Buthelezi announced that he now intended to "campaign relentlessly" to get foreign countries to step up humanitarian aid to South Africa to balance the effects of limited sanctions on ordinary people. — Sapa.

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Selling price • Verkoopprys
(GST excluded/AVB uitgesluit)
Local **45c** Plaaslik
Other countries **60c** Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

**Regulation Gazette
Regulasiekoerant
No. 4012**

Registered at the Post Office
as a Newspaper
As 'n Nuusblad by die
Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 256

PRETORIA, 17 OCTOBER 1986
OKTOBER

No. 10498

PROCLAMATION

by the

State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 194, 1986

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE KWAZULU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF ENTUZUMA AND NSELENI

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 23 (1) of Proclamation R. 223 of 1976; I hereby—

- (i) (a) fix Monday, 10 November 1986, as the day on which nomination courts shall sit to receive nominations of candidates for election as members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in respect of the Electoral Divisions of ENTUZUMA and NSELENI; and
- (b) determine that the nomination courts shall sit between the hours of 09h00 and 12h00 at the Town Manager of kwaMashu Entuzuma in the Inanda District for the Electoral Division of ENTUZUMA and in KwaZulu Magistrate's Office of Ngwelezana Township in the District of Lower Umfolozi for the Electoral Division of NSELENI;
- (ii) if, in accordance with the provisions of section 27 (c) of Proclamation R. 223 of 1976, a poll is to take place—
 - (a) under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 8 (2) of the said Proclamation R. 223 of 1976 I hereby suspend the registration of citizens of KwaZulu and voters in respect of the Electoral Divisions of ENTUZUMA and NSELENI with effect from 31 October 1986; and

PROKLAMASIE

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 194, 1986

VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN DIE KWAZULU- WETGEWENDE VERGADERING.—KIESAFDELINGS ENTUZUMA EN NSELENI

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 (1) van Proklamasie R. 223 van 1976, verklaar ek hierby dat—

- (i) (a) Maandag, 10 November 1986, bepaal word as die dag waarop nominasiehowe sitting sal hou om nominasies te ontvang van kandidate vir verkiesing van lede tot die KwaZulu- Wetgewende Vergadering ten opsigte van die kiesafdelings ENTUZUMA en NSELENI; en
- (b) die nominasiehowe sitting sal hou gedurende die ure 09h00 en 12h00 by die Dorpsbestuurder van kwaMashu Entuzuma in die Inanda-distrik vir die kiesafdeling ENTUZUMA en by die KwaZulu Magistraatkantoor van Ngwelezana Dorpsgebied in die distrik Laer Umfolozi vir die kiesafdeling NSELENI;
- (ii) indien 'n stemming ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 27 (c) van Proklamasie R. 223 van 1976 moet plaasvind—
 - (a) ek kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 8 (2) van genoemde Proklamasie R. 223 van 1976, die registrasie van burgers van KwaZulu as kiesers ten opsigte van die kiesafdelings ENTUZUMA en NSELENI opskort met ingang van 31 Oktober 1986; en

(b) under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 23 (1) of the said Proclamation R. 223 of 1976, I hereby fix the following periods during which poll shall take place for the election of a candidate as a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in respect of each of the Electoral Divisions of ENTUZUMA and NSELENI and the hours at which poll shall commence and close on each polling day:

- (i) within the aforementioned two electoral divisions on Monday 2 February 1987 and Tuesday 3 February 1987 between 07h00 and 19h00; and
- (ii) outside the areas referred to in (i), at the seats of returning officers, on 2 February 1987 during the normal office hours observed at the offices of such returning officers.

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

P. W. BOTHA,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

J. C. HEUNIS,
Minister of the Cabinet.

(b) ek kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 (1) van genoemde Proklamasie R. 223 van 1976, die volgende tydperke hierby bepaal waartydens die stemming moet plaasvind vir die verkiesing van 'n kandidaat as 'n lid van die KwaZulu- Wetgewende Vergadering ten opsigte van elk van die kiesafdelings ENTUZUMA en NSELENI en die ure wanneer stemming op elke stemdag moet begin en eindig:

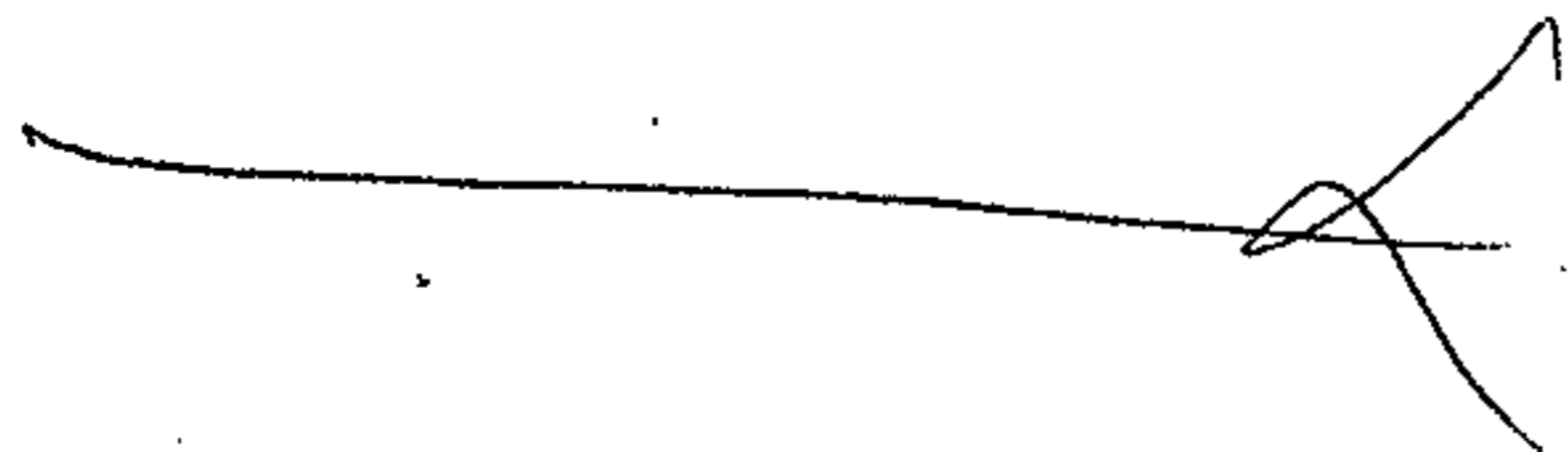
- (i) binne die vermelde twee kiesafdelings op Maandag 2 Februarie 1987 en Dinsdag 3 Februarie 1987 tussen 07h00 en 19h00; en
- (ii) buite die gebied in (i) genoem, by die setels van kiesbeampes, op 2 Februarie 1987 gedurende die normale kantoorure nagekom by die kantore van sodanige kiesbeampes.

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

P. W. BOTHA,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

J. C. HEUNIS,
Minister van die Kabinet.



CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
PROCLAMATION			
R. 194	Election of members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly: Electoral Divisions of Entuzuma and Nseleni	1	10498

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
PROKLAMASIE			
R. 194	Verkiesing van lede van die KwaZulu- Wetgewende Vergadering: Kiesafdelings Entuzuma en Nseleni	1	10498

middle of the said Dorp Street intersects the prolongation south-eastwards of the south-western boundary of Erf 6459; thence north-westwards along the last-mentioned prolongation and the boundaries of the following erven so as to include them in this area: The said Erf 6459, Erven 6460, 668 and 670 to the point where the prolongation south-westwards of the south-eastern boundary of the said Erf 670 intersects the middle of Bloem Street; thence north-westwards along the middle of the said Bloem Street and Alexander, Koetsier and Du Toit Streets to the point where the middle of the said Du Toit Street intersects the prolongation south-eastwards of the south-western boundary of Erf 222; thence north-westwards along the last-mentioned prolongation and the boundaries of the said Erf 222 and Erf 6376, so as to include them in this area, to the point where the prolongation north-eastwards of the north-western boundary of the said Erf 6376 intersects the middle of the said Bird Street; thence north-westwards along the middle of the said Bird Street and Merriman Avenue and the middle of Hofman Street to the point where the middle of the said Hofman Street intersects the prolongation south-westwards of the south-eastern boundary of Erf 192; thence north-eastwards along the last-mentioned prolongation and boundaries of the following erven so as to exclude them from this area: The said Erf 192, Erven 4289, 4290 and 205 to the northernmost beacon of the said Erf 205; thence north-eastwards along the boundary of Erf 7646, so as to include it in this area, to the point where the prolongation north-westwards of the south-western boundary of the said Erf 7646 intersects the middle of Dennesig Street; thence north-eastwards along the middle of the said Dennesig and Bird Streets to the point where the middle of the said Bird and Borcherd Streets intersect, the point of beginning.

No. 182, 1986

RESERVATION OF CERTAIN LAND FOR OCCUPATION OR ACQUISITION BY MEMBERS OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY IN TERMS OF SECTION 36A OF THE NATIONAL STATES CONSTITUTION ACT, 1971 (ACT 21 OF 1971)

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 36A (1) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), (hereinafter called the Act), appointed Johan Christiaan Potgieter to investigate the reservation of the land defined in the Schedule hereto for occupation or acquisition by Blacks.

The investigation was carried out and a report submitted.

The report has been considered and in terms of section 36A (2) and (3) of the Act I hereby reserve the land referred to in the Schedule hereto with effect from the date of promulgation hereof (hereinafter referred to as the fixed date) for occupation or acquisition by Blacks and I further determine as follows:

1. In this proclamation, unless the context otherwise indicates—

“acquire”, in relation to land, means to acquire by purchase or exchange or hiring, and acquisition has a corresponding meaning;

“citizen” means a person who in terms of the Black States Citizenship Act, 1970 (Act 26 of 1970), is a citizen of the area (as amended from time to time) in respect of which the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly has been established;

langs tot by die punt waar die middel van genoemde Dorpstraat die suidooswaartse verlenging van die suidwestelike grens van Erf 6459 kruis; daarvandaan noordweswaarts met laasgenoemde verlenging en die grense van die volgende erwe langs sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Erf 6459, Erwe 6460, 668 en 670 tot by die punt waar die suidwestwaartse verlenging van die suidoostelike grens van genoemde Erf 670 die middel van Bloemstraat kruis; daarvandaan noordweswaarts met die middel van genoemde Bloemstraat en Alexander-, Koetsier- en Du Toitstraat langs tot by die punt waar die middel van genoemde Du Toitstraat die suidooswaartse verlenging van die suidwestelike grens van Erf 222 kruis; daarvandaan noordweswaarts met laasgenoemde verlenging en die grense van genoemde Erf 222 en Erf 6376 langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die punt waar die noordooswaartse verlenging van die noordwestelike grens van genoemde Erf 6376 die middel van genoemde Birdstraat kruis; daarvandaan noordweswaarts met die middel van genoemde Birdstraat en Merrimanlaan en die middel van Hofmanstraat langs tot by die punt waar die middel van genoemde Hofmanstraat die suidweswaartse verlenging van die suidoostelike grens van Erf 192 kruis; daarvandaan noordooswaarts met laasgenoemde verlenging en grense van die volgende erwe langs sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Genoemde Erf 192, Erwe 4289, 4290 en 205 tot by die noordelike baken van genoemde Erf 205; daarvandaan noordooswaarts met die grens van Erf 7646 langs, sodat dit in hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die punt waar die noordweswaartse verlenging van die suidwestelike grens van genoemde Erf van 7646 die middel van Dennesigstraat kruis; daarvandaan noordooswaarts met die middel van genoemde Dennesig- en Birdstraat langs tot by die punt waar die middel van genoemde Bird- en Borcherdstraat kruis, die beginpunt.

No. 182, 1986

AFSONDERING VAN SEKERE GROND VIR OKKUPASIE OF VERKRYGING DEUR LEDE VAN DIE SWART GEMEENSAPPE INGEVOLGE DIE BEPALINGS VAN ARTIKEL 36A VAN DIE GRONDWET VAN DIE NASIONALE STATE, 1971 (WET 21 VAN 1971)

Die Minister van Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning het kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 36 A (1) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), (hierna die Wet genoem), vir Johan Christiaan Potgieter aangestel om ondersoek in te stel na die afsondering van die grond in die Bylae hiervan omskryf, vir okkupasie of verkryging deur Swartes.

Die ondersoek is ingestel en 'n verslag is ingedien.

Die verslag is oorweeg en ingevolge artikel 36 A (2) en (3) van die Wet word die grond in die Bylae hiervan met ingang van die datum van afkondiging hiervan (hieronder die bepaalde datum genoem) afgesonder vir okkupasie of verkryging deur Swartes en bepaal ek verder soos volg:

1. Tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken in hierdie Proklamasie—

“belang in grond” ook, benewens enige ander belange in grond, enige reg wat 'n persoon besit kragtens 'n huurkontrak of 'n verband op 'n serwituut oor of 'n beswaring van grond;

“interest in land” includes, in addition to other interests in land, any right which any person has under a lease or a mortgage on or a servitude or an encumbrance on land;

“land” includes any interest in land;

“Minister” means the Minister of Education and Development Aid and includes any officer of the Department of Development Aid designated by him to act on his behalf;

“reserved area” means any area or land referred to in the Schedule hereto;

“Trust” means the South African Development Trust constituted in terms of section 4 of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936).

2. All reserved areas that are not already with effect from the fixed date released areas for the purposes of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), shall with effect from that date become such released areas.

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), no person or body other than—

- (a) the Government of KwaZulu;
- (b) the Trust;
- (c) the South African Development Trust Corporation Limited constituted in terms of Act 46 of 1968, as amended;
- (d) the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation Limited constituted in terms of Act 46 of 1968, as amended by Act 14 of 1985 (KwaZulu);
- (e) any corporation established under a law of the KwaZulu Government; or
- (f) a citizen or citizens, either individually or in partnership or association with any other citizen or citizens,

shall acquire land or an interest in land in a reserved area, except with the written approval of the Minister and subject to such conditions as he may determine.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) shall not apply in respect of—

- (a) the acquisition of land by inheritance or donation;
- (b) the acquisition of land by a person exercising an option to purchase land acquired prior to the fixed date.

4. Any existing restriction on the acquisition or occupation of any land in a reserved area by the persons or bodies referred to in section 3 (1) is hereby removed.

5. (1) Any person who purports to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of land or an interest in land or to acquire land or an interest in land contrary to the provisions of section 3 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R400 or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

(2) A magistrate's court shall have the jurisdiction to impose the penalties prescribed in subsection (1).

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Fifth day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-six.

P. W. BOTHA,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

G. VAN N. VILJOEN,
Minister of the Cabinet.

“burger” ’n persoon wat ingevolge die Wet op Burgerskap van Swart State, 1970 (Wet 26 van 1970), ’n burger is van die gebied (soos van tyd tot tyd gewysig) ten opsigte waarvan die KwaZulu Wetgewende Vergadering ingestel is;

“gereserveerde gebied” enige gebied of grond in die Bylae hiervan bedoel;

“grond” ook ’n belang in grond;

“Minister” die Minister van Onderwys en Ontwikkelingshulp en ook enige beampste in die Departement van Ontwikkelingshulp deur hom aangewys om namens hom op te tree;

“Trust” die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust ingestel kragtens artikel 4 van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936);

“verkry”, in verband met grond, om te verkry deur aankoop of ruil of huur, en het “verkryging” ’n ooreenstemmende betekenis.

2. Alle gereserveerde gebiede wat nie reeds met ingang van die bepaalde datum oopgestelde gebiede vir die doel van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), is nie, word met ingang van daardie datum sodanige oopgestelde gebiede.

3. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van subartikel (2), verkry geen ander persoon of liggaam as—

- (a) die Regering van KwaZulu;
- (b) die Trust;
- (c) die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustkorporasie Beperk ingestel kragtens Wet 46 van 1968, soos gewysig;
- (d) die KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation Limited ingestel kragtens Wet 46 van 1968, soos gewysig deur Wet 14 van 1985 (KwaZulu);
- (e) enige korporasie ingestel kragtens ’n wet van die Regering van KwaZulu; of
- (f) ’n burger of burgers, òf individueel òf in vennootskap of assosiasie met enige ander burger of burgers,

grond of ’n belang in grond in ’n gereserveerde gebied nie, behalwe met die skriftelike goedkeuring van die Minister en behoudens sodanige voorwaardes wat hy mag bepaal.

(2) Die bepalings van subartikel (1) is nie van toepassing nie ten opsigte van—

- (a) die verkryging van grond deur erfenis of skenking;
- (b) die verkryging van grond deur ’n persoon wat, voor die bepaalde datum, ’n opsie verkry om grond te koop en dit uitoefen.

4. Enige bestaande beperking op die verkryging of okkupasie van enige grond in ’n gereserveerde gebied deur die persone of liggame in artikel 3 (1) bedoel, word hierby opgehef.

5. (1) Enige persoon wat voorgee om grond of ’n belang in grond te verkoop, te verhuur of op ’n ander wyse te vervreem of om grond of ’n belang in grond te verkry strydig met die bepalings van artikel 3, begaan ’n misdryf en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met ’n boete van hoogstens R400 of, by wanbetaling, met gevangenisstraf vir ’n tydperk van hoogstens een jaar.

(2) ’n Magistraatshof het jurisdiksie om die strawwe voorgeskryf in subartikel (1) op te lê.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vyfde dag van September Eenduisend Negehoonderd Ses-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

G. VAN N. VILJOEN,
Minister van die Kabinet.

DISAGREEMENTS
HIGHLIGHTED BY AD

Cracks develop in Natal Indaba

Political Reporter

POTENTIALLY serious cracks have developed in the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba following the announcement of a R109 000 newspaper advertisement campaign to keep public interest alive.

The advertisement has highlighted disagreements among the delegates about how best to protect minority group rights in a united, non-racial, democratic Natal and KwaZulu.

Yesterday the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings (FAK) representative at the Indaba, Dr P J Steenkamp, said the advertisement gave the mistaken impression that all Indaba delegates completely agreed with the Bill of Rights.

At a meeting which he described as heated, Dr Steenkamp presented the Indaba with a statement dissociating the FAK from parts of the Bill.

He said five other groups, which he refused to name, agreed with the FAK's views.

Can of beans

Dr Steenkamp said he made the statement to clarify the FAK's position on the Bill, and this would not have been necessary if the running of the advertisement had been postponed until after the Indaba was finished.

'The Indaba is being marketed like a can of beans, and this is a mistake,' he said.

The drafting of the Bill was delayed largely because of a disagreement about how best to protect minority rights.

When the Bill was published it appeared the differences had been cleared up, but it seems that these have surfaced again.

Dr Steenkamp said one of the articles in the Bill could lead to forced school integration.

'The FAK regards education as an extremely sensitive issue and holds the view that the said article could impair the self-determination of population groups in this regard.'

Dr Steenkamp said another article scraps the Group Areas Act and this was 'a ham-handed approach to a delicate issue pertaining to group security'.

The Indaba advertisement commits the talks to a non-racial democracy and Dr Steenkamp said this prejudged the final proposals.

He said in spite of his statement, the FAK was not considering leaving the Indaba.

'We will stay there until the end to see if a compromise cannot be reached. If we disagree we try to disagree as friends.'

Indaba chairman, Prof Desmond Clarence, said he wanted to read the FAK statement before deciding whether or not to comment on it.

WCC funds: Lion's share to SA groups

THREE banned SA organisations and the South West African People's Organisation received the bulk of the funds distributed by the World Council of Churches this year under its anti-racism program.

The biggest share went to Swapo, which received \$110 000 (about R244 000) out of the \$400 000 (about R888 000) total.

The ANC received \$80 000 (about R117 000) to help refugees from the "frontline states".

The Swapo grant was for legal assistance for people arrested, jailed or allegedly held in "detention concentration camps" in Namibia, the WCC said.

It added that the funds were also for Swapo information campaigns and to help dependents of jailed or killed Namibians.

The Pan Africanist Congress and the SA Congress of Trade Unions together received \$36 000 dollars (about R80 000).

Most of the rest went to North America - mainly to help American and Canadian Indians - and Western Europe.

Fifty organisations in 13 countries received grants this year.

The anti-racism fund has up until now distributed \$6.9-million (about R15.3-million). Sapa.

Inkatha may start money war on SACC

By S'BU MNGADI

INKATHA may call on its 1.3-million members to stop contributing offerings and tithes to churches affiliated to the SA Council of Churches because of its dismissal of Inkatha as serving the "white master" and its endorsement of sanctions.

This became apparent in KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's address to the Inkatha Women's Brigade annual conference at Ulundi at the weekend.

As a result the IWB is to consult with the SACC executive about its attitude to Inkatha.

Inkatha will also have talks with the leadership of all major denominations about the role that the churches and Inkatha play in the liberation struggle.

Addressing the IWB delegates, Buthelezi called on Inkatha members to challenge churches affiliated to the SACC for its endorsement of sanctions.

He said during a consultation between the SACC and the Netherlands Council of Churches on the role of Dutch churches in the liberation struggle last November, the SACC delegation encouraged contacts and co-operation with the ANC, while dismissing In-

katha as serving the white masters.

He said when he went to Switzerland to meet Bishops of the Evangelical Church, he was snubbed again.

● Meanwhile, relations between Buthelezi and SA Catholic Bishops' Conference president Archbishop Denis Hurley are at a low web over the Catholic church's attitude on the ANC's armed struggle.

After consulting with the SACBC delegation, Buthelezi wrote a page-long open letter to Hurley, asking if the church regarded ANC as fighting a just war.

Replying to Chief Buthelezi's indictment of the Catholic church on the question of a just war, Hurley said the SACBC has not yet made any pronouncement on this.

It may do so in the future, but would have to weigh very carefully the advisability of attempting a theological and moral judgment concerning just and unjust war in a situation created by the enormous injustice of apartheid.

"It is an injustice to single out the ANC for labeling this an unjust war when the total context in which its behaviour is occurring is a bear-pit of injustices," he said.

kwaZulu (107) SMK
election:
nomination
date set 2/11/88

Pretoria Bureau

Nominations for the kwa-Zulu Legislative Assembly election (electoral divisions of Entuzuma and Nseleni) will be accepted on Monday, November 10, a Government Gazette announced in Pretoria today.

Nomination courts will receive the nominations of candidates between 9 am and 12 noon at the office of the town manager of kwaMashu Entuzuma in the Inanda District (for the electoral division of Entuzuma) and in kwaZulu's magistrate's office of Ngwelezana Township in the district of Umfolozi (Nseleni).

Voters must register before October 31 if they wish to vote in the forthcoming election.

Voting will take place on Monday, February 2, and Tuesday, February 3, 1987 between 7 am and 7 pm.

N/M 21/10/86 (107)

TOGETHER WE ALL WIN

In the present situation in South Africa, we are all losing. There has never been a better opportunity for the people of Natal and KwaZulu to shape their own destiny. Through the KwaZulu Natal Indaba, we can build a future in peace and harmony.

THE AIMS OF THE INDABA

The Indaba is a forum dedicated to a non-racial society in a united KwaZulu Natal.

The Indaba accepts the following six principles:

- * The KwaZulu Natal Region is a single unit and requires a single political structure.
- * KwaZulu Natal has no desire to be sovereignly independent of South Africa.
- * All people of the KwaZulu Natal Region will have the right to full political participation and effective representation.
- * KwaZulu Natal must have a free economic system to provide equal opportunities for all people.
- * The Indaba accepts the democratic principles of freedom, equality and justice and that racial discrimination must be abolished. The rights of individuals and groups must be protected.
- * Legislative and administrative power should be devolved as much as possible.

WHO IS REPRESENTED AT THE INDABA?

In total, 37 organisations (including 2 observer organisations) representing:

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| * Local Government in KwaZulu and Natal | * Trade Unions |
| * Commerce | * Political Parties |
| * Industry | * Cultural Groups |
| * Agriculture | * Religious Groups |
| | * Women's Groups |



WHAT HAS THE INDABA ACHIEVED SO FAR?

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

GUARANTEES to everyone the equal protection of the law, without regard to race, colour, ethnic origin, political opinion, or economic status.

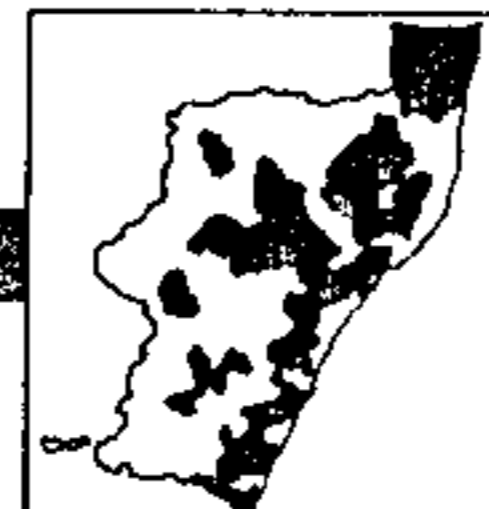
ENSHRINES the right to life and liberty, the right to own and occupy property anywhere, the right to public education and ethnic, linguistic and cultural rights.

WILL BE part of the new constitution of the new Province of Natal, binding on provincial and local government in Natal and enforced by the Supreme Court of South Africa.

WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM THE INDABA

- * A non-racial democracy for the KwaZulu Natal Region
- * Equal rights for all
- * Protection of individual and group rights
- * A society which will work together for peace and prosperity.

KwaZulu Natal



Indaba

BUSINESS DAY
22/10/88

107

~~107~~

BUSINESS DAY, W



● BUTHELEZI

Business urged to pressure govt

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has called on big business to start putting pressure on government to draw up a negotiating agenda which will encourage black participation in the proposed National Council.

Business could play a pivotal role in SA's future if its representatives put such demands to President P W Botha when they meet him on November 7, he said yesterday.

Botha had, in the proposed council, established a mechanism with objectives enabling blacks to negotiate about things which really mattered.

He told Standard Bank executives H P de Villiers and Conrad Strauss he doubted whether Botha would have gone ahead with the present constitution if it had been opposed totally by business leaders.

In fact, although he had summed up the views of many when he warned that the tricameral constitution

would lead to polarisation and increased violence, big business had largely supported Botha's referendum campaign, Buthelezi said.

No boards of directors could have given such support if they had done their social and political homework.

There was something very wrong in corporate decision-making when even major companies made such a small investment in the executive expertise which would be capable of helping "charter their course through the landmines in the SA situation".

The Inkatha president found it appalling that some businessmen — and some leading churchmen — were helping the ANC mission in exile to clothe itself in respectability for Western consumption.

Revolutionaries wanted total victory and their intention was to set up a government which would militate against free enterprise, he said. — Sapa.

SMPK 23/10/86

I am still prepared ^{FFB} to negotiate ¹⁰⁷ — Buthelezi

CAPE TOWN — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has said that blacks would either have to negotiate with the Government or destroy it.

Speaking at the Cape Town Press Club today, he said he and his fellow blacks would still be willing to take part in such negotiations — if only the Government made it possible.

Despite claims to the contrary by the State President, there were simply no negotiations taking place.

Chief Buthelezi said that part of the ANC's refusal to abandon violence as a prerequisite to negotiation was that it knew it could not halt that which was already taking place. It was simply not their violence and they could not control it.

MANDELA

Whereas before it was morally and even politically right to release Nelson Mandela, it was now "absolutely imperative" to set him free.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president said that blacks would unite to negotiate after Mandela and other political prisoners were released, even if the former detainees subsequently set their faces against negotiations.

History itself would produce negotiators if black democracy were unshackled, but the Government should not be held to ransom by fear of what Mandela might do.

"Whatever their assessment is of Mandela the man and the leader, it is imperative that they unshackle black democracy because without it there are no negotiations," he said.

"If there are no negotiations, we face the late Mr B J Vorster's future which is too ghastly to contemplate." — Sapa.

KwaNatal: A glimpse through the secrecy

THE cloud of secrecy shrouding the Kwazulu/Natal Indaba has been parted slightly, revealing plans for a new non-racial political organisation, the Indaba Alliance Party, and a constitutional proposal giving "over-representation" to the white minority.

While the 37 organisations involved in the Indaba negotiate constitutional proposals behind closed doors, an umbrella party promoting the aims of the Indaba in regional and parliamentary politics becomes more likely, one well-placed delegate said this week.

Under the umbrella, our informant said, would be Inkatha, the New Republic Party, possibly the PFP and the Indian and the coloured parliamentary parties. PFP observers at the Indaba have expressed doubts about their involvement in a national party.

The infrastructure for such an informal coalition already exists in the form of the Indaba's Image Management Committee (IMC), responsible for an upbeat advertising campaign on the Indaba in all major Natal papers.

The IMC is "a dominant force in the Indaba", capable of shifting Natal National Party members through sheer force of money.

The IMC is made up of top men from industry, agriculture, Inkatha, the PFP and the NRP. "The Nats just can't approach the IMC financially. They must have about R1-million just for temporary publicity.

"They're not really pushing info about the Indaba (in this week's adverts). They're lobbying support for next year's referendum after the government takes a look at the proposals," the source said.

If the IMC progresses as expected, it may even pay the considerable costs of a Kwazulu/Natal referendum. Such a referendum will probably be run on a racial basis, but would be open to all population groups.

An official Indaba Alliance Party would be based on the formula of Namibia's ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. The DTA model greatly impressed Indaba members

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER,
Durban

who went to Namibia last month — to the extent that some now wear DTA ties.

Even though the Kwazulu/Natal constitution and legislature are still embryonic, a few features are emerging.

One is a complicated system for the protection of minority parties (not minorities *per se*) within a framework of proportional representation.

The tentative model accepts "over-representation of minorities on a non-racial basis" in order to provide everyone with access to — if not necessarily power over — critical decisions.

Perhaps to emphasise the point or detract from the implications, the phrases "minorities" and "on a non-racial" have been underlined in their documents.

Two constitutional models giving "over-representation" to minorities are currently being debated. One requires an automatic 50 percent increase in seats for every party with under 15 percent of the vote.

In the other, most seats would be fought for in a straight-forward election. However, 40 percent of the seats would be divided among small parties which would otherwise be eliminated by numerical giants such as Inkatha.

These smaller parties may or may not be based on race — the choice is their own.

"Basically a party will go to the administration before an election and say: we won't be able to get enough seats. Help us." The party then waits for the 40 percent to be divided proportionally among all the parties which qualified.

All aspects are still being negotiated, so specifics details are not yet known.

Some of the more conservative Indaba participants are still calling for whites to have a greater say in the affairs of the province. Others who have realised that white guarantees aren't likely to be accepted are still wistful. — Concord News

Disagreement over Bill of Rights

Bus Day
107
254

FAK objects to Natal/Indaba ad

24/10/86

DIANNA GAMES

THE objections of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings (FAK) to the scrapping of the Group Areas Act and the prospect of "forced" integration of schooling implied in the Natal Indaba's Bill of Rights are not objections on behalf of the National Party (NP).

The FAK is a Broederbond organisation.

Its Indaba delegate, Dr Johan Steenkamp, yesterday denied the FAK was spearheading an NP campaign against the Indaba where the NP — reported to be trying to undermine the Bill — has only observer status.

It was natural, he said, that there would be agreement between the NP and FAK on many issues, as the NP represented whites who also subscribed to the FAK point of view.

The FAK said it had been forced into breaking its vow of silence over the Indaba's internal matters when the Indaba's Image Management Committee went public, advertising in the media that the Indaba was to result in a non-

racial democracy — an objective the FAK had not approved.

The two-month-old Indaba Support Group says it has had about 120 000 requests for copies of the Bill of Rights.

Steenkamp said the FAK objected to two main points in the Bill.

The first was the simple scrapping of the Group Areas Act. "We are not saying its scrapping should not be investigated, but it is too soon simply to scrap it."

The second was a clause allowing everyone the same rights to educational facilities. That, said Steenkamp, could be used to bring about forced integration in schools.

Steenkamp said the advertisements implied the FAK's complete acceptance, but in fact did not reflect the position of FAK members.

Indaba chairman Professor Desmond Clarence said Steenkamp had not quoted a clause which mentioned differentiation in schools on the grounds of sex and language.

US paper questions support of SA violence

NEW YORK — The Wall Street Journal said this week decisions by General Motors and IBM to quit SA were not the only news items about Southern Africa.

Quoting a range of other events, the report said: "We cite these to suggest once more that Americans who want a scorched earth in Southern Africa will probably get one."

Among the recorded incidents was the killing in Soweto of former student leader Masabato Loate, whose mother attributed her murder to her recent advocacy of non-violence.

The report, commenting on the World Council of Churches' loan to the ANC and Swapo, said: "The ANC's Soviet-backed military wing is conducting guerrilla warfare in SA. Swapo is warring against SA for control of Namibia."

N/M 24/10/86 (107) (107)

We will negotiate or destroy, says chief

CAPE TOWN—Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday that blacks would have to negotiate with the Government or destroy it.

Speaking at the Press Club here he said he and many millions of fellow blacks would still be willing to take part in such negotiations — if only the Government made them possible.

However, in spite of claims to the contrary by the State President, there were simply no negotiations taking place between blacks and whites in South Africa.

'Imperative'

Chief Buthelezi said part of the ANC's refusal to abandon violence as a prerequisite to negotiation was that it knew it could not halt what was already taking place. It was simply not their violence and they

could not control it. Whereas before it was morally and even politically right to release Nelson Mandela, it was now 'absolutely imperative' to set him free.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president said blacks would unite to negotiate after Mandela and other political prisoners were released, even if the former detainees subsequently set their faces against negotiations.

History itself would produce black negotiators if black democracy were unshackled. But the Government should not be held to ransom by fear of what Mandela as an individual might do.

'Whatever their assessment is of Mandela the man and the leader, it is imperative that they unshackle black democracy, because without it there are no negotiations,' he said.

'And if there are no negotiations, we face the late BJ Vorster's future which is too ghastly to contemplate.'

Promises

Chief Buthelezi said he was often accused of being unwilling to negotiate with President Botha and was even blamed for the fact that such proceedings were not taking place. However, the fact was that there was no time for more false starts.

It was already quite clear how dearly South Africa was paying for the false start made with the introduction of the tricameral Parliament. One had only to compare the referendum promises and the picture of hope the Government had painted with the reality of what the new Constitution had done to South Africa's politics and to its international relationships.

That was why he had had

nothing to do with the black Advisory Council with which Mr Botha was trying to legitimise the tricameral Parliament.

Similarly he had had nothing to do with the Special Cabinet Committee or with the Non-Statutory Negotiating Forum, both of which the Government had tried to set up for the same purpose.

'I say very bluntly that I will have nothing to do with the National Council unless it is given teeth, unless it orchestrates a transition to a new constitution after the death sentence has been pronounced on the present constitution, and unless it is made possible for all blacks to participate in it by releasing political prisoners,' Chief Buthelezi said.

BHC in mutton 'was not from locust spray'

Mercury Reporter

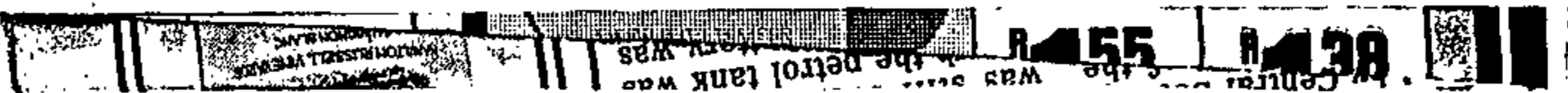
THERE was no evidence that meat had been contaminated by BHC insecticide sprayed to combat locusts, and the public could eat mutton 'with full confidence', the Deputy Minister of Agriculture said yesterday.

Mr G J Kotze said in a statement only 10 sheep

carcasses at the Cato Ridge abattoir had been found to have 'more than the permissible 2 mg/kg BHC residue in the meat'.

The sheep had apparently been contaminated by being carried in a vehicle which had been used to transport BHC. All other tests for the poison in meat had proved negative.

● See Editorial Opinion



Envoys briefed on Indaba

African Affairs
Correspondent

24/10/86

THE KwaZulu/Natal Indaba was 90% on the way to completing its constitutional proposals, the chairman of the body, Prof Desmond Clarence, said yesterday.

Addressing representatives from the consulates of the United States, Britain, Germany, Italy and Portugal, as well as a representative of the South African office of the Department of State in Washington, Prof Clarence said the remaining 10% of the way would be the hardest.

'We hope it will not be too long before we have a final proposal which will be as close to consensus as possible,' he said.

From the personal point of view of the delegates, as well as that of the public, it was imperative that the result was agreed on as soon as possible, Prof Clarence said.

CAPE TOWN — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has said that blacks will either have to negotiate with government or destroy it.

Speaking at the Cape Town Press Club yesterday, he said that he and many millions of fellow blacks would still be willing to take part in negotiations — if only government made it possible.

However, despite claims to the contrary by the State President, there were simply no negotiations taking place between blacks and whites in SA.

Chief Buthelezi said that one of the reasons behind the ANC's refusal to abandon violence as a prerequisite to negotiation was that it knew it could not halt that which was already taking place.

It was simply not their violence and they could not control it.

Whereas it was previously morally and even politically right to release Nelson Mandela, it was now "absolutely imperative".

Buthelezi said blacks would unite to negotiate after Mandela and other political prisoners had been released — even if the former detainees subsequently set their faces against negotiations.

History itself would produce black negotiators if black democracy was unshackled, but government should not be held to ransom by fear of what Mandela, as an individual, might do.

"And if there are no negotiations, we face the late Mr B J Vorster's future, which is 'too ghastly to contemplate'."

24/10/86 BUS DAY
Buthelezi

warning:

**Talks or
revolution**

CRACKS IN INUABA

Sun Times

26/10/86

107

a-
A
y
r

l,
e,
e
a-
p,
t-
x
to

it

are now

starting to show

By DENYSE ARMOUR

THE KwaZulu-Natal Indaba is being split by differences of opinion among the 37 parties taking part.

Already running over time — it was estimated it would finish its business last month — the indaba has until now achieved remarkable secrecy over its internal ruminations and differences.

Now, with the end in sight — the chairman, Professor Desmond Clarence, said this week that it had reached the final 10 percent of its work on drawing up a constitution — two groups have openly criticised part of the indaba's work.

Dr D J Steenkamp, a Federasie van Afrikaner Kultuurvereniginge (FAK) delegate, issued a statement last week rejecting the R1-million publicity campaign embarked on by the indaba.

He also expressed reservations about the bill of rights agreed on, and publicised in July.

The publicity campaign, which has led to the placing of a number of advertisements in Natal newspapers, is led by the indaba's Image Management Committee (IMC).

This committee, headed by Natal sugar industrialist Mr Chris Saunders, has been opposed by factions in the indaba since its formation.

Disruptive

This week the New Republic Party (NRP) publicly opposed the IMC and the publicity campaign on the basis that they were a disruptive influence on the indaba. NRP leader Mr Bill Sutton also warned that group rights had to be taken into account in the constitution.

Mr Sutton's warning shows up a major difference in the indaba — that of the protection of racial group rights. Some parties insist that only individual rights need to be protected.

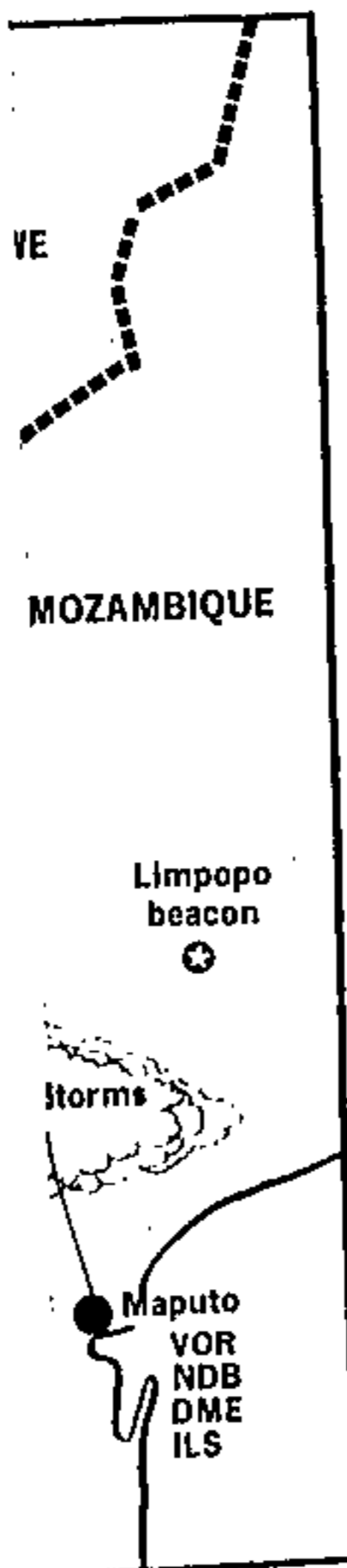
But Professor Clarence is not greatly concerned over the differences now emerging.

"We're trying to get consensus. But if there's a log-jam we can't just pack up and go home. Overwhelming support in a vote will be regarded as consensus, with opposing groups expressing their views in a minority report."

"This is basically what Dr Steenkamp did last week. He told us he was going to make his statement to the Press," Professor Clarence said.

He did not think those parties with differences of opinion would walk out of the indaba, but that they would rather go along with the general principle and register their opposition to specific clauses in either the bill of rights or the constitution.

er



It pilot error?

sibility", noticed banking towards l entering South pace. probably done to rms.

the President's ke out of the w the lights of t. This the pilot e Maputo. lnt the pilot re- e Maputo tower the runway in lights the pilot r resembling a ll undecided.

sfied

er calling in he it he had lost unway. assuming he was y of Maputo and ying over low happy with his out 2 000 ft. t crashed in the t area where s at least 2 631 ft

TH
n

Inkatha's necklace warning

DURBAN — Inkatha Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned yesterday that no member of an organisation which supported necklacing would be tolerated as an employee of the kwaZulu Government.

At a nurses' prayer meeting held at Mandleni, he read a horrifying description of the practice to indicate why kwaZulu was demanding pledges of loyalty from employees.

Chief Buthelezi said he had given this description of necklacing because it dramatised the dilemma faced by nurses.

He told the nurses the ANC had given its official blessing to necklacing.

His description of necklacing was written by Sir Woodrow Wyatt, the British Labour MP. — Sapa.

CHAL, Times 27/10/86
10/10/86

KwaZulu 'won't employ necklacers'

DURBAN. — Inkatha's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday that no member of any organization which supported necklacing would be tolerated as an employee of the KwaZulu Government.

At a prayer meeting for nursing organizations held at Mandleni, he read a detailed description of the practice to indicate why KwaZulu was demanding pledges of loyalty from employees.

He reminded the nurses that the secretary-general of the ANC, Mr Alfred Nzo, in a recent interview with the London Sunday Times, had given the ANC's offi-

cial blessing to necklacing.

Chief Buthelezi read out British Labour MP Sir Woodrow Wyatt's MP's description of a necklacing.

"... The terrified victim is captured by his (her) executioners. Frequently his hands are hacked off as a first deterrent to resistance. Barbed wire is otherwise used to tie the helpless victim's wrists together. The tyre is placed over the shoulders and filled with petrol or diesel.

"The fuel is ignited with a match — exhibiting boxes of matches is one way the Comrades, the black township militants,

earn the respect of fear in the townships.

"The victim, if his hands have not been hacked off, is usually forced to light his own necklace" which reached temperatures of up to 400°C to 500°C. The victim might take up to 20 minutes to die.

"Whilst this is happening the Comrades stand about laughing and ridiculing him."

Chief Buthelezi said he had read out this "terribly hideous" account of necklacing because it dramatized the dilemma all South African blacks faced. — Sapa

...writing it," he contacted yesterday for comment on the papers.

SA facing anarchy, claims Buthelezi

29/12/86 3 TAR
107

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — South Africa is on the road to Beirut-style anarchy, Chief Buthelezi has warned.

He told the Institute of Management Consultants of SA in Johannesburg, where the kwa-Zulu Chief Minister was nominated Man of the Year last night, that black politics was rapidly being radicalised and black-white polarisation was "deepening before our eyes".

Unless urgent steps were taken to "unshackle black democracy" the country would soon reach the point beyond which there would be widespread bloodshed.

"A great many blacks, and some whites, are arguing that we have passed that point and

that the Government must be removed by violent means."

The root of the violence, he said, was the Government's refusal to negotiate a package deal meaningful to blacks.

Chief Buthelezi was still opposed to violence: "Violent solutions will only lead to post-apartheid violence. We need to reconcile South Africa to make the national effort we will need to reconstruct this country."

The minimum conditions for reconciliation, he said, were the release of all political prisoners, the recognition of South Africa as one land with a sovereign parliament based on a system of universal adult franchise, and the modernisation of the country as an industrial democracy.

The cause of Sunday's... Bible and 190

5/10/86
Buthelezi
'not seen'
in Maputo

A Zimbabwean journalist who reported that kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi had been turned away from Maputo Airport had not "physically seen" him, the reporter's news editor said yesterday.

Reports on the incident earlier this week said Chief Buthelezi had arrived in Maputo in a South African registered jet for President Samora Machel's funeral and had been turned away. The reports were circulated by Ziana, Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency, and AIM, the Mozambican agency.

The Ziana report was distributed in turn by Sapa.

Ziana clarified how the report came to be circulated, saying: "An AIM reporter saw the plane. It was later confirmed the plane with SA registration markings which had been turned away, carried homeland leader Gatscha Buthelezi". — Sapa.

from the ...

reuter.

Indaba body 'not a political party'

107 Political Staff
S.V. 10/10/66

DURBAN — The Indaba Support Group, formed to drum up public support for the "kwaNatal" Indaba, has published its constitution to allay suspicions that it is a political party.

The group has been criticised because it has been seen by some as a fledgling political party or as a pressure group to force parties to accept recommendations with which they do not agree.

The constitution says: the group "is not a political party, nor is it intended that it should become a political party, nor that it should procure the formation of a new political party."

Indaba's conservative hitch

By STUART FLITTON
Political Reporter

THE success of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba appears to be threatened with a group of conservative delegates insisting on a white minority veto in the proposed joint legislative assembly.

Dr P J Steenkamp, the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings' representative at the Indaba, said the delegates were far from consensus because some were unhappy that the current draft constitution did not provide for representation for racial groups.

Dr Steenkamp said the talks would fail if the majority of delegates tried to insist that there be an agreement on a proposed constitution by the end of this week.

He said today and tomorrow the Indaba would discuss the KwaZulu Government's amendments to the draft constitution and he was concerned about reports that the draft might be finalised soon.

'This is the first time we will have discussed these proposals. The only reason there can be an agreement on the constitution is if there is a certain amount of bulldozing.'

Dr Steenkamp said if the current draft constitution was agreed to by the majority of delegates, there would be a fairly large dissenting minority report.

He said there would be scope for consensus if the majority of delegates was prepared to negotiate on the issue of ethnic representation, but this would take some time.

Dr Steenkamp said the FAK and other groups were concerned that there be 'power sharing among equals'.

The Indaba chairman, Prof Desmond Clarence, said there was no intention of bulldozing anything. He hoped the Indaba would reach consensus on a constitution and was not aware of any rebellion by any delegates.

He said he hoped the constitution would be finalised soon but could not predict when that would be.

'You never know what is going to crop up.'

Women talk...

GM defi
sta

N/M 30/1/86

R82 m needed for 107 KwaZulu classrooms

African Affairs Correspondent

EIGHTY-TWO million rands are needed to relieve KwaZulu's shortage of classrooms, says the KwaZulu Training Trust.

There are more than 50 pupils per class.

The managing director of the trust, Mr Brian Stewart, said at a Press conference yesterday that 21 250 more classrooms were needed before 1990.

Mr Stewart said at least 30 000 artisans needed to be trained to cater for an acceptable level of industrialisation among Zulus living in KwaZulu/Natal alone.

He said the trust had developed in six years into

KwaZulu's largest training institution, training 4 000 people every year in skills ranging from very basic to advanced ones.

Critical

It was also the southern hemisphere's most prolific producer of video-based training material, as well as the single largest non-Government institution in KwaZulu/Natal building classrooms through its LEARN Fund.

In view of a critical shortage of resources, the trust was forced to determine several priority areas.

Several projects had been put 'on ice', pending availability of finance.

These included a project to build 600 classrooms a year from 1987 onwards. It

would need R6 000 000 a year.

He said the trust's expenses had expanded enormously since the establishment of the organisation six years ago. These were budgetted to amount to about R9 000 000 during the current financial year, ending in March, 1987.

'Agent'

While the KTT was able to generate R2 300 000 gross income through its own operations and sales of services, it still fell short of total expenses.

Mr Stewart said that, after taking into consideration all donations and grants for 1986/87, the trust faced a shortfall of R1 000 000.

He said the trust saw itself as an 'agent for change' through its 'battle against ignorance'.

'Knowledge, skills and appropriate attitudes which are the end results of appropriate human resource development strategies will in themselves break down prejudice, discrimination and fear.'

Meanwhile the Eshowe Christian Action Group has announced that 125 companies have sponsored 341 classrooms this year.

FIN MAIL 3/10/10
POLITICS 107

Buthelezi's challenge

KwaZulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has again given government planners something to think about as they struggle behind the scenes to come up with a vaguely acceptable re-draft of the National Council (NC) Bill.

Speaking at the Cape Town Press Club last week, Buthelezi gave fair warning that he will have nothing to do with the NC unless it is "given teeth."

He made it clear that the only acceptable structure in his view will be one with the power to preside over a transition to a new constitution "after the death sentence has been pronounced on the present constitution."

Buthelezi also wants it to be possible for all black leaders — including current political prisoners — to participate.

"If I am absolutely right that these are all the prerequisites for the success of the National Council emerging as a real negotiating forum between black and white, then it is not I who block negotiation, it is the State



KwaZulu's Buthelezi . . . time for talking is running out

President who has not got the courage to mount them," he said.

He also warned that while many blacks were more than willing to negotiate with government, time for talking was running out.

He challenged government claims that ne-

FINANCIAL MAIL OCTOBER 31 1986

<p>ed that the entire structure was being re-planned in an effort to attract at least some credible black leaders. Buthelezi is widely regarded as the least government will get away with. Without his participation, the NC will be a non-starter. A new draft of the Bill is likely to be published early next year.</p>	<p>ghastly to contemplate," he said. There was no time for more "false starts" such as the introduction of the tricameral parliament, he said. There were no takers for the NC draft Bill published for information earlier this year. When the extent of the rejection became apparent, government sources indicated-</p>	<p>gotiations were in fact taking place with black leaders behind closed doors. Buthelezi believes the release of African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, is now "absolutely imperative" to successful negotiations. "And if there are no negotiations, we face the late Mr B J Vorster's future which is too</p>
---	--	---

Worrall sees Natal Indaba as 'very important'

London Bureau

THE Natal Indaba was a 'very important development' which could draw the KwaZulu leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, into national politics, Dr Denis Worrall, South African Ambassador to Britain, said here.

Dr Worrall was answering questions following an address to the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Asked what he thought about the Natal Indaba, Dr Worrall replied:

'I believe personally it is a very important develop-

ment which could create precedents for other parts of the country.'

He said he understood the initiative had run into some difficulty but that this was understandable because they were now 'getting down to the nitty-gritty of discussing power-sharing in the legislature'.

'One of the virtues of the Natal Indaba is that it could bring Chief Buthelezi into national politics,' Dr Worrall said.

Confidence

He added that within the context of the proposed national statutory council Chief Buthelezi had made his participation dependent on the release of Nelson Mandela.

'When Chief Buthelezi says he wants Mr Mandela out of prison he is doing so in the confidence that once out of prison he will become another political leader facing very real practical problems,' Dr Worrall said.

He said Mandela had become a 'myth' both internationally and within South Africa.

'He is a very important factor in the South African situation,' Dr Worrall said.

But he argued that it was quite reasonable of the S A Government to ask Mandela to renounce violence as a pre-condition for his release.


Dr Worrall placed the onus on the West to bring pressure to bear on the ANC to renounce violence.

'One of the reasons the ANC adopts the attitude it does is because there is not sufficient pressure on the organisation outside South Africa.'

'The West should tell the ANC: Call South Africa's bluff but accept the open-ended negotiations.'


He said the West made a fundamental error with its assumptions that South Africa was uniquely evil and white South Africans a unique breed.

New release



**HAMILTON
RUSSELL
VINEYARDS**

The reward
of a cooler
climate



Seven teachers ^{2/11/86 N/M} fined over papers ⁽¹⁰¹⁾

Pietermaritzburg
Bureau

A PLESSISLAER magistrate yesterday fined seven KwaZulu schoolteachers and sentenced a pupil to five cuts for the illegal possession of matriculation examination papers.

The action against another four pupils and a teacher was postponed until February 10.

A senior police spokesman said all the teachers and pupils were arrested in the Edendale district earlier this week in connection with the illegal possession of Biology and Afrikaans exam papers.

He was unable to confirm which schools were involved but said all were controlled by the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture.

No one from the Department was available for comment yesterday.

Police investigations are still continuing.

The teachers who were fined were Sidney Moloi (R400 or four months' imprisonment); Faith Khumalo, Gladness Khumalo, Syfina Dlamini, Elizabeth Mhlangothi, and Gladys Mhlongo (all R250 or three months' imprisonment) and Lizer Zuma (R150 or one month's imprisonment).

Mr Snaya Ngwenya was released on bail of R100 pending the start of his trial in February.

The names of the pupils involved may not be released since they are minors.

Two-chamber Parliament likely SPAK

Indaba constitution agreement this month?

3/11/86
107

Political Staff

DURBAN — The Natal/kwaZulu Indaba is edging closer to a two-chamber legislature which could meet some of the demands for protection of minority groups but a racially based legislature is being firmly ruled out.

Delegates are now hoping to agree on a constitution by the end of the month.

In a brief statement after this week's two-day sitting chairman Professor Desmond Clarence said a constitutional model proposed by kwaZulu had been under consideration.

"Debate has been concerned

with resolving problems related to group protection and power-sharing," he said.

"Consideration is being given to this in terms of a two-chamber system."

Most delegates are understood to favour a generally elected lower house with an upper house taking account of, among other things, cultural groups.

There are still delegates insisting on recognition of racial groups but there is a feeling

among a number of delegates that there is a limit as to how far the feelings of these groups, which include the Afrikaans cultural body FAK, can be accommodated.

Delegates are apparently prepared to accept lack of agreement on this point.

The kwaZulu proposals were understood to have been submitted in an attempt to break the logjam on group rights and the talks will now accelerate to

achieve agreement on constitutional structures.

The constitutional sub-committee is to sit for most of the week and the indaba will also meet for two days a week instead of every second week from then on.

Indaba secretary Professor Dawid van Wyk has announced that the Catholic Women's League has taken a seat at the indaba as an observer, bringing to 38 the number of parties of which three are observers.

Coming to terms with the reality of compromise

The delegates at the Natal kwaZulu indaba are increasingly finding out what compromise and consensus are about.

To the general public the current friction in the indaba must appear to have come from nowhere. But differences between the delegations representing a wide spectrum of political opinion have always been there and mere participation in the indaba was not going to eliminate them.

And as the indaba gets closer to its target, so the differences will become more obvious. The central issue at stake is how and whether to protect group rights.

The range of opinion stretches from a complete rejection of any argument to protect group rights through to the insistence that anything recommended would have to be based on the separation of racial groups.

The National Party, which only has observer status, stands neck deep in emphasising group representation. The New Republic Party, which along with Inkatha initiated the indaba, also bases its policy on group representation — although not to the extent of the NP.

Minority rights

The current phrase for the rights of races as groups is "minority rights". On the one side, the argument is that "minority rights" are automatically protected by the protection of individual rights in a Bill of Rights.

However, these rights can be restricted by the provincial legislature. This is why there is such a serious debate about the composition of a single legislature — which has already been accepted in principle.

The NRP has indicated it would be prepared to accept a legislature which would have a racial composition as a transitional step. An example would be a membership of 55 black seats, 20 each for whites and Indians and five for the coloured group.

This legislature would then decide on a final constitution.

It is from this issue that most of the other differences encountered by the indaba stem.

The more racially exclusive-minded delegates are also concerned about recommendations of an education subcommittee that will effectively open schools to all groups.

The Bill of Rights, although approved by the indaba, is also causing problems, particularly the section that precludes segregated group residential areas.

The same clause in the Bill of Rights, which states "everyone has the right lawfully to own and occupy property in the province", however also causes problems in kwaZulu

By Bruce Cameron, Political Staff,
reporting from Durban

with its communal land ownership.

The position is further bedevilled by political parties attempting to gain advantage from the indaba.

The NRP, for instance, to the disapproval of other parties, has unashamedly claimed credit for starting the indaba and in by-elections as far afield as Cape Town has attempted to garner votes on this platform.

The National Party, obviously concerned about the effect the indaba could have on its voting base, may be playing an even more sinister role.

The NP provincial secretary, Mr Renier Schoeman, denies his party has been attempting to undermine the indaba but the suspicions appear firmly based.

The party's attitude was brought to the fore early last month when NP members of the Durban City Council expressed disfavour with the Bill of Rights and sought support with the circulation of a "secret" letter.

There are indications that the Government attempted to stop the province supporting the indaba materially at the start.

Nominated executives

Unlike in the other provinces, the Government has also declined to appoint any of the sitting MECs to the new nominated executive committees. This was seen as another attempt to frustrate the indaba.

The National Party itself — after much vacillation — finally turned down an invitation to participate but agreed to observer status. The NP is particularly concerned that a new political alliance may emerge from the indaba.

It is also worried that it is being dragged into supporting proposals on the grounds that it will be seen as the bogymen if it does not do so.

Its suspicions gained ground with the formation of the Indaba Support Group, although the chairman, Mr Dirk Kemp, firmly denies that this is the case.

The NRP has made it clear that it is in favour of the indaba being a catalyst of a new broad-based, non-racial political alliance.

These differences are, however, not placing the indaba in any immediate jeopardy.

More and more people are in fact criticising the indaba for being too secretive and attempting to give the impression that there is consensus on most issues.

Some members are, however, starting to accept that consensus means the greatest possible degree of agreement and not total agreement.

Although considerable attention is being given to the racial fears of the more right-wing delegates at the moment, this could ease as the indaba gets closer to its final decisions.

Delegates realise that if they give an over-emphasis to the right wing far more damage would be done where the greater majority lies.

This was brought home to some of them when they visited Namibia recently. There they found that less and less attention is paid to the demands for race group protection and more attention is paid to getting credibility from the anti-apartheid groupings which include the vast majority of blacks.

The indaba delegates were told one of the worst mistakes made in Namibia was the formation of separate ethnic authorities.

Another debate

Some delegates point out that although the criticisms and reservations expressed by the Afrikaans cultural group the FAK could be considered serious when compared with any possible threat by Inkatha they paled in significance.

In numbers the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniginge represented a very small proportion of the people of Natal and kwaZulu and, although generally closer to the National Party, its members would still be scattered across the political spectrum.

The demands of the right have stimulated another debate. Some members feel, and this was enunciated by the NRP leader, Mr Bill Sutton, that proposals should be tailored in a way to make it easier for the Government to accept them.

Others argue this would destroy their credibility among the majority of blacks and give the UDF and ANC a weapon to discredit the indaba.

Another argument against this is that the Government has already announced that it would test the opinion of people in the region before making a decision. An overwhelming majority would make it difficult for the Government to give its approval.

The indaba is now approaching the point where the key decisions will have to be made and it will not be surprising if total consensus is not achieved.

In the end it will depend on the ability of those agreeing to sell the recommendations to the general public.

Whites 'too powerful'

Gun-barrel takeover not answer in SA

— Buthelezi

SAPA
4/11/86
107

BONN — South African whites would form "an horrendous internal fifth column" if forced out of power at gunpoint, kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha leader Chief Buthelezi told a seminar here.

He said the overthrow of the present Government by black military violence would lead only to a counter-military force in turn taking over the new government.

Addressing heads of state, ministers and other representatives of Asian, European, American and African nations, he said that for the next South African government to work it was an absolute prerequisite that blacks and whites co-operate in replacing apartheid with an open democracy.

Sanctions danger

The country was ripe for the democratic ousting of apartheid but was also nearly ripe for the kind of violent ending of apartheid which would in itself destroy such a democratic prospect.

However, he added, whether it could be won by democracy might well be decided outside the country — sanctions could tip the scales in favour of violence.

Chief Buthelezi appealed to the West to look carefully at the consequences of sanctions as they would deeply prejudice democracy. He said the blacks' most powerful form of democratic opposition to apartheid was their refusal to participate in any government move which was not a meaningful step forward.

"I am now confronting the State President with the reality that he cannot go backwards," he said. "He cannot return to classical apartheid and he cannot move forward unless he initiates meaningful negotiation with black leaders who have the constituency I have."

Whites, he said, made up about a fifth of the population but were the most technically competent group and would make an "horrendous internal revolutionary fifth column" if a new government were forced on them at gunpoint.

It was vital for people to be willing to be governed in the way they wanted. This could not be achieved through the barrel of a gun but only by blacks and whites reconciled to the common purpose of replacing apartheid. — Sapa.

'Beware white counter-revolution'

BONN — South African whites would form an "horrendous internal revolutionary fifth column movement" if a new government were brought about through the barrel of a gun.

This warning was delivered yesterday by KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi at a seminar organised by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Germany.

In his address, Buthelezi said the

Overthrow of the present government by black military violence would lead only to a counter military force taking over.

Buthelezi was addressing heads of state, ministers and other representatives of Asian, European, American and African countries.

He said for the next South African government to work it was a prerequisite that blacks and whites co-operated in replacing apartheid

with an open democracy.

The country was now ripe for a democratic ousting of apartheid.

But it was also nearly ripe for the kind of violent ending of apartheid which would in itself lead to the destruction of such a democratic prospect.

However, he added, whether a democratic solution would triumph might well be decided outside the country.

Inkatha

also on

'Disinfo'

hit-list

By ANTON HARBER

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha has been a victim of covert government efforts to discredit legal black political organisations and restrict publicity about them.

Last week the Weekly Mail revealed that civil servants had been involved in a disinformation campaign, using their official positions to discredit and spread disunity with lawful black political organisations.

Now it has been established that officials in the former Department of Foreign Affairs and Information were instructed to ensure Inkatha does not become a "political power-base" for the African National Congress.

They were to do this by making contact with local media "to restrict publicity for Inkatha". They were to report monthly on progress in fulfilling these instructions.

These instructions were issued in 1984. It is not known whether they are still in force.

Asked to comment yesterday, Buthelezi said: "This comes as no

surprise to me and once and for all should vindicate what I have been saying for many years.

"It is time the government came to grips with the fact that whatever they try to do will fail because black South Africa is determined to be free and we will not rest until we are liberated."

The disinformation campaign involved the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information and the Joint Management Centres (JMCs), the shadowy local branches of the State Security Council. Hundreds of JMCs and sub- and mini-JMCs exist around the country.

Chief
Buthelezi

Officials had been instructed to use "sympathetic media" to spread disinformation and to find publications that could be "bought" for this purpose. Particular targets named were the United Democratic Front and the SA Council of Sport.

Asked to comment on the "disinformation scandal", the Bureau for Information this week said it was "in no position to comment on activities allegedly carried out by the (former) Department of Foreign Affairs and Information".

The Bureau described the Weekly Mail's story as "unsourced and unsubstantiated allegations."

● To PAGE 2

NOTE: REPORTS IN THIS ISSUE HA

TOGETHER WE ALL WIN

In the present situation in South Africa, we are all losing. There has never been a better opportunity for the people of Natal and KwaZulu to shape their own destiny. Through the KwaZulu Natal Indaba, we can build a future in peace and harmony.

THE AIMS OF THE INDABA

The Indaba is a forum dedicated to a non-racial society in a united KwaZulu Natal.

The Indaba is the following six points:



Part of the Indaba's upbeat advertising campaign to win hearts

Why is the Indaba so much in the news again?

It is generally accepted that we are very near to finalising our constitution. Although we can't be sure there'll be no delays, I'm hopeful that it won't be long before our final report goes public.

Reports suggest that some participants — essentially conservative groups like the FAK — are less than happy about issues like "group rights" and educational arrangements. Will your report be unanimously approved?

I can't say whether we will reach entire consensus. That is our aim, but the nearer we get to the end, the indications are that some groups will want to make their own comments on the recommendations of the majority. Some white groups in particular are apprehensive about whether they will receive adequate protection.

One of our difficulties is that we are trying very hard to keep everything non-racial. We must tackle the problem of group protection without moving right back to race to define a group. Our bill of rights guarantees individual rights but that doesn't satisfy everybody, and we are trying to sort it out in the constitution.

Curtain-call

There will be a new legislature, but I can't tell you at the moment whether there will be a single house or a double house. Bear in mind that we have to sell this to the people of Natal/KwaZulu, we have to sell it overseas, and of course to the government.

If some groups do pull out, can the Indaba survive?

I must say yes to that. If I am to guess without naming them, I don't think more than three groups would consider withdrawing. My hope is that if we do not reach consensus they would issue a minority report or something — but would stay on board.

Would their withdrawal be a telling blow against the saleability of the Indaba to the government?

I don't think a telling blow, though of course it would not be to our advantage. You might well have people withdrawing who could influence the government, but if the majority of the people of Natal/KwaZulu support what we recommend, the

The K...
but-forg...
again...
parti...
completi...
nigh...
Indaba...
Clarenc...
(and...
at...
goverme...
Even i...
observe...
of the...
certain...
South A...
In the...
success...
disappoi...
that Nata...
leadershi...

L. M...

107

Call time for the Indaba

can't tell a single that we KwaZulu, se to the an the without e groups is that if I issue a uld stay telling of the course it ight well gence the eople of hend, the

The KwaZulu/Natal Indaba — that all-but-forgotten political initiative — once again faces the glare of publicity as participants judiciously hint that completion is near and concrete results nigh. SHAUN JOHNSON presses Indaba chairman Professor Desmond Clarence on what goods the ambitious (and expensive) experiment will actually be able to deliver.

government will have a problem to deal with. Even if it was not your intention, many observers view the success or failure of the Indaba as a watershed for a certain type and style of politics in South Africa. Do you accept this?

In the extreme case of the Indaba having no success at all, I would be extraordinarily disappointed. I am quite openly prepared to say that Natal/KwaZulu has the most responsible black leadership in South Africa. Chief Buthelezi and Dr

Dhloomo have said time and again that they favour co-operation and the achievement of a solution through debate. If we don't succeed with them, who do we talk to? In that sense it must be a watershed.

If I am to judge the attitudes of groups like the ANC and UDF, they want nothing short of a complete disruption of the country before they start talking. But I am a pragmatist. Although I hope for 100 percent success, I would like to see at least 80 percent of what we suggest accepted.

Many see the greatest problem of the Indaba lying not in conservative objections, but in the total lack of support from major extra-parliamentary resistance groups like the UDF. Leaders generally reject the concept of the Indaba, and specifically reject the role of Inkatha. Do you have any hope of drawing the UDF in, given their considerable support nationally and in Natal?

I tried to do this privately even though they refused to come in originally. I'm afraid I wasn't successful. But I must say we hope to convince them, because I believe the future of our country is for everybody to be involved. I am very aware of the hostility to Inkatha, but my attitude is I believe people must talk, and I must take hold of what is offered to me.

It has been alleged that the Indaba Support Group, which presents itself as independent of the official Indaba structures, is a fledgling political party.

I can give you an absolute assurance that it is not. Their constitution absolutely disproves that it is political in any way. The group grew spontaneously from people who wanted to help and they are forming groups around the country to disseminate the contents of the Indaba.

Has the whole thing been worthwhile? I have thoroughly enjoyed the experience. It has been extraordinary to see people with divergent political views and outlooks, full of mistrust six months ago, talking in a much freer and easier manner. Things can now be talked about without the fear of offending somebody by choosing the wrong word and so on.

This raised the question of how to put off. Racing back home, we tried every lit "It's dangerous, Gloria," I said. "Even will notice a helicopter hovering above L and it's not worth getting into trouble for." Your mother had a shrewder approach: "eople to become aware of sexism if the onfront it? If you take away such a blatant

Barney and I immediately borrowed you ped down Louis Botha to take a look a our sister and her friends blocked it for t was magnificent, my son. It was the leavage. A bit hard and unyielding, mayb much with the side of a stone building.

"Ah," I said, relieved. "And why?" It seemed reasonable. Some of her frien he four-storey-high painting of a c ndeavouring to hire a helicopter to hove ome, well, some male double features a ink spray paint. "Mind you," she added, ffense, so I don't know when they plan t believe in sloganeering. There can be no rganisation."

Centre for Socio-Legal Studies

"Yeville," she said. "Bellevue." "Ah," I said, relieved. "And why?" It seemed reasonable. Some of her frien he four-storey-high painting of a c ndeavouring to hire a helicopter to hove ome, well, some male double features a ink spray paint. "Mind you," she added, ffense, so I don't know when they plan t believe in sloganeering. There can be no rganisation."

7/11/86 F (N M) K

107

KWANATAL INDABA

Hitting the rocks

The KwaZulu-Natal Indaba appears to be stumbling.

After seven months of discussion it now seems unlikely delegates will reach consensus on their main objective: to define a constitution for the KwaZulu-Natal region based on the principles of non-racialism and power sharing.

A draft constitution, which provides for the transfer of political power in the province to the black majority, with only a modicum of protection for white interests, has been prepared. But now that delegates are being called on to test their faith by putting their signatures to the document, they seem to be faltering.

Indaba chairman Professor Desmond Clarence is now talking openly of issuing both majority and minority reports if the Indaba cannot conclude its business within a reasonable time. "We cannot go on indefinitely," he says. "The people of Natal are expecting us to publish our recommendations and that's an obligation we have to respect."

The irony is that the dissension should surface at a time when the Indaba is attracting the international spotlight as a possible way out of SA's political stasis. With little else positive to offer foreign critics, our diplomats abroad are seen to be talking of the Indaba in increasingly reverent terms. Should the initiative fail, however, the inference could be drawn that SA is nowhere closer to solving its central political dilemma — even in a regional context — than it was before it began. It would, in a sense, be back to square one.

The stalemate is not a recent development. It had its genesis at the time the Indaba issued its Bill of Rights, where the opposing views were "papered over" as a matter of convenience.

Unofficially, delegates tell the *FM* the Bill



Indaba's Clarence . . . majority and minority reports

of Rights was more of a kite-flying exercise to test public opinion and attitudes. Though it made no mention of the protection of "group" rights and stressed that only "individual" rights would be sacrosanct, those who had reservations withheld them in the belief that their concerns would be addressed in the constitution itself.

However, it turns out that the constitution the bulk of the delegates preferred was one based firmly on majority rule with the protection of "individual" rights through free association. All that was there to protect the interests of groups was voluntary membership of "cultural councils" — a kind of community affairs watchdog.

Predictably, the conservatives around the council horseshoe — Clarence estimates them as representative of no more than 10% of the delegates — interpret that as "handing Natal over to the Zulus" as the majority population.

What they want "as representatives of the group which has traditionally governed 60% of the province" is power sharing on an "equal basis." By that, they say they don't mind having numerically more Zulus in the multiracial legislature elected on the basis of proportional representation — as long as the white minority enjoys an overriding veto.

Such a qualified democracy is likely to go nowhere near addressing the anguished appeals by blacks for whites to recognise the demographic realities of the region — that as 90% of the population is black, black rule is inevitable.

However one looks at it, a statement by Johan Steenkamp of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniging delegation, perhaps puts the whole exercise back in context. According to Steenkamp, "opportunists are trying to sell at the Indaba what they will never be able to sell at the ballot box." ■

Buthelezi should rather turn wine into water

★ A FEW weeks ago Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister MG Buthelezi opened the Stellenbosch Connoisseurs Guild Food and Wine Festival – a lavish occasion for wealthy food-lovers, rich farmers and marketeers.

Every year Buthelezi also attends the annual Nederburg wine auctions, where wine farmers make massive profits.

I wonder if he is aware of the suffering, starvation and death on Western Cape wine farms?

According to a Stellenbosch academic, the average farmworker gets R23,50 a month. One wonders what

Buthelezi lives on in one week!

On many farms, farmers spread alcoholism by paying workers by tots of wine. This continues today even though it has been made illegal.

This tot-system destroys the lives of many rural South Africans. Farmworkers are often victimised. They have no permanent rights to housing because farmers give them houses only while they work on the farms. If they lose their jobs, they lose their houses.

According to research by the London-based Anti-Slavery Society, during the

harvesting season from December to April, one can find many children employed as cheap labour. The families of these children are too scared of losing their only meagre source of money to demand their children's rights.

These workers are unprotected by law, exploited by an industry that caters for the expensive tastes of the South African rich.

Buthelezi should help these workers win their right for a living wage and decent working and living conditions. – PIETER MALGAS of Stellenbosch.

Caterer's hospitals contract terminated

Finance Reporter

THE Fedics hospital catering contract for KwaZulu has been terminated by the KwaZulu Department of Health, Fedics managing director David Wigley has confirmed.

The contract for the catering of 19 hospitals was terminated on October 1. Mr Wigley said the contract had been cancelled following a dispute which 'had principally concerned Fedics, but also involved people employed by the KwaZulu Department of Health'.

He said the matter had since been amicably settled with the department.

Dr Daryl Hackland, secretary of the department, said yesterday that there had been a 'query on an ac-

counting procedure which had been picked up by the department through normal checking procedure, but this has since been amicably settled with Fedics'.

He said initial estimates of the discrepancy had been set at R1 800 000, but declined to discuss the terms of settlement.

Mr Wigley said a Fedics internal investigation had been initiated six weeks ago and appropriate action had been taken by the company.

The dispute is believed to involve charge-out procedures of special issues which were not dealt with

in the tender document, and adherence to agreed menu specifications.

'Fedics has obviously incurred a financial loss by the contract being terminated, but this has not affected our servicing of many KwaZulu schools, technikons and colleges,' Mr Wigley said.

Dr Hackland said tenders were to be invited for the hospital catering contract soon and any company could apply for the contract.

The 19 hospitals are presently being serviced jointly by Hospitality and Supervision.

Natal non-racial 'plan' revealed

11
W S
of
to
Leg
ly d

Political Reporter

THE KwaZulu/Natal Indaba's proposed bicameral system could consist of a 100-seat non-racial chamber elected by universal franchise and a 50-seat second chamber made up of the various cultural divisions in the area, according to Indaba sources.

The second chamber, intended to safeguard minority rights and increase power sharing, would consist of five groups, with 10 seats each.

Indaba sources said the groups would be labelled: 'African background', 'Afrikaans background', 'Asian background', and 'English background', with a 'general interest group' to cater for people who did not wish to, or could not be included in the other groups.

Elections for the first chamber will be on a system of proportional representation, the details of which are still being discussed.

Also still being discussed are the second chamber's powers in relation to decisions by the first chamber, how voters' rolls would be drawn up, and how people

would be allocated to the cultural groups.

Indaba sources said the Indaba had accepted the system in principle, although some conservative delegates were opposed to the non-racial chamber and other delegates felt a second chamber was unnecessary because minority rights were guaranteed by the Bill of Rights and the superiority of the central Parliament.

'A comedy'

It seemed that if the bicameral system was accepted by the Indaba, a dissenting minority report will be submitted to the Government by some of the conservative delegations.

Dr P.J. Steenkamp, the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings' (FAK) representative at the Indaba, said: 'The only show in town is becoming a comedy.'

Dr Steenkamp said he believed that in spite of the 'non-racial' tag, the first chamber members would be elected along ethnic lines which would mean

that 80 of the 100 seats would be occupied by Zulu representatives.

He said there should rather be a single chamber, along the lines of the envisaged second chamber, with consensus decisions such as in the tricameral central Parliament.

Dr Steenkamp said many Indaba delegates knew their proposals would be rejected by the Government.

Prof Desmond Clarence, Indaba chairman, said the delegates were in the middle of discussions concerning the bicameral system.

He said until the final package was presented, it was not possible to say how acceptable it would be to the delegates, and how significant any possible minority report might be.

N 1/1
10/11/86
107

Bicameral wrangles

Comparisons may be odious, but the Kwa-Zulu-Natal Indaba's latest proposal for a bicameral legislature for the province rivals perhaps only Chris Heunis's own tricameral empire in complexity.

Proponents of the idea, floated last week as a way out of the Indaba stalemate (*Current affairs* November 7), argue that the "checks and balances" inherent in the system will go a long way towards avoiding a winner-takes-all outcome under full majority rule.

It is precisely the fear minorities have of being "swamped" in a system of straight proportional representation in a single legislature, which is causing them to withhold their support for the draft constitution. This makes consensus all but impossible.

The bicameral proposal advocates a two-house legislature: a non-racial upper house of 100 seats to which members will be elected proportionally; and a lower house comprising 50 seats made up of five 10-member groupings.

As a matter of expediency, the groups in the lower house have been categorised as African, Afrikaans, English, Asian and "other." In broad terms, all legislation which comes before the upper house would need to attract at least the concurrence of 80% of the lower house before it could be passed into law. That might stop fractionally short of a full minority veto, but it is the kind of compromise that could get those who fear the domination of one group over others to throw their weight behind the Indaba effort. However, details on how the various legislatures

will be elected and what form voting will take still have to be ironed out.

Sources within the Indaba tell the *FM* that even if some waverers are now more inclined to support the Indaba initiative, full consensus over its proposals still seems unlikely. The latest divisions apparently run along two lines: those who cannot see the need for an upper house if the real power lies with the lower; and those who feel that with a Bill of Rights and constitution to protect individuals there is no need for a lower house to oversee the interests of minorities.

The constitutional committee feels that it is useless to press on in search of a formula that will accommodate all views. Hence, it seems likely that its final report will be published shortly, as soon as it has had time to consider the detail of its latest proposals.

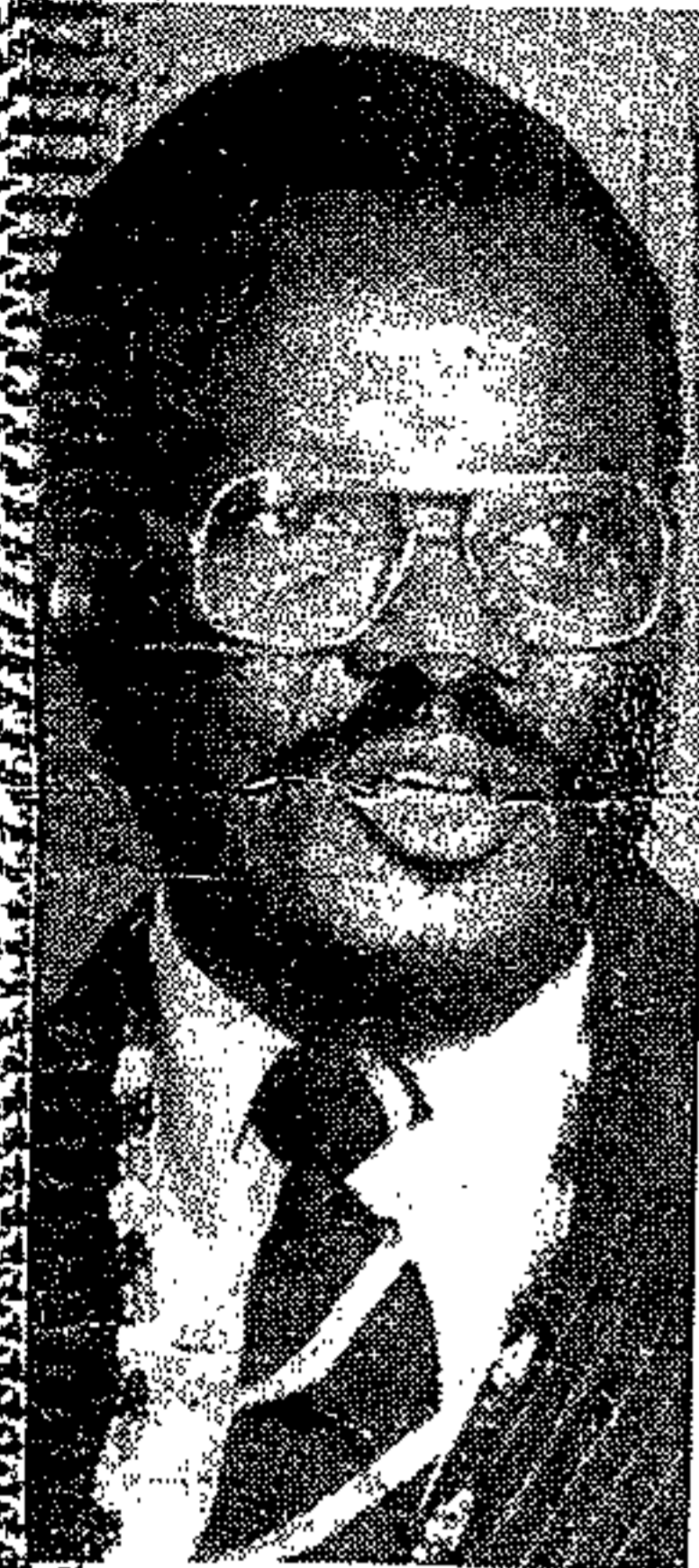
The current view being expressed is that around 90% of the delegates can be expected to go along with the proposals, while the dissenters will be left to publish a minority report of their own.

Where that will leave government is difficult to say. It has consistently said it would consider the findings of the Indaba carefully if it was what *all* the people of the region wanted. But with consensus unattainable in the Indaba itself, it seems the referendum government has promised to test opinions properly can only be similarly inconclusive. ■

Policy of negotiation out if KwaNatal plan rejected — Dhlomo

Blue 30/11/86
14/11/86
107

Indaba accord 'much closer'



BUTHELEZI... 'pragmatic'

KWAZULU's chief Indaba delegate Oscar Dhlomo gave an assurance yesterday that delegates were now closer to a mutually-acceptable proposal for a single non-racial Legislative Assembly for KwaZulu-Natal than when they started six months ago.

Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha and KwaZulu's Minister of Education, was speaking to personnel of the Illovo Sugar Estates on the Natal South Coast.

He said: "Government would be passing a vote of no-confidence in its own claimed policy of negotiation if it rejected the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba recommendations out of hand."

But, he warned, the far greater danger was that this could prompt leaders like Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to believe that political pragmatism would not produce results.

Business Day Reporter

"God help South Africa and its people if the goodwill of internationally-respected and pragmatic leaders like Chief Buthelezi were to be sacrificed at the altar of short-term political expediency and racism," he said.

He said in spite of heated debates and violent disagreement on certain issues, not a single delegate had walked out of the Indaba.

The aim was to produce a constitutional solution that all or most people of the region could live with, even if it were not the ideal they would like to have seen.

This naturally implied that delegations had to be prepared to compromise on issues about which they felt strongly.

The Indaba had attracted national and international interest and was being hailed as a beacon of light on an otherwise dark SA political scene.

Some overseas interests saw it as an incentive to re-channel their investments in an area, namely Kwazulu-Natal, in which there was political stability and genuine political co-operation and power-sharing.

Dhlomo said it was a bold political statement which contradicted the fashionable argument that reasonable, non-violent change was no longer possible here.

There were many silent South Africans in the political middle-ground who wanted peaceful settlement but were unable to exert influence because they were disorganised and leaderless.

There were also many, black and white, who wanted to be "all things to all people".

He added: "Sometimes they supported negotiation, sometimes violence. They had taken out two insurance policies and were waiting to see which matured first."

14/11/86 (107) DD

KwaZulu detainees may write exams

ULUNDI — All KwaZulu students detained under the emergency regulations by the South African Police, have been given permission to write their end-of-year examinations, the Kwazulu Minister of Education and Culture, Dr O. D. Dhlomo, said yesterday.

He said in a statement that the development followed prolonged negotiations between KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture officials and the SAP.

The statement said: "In principle the KwaZulu government is opposed to the state of emergency and detention without trial. Consequently all KwaZulu students detained under these regulations are deemed to be innocent until proved guilty by a court of law.

"It is the responsibility of the KwaZulu Government to ensure that all pupils in schools under its jurisdiction are afforded the opportunity to write their examinations without any hindrance from whatever quarter, be it the police or intimidators." — Sapa

Detained KwaZulu pupils can write

Sapefor
14/11/86

(13)

(107)

ALL KwaZulu students who were detained under the emergency regulations by the South African Police have been given permission to write their end-of-year examinations, Dr O D Dhlomo, KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture, said yesterday.

He said in a statement that the development followed prolonged negotiations between officials of the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture and the SAP.

The statement added: "In principle the KwaZulu government is opposed

to the state of emergency and detention without trial. Consequently all KwaZulu students detained under these regulations are deemed to be innocent until proved guilty by a court of law.

"It is the responsibility of the KwaZulu government to ensure that all pupils in schools under its jurisdiction are afforded the opportunity to write their examinations without any hindrance from whatever quarter be it the police or intimidators." — Sapa.

Ban may cost 7 000 black jobs

Finance Editor

AS MANY as 7 000 jobs would be in jeopardy if the American ban on exports from the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation (KFC) is extended to the organisations it helps, a KFC spokesman said yesterday.

He was responding to publication of the blacklist of 166 companies and bodies which the US State Department says may not export to America.

The list includes organisations designed to help black people develop their economic muscle.

These include the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) with more than 5 000 loans involving R115-million, the KFC and other quasi-government development corporations of Bophutatswana, Venda, KaNgwane, Shangaan/Tsonga and Transkei, the Development Bank of Southern Africa and the Ciskei People's Development Bank.

While taxpayers' money has been pumped into these organisations the great bulk of cash and manpower comes from the private sector for bodies such as the SBDC.

Ormande Pollok reports that Mr Andrew Savage, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, yesterday described the latest US embargoes as 'irrational'.

Dr Dawie de Villiers, former Minister of Trade and Industry and now Minister of the Budget, said the blacklist was part of the original US legislation and it was expected.

Simon Barber reports from Washington that the list could include a lot more companies, according to a Reagan Administration official.

The State Department would consider demands from anti-apartheid groups that further entities be added, the official said, but was unlikely to add to the list on its own initiative.

Based on submissions, the list would be reviewed every three months, the official said.

An early candidate for re-evaluation is Sasol, which until the embargo was a major supplier of petroleum byproducts, some economically irreplaceable, to US companies.

The State Department contends that Sasol 3 is wholly owned by the Government, but concedes that the status of Sasol 1 and 2 is less clear-cut.

Two companies on the list — Siemens and Mercedes Datarok — are West German owned, but were included because their South African operations receive Government subsidies.

● See Page 10 and Editorial Opinion

Hope and pessimism



The *FM* spoke to KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi about black political prospects and the onset of economic sanctions against SA.

FM: Are there grounds for hope, especially following the National Party congresses, that government will start talking to black leaders about a new constitution?

Buthelezi: Quite clearly the issue of fundamental change in the country didn't seem to be a priority, both at the congresses and the federal congress. I personally have defined terms on which I am prepared to negotiate within the National Statutory Council (NSC). I said a non-negotiable was the release of Dr Mandela and Mr Motopeng and other political prisoners. So it seems government is not in the mood to look at that.

What scenario do you have for political change and developments within SA during 1987?

I am a little concerned because it seems to me the relinquishing by the State President of his position as leader in the Cape seems to be a hint that he may well be thinking of retiring, maybe in the next year or so. It seems very likely. If you think that Malan, who was his teacher and mentor, backed out in this way, it would not surprise me if he takes the same route. If he retires, my concern is: is there anyone in the Cabinet more innovative than he? The fact that he has abolished the pass laws, scrapped the Immorality Act, and allowed black participation in the trade union movement, has shown he is very innovative. Any man who can rise above his background like that should be given credit — even if he has failed at the same time to take his courage in both hands, come out boldly and bring about fundamental change in this country.

Government has said that it is already negotiating with a number of prominent black leaders. Are you involved?

I'm so visible in SA that if I was involved, surely it would be known. I don't think I could do this privately. Clearly, there are no negotiations. There are ministers in my gov-

ernment and Mr Botha's government who are very concerned about the fact that he and I have not even come to sit, let alone talk, around the conference table.

Even so, is the NSC a suitable forum for this?

Yes, if it was taken to be an interim thing and if it was understood that the tricameral parliament would have to go. I don't think we can participate in the NSC if it is going to be an instrument, or a ruse, to legitimise the tricameral parliament. If this is understood, it could provide such a forum because, in terms of its objectives, I see nothing repugnant in South Africans of all races sitting down to try and work out a constitution for the country.

Do you think it is possible that Nelson Mandela could be released soon?

As I have already said, one is very pessimistic at present. One must also take into account that P W Botha was the first head of State to even offer his release. In the past, I argued about the release of Dr Mandela with Mr Vorster and he used to tell me point-blank, with a deadpan face, that he was not prepared to release him as long as he was PM. One must appreciate that Mr Botha is perhaps more flexible on this matter — even though he stated conditions (Mandela's renunciation of violence) which are impossible to fulfil. However, I do believe one cannot say it is impossible. After all, he has been more flexible than his predecessor on this issue.

Do you support the idea of a referendum to determine who legitimate black leaders are?

I do think that there are too many people who claim to be leaders. However, I do admit that any black person, even without a constituency, has a right to speak out, expressing black aspirations and black grievances. At the same time, the term leader has been thrown around loosely, to the extent that it is beginning to lose all meaning. Any strident voice by any person, without any constituency, without any mandate, is taken to be a voice of a leader. I don't know whether I would accept it is the government's right to establish who speaks for which constituency. But I personally wouldn't mind if my own constituency was tested. It is, in any case, tested as I am elected as President of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu and chairman of the Black Alliance.

What do you think will happen now that sanctions are upon us?

I can see all the tricks that were learnt during the Smith regime in Rhodesia being perfected and used with more sophistication by South African businessmen. I can see a lot of sanctions-busting taking place, but at the same time I cannot minimise the suffering this is going to cause — especially in those labour-intensive industries like agriculture and mining. I think we can expect thousands of black people are more likely to lose jobs, both South Africans and blacks from neighbouring states. I am very concerned because already many black people have lost jobs and there is a lot of unemployment.

If this is going to worsen, a person with my responsibilities has every reason to be concerned.

Are you hopeful that the Natal/KwaZulu Indaba's unified government proposals will ultimately be implemented?

Government, which has refused to participate officially, has nominated observers to the Indaba and has already sanctioned a joint executive authority. So there is no reason not to be hopeful. At the same time, one can never predict what may happen because it seems to me government tends to take more seriously than it should some of the noises that are made on its rightwing. Personally, I see the Indaba as a fire escape for the South African government and the country because if it were to be implemented, it would defuse the present sanctions moves. I think there are many people in the West who support the idea of a get-together between KwaZulu and Natal to form a unified region which is multi-racial; where power is shared by all race groups.

The emergency appears to have brought about a superficial calm to the country. What is necessary for a lasting peace?

First of all, I believe, must come the release of all political prisoners.

You cannot rule through an emergency indefinitely. That is not acceptable to us as blacks. But if the government were to release political prisoners, sentence to death the tricameral parliament, the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act, I would say that this would be very good foundations for a lasting peace.

US export ban could mean 7 000 jobs in jeopardy

DURBAN — Should the American ban on exports from the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation (KFC) be extended to the organisations it helps, as many as 7 000 jobs could be jeopardised, a KFC spokesman said here.

He was responding to publication of the list of

166 companies which the US State Department says may not export to America.

Some of the bans are aimed at organisations designed to help black people.

If the United States export embargo applies to tenant companies as

many as 7 000 jobs could be jeopardised, the KFC said.

"The KFC have had no official confirmation that companies operating in the industrial estates managed by the KFC will be affected," said the KFC's executive director, Dr Marius Spies.

107 DD 15/11/86

65	:	Maternity days per pregnancy
--.0 %	:	Percentage of wage paid
2 days	:	Waiting period
3 months	:	Qualifying period
192 days	:	Annual payment for 6 day week
160 days	:	Annual payment for 5 day week
All workers	:	Employer contribution
All workers	:	Worker contribution
All workers	:	Coverage
		<u>6. Sick Fund</u>
-- days	:	Annual leave covered
--	:	Employer contribution
--	:	Worker contribution
--	:	Coverage
		<u>5. Leave Fund</u>

NMA Indaba status cut

Municipal Reporter

THE Natal Municipal Association decided in closed session yesterday to reduce its involvement in the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba to observer status, blaming Indaba advertisements for implying that the NMA and its members agreed with the Bill of Rights.

The executive has stated that NMA delegates and municipal councillors, who represent about 70 municipalities, have no mandate from the electorate to support or disagree with Indaba proposals.

This is in contrast to a statement in September by NMA secretary Dr Annelie Rabie that it was hoped delegates would receive a mandate from their constituencies on the Bill of Rights in time for the November meeting.

Durban councillor and Indaba delegate Mr Neil MacLennan called the decision 'a get-out by people who don't want to accept responsibility for making decisions'.

'Elected representatives owe the electorate their judgement. They are elected to make decisions on behalf of the electorate,' he said.

'If the electorate don't like it, they can throw them out in the next election, but I have never believed in this old story of hiding behind the electorate.'

'It is not within NMA's power or competence to agree or disagree with proposals essentially of a party-political nature,' said NMA president Louis de Clerq in his Press statement at the end of the annual meeting.

The next annual meeting of the NMA will be held in Margate.

107 ~~107~~ N/M 15/11/86

Indaba 'on verge of consensus'



18/11/86 BUSON
10 ● SWART

Own Correspondent

THE KwaZulu/Natal Indaba was on the verge of achieving a major consensus on a package of proposals for future second tier government in the area, PFP Natal leader Ray Swart said in Durban North last night.

In a report-back meeting, Swart said the Indaba had been a fascinating laboratory for change in a society which had been bedevilled by inter-racial suspicions, fears and prejudices.

Swart said: "All these elements have been present in our deliberations, fortified by the hard-line attitudes of some, but as the months have gone by they have been largely overtaken by the desire to start afresh, for groups and individuals to find one another and to compromise in the interests of achieving consensus."

Apparently referring to some of the conservative delegates who are believed to be planning a dissenting minority report, Swart said some elements might stand aside from the Indaba's consensus.

He said: "The public of Natal

must not allow them to impede the progress of the Indaba caravan in its quest to bring about a peaceful, stable and prosperous Natal/KwaZulu."

He said he doubted whether any of the delegates would find the final package to be perfect because there had to be concessions and compromise in the spirit of real negotiation.

Swart said: "If we can achieve a broad consensus on a system in which the principle of non-racial democratic government is pre-eminent, that will be a considerable achievement."

"There are aspects of the final package now being considered which I do not like, but in the interests of consensus and progress I have indicated the PFP can 'live with' them."

He said individuals should evaluate the final proposals on their merits free of past hang-ups and political prejudices.

KwaZulu teacher reinstated

Court Reporter

A PROBATIONARY KwaZulu school teacher whose services had been terminated by the Minister of Education and Culture, was fully reinstated following a successful application to the Supreme Court, Durban, yesterday.

Earlier this month Mr Acting Justice Gordon ordered that Mr Sipho Maxwell Ntaka be temporarily reinstated and that the minister should show cause why he should not be fully reinstated.

Yesterday, Mr Justice Shearer confirmed Mr Acting Justice Gordon's decision and Mr Ntaka was fully reinstated.

Mr C Schoeman, for the minister, did not oppose the order.

Mr Ntaka said he had been dismissed from his probationary post after being transferred three times in a year.

98/11/86

(107)

DD

NY 107
7/11/85

Indaba likely to complete work soon

Political Reporter

THE KwaZulu/Natal Indaba appears to be nearly finished and its final proposals are expected to be presented within the next few weeks.

Mr Ray Swart, the Progressive Federal Party representative at the talks, said this week that the Indaba would be finished 'in three or four weeks, maybe earlier'.

Dr P J Steenkamp, the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings' Indaba representative, said

the Indaba would peter out if it did not finish by the end of this year.

Dr Steenkamp said enthusiasm would die down and many delegates would find it difficult to devote time to the Indaba next year.

The Indaba chairman, Prof Desmond Clarence, said it was impossible to say when the talks would be completed.

'We are meeting again this week and I am always hopeful,' he joked.

The Natal Municipal As-

sociation's decision to change their status to non-voting observers would not affect the Indaba.

He said the NMA's delegates had always found it difficult to make specific recommendations because their constituency was so large.

'I am disappointed that they have withdrawn. I would rather they had been there right at the end to make a positive vote, either for or against (the proposals),' Prof Clarence said.

BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS

(107)

Miller defends NMA's changed stance on Indaba

Pietermaritzburg
Bureau

THE KwaZulu/Natal Indaba was nothing more than a constitutional conference of people with disparate points of view and which had no product to market until agreement had been reached, a member of the Natal Executive Committee, Mr Peter Miller, said yesterday.

Speaking at a Press conference here, Mr Miller said the Indaba's management committee had tried to convey the image that the Indaba has some form of corporate identity with a common ideology and a common point of view.

Mr Miller, who is chairman of the Exco sub-committee on local government, said the Natal Municipal Association had undoubtedly been placed in 'an intolerable position' by the actions of the Indaba itself.

'I say this in no destructive sense as I played an active role in helping set up the Indaba. The Indaba has regrettably allowed divisive actions and elements to make it difficult for organisations such as the NMA, which represents the entire spectrum of political opinion.

Being an organisation which brought local authorities of all political persuasion together, he said, the NMA had found itself in a position which gave it no alternative but to adopt the stance it did by voting to reduce its status from delegate to observer.

In his statement, Mr Miller said that if the Indaba failed, which he said would be very sad, a very large contributory factor would be that the Indaba had failed to observe two cardinal principles.

The first was to keep negotiations low-key until agreement was reached,

and the second, that negotiations only succeed between leaders who have a constituency to whom they are responsible and who have the ability to deliver when agreement was reached.

Mr Miller charged that the Indaba contained 'far too many delegates who were merely expressing a personal view, who cannot be sure that the body or organisation they represent supports their personal view and who cannot deliver the goods at the end of the day'.

The MEC went on to say that a most important participant in the process of negotiated reform in Natal and in the country was the Government, 'and the Government hasn't even sat at the negotiating table yet'.

The Indaba, he added, would only have a saleable product of the negotiating process when all parties to the process had agreed.

Boy drowns

Call on
Govt to
back
Indaba

Political Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—The Progressive Federal Party is expected to call on the Government to accede to the wishes of Natal/KwaZulu if agreement is reached at the Indaba.

A resolution from the Klip River constituency calls on the party's national congress to express its appreciation for the 'efforts of representative organisations from a wide spectrum in Natal to find, by negotiation, a form of regional democratic and executive government on a non-racial basis for the area.'

It also 'urges the Government to give an assurance that if agreement is reached by the parties to the negotiations on a constitution for the region, and if it is approved by a referendum of all the citizens of Natal/KwaZulu, that the necessary legislation to give effect to the proposals will be implemented.'

Another resolution calls on the Government not to introduce any new structures of government in Natal until the Indaba has put forward its proposals or disbands.



● BUTHELEZI

Business Day Reporter

BUS DAY 21/11/86 (107)

US told Mandela release is priority

KWAZULU'S Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday called on the US to give priority to the demand for the release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

But Buthelezi told the Foreign Policy Association in New York he would not be party to any attempt to negotiate the unbanning of the ANC.

He said: "First things must come first and I believe the release of Mandela should be elevated beyond this kind of package-deal demand on the SA government."

The release of Mandela would aid the struggle to achieve the objectives set out in the US sanctions legislation.

Buthelezi said: "Once Mandela is released the question of the unbanning of the ANC and other organisations will be attended to" if Mandela decided "to become involved in negotiations which could lead to the unbanning of the ANC"

He also said any US policy, such as sanctions, tipping the scales in favour of violence would offend most South Africans who sought the establishment of a multi-party democracy.

Buthelezi said: "Apartheid is doomed. It is controversy between black and white about what the essentials of democracy are in a post-apartheid state which is at the heart of SA politics."

23/11/84 20411
SMK
107
214

Indaba a no-no, says Treurnicht

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr A P Treurnicht, yesterday repeated his party's rejection of the Natal/kwaZulu indaba in the light of developments "exposing the inherent flaws in any scheme designed to protect minority rights".

In a statement to Sapa he said: "Even the Indians are beginning to realise that their rights as a minority group in Natal are in serious jeopardy under the so-called indaba."

Already, he said, groups were jockeying for control. This would lead to continual friction until the Zulu majority asserted itself. — Sapa.

Indaba hits snags over 'group rights'

Political Reporter

THE KwaZulu/Natal Indaba is having difficulty reaching agreement about the second chamber intended to guarantee group rights in a possible bicameral provincial government system.

Indaba sources yesterday said the KwaZulu Government, Inkatha and the three major Afrikaans delegations, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, the Durbanse Afrikaanse Sakekamer and the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings, held a special meeting at the end of last week to try to reach an agreement about the powers of the chamber.

The discussions were not successful.

Several proposals for a second chamber have been discussed and rejected and the latest model, still under discussion, is for 50 seats to be divided equally among 'cultural background' groups.

Opposition

These proposals have met with some opposition and the delegates appear to be split about the powers which the second chamber should have over decisions made by the proposed 100-seat first chamber which would be elected on a nonracial, one-person-one-

vote basis.

At the National People's Party Natal congress last weekend the NPP leader, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, expressed opposition to the proposals because it would mean whites would effectively outnumber Indians by two to one in the chamber.

A special meeting of the Natal region of the People's Congress Party was also held at the weekend and threatened to withdraw from the Indaba if 'the flouting of these principles (of non-racial, democratic and fair government) make it impossible for us to continue participation in the deliberations'.

Catering issue settled

Finance Reporter

NO PROSECUTIONS will follow the early termination of Fedics' three catering contracts for the KwaZulu Department of Health, according to the KwaZulu Secretary of Health, Dr Daryl Hackland.

However, Fedics may not submit any new tenders to the KwaZulu Tender Board for the next five years.

This was confirmed by Mr David Wigley, chief executive of Fedics, who said yesterday an amicable settlement had been reached with the KwaZulu authorities who had advised him that the catering company could appeal against the restriction.

The multi-million-rand catering and cleaning contracts for 19 KwaZulu hospitals were cancelled on October 1 after an investigation by the Department into complaints of overcharging by Fedics.

Dr Hackland, who earlier

attributed the dispute to a departmental accounting procedure, said an out-of-court settlement (believed to be about R1 500 000) had been concluded with Fedics.

Restructuring

Mr Wigley said Fedics had totally credited the Department of Health for charges substantiated in the negotiations and had taken the necessary internal disciplinary action to ensure that such a situation would not reoccur.

Among the steps taken by Fedics has been the restructuring of the Natal projects region handling their KwaZulu and other interests.

Mr Wigley emphasised that Fedics would continue to operate in the important Natal sector.

He refused to disclose the size of the settlement, but the department's initial estimate of overcharging by Fedics was set at

R1 851 371.

Mr Wigley said many of the misunderstandings with the department arose from the tender conditions, which were not substantiated while other complaints by the department were only partly substantiated.

Mr Tom Stevenson, secretary of the KwaZulu Tender Board, said the termination of present contracts and five-year restriction had been imposed as a result of information presented to the board by the Department of Health.

He said Fedics' other KwaZulu contracts with the Department's of Education and Works would continue until expiration, but would not be renewed.

The KwaZulu report called for an investigation into other KwaZulu departments and their dealings with Fedics. Two schools showed alleged overcharges of R14 400 in March this year.

28/11/88
107

25/11/86

STAR

Zulu leader holds talks ¹⁰⁷ with Reagan and Shultz

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, Vice-President Mr George Bush and the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, took time off yesterday from dealing with the most serious political crisis the Reagan Administration has faced to hold lengthy private talks with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The three meetings, with the Administration trying to cope with the damage caused by its bungled arms-to-Iran adventure, were seen here as a demonstration of respect for a black leader who had not allowed his fierce opposition to apartheid to steer him away from a non-violent path.

They were also seen as a signal to South Africa that the Reagan Administration continued to support a moderate solution to the country's problems.

Chief Buthelezi declined to give details about his discussion with the President except to say they had talked about sanctions and the Zulu leader's view that the US should now provide more humanitarian aid for blacks in the region.

"President Reagan is more aware than average Americans of the implications of sanctions, not only for us in South Africa but also for greater southern Africa," Chief Buthelezi said.

He had told President Reagan about the kwaZulu-Natal Indaba initiative and said the President had expressed interest in it.

In the midst of his day of top level meetings, Chief Buthelezi delivered a spirited speech and answered questions at a National Press Club luncheon televised live throughout the United States.

107
107
107

(107) (20)

Indaba 'a Zulu-Afrikaner pact'

THE Natal/KwaZulu Indaba is rapidly being turned into a pact between Zulu and Afrikaner and the Coloured People's Congress Party is seriously reconsidering any further participation, says P.C.P.

leader Mr Pieter Marais. These latest cracks in unity at the Indaba, following the Natal Municipal Association's decision to downgrade its

status to that of observer last week, occurred at the P.C.P. Natal congress on Sunday where Marais charged that coloured representatives

were being treated as "nonentities". He was given a unanimous mandate to withdraw the party from the Indaba if the situation

posed second chamber for provincial government provided seats for Afrikaners, Black English and Indian "backgrounds" but none for coloureds.

The P.C.P. has steadily been against the second chamber as we don't believe in guaranteed minority rights or in furthering a system of government similar to the tricameral parliament," he said.

Indaba split over second chamber?

DD
26/11/81
107

DURBAN — The Kwazulu-Natal Indaba is having difficulty reaching agreement about the second chamber intended to guarantee group rights in a possible bicameral provincial government system.

Indaba sources said yesterday the Kwazulu Government, Inkatha and the three major Afrikaans delegations, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, the Durbanse Afrikaanse Sakekamer and the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings, held unsuccessful discussions last week to try to reach agreement about the powers of the chamber.

Several proposals for a second chamber have been discussed and rejected and the latest model, still under discussion, is for 50 seats to be divided equally among "cultural back-

ground" groups.

These proposals have met with some opposition. Delegates appear to be split about the powers that the second chamber should have over decisions made by the proposed 100-seat first chamber, which would be elected on a non-racial, one-man-one-vote basis.

At the National People's Party Natal congress last weekend, the NPP's leader, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, expressed opposition to the proposals, saying they would result in whites effectively outnumbering Indians by two to one in the chamber.

A special meeting of the Natal region of the People's Congress Party was also held at the weekend. The party threatened to withdraw from the Indaba. — Sapa

FIN MAIL
 KWANATAL INDABA

107

Minority brakes

Hopes of the Natal-KwaZulu Indaba concluding its business before the year's end are fading fast.

Indaba chairman, Professor Desmond Clarence, has said he would like to wrap up the discussion and publish his report as soon as possible. But disagreement over the structure of Natal's future legislature and deepening divisions over its Bill of Rights have complicated matters.

The problem is that if the Indaba does not come to an early conclusion, it is in danger of losing momentum. With parliament reconvening next year, and the possibility of political parties having to fight an election, a number of delegates have given notice that they will not be available to attend weekly Indaba sessions.

Essentially, there are two options: either the Indaba forges ahead and publishes both a majority report and one for dissenting minorities, or it presses on into the new year in the hope of reaching a broader consensus. However, feeling generally is that the divisions are so entrenched that a further convergence of views is unlikely. These developments inhibit prospects of initiating Indaba-type conventions on a national scale.

The difficulties are illustrated by the decision last week of the Natal Municipal Association (NMA) to change its status from that of a full participant to an observer. Other delegations are apparently considering doing likewise.

The NMA's problem lies essentially with the highly controversial Bill of Rights, which favours the protection of *individuals* rather than ethnic groups. As it is representative of a wide range of divergent political viewpoints, the NMA delegation claimed it could not in all conscience vote on the issue, and asked for a change to non-voting status.

They are among the growing number of delegates who are evidently uncomfortable with either the Bill of Rights, or the constitutional framework the Indaba has come up with. It seems the longer the delegations ponder the two issues, the more chary they become.

The latest group to raise its reservations are the Indians, who claim to be unhappy with the voting split in the lower house. In terms of the proposals before the Indaba, a unified Natal/KwaZulu will have a 100-seat legislature, elected proportionally, and a 50-seat lower house comprising 10 members drawn from the English, Afrikaans, Asiatic, black and general groups. The lower house would, in effect, have the power of veto as all legislation would require 80% majority support before it could be enacted (*Current affairs* November 14).

As Indians far outnumber whites in the province, the Indian participants contend that they should have a bigger say in the lower house — or at least one split like the white vote along, say, Hindu/Muslim lines.

Their proposals and other constitutional inputs formed the basis of discussion at last week's meeting.

In a masterful understatement, the Indaba issued a terse report on the proceedings which said simply that "particular attention is being paid to the structure and composition of the legislature. This is the single most important issue the Indaba has yet to finalise."

28/11/86
GROUP AREAS ACT

Reform delay

Government's decision to postpone publication of the President's Council's report on the Group Areas Act seems to have more to do with political timing, than deliberately ignoring its reformist proposals.

According to extensive leaks (*Current Affairs* August 29) the report would have recommended radical changes to the Act, including provision for a "local option" in desegregating residential areas, and the total desegregation of commercial and industrial areas.

The report was due to have been debated by the full President's Council this week. It is understood that only the Conservative Party representative on the all-party constitutional committee opposed the report. However, government appears to have suffered cold feet and has held it back. The most likely cause is a pending general election. The

Progressive Federal Party's director of research, Nic Olivier, believes this is the case, rather than a broader about-turn on reform. "The delaying of publication of the report is to me the clearest indication so far that we will have a general election for whites in March or April next year," he says.

"Government has stalled the report so that it will not be compelled to take a stand on Group Areas before or during the election campaign. This to me is the only logical reason for holding back at this stage," he says.

It is possible, however, that the report has caused severe strains within the National Party and that State President P W Botha has decided he cannot now afford an open row over scrapping residential apartheid. The easiest thing was to shelve it for a while.

Olivier reckons "there is tremendous pressure on government (from the Left) to move away from Group Areas, and I don't believe it would risk its co-operation with the other two houses of Parliament by adopting a more conservative stand at this point," he says.

But in the long run, say political analysts in Cape Town, by withholding the report, the contents of which are no longer a secret, Botha may do more harm than good. A number of his verligte MPs are unhappy with what they see as a halt to reform and his coloured and Indian allies in government are (once again) threatening to quit Parliament in protest if the report is not published and the Act repealed.

The decision to shelve the report leaves in limbo thousands who have taken the gap and are already living illegally in white areas. The Act provides for them to legalise their position by applying for permits, but few seem willing to do so.

FIN MAIL

MOVING TO WELFARE

The western Cape's chief black affairs administrator, Timo Bezuidenhoud, who is due to retire this month, will spend much of his time next year working for a Christian welfare organisation, Mfesani.

Mfesani's general manager (communication), Steenkamp Vorster, confirmed from King William's Town this week that Bezuidenhoud has offered his services as an adviser and public relations officer.

Bezuidenhoud, who used to say things like "I feel sorry for these people" while supervising largescale "repatriation" of "surplus appendages" from Cape Town's squatter camps, announced his retire-

ment earlier this month and said he would devote himself to community work. He confirmed this week that he will be working for Mfesani.

Mfesani — a Xhosa word meaning compassion — caters for about 5 000 people, mostly children, in homes for the physically handicapped in Ciskei, Transkei and the eastern Cape. It plans to open a centre in the western Cape next year.

Steenkamp says Mfesani operates on a R4,5m annual budget of which about half is generated by the sale of products made at the organisation's employment centres for physically handicapped people.

Botha hits back at Indaba 'sniping'

African Affairs Correspondent

MR STOFFEL Botha, Natal leader of the National Party, last night said he was disappointed that the chairman of the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba, Prof Desmond Clarence, had not rebuked the PFP's Mr Ray Swart for saying the NP was trying to use Right-wing groups to wreck the Indaba.

Mr Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, said Mr Swart's uncalled-for 'sniping' at other representatives taking part in the talks could only be directed at 'fully representative' bodies like the Afrikaanse Handelsinstuut and the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuur.

'I refute the allegation that I or my party has any influence on them or has tried to intervene in their representations,' he said.

'If they share the same philosophy as the National Party, then they are just as entitled to their viewpoints as those people who might support the policies of the

PFP.'

He was disappointed that people who professed to uphold the freedom of speech and expression should make such 'baseless accusations'.

It was tantamount to suggesting that the NP representatives had 'dishonest motives', Mr Botha said.

Outcome

He was disappointed that Prof Clarence, as chairman, had not 'admonished' Mr Swart for casting such reflections on 'fully-representative' delegates to the meeting. They, like everyone else, were there to achieve the best possible outcome.

'That process requires argument and counter-argument,' Mr Botha said.

He wished the deliberations well and hoped that these 'uncalled-for' and 'unseemly' accusations would not inhibit the outcome.

Prof Clarence said in reply that he had been critical throughout the Indaba

proceedings of people who had made political statements outside the Indaba which had been to the disadvantage of the 'smooth working' of the organisation.

It would probably be some time before the final report of the negotiations was completed although most of the design work on a constitution had been finished.

However, while this raised expectations of an imminent announcement concerning the final report, several points remained which had still to be discussed in order to satisfy as many delegations as possible.

'It's a question of power sharing,' Prof Clarence said.

'The aim is to produce a constitution which will satisfy all groups that they will have adequate representation in the running of the provincial legislature without fear of domination from any other group.'

I'd have joined boycott, says Naidoo

GERMISTON—Daddy Naidoo, the Durban Indian who is the only black playing in this week's R100 000 Germiston Centenary Tournament over the Germiston Golf Club course, said yesterday he had apparently been expelled from the black Tournament Players' Association.

Naidoo said he had been distressed by the news, passed on to him by one of the black golfers boycotting this week's tournament because of its association with what activists said was a celebration of the 'black man's oppression.'

'When I hear officially from the TPA I will protest,' said Naidoo. 'In the first place, as far as I know the TPA never held any meeting over the boycott, and I was certainly never told about it.'

'If I had been told about the boycott in time, I would have joined it, and I am in solidarity with the blacks who are not playing.' — (Sapa)

● See also Page 30

28/11/86

(101)

28/11/86

(28)

TOGETHER WE ALL WIN

N/M
29/11/86
107

In the present situation in South Africa, we are all losing. There has never been a better opportunity for the people of Natal and KwaZulu to shape their own destiny. Through the KwaZulu Natal Indaba, we can build a future in peace and harmony.

THE AIMS OF THE INDABA

The Indaba is a forum dedicated to a non-racial society in a united KwaZulu Natal.

The Indaba accepts the following six principles:

- * The KwaZulu Natal Region is a single unit and requires a single political structure.
- * KwaZulu Natal has no desire to be sovereignly independent of South Africa.
- * All people of the KwaZulu Natal Region will have the right to full political participation and effective representation.
- * KwaZulu Natal must have a free economic system to provide equal opportunities for all people.
- * The Indaba accepts the democratic principles of freedom, equality and justice and that racial discrimination must be abolished. The rights of individuals and groups must be protected.
- * Legislative and administrative power should be devolved as much as possible.

WHO IS REPRESENTED AT THE INDABA?

In total, 37 organisations (including 2 observer organisations) representing:

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| * Local Government in KwaZulu and Natal | * Trade Unions |
| * Commerce | * Political Parties |
| * Industry | * Cultural Groups |
| * Agriculture | * Religious Groups |
| | * Women's Groups |



WHAT HAS THE INDABA ACHIEVED SO FAR?

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

GUARANTEES to everyone the equal protection of the law, without regard to race, colour, ethnic origin, political opinion, or economic status.

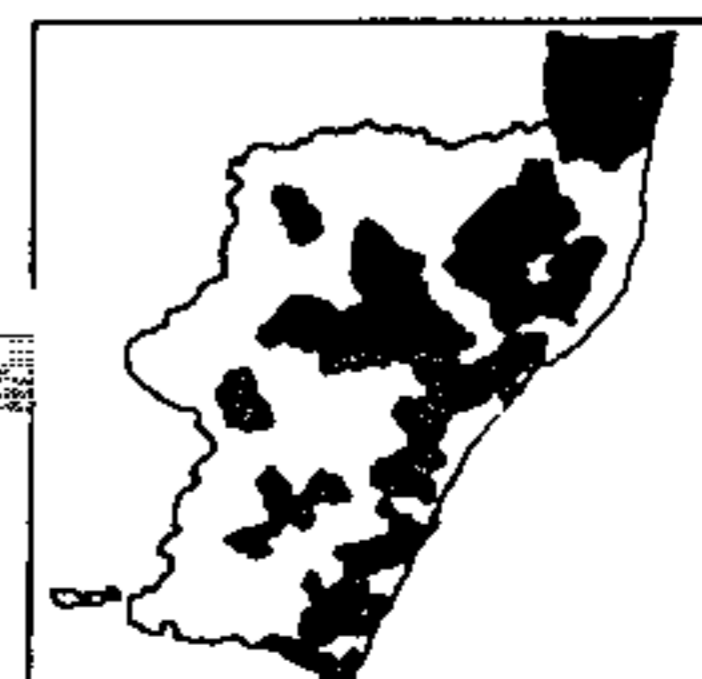
ENSHRINES the right to life and liberty, the right to own and occupy property anywhere, the right to public education and ethnic, linguistic and cultural rights.

WILL BE part of the new constitution of the new Province of Natal, binding on provincial and local government in Natal and enforced by the Supreme Court of South Africa.

WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM THE INDABA

- * A non-racial democracy for the KwaZulu Natal Region
- * Equal rights for all
- * Protection of individual and group rights
- * A society which will work together for peace and prosperity.

KwaZulu Natal



Indaba

Indaba votes for multiracial rule

DD

107

29/11/86

Black prime minister possible

Dispatch Correspondent

DURBAN — Moderate black and white organisations, after eight months of talks, yesterday unveiled an unprecedented proposal for Natal to be governed by a multiracial legislature — and probably by a black prime minister.

The Natal-KwaZulu Indaba decided by 24 votes out of 35 yesterday to opt for the new system of provincial government, which would treat the region as a political unit with universal adult suffrage — and the constitutional protection of minority rights.

"People are very excited that they have managed to reach an agreement," said Mr Peter Mansfield, who served on the constitutional committee formed during the talks.

"They don't know what the government's reaction will be, but there is a sense of history in the making in that this could be the start of major constitutional changes in South Africa."

At an historic press conference, Professor Desmond Clarence, chairman of the Indaba, said only two organisations had indicated they would not be able to sign the final draft.

These were the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuur and the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

He said three bodies had asked for time to consult with their constituents.

The chairman was flanked during the press conference by the representatives of the two sponsoring bodies of the Indaba, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, representing the KwaZulu Government, and Mr Frank Martin, former senior MEC, representing the old Natal Provincial Council.

Professor Clarence said he had not obtained all the signatories to the agreement, which might eventually be forthcoming.

"We have not reached full consensus. In some cases, we have signatures from the delegates themselves, indicating that they believe that what we have achieved is the maximum of compromise."

Yesterday's agreement was reached after eight

months of negotiation behind closed doors by almost 40 political and other interest groups from the region.

It provides for a two-chamber legislature with wide powers, a provincial governor, a prime minister and 10-man cabinet, a bill of rights, an independent judiciary and "cultural councils" to protect major cultural rights.

A statement from the Indaba said the agreement would require the sanction of the government before it could be implemented.

The statement said it was envisaged that the proposals would first be put to the people of Natal and KwaZulu for approval by way of a referendum.

The agreement provides for a 100-member legislative chamber elected by universal adult suffrage through a system of multi-member, constituency-based proportional representation.

The percentage vote captured by any group would be directly reflected in membership of the chamber, according to an Indaba press release.

The agreement also provides for a 50-member second chamber, equally representing African, English, Asian and Afrikaans background groups.

It also caters for a South African group representing voters who prefer not to vote according to "background".

It further allows for a prime minister responsible to the first chamber and a cabinet of 10.

The agreement further makes provision for a governor, appointed by the State President on the advice of the provincial legislature.

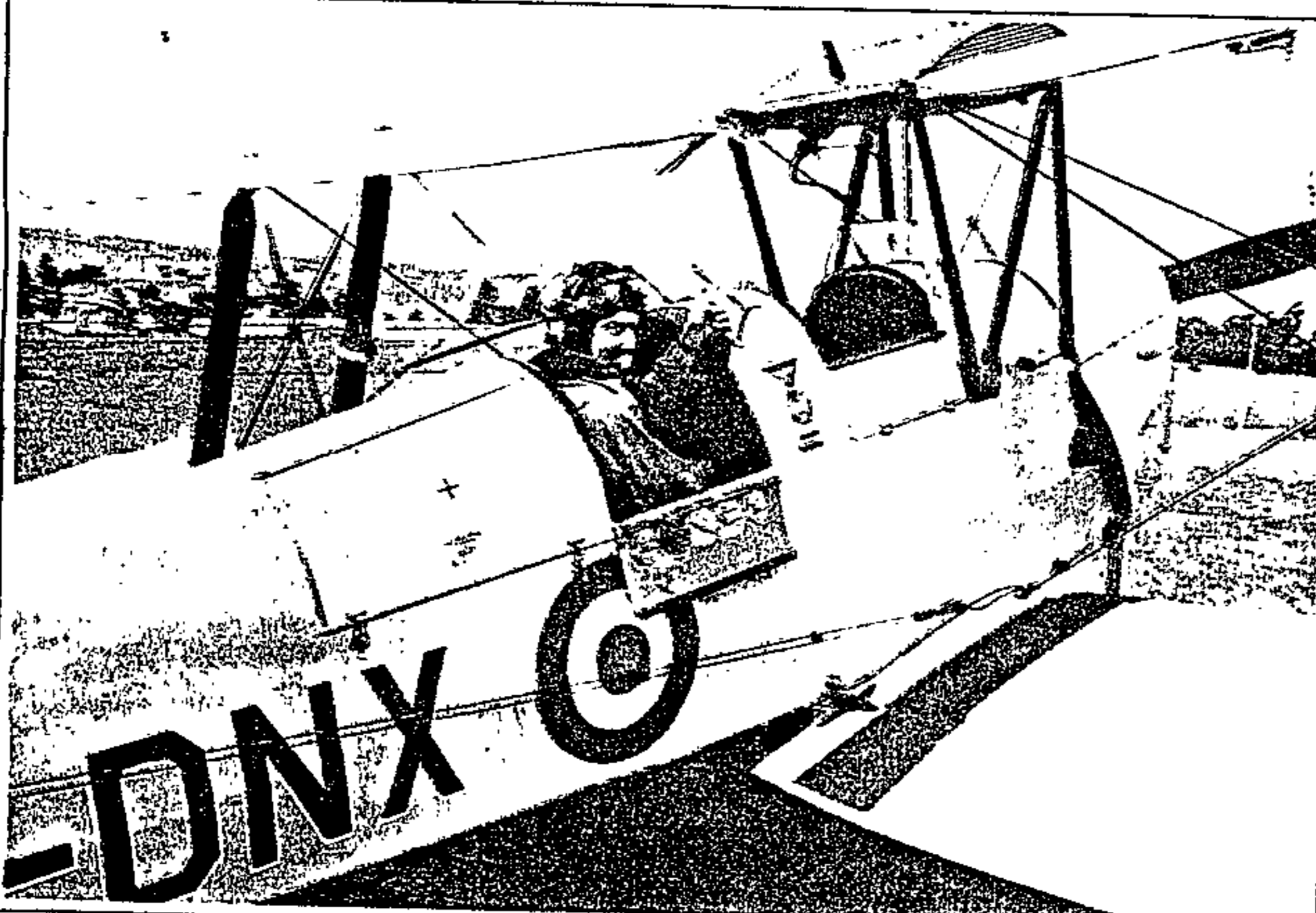
It envisages the retention of the existing system of local government in Natal, until amended, and then its gradual extension to present KwaZulu areas and the constitutional entrenchment of local government powers.

In terms of the agreement, traditional authorities in KwaZulu are to be treated as part of the system of local government. Provision is to be made for a council of chiefs.

l
v
f
e
d

Indaba plans black Natal PM

107
N/M
29/1/82



MODERATE black and white organisations, after eight months of talks, yesterday unveiled an unprecedented proposal for Natal to be governed by a multiracial legislature and probably by a black prime minister.

'People are very excited that they have managed to reach an agreement,' said Mr Peter Mansfield, who served on the constitutional committee formed during talks by the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba.

'They don't know what the Government's reaction will be, but there is a sense of history in the making in that this could be the start of major constitutional changes in South Africa.'

The proposal, which could be implemented only with Government approval, was drafted during the Indaba's negotiations in Durban.

The National Party did not actively participate but sent observers to the talks.

Key participants in the Indaba included officials of the provincial government of Natal and leaders of KwaZulu.

The Indaba's proposal calls for Natal/KwaZulu to be governed by a two-chamber legislature, the first chamber consisting of 100 members elected through a proportional-representation system and the second a 50-member chamber comprising 10 representatives each from Natal's black, Asian, Afrikaans and English-speaking communities and 10 at-large members.

Approval

The prime minister would be elected by the upper chamber, making it likely he or she would be a black since blacks comprise almost 80% of Natal-KwaZulu's population.

But any legislation would require approval by both chambers, and minority parties would be allowed to choose half of the 10 provincial Cabinet ministers.

The proposal also calls for an independent judiciary and a Bill of Rights. There is no national Bill of Rights.

Mr Mansfield said the proposal would probably be submitted to Natal and KwaZulu voters in some type of referendum to see if the national Government should be asked for approval.

Mr Mansfield said the plan was approved by 24 of the organisations participating in the Indaba and opposed by two — a cultural group and an Afrikaans business group. — (Sapa)

Picture Page 2

Army chief passes out during passing-out parade

BLOEMFONTEIN—The Chief of the Army, Lt-Gen Kat Liebenberg, fainted yesterday a few minutes after beginning his address at a passing-out parade of ISAI's junior leaders at Tempe.

Gen Liebenberg had to be helped, but then completed his speech.

His left leg first began to shake severely and then he collapsed. For about three or four seconds he sat on his haunches, was helped up, and completed his speech, which lasted about another 10 minutes.

Col GA van Zyl, officer commanding ISAI, and Col Alwyn van Niekerk, officer commanding the Armour School, assisted Gen Liebenberg.

The general's personal staff officer, Col Tony Savides, said afterwards Gen Liebenberg was well: 'It's just the heat that caught him.'

After the parade, Gen Liebenberg attended the get-together for the junior leaders and their parents.

An SADF doctor said Gen Liebenberg had experienced a fainting spell, possibly because of the heat. — (Sapa)

Beach town up in arms over rowdy students

Crime Reporter

SIXTEEN university students, from two leading Afrikaans universities, were arrested and a further two sentenced for housebreaking following a spate of public disturbances at Margate this week.

Nico Rothman and Manie Roux, both 23-year-old post-graduate B Comm students from Potchefstroom University, were sentenced in the Port Shepstone Magistrate's Court yesterday to a fine of R300 (or three months) each for housebreaking and theft committed on Wednesday night.

A further five months was conditionally suspended for five years.

They were also sentenced to R30 or 15 days for being drunk in public.

Ignored request

Now municipal authorities are up in arms and police, who have been bombarded by eggs and tomatoes, are considering making reports to authorities at Pretoria and Potchefstroom universities following the escalating trouble caused by students on holiday in Margate each year.

Margate police station commander Lt Herman Fourie said yesterday the 16 young men were arrested after they had ignored a request earlier in the evening to behave at their beach party.

'Later on they came into the streets in groups, drinking and bashing cars with trolleys and throwing beer bottles all over the place.'

'They even threw eggs and tomatoes at us when we drove around in vans,' Lt Fourie said.

A black municipal traffic officer was allegedly 'slapped' by one student and police are still investigating the incident.

Most of the 16 students from Pretoria and Potchefstroom universities have already paid admission of guilt fines and been released, Lt Fourie said.

'We have a strenuous time as it is these days without having to cope with the 15 or so complaints from residents each night.'

Piloting a winner

Set to bring a lump to many a veteran pilot's throat is Durban's Greg McCurrach, who is to land his Tiger Moth trainer on the main straight at Greyville racecourse today to mark the course's SAAF Association Day. He is to be sponsored by Hartenberg Wines, a Cape estate owned by Kon 'Stork' McKenzie, a World War II fighter pilot. The Moth in the picture, made of plywood, steel and doped Irish linen, was built in 1934 and is one of only about 10 still flying in South Africa. A second Moth is also to land at Greyville today, piloted by Graham MacDonald. Greg says landing at the racecourse is a tricky business.

Picture by TERRY HAYWOOD

Best DB in town

PRETORIA—The Defence Force has announced it is awarding a floating trophy to the country's best detention barracks.

The trophy is for 'the detention barracks that has been managed in the most effective and professional manner'.

The winner this year was the OFS Command Provost unit. — (Sapa)

CA FOR LA

Yes, we'll sell you We have over month who are to build on - sc zoned for sir please call P Tel: 7207

We're open Weekdays Saturdays Sundays

Indaba

on solid

Union Ma 45 Old Main R Tel: 72

Indaba opts for one-man one-vote

DURBAN — THE KwaZulu/Natal Indaba has reached an historic agreement on a non-racial government for Natal elected by "universal adult suffrage".

The breakthrough was reached late yesterday afternoon when delegates voted 24 to 2 in favour of a non-racial constitution with only the Afrikaans cultural group FAK refusing to sign the agreement.

Thirty-nine groups participated in the decision.

The proposals also provided for the protection of minority rights under a bill of rights and:

- A two-chamber legislature with wide powers.
- A provincial governor.
- A prime minister and 10-man cabinet.
- An independent judiciary and "cultural councils" to protect cultural rights.

But despite the euphoria, the crucial bridge has yet to be crossed.

The proposals have to be accepted by the Government, who were represented at the indaba only as observers.

Without state approval, the indaba will have been nothing more than an academic exercise.

The indaba's proposals would give wide powers and a high degree of autonomy to the "new" province, most of them already enjoyed by the Kwazulu Government.

The proposals would first be put to the people of Natal and kwaZulu in a referendum.

The agreement provides for a 100-member legislative chamber elected by universal adult suffrage through proportional representation.

There would be a 50-member second chamber, equally representing African, Afrikaans, Asian and English ethnic groups as well as a group representing voters who preferred not to vote according to ethnicity. It is believed that this group provided the vital breakthrough for a majority agreement as most delegates said they were not interested in an exclusively ethnic chamber. — Sapa.

Govt silent on Natal Indaba proposals

29/11/86 MIE Post

107

By DIRK VAN ZYL

THE Government is awaiting official notification of the Natal Indaba proposals before responding.

"I cannot comment until I've seen the document," the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today.

The Indaba — initiated by the Natal Provincial Council and the Kwazulu Government — yesterday unveiled an unprecedented proposal for Natal/Kwazulu to be governed at second-tier level by a multi-racial legislature — probably with a black Prime Minister.

Sapa reports from Durban that the Indaba yesterday agreed on proposals for the area to be governed by a multiracial legislature elected by universal adult suffrage.

The proposals also provided for the protection of minority rights under a Bill of Rights.

Thirty-nine political and other groups from the region participated in the Indaba.

The proposals include:

- A two-chamber legislature with wide powers.

- A provincial Governor.

- A Prime Minister and 10-man Cabinet.

- A Bill of Rights, an independent judi-

ciary and "cultural councils" to protect cultural rights.

The agreement would require the sanction of the central government and the proposals will probably first be put to the people of Natal and Kwazulu in a referendum.

They provide for a 100-member legislative chamber elected by universal suffrage through proportional representation.

A 50-member second chamber would equally represent African, Afrikaans, Asian and English "background groups".

As blacks comprise almost 80% of Natal's population, the Prime Minister under this plan could well be black.

A Governor would be appointed by the State President on the advice of the provincial legislature and the Bill of Rights would be constitutionally entrenched.

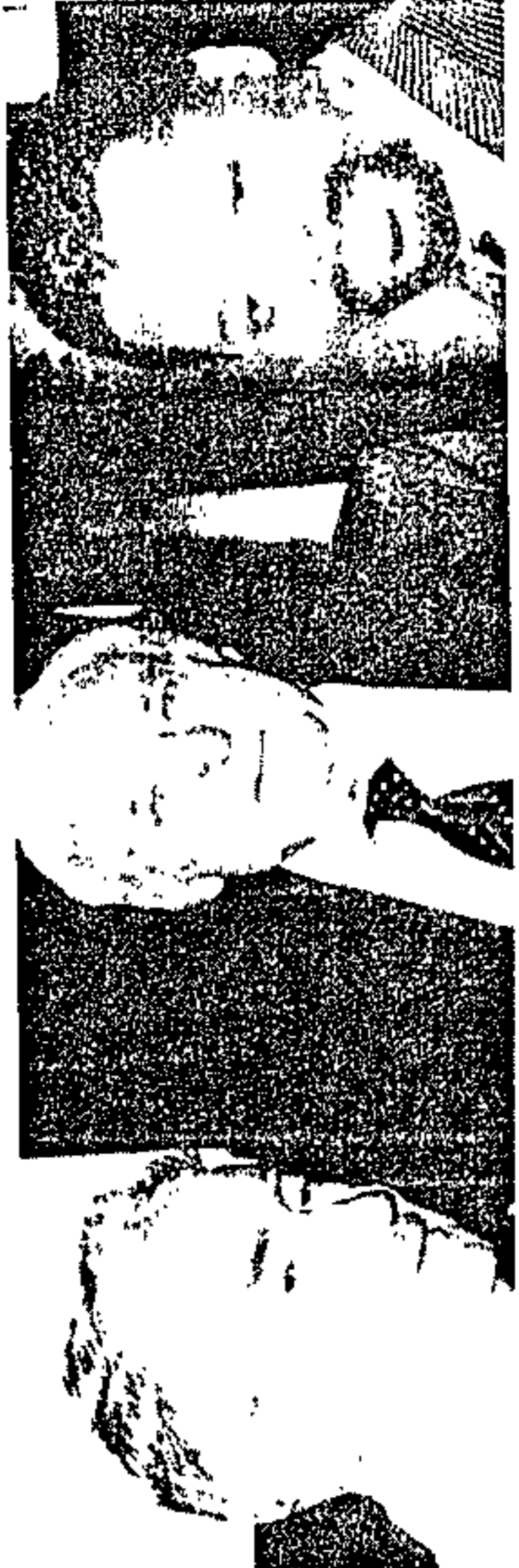
Cultural councils would protect and promote the cultural rights and interests of groups representing "the principle segments of the Natal population".

The councils could apply to the Supreme Court for judgment on the validity of certain legislation affecting language, religion and culture.

Traditional authorities in Kwazulu would be treated as part of the local Government and provision is made for a council of chiefs.

107
Swinties
Mr Harris
Denyse Armour
Shaun Harris
EE

HOW THE INDABA WANTS TO DO IT



Cause for celebration — Mr Frank Martin, left, Professor Desmond Clarence and Dr Oscar Dhlomo

By DENYSE ARMOUR and SHAUN HARRIS

This goes some way towards meeting demands of ethnic groups but, Indaba spokesmen insist, the representation is not on purely racial lines and individuals are free to choose the group with which they wish to affiliate.

The architects of the plan believe this chamber could whittle away once racial minorities realised their fears of being dominated were groundless.

Professor Desmond Clarence, chairman, explains: "One thing we must be very clear about is that these groups are not seen as racially exclusive."

THE KwaZulu-Natal Indaba has produced a constitutional plan carefully balanced between demands for a one-man, one-vote unitary system on the one hand, and a quasi-apartheid set-up on the other.

The main features are a two-chamber legislature, a provincial governor, a prime minister and cabinet of 10, a Bill of Rights, an independent judiciary and cultural councils.

The first chamber, of 100 members, would be elected by universal adult suffrage on a party-proportional basis. This is intended to meet the demands of the "universalist" lobby.

There would be 15 "constituencies" with 86 seats allocated to the various constituencies. The balance of 34 seats will be assigned to parties or individuals in proportion to electoral support.

The electoral constituencies will consist of the 15 existing economic development regions in the province.

These constituencies will be racially mixed, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, a vice-chairman of the Indaba, said. None of them is exclusively made up of a single race group.

A second chamber consisting of representatives from five "background" groups — English, Afrikaans, African, Asian and "South African" — is proposed. Each group would have 10 representatives.

Freedom

"For example, a Christian, English-speaking Indian might well decide to participate in the English-speaking group, or a coloured person could fit into the Afrikaans-speaking group."

There is also provision in the second chamber for representation of a "South African group of voters who prefer not to vote according to 'background'."

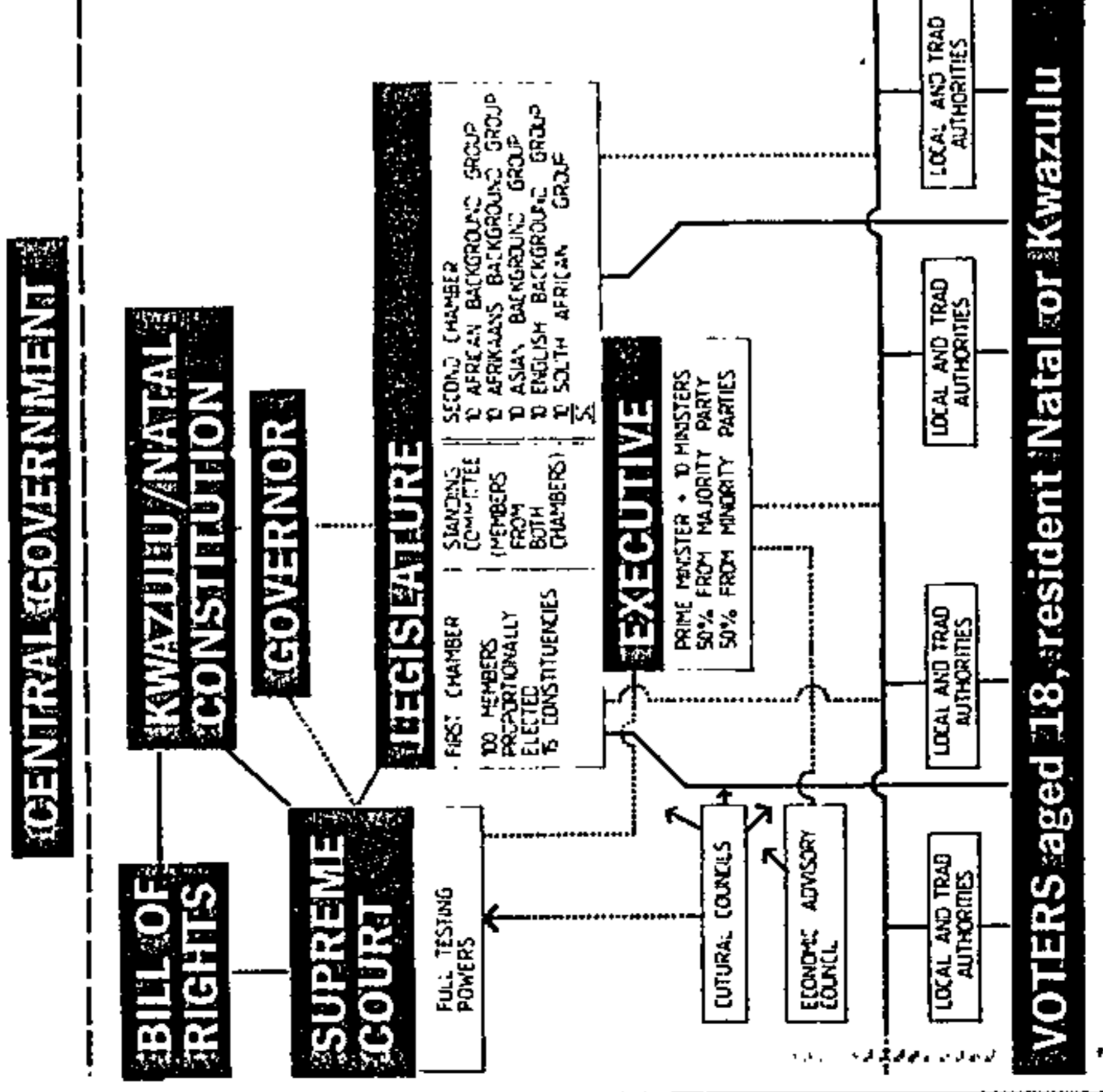
This, Dr Dhlomo, said was for those who "do not want to be classified. This group offers freedom of association. It also means that everyone has a choice — their group or the non-classified

Chiefs

The executive is represented by a prime minister and a 10-man cabinet. The prime minister would be the leader of the party with the overall majority in the first chamber in an election or, if no party or coalition of parties secured an overall majority, would be elected by

Cause for celebration

The "cultural councils" — much on the Belgian model — will have the power to challenge in court any legislation affecting "language, religion, customs and culture."



group."

both chambers.

The prime minister would have the right to appoint half the cabinet and the rest would be chosen by an electoral college consisting of members of all other parties represented in both chambers. Each group represented in the second chamber would be guaranteed a cabinet seat.

Existing traditional authorities in KwaZulu will also be represented in the form of a council of chiefs.

A vital component in the plan is a Bill of Rights, which has already been published and adopted.

VOTERS aged 18, resident Natal or Kwazulu

10:50:50

Nov 11/2 1987

Two new KwaZulu schools by 1988

African Affairs
Correspondent

THE KwaZulu Training Trust (KTT) intends to establish two comprehensive high schools in the region by the end of 1988 at a cost of about R2 000 000.

The first comprehensive high school in KwaZulu has been successfully established at Ogwini in Umlazi by the KTT with the help of the Urban Foundation and private sector companies Toyota and Robertson Spice.

Managing director of the KTT Brian Stewart said yesterday the money for the next two schools would have to be obtained from private sector sources.

He said the board of directors of the KTT, under the chairmanship of Dr Oscar Dhlomo, KwaZulu's Minister of Education and Culture, felt the quality of education should be improved by upgrading existing high schools to comprehensive high schools.

These could then offer students education in commercial, academic and technical fields.

Mr Stewart said the comprehensive school concept was extremely cost-effective when compared with specialised schools such as agricultural or technical high schools.

112186
107
SAPK

NP rejects Indaba proposals, as they 'will end in domination'

— The leader of the National Party in Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, has rejected the constitutional proposals put forward by the Natal/kwaZulu Indaba.

Mr Botha, who is also Minister of Home Affairs, said the proposals, if implemented, would lead to domination.

He said in a statement from Pretoria that, although the proposals attempted to accommodate minority rights, the end result would be a one-man, one-vote majority system.

Chances ruined, says PFP

DURBAN — The Government's rejection of the Natal/kwaZulu Indaba recommendations had ruined its chances of starting constitutional negotiations, a Progressive Federal Party statement said last night.

Mr Peter Gastrow, the party's national chairman, was reacting to Mr Stoffel Botha's remarks about the Indaba.

Mr Botha said the Indaba's proposed legislative authority for Natal amounted to one-man, one-vote and this the Government rejected.

Mr Botha's statement was "a reaction from bigots who seem to have a death wish for South Africa". It insulted Natalians and made asses of moderates, said the PFP statement.

"The Government now has no chance to get negotiations going," Mr Gastrow said. "Confrontation will probably form the pattern of politics."

— Sapa.

He said the proposals would create mechanisms solely for the protection of the cultural interests of groups.

There was no mention of effective equal power-sharing.

Mr Botha said that, in contrast with the aims of the National Party, the implementation of the Indaba's proposals would lead to "total domination".

According to the Indaba's model, it was clear a majority party would effectively exercise sole power in the legislative and executive authority, as was the case in a typical Westminster system.

Mr Botha said the Indaba was informative and provided valuable lessons for future development.

OBSERVER STATUS

It was accepted the proposals would be formally put before the Government.

The NP, which had observer status at the Indaba, could not associate itself with the model of the Indaba, he said.

The model did not comply with certain of the principles of the NP's constitution structure.

These were its requirements that at provincial or regional level the structure had to contain elements of democracy and allow all to take part in the process of government, as well as structures making provision for equal power-sharing without domination by one group or another.

He stressed the NP was committed to reform whereby the unequal prejudice to residents of Natal and kwaZulu on the basis of race and colour was eradicated. — Sapa.

Indaba decision

Nats say No to Indaba decision NM 1/12/86 (107)

in Springbok form

Mercury Reporter

THE National Party last night rejected the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba's constitutional proposal, labelling it a dominating model which would lead to a 'one-man-one-vote majority system'.

In the first categorical rejection of the Indaba by the NP, which had observer status at the Indaba, the Minister of Home Affairs and leader of the party in Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, said mechanisms created in the model were for the protection of only the cultural interests of groups.

There is no indication of effective and equal power sharing. Indeed, contrary to the beliefs of the National Party, it is clear that the implementation of this model will lead to domination.

According to this model it is inevitable that in the legislative and executive authority a majority party, as in the typical Westminster system, will effectively exercise all power.

Such a party will not necessarily be representative of all groups.

This fact has unacceptable implications in the light of the composition of the population of the region, and specifically because there are groups in this region who want to participate in political processes and structures on a group basis, said Mr Botha.

Any new constitution should be democratic, enabling everyone to participate in the process of government, and structures that were agreed to should make provision for equal power sharing without any one group dominating another.

Does not comply

The National Party of Natal is convinced that the model which the Indaba has now agreed to by majority vote does not comply with these principles and that it therefore cannot identify with this model.

Although it was attempted in this model to accommodate the so-called "minority rights", the result clearly amounts to a one-man-one-vote majority system in which mechanisms are created for the protection of only the cultural interests of groups, said Mr Botha.

The Indaba was an informative exercise from which valuable lessons could be learned for further constitutional developments.

Only one important lesson can be highlighted at this stage: The Indaba offered the opportunity for frank discussion and the spontaneous growth of mutual commitment to finding solutions in our region.

There were, however, also unfortunate occurrences which must be highlighted in order to prevent their recurrence in future indabas or discussions.

He listed these as:

- Endeavours by certain elements in the Indaba to precipitate the deliberations and to anticipate the decisions;

- Selective leakages to the media with the purpose of promoting certain viewpoints and discrediting others;

- The suppressing of important views submitted to the Indaba such as the memoranda of the Natal Municipal Association on 14 November 1986 and of the Natal Agricultural Union on November 20, and;

- The premature enforcement of a majority decision. These sunk the potential of the Indaba to reach through meaningful negotiation consensus to the advantage of all the people of the region.

The NP was committed to the development of structures within which all inhabitants of the region could participate in the management of regional affairs.

The National Party of Natal is, however, convinced that this cannot be realised by a dominating model such as the one decided upon by the Indaba.

Reacting to Mr Botha's statement, the Indaba chairman, Prof Desmond Clarence, said: 'I'm very surprised he made a statement so soon.'

Before we have had an opportunity to present and discuss the proposals with the Government, he has made a decision to dismiss them.'

Mr Dirk Kemp, a member of the Indaba's organising committee, said Mr Botha had for some reason changed from an interested observer to an outright opponent — a change of attitude on which I believe he owes the public and the Indaba chairman an explanation.'

Mr Peter Gastrow, MP Durban Central and national chairman of the PFP, said last night the reaction amounted to an insult to the people of Natal and made asses of moderates who were seeking negotiated and peaceful change.

The Government now has no chance to get any negotiations going in South Africa.

It is a reaction from a Government which seems to have a death wish for South Africa.

Confrontation is likely to form the pattern of politics in future, said Mr Gastrow. Earlier, the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba chairman,



Indaba rejected

FROM PAGE 1

Prof Desmond Clarence, had rejected as 'completely unfounded' claims that the proposals for a multiracial government for Natal were hurriedly pushed through for political gain and because of fears that the talks would break down.

Prof Clarence said only two organisations had indicated they would not be able to sign the final draft.

These were the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniginge and the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

He said three bodies had asked for time to consult their constituents.

Prof Clarence was not prepared to divulge the names of these organisations because, he said, they contained a 'wide spectrum of political opinion'.

At an historic Press conference on Friday, Prof Clarence was flanked by representatives of the two sponsoring bodies of the Indaba, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, representing the KwaZulu Government, and Mr Frank Martin, former senior MEC, representing the old Natal Provincial Council.

Prof Clarence said he had not obtained all the signatories to the agreement which might eventually be forthcoming.

'We have not reached full consensus. In some cases, we have signatures from the delegates themselves, indicating that they believe that what we have achieved is the maximum of compromise.'

Judiciary

The agreement was reached after eight months of negotiation behind closed doors by almost 40 political and other interest groups from the region.

It provides for a two-chamber legislature with wide powers, a provincial governor, a prime minister and 10-man cabinet, a Bill of Rights, an independent judiciary and 'cultural councils' to protect major cultural rights.

A statement from the Indaba said the agreement would require the sanction of the central Government before it could be implemented.

The statement said it was envisaged that the proposals would first be put to the people of Natal and KwaZulu for approval by way of a referendum.

The agreement provides for a 100-member legislative chamber elected by universal adult suffrage through a system of multi-member, constituency-based proportional representation.

The agreement also provides for a 50-member second chamber, equally representing African, Afrikaans, Asian and English background groups as well as a South African group representing voters who prefer not to vote according to 'background'.

Prof Clarence told the Mercury he had no idea when the proposals would be put to the people of Natal and KwaZulu for approval through a referendum.

Speaking for Pietermaritzburg yesterday, Mr Andries Louw, the Handelsinstituut representative at the Indaba, said his organisation did not sign the proposals because 'certain very important issues, including the matter of power-sharing, had not yet been debated to the fullest consequences.'

Who will captain the first series beginning on Monday do a little 'Bok-like' lead yesterday to avoid from Natal opener Andrew Hugh Page and (keeper) can only in the Natal-Transvaal game which continues on Page 17.

Picture by ANTHONY McMILLAN

Who on

MELBOURN tain Andrew hannesburg nance mis whether or n next year.

Paid for by can rugby i thrown the A Union (ARFL

One of spt Slack's trip w first hand a heard so muc. first time spo ideas about b races.

If he likes terms are right bies will play

Cary (82, of st

DAVENPORT movie actor died on Satur stroke after pr theatre appe was 82.

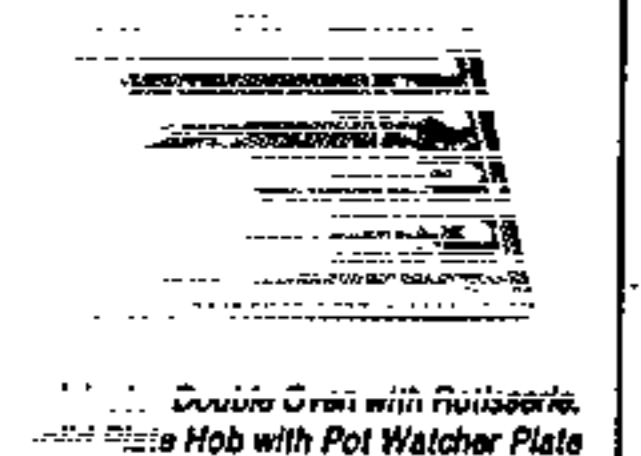
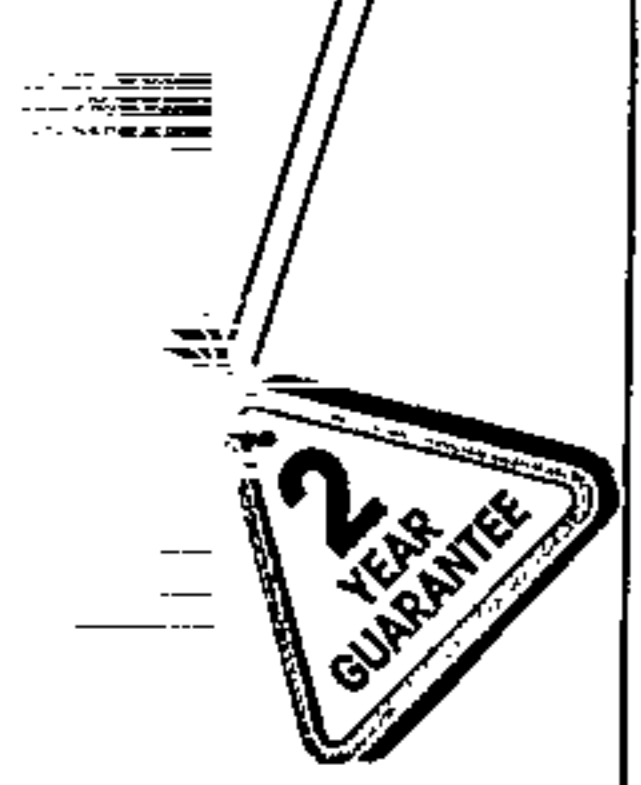
Grant, debor man of films fo 30 years, was peared at a the Iowa town for tled A Conver Cary Grant.

A show organ actor had appe all right durin noon rehearsal

But as he wa stage he asked from his wif Harris.

Grant, born starred in 72 cluding classic Philadelphia St Up Baby and No west.

He was ma times, the last (Sapa-AP) See P



DAVENPORT PATIOS - POOL NO 8 FROM ONLY 2 Stannic HURRY'S

11/12/86

107

NP rejection takes spark out of Indaba

By Bruce Cameron,
Political Staff

DURBAN — The Government has not yet slammed the door on the Natal/kwaZulu indaba but it is clear that it will not accept the constitutional proposals in their current form.

The reaction of the National Party has sent shock waves through the Indaba, taking the sparkle out of the champagne with which the conclusion was toasted on Friday.

Natal leader of the National Party, Mr Stoffel Botha, who firmly rejected the constitutional proposals at the weekend, however said today he hoped

that ways and means could be found to use the proposals as a basis for negotiation.

Hopes are now being placed on Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development, who said in July that the opinion of the people of Natal could be tested in a referendum.

And Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, made it clear today that if an election is held next year the Indaba would be main issue on which it would be fought in Natal.

Mr Swart also called on President P W Botha to intervene, warning that the National Party reaction would fan sanctions and add to polarisation in Natal.

At issue is the protection of group rights with the National Party claiming that there was no real protection of groups. But it was disclosed today that a number of other delegations, including the PFP, had real reservations about the emphasis placed on group rights in the proposals.

Meanwhile the National

Party has accused organisers at the Indaba of rushing through proposals without reaching consensus and of covering up differences while superimposing the views of one group.

Senior Nationalists were saying today that the Indaba organisers had repeatedly misread warning signs. Observer members had repeatedly warned in private conversations that the recommendations were not acceptable.

Mr Botha said in an interview today that he had not reacted to

the Indaba recommendations as a member of the Government but as Natal leader of the National Party and as an observer at the Indaba.

The Government would still have to consider the proposals, he said.

He agains rejected claims, which were repeated by Mr Swart today, that the National party had attempted to wreck the Indaba throughout.

In an interview at the weekend Mr Heunis, who heads the special Cabinet sub committee

which will study the Indaba proposals, said he could not comment at this stage on the contents of the report.

However Mr Heunis said the proposals would have to meet certain criteria.

The most important of these were that "there should be group protection, no domination and stability."

President Botha said earlier in the year that the Government did not exclude special arrangements in regions.

However the Government has studiously avoided stating how far it was prepared to go.

● See Page 4.



BUTHELEZI . . . First prime minister of Natal?

THE KwaZulu-Natal Indaba is over and there are few surprises.

Group areas will go but group rights will stay. If you don't want to be a person of African, Afrikaans, Asian or English background you can belong to a "South African" group. But you would still have to rely on Pik Botha for South Africa's image management in foreign affairs and you might end up with a "chief" as your local authority.

Frank Martin would get a new political lease on life with all sorts of new constituencies up for grabs and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi would probably be the first prime minister of Natal.

Amidst rumours of last minute attempts by some delegations to make fundamental changes to the Indaba's proposed regional constitution, an agreement was hurriedly signed by a majority of Indaba participants on Friday.

Plan for a new Natal

FOCUS

107
Soyetan
1/12/82

While a draft of the Indaba's proposed constitution will only be made available next Monday the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba has released outlines of how it proposes to reshape the province.

The proposed constitution provides for a 100-member legislative chamber elected by universal adult suffrage through a system of multi-member, constituency-based proportional representation. This means that all parties can compete in each constituency. In proportion to the number of votes they attract, they get a proportional number of seats. For in-

stance, if Inkatha captured 70 percent of the overall vote, they would have 70 members in the chamber.

For elections to the first chamber, the province would be divided into 15 constituencies and the number of seats allocated to each constituency determined by an electoral commission. There would be 66 constituency seats and the balance would be allocated to parties or groups in proportion to electoral support gained.

Delegates

The delegates in the first chamber would elect a Natal prime minister. If, as is widely suggested, Inkatha can deliver a significant portion of the African vote in Natal, Chief Buthelezi would surely be their candidate for prime minister.

There will also be a second chamber of 50 members, "equally representing African, Afrikaans, Asian and English background groups". Provision has been made, in addition, for a "South African" group in the second chamber. This is for

people 'who prefer not to vote according to "background"'

The second chamber, along with constitutionally recognised cultural councils for the protection and promotion of cultural rights and interests, are the concessions to group rights that were jealously fought for by some in the Indaba. Professor Johan Steenkamp of the FAK said in the view of his delegation these measures would not be sufficient to protect minority rights. He said this was a significant reason behind the FAK's decision not to sign the agreement.

The FAK sees a problem in the second chamber's inability to protect minorities. But another view is that it would provide an effective blocking mechanism whereby minorities can prevent major assaults on the status quo, such as initiatives to redistribute wealth and income.

Each "background" group in the second chamber would elect 10 members to the second chamber, by proportional representation across the entire province.

Standing committees drawn from both

chambers of the legislature would consider and amend legislation after the first reading. Legislation would then have to be ratified by the relevant standing committee and passed by both chambers before becoming law.

The prime minister would have the right to appoint half of a Cabinet of 10. The other half would be elected by an electoral college consisting of members of all other parties represented in both chambers. Each group represented in the second chamber would be guaranteed a seat in the cabinet.

Rights

If group rights are a sop to insecure minorities, the retention of existing traditional authorities in KwaZulu, as part of the system of local government, is a sop to potential anxiety among chiefs in the face of a disbanded KwaZulu Legislative Assembly. The proposed constitution makes provision for a council of chiefs.

A rather small carrot is held out to the central government in the proposal that a governor of Natal be appointed by the State President on the advice of the provincial legislature.

Many important functions of government would remain in the hands of the South African Government. The Indaba proposes that the provincial government be given authority over a "Natal Regional Force" and certain police and judicial matters, decided in consultation with the central government. With more confidence, the Indaba allocates the provincial government the functions of revenue collection, school education, economic and social planning, health services, agriculture, land-use planning, tourism and local government.

New to South Africans would be the operation of proportional representation in electoral procedures and, of course, the institution of a non-racial franchise at the regional level.

Sinking of Indaba shows 'death wish'

DVE Post 11/2/82

107

~~107~~

DURBAN — The Government had ruined its chances of starting constitutional negotiations in South Africa by its rejection of the Natal-Kwazulu Indaba, the Progressive Federal Party has said.

The PFP's national chairman, Mr Peter Gastrow, described a statement by Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha as "a reaction by bigots who seem to have a death wish for South Africa".

Mr Botha's statement that the Indaba's proposed legislative authority amounted to a one-man, one-vote system and was therefore unacceptable, was an insult to the people of Natal and made "asses" of moderates who sought negotiated peaceful change.

"The Government now has no possible chance to get any negotiations going," Mr Gastrow said.

"As a result, confrontation will probably form the pattern of politics in future."

Mr Botha, the leader of the National Party in Natal, said the proposals, if implemented, would lead to domination.

Although they attempted to accommodate minority rights, the end result would be a one-man, one-vote, majority system.

They would create

mechanisms solely for the protection of the cultural interests of groups.

He said there was no mention of effective equal power-sharing.

In contrast to the aims of the NP the implementation of the Indaba's proposals would lead to "total domination".

The chairman of Indaba, Professor Desmond Clarence, today described Mr Botha's reasons as "untruths".

"The Indaba is a unique gathering and is the first time this has happened in the country. How a Cabinet Minister can summarily dismiss the recommendations is beyond my comprehension," he told a Press conference.

"Mr Botha says we do not provide for power-sharing — but this is the very thing we've been talking about for the past five months."

Nor was it true that the Indaba constitution planned a one man, one vote system in a Westminster type government.

"There are many points in the constitution which counter this statement. I don't believe Mr Botha found the time to read them."

Suggestions that the final proposals were rushed through as delegates unlikely to accept

them were not present were "mischievous", he said.

The Indaba had reached the basic constitutional agreements three weeks ago and every delegate would be given an opportunity to accept or reject the proposals.

Mr Frank Martin, co-convenor of the Indaba, said Mr Botha's remarks had done SA immense harm overseas.

"We have had ambassadors such as Mr Herbert Beukes in Washington lauding the Indaba as a sign of genuine reform on the part of the Government.

"To now reject it will have seriously affected our international image. Mr Botha must clarify whether he is speaking as someone in the Cabinet or in his personal capacity."

Kwazulu's Minister of Education, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said Mr Botha gave the impression that he had not studied the Indaba's full constitutional proposals.

Mr Botha was "naive" in thinking that there would be many more indabas.

"This could well be the one and only indaba of its kind and the Minister and the NP should make up their minds about approving its proposals," he said.

— Sapa

SUSD AY 2/12/86

107

NEWS FOCUS

The Indaba's no-apartheid plan

THE KwaZulu/Natal Indaba's proposals for the development of the two regions as one administrative unit — which have become the centre of a political row — would wipe out apartheid legislature and include universal adult suffrage.

As Indaba members expressed satisfaction with the outcome of their eight-month-long talks, several members said yesterday these were "everybody's second choice" reached through compromise.

And first reaction from the National Party, whose sanction is vital if the plans are to be implemented, was rejection of the proposals on the grounds that they would lead to domination of whites by blacks.

The Indaba proposals were reached by a majority agreement of the 39 participating political groups on Friday.

They include a Bill of Rights which would effectively wipe out apartheid in the province, including the Group Areas Act, and allow for proportional representation of any group or

majority in the first chamber in an election. If no party or coalition of parties secured an overall majority, the Prime Minister would be elected by the first chamber.

The second chamber is intended to be a 50-member body equally representing African, Afrikaans, Asian and English "background groups" as well as a South African group representing voters who prefer not to vote according to "background".

The Prime Minister, who would head a 10-man Cabinet, could, according to proposals, be forced to resign by a two-thirds majority vote by the first chamber.

Responsible to the first chamber and the Cabinet of 10, the Prime Minister would have the right to appoint half the Cabinet (if his party secured an overall majority) and the other half would be elected by an electoral college from both chambers.

Each group represented in the second chamber would be guaranteed a seat in the Cabinet.

Laws will be passed only once the legislation is ratified by the relevant

standing committee — which will proportionally represent all parties — and passed by both chambers.

A Governor would be appointed by SA's State President "on the advice of the provincial legislature".

The Bill of Rights would be constitutionally entrenched and enforceable against the Governor and all organs of government at provincial level in Natal.

The cultural councils would be able to apply to the Supreme Court for judgment on the validity of legislation affecting language, religion and culture. And the second chamber would have a veto right on any legislation affecting language, religion and culture.

Proportionally elected standing committees drawn from both chambers of the legislature would consider and amend legislation after first reading.

The existing system of local government in Natal would continue until changed and would be gradually extended into KwaZulu.

Zulu would be treated as part of the local government and a council of chiefs has been provided for.

While the proposals give a high degree of autonomy and wide powers to the proposed multiracial provincial government — most of them already enjoyed by the existing KwaZulu government — certain important functions would be excluded.

These would remain under the control of central government and include foreign affairs, defence, national intelligence, police, prisons, posts and telecommunications, railways and harbours, tax, customs and excise, water affairs, labour union and arbitration matters, trading licences in respect of mines, arms and ammunition, and functions of the Auditor-General.

The Indaba proposed that provincial government be given authority over a "Natal regional force" and be in control of revenue collection, school education, economic, social and financial planning, health services, including social welfare; agriculture, forestry, veterinary and conservation services, physical and land-use planning, including housing schemes and tourism; and local government (including tribal authorities).

Indaba snagged on group rights

107
By Bruce Cameron,
Political Staff

The historic kwaZulu/Natal Indaba has again left the National Party clutching at group rights like a drowning sailor clinging to a water-soaked lifebelt.

The Indaba majority, as it seems intent on doing, will now have to convince the people of Natal that a constitution based solely on the protection of groups rather than the rights of individuals is not the only option.

Electoral pressure is likely to be the only way to sway the Government.

Group rights to the vast majority of blacks, who have suffered from racially based policies, and a large section of whites, are an anathema, particularly when their main proponent is the National Party, which gave the world apartheid.

Despite this, delegates who were firmly opposed to a constitutional system based on group rights bent over backwards to accommodate these views.

They faced a tremendous dilemma. On the one hand they realised too much emphasis on group rights would mean the majority of people of the region would find the proposals unacceptable.

It would also give the UDF and the ANC, which did not participate at all, a well sharpened weapon to attack the Indaba.

On the other hand, they knew the Government would not agree to something that ig-

nored group rights.

Those against group rights, believing they had the support of the overwhelming majority both black and white, were concerned too much attention to group rights would mean the tail would be wagging the dog.

The end result is a complicated system which is aimed primarily at starting from the base of individual rights, but tagging on group rights protections.

MAJORITY

There is no doubt the proposals would result in the black majority dominating government in the region, but all groups would have a say.

The key to the protection of rights is the Bill of Rights, which would be protected by an independent judiciary.

The first house of the legislature (comparable to the former House of Assembly) would be elected in two sections by proportional representation.

Contrary to claims of Natal National Party leader Mr Stoffel Botha, that the proposals amounted to a non-democratic winner-take-all system, proportional representation severely limits just this.

Long the basis of Progressive Federal Party policy, it has been used successfully in many countries to ensure there is no winner-take-all situation. With 100 seats di-

vided among 15 constituencies, minorities have a great chance of representation, needing only 10 percent of the vote in a constituency to win a seat.

Mr Botha is proved even more incorrect when it comes to the second chamber.

Although Indaba spokesmen have attempted to dress up the second house as reflecting cultural groups, its composition would more likely be racial.

This house, with only 10 of its 50 members of an "African background", is anything but dominated by blacks and legislation would have to pass through it.

Here again, proportional representation would be used, with voters choosing for themselves for which group they wished to vote.

If this was not enough, the Indaba has gone further to force on the Government a Cabinet on which 50 percent of the members would have to come from minority parties — with those parties choosing their own representatives.

Although not part of the legislature, cultural councils would be established through which group interests could challenge in the courts the National Party which served on the Indaba.

One person quipped yesterday after Mr Botha rejected the proposals that it appeared that "the loser wants to take all — again".

Call for an early referendum

Indaba 'last chance for negotiation'

BW DAY
2/12/86
107

GOVERNMENT was squandering its last opportunity for negotiation politics by rejecting the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba proposals.

This was said yesterday by Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Inkatha secretary-general, co-convenor of the Indaba and also KwaZulu's Education Minister.

He said the Indaba was probably SA's last chance for peaceful negotiations on reform not only for Natal but for the whole country.

Natal's NP leader Stoffel Botha "is naive in his thinking that there are going to be any other indabas", Dhlomo said.

He called for the earliest possible test or referendum, as originally planned, to ascertain whether Botha's reservations on the proposals for a "non-racial, political dispensation" would stand up to the opinion of people in the region.

KwaZulu officials, it is understood, are planning a referendum in the homeland regardless of whether government accepts the proposals.

"It would be unfortunate if Botha, as party leader governing Natal, is seen to

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

be sacrificing the potential for negotiation politics in our country at the altar of political expediency," an angry Dhlomo said.

He and several other Indaba participants charged that Botha, "who did not once find the time to attend the Indaba sitting", could not have read the full constitutional proposals before making his "distorted and inaccurate" statement rejecting them.

● See Comment: Page 4
News Focus: Page 5

Botha had been speaking in his personal capacity and had read the proposals when he accused them of not showing effective and equal power-sharing, his spokesman said last night.

Dhlomo said the Indaba had proved negotiation politics was "alive and well" in SA at a time when "the country is being written off as politically incorrigible and on the brink of violent revolution".

Martin promises referendum

N/M (circled)
107 (circled)
3/12/86

Mercury Reporter

A REFERENDUM on the Natal/Kwazulu Indaba proposals will be held 'one way or another', Mr Frank Martin, co-convenor of the Indaba and Natal's former senior MEC, said last night.

'The public of Natal is getting tired of being told what is good for them, and they want to express their opinion on what we have been discussing for the last eight months,' said Mr Martin.

Asked to comment on reports that several top South African businessmen had promised to finance a referendum set up by an Indaba committee, Mr Martin said:

'If I am to judge by the comments I have received from a wide spectrum of

Natal society, then there will be a referendum on the Indaba proposals.

'Take it for granted that an expression of opinion will be held one way or another.

'I am obviously hopeful that the Government will hold a referendum as the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, promised earlier this year, and I will continue to believe that a referendum will be held until it is proved that Mr Heunis has gone back on his word.'

Speaking at the National Party Natal Congress in August, Mr Heunis hinted strongly that a referendum of whites, coloureds and Indians was one way of test-

ing the acceptability of the Indaba proposals.

The Durban Afrikaanse Sakekamer has become the third major Afrikaans pressure group to reject the Indaba proposals on power sharing.

In a statement released yesterday Mr Fanie van Huysteen, chairman of the Sakekamer, said the organisation had accepted the model in its broad concept but only as a basis for further negotiation.

Mr van Huysteen said the organisation regretted that the issue of 'power sharing' had not been satisfactorily resolved.

As a result of this, he said, the organisation felt that it could not endorse the relevant proposals.

Equal

'The Indaba has resulted in extremely important and positive debate without equal in our South African history.

'We feel that further negotiations are imperative,' he said.

The other two organisations which rejected the proposals made by the Indaba were the Handelsinstituut and the Federase van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniging (FAK).

Earlier Mr Andries Louw, the representative of the Handelsinstituut at the Indaba, said his organisation did not sign the proposals because 'certain very important issues,' which included the subject of power sharing had not been debated to the fullest.

Reasons put forward by the FAK were similar and also centred on the issue of power sharing.

It was, they said, simply a case of exchanging white domination for Zulu domination.

3/12/10 10544 (107) (54)

Dhlomo attacks "fat cat" white students

"FAT CAT" white students who claimed to be fighting for black advancement were nothing more than elitist hypocrites, KwaZulu's Acting Chief Minister Oscar Dhlomo said yesterday.

Reacting to a claim by the National Union of SA Students (Nusas) that the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba was "elitist and undemocratic", Dhlomo said blacks were sick and tired of such arrogance.

He said in spite of Nusas's claim to be fighting for non-racialism, it had no black members and had never had a black president.

London's *The Times* newspaper forecast yesterday that the SA government would be forced to reconsider the Indaba's report and that a delay in accepting it might gain wider acceptance for the plan. — Sapa.

South Africans urged: Give it a chance

Indaba plan is hailed in Washington

By Neil Lurssen, The Star Bureau

Washington

The United States Government has enthusiastically endorsed the Indaba plan for political power-sharing and urged all South Africans to give it serious consideration.

Referring to the rejection of the Indaba proposals at the weekend by Mr Stoffel Botha, South African Minister of Internal Affairs, a United States spokesman said: "We hope Minister Botha's comment will not be the South African Government's last word on the subject."

And in a speech to economists in Detroit, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Dr Chester Crocker warned that external parties such as the United States could not help solve South Africa's crisis unless South Africans were prepared to take risks for peace.

In Washington, the State Department said the Indaba, while at a regional level, was the only current example of black and white South Africans negotiating on equal terms on the central question of political and democratic constitutional guarantees.

"As such, we hope it can inspire creative thinking among all the parties about how to initiate national negotiations leading to a new constitutional order for South Africa," a senior official said.

"However one feels about the substance of the proposals, the Indaba has shown that South Africans can make the difficult compromises to advance the causes of racial justice and representative government when they are challenged to do so."

In his first major speech on the South African situation since the US Congress rejected his advice and imposed economic sanctions, Dr Crocker said the diplomatic option for solving the country's problem was now open — and America's good offices were available.

The US was ready now to explore seriously with each of the parties the contribution it could.

"Despite the grim realities of the present situation in South Africa, we remain hopeful the contending parties will come to their senses and recognise that the path of violence and confrontation is a dead-end street."

Challenges

The United States intended challenging the South African Government, the African National Congress, other black opposition groups and the Frontline States to do their part to help create a framework for negotiations, he said.

Dr Crocker said the debate in the US over South Africa had been hard-fought and had left bruised feelings on both sides.

Sanctions were now the law, but Americans who had taken opposite sides were coming to realise sanctions did not amount to an effective policy toward South Africa.

"The South African Government has responded ... by imposing something of a chill in our bilateral relationship," he noted. "Unfortunately ... the region is turbulent with stormclouds of violence and polarised confrontation."

"In response to international sanctions, the South African Government has retreated further into a self-imposed laager of repression and anti-American sentiment."

"The police presence in black townships and restrictions on Press freedom have helped to keep scenes of violence off our evening news telecasts. But the cycle of repression and violent resistance continues."

Aim now is to persuade people of Natal to opt for non-racial government

Major campaign to be launched to 'sell' Indaba proposals

By Colleen Ryan,
Political Reporter

The most ambitious sakes campaign yet seen in South Africa is about to be launched, with the organisers of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba hoping to persuade the people of Natal and the Government to accept non-racial rule for the province.

The effect of the Indaba plan would be to take power from the central Government and give it to the new provincial rulers, so it is highly unlikely the Nationalists will accept the proposals in their present form.

Already, the leader of the National Party in Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, has rejected the draft constitution, saying it would lead to black domination.

And the deputy chairman of the Indaba, Mr John Kane-Berman, believes Mr Botha's statement sums up the present Government mood.

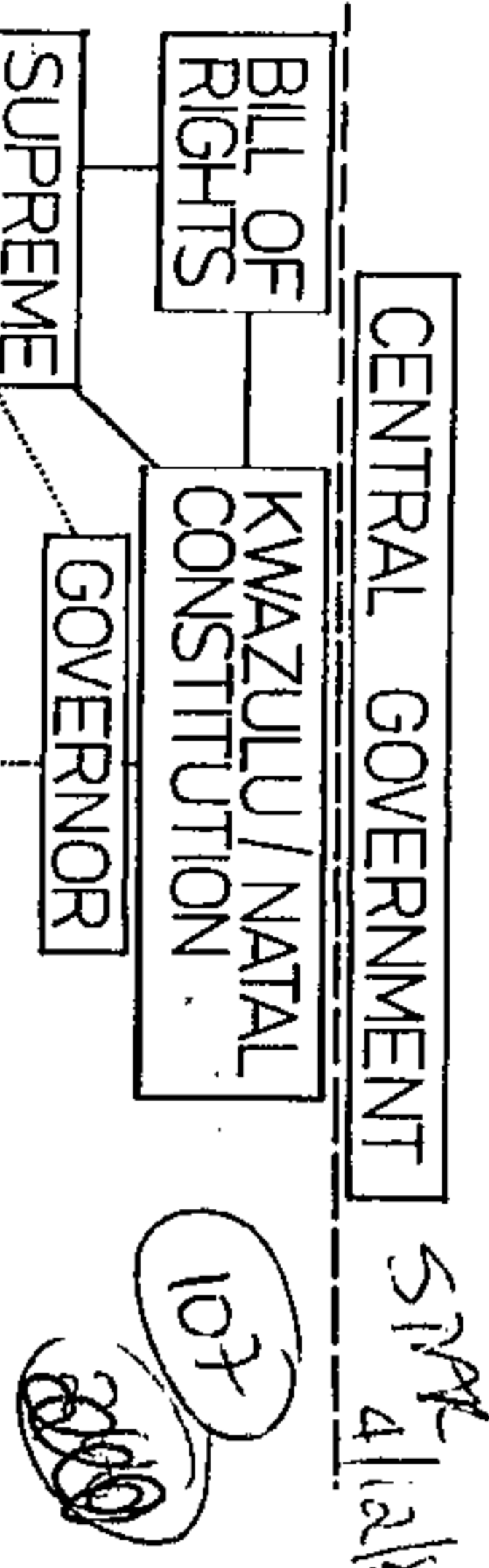
PROOF NEEDED

Mr Botha has let the cat out of the bag and I think it will have the effect of stopping the Indaba festering on its laurels.

It will have to galvanise itself for the next phase of the operation.

"It has to prove that the great majority of people in the province want this form of government," said Mr Kane-Berman.

The Indaba had decided the proposals should be submitted to all the people of KwaZulu and Natal. Mr Kane-Berman said he hoped such a test or referendum would



forced by the Supreme Court of South Africa.

The constitution also stresses the importance of "devolution of power" and proposes that major functions presently carried out by central government be transferred to the provincial government.

Functions to be devolved include revenue collection, primary and secondary education, planning, health services, agriculture, physical and land use planning, tourism and local government.

Mr Kane-Berman said that if the Government accepted the constitution, then the new provincial government would have the power to abolish all discriminatory legislation, including the Group Areas Act.

SCHOOLS

Schools would also be desegregated.

CONSTITUENCIES

The province would be divided into 15 constituencies for elections for the first legislative chamber, which would consist of 100 seats. Voting would be based on simple universal adult suffrage through proportional representation.

The Prime Minister would be the leader of the party that secured an overall majority in the first chamber. He or she would probably be black, as would be the vast majority of the electorate.

The second chamber would consist of 50 seats, representing African, Afrikaans, Asian and English ethnic groups. A fifth "South African" group would represent people who chose not to vote on ethnic lines.

Mr Kane-Berman said provision for the non-racial "South African" group stressed the Indaba's concern for freedom of association.

Legislation could be vetoed in the second chamber if a group felt that the legislation would adversely affect its culture or language. Disagreements would finally be settled by the Supreme Court.

The provincial executive had been designed so that all groups would have a say. The Prime Minister would appoint five Cabinet Ministers from his own party. The remaining five Cabinet Ministers would be elected by the other parties in proportion to their strength in both chambers.

COMMITTEES

Laws would only be ratified once accepted by the chambers and the relevant standing committees. There would be one standing committee for each Minister and all parties would be proportionally represented.

The standing committees would make decisions by a two-thirds majority decision, and no single party would be allowed more than 60 per cent representation.

Although the new government would control many important functions, vital areas such as foreign affairs, defence, national intelligence, police, prisons, railways and harbours and water affairs would remain under the jurisdiction of central government.

One of the major questions about the new system is how it could possibly function within the framework of apartheid

at central government level.

Mr Kane-Berman said he was convinced it could work.

"The key to the Indaba is its dynamic effect. I have no doubt that if this constitution is implemented it will provide political stability."

"There would be investment in Natal and it has the infrastructure for growth. And soon there would be pressure in other parts of the country for something similar."



Aim now is to persuade people of Natal to opt for non-racial government

Major campaign to be launched to 'sell' Indaba proposals

By Colleen Ryan,
Political Reporter

The most ambitious sates campaign yet seen in South Africa is about to be launched, with the organisers of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba hoping to persuade the people of Natal and the Government to accept non-racial rule for the province.

The effect of the Indaba plan would be to take power from the central Government and give it to the new provincial rulers, so it is highly unlikely the Nationalists will accept the proposals in their present form.

Already, the leader of the National Party in Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, has rejected the draft constitution, saying it would lead to black domination.

And the deputy chairman of the Indaba, Mr John Kane-Berman, believes Mr Botha's statement sums up the present Government mood.

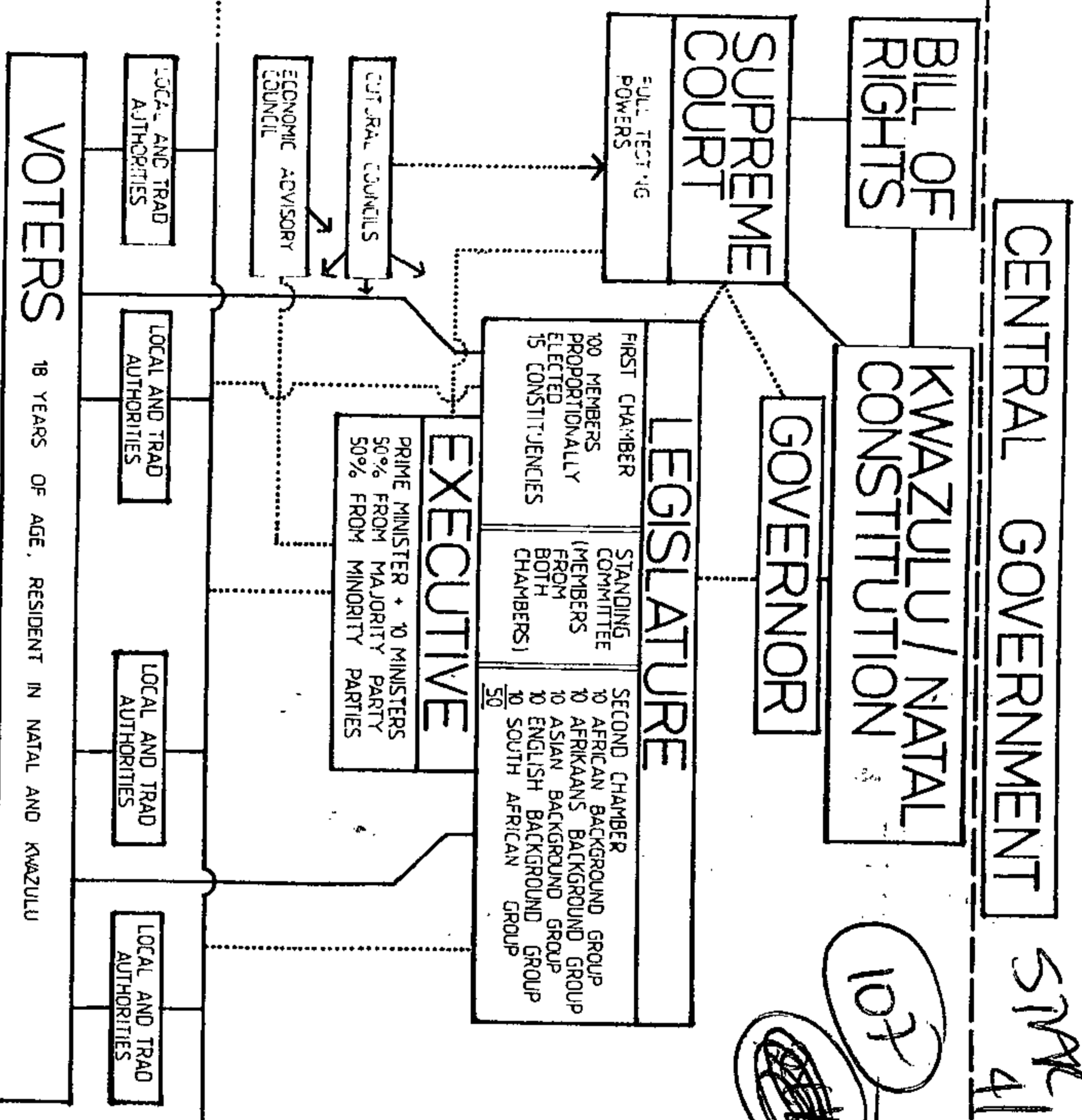
PROOF NEEDED

Mr Botha has let the cat out of the bag and I think it will have the effect of stopping the Indaba from getting on its laurels.

It will have to galvanise itself for the next phase of the operation.

It has to prove that the great majority of people in the province want this form of government, said Mr Kane-Berman.

The Indaba had decided the proposals should be submitted to all the people of KwaZulu and Natal. Mr Kane-Berman said he hoped such a test or referendum would



take place in the next six months. He had no illusions about the difficulty of persuading the Government to accept the plan.

The Indaba was called eight months ago to try to create a single legislature for Natal and KwaZulu.

Delegates consisted of the 39 "middle ground" groups, including agricultural, religious and cultural groups and other regional cultural bodies.

One of the most important participants was Inkatha, whose chief representative was Dr Oscar Dhlomo, KwaZulu's Education Minister.

The Government had observed status, but as significant black groups such as the United Democratic Front were absent from the talks.

The UDF has rejected the Indaba decisions, saying it was an attempt to bypass the ANC while it was banned, and that it was not a genuine, non-racial democracy.

Mr Kane-Berman admitted that rejection of the Indaba by groups such as the UDF was a problem.

He said the ANC, which did have support in Natal, was locked in a power struggle with Inkatha.

After long and sometimes difficult deliberations, the Indaba decided last week on a non-racial constitution, with only the Afrikaans cultural group, the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings (FAK) refusing to sign the agreement.

forced by the Supreme Court of South Africa.

The constitution also stresses the importance of "devolution of power" and proposes that major functions presently carried out by central government be transferred to the provincial government.

Functions to be devolved include revenue collection, primary and secondary education, planning, health services, agriculture, physical and land use planning, tourism and local government.

Mr Kane-Berman said that if the Government accepted the constitution, then the new provincial government would have the power to abolish all discriminatory legislation, including the Group Areas Act.

Schools would also be desegregated.

CONSTITUENCIES

The province would be divided into 15 constituencies for elections for the first legislative chamber, which would consist of 100 seats. Voting would be based on simple universal adult suffrage through proportional representation.

The Prime Minister would be the leader of the party that secured an overall majority in the first chamber. He or she would probably be black, as would be the vast majority of the electorate.

The second chamber would consist of 50 seats, equally representing African, Afrikaans, Asian and English groups. A fifth "South African" group would represent people who chose not to vote on ethnic lines.

Mr Kane-Berman said provision for the non-racial "South African" group stressed the Indaba's concern for freedom of association.

Legislation could be vetoed in the second chamber if a group felt that the legislation would adversely affect its culture or language. Disagreements would finally be settled by the Supreme Court.

The provincial executive had been designed so that all groups would have a say. The Prime Minister would appoint five Cabinet Ministers from his own party. The remaining five Cabinet Ministers would be elected by the other parties in proportion to their strength in both chambers.

COMMITTEES

Laws would only be ratified once accepted by the chambers and the relevant standing committees. There would be one standing committee for each Minister and all parties would be proportionally represented.

The standing committees would make decisions by a two-thirds majority decision, and no single party would be allowed more than 60 per cent representation.

Although the new government would control many important functions, vital areas such as foreign affairs, defence, national intelligence, police, prisons, railways and harbours and water affairs would remain under the jurisdiction of central government.

One of the major questions about the new system is how it could possibly function within the framework of apartheid

KwaZulu Natal



Indaba

Govt has not closed the door on the Indaba, says Worrall

12/10/84
107

PRETORIA has not rejected the proposed power-sharing scheme for Natal, SA's ambassador to Britain Dr Denis Worrall said in London yesterday.

The Natal-KwaZulu Indaba meets today to plan tactics in the face of discouraging government reaction to its proposals.

Indaba members are widely expected to conduct their own referendum to test public opinion in Natal if Pretoria refuses to hold one.

Worrall distanced Pretoria from the views of Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha, who recently dismissed the KwaNatal proposals as a "formula for domination by one group over minorities".

Worrall said Botha had not been speaking on behalf of government but in his capacity as leader of the National Party of Natal.

This was echoed by Home Affairs Director-General Gerrie van Zyl, who said:

JOHN BATTERSBY in London and LIAM EGAN

"It was a purely party political statement."

In the British Parliament yesterday, Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe welcomed the KwaNatal proposals and said he was "surprised at the move which seems to have been made towards rejection of the proposals".

Worrall's statement was also con-

tained in a letter published in *The Guardian* today in response to an editorial carried in the newspaper.

Botha's remarks were widely reported in Britain and have been interpreted as confirmation that government's reform initiative has ground to a halt.

Said *The Guardian*: "All this immobility shows that President Botha is once again preoccupied by white politics and the perceived threat of the right-wing die-hards in what may well be the run-up

to a parliamentary election."

Worrall said widespread reporting in Britain claiming that Pretoria had rejected the proposals had been based on Mr Botha's reported comments.

PPP leader in Natal and the party's Indaba representative, Ray Swart, said he hoped Worrall's speech was representative of government's attitude.

"After eight months of deliberations,

● To Page 2



Indaba faces conflicting signals from govt

the proposals deserve much more serious consideration and intelligent handling than Botha has shown.

"Let's hope for the sake of SA that Worrall can talk some sense into the government he represents," Swart said.

In the latest setback, however, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis has made clear that no

assurance of a referendum had been given by government.

Indaba chairman, Professor Desmond Clarence, said the Indaba would now have to decide whether to "wrap up" and leave the rest of the work, such as selling the proposals.

Govt 'has not rejected Indaba plan'

N.M.
4/12/86
167

London Bureau

THE South African Government had not rejected the proposed power-sharing scheme for Natal, the South African Ambassador, Dr Denis Worrall, said yesterday.

Dr Worrall was commenting in a Press statement on the views of the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, who had described the KwaZulu/Natal proposals as a 'formula for domination by one group over minorities'.

Dr Worrall said Mr Stoffel Botha had not been speaking on behalf of the Government but in his capacity as leader of the National Party of Natal.

In the British Parliament yesterday the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe welcomed the KwaZulu/Natal proposals and said he was 'surprised at moves

which seemed to have been made towards rejection of the proposals'.

Dr Worrall's statement was also contained in a letter published in the Guardian in response to an editorial carried in the newspaper.

Mr Stoffel Botha's remarks were widely reported here and had been interpreted as confirmation that the Botha Government's reform initiative had ground to a halt.

'All this immobility shows the President Botha is once again preoccupied by white politics and the perceived threat of the Right-wing die-hards in what may well be the run-up to a parliamentary election,' the Guardian said.

Dr Worrall's statement also pointed out that the Government's view had been expressed by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development, who had said that a statement would only be made once the proposals had been 'carefully studied'.

Awaiting

Mr Stoffel Botha said last night he stood by his comments about the Indaba proposals which he made as NP Natal leader and participant, albeit with only observer status, at the talks.

'The Government is awaiting the full resolution of the Indaba which has been brought out in public with champagne. The full proposals have still to be formally presented to the Government.'

Mr Botha said he believed the Indaba finished too soon.

The PFP leader in Natal and the party's Indaba representative, Mr Ray Swart, said he hoped Dr Worrall's speech was representative of Government's attitude.

'After eight months of deliberations, the proposals deserve much more serious consideration and intelligent handling.'

● See Editorial Opinion

Mandela ed ated mob

leader Nelson Mandela who has been intermittently attending the trial, stood her ground, arms folded, as members of the crowd harangued her for attending the trial of her friend.

She remained impassive as the occasional well-aimed missile struck her on the face and chest. Then she walked slowly towards Green Street.

The crowd surged behind her, jostling her and throwing handfuls of sand grabbed from a heap on the pavement before she escaped in a white sedan.

'Winnie Mandela is the wife of our leader. She should not be supporting Lindi Mangaliso,' a Guguletu woman said.

BE
AV
BA
T
RE
A
S
9
M
CH
C
I
G

Heunis's reaction: another setback?

Indaba meets again to plan tactics, despite discouraging response

Political Staff

DURBAN — The Natal/kwaZulu Indaba meets today to plan tactics and tie up crucial loose ends in the face of discouraging Government reaction to its proposals.

In the latest setback, Constitutional Development Minister Mr Chris Heunis has emphasised that he gave no assurance that a referendum would definitely be held to test the opinions of the people of Natal.

However, in an interview today he did not close the door on the proposals, or on the possibility of a referendum.

"I will only be prepared to comment on behalf of the Government after the Government has received and considered any proposals and has taken a decision," he said.

Indaba chairman Professor Desmond Clarence said today that plans were being made to hand the report to Mr Heunis as soon as possible.

It was also likely that Mr Heunis would be given a motivation for a referendum in Natal on the proposals.

There is now no doubt that members of the Indaba will go ahead with their referendum if the Government refuses to hold one.

This has been confirmed by Mr Frank Martin, former elected Natal MEC and a co-sponsor of the Indaba.

WRAP—UP

The Indaba could also present its economic and education proposals after tomorrow's meeting.

Professor Clarence said the Indaba would now have to decide whether to wrap up and leave the rest of the work, such as selling the proposals to the Government and to the people of Natal, to political parties.

Mr Heunis's statement comes after a weekend statement by Natal National Party leader Mr Stoffel Botha, in which the pro-

posals were harshly criticised.

Mr Heunis today defended Mr Botha's right to make the statement before the Government had considered the proposals.

Mr Botha, as leader of the National Party in Natal, was represented at the Indaba with observer status.

"Quite obviously he has the right to respond and to comment on proposals in the province of which he is a political leader," Mr Heunis said.

Mr Heunis said it was too premature to speculate on probabilities, before the Government had received the report.

Commenting on reaction to the report, Professor Clarence said it should be remembered that no one was totally in favour of the proposals — "it is a compromise".

Minority reports were possible, not only from the dissenting right, but also from other parties, Professor Clarence emphasised.

● See Page 15

Worrall letter seen as hint of referendum

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A letter from the South African Ambassador in London, Dr Denis Worrall, is being interpreted by *The Guardian* newspaper as a clear hint that Pretoria has not ruled out a power-sharing plan for Natal.

The letter denies that Minister of Internal Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha was speaking for the Government when he summarily dismissed proposals for the scheme.

Hella Pick, the newspaper's diplomatic correspondent, commented: "Dr Worrall's intervention strengthens speculation that the South African Government may decide to hold a referendum among Natal's whites before stating its position."

KWANATAL INDABA

Over to Heunis

The summary rejection of the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba proposals by Natal National Party (NP) leader Stoffel Botha is far from the end of the matter.

Parties to the agreement made it clear this week that they intend to fight for their blueprint all the way. And as a first step they plan to hold Constitutional Affairs Minister Chris Heunis to a promise he made to the Natal congress of the party back in July.

Heunis said then that, if generally acceptable, the Indaba proposals would be put to the test by way of an all-race referendum or similar poll.

Now Indaba co-convener Frank Martin is adamant public opinion will be heard. "These are the finest constitutional proposals ever likely to come to fruition," he told the *FM* this week. "There is no way the people of Natal will allow them to go untested."

For those who recall government's equally tepid reception of the Buthelezi Commission Report, Botha's response will appear to be in character.

What is sticking in many craws, however, is that he should have rejected the proposal as "unacceptable" before a copy of the final report had even reached government. His action, not surprisingly, is seen as more than a little insensitive.

This week, however, Indaba delegates were putting the most constructive interpretation possible on Botha's comments, saying they represented only a personal view and not the official government standpoint. That seemed like wishful thinking.

Moreover, they pledged to press on with the compilation of a full report (the constitution accounts for just one aspect of it) and to present it formally to government early in the new year, as Heunis has requested.

He would do well to tread softly because feelings are running high. For example, KwaZulu government delegation leader Oscar Dhlomo cautions that it could be government's last chance to sit amicably around the table with people of other race groups.

This seems to imply that if the Indaba is snubbed, then government's own plans for a National Council that would include blacks, would be a non-starter as far as KwaZulu is concerned anyway.

The Indaba appears to have foundered, at least in Botha's perception, on the issue of promoting *individual* rights ahead of *group* rights. But warning signals that the Indaba was heading in a direction which was contrary to government policy were evident from the outset. Heunis had consistently said that its proposals would be judged against current constitutional principles — meaning



Dhlomo



Botha

the NP's rules of the game.

In the event, the constitution the Indaba came up with — virtually unchanged from the one obtained by the *FM* a few weeks ago (*Current affairs* November 14) — opted for a proportionally elected, 100-seat legislature with the checks and balances coming from a watchdog lower house divided along cultural ethnic lines.

NP sources were quick to describe the constitution as a "dominating model," and predicted the lower house would soon be preempted of all real responsibility, leaving real power in the hands of the majority (Zulu) party in the upper house. There had been no attempt, they said, at "equal power sharing."

In private conversations with NP observers at the Indaba, the *FM* gathered that their view of "equal power sharing" is certainly not a constitution based on a proportionally elected legislature. Rather, it is one in which whites sit as equal numerical partners with other race groups in a single legislature.

This would clearly give whites a status beyond their numbers, but if such an arrangement could be accepted at least as a starting point, something could yet be saved from the months of deliberations.

Long-term, however, government's perception of power-sharing sadly ignores what is widely accepted to be the *realpolitik* of SA today.

□ See Leaders

MAY DAY STRIKE

Illegal after all

Mine employers who had to sit back powerless on May 1 when members of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) struck with the blessing of the Supreme Court, had their moment last week when the Appellate Division overturned the ruling.

The judgment cannot, of course, change history. But it must give the Chamber of Mines some comfort. For the protection the

Supreme Court granted the NUM against claims for damages arising out of the May Day strike has been removed. Moreover, the union has to bear the legal costs for both the Supreme and Appeal Court cases.

A paid May Day holiday for mineworkers has been a feature of the NUM's demands for some years now. Earlier this year, after its annual conference, the union announced that its members would not work on May 1. The chamber attempted to thwart a strike by, among other things, applying to the Supreme Court for an order declaring the strike illegal.

But the application failed when Mr Justice A Vermooten, finding that the dispute was an outstanding issue from last year's negotiations, ruled that "the right to strike lawfully, once acquired, does not become stale." The judge did, however, grant the chamber the right to appeal. And appeal it did.

The Appellate Division's finding is based on a number of points. A key one concerns the fact that on February 26, the NUM sent the chamber a letter containing an ultimatum that if mine employers had not conceded to its demand for a May Day holiday by February 28, the union would regard itself as being in dispute. This, the Appeal Court held, removed the NUM's right to claim that the dispute was a hangover from last year's negotiations.

"In addressing the ultimatum to the chamber ... the union performed an unequivocal act indicating that, in relation to the possibility of calling a strike on the May Day issue, the union had deliberately elected not to rely on the events of 1985," Appeal Court Judge A J Hoexter ruled.

The Appeal Court also indicated that it did not agree with the Supreme Court, that unions which obtain the right to strike, can defer the actual strike indefinitely. "That approach ... when viewed from the angle of labour relations ... seems to entail curious and distinctly pernicious consequences," Judge Hoexter said.

He also rejected arguments on behalf of the union that it had won the right to strike on May Day because the Minister of Manpower, Pietie du Plessis, had not appointed the conciliation board within 30 days of the NUM's application. He found that the union had jumped the gun in the dispute by applying to the minister to appoint a conciliation board on February 27 — before the chamber had a chance to reply to its ultimatum. "Having put the chamber on terms, the union had to abide by those terms. Instead, it flouted them," the judge said.

He also rejected argument on behalf of the

THE KWANATAL INITIATIVE

INDABA IN DISPUTE

Why the astonishing haste with which Stoffel Botha snubbed the KwaNatal plan? Perhaps because the Indaba proposals touched on the oldest of Afrikaner fears: that English-speaking whites want to forge an alliance with blacks to strengthen their own voting power

PATRICK LAURENCE reports



Drawing: JEFF STACEY

THE formula for joint multi-racial, regional government for Natal and KwaZulu, hammered out after eight weeks of hard bargaining, illustrates once again the difficulty of reaching a wide political consensus in South Africa.

Impressive as the KwaNatal Indaba is as an innovative response to the political challenges facing the country, it suffers from two cardinal — perhaps even fatal — defects.

The two major forces in the struggle for South Africa, black radicalism and Afrikaner nationalism, were not party to the agreement reached with apparent suddenness by 24 of the 37 delegations to the Indaba last Friday.

The whole constellation of radical black organisations — the African National Congress, the United Democratic Front, the Pan Africanist Congress and the black consciousness movement — spurned the invitation to participate from the

outset. They did not see the Indaba as a genuine bid to resolve South Africa's problems, but, rather, as a manoeuvre to prolong white paramouncy by bringing in the Zulu-based Inkatha movement and "collaborating" Indians as additional buttresses to white rule.

The National Party opted for observer status, a sign that it was not fired with enthusiasm.

But Afrikaner interests were represented more directly by the cultural organisation, the Federale Afrikaanse Kunsbeleging (FAK), the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, the Afrikaanse Sakerkamer and by the Rapportryers, which have been described as the junior Broederbond.

Significantly, the FAK and the Handelsinstituut delegations were the only two which refused to sign the agreement last Friday. The Sakerkamer abstained on the grounds that it wished to consult its constituency. The Rapportryers were not

present. Their representative, Thinus Havenga, however, was critical of the decision to force a vote on the contested proposals rather than plod in search of consensus.

The core of the agreement provided for:

- A bi-cameral legislature, consisting of a 100-member lower chamber, elected by universal franchise on the basis of proportional representation, and a 50-member upper chamber, with 10 members each for people of African, Indian, Afrikaner and English background and 10 for people who did not wish to be classified racially or culturally.

- An executive, consisting of a prime minister and 10 ministers, half chosen from the majority party, and half from the minority parties.

- The allocation of specific powers to the KwaNatal government, including revenue collection, education, health services, local

government and some judicial and police functions (plus authority over a "Natal regional force").

● Key powers such as defence and foreign affairs would, however, remain in the hands of the central government.

The ink was hardly dry on the agreement when it was rejected by the Natal leader of the NP and Minister of Home Affairs, Stoffel Botha. It did not, Botha said, provide for "effective and equal powersharing". Instead, he declared, the majority party, "as in the typical Westminster system, would effectively exercise all power".

KwaNatal leaders in favour of the Indaba proposals refused to be disheartened. They hoped that Botha's would not be the last word.

They believed, or professed to believe, that Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development, might be less implacably opposed than Botha. But Heunis was cautious, merely

TAKING THE PLAN TO THE PEOPLE — AND CARRYING THE COST

By CARMEL RICKARD

WHILE the government delays any official response to the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba — possibly hoping to stall until after the next election — Indaba supporters are determined to take their proposals to the people of the region.

Local business people and senior politicians are already drafting plans for private funding to finance a referendum if official state sponsorship is refused.

The Indaba and its proposals have come in for sharp criticism from both the Left and Right, but its supporters feel the consultation could be the last hope for a liberal solution to the problems of the region — and, ultimately, the country.

Time is running out for such negotiations, said Dr Oscar Dhlomo, KwaZulu's representative at the Indaba.

If the government turned down the proposals, "God help South Africa, because the forces that believe in negotiation politics and peaceful change will have nothing to show for this belief."

Responding to the comment of Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha — that the Indaba was a "useful exercise" from which lessons could be learned for future gatherings — Dhlomo warned that, on the contrary, this Indaba could well be the last.

Some observers believe the man whose opinion really counts is Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis — who has said he won't comment until he has studied the official proposals.

But however the government responds officially — when it does respond — Dhlomo said KwaZulu could not lose.

If the government rejected the Indaba, KwaZulu would emerge as the moral victors, prepared to practice negotiation, not just preach it.

If, on the other hand, the proposals were accepted, KwaZulu would be proved correct to have engaged in consensus politics.

Not all supporters of the KwaZulu government agree with Dhlomo. Some feel the results of a government rejection could have negative



Oscar Dhlomo, Desmond Clarence and Frank Martin
Picture: BILLY PADDOCK

implications for Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

It is the second time Buthelezi has tried, and the response by the government to the Buthelezi Commission report was similar to that of Stoffel Botha. The KwaZulu leader and his opponents could now begin to read the message that neither Buthelezi nor KwaZulu is essential to Pretoria after all.

Dhlomo said he strongly hoped the government would hold a referendum to test public opinion on the Indaba's proposals. However, if such an opinion-testing poll were turned down, alternative ways would have to be found to take the matter to the people. The KwaZulu government would "unfortunately" have to consider holding its own referendum.

Three options are available for a non-state-run test of opinion in the Indaba region: a poll to be carried out by local authorities; as a last resort, funds could be raised to hold an independent referendum; or — not as favoured as the others — an extensive opinion poll to be conducted by a reputable research group.

Natal leader of the PFP, Ray Swart, and former Natal MEC Frank Martin have confirmed that a number of business people have offered to foot the bill, should a privately funded referendum be the only way to test opinion.

One of the questions asked in Natal is why Botha responded so hastily — his rejection came within 48 hours of the proposals being released.

A possible explanation, given by several participants, pinpoints a significant weakness in the Indaba's operations so far.

All its discussions have been *in camera*, with participants obliged to honour this confidentiality. Occasionally statements have been made to the media about the progress being made in the debate.

The secrecy was designed to free participants to change position as negotiation progressed, but a side effect has been public boredom, allied with ignorance. Consequently, there has not yet been a groundswell of public opinion so strongly in favour of the scheme that the government cannot afford to ignore it.

The Indaba is now trying to make up for lost time with an extensive information campaign.

If the government is opposed to the scheme, it is obviously in its interests to nip the plan in the bud before the support campaign takes off. And Botha's comments certainly put a damper on the euphoria present at the official unveiling of the proposals to the media.

The issue of an official government response could also put both the National People's Party and the Labour Party in an embarrassing position.

Representatives of the two parties signed the standard acceptance form of the Indaba's proposals. It ran, in part: "We commend the proposals to the people of Natal."

Should the government throw out the scheme — particularly if it does so without referring the matter to the public — it raises the question of how NPP and Labour ministers can continue in the cabinet after their parties have specifically endorsed the Indaba plan.

What if a referendum goes ahead? Indaba officials feel they have a fair idea of the strength of the opposition on either side, and add that it is the democratic right of all who are opposed to the proposals to say so in a poll.

But it is doubtful if anyone knows the true size of leftwing opposition to the Indaba, particularly since so many representatives and organisations of the Left have been severely muzzled by state action under the Emergency. Thus it seems certain that any campaign preceding an Indaba-referendum will take place with the leftwing unable to participate fully in the debate.

The Indaba was scheduled to meet again last night, still behind closed doors.

Delegates must decide whether the Indaba should end now, or, as chairman Professor Desmond Clarence put it, "leave it to the political parties from here".

On the agenda is a report of the Indaba education committee which promises to raise all the same emotional issues about minority rights and group identity which proved so difficult to resolve when the constitutional proposals were debated.

Sideline views: Those who stayed away

By SHAUN JOHNSON

THE Indaba is *phelile*. The question now is whether it is *phelile* (complete) or *phelile* (finished).

Months of somewhat cabalistic negotiations have given birth to firm proposals in black and white, and all attention is focused on how People-In-Power will react to them. The answer from the National Party has been a swift and irascible *nooit*.

In the breathless rush to ascertain what prominent Indabans are going to do to keep their political ball rolling despite the apparent reactionary rebuke, no-one seems to be bothering about those major groups which refused to have anything to do with the Indaba in the first place.

The Weekly Mail sought the opinions of four prominent extra-parliamentary organisations, and their answers ranged from ringing "I told you so's" to predictions that the government will actually embrace the KwaNatal proposals once the next election is out of the way. All agreed they'd have nothing to with it, whatever the vagaries of government response, present or future. Here's what they said.

TOM SEBINA, Lusaka press officer, African National Congress

"The proposals of the Indaba are unacceptable — they are the offspring of regionally and ethnically based interests and are also intended to enhance Buthelezi's ego and personal ambitions. They are contradictory to the whole concept of a united and democratic South Africa. Our people, all South Africans, are calling for an end to all forms of racism and regionalism.

"The crisis created by apartheid in South Africa can only be solved by and through a democratic process in which all our people, organisations and communities are participants. The ruling party and government act for reasons altogether different from those of the ANC.

"The ANC rejects the idea of piecemeal solutions which only continue the agony suffered by our people. Regional or local negotiations will never bring us closer to a national democratic solution."

MUNTU MYEZA, national publicity secretary, Azanian People's Organisation

"Azapo has always refused to be party to divisive manoeuvres like the KwaNatal initiative. Simply put, the whole exercise is a sophisticated caricature of thebantustan 'national states' gimmick. Not surprisingly, the South African government did not take kindly to being beaten at its own game.

"We view the KwaNatal issue as an irredentist attempt to avoid the obvious admission that the system of government employed by the South African government is a failure.

"It is noteworthy that the people involved in this exercise are a coterie that has failed dismally in influencing the fundamental aspects of government. The KwaNatal Indaba demonstrates that the system cannot be influenced from within.

"In the final analysis, the KwaNatal matter is a misdirection, where national problems are relegated to regional solutions. We have always maintained that Azania is a single, indivisible unit and solutions have to be worked around that precondition."

MEWA RAMGOBIN, executive member of the Natal Indian Congress

"It is unfortunate that the Indaba has created a measure of hope in the minds of some people.

"The proponents of the Indaba have in many ways ignored the broad democratic demands which we are compelled to heed. Solutions must be based on the will of the majority of the people. The Freedom Charter is the nearest thing to any expression of such a will.

"We believe there can be no piecemeal resolution to a national problem. Natal/KwaZulu is an integral part of South Africa, just as the homelands are. Notwithstanding the processes through which the Indaba protagonists are going, the full consequence would be the creation of just another administrative unit.

"The government will only respond to the unified pressure of all anti-apartheid forces. Perhaps the proponents of the Indaba should use the opportunity to close ranks with all extra-parliamentary powers in isolating the Nats.

"Without wanting to be derogatory and without any rancour, the members of the Natal Provincial Administration and even KwaZulu are, after all, paid functionaries of the state.

"While the Nats have now rejected the proposals, they are, in fact, in my way of thinking, biding their time. They will, I believe, sooner or later accept the Indaba as part of their overall plan in implementing the Regional Services Councils."

MURPHY MOROBE, acting national publicity secretary, United Democratic Front

"We refused at the outset to go into the Indaba, and this stand has been vindicated by the proposals they have put forward.

"The whole Indaba initiative was completely



Mewa Ramgobin — no half-solutions



Murphy Morobe — position vindicated



Havenga, force a plod on

of a 100- member regional chamber, African, and 10 classified

minister majority to the revenue local

government and some judicial and police functions (plus authority over a "Natal regional force").

● Key powers such as defence and foreign affairs would, however, remain in the hands of the central government.

The ink was hardly dry on the agreement when it was rejected by the Natal leader of the NP and Minister of Home Affairs, Stoffel Botha. It did not, Botha said, provide for "effective and equal powersharing". Instead, he declared, the majority party, "as in the typical Westminster system, would effectively exercise all power".

KwaNatal leaders in favour of the Indaba proposals refused to be disheartened. They hoped that Botha's would not be the last word.

They believed, or professed to believe, that Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development, might be less implacably opposed than Botha. But Heunis was cautious, merely

By CARMEL RICKARD

If the government is opposed to the scheme, it is obviously in its interests to nip the plan in the bud before the support campaign takes off. And Botha's comments certainly put a damper on the euphoria present at the official unveiling of the proposals to the media.

The issue of an official government response could also put both the National People's Party and the Labour Party in an embarrassing position.

Representatives of the two parties signed the standard acceptance form of the Indaba's proposals. It ran, in part: "We commend the proposals to the people of Natal."

Should the government throw out the scheme — particularly if it does so without referring the matter to the public — it raises the question of how NPP and Labour ministers can continue in the cabinet after their parties have specifically endorsed the Indaba plan.

What if a referendum goes ahead? Indaba officials feel they have a fair idea of the strength of the opposition on either side, and add that it is the democratic right of all who are opposed to the proposals to say so in a poll.

But it is doubtful if anyone knows the true size of leftwing opposition to the Indaba, particularly since so many representatives and organisations of the Left have been severely muzzled by state action under the Emergency. Thus it seems certain that any campaign preceding an Indaba-referendum will take place with the leftwing unable to participate fully in the debate.

The Indaba was scheduled to meet again last night, still behind closed doors.

Delegates must decide whether the Indaba should end now, or, as chairman Professor Desmond Clarence put it, "leave it to the political parties from here".

On the agenda is a report of the Indaba education committee which promises to raise all the same emotional issues about minority rights and group identity which proved so difficult to resolve when the constitutional proposals were debated.

remarking that he would have to study the proposals in detail and that they would have to fulfil government demands for guarantees against "group domination" and, conversely, for protection of minority rights.

Although no Afrikaner leader spelt it out specifically, the Indaba proposals touched on an age-old Afrikaner fear: that English-speaking South Africans want to enfranchise the blacks and forge an alliance with black voters to augment their own voting power to end Afrikaner domination at the hitherto whites-only polls.

The Afrikaner fear has been strongly voiced in the past. It is expressed concretely in the 1984 tri-cameral constitution.

Unlike the Indaba plan for Natal, the 1984 constitution is structured to prevent a palace revolution against Afrikaner hegemony by an alliance between English-speaking and coloured or Indian MPs.

As long as the NP controls the majority of seats in the "white" chamber in parliament, its dominance in the electoral college which chooses the president is ensured. So, too, is its control of the President's Council guaranteed, even if indirectly through the president.

Refusal by the NP to endorse the Indaba proposals will jeopardise the NP's own plans for a constitutional settlement. It may also undermine the position of the Inkatha leader, Chief Mangosothu Buthelezi.

In 1982 the then Natal MP, Owen Horwood, rejected recommendations by the Buthelezi Commission for a form of joint government for KwaZulu and Natal. Later senior NP politicians conceded that it was a mistake to have done so.

Now, however, four years later, the NP seems set to repeat its earlier mistakes. The difference now is that the NP is known to be keen to persuade Buthelezi to join its national council to help plan a new national constitution. Its present difficulties in persuading Buthelezi to join will multiply tenfold if the Indaba — which is largely a Buthelezi initiative — is rejected.

The NP may even risk bringing about the very alliance which it dreads: an anti-Afrikaner Anglo-black alliance. As Bill Sutton of the New Republic Party remarked after Stoffel Botha's rejection of the Indaba proposals: "The government is creating a danger of placing the Afrikaners in opposition to the rest of the people in Natal."

For Buthelezi, too, the cost of an NP rejection could be high. Instead of carving a role for himself as the man leading "moderate" centrist forces against "extremists", the NP may well cause him to be seen as a loser presiding over the collapsing centre.

Inkatha general secretary and co-convenor of the Indaba, Oscar Dhlomo, is certainly aware that the stakes are high.

Describing Botha's rejection of the Indaba proposals as "ill-advised and inappropriate", he said: "If the National Party continues to adopt such an attitude, it is quite possible that this is the last Indaba, not only for Natal but for the whole country."

SA govt 'runs risk of being seen as illegal'

5/12/86

BUSDA

107

THE SA government would soon be considered illegal in the eyes of the West unless blacks were included in the political process, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in San Francisco last night.



● BUTHELEZI

Buthelezi added that this would be the final catastrophe for the country. A copy of the speech was released by the Chief Minister's office in Ulundi.

Addressing the Commonwealth Club of California, Buthelezi said despite opposition to apartheid, the West considered the government legitimate in that it still had ambassadors and trade links with SA. However, the West was now under

Own Correspondent

increasing pressure to de-legitimise its relationship with SA.

But even more alarming was that Pretoria was now beginning to accept its isolation, and in so doing, it would soon make its international legitimacy difficult to maintain.

And if the West washed its hands of SA by labelling the government illegal, the road to bloodshed would be difficult to avoid, Buthelezi said.

However, a legitimate government could only be established if blacks were given full participation in the country's parliamentary process.

"Unless the West participates in black attempts to establish a really legitimate government in SA, there is only violent revolution left to the country, in which no-one will emerge winners," he said.

The main objectives of the Staff Association for Black Employees of the South African Transport Services are to promote the interests of members and to regulate relations between members and their employer and to protect and further the interest of members in relation to their employer.

Indaba rejects claims of dishonesty, suppression

5/12/86 - BUDAY
107
12/86

THE Kwazulu/Natal Indaba yesterday overwhelmingly dismissed suggestions that certain documents had been "suppressed" or that Indaba chairman Professor Desmond Clarence was "dishonest or dishonourable" in his conduct.

It is believed the decision centred on reports in a Durban Sunday newspaper, in which Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniging's (FAK) representative Prof Johan Steenkamp, was quoted as saying he believed the Indaba proposals were "pushed through while the going was good" and this had been "very dishonourable and very unfair".

Indaba chairman John Kane-Berman said in a statement the following resolutions had been adopted at yesterday's talks:

It repudiated "unfair" Press comment directed at Clarence suggesting certain documents were suppressed and Indaba

Own Correspondent

was "guillotined", or that Clarence had been dishonest or dishonourable in his conduct.

The Natal Municipal Association and the Natal Agricultural Union had denied that their submissions to the Indaba had been suppressed; and

Indaba expressed its full confidence in the chairman and the way in which he had so far performed.

The statement said one delegate abstained. The delegate was not identified.

Steenkamp said last night he took cognisance of the confidence with which most delegates still viewed Clarence.

But, said Steenkamp, Press reports had given the "mistaken impression" that the Indaba proposals released last Friday had been representative of the majority of organisations.

Indaba rallies to defend chairman

N/M 5/12/86 (244) (107)

**Coloureds
fear being
'thrown to
the wolves'**

Mercury Reporter

THE Natal/KwaZulu Indaba yesterday overwhelmingly dismissed suggestions that some documents had been 'suppressed' or that Indaba chairman Prof Desmond Clarence had been 'dishonest or dishonourable' in his conduct.

It is believed that yesterday's decision centred around reports in a Durban Sunday newspaper, including statements made by the representative of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings (FAK), Prof Johan Steenkamp, in which he was quoted as saying he believed the Indaba proposals were 'pushed through while the going was good', and that this had been 'very dishonourable and very unfair'.

Deputy chairman Mr John Kane-Berman said in a statement that resolutions had been carried with acclamation that:

'The Indaba expresses its full confidence in the chairman and the way in which he has so far, and is still performing his duties as chairman.'

'Repudiates'

'The Indaba unreservedly repudiates unfair comments or imputations ... suggesting that certain documents had been suppressed, that the Indaba was "guillotined" or that the chairman was dishonest or dishonourable in his conduct.'

It was also resolved that it be put on record that both the Natal Municipal Association (NMA) and the Natal Agricultural Union (NAU) had denied that their submissions to the Indaba had in any way been suppressed.

Prof Steenkamp, who abstained from the resolutions, said last night that he took cognisance of the confidence with which most delegates still viewed Prof Clarence.

But, said Prof Steenkamp, Press reports had given the 'mistaken impression' that the Indaba proposals released last Friday had been representative of the majority of organisations.

He contended that delegates were requested to sign the proposals in their personal capacities — and having done so, this in no way compromised the organisations they represented.

'Erred'

He said he also took cognisance of apologies by Prof Clarence for having 'erred' in not informing delegates that the media had been 'lined up' and that delegates were welcome to interact with the Press.

Prof Steenkamp said the result had been that only certain delegates were aware of the extent of the media presence.

'That error gave rise to suspicions of duplicity and manipulations,' said Prof Steenkamp.

He said the fact that an explicit warning by the Natal Agricultural Union that it could not support the proposed constitution was not cited to the media, 'might not have been an intended oversight'.

But such an impression might have been created as a result of Prof Clarence erring in not informing delegates of the extent of the likely media coverage, Prof Steenkamp said.

Mercury Reporter

THE People's Congress Party (PCP) yesterday expressed concern that Natal's coloured community could be 'thrown to the wolves' because of the Natal/KwaZulu Indaba's proposals on a second chamber intended to guarantee group rights.

PCP leader Peter Marais and PCP Natal leader Morris Fynn said although the party was not withdrawing from the Indaba, it viewed the proposals on a second chamber very seriously, and would be holding a meeting in Austerville this weekend to try to get a mandate from the community on whether or not they supported the proposals.

Mr Marais believes the coloured community is not guaranteed representation in the proposed 50-member second chamber comprising 10 representatives each from five 'background groups' — English, Afrikaans, African, Asian and 'South African'.

There was nothing to stop representatives of any of the other four groups from being represented in both their own 'background group', as well as in the 'South African' grouping, he said.

The proposals meant that 'as a group, we have no voting rights'.

'As a result I am not prepared to strike a deal for my community that will effectively throw them to the wolves,' he said.

The meeting is to be held at the the Cycas Community Centre at 2 30 p m on Sunday.

40 new nursing posts created

107 5/12/86 N/M

Mercury Reporter

FORTY new nursing posts at Umlazi's Prince Mshiyeni Hospital are among the benefits resulting from this week's announcement that the hospital is to be upgraded at a cost of more than R4 000 000.

Reacting to the announcement by Health Minister Dr Willie van Niekerk that the hospital will be upgraded, the Kwazulu Secretary for Health and Welfare, Dr Daryl Hackland, said yesterday that much of the money will be spent on equipment and services in the hospital's department of paediatrics, the department of obstetrics and gynaecology and on the purchase of orthopaedic beds.

He said 40 nursing posts would be created immediately in the department of obstetrics and gynaecology.

As the hospital had anticipated addition-

al funding, tender documents had already been prepared for the larger items of equipment, and the documents would be going out soon.

Speaking at King Edward VIII Hospital on Wednesday, Dr van Niekerk also announced that a new outpatients facility would be built at the hospital.

But a King Edward VIII spokesman said yesterday it was not yet known how much money had been allocated towards the project and when building might start.

● See Editorial Opinion

Indaba proposals show what SA is capable of

SML 5/12/85
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, has emphasised the Reagan Administration's approval of the Indaba plan for political power-sharing in South Africa.

In the first comment on the Indaba process by an American official at Cabinet level, Mr Shultz said it was the only political forum in the country where blacks had participated on equal terms with members of other races.

For many months the Indaba had wrestled on a provincial basis with the great questions that must be addressed at national level — including the creation of non-racial legislation and the drafting of a bill of rights.

"The Indaba has now made public its proposal. It is controversial in South Africa, as any imaginative compromise must be," Mr Shultz said. "But it has shown that South Africans are capable of difficult mutual accommodation to advance the cause of racial justice and representative government when they are challenged."

Mr Shultz cited a recent poll indicating that three out of four blacks favoured negotiations rather than violence as a way of ending apartheid. "Yet time is running out for those blacks still willing to play a positive role and peaceful role in building a new South Africa," he warned.

The Secretary of State paid tribute to South Africa's parliamentary Opposition which he described as "badly outnumbered but vocal" in calling the Government to account for its actions. "These determined South African patriots deserve our admiration," he said.

Indaba has been adjourned

6/12/86
2/11/86
107

Mercury Reporter

NINE months after talks began the Natal/KwaZulu Indaba yesterday unanimously resolved to adjourn indefinitely, having fulfilled its main objective — the formulation of proposals for a single non-racial legislature for the region.

An Indaba statement issued after yesterday's final session said that another four delegates had now signed the Indaba constitutional proposals, bringing the total to 83% of the voting participants.

The Indaba constitutional proposals unveiled last week provide for Natal to be governed by a multiracial legislature.

The statement said the proposals would be presented to the Government by the Indaba chairman, Prof Desmond Clarence, and the two co-convenors of the Indaba, Dr Oscar Dhlomo and Mr Frank Martin.

The Indaba decided that its constitutional proposals would be submitted to the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Administrator of Natal, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, and Constitutional Development and Planning Minister, Mr Chris Heunis.

The proposals will be accompanied by a chairman's memorandum and comments on the proposals that delegations wished to make.

Following the adjournment of the Indaba, the chairman and the co-convenors are empowered to convene a steering committee drawn from representatives at the Indaba.

The committee would then appoint an executive to deal with ongoing Indaba matters. The executive was also empowered to reconvene the Indaba 'should the need arise'.

But there was no indication last night of when the proposals would be presented to the Government,

nor of who would comprise the steering committee.

The Indaba's proposals call for Natal/KwaZulu to be governed by a two-chamber legislature, the first chamber consisting of 100 members elected through a proportional representation system, and the second a 50-member chamber comprising 10 representatives each from Natal's black, Asian, Afrikaans and English-speaking communities, and 10 'South African' members.

The prime minister would be elected by the upper chamber, making it likely that he or she would be black since blacks comprise 80% of Natal/KwaZulu's population.

But any legislation would require approval by both chambers, and minority parties would be allowed to choose half of the 10 provincial cabinet ministers.

● Meanwhile, in a separate statement, the Indaba said delegates had reacted 'with astonishment' to a front-page headline in a Durban afternoon newspaper to the effect that fiery Durban coloured leader Mr Morris Fynn had 'stormed out' of the Indaba on Thursday after a 'heated clash over ethnicity'.

'No such clash, heated or otherwise, took place. Nor did any such clash precipitate a "storm", not even one in a teacup,' the statement said.

Mr Fynn told the Mercury yesterday that he had 'stormed out' of the meeting after a heated exchange with one of the delegates.

THE Botha administration faces a tough in-house test over the important KwaZulu-Natal Indaba proposals.

This week, one of the Cabinet — Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chairman of the House of Delegates — described the plan as a “very fine proposal”.

But Mr Stoffel Botha, National Party Natal leader, has rejected the proposals because he says they amount to domination by a Zulu majority.

The Government has not taken an official stand on the proposals although they are known to be opposed to key principles in the plan.

But the support of one and perhaps both of the junior coalition partners in Government for the Indaba proposals presents the Government with further possible embarrassments.

In some quarters of their own party there are voices in favour of the Indaba, and South Africa's foreign diplomatic missions are having a hard time explaining to even friendly foreigners the summary dismissal of the plans for a non-racial regional government in Natal.

Orchestrated

There are suggestions, meanwhile, that Mr Botha's statement was orchestrated with those of Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development.

The proposals for a non-racial regional Government in Natal are reportedly quite unacceptable to the Government, but it does not want to rule them out of hand immediately.

President Botha's administration still wants to lure Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to the proposed National Statutory Council.

In Government circles

PW faces tough in-house test on Govt's stand

Sunday Times Reporters

there is now talk that the Indaba proposals might be the first item on the agenda of the National Statutory Council — a carrot to attract KwaZulu's participation.

But, senior government sources have suggested, Mr Stoffel Botha's statement in his capacity as Natal National Party leader was necessary to forestall unrealistic expectations and to give a guide to conservative white voters in an early election widely expected to take place early next year.

The KwaNatal Indaba proposals are meanwhile due to go to the Minister of Consti-

tutional Development soon.

The Indaba decided this week to delay plans for a referendum and to first submit its constitutional proposals to Mr Heunis.

Embarrassed

In foreign quarters, meanwhile, businessmen and politicians against sanctions have been severely embarrassed by Mr Stoffel Botha's statement.

The stand has been heavily criticised by the foreign media, and in London, ambassador Denis Worrall has hastened to assure the British public that the last word has not yet been heard on the issue.

Indaba gets Rajbansi

OK

107
SUN 11/2/86

Fizzled-out Indaba now on ice

107

By Correspondent

AFTER the celebratory champagne of the Indaba announcement that its constitutional proposals were finally signed, the whole project has been put on ice until the new year, and it seems some of the fizz has, for the time being at least, gone out of the scheme.

The proposals, drafted after eight months' discussions, planned for a joint government for KwaZulu/Natal. But the talks, slammed by both the left and right, ran into trouble only hours after the announcement of the final proposals, when Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha said he rejected the whole idea.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis, who seems to be the boss on questions of

"new dispensations", said he couldn't comment until he has formally seen the proposals.

High on the agenda of last night's Indaba meeting was the issue of when and how to present the proposals to Heunis, but it's reliably understood that the plans are unlikely to be handed over until early in the new year.

But while the government appears to have a negative attitude to the scheme, some Natal business people and politicians are determined the people of the region should have a chance to express their opinion on the issue, regardless of government reaction.

Indaba official and former MEC in the Natal Provincial Council, Frank Martin, told *City Press* that the business people he had spoken to were so impressed by the Indaba as a way out of the region's problems, that they

were prepared to find the cash to pay for a non-government referendum.

One reason they are so keen is that they have been warned: it might be the last opportunity for so-called moderates to work out a solution. Acting Chief Minister of KwaZulu and his government's Indaba delegate, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said that if the government rejected the scheme it could be the last "Indaba".

He described Botha's rejection of the idea as "high-handed and ill-timed". On the question of leaving opposition to the Indaba, Dhlomo said the ANC, UDF and NIC had exercised their democratic right not to participate. When the proposals were put to the people of the region, they could again express their opposition to the proposals through their

vote.

Among the main proposals of the Indaba are a scheme for two chambers, one of 100 members, the other with 50. The second chamber would represent the "background" of the voters, and is one of the devices introduced by the Indaba to protect minority rights, which was a big issue for some delegates.

Both the KwaZulu government and the Progressive Federal Party were unhappy with the second chamber, but agreed to its being included as a concession to other groups.

Dhlomo said it was difficult for black people to see where entrenching minority rights became entrenchment of privileges, and therefore racism.



Oscar Dhlomo

sonally
Price changes without notice.

UDF rejects Natal Indaba

By SOL MORATHI

THE United Democratic Front says it completely rejects the KwaNatal Indaba proposals.

The UDF says the proposals are nothing but "a negation of broad principles" on which the UDF is based in this country - non-racialism, democracy and a united South Africa.

The pursuit of local/regional options for a second-tier government as proposed by the Indaba is directly in line with the AWB's demand for a 'Boerestaat,' the statement reads.

The KwaNatal Indaba, the UDF says, essentially refuses to accept the principle of majority rule where no preference or special treatment is given to any particular race group.

The UDF says Stoffel Botha's rejection of "even proposals" that do not threaten white rule in any way, is "merely symptomatic of the acute lack of vision of the Afrikaners."

minimum demands with the Nats can be met, the statement.

MORATHI

UDF

was held

At the time when they were to sleep

The Pretoria

CITY PRESS

7/12/86

COMMENT

THE crude way in which more seeds of hate are being planted in the tragic factional fights between blacks may be a blessing in disguise. For everybody now knows that the pamphlets that were purportedly aimed at Azapo by the UDF come from more sinister quarters, and the black community is being united in that knowledge.

If the Government has to regain any of its shattered credibility in the black community then it has to do a number of things pretty urgently. It has to bring to book the murderers of Dr Fabian Riheiro and his wife. And it has to track down and arrest the people who distributed that pamphlet last week that is aimed at causing great distress and instability in the whole country.

If the perpetrators of this deed believe it will only hurt Azapo and the UDF then they are even more stupid than we thought they were. This might just be the chance for those sworn to bloody revolution to increase their activities, and not only in black areas. The white community must bear in mind that their lives are also put in jeopardy by such silly acts. As for the township people, when the UDF campaign starts on December 16, our people should be on their guard against forces that might try to use the campaign to create chaos.

This is just a random impression, but is based on a reality that springs from various factors which appear deliberately planted to make the problems between blacks become even more pronounced.

We are amazed at the short-sightedness of such actions. We however, know that this is the hallmark of a political gangsterism which has no future. People in organisations that presume themselves to be patriotic and see themselves to be defending the country while they are engaged in such odious underhand actions, will never succeed. They will inevitably bring this country more anger and bitterness. But we all have to bear the cost of such sick and irrational behaviour.

This also reminds us of various other factors, like the murder of the Pretoria doctor and his wife which seem to show that certain people are losing their grip on the situation.

SABC'S TV serial, *Shaka Zulu*, is much in the news. Launched in a blaze of publicity hype, it has since continued to draw comment in Press reviews and in the letters' columns.

Most of this comment has focused on two areas: the film's entertainment value, or lack of it, and its uses and abuses of history. There has been virtually nothing on its importance as a political statement.

History is always a matter of political importance, especially in deeply divided societies like South Africa, where conflicting interest groups constantly raid the past for justification of their specific policies and practices.

Afrikaner nationalist history provides a particularly graphic illustration of how this process works. So, more recently, does Zulu nationalist history.

No-one knows the importance of gaining control of the Zulu past better than the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Depending as he does on a particular interpretation of history for much of his political legitimacy, he has shown himself quick to seize every possible occasion publicly to recast Zulu history in ways that fit in with the political aspirations of the KwaZulu leadership.

At this year's Shaka Day celebrations, Chief Buthelezi made headlines with a controversial speech in which he described King Shaka, who died nearly 160 years ago, as "virtually a

walking human miracle," "a son of Africa unparalleled in the annals of history", and "a spiritual colossus".

As they are intended to do, assertions like this grab attention far outside KwaZulu. Less noticed in newspaper reports, but even more important politically, was Chief Buthelezi's assertion that there are direct moral and spiritual links between the kingdom of Shaka and the Zulu nation today.

In making speeches of this sort Chief Buthelezi is clearly doing more than simply setting the historical record straight, as he claims to be doing: he is putting forward a particular historical and political line.

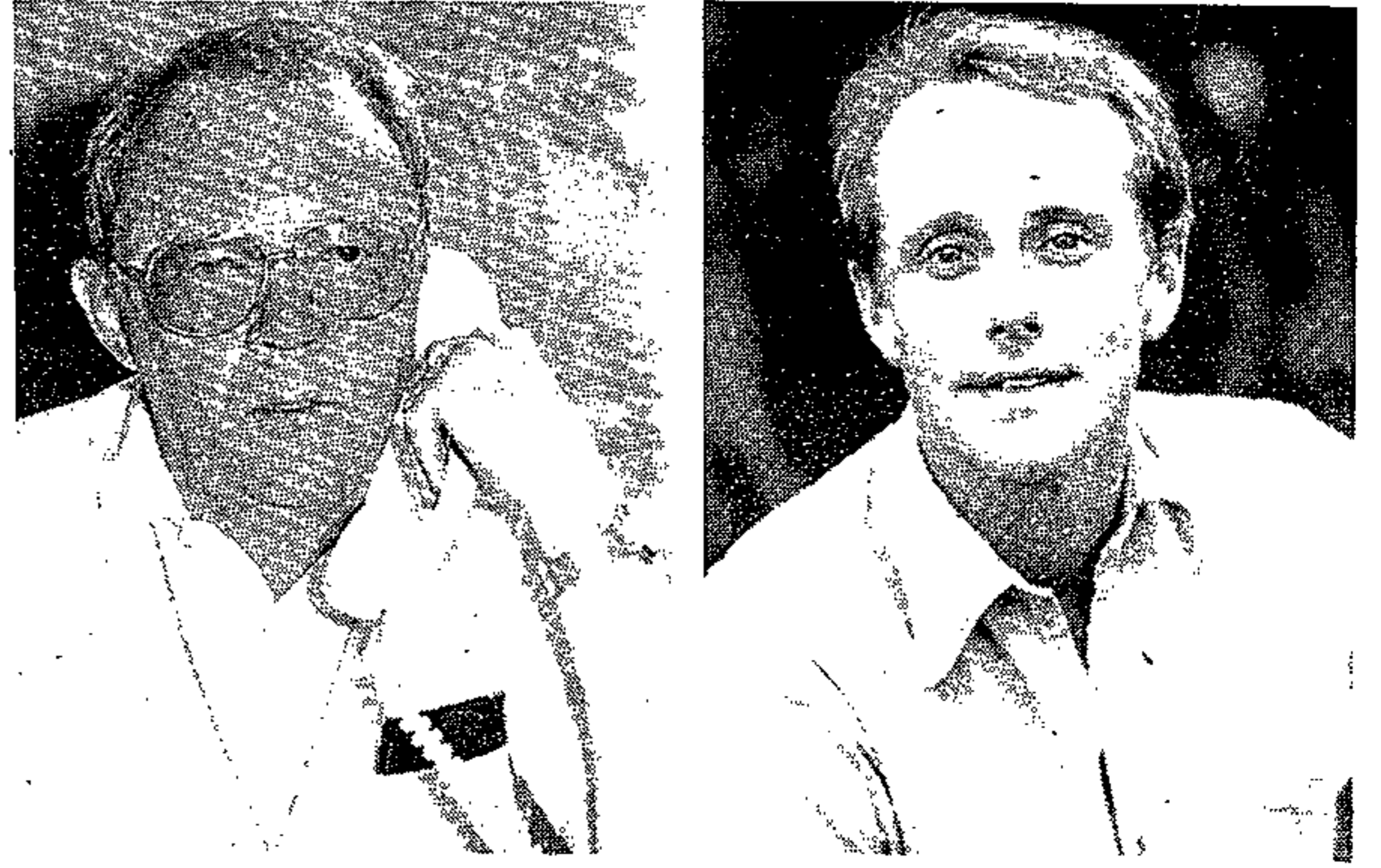
Future

And it is a line which is also followed in its essentials by the film, *Shaka Zulu*. Behind all its Hollywood glitziness is a view of Zulu history which in important ways is very similar to that propounded by Chief Buthelezi.

From their very different political standpoints, Chief Buthelezi and the SABC have a common aim: to present the leaders of KwaZulu as authentic representatives of African people in Natal/KwaZulu at a time when the region's whole future is up for renegotiation through the Indaba.

On the face of it, Chief Buthelezi and the directors of the SABC are unlikely partners in the reshaping of Zulu history. The Chief Minister, until recently, has been a thorn in the flesh of the Government and the target of frequent criticism by Ministers and their propaganda organs like the SABC.

But the publicity bro-



ED Harper (left), executive producer and William Fauré, director and script supervisor of *Shaka Zulu*.

Shaka Zulu as a political statement

By JOHN WRIGHT — Lecturer in history at the University of Natal, Maritzburg and an editor of the James Stuart Archive of Recorded Oral Evidence, a primary source on Zulu history and GERHARD MARE — Lecturer in African studies at the University of Natal, Durban and researcher in contemporary Natal politics.

FOCUS

chore for *Shaka Zulu* makes it clear that the project received the blessing of the Chief Minister and the royal house. And it seems no coincidence that the TV serial was launched only 10 days after Shaka Day, KwaZulu's major public holiday.

What is it that has brought about a convergence of the interests of the KwaZulu leadership and the South African State as represented by the SABC? The question is of more than academic interest, for it is this convergence which has enabled certain political and business interests in Natal to get the Indaba off the ground and into a position where it looks set to reshape the province's future.

For virtually all his political career one of Chief Buthelezi's main aims has been to establish and maintain a strong local political base among Zulu people in Natal.

For a brief period during his student days in the late 1940s he flirted with African nationalist politics, but since being recognised

by the Government as acting chief of the Buthelezi clan in 1953 and chief in 1957, his most important constituency has been a locally and ethnically based one.

His taking of this political direction coincided with the development of the National Party's own policy of ethnic fragmentation.

Struggles

Chief Buthelezi's deliberate taking of the "ethnic option" explains the emphasis which he places, not always with fact on his side, on clan and the Zulu royal house, and the concern he has had since the 1950s to revive and reshape the Zulu "traditionalism".

It also helps explain his struggles in the late 1960s and early 1970s with the royal house, backed as it was by the South African State, to establish himself as the chief interpreter of "Zuluism", and his founding of Inkatha in 1975 as a predominantly Zulu political organisation.

At various times Chief Buthelezi has attempted to expand the basis of his support out-

side Natal and beyond the Zulu ethnic group. In the early 1970s, after the Soweto revolt of 1976, he tried to win a wider popular constituency by maintaining contact, even if intermittently, with the African National Congress.

At the same time he took the main initiative in the forming of the South African Black Alliance of Inkatha, the Labour Party, the Reform Party, and KaNgwane's Inyandza National Movement.

These efforts won him a degree of support among black people outside Natal. But walking a tightrope between Zulu ethnic politics and black nationalist politics was always a difficult act, and as the fortunes of the ANC began to revive in the late 1970s, so Chief Buthelezi's wider popularity began to dwindle.

The early 1980s saw the rapid growth of independent trade unions in Natal and the establishment of links with national political organisations.

Threat

The most important of these was the United Democratic Front, formed in 1983. The emergence of this new popular alliance provided the first serious threat in nearly 10 years to Chief Buthelezi's hold on his popular support base.

It is a matter of speculation whether Inkatha could by itself have crushed the opposition to KwaZulu rule that had begun to take root among some sections of the African middle class

To Page 7

Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

The reproduction or broadcast without permission of articles published in this newspaper on any current economic, political or religious topic, is forbidden and expressly reserved to The Argus Printing and Publishing Company Ltd under Section 12(7) of the Copyright Act 1978.

• Write to the Editor at PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000. Nom-de-plumes can be used, but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.



(107)

From Page 4

and the urbanised African working class in Natal.

In the event, the KwaZulu leadership has been bailed out, if not intentionally, by the South African State, which has used two successive states of emergency to put large numbers of leaders and activists in the United Democratic Front and the unions into jail.

There was also State support for the formation earlier this year of the United Workers Union of South Africa, KwaZulu's attempt to counter the independent trade union movement.

These events have taken place against the background of the beginnings of a fundamental shift in the Government's apartheid policies. Since the early 1980s, influential circles in the National Party have begun to accept

that Verwoerd's dream that the bantustans would one day become fully-fledged and economically viable states is turning into a nightmare.

The party's intellectuals are beginning to argue that the political incorporation of numbers of black people into the South African State is inevitable, and to cast around for new ways of keeping real power in white hands.

Confederation

Central to emerging Government strategy is the idea of political confederation. In terms of this strategy, South Africa's internal boundaries will have to be redrawn, with the existing provinces and bantustans being replaced by a number of new "development regions".

Each of these will form an administrative unit with considerable

A Zulu statement

powers of self-government within a confederated South Africa, and will, it is hoped, allow for regionally specific solutions to the country's political problems.

But, whatever the delegates to the Indaba decide, the Government is certain to insist that representation within any kind of "KwaNatal" region should be on a "group" or ethnic basis.

In terms of apartheid policy this can be seen as non-negotiable. This position has considerable support in the Indaba, so long as "groups" can be defined in "cultural" rather than racial terms.

The KwaZulu Government's efforts to mobilise political support from an ethnically defined "Zulu" constituency thus fits in neatly with Government strategy.

Chief Buthelezi has always refused to accept the policy of ethnic division as enforced by the Government through its bantustan policies, and will continue to do so, because, if he takes independence for KwaZulu, he will be abandoning the national political arena.

Ethnic

But fostering Zulu ethnic consciousness in a "KwaNatal" regional unit is a very different matter: it is a means of establishing a base from which in due course he can make a bid to thrust his way back into national politics.

The Government's restructuring of its apartheid policies thus provides Chief Buthelezi with the opportunity of making forceful new political initiatives. But

to do this effectively, he must be able to present himself to the Government, and to the public in general, as the unchallenged leader of African people in Natal.

This means that on the one hand he must work to subdue all political opposition within his "Zulu" constituency. On the other hand, he must be able to present the Zulu royal house, and through it the KwaZulu leaders, as the "natural" and therefore legitimate leaders of all Zulu people, whatever social classes they belong to and whatever their political aspirations.

This is where, wittingly or unwittingly, the *Shaka Zulu* TV series comes in. For all the travesties it makes of Zulu history, for all the colonial and racial stereo-

types of Africa it uses, one of its most important effects is to propagate an ideology which underpins the authority of the present KwaZulu leadership on two counts.

First, it portrays the history of the Zulu kingdom as the history of the Zulu royal family.

Divisions

Second, it portrays the Zulu kingdom as having been politically and socially united. There is nothing in it about the deep political divisions in Shaka's conquest state between the new Zulu leadership and the chiefdoms it had subordinated.

There is nothing about the tensions between the newly risen Zulu aristocracy and the underclasses it ruled. Divisions within the state are allowed to surface only at the level of a conspiracy against the

king within the ranks of the royal family.

Whatever else they might have to say about *Shaka Zulu* on both counts it would be difficult to see KwaZulu's leaders as rejecting the kind of history the film puts forward. It reinforces the ideological argument that the Zulu royal house is the unquestioned "traditional" ruler of all "Zulu" people today, whether they are businessmen and women, professionals, farmers, or factory workers. It also reinforces the ideological assertion that, but for a few troublemaking dissidents, all Zulu people today are united behind the KwaZulu leadership.

Shaka Zulu is bad history. Whether it is good or bad entertainment depends on the viewer's opinions. Either way, it is a profoundly important piece of political propaganda.

untary Jofau... are not affected
of th jo uo

Indaba part of reformist imposition

By Susan Fleming,
Education Reporter

The kwaZulu/Natal Indaba was a "reformist measure" being imposed to give credit to "unpopular people" like Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi, said the president of the South African National Students' Congress (Sansco), Mr Billy Ramokgopa.

Sansco, which was formerly the Azanian Students Organisation, said at its annual conference in Natal last week that the Indaba was "another form of oppression" which could not satisfy the political aspirations of South Africans.

ONLY SOLUTION

"The only solution to the problems of this country will be the release of authentic leaders such as Nelson Mandela, the unbanning of the African National Congress and the return of all exiles," said Mr Ramokgopa.

Sansco resolved at its conference to campaign for the total academic boycott of South Africa.

It was also resolved not to allow the opening of the black campuses to whites.

"Until there is a free democratic education system for all, with no obstacles in the admission of any race group, we cannot allow or approve of the opening of the few black campuses to whites who have triple the number of institutions that we have."

Masire pays

SA
NTI

AN
SU
PI
O
P
E
R
S

A
Su
on
da
dir

In
th
tr
ha
m
to
m
t
S
th
ti
w
st
d
p
5
c
t
e
a
t
h
n
b
s
h
j
a
t
s
o
l
s

Indaba: govt
yet to get
memorandum

17/12/86

BUSINESS

ALAN FINE 107

GOVERNMENT had not yet received any official communication regarding the KwaNatal indaba's draft constitution, chairman Professor Desmond Clarence said yesterday.

Clarence said although the draft was released to the public more than two weeks ago, parties to the indaba had been given until the end of this week to submit minority reports.

Only once those had been received would he write a memorandum, which would be presented to Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis at a meeting scheduled for mid-January.

In view of that, Clarence said, he was not at all unhappy at the official government silence on the draft constitution. Natal NP leader Stoffel Botha has already rejected the draft. But Clarence said he did not regard Botha's views as reflecting official government position.

Clarence said: "Botha's comments were not based on a full understanding of the proposals.

"And various people, including Denis Worrall, have indicated that they do not represent official thinking."

Chief says taxes belong to the people

ULUNDI—Money raised through taxes does not belong to the Government or the National Party but to the masses, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has told public servants.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president was speaking at an end-of-year function organised by the KwaZulu Department of Economic Affairs, which he also heads.

Every cent raised through taxation became the property of the people who laboured hard to provide it and therefore it could not be said to be tainted, he said.

Public servants had a vast responsibility to ensure that the money supplied in that way was spent wisely and for the people's benefit.

Chief Buthelezi said the External Mission of the ANC, having decided that its frontal attack had not succeeded, was determined to infiltrate KwaZulu and white-ant its unity from within.

The aim was to eat away at KwaZulu personnel's dedication and at their determination to claim a rightful share of funds on behalf of the people they served. — (Sapa)

107
N/M 29/12/86

Swart rejects report on Indaba

Mercury Reporter

AN ECONOMIST'S report that over-hasty implementation of the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba proposals would seriously damage the economy of the two regions was yesterday rejected as 'very superficial,' by Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party.

He said that if Natal could move toward a non-racial dispensation such as that envisaged by the Indaba, he had no doubt that multinational companies and the international community would be sympathetic to helping South Africa narrow the gap in education funding for the various race groups.

Mr Swart was reacting to a report by Dr Johan du Pisanie, chief economist of Senbank, who was commissioned by the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce to research the economic implications of fiscal parity in Natal education by 1995 and in health by 2000.

'Assumption'

The implications of the report are that in the short term the standard of living for whites will drop, while that for blacks will stay the same, if not decline.

It has also been implied that parity in education was likely to result in a large increase in taxes, causing further deterioration in the economy of the regions.

Indaba chairman Prof Desmond Clarence said the report was merely an assumption.

'There is no question that we would expect quite a lot of money from Government coffers if we are going to equalise education, but I don't believe it would necessarily mean a lowering of living standards.'

Challenges

Mr Swart said: 'One hopes that the implementation of the Indaba proposals will generate the stability and confidence which will produce economic prosperity, so that one can move towards parity of essential services for all the people of Natal.'

'The proposals have got to be seen in their totality. The whole question of parity in educational and health standards is not only a Natal problem but one for all of South Africa and the central government will be faced with the same challenges as any second-tier government in Natal will face,' he said.

Mr Brian Hill, president of the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, said he disagreed with Dr du Pisanie's findings.

'There is a much greater demand to improve the education of black people. It does not mean to say that the standard of living of whites would go down. I don't think the conclusion is correct.'

Joint Natal, KwaZulu govt on the horizon?

31/12/86

DD

107

~~200~~

Natal's Administrator says it could be a reality by April

Dispatch Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — A joint governmental authority which would make co-operation between the Natal and KwaZulu administrations possible should become a reality by April next year, the Administrator of Natal, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, said yesterday.

In his New Year message, Mr Cadman said he anticipated that the necessary proclamation for a joint executive authority would become effective in time for the new financial year starting in April 1987.

Mr Cadman said co-operation between the Natal and KwaZulu administrations continued on a sound footing. "This is best demonstrated by the progress that has been made during the latter half of the current year towards formulating the rules and procedures whereunder the joint executive authority between Natal and KwaZulu will operate.

Mr Cadman said in his message that 1986 had been a "momentous year" for the provinces with the end of the old white Provincial Council system and the emergence of a new multi-racial Executive Committee holding the reigns of power.

"In Natal the new Exco is already making itself felt and I have no doubt of its ability to successfully administer the affairs of this province.

"In addition the field of responsibility entrusted to the Executive Committee under the new regime is beginning to emerge with some clarity. Wide fields of new responsibility have been added."

Mr Cadman said the province now controlled through its Community Services' office important areas of black local government and development.

The Natal Parks Board had almost doubled the area over which it would have jurisdiction including huge areas of the Drakensberg, which would enable the administration to develop "a superb mountain wilder-

ness facility for the enjoyment of all the people of Natal and beyond".

Mr Cadman said Exco now administered all aspects of curative and preventative health services thus bringing about much-needed co-ordination of health matters at regional level.

"Many other functions formerly the preserve of central government have been devolved or delegated to us and I believe that there are more to come."

Mr Cadman said that during the course of the coming year the chain of responsibility from the Natal Executive Committee to Parliament via two or more standing committees of Parliament should emerge with greater clarity.

"I and the new Exco will face the possibility of appearing before and being answerable to such committees. It will thus become apparent to the public that the new Exco is once again responsible to an elected authority and that this important principle has not changed in essence despite the disappearance of the old Provincial Council."

The Administrator said good summer rains had already begun to bring promise of bumper crops which should give further stimulus to an awakening economy.

The people of Natal, like their compatriots elsewhere in South Africa, he said, had passed through difficult and often depressing times.

"It is my earnest wish that the New Year should be seen as the opportunity for renewed hope and greater effort in the building of a healthy and prosperous future for all."

Indaba pins its hopes on Heunis

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu/Natal Indaba, whose proposals for a new non-racial government for Natal have been shot down by the National Party, is now pinning its hopes on Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, to rescue its blueprint for power-sharing.

Speaking at a Press conference in Durban yesterday, key spokesmen for the Indaba said they hoped Mr Stoffel Botha, Natal leader of the NP and Minister of Home Affairs, was not expressing the official Government view.

KwaZulu's Minister of

Education and Culture and co-convenor of the Indaba, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said this was probably South Africa's last chance for peaceful negotiations.

He said the NP's initial rejection of the proposals was 'ill-advised and inappropriate'.

'Obviously Mr Botha did not read the document. I think Mr Botha is naive in his thinking that there are going to be many other Indabas.'

'If the National Party continues to adopt such an attitude it is quite possible that this is the last Indaba not only for Natal but for the whole country,' he said.

The Indaba chairman,

Prof Desmond Clarence, said: 'Our only hope now is that Minister Heunis will receive our representations and that he will stand by his remarks made at the recent NP's federal congress in Durban that the Government will put the Indaba's proposals to the people of Natal before giving its response.'

'How Mr Botha can summarily dismiss the proposals is beyond my comprehension.'

'It is a great pity that he could not have been here to listen to some of the Indaba debate.'

Former Natal Exco member and Indaba co-convenor Frank Martin said the

NP's response was likely to cause further harm to South Africa's international credibility.

He said Mr Botha should clarify whether he was speaking as a member of the Cabinet or in his personal capacity.

Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, head of the University of Natal's Department of Applied Sciences, said the Indaba was not propping up apartheid in disguise.

It was in the interests of all South Africans, including the smallest minority groups, to escape the tremendous disadvantage of being seen as living in an apartheid system.

Neither Prof Clarence nor Dr Dhlomo was prepared to say when a referendum would be held to test the proposals.

Responding to Mr Botha's rejection of the proposals earlier, Prof Clarence said: 'Mr Botha says we do not provide for power-sharing — but this is the very thing we've been talking about for the past five months.'

He denied that the Indaba constitution planned a one-man-one-vote system in a Westminster-type government.

Petition

Meanwhile Mr Pat Mohr, vice-chairman of the Conservative Party in Natal, said whites would become 'political bywoners' in their own province if the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba's constitutional proposals were implemented.

Our Municipal Reporter writes that Durban city councillor Neil MacLennan placed a petition before the council yesterday which declared that the Indaba proposals were 'a product of the maximum compromise possible at the present time'.

Mr MacLennan's letter says the Indaba conclusions are 'likely to promote democratic provincial government in Natal in which all can participate, where the cultural rights of all groups are protected and where stability, economic progress and social justice for all individuals can be achieved'.

See Editorial Opinion

Proposals would give Natal three sets of laws

Mercury Reporter

NATAL would have three sets of laws if KwaZulu/Natal's new proposals for power-sharing come into effect, according to the proposals released in Durban yesterday.

It has been proposed that the legislation that would apply to the various parts

of the province would be the parliamentary legislation (Natal and KwaZulu), legislation of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, and ordinances of the now defunct Natal Provincial Council.

The constitution would also contain a provision governing possible con-

flicts in such legislation.

However, the legislature would have full powers to make legislation for the province in respect of various matters falling within its powers.

All laws applying in the province at the date of the commencement of the constitution would continue to be in force until repealed or amended by the competent authority, which may be either the provincial legislature or the South African Parliament, depending on the nature of the matter.

In respect of matters entrusted to its legislative competency, the provincial legislature may repeal or amend any act of the South African Parliament applying to the province at the start of the new constitution.

No Act of the South African Parliament that deals with a matter entrusted to the legislative competency of the provincial legislature and made after the commencement of the constitution would apply to Natal, according to the proposals.

The province would be divided into 15 constituencies, with the greater Durban area further subdivided into North Durban, West Durban and South Durban.

The number of seats allocated to each constituency would be determined by an electoral commission using the population census and other relevant data.

HOMELANDS — KWAZULU — GENERAL

1987

JAN. — ~~NOV~~ NOV —> DEC.

Indaba will be major election issue

Political Reporter

THE KwaZulu/Natal Indaba is likely to be the biggest issue in Natal in the lead up to the House of Assembly election expected in late April or early March.

Prof Lawrie Schlemmer, former director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal, said the election would probably lead the Government to soon adopt

a qualified position on the Indaba.

'The Indaba will be the biggest election issue in Natal and the National Party will have to work out a position on it fairly soon.

'They have a choice between a qualified position and a complete rejection but a rejection would be the most risky because there seems to be very widespread support for the Indaba among the business community,' Prof Schlemmer said.

He said the Government seemed to want to test its broad political mandate before making a final decision on the Indaba.

'The NP has got more of the Right Wing in it in Natal than it has in the Transvaal and so the Right Wing outside the party is not as much of a threat to the NP in Natal as it is in the Transvaal or the Free State,' Prof Schlemmer said.

On January 13 Indaba representatives will present to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, the Indaba's proposals for a single legislature for the region.

Prof Willem Kleynhans, a political science lecturer at the University of South Africa, said if the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party worked together they could win a total of about 35 seats.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal PFP leader, said his party would be looking for an endorsement of the ideals of the Indaba which were similar to those of the PFP.

Rejection

Mr Swart said the Indaba would be an issue in view of the rejection of the Indaba by the Natal NP leader Mr Stoffel Botha.

He said the PFP intended to make significant gains in Natal.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, said President Botha had consulted him about whether an election should also be held for the HoD.

'I consulted Dr J N Reddy (leader of the opposition Solidarity Party) and the general consensus was that it was too early for an election.'

3/1/87

107

KwaZulu

N/A 7/11/87
matric

pass rate

(107)
now 55%

African Affairs Correspondent

THE pass rate for matriculation pupils in KwaZulu last year was just over 55% compared with 35% the previous year, the Secretary for Education and Culture for the region, Mr D. Y. Zimu, said yesterday.

Commenting on the results which are being sent to KwaZulu pupils this week, Mr Zimu said his department had mounted a campaign to motivate pupils in order to improve the average percentage pass.

'Our efforts are beginning to bear fruit,' he said.

Mr Zimu said there had been disturbances at some schools in the Kwa Mashu and Clermont circuits as well as at other centres. However, the results from Kwa Mashu schools had showed an improvement.

'The campaign to destabilise our schools did not work,' he said.

Mr Zimu said two schools had secured 100% passes for their matric pupils. These were the Montebello High School near Dalton and the Albini High School near Shongweni.

The KwaZulu pass rate of 55% is slightly higher than the average pass rate of 52% for schools under the control of the Department of Education and Training. Last week Mr Roger Burrows, PFP spokesman on education, criticised the black matric results as being strikingly poor when compared with the 86% Indian pass rate and the 96% white pass rate.

KwaZulu matric results 'better'

*Sanjevan
8/11/87
(107)*

THE KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture yesterday said the homeland's 1986 matric examination results were better than the previous year's.

A statement from the chief minister's office in Ulundi said the results showed a concerted effort by the department and all its related organs to

improve the teaching and learning situation in KwaZulu schools.

Of the 21 282 candidates who sat for the examination, 11 737 passed (55,15 percent) and 9 545 failed (44,85 percent).

A total of 2 919 (13 percent) got matric exemptions.

These results were 20 percent better than those of 1985.

Two high schools, Montebello and Albini, obtained 100 percent pass rates. Another 30 schools recorded pass rates ranging from 90 to 99 percent.

Eleven candidates obtained B aggregate symbols. Among these Langa Zola Mthembu of Edendale Technical College, scored As in English, mathematics and physical science.

Historic KwaZulu Assembly session

African Affairs
Correspondent

AN HISTORIC session of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly opens at Ulundi on March 17 when the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba and co-operation between the Natal and KwaZulu administrations come under the spotlight.

The session is opening a month earlier than usual and will coincide with the build-up to the general election to be held in the first half of the year.

The Administrator of Natal, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, said in his New Year message that a joint governmental authority, which would make co-operation between the Natal and KwaZulu administrations possible, should be-

come a reality by April this year.

The findings of the Indaba incorporated many of the recommendations of the Buthezi Commission set up by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthezi, six years ago.

KwaZulu nominated a high-level delegation to sittings of the Indaba, headed by the Minister of Education and Culture for the region, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

push for early start to racing

By Bert Fellows

Vaal and Randjesfontein race-horse trainers would like to see racing on the Highveld resume two weeks before the February 25 date that has been set — especially as the horse-flu virus that brought Cape and Highveld racing to a halt now appears to have been contained.

In another move to get racing restarted, general managers of major racing clubs hold a meeting in Cape Town next Tuesday to discuss the Cape season.

The meeting will be followed a few days later by stewards' delegations from the clubs and an amended national feature-race programme is expected to be announced.

Meanwhile, Highveld trainers with fit horses want to get into the act at the big meeting in Maritzburg on January 31.

The applications will be discussed on Saturday at a meeting of the Pietermaritzburg Turf Club, the Natal branch of the Jockey Club and veterinary surgeons.

Permission to race will mean Highveld trainers will have to nominate their runners by the following Monday.

NO OUTBREAKS

The virus, which put paid to racing in the Cape and on the Highveld on December 13, appears to have been contained.

No fresh outbreaks are being reported and all is well at the Vaal and Randjesfontein training centres and in Natal.

The almost clear bill of health has left many trainers itching to get their horses back into action.

But, on the advice of veterinary experts, the Witwatersrand Association of Racing Clubs has played safe and decided that Wednesday February 25 will see resumption of racing.

Vaal and Randjesfontein trainers in particular feel the date should be two weeks earlier and that if, by that date, their horses have not been guaranteed immune, a later start could be announced.

The date of the restart in the Cape might be much later and it looks as though the traditional January-February season, embracing the R300 000 J & B Metropolitan Handicap and R250 000 Richelieu Guineas, will go by the board.

Leading Cape trainer Terrence Millard seems likely to miss the Highveld season.

● See Page 14

No sign when Govt will react to indaba

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Government has given no indication when it will respond to the controversial proposals of the Natal/kwaZulu Indaba.

The proposals, which include a plan for a single legislature in Natal, were formally handed to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, in his office in the H F Verwoerd Building yesterday.

Mr Heunis said afterwards no statement would be made by the Government at this stage.

Before any reaction could come from the Government, it would first have to study the contents of the documents as well as the response of the two bodies which initiated the indaba — the Executive Committee of Natal and the government of kwaZulu.

"It would be most irresponsible of me to react before I have studied the report and considered the reactions of those two instances," Mr Heunis said.

He gave no indication whether the Government would respond to the proposals before or after the coming general election for the House of Assembly.

Among the documents presented to Mr Heunis by the indaba delegation was a minority report from the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut (AHI), the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniginge (FAK) and the Rapportryers.

Protection of minorities

This report rejected the indaba's majority recommendations on the grounds that not enough provision was made for the protection of minorities on a non-racial basis and that there would not be equal power-sharing.

Mr Heunis also received a statement from the People's Congress Party (PCP) saying the exclusion of coloured people from the second chamber of the kwaNatal executive committee was "political trickery".

The indaba's constitutional proposals were handed to Mr Heunis by a delegation led by the indaba chairman, Professor Desmond Clarence, and Inkatha's secretary-general, Dr Oscar Dhlomo.

Also present in the delegation were former MEC Mr Frank Martin and indaba secretary Professor Dawid van Wyk.

The delegation had brief discussions with Mr Heunis in a conference room after the handing over of the documents.

Mr Heunis's refusal to give any indication of Government thinking on the indaba proposals was in sharp contrast to the outright rejection of the report by the chairman of the National Party in Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, who is also Minister of Home Affairs.

Drop in petrol price is denied

CAPE TOWN — The Government yesterday scotched rumours of an imminent drop in the price of petrol.

The speculation was based on the recent good performance of the rand against the US dollar.

Dr Louw Alberts, director general of Mineral and Energy Affairs, said the "minor" rise in the rand had to be viewed against the OPEC intention to increase the price of crude oil.

"If they succeed the price of crude oil could increase by 10 to 15 percent.

"The position is fluid. When the rand and the oil price reach a plateau we will do further calculations."

Making
advant
centre

Fir e Austr
ca and hit

government
be by invit

PERTH
single grand Tutu
Mainly white, and
African chi should be
The in-communist,
of Frem

Durban † Bob Hawke
A spooky home.

most of Sydney today
ploymenuggle against
the floodvernment was
Many

eastern
One o
leave So
the mor
tions th

Dhlomo hints at new strategy if Indaba rejected

244 N/M 14/1/87 (107)

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The KwaZulu Government might have to reassess its attitude towards 'negotiation politics' if the Government rejected the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba's report which was handed over to it yesterday.

This was the view of Dr Oscar Dhlomo, KwaZulu's representative in the four-man team which handed the report to Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, in Cape Town.

Mr Heunis said at the handing-over ceremony that it would be premature for him to react to the report.

Opinion

However, the Indaba chairman, Prof Desmond Clarence, told a Press conference later they were still optimistic about the report, even though three minority reports were included — one a combined effort by three major Afrikaans organisations which placed heavy emphasis on race rather than free association while backing the concept of negotiation.

Prof Clarence said Mr Heunis was prepared to consider a test of public opinion in Natal towards the report if it met certain conditions.

He said also that the Indaba had not been disbanded and that it would be prepared to consider suggestions or comments on it by the Government.

Earlier, Mr Heunis said he would have to wait for

an official reaction to the Indaba report from the KwaZulu Government and the Natal Provincial authority.

'Before there can be any reaction from the Government we would have to hear the views on the report of the two bodies which initiated the Indaba,' said Mr Heunis.

He emphasised that the original reaction by the Natal leader of the National Party and Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, was not a Government reaction but Mr Botha's own reaction as provincial party leader.

Dr Dhlomo agreed with

Prof Clarence that the Indaba findings were not the first choice of the participants but the majority could go along with them.

He believed the KwaZulu Government would support them.

Reaction

He could not speak for the KwaZulu Cabinet, but thought it would feel the 'prospects for negotiation politics were nil if the Government rejects the report.'

'I think it would lose all enthusiasm for negotiated politics, particularly if initiated by the Government,' said Dr Dhlomo.

'I think the Cabinet

would have to reassess its political strategy.

'Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi is a promoter of peaceful change and I hope he will find some evidence in the Government's reaction that it can work.'

Prof Clarence said there was no clear indication of when the Government might make its views known, but said the matter might be raised in the early days of the new parliamentary session.

The Indian Solidarity Party and the Durban Sakekammer had indicated they would prefer one legislative chamber to two.

The Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings, Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut and Junior Rapportryers indicated in their joint minority report that the Indaba's findings did not provide sufficient group protection.

'They want the Afrikaner group to have a veto over all matters,' said Prof Clarence, adding that there were many Afrikaners in Natal who supported the Indaba concept.

Our Cape Town correspondent reports that the People's Congress Party is to review its participation in the Indaba over the exclusion of coloureds from the proposed second chamber, which it described as 'political trickery' yesterday.

In a statement delivered yesterday morning to Mr Heunis, the PCP leader, Mr Peter Marais, said the guarantee of 10 seats to minority groups such as Asians to the exclusion of coloureds epitomised the 'height of political dishonesty' of the Indaba proposals.

Minority report follows Nat line

Political Correspondent

THREE major Afrikaans organisations — the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings and the Junior Rapportryers — have rejected the most important findings of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba because they do not give whites enough protection.

Their attitudes, reflected in a combined minority report, closely match stated Government positions on the rights of groups to self-determination over their own affairs.

But all three strongly back the concept of negotiated politics, describing the Indaba as a 'special occasion' and a 'unique opportunity' for exchanging ideas and debating critical questions facing the region.

'We became thoroughly aware of the necessity for open discussion for the advancement of stability and welfare of all communities in the region and we accept that as a guide-line for future action by our organisations.'

However, they rejected a proposal that the Indaba report be tested through a one-man-one-vote referendum.

The minority report said representatives of the majority of whites could only be part of the majority in the proposed first chamber if they joined black parties or formed an alliance with them. Blacks could also dominate the standing committees and the second chamber.

'This undermines the principle of equal power-sharing without domination,' said the report.

FIN MAIL 16/1/87

KWA-NATAL INDABA

Calling on Heunis

The KwaZulu-Natal Indaba proposals, which were officially being presented to government as the *FM* went to press, will no doubt cause considerable discomfort in the Nationalist caucus.

With the sudden return to *verkramp*te politics ahead of the impending elections for the white House of Assembly, government can hardly risk losing support on the Right by embracing the Indaba's proposals for a one-man one-vote constitution for Natal.

At the same time, by shunning the initiative's more positive aspects, it faces the possibility of embarrassing its ambassadors in Washington and London. Privately, both have been hard-selling the Indaba and rejection could leave them with egg on their faces — even if foreign goodwill counts for little with Pretoria these days.

Thus far, government appears to have been trying to play it both ways. It got the National Party (NP) leader in Natal, Stoffel Botha, to shoot down the proposals when they were first leaked, and then claimed his view was a personal one which did not reflect

official government thinking.

As Indaba co-convenor and former New Republic Party (NRP) provincial councillor Frank Martin wryly observed: "Botha kicked the Indaba to pieces and Heunis kicked it to touch."

As the *FM* went to press, Indaba chairman Professor Desmond Clarence, KwaZulu delegation leader Oscar Dhlomo, and Martin sought to pin government down to an "official" response by formally presenting the Indaba's constitutional blueprint to Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis.

Given the pending election, however, Heunis — who is not known for being succinct over such issues — was expected to be non-committal. Referral of the document to the Cabinet for a fuller comment seemed likely.

Before the meeting, Martin claimed he was anticipating some "horse trading" with Heunis. Try as he may to steer it away from party politics, the Indaba has already become an election issue in Natal, where there is wide sympathy for its proposals. If the NRP and Progressive Federal Party go into the election united on a pro-Indaba platform, they have the potential to make significant gains at the expense of the NP in Natal.

That possibility is not lost on the NP, which would dearly like to keep the Indaba outside the realm of party politics. Though opposition politicians are already encouraging voters in Natal to vote for candidates who "support Indaba principles," Martin has not ruled out a deal with Heunis.

While Clarence, too, would like to see voters in Natal returning pro-Indaba candidates to parliament, he sees a danger in fusing the two issues too closely. "We are still hoping to persuade government to conduct a separate referendum on the Indaba," he says. "If the Indaba gets mixed up in the election campaign, we don't want government to turn round and say you've had your referendum."

As Clarence points out, selling the Indaba

does not stop at a whites only election or referendum. There are still the coloureds, Indians and blacks of the province to rally behind the initiative.

And that could prove the most difficult part yet. ■

Dhlomo: talks may end if Indaba fails

DD 15/1/87
107

Dispatch Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The KwaZulu government might have to reassess its attitude towards "negotiation politics" if the government rejected the KwaNatal Indaba's report, according to Dr Oscar Dhlomo, KwaZulu's representative in the four-man team which handed the report to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, in Cape Town.

Mr Heunis said at the handing-over ceremony that it would be premature for him to react to the report at this early stage.

However, the indaba chairman, Professor Desmond Clarence, told a press conference later they were still optimistic about the report, even though three minority reports were included — one a combined effort by three major Afrikaans organisations which placed heavy emphasis on race rather than free association, while backing the

concept of negotiation.

Prof Clarence said Mr Heunis was prepared to consider a test of public opinion in Natal towards the report if it met certain conditions. He said also that the Indaba had not been disbanded and that it would be prepared to consider suggestions or comments on it by the government. Earlier Mr Heunis said he would have to wait for an official reaction to the Indaba report from the KwaZulu Government and the Natal provincial authority.

"Before there can be any reaction from the government we would have to hear the views on the report of the two bodies which initiated the Indaba," said Mr Heunis. He emphasised that the original reaction by Natal leader of the National Party and Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, was not a government reaction but Mr Botha's own reaction as provincial party leader.

Dr Dhlomo agreed

with Prof Clarence that the indaba findings were not the first choice of the participants but the majority could go along with them. He believed the KwaZulu government would support them. He said he could not speak for the KwaZulu cabinet but thought it would feel the "prospects for negotiation politics were nil if the government rejects the report. I think it would lose all enthusiasm for negotiated politics, particularly if initiated by the government," said Dr Dhlomo. "I think the cabinet would have to reassess its political strategy."

"Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi is a promoter of peaceful change and I hope he will find some evidence in the government's reaction that it can work."

Prof Clarence said there was no clear indication of when the government might make its views known but said the matter might be raised in the early days of the new parliamen-

tary session. The Indian Solidarity Party and the Durban Sakekamer had indicated they would prefer only one legislative chamber rather than two. Solidarity also wanted more representation for Indians while the Sakekamer wanted a phasing-in period.

The FAK, AHI and Rapportryers indicated in their joint minority report that the indaba's findings did not produce sufficient group protection. "They wanted enforced group political participation rather than free association," said Prof Clarence. He agreed that their approach was based on race. "They want the Afrikaner group to have a veto over all matters," he said, adding that there were many Afrikaners in Natal who supported the Indaba concept.

While he had been disappointed with Mr Botha's initial reaction to the indaba, he agreed with Mr Heunis that this was not the government's official reaction.

(107)

FRIDAY 15/11/87

Govt warned to accept Indaba

IF THE SA government rejected the KwaNatal Indaba proposals outright, the KwaZulu government would have to review the validity of negotiation as a strategy to achieve change, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

"Inkatha and the KwaZulu government have always been committed to peaceful change through the politics of negotiation," he said.

"But it is also true that the very positive results of such negotiations can only be implemented in practice if the government allows it," he said.

Reacting to Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis's statement that government needed time to study the report, Buthelezi said he was encouraged to see the proposals were being taken seriously.

JJM 16/1/87
107
264

kwaNatal Indaba rejection a 'slap in face' for Buthelezi



Chief Buthelezi ... "a reasonably reliable ally of Pretoria."

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The kwaNatal Indaba was so far "the most promising reformist option" in South Africa and Pretoria's rejection of the plans to merge Natal and kwaZulu was a slap in the face for Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Mozambique News Agency (Aim) said yesterday.

An article on recent development in South Africa Aim added that the South Africa Government had been "refreshingly honest about their reasons for giving 'kwaNatal' the thumbs down".

"The National Party was not going to accept anything, no matter how mild, that smacked of 'one man, one vote'. Naturally an added dose of

democracy in Natal might have led blacks in South Africa's other three provinces to demand the same," the agency said.

"The leader of 'kwaNatal' would almost certainly have been Chief Buthelezi ... hitherto a reasonably reliable ally of Pretoria. The rejection of 'kwaNatal' is a slap in the face for Buthelezi, which shows the Government still treats all black leaders, even ones that it has appointed, with contempt," it added.

Aim said that the Government's decision to call an election was "to extract a further mandate for President Botha's National Party."

"The Government thinks that it can only beat the ultra-right by stealing some of their clothes," Aim said.

"Hence the strong note of xenophobia, and anti-Americanism that has crept into speeches by Mr P W Botha and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha," it added.

The agency said once the election had been won "the two Bothas will probably move rapidly to re-open bridges with the United States administration".

"They will also attempt to inject a fresh dose of 'reform' into the system," it said.

"Contrary to their public utterances the Bothas are well aware that sanctions can do immense damage to the South African economy."

107

KwaZulu teachers told to sign 'loyalty pledge'

the pledge and told to join Inkatha if they valued their jobs.
The Legal Resources Centre in Durban says a number of teachers have approached them for advice about the pledge and possible victimisation.

Representative Peter Rutsch said he had contacted the KwaZulu government's lawyers who had assured him that the pledge was not a legal document and that teachers were not compelled to sign it.

"If teachers are dismissed for refusing to sign the pledge they would be entitled to sue KwaZulu for reinstatement and possibly damages," said Rutsch.

● Last year, Natal University medical students were asked to sign a similar pledge. Several of them refused.

KWAZULU teachers, who return to school next week, are being asked to sign "loyalty pledges" before the start of the new term.

Thousands of teachers employed by the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture have been sent "declarations" which they intend teaching for the department this year.

The declaration asks teachers to "solemnly declare" that they will never "in word or deed vilify, denigrate, or speak in contempt" of KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, members of his Cabinet or the KwaZulu government.

The KwaZulu education secretary, DY Zimu, has denied that the pledge could be used to weed out opponents of Inkatha.

"It is not compulsory; it is not a condition for employment and allegations that teachers who don't

Their meetings at various schools turned out to be dressing-down sessions, according to teachers, who say they were accused of not being loyal to Inkatha or the KwaZulu government.

At one school in Edendale, teachers were asked to stand and state their political allegiance. When all the teachers said they were neutral, a spokesman for the committee lectured them on the "destructive role" of the UDF — and concluded by saying that KwaZulu did not need teachers who were not members of Inkatha.

Teachers say they were warned of

By JOHN GULTIG

sign the pledge will be dismissed are laughable," Zimu said.

"The Department of Education and Culture is party-blind. We don't know who is Inkatha or who is UDF; all we expect is that teachers are loyal, do their jobs and obey orders."

Shortly after a spate of school boycotts in the Maritzburg area last April, a committee made up of KwaZulu legislative assembly members toured the affected schools "to help schools sort out their problems".

(107) (24)
12/11/87
SUNDAY

Indaba seeks public vote on its proposals

THE KwaNatal Indaba will ask the people of Natal to say what they think about their proposals — even if the Government refuses to conduct a referendum.

This intention was spelt out late this week by the Indaba chairman, Professor Desmond Clarence.

Earlier, the Indaba proposals for a proportionally non-racially elected governing chamber, underpinned by a veto-holding ethnic lower house, were handed to the Government.

Asked if the Government had indicated it would accede to an Indaba request for a referendum in Natal, Professor Clarence said: "Certainly not at this stage."

The chances of the Government endorsing the moderate accord between Zulus, whites and Indians — a significant departure from its own sepa-

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

ratist policies — are considered slim.

Natal National Party leader Mr Stoffel Botha has already rejected the concept, and the Government is expected to keep the issue on a back-burner until after the general election.

But Professor Clarence said: "We believe that at some stage, somehow, public opinion must be tested."

Awareness

The Indaba plans to launch an awareness campaign of its recommendations before deciding on the method of testing public opinion.

Professor Clarence said a referendum under Government auspices, utilising resources such as municipali-

ties and voters' rolls, was the ideal.

"We, as private citizens, don't have these facilities."

But he made it clear a Government refusal would not stop the Indaba.

Indaba delegates were apprehensive about the accord becoming an election issue, with the voting outcome being seen as an endorsement or rejection of the Indaba.

The Indaba could not be separated from other issues, such as international isolation, Press curbs, outside interference and the state of emergency, in a general election, Professor Clarence said.

It was, however, inevitable that the Indaba would figure in election campaigns. Nationalists were already making strenuous bids to discredit it, with the SABC playing its usual role, he said.

Dispatch Correspondent

LONDON — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi claimed that the vast majority of black and white South Africans were decent people who were crying out for a non-racial, democratic system of government.

Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, made his views known in a letter to The Sunday Telegraph.

The letter contained an attack on a recent leading article in that newspaper in which its editor, Mr Peregrine Worsthorne, suggested that fascism might solve South Africa's race problems.

Chief Buthelezi strongly attacks this view and claims that it ranks as one of the "most appalling" at-

Buthelezi slams editor's fascism proposal

DD 19/1/87

(107)

tempts at analysis he had ever read about his country.

He writes: "To suggest that I could ever be involved in a fascist state or that Inkatha has the makings of an 'SS-type force' is calumny of the worst kind.

"Furthermore, much of the article was racist drivel," Chief Buthelezi states.

Precisely what did Mr Worsthorne expect black South Africa to conclude when he glibly sketched the scenario "authoritarian it would be, but non discrimina-

tory, like other African dictatorships..."

He continues: "I could have assured Mr Worsthorne (if he had ever bothered to ask me) that committed as we are to non-violence, Inkatha's million members and I are prepared to lay down our lives for democracy. We would resist to our last breaths any attempt to introduce a fascist state in South Africa."

For Mr Worsthorne to ask whether fascism "could be the way forward, the only viable way forward, to a non-

racialist South Africa" revealed a total lack of understanding of the dynamics of black politics. The word contempt also came to mind.

Chief Buthelezi adds: "I have spent my entire political life stating over and over again that we will not have a democratic parliamentary system in South Africa if we do not have democratic political groups vying to control Parliament."

He said it was beyond his comprehension that a publication such as The Sunday Telegraph would ever print "that we, who have suffered so much and who desire to build a country in which there is hope for the future", would give a second thought to participating in something so wrong as a fascist system of government.

'Serious consequences' of proposals outlined

N/M 20/1/87

107

Signing on



Geared up for studies after a long holiday are Natal Technikon first-year mechanical engineering students Gerald Bechet and Blaise Brannigan, who received a bit of assistance from registration officers Sarah Glassbrook (left) and Robyn Huntley. Registration, which started yesterday, will continue through all the courses until February 3.

PIETERMARITZBURG—The implementation of the Indaba proposals for KwaZulu-Natal would be followed by serious socio-economic consequences for the region, the chairman for the Afrikaanse Sakekamer and the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut representative at the Indaba, Mr Chris Hattingh, said here.

In a statement yesterday Mr Hattingh said South Africa (and Natal) did not possess the economic strength to 'equalise a First World and a Third World economy without the destruction of vested standards and present economic structures.'

KwaZulu/Natal might find itself in the same position as many African states which create political expectations which cannot be fulfilled economically.

He said the economy of the region would not be able to meet the cost of the Indaba's demand for 'total control' within one year.

The committee has recommended that functions such as health services and education be adjusted to

an average level.

'The implementation of such a recommendation within one year — apart from creating totally unrealistic expectations — will result in serious socio-economic consequences,' Mr Hattingh said.

It could cause an outflow of capital, skilled labour and managerial expertise and would stimulate the inflow of unskilled people and would lead to an 'imbalance which would place severe strain on the existing socio-economic structures with the danger of a total collapse.'

Through its inability to give content to 'economic reality' the Indaba was guilty of 'political opportunism', he said. — (Sapa)

DDT found in blood serum after spraying

Mercury Reporter

LOW levels of the banned insecticide DDT have been found in the blood serum of people in the northern areas of KwaZulu where the interiors of huts are being sprayed with DDT as an anti-malaria measure.

However, these levels are well below the danger level, according to Mr Henk Bouwman of the Medical Research Council's Research Institute for Diseases in a Tropical Environment, who is monitoring the anti-malaria project.

DDT is banned in South Africa except for controlled use by health authorities for the eradication of malaria.

However, Mr Bouwman said it was banned, not because it was a health risk to humans, but because of its potential danger to the environment.

Serum samples

DDT was in fact a very safe insecticide to use as far as humans were concerned and so far his monitoring of spraying in KwaZulu and Northern Natal had not revealed any damage to the environment or the population.

Blood serum samples were taken from people in the Ndumu area in August after last year's spraying and these had revealed a low level of DDT. However, this was about 10 times lower than the level which caused complications, he said.

According to Dr Murray Short, the KwaZulu Health Department's senior medical officer in charge of communicable diseases, spraying for this year began at the beginning of the month and, in the northern areas of KwaZulu alone, about 10 tons of DDT would be used to spray the interiors of about 80 000 huts. The spraying period ends in March.

Dr Short said about 2 g of the powder were used for each square metre on the inside of huts only and these were carefully administered with special equipment.

207
N/M 20/1/87

ave
re-
now
r its
erva-
tigate
ght-
sten
the
wop
for
ism,
ight
up
d to
he
chief
was
ork-
Pro-
for
but
ake

Chief to report on Inanda move

(107)
NIM 20/1/8
20/1/87

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Commission for Co-operation and Development is awaiting evidence from Chief A Bhengu, the chief of a tribe in the Waterfall area which will be forced to move as a result of the building of the Inanda Dam.

This was confirmed by a spokesman for the commission in Cape Town.

The original proposals

mooted by the Government caused a stir late last year after it was announced that the State intended to incorporate 500 ha of prime land in the Waterfall/Crestholme area into KwaZulu.

The then chairman of the commission, Mr Hendrik Tempel, said the land was needed to house the tribesmen who would be displaced as a result of the building of the dam.

Angry white residents jammed several hearings of the commission, complaining that property values would drop to rock bottom if the recommendation was implemented. Waterfall is an upper-middle income area and land there has been highly sought after for its scenic views.

The spokesman for the commission said Chief Bhengu had written to the Government body asking if he could put forward recommendations on behalf of his people.

Mr Tempel had agreed and the commission had decided to study these proposals at its next meeting on January 28 and 29, the spokesman said.

Inanda

The Waterfall proposals are the most controversial of the recommendations which were first made public at the end of August.

The others concern the incorporation into KwaZulu of a piece of land in the Inanda district and the incorporation of 4 600 ha of white-owned farmland in the Nseleni area east of Empangeni and north of Richards Bay.

Found after

on Saturday. She had been reported missing by her father on January 11.

The spokesman said at about the same time the body of a farm worker, Mr Muntu Sithole, 39, was discovered in the veld. He had three stab wounds in the chest.

A 50-year-old black man has been arrested in connection with the killings.

ATHER

Y'S OUTLOOK

BELT: Cloudy, warm and humid night with scattered thunder-
moderate to fresh south-westerly

— Partly cloudy, warm and humid
Scattered thunder storms will occur
rate to fresh north-easterly becoming
ht.

cloudy and hot becoming cooler from
With scattered afternoon and evening
e heavy falls are possible.

ly cloudy and warm becoming cooler
d thunder showers.

and cool with rain.

and cool with light rain.

dy and mild.

Orders

L
r
V
e
F
L
L
C
a
S
V
A
J
G
e
J
A
S
1
L
I
(P
E)

Swart clarifies stand on Indaba

Mercury Reporter

THE Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party will not operate in concert with the KwaZulu/Indaba organisation during the forthcoming elections, the Natal leader of the PFP, Mr Ray Swart, said yesterday.

Mr Swart was clarifying a Press statement issued jointly by himself and Mr Derrick Watterson, Natal leader of the NRP, earlier this week.

It said the parties had decided to form an election alliance based on the acceptance by both of the recommendations of the Indaba.

Mr Swart said the Indaba ideals would be an issue during the election but this was no substitute at all for the body's request that a referendum be held to test the opinion of the people of Natal.

Mr Swart said the two parties had found common ground and would promote the ideals and the process of the Indaba negotiations.

The two political parties are both signatories to the Indaba deliberations and will operate in terms of their own policies, he said.

The PFP Natal leader said he did not envisage that the parties would deal with the Indaba proposals in detail.

We must not be linked specifically with the Indaba organisation which is committed to a referendum for all race groups, he added.

● See Editorial Opinion

New body to control KwaZulu transport

N/M African Affairs Correspondent *(107)*

THE entire shareholding in KwaZulu Transport (Pty) Ltd is being transferred to a new corporation which will control all publicly owned transport in KwaZulu.

According to a Press statement, the new body will be called the KwaZulu Transport Services Corporation and will act as nominee shareholder of the KwaZulu Government.

KwaZulu Transport has been responsible for transporting 68 million passengers throughout KwaZulu every year.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has appointed Dr Alpheus Zulu, who is chairman of the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation, as chairman of the new corporation.

The statement says Chief Buthelezi has asked the board of the Transport Services Corporation to investigate and report to him on the possibility of privatising transport in KwaZulu, the rationalisation of passenger transport and the procurement, servicing and management of Government-owned transport.

21/11/87 BUS DAY

Appeal to business leaders

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi has called on South African business leaders to throw their weight behind the KwaNatal Indaba and exert "considerable influence" on State President P W Botha, and Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis.

Speaking yesterday during a meeting with Brian Hill, president of the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, the Kwazulu Chief Minister said white business leaders now needed to tell the Government that the politics of prescription should end.

"The (Indaba) proposals have been laid before Chris Heunis and every business leader, and all organised mining, banking, commerce and industries

Own Correspondent

107

should right now begin directing their considerable influence at Heunis and the State President in defence of the kind of politics which emerged in the Indaba"

He said the Indaba "would not survive" if its conditions of survival were his acquiescence to the present constitution and the Regional Services Councils.

"Talking shops which achieve nothing are anathema to me. Such talking only amounts to fiddling while Rome burns . . . unless the State President now begins talking in earnest, history will thrust on him and the whole country a position in which the time for talking has passed."

11/B N/M 23/1/87

701 N/M 23/1/87

Acts 'block' racial sharing of parties

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, told Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, in Ulundi yesterday that there was no prospect of blacks and whites sharing political parties while the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act remained law.

He warned, during a three-hour meeting, that there was every prospect of white parties being careless about black feelings in the run-off to the coming whites-only election.

Chief Buthelezi said he believed that black and white organisations which shared ideals could best serve South Africa by running parallel courses.

He anticipated that, in the present election climate, President Botha would stick to his position, 'tell the outside world to go to hell' and give the electorate a false sense of his being sure-footed.

Chief Buthelezi said he was particularly concerned that black political rights were going to be a football kicked around between contending parties.

'I am particularly concerned that the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba proposals will be bandied back and forth here in Natal in electioneering debate,' he said.

Mr Eglin said at a Press conference in Durban last night that he had charged Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the PFP, with the responsibility for seeing that the Indaba was handled in a sensitive way by the party in the election.

He said the Chief Minister had emphasised that the PFP was playing not only to a white audience but also to a black audience.

'It is not wise winning

white votes if we alienate black support,' Mr Eglin said.

He forecast that, by the time the election came round, the PFP/NRP alliance would be the 'overwhelming political force in white politics in Natal'.

Mr Eglin said he regarded the resignations this week of former NRP members as the consequence of a shake-up in a party 'finding its feet'.

These resignations still represented a small minority when weighed against the people who were still supporters of the NRP or who were NRP-orientated.

Mr Eglin said many of the defections in the NRP were 'predictable'. They concerned people already known for their conservative views.

107 24/1/87 W/m.

UDF probe on shooting of 12

Mercury Reporter

THE United Democratic Front is collecting affidavits from the survivors of, and eyewitnesses to, the KwaMakhutha killings, with a view to legal action.

UDF president Mr Archie Gumede said his organisation was compiling details of the shooting of 12 people by unknown assailants using AK 47 rifles.

He said the UDF was concerned about the violence in KwaMakhutha, including the attacks on Inkatha members and the resulting death of councillor B M Dlamini.

At a Durban press conference yesterday, Mr Gumede expressed surprise that the Deputy

Commissioner of KwaZulu Police, Brig Siphon Mathe, had given KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the Press a report accusing certain elements of petrol-bombing Inkatha houses.

'Brig Mathe is a man in charge of law and order in KwaZulu. I do not understand why he did not identify these people and arrest them forthwith,' said Mr Gumede.

Approached for comment, Brigadier Mathe said he had no concrete evidence as to who was responsible for the attacks.

'The incidents are being investigated by the SAP, but we will help them and supply them information.'

Chief's warning on indaba

Sowetan 26/1/87
CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday elaborated on his weekend warning to white politicians that they could kill the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba proposals by making them party-political issues in the forthcoming general election.

He was speaking at the formal handing over of the proposals to the

KwaZulu Government by the Indaba's chairman, Professor Desmond Clarence, and Indaba co-founders Dr Oscar Dhlomo and Mr Frank Martin.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president noted that the indaba proposals had still to be considered very carefully by Inka-

tha's annual general conference and by his government.

He was committed to pursue all avenues for discussing the proposals and their implications for practical politics with the country's major black, coloured, Indian and white political groupings.

Chief Buthelezi described the proposals as the "finely-tuned compromise proposals" of those who had attended the indaba and said that, in politics, compromise positions should always be approached with great caution.

Ultimately, the value of the indaba proposals had to be tested against the acceptability to government or by the tenacity with which the organisations from which the indaba representatives came pursued the objectives of the proposals against all opposition.



Young pupils greet staff members during the assembly at Clermont's Christianianburg Lower Primary School yesterday.

1,3 m expected to flock to KwaZulu schools

Mercury Reporter
KWAZULU education officials said they expected more than 1 300 000 pupils to register at their 2 900 schools which reopened for the new academic year yesterday.

A senior spokesman for the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture, Mr Enock S Khumalo, said

the reopening was incident-free and pupils would register during the whole of this week.

The department has put aside R6 500 000 for stationery and R9 500 000 is to be spent on text books.

In three townships visited by the Mercury yesterday, parents and pupils were registering at several

schools. Principals indicated they were expecting more pupils than last year.

'I am expecting this year's enrolment to exceed last year's by thousands. We have already had more than we expected today,' said Mrs Annie Motsino, the head of Christianianburg Lower Primary School in Clermont.

Senior schools in Umlazi, Kwa Mashu, Clermont, KwaMakhutha and KwaNdengezi townships reported satisfactory attendances.

Education organisations, including the National Education Crisis Committee, which had urged pupils to return to school, said the attendances were encouraging.

Fare play for pupils

Mercury Reporter

THREE Umlazi taxi associations have agreed to take pupils to school at a reduced fare in an effort to ease the high cost of transport following the withdrawal of the Putco bus company from the township two months ago.

Pupils have been advised to wear their school uniforms so they can be clearly identifiable. The service is planned for the periods 6 a m to 9 a m and noon to 4 p m.

DIRECTIONS:
Take train from JHB Station to Potgietersrus Station
(Pietersburg train). From Potgietersrus Station take a bus
to Moshate Ge-Pheladira.
Send name and address for more information or come
personally. Price changes without notice

Telephone: Johannesburg (011) 493-3557
Durban (031) 301-4636

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER

Price: 45c (Plus

INSIDE THE 'A'

IN a dramatic turn-about, "The Boss" - leader of the notorious "A-Team" vigilantes - has called for peace with the "comrades" in Durban townships.

"The Boss" this week conceded that the bloody fights between the warring factions were a "futile exercise".

In an exclusive interview with City Press, the 27-year-old leader of the "A-Team" said he wished to remain unidentified at this stage.

He said his decision to declare a truce with the "comrades" came after a recent City Press report highlighting the "genuine concern" of the community for the war to come to an end.

"The report really moved us," said "The Boss".

However, he was quick to warn: "This must not be construed as throwing in the towel. If the 'comrades' and their leaders wish to continue the fight, let it be. We have the means to fight a full-scale war until the end."

He said he has called for a truce because he deemed it in the best interests of the community and also because "my organisation subscribes to the noble ideal

By S'BU MNGADI

of a liberated South Africa which we have been blamed for suppressing".

Community leaders were expected to meet this weekend to consider the vigilantes' peace initiative.

During the interview, "The Boss", a qualified teacher, vehemently attacked the Press for failing to present an objective picture of the "war".

He revealed that the history of the "A-team" dated back to 1983, when it was formed as a secret protection squad following the gruesome murder of his father, a Lamontville high school teacher.

The group went public in September 1985 - but, said "The Boss", they regarded their name as a meaningless label given to them by the community.

"The Boss" said that an attack on the Mpanza family, which claimed the life of a colleague, Langa Zondi, in September 1985, was a turning point. "Bloody violence soon erupted as vigilantes defended themselves."

When reminded that, in fact, it was the "A-Team" who first attacked pupils and community leaders before the Mpanza incident, he leapt from his chair and barked: "You outsiders are the main instigators of all the trouble in our area."

He maintained that the vigilantes never attacked, but only defended their members.

However, he agreed that many people in the "A-Team" were employed by the State - but denied that they were police informers. "They are just ordinary people. The State employs so many people that in any group at least one will have a State link."

The group had no declared leader - except for "The Boss", who acted as spokesman. Allegations that they worked in cahoots with the security forces were unfounded, he said.

"Eight of our members have been arrested for possessing unlicensed firearms, but they were not charged after appearing in court three times," he said.

Meanwhile, the PFP's director in Natal, Roy Ainslie, described the initiative as a giant step towards the establishment of peace in the area.

Natal feud over school fees erupts

By S'BU MNGADI

A LONG feud over the payment of fees and lack of placement of thousands of pupils at some schools in Natal, erupted into student protest in KwaMashu and Ntuzuma this week.

It started at KwaMashu's J.L. Dube High school and Ntuzuma's Bhekisisa Junior Secondary school on Wednesday when students demanded a refund of their school and enrolment fees.

When this was ignored, other schools unaffected by the two issues joined the two schools in a solidarity march to the local KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture office.

The protest comes almost a year after about 5 000 students marched to the inspector's office, demanding the immediate delivery of stationery and a refunding of school fees.

The major cause of the protest is said to be that, while students at some schools did not pay any fees, others had to pay fees ranging from R26 and R50 a year. This was contrary to the DEC's recommended 40c per year for lower primary students, R1.20 for higher primary students and R4 for high school students.

Since the KwaZulu schools opened three weeks ago, principals and teachers have reported that about 1 000 pupils have been turned away from each school because of overcrowding.

The problem is said to be especially acute in the Durban region where secondary school are greatly outnumbered by higher primary schools.

KwaZulu DEC PRO Enoch Khumalo said his department has called on communities affected by the overcrowding to discuss the issue themselves and come up with a suggestion.

"Whatever suggestions they may come up with, will be looked into seriously," said Khumalo.

A GROUP of 110 South African legal academics, including a number from Afrikaans-speaking universities, have called for the release from detention of Raymond Suttner, senior lecturer in law at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Suttner, a leading figure in the United Democratic Front, has been in detention since the emergency was declared on June 12 last year.

The academics all signed a petition, which said: "As legal colleagues, we urge the Minister to release Mr Suttner immediately."

Among those who signed

Release Suttner call by 110

the petition are: Prof Marinus Wiechers, of the University of SA, who recently said he had made a mistake by supporting a "yes" vote in the 1983 referendum, Prof John Middleton, also of Unisa, who headed the commission of inquiry into the disturbances at the University of Zululand,

(Plus 5c GST) Elsewhere 45c plus tax February 15, 1987 ★★

'A-TEAM'



The ECC Valentine's Day card that says it all.

LOVELY Shirley Rakgomotsi, the reigning made a point to remind lovers all over South tomorrow is St Valentine's day. Shirley, who received her bouquet of red roses and can tell us who the lucky fella is who sent her

'Forced to jog'

DURBAN'S city police became embroiled in controversy this week with claims that a white policeman acted "inhumanely" towards a black man he had arrested.

The municipal police are investigating claims that, watched by hundreds of people, a white policeman cuffed a man to the crash bar of his motorbike and then drove off - with his unfortunate "prisoner" forced to run alongside.

The alleged incident came to light when a man, who claimed to have witnessed it, complained to a Durban newspaper.

A city police official said no direct complaint was made, but that they were investigating the paper's report. He said the man - presumed to be the prisoner in handcuffs - was taken to the Point police station on Tuesday and handed over to the SAP.

He was released without bail and warned to appear in court next month.

Unionists slam Seifsa

THE Metal and Allied Workers' Union this week stated the giant Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of SA for refusing to ask the authorities to grant bail to detained Mawu general secretary Moses Mayiseko, 38. Seifsa told Mawu on Wednesday it would not intervene on Mayiseko's behalf. Mayiseko and seven Alexandra residents appeared at the Randburg Magistrate

Handwritten notes and signatures in the left margin, including "c/press", "15/2/87", and "107".

Handwritten note "c/press" in the top right margin.

Handwritten note "c/press - 15/2/87" near the 'A-TEAM' headline.

Handwritten note "c/press 15/2/87" near the 'Forced to jog' headline.

Handwritten note "751" near the 'Forced to jog' headline.

Handwritten note "c/press" near the 'Unionists' headline.

Handwritten note "15/2/87" near the 'Unionists' headline.

Handwritten note "189" near the 'Unionists' headline.

Many blacks ^{NM} seeking a place ^{20/2/81} in a classroom

Mercury Reporter

THREE weeks after the re-opening of KwaZulu schools, some pupils in Durban's townships were yesterday still on the streets searching for a place in a classroom.

Several pupils interviewed in Kwa Mashu and Umlazi said they had been looking for schools since the day of reopening.

'We have been to schools in Kwa Mashu, Umlazi and Lamontville but we were told classrooms were already overcrowded and we could not be accommodated,' a pupil said.

Some said they passed their matric with senior certificate but were turned away from their schools when they wanted to make a second attempt for matric

exemption.

The problem of overcrowding is facing senior schools and colleges alike.

Parents of more than 100 pupils seeking registration at Appelsbosch College of Education near Verulam have undertaken to pay R100 each for the renovations of old classrooms.

The chairman of the Parents Committee, the Rev Isaya Mngadi, said the governing council of the college recommended that since the KwaZulu Government had limited funds parents should help towards the renovation of old classrooms.

At the Mpumalanga College of Education in Hammarsdale, a meeting was held to discuss overcrowding.

11/15 10/3/87

Buthelezi seeks full police control

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday called on the South African government to speed up the handing over of police stations to KwaZulu.

Speaking during a visit to Ulundi yesterday by Mr Adriaan Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, Chief Buthelezi said that although he was Minister of KwaZulu Police, in times of violent crisis his hands were tied as he did not have control of police stations in troubled areas.

The Inkatha president said he held apartheid responsible for the root cause of the "national crisis" into which South Africa had been thrust.

"I blame the ruling National Party for not grappling with the kernel issues of violent unrest, namely fundamental black political rights.

"I believe the State President is well intentioned, but the pace and scope of his reform programme has thus far proven to be woefully inadequate," he said.

Buthlezi: give us police stations

DURBAN — An appeal for police stations in KwaZulu to be handed over to his government was made at Ulundi yesterday by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The Chief Minister also said he wanted to point out that the vast majority of black South Africans did not want a bloody revolution which could lead to a race war — they simply wanted the means to defend themselves.

He told the Minister of Law and Order, Mr A. J. Vlok, who was in Ulundi for a meeting with Chief Buthelezi: "We face arson and murder, and we are expected to combat the threat to our lives, limbs and property with our bare hands.

"AK rifles, hand grenades and bombs have maimed and killed Inkatha members and even members of the KwaZulu legislative assembly.

"We need to be put in a position where we can defend that which so badly needs to be defended."

Chief Buthelezi restated his opposition to apartheid which he termed "the root cause of the national crisis into which South

Africa has been thrust".

He blamed the National Party for not grappling with the kernel issue of unrest — the lack of fundamental rights for blacks.

"I believe the State President is well intentioned and he has, as I have said publicly before, pointed his feet in the direction of statesmanship. However, I also believe that the pace and the scope of his reform programme has thus far proven to be woefully inadequate."

But he added that he found himself unable to agree that the South African government must be destroyed through military and revolutionary means.

He also was totally unable to accept that the politics of negotiation could now not succeed.

"I believe that the South African parliamentary system can be reformed to give blacks a meaningful stake in their country. I believe that those who are committed to the employment of the politics of violence as a first option, are employing that violence as much against politics as against apartheid." — Sapa

10/3/87
DD

107

Chief wants control

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Chief Mangosuthu Buthezi yesterday called on government to speed up the handing over of police stations to KwaZulu.

The chief told Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok that people turned to him in times of violent crisis, but his hands were tied largely if he, as Minister of KwaZulu Police, did not have control of police stations in troubled areas.

The KwaZulu government and its police had to be put in a position to eradicate the kind of brutality now inherent in intimidatory politics, the chief said.

Report by M Vengtas, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban

10/10/77
10/10/77

Buthelezi voices praise for 'ferment' in the NP

107
MAR
14/3/82

DURBAN — kwaZulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said at the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly prayer breakfast in Durban yesterday that the "ferment" in the National Party gave rise for hope in solving South Africa's crisis.

He described Mr Wynand Malan — who was at the breakfast and has quit the NP — as a "figure of hope" because he had followed his conscience.

"I see emerging in the NP

**SATURDAY STAR
CORRESPONDENT**

rank-and-file hope that people are beginning to ignore party political dictation when it conflicts with their conscience. I think it is important for our brothers in the NP to appreciate that God can speak to the leaders of the party, and to all of us through the Wynand Malans and the Denis Worralls of this world."

(Report by T McElligott, 85 Field Street, Durban.)



King Zwelithini (right) and Chief Buthelezi at the opening of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly session.

107 18/12/87

Chief warns of 'mass explosion'

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The 'foisting' of Regional Services Councils on the Zulu community could have the effect of sparking off a 'mass explosion of black anger'.

This was said here yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, when he thanked the Administrator of Natal, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, for opening the fifth session of the fourth KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Chief Buthelezi said he believed it was possible for the South African Government to delay the final introduction of RSCs and to make some interim arrangements so that there could be negotiations about what should be happening to first- and second-tier government structures of KwaZulu/Natal.

'If the South African Government does not afford us this time, it will be precipitating another crisis which will be of its own making,' he said.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister said South Africa and the world were greatly encouraged by the emerging ferment in the National Party.

Every white voter who supported the challenge being thrust at President Botha by senior members of his party acted to 'legitimise' the South African political system.

Chief Buthelezi said the South African Government would have to learn that it was more important to look over its Left shoulder than it was to look over its Right shoulder.

'The lunatic Right will never harness internal and external forces which will make them powerful,' he said.

'It is only people to the Left of the National Party who can do so.'

Chief Buthelezi said the ferment in white political circles held out a promise which was encouraging.

It was the tip of an iceberg which would sink the National Party if it did not take cognisance of the deeply-rooted and wide-spread demand that South Africa be normalised as a modern, Western-type industrial State.

He said the KwaZulu authorities had opened the Assembly to oppose apartheid.

They would continue to legitimise non-violent opposition to apartheid and continue to legitimise the pursuit of the politics of negotiation during this session.

**Joint
authority
'by end
of year'**

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—The Administrator of Natal, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, said yesterday that by the end of the year a joint executive authority would be controlling aspects of common interests in KwaZulu/Natal in functions such as planning, roads, health and environmental conservation.

Opening the session of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr Cadman said the region would have no need to talk of shared power in respect of these functions. This would be power-sharing in action.

Mr Cadman said the Natal/KwaZulu Indaba was a significant exercise in constitution-making which had demonstrated the value of different political interests sitting down, and negotiating.

KwaZulu RSC will spark mass anger, says Buthelezi

Chief minister warns crisis will be of govt's making

Dispatch Correspondent

ULUNDI — The "foisting" of regional services councils on the Zulu community could have the effect of sparking off a "mass explosion of black anger".

This was said here yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, when he thanked the Administrator of Natal, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, for opening the fifth session of the fourth KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Chief Buthelezi said he believed it was possible for the South African Government to delay the final introduction of regional services councils and to make some interim arrangements so that there could be negotiations about what should be happening to first and second-tier government structures of KwaZulu-Natal.

"If the South African Government does not afford us this time, they will be precipitating another crisis which will be of their own making," he said.

The KwaZulu chief minister said South Africa and the world were greatly encouraged by the emerging ferment in the National Party.

Every white voter who

supported the challenge being thrust at Mr P. W. Botha by senior members of his party acted to "legitimise" the South African political system.

Chief Buthelezi said the South African Government would have to learn that it was more important to look over its left shoulder than it was to look over its right shoulder.

"The lunatic right will never harness internal and external forces which will make them powerful," he said.

"It is only people to the left of the National Party's centre who can do so."

Chief Buthelezi said the ferment in white political circles held out a promise which was encouraging.

It was the tip of an iceberg which would sink the National Party if it did not take cognisance of the deeply-rooted and wide-spread demand that South Africa be normalised as a modern, Western-type industrial state.

He said the KwaZulu authorities had opened the assembly to oppose apartheid.

They would continue to legitimise non-violent opposition to apartheid and continue to legitimise the pursuit of the politics of negotiation during the session.



CHIEF BUTHELEZI...
left shoulder

Readings: SALB 2/4, 3/7, 4/
Du Toit, B., Ukubamba Amad
African Textile Industry, Lc
8
ruggles in the South

Journal: Texnews

Affiliations: TUCSA; International Federation of Textile, Garment
and Leather Workers

PRP calls for education investigation

Mercury Reporter

THE Progressive Reform Party in the House of Delegates decided at its meeting in Durban yesterday to make urgent representations to President Botha for a full and thorough investigation into Indian education.

Mr Mamoo Rajab, the party's spokesman on home affairs, said Indian education seemed to be 'living from crisis to crisis'.

'The question of the evaluation system is another one of the many problems that has arisen in that department.'

'We are of the opinion that this is not the only problem that will be arising in the near future.'

'There will always be crises precisely because those in authority are either incompetent or not concerned about the standard of education that should be imparted to the Indian child, but are concentrating more on stupid and petty issues to maintain the bureaucracy.'

Mr Rajab said the PRP would draw up a fully motivated dossier on Indian education highlighting the

tremendous sacrifices that were made by the Indian people themselves initially in providing for the education of their children.

'We will also refer to the massive strides in education after the Government assumed control over it in 1961.'

'We will then be highlighting what happened after control was passed to the Indian Council and now to the House of Delegates under the direct control of the Ministers' Council of Mr Amichand Rajbansi.

'Our fear is that in the next couple of years the community will see the adverse effects of all that has been happening in the general standard of education in the Indian community.'

'Instead of making improvements on the structures that have been created we fear there will be a dramatic and adverse fall in standards.'

Beirut blast

BEIRUT—Three people were killed when a bomb blast destroyed a car in east Beirut yesterday. — (Sapa-AP)

Nurses in KwaZulu win right to join

African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—Nurses in KwaZulu have won a six-year battle to retain their membership of the South African Nursing Association.

A statement from the KwaZulu Minister of Health, Dr Frank Mdlalose, yesterday said the KwaZulu Department of Health and Welfare had been advised in July, 1980, that membership by KwaZulu nurses of the SA Nursing Association had been illegal since 1977 since KwaZulu was a region in its own right.

The statement said talks on this issue with senior Government representatives had taken place from 1980.

Dr Mdlalose said the view of his department was that it had never wanted KwaZulu nurses to be excluded from membership of the association since the region was a part of South Africa.

He said a letter had now been received from the Director-General of the Department of National Health and

Population Development, stating that the South African Government intended to amend legislation to make it possible to incorporate nurses in self-governing territories into mandatory membership of the association.

Dr Mdlalose said that, after the nurses of self-governing territories had been excluded from membership of the national association, the KwaZulu Nurses' Organisation had taken over the functions of the association in the region as an interim body.

Buffalo bought

THE Karkloof Falls Nature Reserve near Pietermaritzburg has imported 30 disease-free buffalos from the Regent's Park Zoo in London. — (Sapa)

P O plan

PRETORIA—The Post Office plans to instal another ten public electronic franking machines country-wide. — (Sapa)

lete-
ngly
zim-
ex-
n of
otal

t to
ton
any
're-
ose
ven
re-
for
tes
ps-

ill
oti.
his
ta-
oti
ny
ur
p-
ay

ds

21/11/87
20/12/87

21/11/87
20/12/87

Chief blasts 'violent' doctors

African Affairs
Correspondent

THERE is no place in KwaZulu hospitals for activists in violent politics, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said at Umlazi.

Opening the Prince Mshiyeni Memorial Hospital, Chief Buthelezi said it defied his imagination how any doctor could possibly survive the experience of throwing a hand-grenade one night and next morning finding himself or herself tending the wounds of the man who was the victim of the explosion.

He said there was something 'very repulsive' about doctors hiding hand-grenades under white cloaks.

'We all know that some black doctors are now known to have been actively involved in perpetrating violence in this region of South Africa.

'They have been convicted in court and there is no possibility that evidence against them in their particular cases is suspect,' Chief Buthelezi said.

He said he understood those whose courage failed and whose frailty drove them to violence.

He could not, however, understand failed courage driving people to the kind of inhuman acts occurring in the internecine black-on-black violence.



Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi
... Inkatha opposition helped
to shatter PW's dream.

ULUNDI — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday that neither the armed struggle nor President Botha's reform initiative could succeed without Inkatha.

He told the secretary-general of Portugal's Social Democratic Party, Mr Luis Geraldes, that it was Inkatha's opposition to the homelands policy that had ended Mr Botha's "dream" of a constellation of Southern African states.

Chief Buthelezi, who is the Chief Minister of kwaZulu and president of Inkatha, said there had to be compromises and respect for all points of view in the politics of negotiation which

No solution 'without Inkatha'

107 2/15/87
SAPA

he supported as Inkatha leader and the elected head of the seven million Zulus

Black and white leaders needed to reach consensus about what was non-negotiable.

For him, the criteria were based on whether or not the sacrificing of a principle would be self-defeating in achieving the aims of such negotiation.

He spelt out his non-negotia-

bles as:

- One sovereign Parliament in which all races shared.
- Universal adult franchise.
- The "unshackling" of black democracy — which included the release of political leaders.

Chief Buthelezi said no black leaders could negotiate with white leaders on an equal footing while black democracy remained shackled and white democracy was made relatively unfree by the absence of similar black rights.

It was therefore necessary to urge the Government to release such prisoners as jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela and the PAC's Zeph Mothopeng. — Sapa.



104

'ANC's piece of flesh from Nafcoc'

THE National African Federated Chamber of Commerce was attempting to buy immunity from African National Congress reprisals against black traders, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said at Ulundi.

In his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly he said the ANC mission-in-exile had applied very strong pressure on Nafcoc to create illusions that black South Africans supported disinvestment.

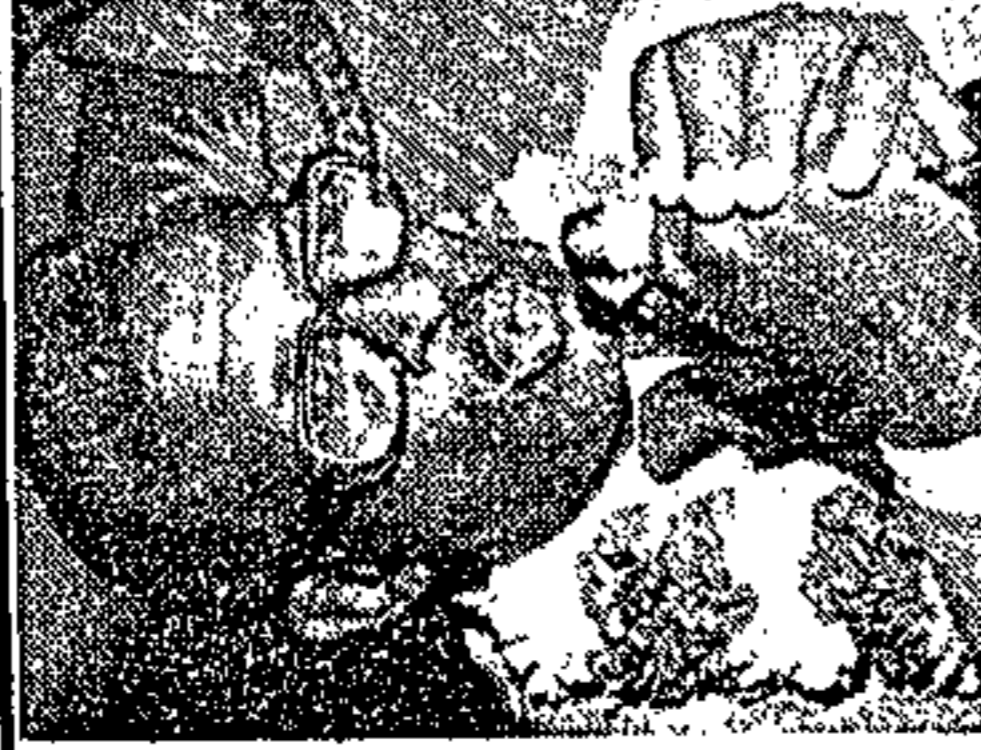
Referring to the meet-

ing between delegations of Nafcoc and the ANC in May last year, Chief Buthelezi said it was clear from the statement issued by Nafcoc after their summit meeting in October, that "the ANC mission-in-exile got their pound of flesh" from Nafcoc.

"It appeared that Dr Sam Motsuenyane, who has so long been respected for the independence of his mind and for the strong leadership he has given to the black trading community, appeared to me to be intimidated into trading horses with the ANC

mission-in-exile.

"That puts a name to the game which Dr Motsuenyane is playing. He is supporting the ANC mission-in-exile and attempting to buy immunity from the ANC reprisals against black traders," he said.



Dr SAM Motsuenyane ... Nafcoc president.

CP Reporter

A CARETAKER of a building who called a senior official of a recording company a "kaffir" and then assaulted him, was ordered this week in the Rand Supreme Court to pay the man R2 000.

The court order followed after Moso Hamilton Nzimande, a music director of Gallo Recording Company, took his claim on appeal to the Rand Supreme Court. His claim against Gilbert Daniels and Daniels' em-

Insult costs R2 000

ployer, the Nukerk Company, failed earlier in the Johannesburg Magistrates' Court.

It was testified that the incident took place in the foyer of the Nukerk Building in Johannesburg where both men were employed. On December 4, 1984,

while Nzimande was talking to a cleaner, Daniels came out of an elevator and said that Nzimande was making a noise. He repeatedly referred to him as "kaffir" and also assaulted him by hitting him.

Judge Goldstone said the use of the word was unwarranted and unjustified.

It was aggravating to have said this to somebody who held a senior position in a large company and in the presence of a cleaner in a building where Nzimande was employed, he said.

Man has no ties with Uwusa

THE deputy secretary-general of the Inkatha-backed United Workers' Union of South Africa, PS Ndlovu, sent a complaint regarding the council land sales story in last week's first edition of *City Press* which referred to Peter Davidson as the treasurer of Uwusa.

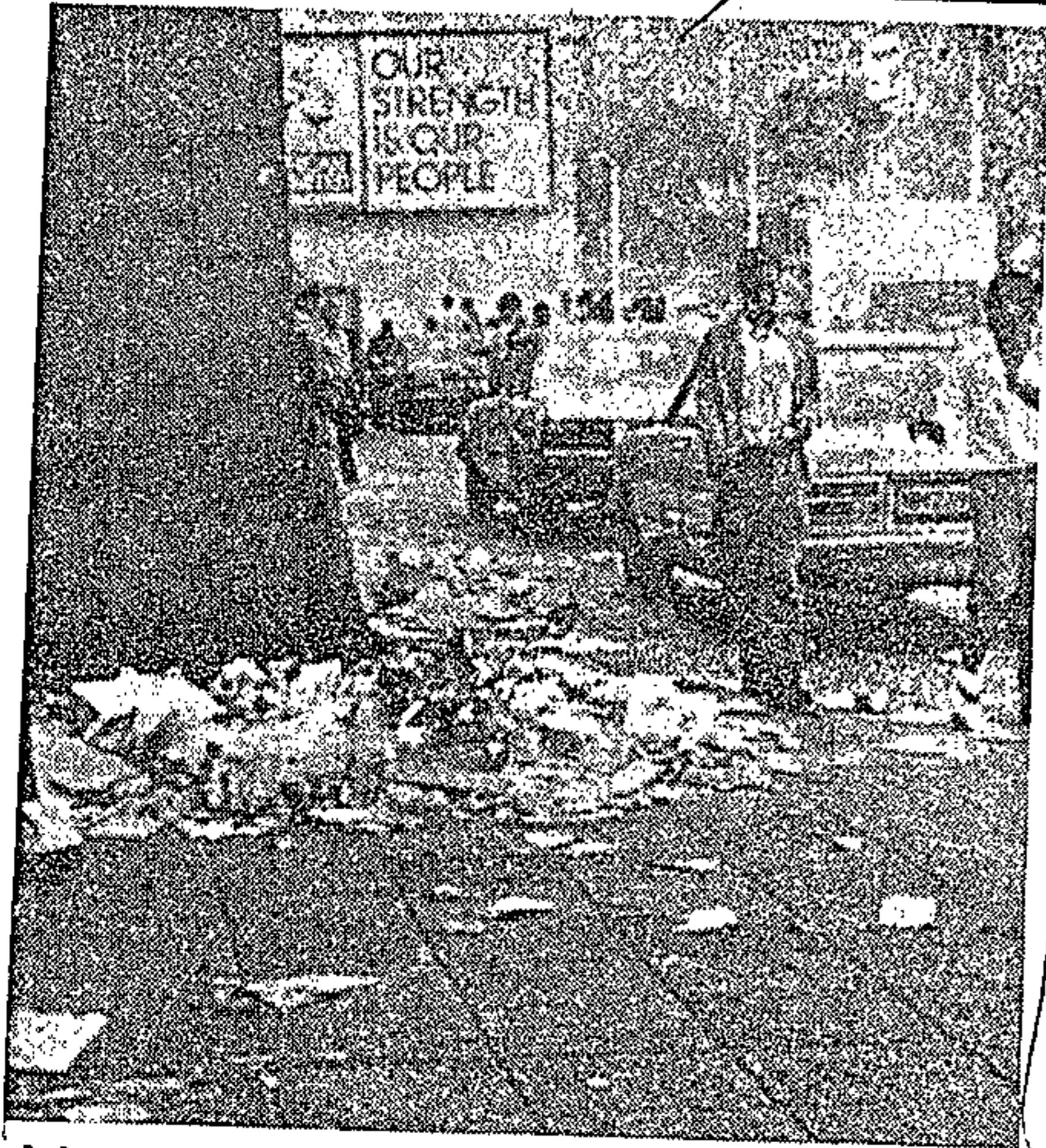
Ndlovu brought it to the attention of *City Press* that Davidson resigned as Uwusa treasurer on August 16, 1986.

Ndlovu said in a telex note: "He was replaced as treasurer by NS Thabethe. We would appreciate it if you would print the correction in the same prominent position as the original article.

Ndlovu's note concluded: "Uwusa has nothing to do with land sales."

City Press ran a story exposing certain KwaZulu MPs, councillors and senior Inkatha officials for having allocated themselves land in Umlazi.

The report mentioned Davidson as Uwusa's national treasurer and KwaZulu delegate to the Umlazi Township Council.



Johannesburg Station as strikes continue.

Zambian strike ends

ZAMBIAN post and telecommunications workers ended a two-day strike this week after management offered to pay a daily transport allowance in place of the free transport the workers were demanding.

A statement from the State-owned Posts and Telecommunications Corporation said that after discussions the corporation had agreed to pay the allowance, back-dated to November 1.

The statement made no mention of the demand for salary increases.

Postal Workers on the northern copperbelt also went back to work after the new agreement was announced. - Sapa.

Webster was to be the beginning with



Concern over sale of *Ilanga*

THE sale of *Ilanga* by the Argus company to Inkatha was a clear indication of a liberal conspiracy to promote KwaZulu and the "bantustan concept", the acting publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, Mr Murphy Morobe, said yesterday.

In a statement in reaction to the sale of *Ilanga*, he said: "It may well be argued that it is a purely business transaction but to sell to a homeland is in effect a vote of support for the bantustan policy and all it stands for."

"Now we know that behind the thin veil of concern that companies such as Argus present,

there exists no real protest against the bantustan policy and the hardship it has caused to millions of South Africans."

He said any talk of concern about apartheid and its effects would now be seen as "mere posturing".

The move would bring into question the independence of the professional journalists who worked on the newspaper, according to the president of the South African Society of Journalists, Miss Pat Sidley.

She said the SASJ was concerned about the transfer of ownership of *Ilanga* "from a company which espoused independence to a company owned by a political group — in this case Inkatha".

Interest

"We assume this is likely to bring into question the independence of the professional journalists currently working on *Ilanga*."

"The SASJ is watching developments with interest and

concern," she said.

The Media Workers' Association of South Africa expressed its "disbelief and disgust" at the decision.

"What Natal newspapers have relinquished is the editorial control of the newspaper. Just what press freedom is about."

"The Argus has the right to sell its assets to any company but when the buyer becomes a company controlled by a political organisation then the sale becomes suspect and when this political organisation

is deeply involved in homeland and apartheid politics as Inkatha is, then the sale becomes sickening."

Meanwhile the International Federation of Journalists yesterday expressed "disgust" at South Africa's latest regulations on detainees.

Curbs

The Brussels-based group's statement said the latest rules were "designed to let political dissenters — including children — rot in prison, their fate hidden from the world".

"It appears it will now be an offence for a journalist to report that a citizen or group of citizens is agitating for the release of a person jailed without trial," said the IFJ, representing 125 000 journalists worldwide.

The curbs, issued last weekend, outlaw campaigns for release of detainees.

The IFJ said it joins its South African affiliates "in expressing disgust at these latest moves," which, it said, placed "journalists in daily risk of fines or imprisonment". — Sapa-Reuter.

Ilanga sale meets heavy criticism

107
SMA
16/4/87

The sale of *Ilanga* by Natal Newspapers to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement has been heavily criticised by journalists, the Media Workers' Association and the United Democratic Front.

Mr Ed Booth, managing director of Natal Newspapers (Pty) Ltd, and Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education in the kwaZulu Government, jointly announced the take-over of *Ilanga* by Inkatha at a press conference in Durban yesterday.

Only the editorial section of the newspaper — which first appeared in 1906 — is involved in the deal which, Mr Booth and Dr Dhlomo said, was only finalised yesterday.

They declined to disclose the amount involved in the transfer of the newspaper to the Mandla Matla Publishing Co (Pty) Ltd, which is headed by Dr Dhlomo.

Mr Booth said all journalists involved could regard their jobs as safe.

Black and white journalists asking whether jobs would be provided for any staffers who felt themselves unable to remain with the paper now that control had passed to a political party, were answered with a firm "No".

Mr Booth said the change of ownership to Inkatha was retrospective to April 1.

In a statement Chief Buthelezi said: "I want to give my categorical assurance to everybody concerned that I respect the professionalism which alone can run a newspaper. Undue interference in that professionalism spells disaster."

NO INTERFERENCE

"Running a newspaper is an intensely complicated business. *Ilanga* has been published now for 81 years. It will be published for another 81 years. It has become a part of the way of life for the black people. It must be run efficiently. And I have no intention of interfering in the professionalism which alone will win at the end of the day."

Shortly after the announcement the father of the chapel of *Ilanga*, Mr Mdu Lembede, told journalists that his people did not want to work for a political management, be it to the left or the right.

Nothing had been finalised about their position, he said.

The Media Workers Association of South Africa expressed disbelief and disgust at the sale.

The Argus had the right to sell its assets, but when the buyer was a company controlled by a political organisation then the sale became suspect, they said.

Mr Murphy Morobe, of the UDF, said the sale was a clear indication of a liberal conspiracy to promote kwaZulu and the bantustan concept at the expense of those it oppressed.

The president of the South African Society of Journalists, Miss Pat Sidley, said the transfer of ownership would bring into question the independence of the professional journalists on the newspaper.

Minister is blue as KwaZulu may be red

CP Correspondent

KWAZULU'S Finance Minister is blue - his government's shortage of money is critical and could be about to land them in the red.

Finance Minister HT Madonsela gave his budget speech earlier this week and said that there was so little money available that several important projects and services would have to be neglected.

For the third year running, no capital work could be done because of cash problems.

But Madonsela said he was even more worried about ordinary maintenance work that had to be shelved.

"Buildings, roads and other capital-assets deteriorate to such an extent and

reach such a stage where they must be written off, whereas with proper maintenance much better use could be made thereof," said Madonsela.

The SA government is giving the KwaZulu government R903 063 000 this year over 70 percent of its income. KwaZulu's own revenue for the 1987/8 financial year was estimated at R335-million.

Of the total KwaZulu budget for this year, R450,7-million will go to the Department of Education and Culture, R171-million to the Department of Health, R280-million to the Department of Welfare and Pensions, R186,9-million to the Department of Works, R44,7-million to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry and R34,9-million to the Department of the Chief Minister.

107

9/14/87

Buthlezi: risk needed in change

Dispatch Correspondent
ULUNDI — Big business in South Africa had to accept that it must take risks when involved in the process of change, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said here.

Addressing a meeting with the chairman of Barclays National Bank, Mr B. Hersov, and its managing director, Mr Chris Ball, Chief Buthelezi said the bank had been "traumatised" by what was becoming known as "the Chris Ball Affair".

He said he was not commenting on the merits of Mr Ball's actions, but upon the bank's "adventurousness" for the sake of South Africa.

"Big business has got to accept the risk-making that is inevitable when it is involved in the process of change," he said.

He added that greater discussion with a wider range of black political opinion should be held before moves were

made in order to minimise such risks.

He said, however, that South Africa would be adversely affected should Barclays withdraw into a cocoon preventing it from playing the role it should be playing.

South Africa would "never be the same" and black bargaining power "would have to be entirely reconceived as a pincer movement against the maladies of this country, working from the bottom upwards, and working from the top downwards".

Chief Buthelezi said that any negotiation without these forces at both levels lacked real bargaining power. Barclays had a dynamic role to play in South Africa through co-operation with black politics.

"It must be a supportive role for that, which matters most and it must be a bridging role between black politics, white politics and the government."

107

Buthelezi to be billed 'Inkosi'

ULUNDI. — KwaZulu is to abolish such titles as "Chief", "Paramount Chief", "Kaptain" and "Hoofkaptein" and replace them with proper Zulu terms.

Piloting a Bill in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi described the existing titles as ignominious relics of colonialism.

In future, a chief will be called "Inkosi".

The King of the Zulus will be known as "Ingonyama", "Isilo" or "Inkosi Yamakhosi" in Zulu. — Sapa

Buthelezi wish is coming true

By SIBU MNGADI

KWAZULU'S Chief Minister — and Police Minister — Mangosuthu Buthelezi's dream to "eradicate brutality and intimidatory politics" will come true when the KwaZulu police take over all police stations in the townships of greater Durban on June 1.

Announcing the take-over during his budget speech, Chief Buthelezi said the maintenance of law and order was vital to enable black bargaining power to be employed in the politics of negotiation.

Last year three police stations at Nongoma, Hlabisa and Ntambanana were taken over by KwaZulu.

Buthelezi told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that he expected the KwaZulu police to rise above party politics and to serve the people by creating a climate in which the politics of negotiation could triumph over politics of violence.

In March, speaking during a visit by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, Buthelezi said that there was a need for the homeland's government and police to eradicate the kind of brutality that is inherent in intimidatory politics.

This week he said KwaZulu policemen were in a "complex and insidious position" as they had been declared "fair game" by the African National Congress.

He denied that the SA Police and the KwaZulu Police had been "aiding and abetting Inkatha members against members of other black organisations".

He said that he had newly instructed KwaZulu policemen to favour people with certain political affiliations and added that the policemen knew who had attacked them and who was in cahoots with those who had declared them fair game.

"I still implore them to carry out their jobs without any fear or favour. At the same time, I know they are human beings and not angels," he said.

"I cannot expect the police to be grateful to those who have made it their task to step up a campaign that ends with them losing life and limb and even their loved ones," said Buthelezi.

Meanwhile, prominent Lindelani Inkatha leader, Emmanuel "Phondolwendlovu" Khanyile and five others were granted bail by a Durban magistrate this week.

The State alleges that they are responsible for the deaths of seven KwaMashu pupils who were found in a ditch near Lindelani in March.

Khanyile was granted bail of R5 000 and the rest got R2 000 bail. The hearing was adjourned till June 25.

Chief Buthelezi... his dream of "eradicating brutality and intimidatory politics" coming true.



kwaZulu leader rules out 'private' talks

Let the people choose leaders, urges Buthelezi

SMR
107
25/5/87

DURBAN — The Government itself was preventing blacks from showing the world that they did not support violent solutions and punitive actions against South Africa, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

As long as leaders such as Nelson Mandela were in jail no blacks — including himself — were free to choose their own destiny, he told internationally renowned author and philosopher Sir Laurens van der Post at a lunch meeting in Durban.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president said "all and sundry" were now speaking in the name of imprisoned black leaders. Consequently, millions throughout the world now believed that black South Africans really did support the African National Congress "mission in exile".

He said the world believed blacks overwhelmingly supported the need to overthrow the government by violence as well as action to bring about South Africa's punitive isolation.

Chief Buthelezi said black South Africans were themselves unable to correct "this false impression" because they were unable to choose their own leaders or to choose strategies or tactics.

In such circumstances, he said, it was not possible for any leader who went to negotiate with the State President to demonstrate that he or she had support.

Chief Buthelezi said he would serve under former ANC leader Nelson Mandela if the masses were really free and told him to do so.

Likewise, he would expect Mandela to serve under him if that was what the masses were able to tell him to do. In other words, he would serve under anyone who was democratically elected in a free election by all the people of South Africa.

Alternatively, he would expect the same acceptance were he the people's choice.

Chief Buthelezi said the mandate the State President, Mr Botha, had sought from the white electorate was to press ahead with the National Council which, as now constituted in the draft Bill, was rejected by blacks.

The mandate also provided for the continuance of "what they call homeland structures" and, to add to these, city states "that could reach the kind of autonomy and even independence now proposed for so-called homelands", he said.

Chief Buthelezi said he was as committed as ever to the politics of negotiation. It was essential for national negotiations to be between leaders mandated by the people. They could not be private. Neither could they be a "once-only discussion leading to implementation of that which was negotiated".

Trial and error

There would have to be a trial-and-error process in which leaders reported back to their constituencies to be given the go-ahead for the next step.

Mr Botha had that possibility so far as whites were concerned but dared not go to blacks for endorsement of what he was doing in the country of their birth, he said.

"He would be drummed out of every black township and every rural area if he made the kind of proposals that he is making to whites about blacks," Chief Buthelezi said.

Similarly, he (Chief Buthelezi) refused to put himself in a position in which he negotiated along lines for which he would be drummed out of black constituencies. — Sapa.

BUTHELEZI PLEDGE

KWAZULU leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has said he would be prepared to serve under Nelson Mandela if the "masses told him to do so."

Likewise, he would expect Mr Mandela to serve under him if he were the people's freely elected choice.

At a lunch in Durban with internationally renowned author and philosopher, Sir Laurens van der Post at the weekend, chief Buthelezi said that he was prepared to serve under anyone who was democratically elected in a free election by all the people of South Africa.

However, as long as leaders such as Nelson Mandela remained in jail, no blacks — including himself — were free to choose their own destiny. In this regard it was

I'm prepared to serve under Mandela Likewise I expect him to serve under me

SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

supported the need to overthrow the Government by violence.

The tragedy was that blacks were themselves unable to correct this false impression to the rest of the world because they were unable to choose their own leaders or to choose whichever strategies or tactics they preferred.

Chief Buthelezi said that the mandate Mr P W Botha had sought from the white electorate was to press ahead with the National Council which, as now constituted in the draft Bill, was rejected by blacks.

Tragedy

The fact that genuine black leaders were in jail also led to the current situation when "all and sundry" were speaking in the name of that leadership, and this gave rise to the "lie" that blacks overwhelmingly



CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The mandate also provided for the continuance of so-called "homeland structures" and, to add to these, city states "that could reach the kind of autonomy and even independence now proposed for so-called homelands."

Chief Buthelezi said his commitment to the politics of negotiation was "so deep" that he was not prepared to start negotiations which must necessarily fail.

It was essential for national negotiations to be between leaders mandated by the people. They could not be private — leaders would have to report back to their constituencies every step of the way.

PW talks: Buthelezi ^{SAR} warns failure would ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ fuel more violence ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ _{2/6/87}

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said last night he would negotiate "anytime, anywhere" with Mr P W Botha if he was sure the negotiations would not end in failure.

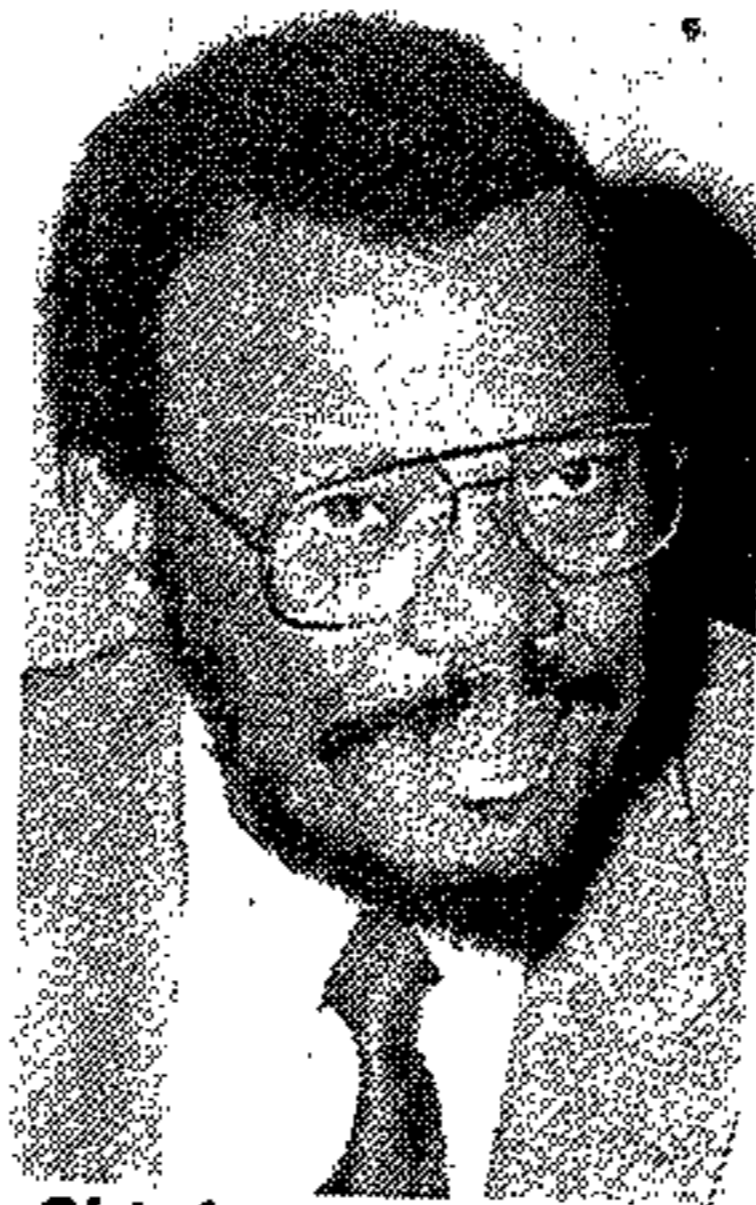
He told an audience of women at Mthunzini that the kwaZulu/Natal Indaba was an example of something which had all the ingredients for negotiating success.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president was addressing the autumn school of the Federation of Women's Institutes of Natal and Zululand in a speech read on his behalf by kwaZulu's Minister of Health, Dr Frank Mdlalose.

"We dare not now fail again at the national political level and fuel the hideous flames of violence," Chief Buthelezi said.

He said South Africa dared not produce another constitution which needed a state of emergency to keep it intact.

The upward spiral of violence had to be bro-



Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

ken and, to do so, "a quantum political leap into democracy" was required, he said.

"I am more than ever committed to the politics of non-violence and reconciliation through negotiation, but I cannot bring myself to do that which I am convinced will end up as another failure."

Dr Buthelezi cited the kwaZulu/Natal Indaba as an example of successful negotiation at the regional level. He would drop everything to negotiate immediate-

ly about the indaba — something which could be made to work.

It had emerged at a time of rapidly escalating strife, when the whole world was bearing down on South Africa and when hope, in the public mind, was at a very low ebb.

History would yet show the real meaning of the indaba — all he knew was that its politics of give and take, with its search for reconciliation, had survived against terrible odds to produce a document of consensus.

Whatever the document's merits or demerits, it bordered on the miraculous that it had emerged at all.

"I will negotiate with the State President tomorrow about the indaba," Dr Buthelezi said.

It would be negotiating about that which could be added to in such a way that black, white, Indian and coloured people were drawn together in positive purpose for the land they love.

^{Sapa-News}
11645 3/6/87 (250)
Police stations handed over 107

DURBAN. — Four police stations around Durban
— Kwamashu, Umlazi, Umbumbulu and
Ndwedwe — have been handed over officially to
the Kwazulu police. — Sapa.

Buthelezi asks for push to scrap Act

107

11/6/87

ULUNDI — Kwazulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has urged the Urban Foundation to press for the scrapping of the Group Areas and Population Registration acts.

Speaking at a function last night at which foundation executives made a presentation on the organisation's objectives, he commended the foundation for bringing blacks into its decision-making processes. He called for similar action in national politics and in the commercial, industrial and banking spheres.

But he said the organisation could do more to define future society.

"There will be no progress until the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act are scrapped," Dr Buthelezi said. "The Urban Foundation is not in business to lead the politics of how to scrap them, but I believe it is in business to say they must be scrapped."

KwaZulu police get more powers

By S'BU MNGADI

THE KwaZulu police took over police stations in the greater Durban area following powers granted to them by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, including detention without trial for up to 90 days.

This follows the passing last week of the KwaZulu Police First Amendment Bill and the KwaZulu Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Bill.

In addition, a further two police Bills were expected to be read during this session of the KLA.

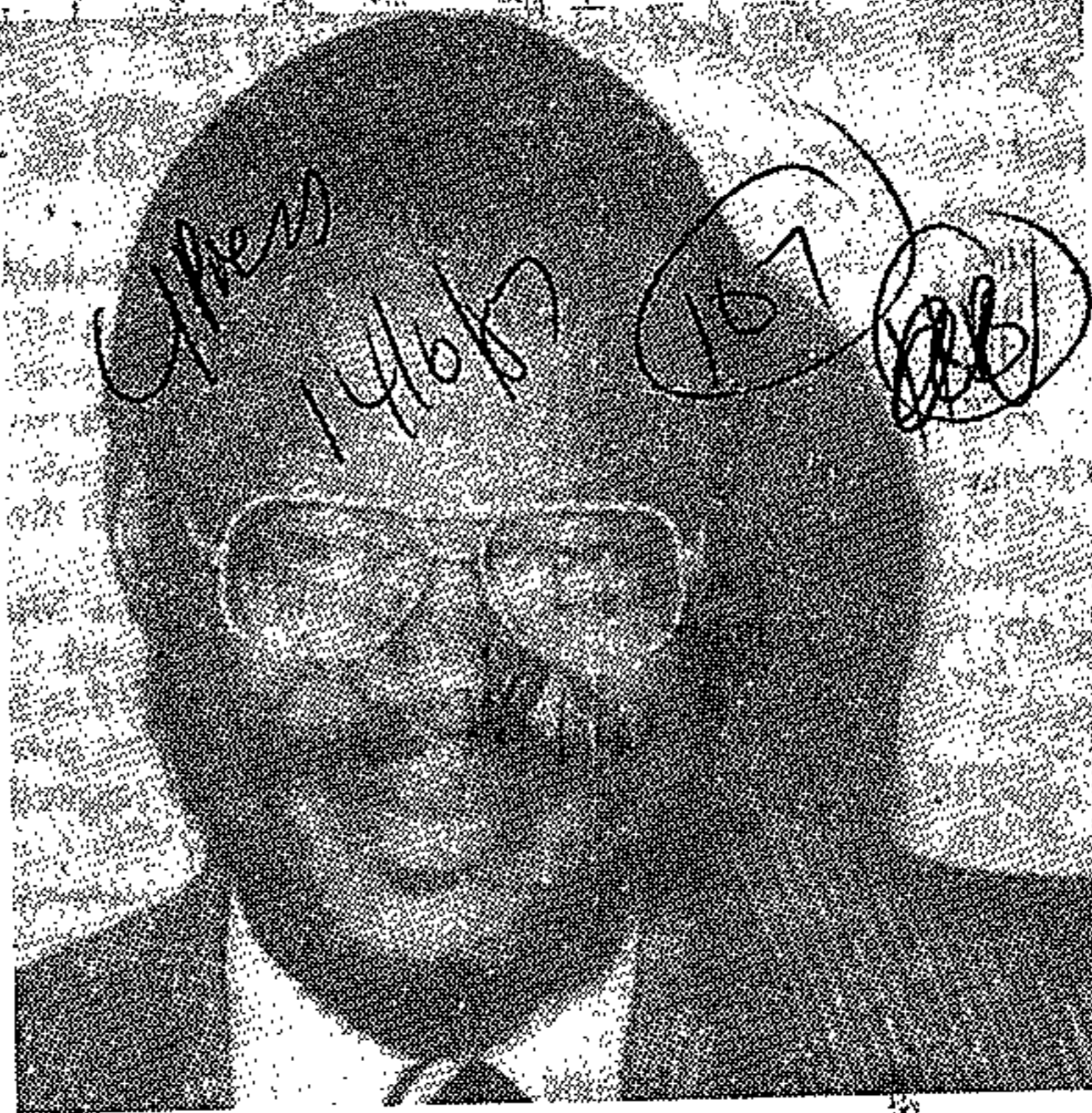
The first Bill permits police force members to erect road blocks and to stop and search vehicles on any public road.

It allows for a fine of up to R500 or six months or both.

The second stipulates that members of the public entering government buildings or vehicles must inform officers on duty if they possess any dangerous objects.

It also empowers officers to subject members of the public to an "examination" and to eject a person from a government building if this is deemed necessary for its protection.

Any person contravening the law faces a fine of R2 000 or two years or both.



Mangosuthu Buthelezi ... "terrorism is escalating."

A third Bill, providing for the arrest and detention of people suspected of violent crimes, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition and theft, was read for the second time in the assembly.

The Bill, on tracing and detention of offenders, allows for the detention of such an offender or someone suspected of withholding information about such a crime for up to 90 days.

In his speech on the second reading of the Bills, KwaZulu Chief Minister and Police Minister MG Buthelezi said it was necessary to take stringent measures to protect govern-

ment property against bombing and attacks in the light of escalating "terrorism" in the country.

"If one pauses to think that some people have taken it upon themselves to destroy the lives of other people so mercilessly, it becomes more and more evident that stringent measures should be undertaken," said Buthelezi.

The passing of the Bills coincided with the takeover by ZP of police stations in KwaMashu, Umhlangeni, Ndweni and KwaMaphumulo and are to assume the policing of other townships in the future.

TONG YONG

Measles menace spreads in Natal

MORE than 2 300 children have been treated for measles in the northern parts of KwaZulu since the beginning of the year.

KwaZulu's director for communicable diseases, Dr Murray Short, ascribed the high incidence of measles to the fact that many children were not being immunised.

Reports indicate that 65 children have died of the disease since the beginning of March, while 250 patients have been treated during the past five months.

An intensive immunisation campaign began in the Stanger district last week after 44 children had to be treated in the local hospital. - Sapa.

9/Press
21/6/87

107

Buthelezi in call to defy racist Acts

DURBAN — The Kwazulu leader, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, today urged commerce, industry, mining and banking to defy the Group Areas and Population Registration Acts to the extent that their purposes would be defeated.

They had defied the Apprenticeship Act sufficiently to make it impracticable, and they had now to go a stage further in attacking these Acts.

The Kwazulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president was addressing the SA Production and Inventory Control Society's annual international conference here.

He also advised senior management to speak to President P W Botha — who "desperately" wanted their friendship — about what needed to be done in South Africa.

Top management had not waited for "reform on high" before breaking out of the constraints into which legislation had put industrial training.

Dr Buthelezi said there was a big backlog of human development because, for generations, blacks had been regarded as menial workers not destined for critically important technical and management positions.

White management had too frequently regarded unskilled labour as disposable and easily replaced items of production.

It was widely recognised that the revolutionary potential of any society was increased when members of an oppressed middle class bumped their heads against the ceiling of opportunity.

When the black labour-

ing class bumped its head against the ceiling keeping them as labourers, political fires were lit.

As president of Inkatha with its well over a million members, he had talked to the people treated as disposable pawns in commerce and industry.

Ordinary common folk

had repeatedly demonstrated to him that they had superlative human qualities, keen minds and ambitions to improve their lot.

"The qualities which would have succeeded in banking, mining, commerce and industry are qualities which are going to succeed in politics." —

Sapa

DD 23/6/87

Defy Group Areas Act — Buthelezi

107

DURBAN — The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday urged commerce, industry, mining and banking to defy the Group Areas and Population Registration Acts "to the extent that their purposes are defeated".

They had defied the Apprenticeship Act sufficiently to defeat its purpose and make their own personnel decisions, and they had now to go a stage further in attacking these acts.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president was addressing the South African Production and Inventory Control Society's annual international conference in Durban.

He also advised senior management to speak to President P. W. Botha — who "desperately" wanted their friendship — about what needed to be done in South Africa.

Top management had not waited for "reform on high" before breaking out of the constraints into which legislation had put industrial training.

"It defied the Apprenticeship Act sufficiently to defeat its purpose and it drove relentlessly towards a position in which who was trained, who was given what job and who was brought into supervisory and management positions was decided by entrepreneurs and their managers," he said. — Sapa

Buthelezi pleads for black unity

6/7/87

SAPA

(107) (108)

ULUNDI — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi this weekend made a strong plea for black unity and disclosed that Inkatha had been engaged in talks with the UDF aimed at reducing conflict between the two.

He said he hoped this would gradually develop to the point at which the organisations' national executives would talk to each other.

In his presidential address to the Inkatha annual conference on Saturday he appealed to black organisations to recognise the need for unity within the framework of a multi-strategy approach to their "liberation".

"Let us not tear each other apart like a pack of dogs over a meatless bone — fighting over who will take over Mr P W Botha's seat before we have won," he said.

White recalcitrance and the inability of the National Party to get going with really meaningful constitutional change should necessarily finally force together blacks who were now opposed to each other.

But it would be tragic if this happened only when it was too late and when the black unity produced was then unable to allow the people to be governed in the way they wanted.

It was time to recognise that no one black organisation would ever win the South African struggle for liberation.

In places like Mozambique and Angola, where change had come about through armed struggle, the divisions between black organisations had outlasted the toppling of oppressive regimes, he said.

If the whites-only election results had any message for black South Africa, it was that it must close ranks.

"Conference must be aware that Inkatha and the UDF have now for some months been engaged in looking at the possibility of reducing Inkatha-UDF conflicts."

ENCOURAGED

He had encouraged those Inkatha members engaged in the dialogue and he believed the ball to be now more in UDF president Mr Archie Gumede's court than in his.

The talks must continue until they developed to the point where the organisations' national executives talked to each other.

The Inkatha president said his offers to meet African National Congress leader Mr Oliver Tambo still stood.

"I believe there is sufficient goodwill in the leadership of all black political groupings to respond to the historic demand for black unity."

Chief Buthelezi served notice he was prepared to face confrontation with the government over the introduction of Regional Services Councils in Natal.

He also said unless the planned National Council was mandated to work for an entirely new constitution, President Botha could count him out of it.

He warned the government it would be "bashing its head against a brick wall" if it thought it could change the black liberation movement's stance on such issues.

And he reminded Mr Botha there could be no real advances unless it did work with the 1,3 million-membership Inkatha and other substantial black groupings.

Under the state of emergency, he said, the government's de facto military and security power was increasing, but its political power was decreasing.

It was now in the position of having to use force against people and organisations which actually demanded careful handling and understanding. — Sapa.

Picture: GLENN SHERRATT

Six die in torched hut as Zulu clans clash

CMF Times 10/2/87
107

MARITZBURG. — Two women and four children were burnt to death in a clash between rival Zulu clans, police said yesterday.

The women and children died on Tuesday when their grass hut was torched by men from a rival clan in the remote Ematimatola area of Natal, a police spokesman said here.

Two women aged 50 and 19 and four young girls aged nine months, one year, two and four died in the fire, he said.

They apparently had been left in the hut when men from the clan fled an attack by warriors of a neighbouring clan. The attackers burnt the hut because they believed the men they sought were hiding inside, the police spokesman said. — UPI

JAN 6 1987
PH
47
ROE
H
U

si-
os
ns
on
in
es-
ld
ed
es
ra-
ay
y's
rd
se

AK645
197/87

107

Natal, Kwazulu to have joint authority soon

By IOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

A JOINT executive authority for Natal and Kwazulu will be instituted within the next month or two, says the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis.

The new joint body will come about in terms of legislation passed last year. It will be a statutory body to co-ordinate co-operation between the two administrations and will have to account to the executive committee of Natal and the Kwazulu Cabinet.

Mr Heunis said today it would be the first time that a provincial administration and the government of a national state co-operated on matters

of common concern within one legally created institution.

Referring to the Natal-Kwazulu indaba, Mr Heunis said the majority and minority reports had been handed to the Government early this year.

The Government had not taken an official stand on the proposals but had welcomed the indaba as an important regional initiative.

OFFICIAL VIEWPOINT

The Government had also felt it should keep back its official viewpoint until the Natal Provincial Administration and the government of Kwazulu had commented.

This was also the view of

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of Kwazulu.

Mr Heunis said Inkatha had discussed the proposals at the weekend and the Government was awaiting the comment of the Natal Provincial Administration and Kwazulu.

When this was received the Government would study it and take an official stand on the proposals.

He indicated that further negotiations would follow. In general, the indaba had been an important exercise in the development of a concept for consensus. He thought it a pity that the indaba had been forced to take decisions by way of voting.

Harm in the inn

The KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation's (KFC) decision to shelve the building of a 100-room, R6m hotel 6 km from the kwaZulu capital of Ulundi for two years could harm the tourist potential of the area.

As a consequence Holiday Inns (HI) could lose its licence to trade under its own name at Ulundi, and plans to establish a new 6 000 ha game reserve adjoining the hotel site may have to be shelved.

HI is in the throes of renegotiating its leases with the Memphis, Tennessee, licensor and had decided to take up a long lease with the KFC to replace its present inn at Ulundi, regarded as "the smallest Holiday Inn in the world." Peter Hearfield HI director group operations sees no chance of the Memphis company renewing its current Ulundi licence as the inn does not measure up to the required international standard.

The reasons why the KFC decided to delay the project are not clear. The lack of cash, especially for non-essentials, has been cited, but enquiries reveal the KFC has plenty of funds. KFC divisional manager, technical services, Koos Oosthuizen says the project was shelved "because it isn't feasible."

But local speculation is the possibility of kwaZulu and Natal uniting under a unified Joint Authority could have the effect of moving the seat of government at Ulundi to Maritzburg.

More perplexing perhaps is that the decision was taken after planning had reached an advanced stage. The need for a new hotel

69
24/7/87

had been identified — HI urgently needs an improved facility — while the Inkatha movement had been eyeing the existing hotel as a potential HQ and conference centre.

Against this background, a prime hotel site was selected on the White Umfolozi River 6 km from Ulundi and the decision had been taken in principle to create a 6 000 ha nature reserve alongside it.

More than 200 architects entered a competition to find a firm suitable to be entrusted with the design — more than 90 submit-

ting designs. The Johannesburg firm of Pfeiffer Marais Incorporated (PMI) won the first prize of R15 000.

"The purpose of the competition was to select a suitable architect for when the project becomes feasible and we decide to go ahead with it," says Oosthuizen.

Hearfield says HI is "disappointed by the decision. Construction costs could rise by a third during that time, which could make it too expensive for us to lease. And because of the delay we will not have a replacement inn

when the licence of our existing one lapses."

He believes the area has tremendous tourist potential and can stand on its own — without Ulundi as a capital city and business generator.

"I accept that it will take three to four years before we break even, but after that we will be profitable," he says. "The area is absolutely right for us and can take a 100-room hotel with a normal mix. It's a four-hour drive from Johannesburg and 90 minutes from Durban on an excellent road." ■

Faint, illegible table or list of data at the bottom right of the page.

107

KwaZulu beatings probe

By S'BU MNGADI

KWAZULU CHIEF Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, in his capacity as the homeland's Police Minister, this week ordered an immediate investigation into allegations of unprovoked assaults by KwaZulu police in Durban townships.

Last week *City Press* reported about an Umlazi youth Bhekiswa Mzizi, 17, who claimed to have been severely assaulted earlier this month while walking near his

home in Section E at Umlazi.

He suffered severe open weals all over his body and a deep gash on his head which required two stitches.

KwaZulu Police Commissioner Brigadier AMJ Laas told *City Press* this week that the matter was under investigation.

"You must rest assured that the allegations will receive prompt attention," he said.



Chief Buthelezi

ernment Gazette No 10807. In the case of DAP, MAP and mixtures the Board has made good progress with its investigation, but at this stage it is not possible to indicate exactly when the investigation will be finalised.

It should be added that Sasol Fertilizers (Pty) Ltd submitted a further tariff application in respect of ammonia and limestone ammonium nitrate (LAN) at the beginning of July 1987. It is expected that this application will be published in the Government Gazette on 31 July 1987 for general information and possible comments by interested parties.

Own Affairs:

University residences/Group Areas Act

*1. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether the investigation into the application of the provisions of the Group Areas Act at the residences of the universities falling under his control has been concluded; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the result of the investigation;
- (2) whether his Department is taking steps to ensure that accommodation is available for students requiring residence at universities and technicians falling under his control; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) what financing is being provided for this purpose;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No investigation into the application of the provisions of the Group Areas Act was conducted by my Department since the administration of this Act is not vested in me. (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (2) No, universities and technicians are autonomous and plan and manage

their institutions independently. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) No.

Durban: closure of schools

*2. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any schools in the Durban area falling under the control of his Department are due to be closed; if so, (a) which schools, (b) why and (c) in what manner are the school buildings in question to be utilised once these schools have closed?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

For the present no closure of schools is contemplated. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

Rhenish-Primary School

*3. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether he received any (a) written and (b) verbal representations in respect of enrolling non-White pupils at a certain primary school, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (i) from whom, (ii) when, (iii) what was the purport of these representations and (iv) what is the name of the school in question;

(2) whether he consulted any (a) persons and (b) organisations before making his decision on the matter; if not, why not; if so, (i) what persons and organisations, (ii) what were their views and (iii) what was his response to these views;

(3) whether he conveyed his decision to those who had made these representations; if so, when did he (a) make his decision and (b) convey it to those concerned?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) Yes. (b) Yes.

(i) Written representations were received from Mr P A Myburgh, former MP, and Mr J R Potgieter, Chairman of the Rhenish Primary School Committee. Some of these representations were conveyed by Mr J C Heunis, MP, and I replied to them in the customary fashion. In addition Mr Heunis also orally conveyed representations to me. It is not customary to make known representations by members of Parliament. Oral representations were also made to the Superintendent General: Education and Culture, by Mr P A Myburgh.

(ii) 17 September 1986, 11 November 1986, 17 November 1986 and 14 February 1987,

(iii) the purport of the representations was that two daughters of the reverend J J Kamaana be admitted to the Rhenish Primary School in Stellenbosch,

(iv) Rhenish Primary School.

(2) (a) Yes.

(b) No, because it was an internal departmental matter,

(i) the Superintendent General: Education and Culture and the Director of Education, Cape Education Department,

(ii) that the Cape Education Department is responsible for the education of White pupils only (Section 14 (1) of the Constitution Act, Act No 110 of 1983),

(iii) these views were supported.

(3) Yes.

(a) 27 October 1986,

(b) 27 October 1986, in the case of Mr Myburgh, and 23 February 1987 in the case of Mr Potgieter.

Provincial public libraries

*4. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether all provincial public libraries are open to members of all race groups; if not, (a) why not and (b) which libraries are not open to members of all race groups?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

It has already been decided in principle that those provincial public libraries which have been identified as White own affairs, shall be transferred to the Department of Education and Culture, Administration: House of Assembly. This transfer has not yet taken place.

The question and its sub-questions fall away.

Schools/colleges: unutilised space

*5. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether his Department has received requests from the governments of national states for permission to make use of unutilised space in (a) schools and (b) teacher training colleges falling under his Department; if so, (i) on what dates, (ii) from which national states, (iii) in respect of which schools and/or teacher training colleges and (iv) what was the response in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) 10 December 1986.

(ii) KwaZulu.

(iii) Underutilised teacher training facilities in general and the Natal College of Education.

(iv) The needs of kwaZulu in regard

to teacher training; the present position in regard to teacher training in the Natal Education Department, the financial implications of undertaking teacher training on behalf of another department as well as the Ministers' Council decision in regard to the disposal of redundant facilities were discussed.

Further discussions have subsequently been requested by Dr Dhlomo.

Oudtshoorn: bursaries

6. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

Whether any increase for bursary holders at the education college at Oudtshoorn has been announced this year; if not, why not; if so, (a) what does the increase amount to per year and (b) for which academic years does it apply?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes,

- (a) R400,
- (b) the 1987 academic year and the relevant subsequent years of study.

Agricultural extension officers

Mr D G H NOLTE asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:†

(a) How many agricultural extension officers were employed by his Department as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) (i) for what average period do such officers remain in the employ of his Department and (ii) what are the main reasons for their leaving the service?

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:

- (a) 149 on 31 May 1987.
- (i) 25,7 years in senior cadre.
- 11 years in junior cadre.
- (ii) Better salaries and fringe benefits.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Full-time employees

168. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) What was the total number of persons employed in a full-time capacity in his Department as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) (a) how many such persons were employed in each of the eight most senior post levels in his Department, (b) how many of these persons were (i) male and (ii) female and (c) to which population group did each of these persons belong;
- (3) (a) what will be the applicable salaries and/or salary scales of each of the eight most senior post levels in his Department with effect from 1 July 1987 and (b) what financial and other specified benefits will be applicable to each of these post levels as at 1 July 1987?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) 96 941, as at 30 April 1987;
- (2) (a)

Post level	Number of persons employed
1	1
2	4
3	16
4	48
5	1
6	76
7	224
8	1

- (b) (i) and (ii) with the exception of one female on post level 7 all the persons referred to are male;
- (c) to the White population group;

- (3) (a)

Post level	Salary (fixed)
1	R131 031
2	R 75 990

- 3 R 63 990
- 4 R 57 600
- 5 R 56 010
- 6 R 50 490
- 7 R 45 030
- 8 R 40 710; and

- (b) (i) an annual service bonus amounting to 93% of one month's salary;
- (ii) a housing subsidy on interest and capital redemption up to a maximum of a housing loan of R50 000, subject to the compliance with certain conditions;
- (iii) varying telephone rental and call concessions; and
- (iv) a car financing scheme for officers occupying posts on the first six post levels. The size of the loans granted varies depending on an officer's grading.

Aids

186. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (Aids) is a notifiable disease; if not, why not; if so, how many cases have been recorded in South Africa as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether he has received any representations regarding this disease; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the reason for these representations and (ii) his response thereto in each case;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No.

- 1.1 Aids can also be transmitted by

healthy carriers of the disease (with positive blood tests). However, all these persons are not necessarily contagious and not every carrier will get the disease. Blood tests are also not 100% reliable.

- 1.2 The Stigma and implications of wrongly being labelled as a potential Aids patient are far reaching.
- 1.3 Compulsory notification, with the stigma implied, might drive the disease underground. This will have a contra productive effect on the control of the problem. Compulsory notification is not general policy in Western countries.

1.4 An anonymous confidential register of Aids cases is kept at the SAIMR, Johannesburg, under the supervision of experts who ensure that all diagnoses are confirmed and verified. This protects people who suffer or may be suspected to suffer from Aids from unnecessary and unwarranted victimisation and harassment.

1.5 The Minister of National Health and Population Development has the power to take action should it be deemed necessary. The Advisory Group on Aids monitors the situation and advises regularly on suggested management.

1.6 By 25 June 1987 a total of 75 cases were diagnosed of which 55 were South Africans.

- (2) Yes.
- (a) 25 April 1987.

(b) Medical Association of South Africa.

(c) (i) A decision by the Executive Committee.

(ii) Discussions took place between officials of the Department and the Association.

w/Mail

(107)

3/17-6/8/87

Grumbles from left as US aids new school

Controversy has erupted over a new Durban school for black matric pupils. CARMEL RICKARD reports

PHAMBILI School, officially launched at the weekend by American ambassador Edward Perkins, is not having a smooth start to life.

There were criticisms of the school from "the far left and by the right", said Natal University sociology professor Fatima Meer, the driving force behind the project.

From the left, criticism concerns the source of the school's funding, as a number of organisations feel it unacceptable to take money from the United States. (It is the first US Aid project of this size in Durban.)

This disapproval was evident in that a number of people who deliberately stayed away to indicate their stand.

Meer did not dodge the issue. Both she and Lewis Skweyiya — like Meer a member of the Institute of Black Research under whose auspices the school and a related tutorial programme are run — referred to the question of whether US Aid funds were "tainted".

Meer said she believed all money was tainted and her committee had decided they would not adopt a "purist attitude".

They would use the funding — amounting to R500 000 — because of the great need for improved educational opportunities for black pupils.

"Interviewed" later she said there were no strings attached to the money and that the one "pressure" which had been expressed by the funders, was ignored by the committee.

"They said they were not keen on the money being put into buying buildings, but we felt we had to have a centre where classes could be offered, so we went ahead and bought the school in spite of their feelings."

Over half the funds went to buy the



In the face of criticism, a Phambili dancer turns the other cheek for an audience including the US ambassador.

Picture: BILLY PADDOCK

Hindu-Tamil Institute, an unused school in the city centre.

Meer said over 450 pupils attend the morning session at Phambili and more than 200 the afternoon session. The school is also used on Saturdays for tutorials to students from a number of areas. Ten subjects are offered at matric level. In all 64 teachers are involved in the project, 13 of them employed full-time at the school.

However, the question of registration demonstrates the problems Meer is having with several groups which are critical of the school.

She said neither KwaZulu nor the House of Delegates would register Phambili, but the school had applied to other education authorities.

There has been a history of strained relationships between Meer's committee and KwaZulu, with the latter apparently believing Meer breached protocol by not requesting permission to operate the tutorial scheme in KwaZulu schools.

The secretary of the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture,

Douglas Zimu, said Meer's remarks created the impression that she had applied for registration and was turned down.

"This is not the case. We do not know about her school. All we know is that she tried to make use of our schools in the Durban area including Ohlange High School. Our ministry and herself did not see eye to eye and her activities at that school had to terminate.

"In any case the school is right in town and KwaZulu does not carry on an educational function outside declared KwaZulu territory, so even if she were to apply to us for registration, which she has not, we would not register her school."

This must be creating an unusual situation for US officials in Natal, where there has long been a close relationship between KwaZulu and the American consulate in Durban. Now the US government is funding and officially sanctioning a project for black youths which does not have the blessing of KwaZulu.

The school also appears to be exciting the attention of the security police, who have visited the premises.

Despite critics and threats, the students seem confident about the future of the school. Or at least that's the impression created by two poems written by pupils for the official opening:

"(Students) now come joyously every day to Phambili/ arriving eagerly to drink those blessed rain showers/ After a long experience of education drought."

And, from the second:
"Students come from KwaMashu Umlazi/ They all shouted/ Phambili! We salute you/ You are concrete/ You survived against two enemies — / One with a spear and the other with a gun/ Phambili! We love you."

FOR THE RECORD

THE strike at Impala Platinum's Refineries in Springs, involving the majority of the 1 900 black workforce was resolved this week. The National Union of Mineworkers accepted that the employee who had been the cause of the stoppage would stay at work and would remain a fully paid-up member of the union, a brief statement said.

CHARGES against 13 University of Cape Town students, who were arrested during a protest on campus in April, were yesterday withdrawn in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court following a decision by the Attorney-General.

Twelve others will be appearing in the regional court and may be charged with public violence or attending an illegal gathering.

AN application for the release from detention of a number of United Democratic Front, United Women's Congress and Cape Youth Congress leaders, made at the end of June, was postponed again in the supreme court yesterday.

The 15 applicants, some of whom have been in detention for over a year, include: Trevor Manuel, Christmas Tinto, Russell McGregor and Nomandia Mfeketo.

THE two-week long strike at the Associated Glassworks Company which sparked off a one day sympathy strike at seven industry-related companies in Port Elizabeth last Thursday, was settled this week after negotiations between the Chemical Workers Industrial Union and management.

The issue was settled when arbiter H Cheadle ruled that the workers dismissed during the strike should be re-employed

Buthelezi slates black supporters of new councils

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi criticised supporters of regional services councils (RSCs) as a "fifth column in the black body politic" at a mass rally in a Durban township yesterday.

In a statement released afterwards, Buthelezi said he had urged people not to tolerate civic leaders who tried to sell the RSC concept for their own "selfish purposes".

"They were introduced into legislation by a white Parliament which totally excludes us, and are being applied elsewhere by the hideous politics of prescription."

Buthelezi said he had called

repeatedly for a moratorium on the introduction of RSCs, and would do nothing to support them.

"If these and other organisations undermine my opposition to RSCs, they strengthen the hand of their own enemies. They then act as a fifth column movement in the black body politic. They weaken black bargaining power. I appeal for black unity on the question," he said.

The speech was made at a ceremony at which Buthelezi received the freedom of Inyanda, a sprawling township on Durban's outskirts.

Business Day Reporter

3/8/87

107

5 Day

MB

MB

THE TOWNHOUSE DAY"

Enjoy a superb Sunday lunch — without the work.

Start with soup. Go on to a delicious entrée.

Follow with 3 succulent roasts.

Leave a little space for something sweet from our buffet selection of desserts and coffee.

All this for only R14.95 every

Parliament and Politics

'Buthelezi backs JEA' — Heunis

CAP & TOURS
8/8/87
107

By BARRY STRECK

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, was in total agreement with the establishment of the new Joint Executive Authority (JEA) for KwaZulu and Natal, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

"The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and the Administrator of Natal, as well as I, are in total agreement and are convinced that this step will lead to an even better spirit of co-operation and realism in KwaZulu and Natal," Mr Heunis said in a statement.

The JEA would provide "a structured basis on which further negotiations and, in fact, joint decision-making on a regional level will take place".

"I regard it as a very important step towards greater structured regional co-operation as well as power-sharing between the black and white communities in that area," Mr Heunis said.

Regulations for the establishment for the KwaZulu/Natal JEA were published in the Government Gazette yesterday.

They provide for the JEA, which is to be based in Durban, to consist of five members of the Executive Committee of Natal, to be appointed by the Administrator of Natal, and five KwaZulu ministers.

The ten members will elect a chairman and vice-chairman at its first meeting.

The JEA will not have legislative powers, but the administration of laws and functions can be transferred to it by the State President, and it will have executive powers.

All decision-making will be by consensus. If there is a dispute, the matter will be referred to the Chief Minister and the Administrator and will be regarded as a JEA decision if agreement is reached between them.

In his statement, Mr Heunis said the set of rules for the JEA were drawn up by the KwaZulu Government and the Provincial Administration in co-operation with this department.

"A very important factor in this significant event is that the parties concerned took the initiative in working towards a co-operative mechanism, which would provide for getting the job done without entering into the thorny area of political rights, group domination and other pitfalls."

Hendrickse asks for Minister condemns

Buthelezi welcomes govt move but...

Business Day Reporter

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday welcomed devolution of power to non-independent homelands but warned this was no substitute for black political rights in central government.

Buthelezi was commenting on a meeting held in Cape Town earlier this week between homeland representatives and Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis.

Representatives of KwaZulu and KaNgwane were absent from the meeting at which Heunis announced increased powers for non-independent black states in terms of the Self-Governing Territories Bill.

Buthelezi said in a statement last night while he welcomed devolution of power, this should take place within the context of "Indaba-type developments".

If not, he said, "they will backfire politically and we will be seen to have increased power but decreased utility to change things that really matter to people".

"We did not ask for this legislation and it will be foisted on us whatever we may say or think about it."

Political comment in this issue by Ken Owen. Newsbills by Michael Acott. Headlines and sub-editing by Michael Allwright. All of Times Media Ltd, 11 Diagonal Street, Johannesburg.

107

BDay
13/8/87

JOY
END
10

KwaZulu now a top draw to the Taiwanese

GRETA STEYN

KWAZULU is increasingly attracting Taiwanese entrepreneurs — 11 Taiwanese-owned factories in KwaZulu are the fruits of the homeland's efforts to draw investment from the Republic of China.

These small industrial concerns account for half the foreign companies operating in the area and represent foreign investment amounting to R12,9m.

Doing the promoting is the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation (KFC), whose representatives visit Taiwan on "recruitment" missions.

The KFC's aim is to promote economic development in KwaZulu through investment and the provision of support services to enterprises in the region. It reports to the KwaZulu government, which also provides financial assistance.

Why is the KFC able to convince Taiwanese entrepreneurs to leave for the greener pastures of KwaZulu? Taiwanese small businessmen say decentralisation benefits provide a strong incentive to set up factories in Southern Africa. These include a relocation allowance of up to R600 000, a housing subsidy and a transport rebate of 50%.

In addition, there is an interest and rental subsidy of 70% for 10 years and a wage subsidy of 95% of the wage bill, to a maximum of R105 per employee.

But decentralisation incentives are not the only reason. "The potential for export is much better here than in Taiwan," says Jackson Huang, owner of Hychi Fashions, based at Ezakheni, near Ladysmith.

Huang said Ezakheni's proximity to Durban added to the attraction. Another advantage, says Huang, is the availability of labour. He notes that strikes are a rare occurrence in KwaZulu.

Once Taiwanese entrepreneurs have moved to KwaZulu, the KFC helps them feel at home and assists them in setting up factories.

Says Huang: "The KFC after-care officers helped me find my feet."

The KFC is not worried that investors will pull out once short-term decentralisation benefits — such as interest, rental and wage subsidies — stop after 10 years.

Even if government's decentralisation policy changes, it says, it is still confident that investors will remain interested in KwaZulu.

KWAZULU

Teaching farming

A R16,5m agricultural high school — the first in KwaZulu — is to be built at the capital, Ulundi. Construction will start next month. Completion is scheduled only for

FINANCIAL MAIL AUGUST 21 1987

1990, but the first pupils will enrol in January 1989.

KwaZulu Minister of Education Oscar Dhlomo says the James Nxumalo Agricultural High School, named after KwaZulu's first Minister of Education and Culture, will provide "a practical understanding of KwaZulu's key industry — agriculture."

The school is part of a scheme to convince inhabitants of the advantages of modern farming. In an allied move, the University of Zululand plans to open an agricultural faculty next year.

Though agriculture is the region's major industry, consultant ZAI Natal Inc says only about 17% of KwaZulu's land is cultivated, while 72% is used for grazing, or unexploited. Only 11% of KwaZulu is considered unsuitable for farming.

Financing

The school will be financed by the KwaZulu government and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA); KwaZulu hopes for contributions from the private sector.

A spokesman for the KwaZulu government says it has negotiated two loans totalling about R11m from DBSA. While DBSA approved these loans last week, the terms are

still to be finalised by the KwaZulu government, he says.

The R11m will finance the facilities required to get the project off the ground. KwaZulu will be responsible for recurrent expenditures, estimated at about R2,5m a year. The school will initially accommodate 400 boarding pupils — 200 boys and 200 girls. ■

GWAYNE MAIN

A long row to hoe

KwaZulu's first agricultural high school (*Current affairs* August 21) will make a welcome but minor contribution to the challenges facing the territory's farming indus-

FINANCIAL MAIL SEPTEMBER 4 1987



try.

Over 40% of KwaZulu's 3,3m hectares is classified as "high agricultural potential" with a further 18% "medium potential." Yet only 400 000 ha is cultivated and aggregate cash income to KwaZulu farmers last year was likely to have been little more than R62m.

Statistics provided by John Erskine, senior research fellow at the Institute for Natural Resources at the University of Natal, Maritzburg, tell a sorry tale.

More than half of KwaZulu's agricultural endeavour last year was devoted to growing maize. The 240 000 ha under cultivation yielded 293 000 t valued at an estimated R31m. The yield of 1,2 t/ha compares with Natal yields of 5 t/ha, rising to exceptional yields of 10 t/ha. Roughly half the crop was sold and the balance consumed by the growers themselves.

Second favoured crop in KwaZulu is sugar cane, with 45 000 ha under cultivation last year, yielding 1,5 Mt valued at R43m, all of which represented cash income to growers. Some 17 000 ha was under dry beans, yielding 15 000 t valued at R4m, of which only 2 500 t valued at some R665 000 was marketed.

The territory last year supported a population of around 1,4m cattle. Deaths from malnutrition would reduce this figure by around 71 000 and some 60 000 would be slaughtered, though only 9 000 for commer-

cial purposes. At an average of R300 per carcass, cash income from sales would amount to R2,7m.

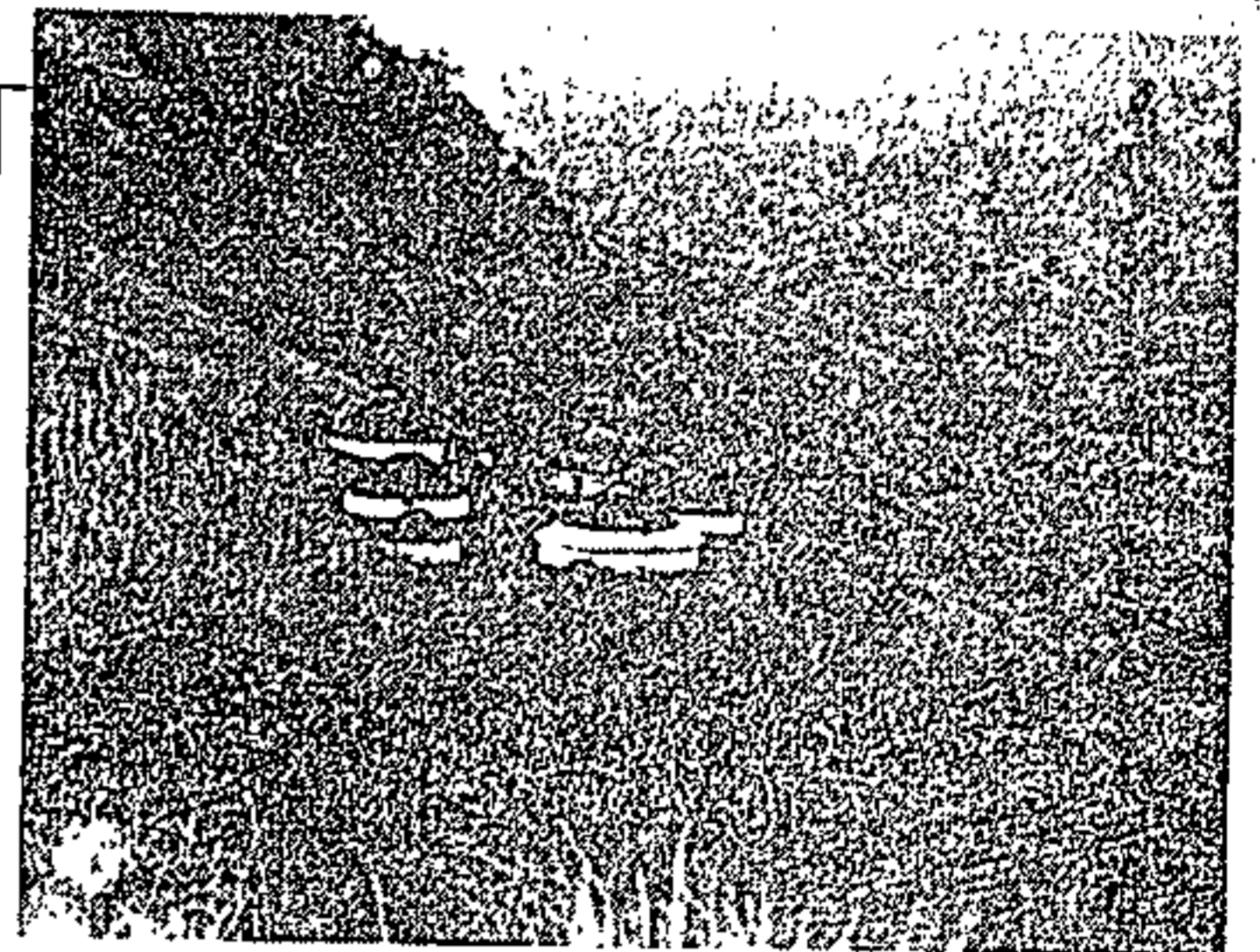
Finally, the average landholding of the estimated 400 000 tribal families in KwaZulu's rural areas, is a non-viable 8,5 ha.

The picture that emerges, says Erskine, is of a largely subsistence-orientated industry in need of education, capital and refinements to the land tenure system. The proposed new R16,5m James Nxumalo Agricultural School on 358 ha at Ulundi will help, but "the desperate need for additional facilities will remain."

While traditional farmers in the territory are rational allocators of resources, the lure of urbanisation is a powerful constraint on KwaZulu's farming industry. Additional hindrances are a poor infrastructure and basic services, inadequate access to education and training facilities and a lack of capital.

Overcoming these obstacles, suggests Erskine, requires:

- The formulation of "a dynamic rural development strategy and efficient management of its implementation;
- The provision of appropriate training;
- A realistic research programme linked to an effective extension programme that looks at whole farm systems with a reference to economic profitability and social acceptability; and
- The provision of the necessary infrastruc-



KwaZulu farming ... looking for a dynamic strategy

ture and basic services through the development of rural growth points or service centres."

Adding a potential 50 agriculturally orientated matriculants a year to KwaZulu's skills pool clearly represents only a small response to the challenge. ■

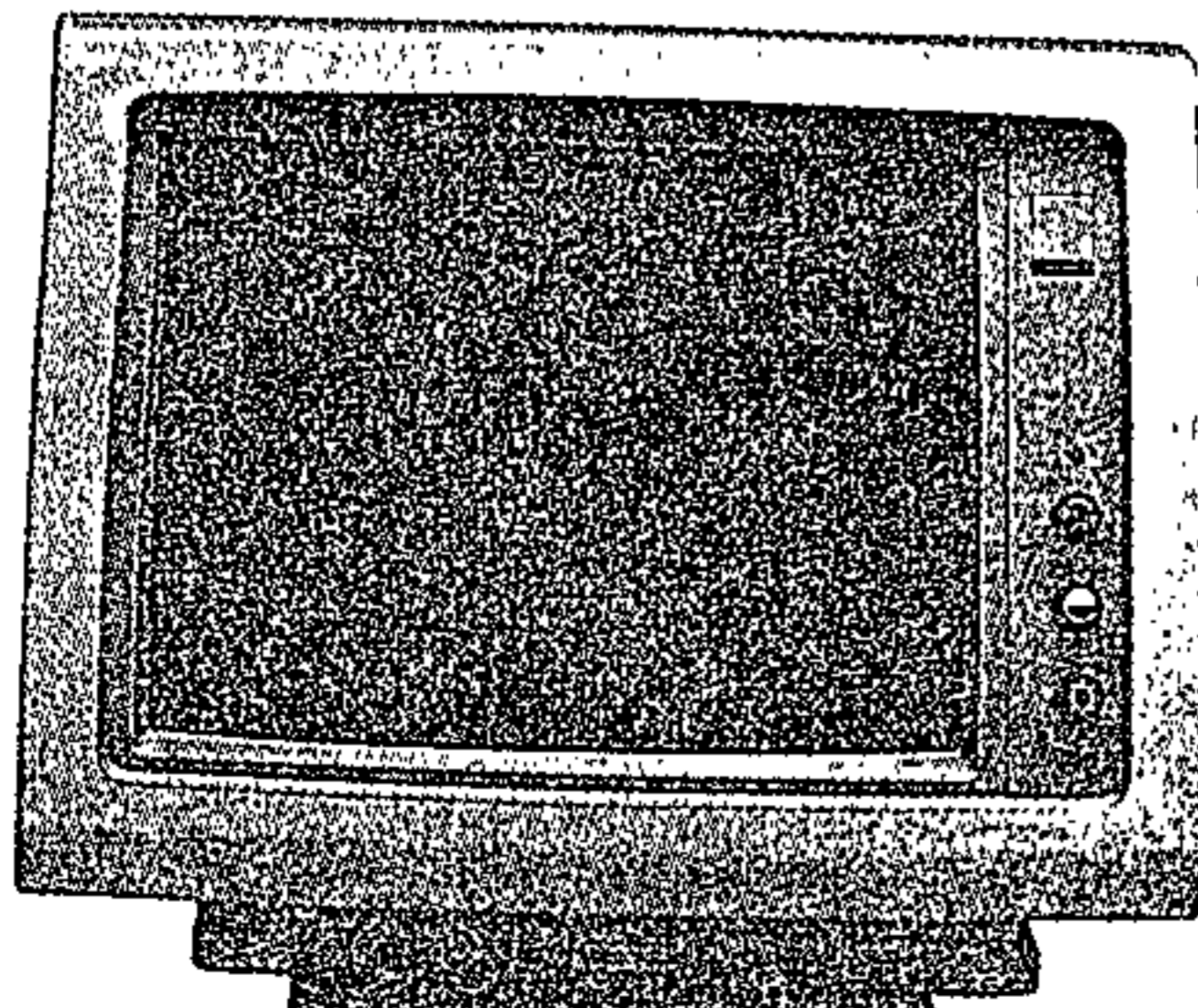
FINANCING

Knight takes pawn

Cash flow is a phrase dreaded by small businessmen the world over who often find themselves squeezed towards liquidation by late-paying debtors — despite the fact that their businesses are viable.

For many entrepreneurs with limited over-

Does your PC lack the intelligence to use the phone?



Then it's time you rang the changes — with an Ampac modem.

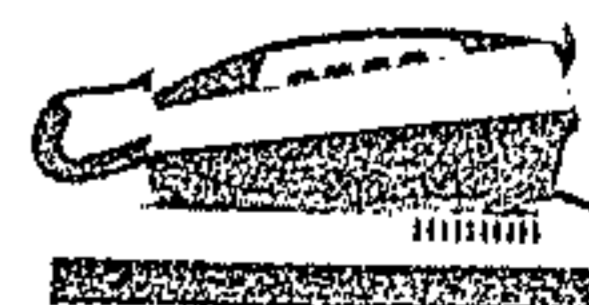
Because an Ampac modem gives your computer the intelligence to communicate telephonically with any other computer user — to transmit or receive information quickly and efficiently via the telephone, for only the cost of a telephone call.

For a surprisingly small outlay — soon amortised in the time saved and convenience of not even having to leave your desk — an Ampac modem allows you to exploit a valuable portion of your PC's spare capacity.

Whatever your communication needs, there's an Ampac modem to suit it. The Ampac 30, South Africa's premier Beltel modem, gives you easy access to the Beltel data bank. For more complex communications, you can choose from a range of more

sophisticated Ampac modems.

Ampac modems are designed and manufactured here in South Africa. But that's only one reason to specify Ampac. Consider the practical reasons: Ampac modems have been developed, tested and manufactured specifically for local needs so, if you need advice or service, the people who made your modem are right on your doorstep, meaning there are no delays waiting for answers to your query. And continuity of supply and service isn't threatened by external influences. In addition, Ampac modems are



Modem: AMPAC 120S Standalone

supplied and supported in all major South African centres. So, if you're thinking of ringing the changes, think Ampac. For more information on the Ampac range of modems, or to arrange a demonstration by one of our representatives, contact your nearest JFK Electronics branch today.

AMPAC
MODEMS

Business Intelligence

KWAZULU

Expensive energy

KwaZulu is digging deep into government funds to square unpaid accounts of private electricity and water consumers in black urban areas under its administration.

The ruinous effect of diverting funds from votes like health and education to subsidise water and electricity sales to private consumers is seen in the new R35m Prince Mshiyeni Hospital, say critics of the administration. Though it provides 1 600 desperately-needed beds, only 380 are in use because of lack of staff and funds.

In fairness, however, health officials add that several hospitals in "white" Natal are in a similar situation, with up to 1 000 beds effectively mothballed by lack of funds.

Another result of under-recovery on electricity bills is that the Durban Corporation (DC) will not proceed to electrify black urban areas surrounding the city. Before it does, and accepts responsibility for collections, tariffs must be raised to economic levels and adequately recovered.

Negotiations on this issue are under way with the KwaZulu government.

No figures detailing under-recovery by KwaZulu Department of Interior agents on light and water sales to residents in Umlazi, KwaMashu and KwaMakuta could be obtained from official sources this week.

Bulk sales of electricity to these areas amounted to R5,8m in 1985, R7,5m in 1986, and R11m in the year to June 30 1987. The KwaZulu government, the bulk consumer responsible for the bill, has paid in full, says senior deputy treasurer Mike O'Meara.

However, O'Meara is unable to say whether KwaZulu recovered this payment from users, or financed it from other sources.

A senior KwaZulu government official concedes that the tariff for KwaZulu consumers is "well below an economically viable rate." And O'Meara tells the *FM* that before DC will reticulate electricity into KwaZulu areas "tariffs will have to be raised to the levels charged by the corporation."

Water is supplied to KwaZulu for reticulation in black urban areas by the Umgeni Water Board. Average daily consumption in kilolitres for July was: Umlazi 43 007; KwaMashu 14 743; Ntuzuma 12 965; and KwaMakuta 3 494. These represent some 15% of the board's sales, and based on last year's gross revenue would translate into a bulk account of some R15m.

However, sources within the Natal Provincial Administration claim that recoveries by KwaZulu of the combined electricity and water accounts of its urban subjects are below half the tariffs set by suppliers.

DC's reluctance to proceed with electrifying black urban areas is clearly based on fears that it might become the target of consumers' rage when rates are perhaps doubled to economic levels.

Similar anxiety evidently paralyses KwaZulu collection agents.

But economics, rather than boycott politics, would seem to be at the heart of the dilemma. The latest Amps survey shows that 83% of Durban's black households earn below R750 a month, 68% below R550, and 45% below R350, while the Household Subsistence Level, which measures the absolute minimum required for sustaining life for a black family short-term, is R320. ■

South African agricultural organisations have offered certain kinds of food.

(b) Yes. The representatives concerned were informed that the South African authorities are sympathetic towards the possibility of training members of the relative communities in disciplines such as medical services.

(2) Not relevant.

(3) No.

Patrols: plain clothes/unmarked vehicles

*2. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any members of the South African Defence Force conduct patrols in the Black townships while dressed in plain clothes and using unmarked vehicles; if so, (a) why do they conduct plain-clothes patrols, (b) which townships are patrolled in this manner and (c) what tasks are undertaken by plain-clothes members of the Defence Force in unmarked vehicles;

(2) whether any members of the Defence Force conducting a patrol in an unmarked vehicle in Atteridgeville on or about 11 August 1987 made enquiries as to the whereabouts of the home of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) to what purpose was this information put, (b) who instructed these members to obtain this information and (c) what is the name of this person;

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes.

(a) To be as inconspicuous as possible.

(b) Any township where the need may arise.

HoA

(c) Collection of information.

(2) Yes.

(a) To confirm where the person resided.

(b) Their Officer Commanding.

(c) It is not considered in the public interest to divulge the name.

(3) No.

Social pensions: pay-out points

*3. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 19 on 25 August 1987, where in the magisterial districts of (a) Eshowe and (b) Mtunzini are the pay-out points for social pensions to Blacks located;

(2) whether any Black pensioners permanently resident in (a) the magisterial districts of Eshowe and Mtunzini, respectively, and (b) any other magisterial districts in Natal are required to collect their pensions in KwaZulu; if so, (i) why, (ii) in terms of what agreement or arrangement does this take place and (iii) in respect of such pensioners resident in Eshowe and Mtunzini, respectively, (aa) where are the nearest pension pay-out points located and (bb) what is the longest distance they have to travel to reach these pay-out points;

(3) whether the KwaZulu Government is fully compensated for pensions paid to such persons; if not, why not; if so, in what manner?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

(1) There are no pension pay-out points maintained by the Natal Provincial Administration in the (a) Eshowe and (b) Mtunzini magisterial districts as there are no Black social pensioners in these two districts who are paid by the Administration.

(2) (a) There are no pensioners resident

in Eshowe or Mtunzini magisterial districts who are required to collect their pensions in KwaZulu.

(b) There are ± 110 pensioners in the Pietermaritzburg magisterial district who collect their pensions in the KwaZulu magisterial district of Vulindlela and ± 60 pensioners in the Impendhle district who collect their pensions in the KwaZulu magisterial district of Hlanganani.

(i) It is more convenient for the pensioners concerned.

(ii) There is no specific agreement in terms of which these pensioners are paid by the KwaZulu Government on behalf of the Natal Provincial Administration.

(iii) (aa) and (bb) Fall away.

(3) The KwaZulu Government submits claims in respect of all pensions paid on behalf of the Natal Provincial Administration. The claims are accompanied by suitable supporting documentation and are paid in full by the Administration.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him why, in answer to Question No 19 on 25 August, in which I asked whether there was a pay-out point for social pensions to Black pensioners in each magisterial district of the Republic, the answer given was "yes"?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am prepared to go into that matter and to furnish this information to the hon member.

Reformatories/Industrial schools

*4. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether it is the intention to open any (a) reformatories and (b) industrial schools for Blacks; if not, why not; if so, (i) when, (ii) where will they be located and (iii) what total number of juveniles will it be

possible to accommodate in these (aa) reformatories and (bb) industrial schools?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(a) and (b) Yes.

(i) With a view to the acceleration of the provision of these facilities, negotiations to obtain existing facilities are taking place. If at all possible, the Department envisages admitting the first pupils during the course of 1988.

(ii) Still under negotiation.

(iii) According to the planning of this type of school, a reform school can admit a maximum of 216 pupils and an industrial school a maximum of 360 pupils.

In this regard I also refer to the statement by Minister F W de Klerk, Chairman of the Cabinet Committee for Social Affairs, which was released on 15 August 1987.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, in view of the fact that his colleague the hon the Minister of Justice last week told us they do not keep figures of how many juvenile offenders there are, may I ask him on what basis his department plans reformatories and industrial schools in terms of the numbers required to be accommodated there?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, these surveys will be done from time to time as these pupils who are sentenced under the Children's Act and the Criminal Procedure Act are referred to these schools. On this basis we will from time to time see to our requirements.

Sectional Titles Act

*5. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs:

Whether the status and/or rights of persons living in rent-controlled (a) units and (b) blocks of flats will be affected when the Sectional Titles Act, No 95 of 1986, comes into operation; if so, in what manner?

HoA
15/9/87

New cycle of violence as Zulu police take over

South 17-23/9/87



Some of the Kwazulu police at the Amatigulu Youth Camp where they receive their training

DURBAN. — A new cycle of violence and intimidation has erupted in some Natal townships since the takeover three months ago of major police stations by the Kwazulu homeland.

Kwazulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has ordered an investigation into allegations of a "comrade" being sjambokked until he lost consciousness.

At the receiving end of the violence are anti-apartheid activists who want to have nothing to do with Inkatha, the Zulu "cultural liberation movement" led by Buthelezi.

In this cycle of violence seen by the UDF activists as an attempt to wipe out the movement in the region, scores of youths and residents have been assaulted.

Recently, a youth from Durban's Umlazi township was severely assaulted, allegedly by homeland policemen, and is now walking with difficulty.

Bhekisisa Mzizi 17, said he was walking home when a yellow van approached him.

"I was accused of being a comrade. But before I could deny the charges, I was thrown into the back of the van," Mzizi said.

Open weals

"I was taken to a golf course where I was sjambokked. They wanted to know the whereabouts of comrades," he said.

He was beaten until he lost consciousness. Mzizi, whose body is full of criss-crossed open weals, landed up at the Prince Mshiyeni Hospital.

The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, in his capacity as the Minister of Police, told newspapers that he ordered an investigation into the incident. The homeland's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Andries Laas, said the matter was under investigation.

Residents claim many other assaults have gone without investigation, despite charges being laid.

Kwazulu's police force are presently facing claims of R78 000 from 13 Umlazi residents who allege that they were assaulted on the eve of June 16.

On this year's June 16 anniversary, Zulu police were working alongside the South African Police against demonstrators and workers planning stayaways to commemorate the day.

The Legal Resources Centre here has brought more than 40 claims against Zulu police, all of which Laas said were still under investigation.

In another incident three weeks after the takeover of police stations by the homeland, the Legal Resources Centre and the Progressive Federal Party's Unrest Monitoring Group collected more than 20 interviews from people

Buthelezi orders inquiry after boy is sjambokked



Bhekisisa Mzizi, the Umlazi youth who was assaulted by Kwazulu police who wanted him to reveal the hideout of comrades

who claimed to have been assaulted by Zulu police.

Mr Peter Rutch, of the LRC, told newspapers that his office had been inundated by people seeking advice on how to lay charges against the Zulu police and sue for damages from the Minister of Police.

In an affidavit a young male nurse at Shifa Hospital said he walked to Kwamashu police station with fresh weals on his body to lay charges

against policemen who had assaulted him. He claimed he was further assaulted at the police station and discouraged from laying charges.

Laas said this matter had not been brought to his attention.

"I am totally unaware of the situation. We have been in the dark at Ulundi for the past few days as telephones were out of order because of bad weather. We have been out of touch with our people in the town-

ships," he told a reporter.

In the Maritzburg Supreme Court, Zulu police and Inkatha are facing damages amounting to R154 550 arising out of the alleged attacks on people at Mpophomeni, near Howick, by members of Inkatha.

Twelve people are suing Inkatha, its national organiser, Joseph Mabaso, and the Kwazulu Minister of Police for damages caused by the death of a member of the National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa (Numsa), Mr Alpheus Nkabinde, and injuries suffered by others.

Attack at meeting

It is claimed in papers before the court that if Kwazulu policemen, Mabaso and other employees and office bearers of Inkatha, who were present at the meeting where the attack was planned, were not party to the agreement or attacks, they negligently failed in their duty to prevent the attack when they could have done so.

According to the 1986 Kwazulu Police Annual report, 14 claims totalling R172 102 were instituted against Zulu Police and R18 551 was paid out last year. In 1985 ten claims amounting to R123 322 were made, but only R4 700 was paid. In 1984 14 claims totalling R310 319 were made with only R18 551 being paid.

The report did not detail these claims.

Kwazulu police were deployed in the Natal townships in June this year after a successful deal between the Pretoria government and Buthelezi to hand over police stations to the latter.

Earlier this year, Buthelezi, speaking during the visit of the South African Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, to the homeland's headquarters in Ulundi, said there was a need for the homeland to eradicate the kind of brutality that was "inherent in intimidatory politics".

And in the Kwazulu Assembly, Buthelezi said that he was committed to achieving a lasting peace in which the police force could become "the truest friend of the people".

He said he expected his police force to rise above party politics. This has been strongly disputed by political activists who point out that the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Kwazulu Brigadier Sipho Mathe, is a member of Inkatha's Central Committee, a political decision-making organ.

Kwazulu police draws its recruits from Inkatha Youth Brigade and arrangements are being made to turn Youth Brigade's camps at Amatigulu into training camps.

More police stations are to be handed over to the Kwazulu government this year. — *Concord News Agency*

OSIZWENI

SOME SPOT OF

helplessness

threatens to

erupt in anger

26/9/87 *CP Press*
(107)

City Press brings you an in-depth report of a KwaZulu township whose development has been neglected for over two decades. Residents argue that the neglect is largely due to the corruption of officials.

lighting industries and a bus depot.

The major roads in Madadeni are tarred. All the houses have running water and sewage disposal systems, and 80% are electrified.

The report said in Osizweni, which has a population of about 150 000, no such parallel development had occurred and

"In 1985 we took a decision to upgrade Osizweni, but we have already undertaken a R50-million project in Madadeni. We can't stop it in mid-air, we have already given out contracts. When the projects are completed in Madadeni we will turn to Osizweni," he said.

On the allegations that government officials allocated business sites for themselves he said that was a "bit of a contentious issue."

Madide confirmed that sites bought from the township council in the early 1980's were being resold.



It seems that, like all government-created bodies, NSC is headed for the scrapheap

Special report By KHULU SIBIYA

JUST like the 1983 Tri-cameral Parliament and the Black Local Authorities Act elections, the government's new National Statutory Council is almost certain to fall flat on its belly, long before it even starts.

NSC Bill was first announced in Cape Town that the NC fell far short of its intended purpose - that of democratic participation of all South Africans in one parliament. Heunis said then: "The

a three-hour meeting with Heunis, said he would continue to oppose the NSC, unless the government demonstrated its honesty by releasing all political prisoners, unbanning excluded political organisations

MORE than 200 residents of the sprawling township of Osizweni near Newcastle in northern Natal are planning Supreme Court action the KwaZulu government for alleged gross irregularities in the administration of the township and the allocation of funds and land. Studies by the South African government show that the township is chronically underdeveloped in comparison with the neighbouring Madadeni township. It is alleged that bribery and corruption is rife among government officials and local authorities and that recommendations from a study by the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria have been blatantly ignored. Allegations against local leaders include threats made against councillors opposed to them. There have been many acts of violence in the township. Some former councillors have been attacked in their homes. Osizweni residents and popular former township councillor have taken the KwaZulu government to court several times for illegal evictions and the appointment of Inkatha members to the council. The major allegations are that:

- Millions of rands received by the government from the township in rentals have allegedly never been put back into the township in any tangible form.
- Land bought by residents in the early 1980's is now being resold by the township office in Madadeni.
- Few business sites are available as leading Inkatha councillors have allocated prime sites to themselves.
- The powers of the township council, in accordance with the Black Administration Act, have not been put into practice.

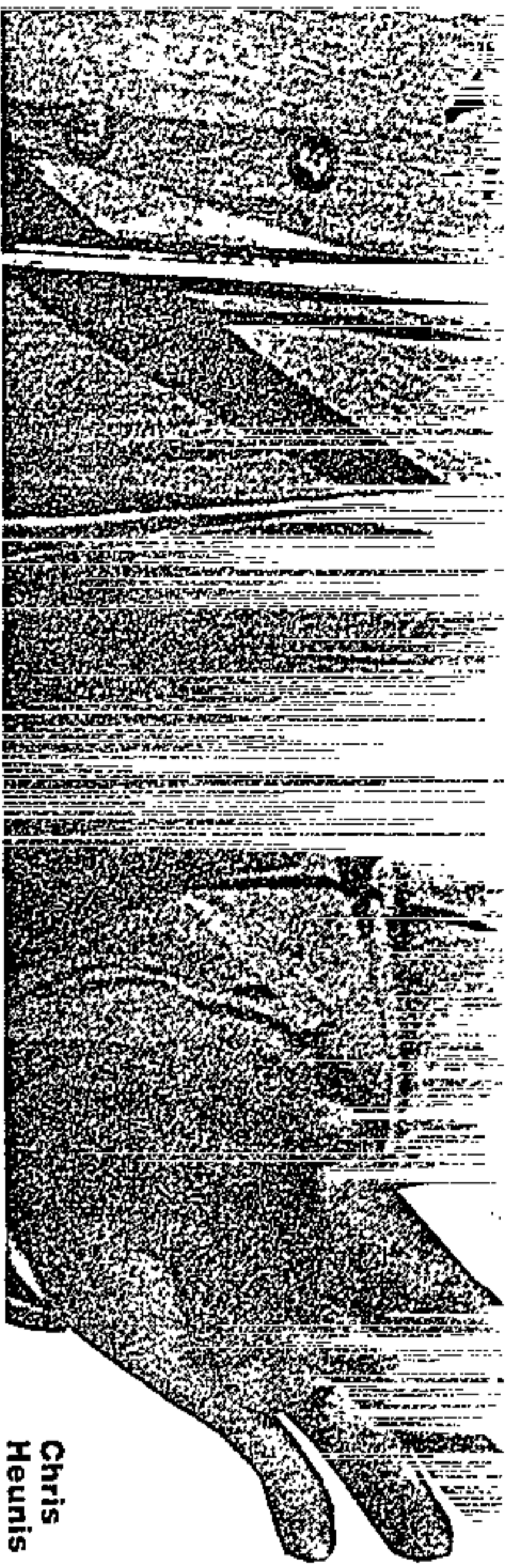
It is understood that more than 200 land owners whose sites have allegedly been resold by the township manager without their knowledge are planning to take legal action.

They intend to ask for an order interdicting the township manager from continuing to sell plots of land which had already been bought, and restraining the "new gov-

Chris Heunis

Kgame said he would take his 16kg hammer to break all the discriminatory walls of parliament.

Kgame said he did not see himself as a collaborator, but as a person fighting the government to recognise legitimate grievances.



Chris Heunis

It seems that, like all government-created bodies, NSC is headed for the scrapheap

Special report by KHULU SIBITZA

JUST like the 1983 Tricameral Parliament and the Black Local Authorities Act elections, the government's new National Statutory Council is almost certain to fall flat on its belly, long before it even starts.

White Constitutional Development and Planning Minister, Chris Heunis, is confident that it is now a matter of time before it becomes all systems go for his colossal constitutional nightmare, black and white politicians have described the new council as a unilateral creation of the National Party.

For once, the official opposition, the Conservative Party, is in full agreement—although for different reasons—with extra-parliamentary organisations, like the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organisation.

The CP says the NSC is a clumsy and transparent attempt by the government to bring blacks to the negotiating table, "while the real power stayed with the State President, P W Botha, who is arming himself with dictatorial powers".

Even Dr Denis Worrall, an independent politician who loyally served the NP for many years as a South African ambassador to London, said the NSC would fail in the same way as previous governments' attempts to begin talks on the country's future. He said he told Heunis in April last year when the

never been put back into the township in any tangible form.

Land bought by residents in the early 1980's is now being resold by the township office in Madadeni.

Few business sites are available as leading Inkatha councillors have allocated prime sites to themselves.

The powers of the township council, in accordance with the Black Administration Act, have not been put into practice.

Keame said he would take his 16kg hammer to break all the discriminatory walls of parliament.

Keame said he did not see himself as a collaborator, but as a person fighting the government to recognise legitimate grievances.

It is everybody's guess how many people would vote for the nine black leaders who will be elected to the NSC in the municipal elections, sometime in October next year.

According to figures released recently, one leader may represent more than 3-million blacks in the P.V.V. area.

Black political leaders see this as a sham by the government. UDF co-president, Archie Gumede, who recently raised a storm among UDF members by calling for a serious re-think of UDF's non-negotiation strategy, said: "It is ridiculous to ask one person to represent one million people and still be interested in what one million people are thinking. It can't work."

Gumede, like many black people, is calling for the release of people like Mandela and PAC president Zeph Mofokeng and the return of political exiles.

The tri-cameral parliamentary elections and the Black Local Authorities elections in 1983 and 1984 respectively, fell flat on their faces, because certain conditions were not met.

Group in anger

City Press brings you an in-depth report of a Kwazulu township whose development has been neglected for over two decades. Residents argue that the neglect is largely due to the corruption of officials.

lighting industries and a bus depot.

The major roads in Madadeni are tarred. All the houses have running water and sewage disposal systems, and 80% are electrified.

The report said in Osizweni, which has a population of about 150 000, no such parallel development had occurred and that it was lacking in health and welfare services as well as sport, shopping and community services.

No services

Many houses did not have running water nor sewage disposal systems and fewer than 20% were electrified.

Only the township access roads were tarred, and bus and taxi operators sustained high maintenance costs because of the poor quality of the roads.

There are 13 primary schools, five secondary schools one lighting industry a bus depot and sports grounds which amount to gravel pitches.

'Sub-economic'

A former deputy mayor, who wished to remain anonymous, said that the development plan had not been acquired by the Madadeni or Osizweni Town Councils or made available in Ulundi.

He said a cabinet minister ran a supermarket in Osizweni and recently set himself up as an estate agent for the two townships.

The Kwazulu Minister of Interior, Dr D Madide, acknowledged that Osiz-

weni township was chronically underdeveloped.

"It is not a matter of studies. You can just see it at a glance."

"But the fault cannot be laid at our door. It is a sub-economic unit consisting of people who were removed from surrounding squatter areas and farms. Most of the people are old and pensioners," Madide said.

He said the township, unlike Madadeni, was never laid down as a proper township.

He said before the township was incorporated into Kwazulu in December 1986, the Kwazulu government administered Osizweni on an "agency basis" for the South African government which "took all the decisions".

'Nonsense'

A spokesman for the Department of Development Aid in Pretoria, Mr A B Snyman, who is now the South African Deputy for Town Planning and Administration and Development, said his department had never had jurisdiction over Madadeni and Osizweni.

He said the development, administration and maintenance of the two townships had been the responsibility of the Kwazulu government since 1970.

Madide said allegations that money received from Osizweni in rentals had never been put back into the township were "nonsense".

He said there had been a tendency to neglect Osizweni, but that it had been corrected.

"In 1985 we took a decision to upgrade Osizweni, but we have already undertaken a R50-million project in Madadeni. We can't stop it in mid-air, we have already given out contracts. When the projects are completed in Madadeni we will turn to Osizweni," he said.

On the allegations that government officials allocated business sites for themselves he said that was a "bit of a contentious issue".

Madide confirmed that sites bought from the township council in the early 1980's were being resold.

Illegal sales

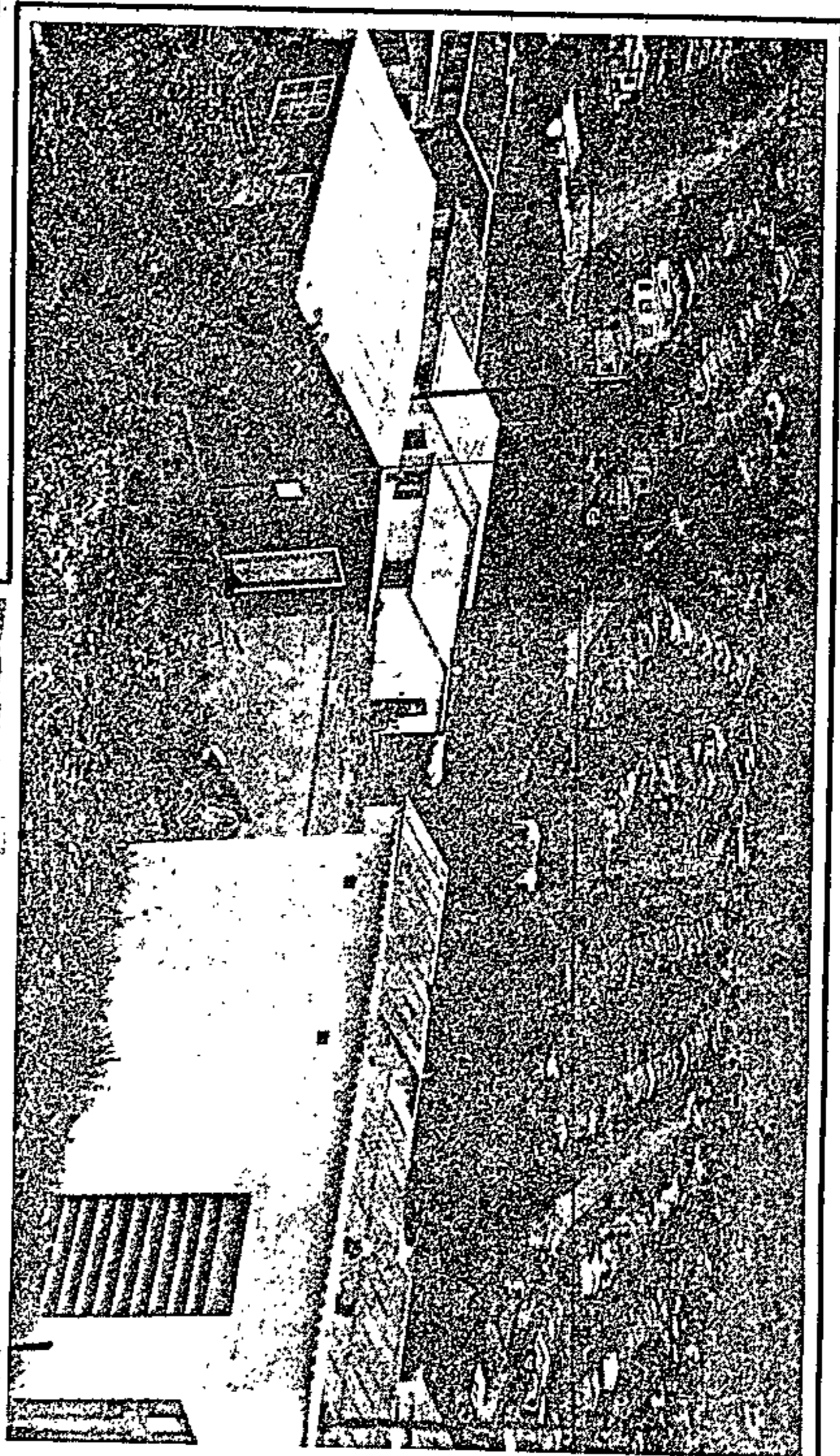
He said the sites had been bought and sold illegally by an unruly councillor Dan Maseko.

He said criminal proceedings were initiated against Maseko and that he "was found guilty of fraud".

However, records in the Newcastle Magistrate Court show that Maseko was recently acquitted by Judge Crawford of 58 counts of fraud.

He had been found guilty only for failing to comply with the Estate Agents Act and was fined R100 suspended for three years—Concord News

THE SEPTEM
DRUM
READ THESE S



**LEARN-A-WAY COLLEGE
TOP TRAINING FOR
THAT TOP JOB**
(EASY TERMS ARRANGED)
START NOW
LEARN FULL-TIME, PART-TIME,
EVENINGS OR SATURDAY MORNINGS

LEARN:

- * COMMERCIAL
Typing, Bookkeeping, Switchboard, Office Skills, Telex, Reception, Filing, Shorthand, Speedwriting
- * COMPUTER TRAINING
Word Processing, General Computer Operation, Lotus 123
- * GENERAL MANAGEMENT
Marketing, Advertising, Customer Relations, Storeman/Stock Control, Credit Control
- * DIPLOMA IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Course covers all aspects of Business Administration
- * RECOGNISED DIPLOMAS ISSUED
For all courses

BOOK NOW
Write or call LEARN-A-COLLEGE (Part of The Sight & Sound College and North College Group), 2nd Floor, York House, 57 Rissik St. Johannesburg, P.O. Box 8258, JHB. Tel. (011) 834-6291
We assist with job seeking. Registered with the Department of Manpower

Name:
Address:
Tel:
Code:
C183



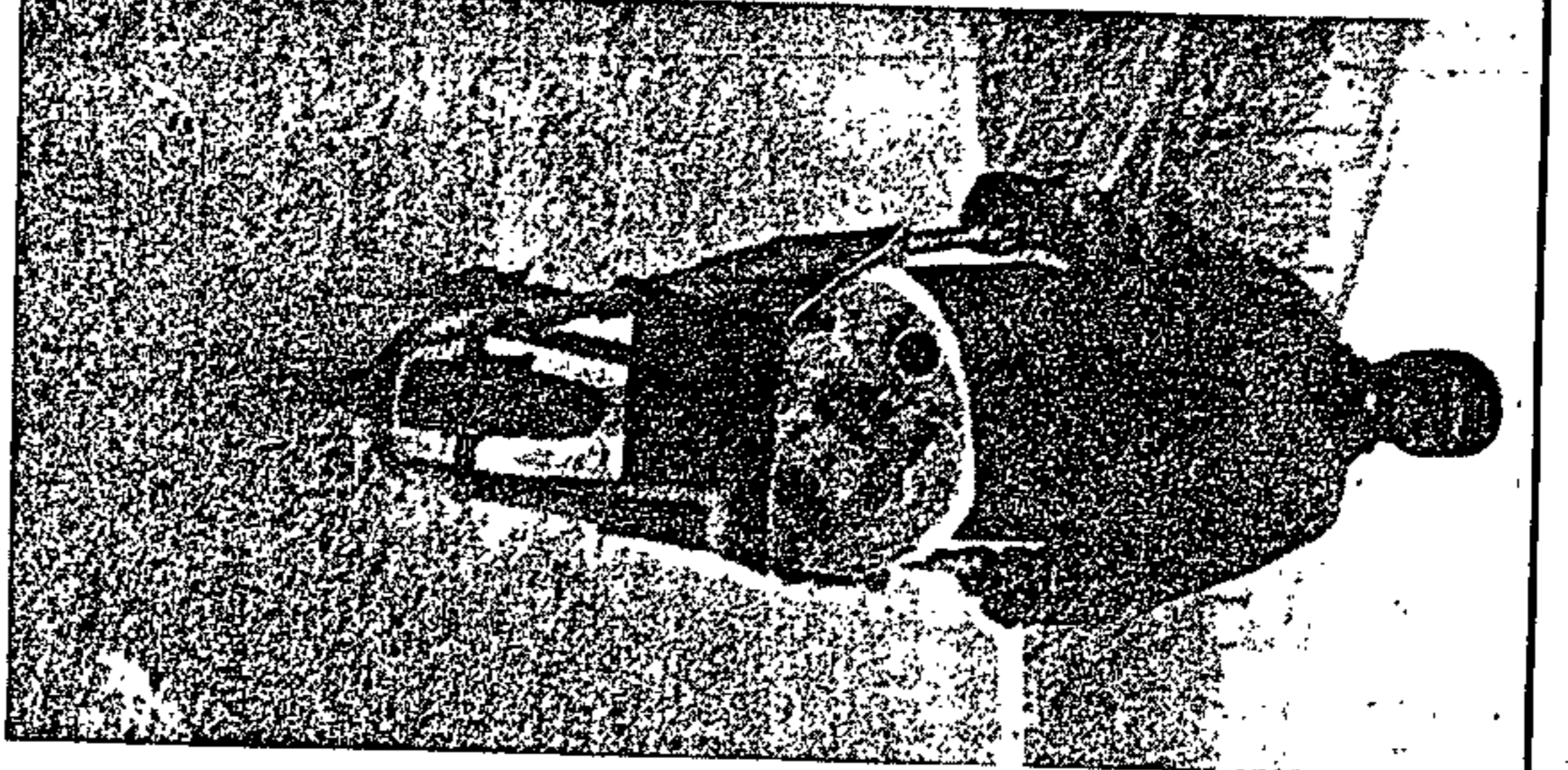
The KwaZulu township of Mpumalanga at Hammarsdale, dubbed "the killing fields" because of the current strife, lies 50km west of Durban.
It is administered by a town council whose members were all elected on an Inkatha ticket and are mainly of business people.
Its population of about 70 000 people live in some 8 700 houses - both formal and informal. The township was established to accommodate workers employed in the neighbouring Hammarsdale, which was being developed by the Industrial Development Corporation as a growth point in the late 60's.
There is a lack in education and health facilities in the township. No new houses have been built to accommodate the influx of people from nearby areas of Gwala and Mabela. The rate of unemployment is also said to be high since the IDC stopped the incentives for industries to move into Hammarsdale.

In the late seventies, organisation in the township consisted of Inkatha and the conservative Mpumalanga Residents Association founded by businessman, Rodgers Sishi, after his expulsion as the manager of the National Professional Soccer League in 1975.
Mpura's activities included organising functions for graduates in the area and tours for the youth during school vacations.
In the same year, KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member Chief Mhlabuzima Maphumulo, for Mpumalanga, was involved in a confrontation with Inkatha after launching his Inala Party which was to oppose Inkatha in the elections. Maphumulo steadfastly refused to apologise to the KwaZulu Government and Inkatha. He defiantly continued to represent Mpumalanga constituency in the KLA until his expulsion in 1978.
In 1983, Maphumulo was assaulted by Inkatha supporters outside the KLA for refusing to join Inkatha. He said that, while Inkatha was non-violent when faced by a powerful government, it members were violent towards its black opponents.
He further claimed that Simon Conco, former KLA chief whip and Uwasa general secretary, and other senior Inkatha leaders had tried to force his people to join In-

Special Report: S'BU MNGADI

Township repopulated by a spate of killings

In 1977, Mpura was involved in a serious confrontation with Inkatha, when some Mpura members expressed opposition to Inkatha.
In 1978, resentment of the KwaZulu government was taking root in Mpumalanga following rent increases. Rentals before KwaZulu took over the administration of the township had been R6,40. When the homeland took over, rents increased to R11,04 a month.
Some "progressive" residents had involved themselves in Mpura in the hope that it might take a clear political stand. However, the leadership of Mpura maintained its membership of Inkatha and refused to take any political stand.
Even during the 1979 bus boycott, which had the majority support of the community, MPUTRA did not take a stand.
The boycott was initiated by workers following fare increases. Senior In-



ka. In 1977, Mpura was involved in a serious confrontation with Inkatha, when some Mpura members expressed opposition to Inkatha.
In 1978, resentment of the KwaZulu government was taking root in Mpumalanga following rent increases. Rentals before KwaZulu took over the administration of the township had been R6,40. When the homeland took over, rents increased to R11,04 a month.
Some "progressive" residents had involved themselves in Mpura in the hope that it might take a clear political stand. However, the leadership of Mpura maintained its membership of Inkatha and refused to take any political stand.
Even during the 1979 bus boycott, which had the majority support of the community, MPUTRA did not take a stand.
The boycott was initiated by workers following fare increases. Senior In-

ward winning play *Asinamali*, written and directed by Mhlongeni Ngema to perform in the township.
The play takes its title from the cry against rent increases, made popular in the fifties and used by Lamontville, Chesterville and Hambanathi residents during their struggles against rent increase in 1983.
After their performance at Glazier Hall, the cast of Asinamali was attacked resulting to the death of Durban showbiz impresario, Jeffrey Shongwe, and several members of the cast were injured.
After the incident Mpyo members claimed to have received verbal threats from Inkatha members, resulting in them leaving the township in fear of their lives.
There was a lull in the activities of Mpyo until December 1985 when water-stom members

to the Hammarsdale Youth Congress to accommodate all areas under the Hammarsdale magisterial district. The late Yusi Maduna, a former Inkatha Youth Brigade's local treasurer, was elected its president.
As Hayco's popularity spread in the area, tensions with Inkatha also increased. Inkatha Youth Brigade members left in their large numbers to join Hayco, now led by their former leader. According to Maduna, almost 60 percent of the present Hayco members were former Inkatha Youth Brigade members.
Some schools were burnt in the early part of 1986. Hayco members were blamed. Several Hayco members were harassed by vigilantes, among the victims were Mmasihu Mhatha, who was abducted from his house in February this year and found dead in a water-stom drain.

In the same year, KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member, Chief Mhlanzima Maphumulo, or Mpumulanga, was involved in a confrontation with Inkatha after launching his Inala Party which was to oppose Inkatha in the elections. Maphumulo steadfastly refused to apologise to the KwaZulu Government and Inkatha. He defiantly continued to represent Mpumalanga constituency in the KLA until his expulsion in 1978.

In 1983, Maphumulo was assaulted by Inkatha supporters outside the KLA for refusing to join Inkatha. He said that, while Inkatha was non-violent when faced by a powerful government, its members were violent towards its black opponents. He further claimed that Simon Conco, former KLA chief whip and Jwasa general secretary, and other senior Inkatha leaders had tried to force its people to join In-

UI KATHA

katha. In 1977, Mpura was involved in a serious confrontation with Inkatha, when some Mpura members expressed opposition to Inkatha.

In 1978, resentment of the KwaZulu government was taking root in Mpumalanga following rent increases. Rentals before KwaZulu took over the administration of the township had been R6,40. When the homeland took over rents increased to R11,04 a month.

Some "progressive" residents had involved themselves in Mpura in the hope that it might take a clear political stand. However, the leadership of Mpura maintained its membership of Inkatha and refused to take any political stand. Even during the 1979 bus boycott, which had the majority support of the community, MPURA did not take a stand.

The boycott was initiated by workers following fare increases. Senior Inkatha officials also did not take any stand on the boycott, mostly because the company involved was partly owned by the KwaZulu government.

Trade union activity, especially under the Federation of SA Trade Unions (now part of Cosatu), increased considerably during the late seventies and early eighties in Hammarsdale.

In August 1979 some 400 workers at the Hammarsdale headquarters of Rainbow Chickens downed tools in support of their demand for the

reinstatement of a colleague fired two months earlier.

The striking workers were attacked by 40 riot squad policemen who fired teargas canisters at them. Some 555 workers were arrested and charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Another scene of political activity in the township has been the Mpumalanga College of Education, where militant student activities date back to 1983 when students stoned riot police.

The divisions within community of Mpumalanga burst into the open with the formation of the United Democratic Front in 1983.

During a UDF rally at Glazier Hall in the same year, vigilantes disrupted the meeting. A bus was burned and several cars belonging to UDF members and supporters were stoned.

With the tide of political mobilisation sweeping through Natal following the launch of the UDF, the youth in Mpumalanga formed the Mpumalanga Youth Organisation in 1984. From its inception Mpuyo received threats.

Some time in 1984, Mpura held confidential talks with the UDF leadership in a bid to affiliate to the front. Since then nothing has been heard of Mpura.

Tensions between members of Mpuyo and Inkatha supporters reached a peak in mid 1985, when Mpuyo invited the cast of the multi-



award winning play, *Asinamali*, written and directed by Mbongeni Ngema to perform in the township.

The play takes its title from the cry against rent increases, made popular in the fifties and used by Lamontville, Chesterville and Hambanathi residents during their struggles against rent increase in 1983.

After their performance at Glazier Hall, the cast of *Asinamali* was attacked resulting to the death of Durban showbiz impresario, Jeffrey Shongwe, and several members of the cast were injured.

After the incident Mpuyo members claimed to have received verbal threats from Inkatha members, resulting in them leaving the township in fear of their lives.

There was a lull in the activities of Mpuyo until December 1985 when concerned members came together and decided to amend the constitution to include a clause about education. The amended constitution called for "a single, democratic and free education system".

The amended constitution gave Mpuyo a wide scope of operation. During the first four weeks of 1986 academic year, some 200 students enlisted as its members. Its popularity spread to areas outside the township.

In March last year Mpuyo changed its name

to the Hammarsdale Youth Congress to accommodate all areas under the Hammarsdale magisterial district. The late Vusi Maduna, a former Inkatha Youth Brigade's local treasurer, was elected its president.

As Hayco's popularity spread in the area, tensions with Inkatha also increased. Inkatha Youth Brigade members left in their large numbers to join Hayco, now led by their former leader. According to Maduna, almost 60 percent of the present Hayco members were former Inkatha Youth Brigade members.

Some schools were burnt in the early part of 1986, Hayco members were blamed. Several Hayco members were harassed by vigilantes. Among the victims were Mmashu Mbatha, who was abducted from his house in February this year and found dead in a water-storm drain.

Scores of people have been killed since then, with most victims having had links with Hayco.

Locals blame a group of vigilantes they call "Otheleweni", after their war cry, for the murders.

Eyewitnesses claim attackers were seen wearing T-shirts with "Mandleni/Mandleni camp" written across them. This camp was established by Inkatha.

After the death of the Sithembiso Mngadi, killed this year in front of his comrades on the way from a street committee meeting, Hayco executive committee received an anonymous letter threatening that more and more Hayco members would be killed.

Hayco dismissed the letter as a "hoax". But a week later, three of its members were abducted and killed.

Following the killings, scores of Hayco activists left the township to seek refuge in neighbouring areas and Durban townships.

The Hammarsdale killings took a dramatic turn on March 14 when Maduna, Hayco president, was killed in Clermont by a group of about 40 people.

Reports alleged that he had been killed by "comrades" who suspected him of being a police informer. But Hayco and UDF blamed agents provocateur for the killings.

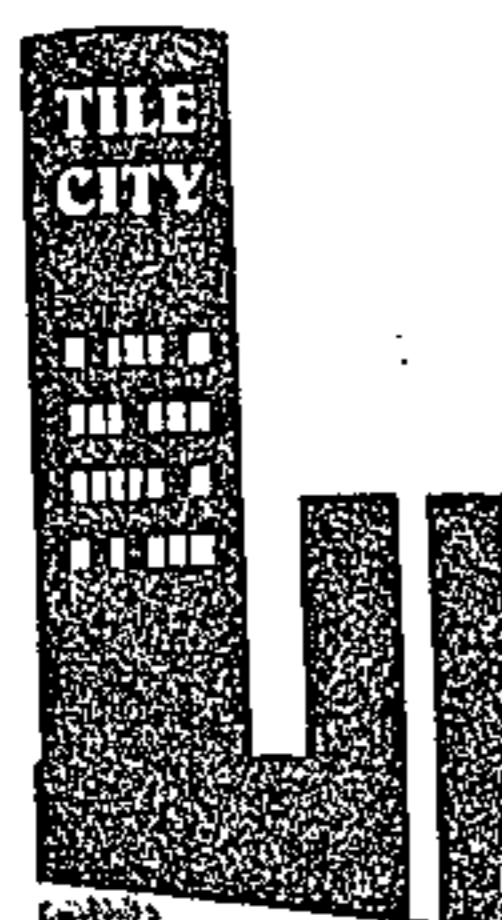
When students reopened for the second quarter in July, anti-Hayco attacks resumed, and over 12 people have been killed since then.

Inkatha Youth Brigades' National Secretary, Nkehli, said that he could not deny that his organisation's members were involved in the attacks of Hayco members, "but the question remains whether they did that as Inkatha members or individuals".

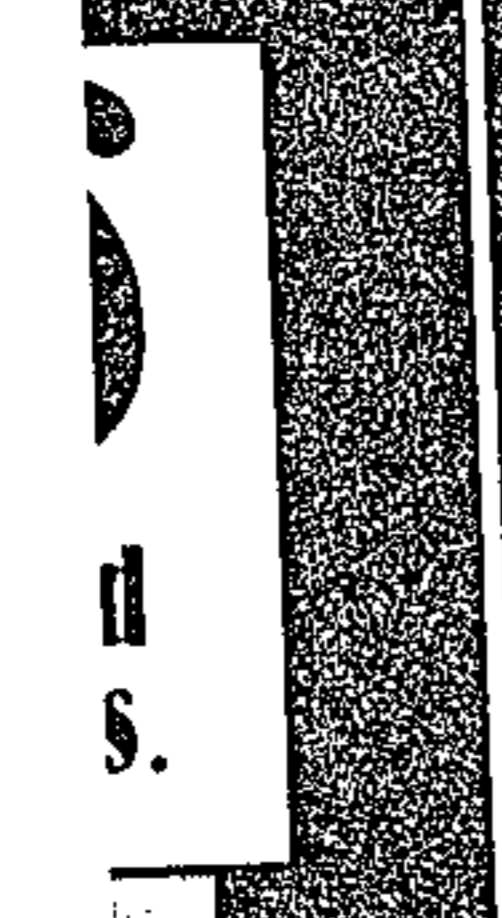
Nkehli, whose yellow Ford Cortina is said to be the notorious feature of the vigilantes, also admitted that the killings were as a result of a "misunderstanding".

A fortnight ago, UDF co-president Archie Gumede and Inkatha general secretary, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, held the first round of talks in an attempt to diffuse the strife.

In the meantime the killings continue.




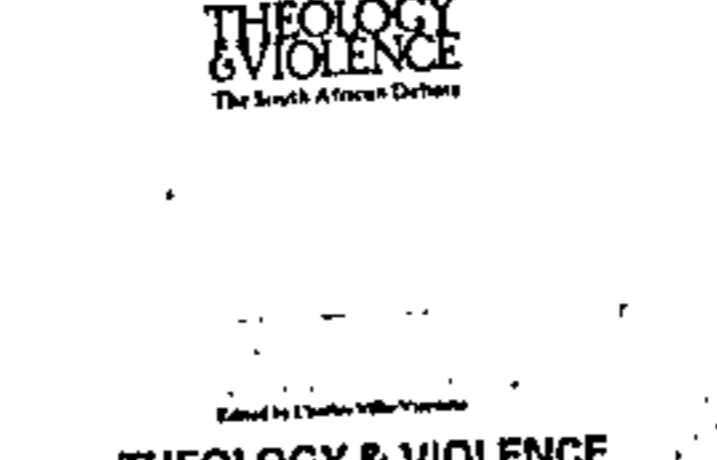


izner



011-826-6216
6636

Books To Liberate Your Mind

	
	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Origins of the African People R19,95 <input type="checkbox"/> African Theology - An Introduction R 9,70 <input type="checkbox"/> Azanian Love Song R 8,70 <input type="checkbox"/> Black Trade Unions in S.A. R14,20 <input type="checkbox"/> Black and Reformed R12,50 <input type="checkbox"/> Black Resistance to Apartheid R21,50 <input type="checkbox"/> Bury me at the Market Place R14,50 <input type="checkbox"/> Developmental English R11,85 <input type="checkbox"/> For my People R14,50 <input type="checkbox"/> Hammering Swords Into Ploughshares R23,85 <input type="checkbox"/> Hope and Suffering R11,95 <input type="checkbox"/> Iso Le Nkhomo R10,95 <input type="checkbox"/> Mithloli R10,95 <input type="checkbox"/> Ntlosi Lenyora R 8,70 <input type="checkbox"/> On the Eve R10,95 <input type="checkbox"/> Shembe R18,65 <input type="checkbox"/> Sow the Wind R15,60 <input type="checkbox"/> Time of the Comrades R13,40 <input type="checkbox"/> Third Generation R10,95 <input type="checkbox"/> The Kalros Document R 2,50 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Unquestionable Right to be free R19,95 <input type="checkbox"/> Women in Southern Africa R18,65 <input type="checkbox"/> The Trial of Andrew Zondo R18,95 <input type="checkbox"/> Igugu Lamandebale R 8,70 <input type="checkbox"/> Vhadzimu Vho Tshenuwa R 8,70 <input type="checkbox"/> Creative Colouring Book R 8,70 <input type="checkbox"/> Children of the Twilight R11,95 <input type="checkbox"/> What is History? R 9,70 <input type="checkbox"/> Ludo at the Top R18,65 <input type="checkbox"/> A People on the Boil R11,85 <input type="checkbox"/> No Fears Expressed R 7,85 <input type="checkbox"/> The Church & Labour in S.A. R 8,95 <input type="checkbox"/> The Bullet and the Bronze Lady R11,85 <input type="checkbox"/> Theology and Violence R15,95 <input type="checkbox"/> Umhlaba Wethu R12,50 <input type="checkbox"/> It's a Goal R10,95 <input type="checkbox"/> Echoes of African Art R45,50 <input type="checkbox"/> Where there is no Doctor R13,95 <input type="checkbox"/> June 16 - The Fruit of Fear R24,95 <input type="checkbox"/> The Unknown Hero R 9,95

SALES DEPARTMENT, SKOTAVILLE PUBLISHERS
 307 Hampstead House - P.O. Box 32483, Braamfontein, 2017
 JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA
 PHONE: (011) 339-1871/3 - 46 BIGCARD STREET
 ALSO AVAILABLE AT LEADING BOOKSTORES

I place my order of the books ticked above with the amount

Name:

Address:

A RESIDENT of the sprawling township of Osizweni near Newcastle in northern Natal is planning a Supreme Court action against the KwaZulu Government and some Inkatha leaders for alleged irregularities in the administration of the township and the allocation of funds and land.

Studies by the South African Government show that the township is chronically under-developed to the "poor twin" of the neighbouring Madadeni, which is luxurious in comparison.

Papers being drawn up allege bribery and corruption is rife among some government and local authority officials. The papers state that recommendations from a study by the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria have also been blatantly ignored.

Allegations against Inkatha leaders include death threats made against councillors opposed to them and the use of the township's young people to carry out acts of violence.

Some former councillors have been attacked in their homes and the lawyer handling the applications wishes to remain anonymous until the court action begins.

"The situation is such that I could be ordered killed for bringing the action against the Inkatha members and the KwaZulu Government," the lawyer said.

Osizweni residents and popular former township councillors have taken the KwaZulu Government to court several times for illegal evictions and the appointment of Inkatha members to the council.

These cases have been unopposed and the lawyer believes he has a prima facie case in the latest action.

The major charges being brought against the KwaZulu Government are that:

- Millions of rands received by it from the township in rentals have allegedly never been put back into the township in any tangible form;
- Land bought by residents in the early 1980s is now being resold by the township office in Madadeni;
- Few business sites are available, as some leaders have allocated prime premises to themselves;
- The powers of the township council according to the Black Administration Act have not been put into practice.

Government officials outside the elected township council, including the township manager and superintendent, may also be interdicted from interfering in the administration of Osizweni unless

Neglected 'twin' fights back

FOCUS

By FRED KOCKOTT

requested to do so by the council.

The applicant will be representing more than 200 landowners whose sites have allegedly been resold by the township manager without their knowledge.

Study

A 1985 study by the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria to review a 1975 joint development plan for Osizweni and neighbouring Madadeni called for the immediate implementation of the plan.

The study stated that "sadly" the situation was still the same as it had

been 10 years previously and while "something very good has been done in Madadeni, nothing has been done in Osizweni."

Both townships were established in 1961, but Madadeni, in which Dr Mdlalose and two other senior Cabinet Ministers live, has grown into a modern township, while Osizweni resembles a permanent squatter settlement.

The report says Madadeni, with a population of about 100 000, is well developed with a large modern shopping complex, a football stadium, a community hall, 24 primary schools, four secondary schools, a teachers' training college, a trade school, a hospital, a rehabilitation centre, a cripple-care school, two well-kept

sports grounds, five light industries, and a bus depot.

The report says in Osizweni, which has a population of about 150 000, no such parallel development has taken place and it is lacking in health and welfare services. Many houses do not have running water nor sewage disposal systems and fewer than 20 percent are electrified.

Only the township access roads are tarred. There are 13 primary schools and five secondary schools, one light industry, a bus depot and two "sports grounds" which amount to gravel pitches.

Money

The KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr D Madide, said: "But the fault cannot be laid at our doors. It is a sub-economical unit consisting of people who were removed from surrounding squatter areas and farms. Most of the people are old and pensioners".

He said the township, unlike Madadeni, was "never laid down as a proper township".

He said before the township was incorporated into KwaZulu in December 1986 the KwaZulu Government administered Osizweni on an "agency basis" for the South African

A bitter dispute is being waged in Northern Natal as 'posh' Madadeni blossoms next to Osizweni

Government, which "took all the decisions".

A spokesman for the Department of Development Aid in Pretoria, Mr A B Snyman, who is now the South African Deputy for Town Planning and Administration and Development, said the development, administration and maintenance of the two townships had been the responsibility of the KwaZulu Government since 1970.

Dr Madide said allegations that money received from Osizweni in rentals had not been put back into the township were "nonsense".

He said there had been a tendency to neglect Osizweni but that it had been corrected.

"In 1985 we took a decision to upgrade Osizweni, but we have already undertaken a R50-million project in Madadeni. We can't stop it in mid-air".

He said the Government would spend R4,5-million on services in Osizweni this year, and only R1,5-million in Madadeni.

Referring to allegations against councillors, he said: "Unless we are given evidence of a specific case there is nothing we can do."

Dr Madide confirmed that sites bought from the township council in the early 1980s were being resold.

Commuting chaos as buses stop running

By S'BU MNGADI

AT least one commuter was shot dead by police and thousands were stranded this week in Mpumalanga, near Hammarsdale in Natal, following work stoppages by about 500 drivers at Kwazulu transport subsidiaries.

The SA Police public relations division in Pretoria confirmed the incident, saying police had dispersed a mob stoning buses with tearsmoke, birdshot and quirts.

One man was fatally injured and two other men and a woman were slightly injured and arrested.

The incident was appar-

ently sparked off by the failure of Mpumalanga buses to operate in the Shongweni area, next to Mphumalanga, since last Monday as the flood had severely damaged roads and bridges in the area.

A spokesperson for the Shongweni Community Association told *City Press* that they had organised locals to repair the main road to make way for the buses as neither the Kwazulu government nor Mpumalanga Transport had seen it

fit to do so.

Residents had been forced to walk 12km a day to catch buses at Mpumalanga's Unit 6.

"On Monday morning we sent a delegation to Mpumalanga Transport to inform them that their buses could at least go as far as 3km into Shongweni. But that was turned down," said the spokesman.

Then, on Tuesday morning, the number of people who walked to Unit 6 had increased dramatically.

Some commuters who had waited in vain from 5am to after 7am for buses, decided to march on the bus depot.

Shortly after the commuters arrived at the depot, police arrived and proceeded to disperse commuters.

According to the police unrest report, the group had been stoning buses.

Bus drivers and passengers accused management of panicking and calling

the police, and the drivers - all members of the Cosatu-affiliated Transport and General Workers' Union - stopped work immediately in protest against the "high-handed manner" in which management had treated commuters.

The drivers returned to work on Wednesday afternoon after an ultimatum by the Kwazulu Transport Company.

And in Maritzburg, a confrontation between United Workers' Union of SA and TGWU members who work for Sizanani Mazulu Transport, disrupted the bus service for two days this week.

SAP PRO Captain P Kitching said unknown people had allegedly opened fire on two drivers near the Sizanani-Mazulu transport depot in Gezusbos.

Meanwhile, the Maritzburg branch of Cosatu has threatened to call a five-day stayaway unless the local chamber of commerce intervened in the current township strife.

Cosatu's Natal secretary, Thami Mohlomi, said: "We decided to confront the chamber because we knew of its influence on Inkatha and the KwaZulu government, and apart from this, members of the chamber will suffer most as a result of the mass action."

(107)

The flood people wait for the food to arrive. In vain

JOHN PERLMAN visits a remote KwaZulu district, cut off from help for five weeks, and finds that relief efforts are plagued by more than just the bad weather: rumour, mutual suspicion and bureaucracy play their part too



Food lines flow. Women head home with their first relief since the floods began

LAST Friday, 1 600 families in four villages in the Ndwedwe district of KwaZulu watched the sky for the helicopter they had been told would arrive with relief food, their first assistance since floods tore through Natal five weeks ago.

Fifty kilometres away in Ndwedwe village, where the helicopter was supposed to collect its load, two trucks carrying over 25 tons of food sent down from Johannesburg stood waiting outside the KwaZulu Department of Works.

The trucks had been there for three days, but there was no question of driving them through. On that day the villages of Wosiyana, Cibane, Khumalo and Malangeni were virtually inaccessible by road, as they had been since the floods began.

By mid-morning the air route in was also impassable. The helicopter expected to fly the food in was not grounded by the weather, but paralysed by conflicting opinions about the seriousness of the need, disagreement about who should take responsibility for action, and by an intervention from an unexpected quarter.

Four days earlier, the Ndwedwe crisis committee had seemed certain about what needed to be done. The committee, consisting of district heads of the KwaZulu departments of Health, Agriculture, Education and Works, the area magistrate and various relief organisations, had asked Operation Hunger to provide airborne relief to the villages which, the Works Department said, were inaccessible by road.

Rain and mist delayed action for two days, but on Thursday Operation Hunger fieldworker Elizabeth Zulu and Mandla Zama, health officer for Ndwedwe, flew into each of the villages and asked the people about their needs. They helped the pilot explain landing drill to the villagers and promised to return the next day.

That evening, Vaughan Peacock, pilot of the helicopter and local manager of Court Helicopters, refused to fly the food in.

Peacock, who said he had done a lot of similar work in the past, said the relief trips would have cost between R7 000 and R10 000 and would have been "a terrible waste of money".

"It was one of those decisions somebody had to make," Peacock said. He had taken a good look around the villages, he said, and he had seen "nothing but happy, smiling and very healthy-looking people."

Peacock said he had been told that while the shops were short of goods like sugar and salt, there was enough meal and beans for people to buy.

Zulu, a staff nurse with seven years experience, disagreed. "I saw children in all the villages on the borderline of malnutrition," she said. "They had sunken eyes, their stomachs were distended, their hair was becoming sparse and dry, and many were listless. Some of those I spoke to said they were very hungry and had not eaten for many days."

Zulu said people in the villages told her they had very little money — "some said their money had been washed away by the flooding", she said. Most had been unable to communicate with family breadwinners, who had been cut off from their homes by the damage to the roads.

Many households in the villages depended on pensions for income, Zulu said, and supplemented this with



In Cibane, the rain washed clothes, food and walls away — Florence Luthuli stares at a hole the water tore in the room where the family used to sleep. They now live in the tribal office nearby, waiting until they can build again

food grown on small plots. "They said most of the gardens had been washed away," she said.

Operation Hunger's attempts to get other aircraft failed. Durban's only other commercial helicopter company, National Airways, which has a contract to do work for the KwaZulu government, said it was unavailable to make the drop that day.

Digby Morrison, a pilot in a corporate fleet, had been given a temporary charter permit to do relief flights in the first two weeks of the flood. He offered to fly the food in for petrol costs only and applied to the Department of Civil Aviation in Pretoria for an extended permit. His application was turned down.

The following day, a single truck from the KwaZulu Department of Agriculture, with a single tank of fuel (department rules — no diesel on a Saturday), finally left Ndwedwe village along the still-damaged roads, with six tons of mealie-meal for Wosiyana and Cibane. I went along.

The driver of an Albany Bakeries bread truck we met along the way said he had not delivered bread to Cibane, Wosiyana or Malangeni since the rains came.

At Mpondweni, about seven kilometres from Cibane, the owners of a small shop said they too had had no deliveries of bread or any other goods. Some stocks of mealie-meal, samp and tinned food had been collected from Durban in a small car (hired at a cost of R50), but most people, they said, did not seem to have money enough to pay for it. The shop's usual daily turnover of around R120 had shrunk to around R40 and sometimes less. Post had been delivered just once in five weeks.

In Cibane itself, Ndabazimizi Luthuli, the village headman, said the shop had only managed to get a small stock of food, using a small van and carrying the goods part of the way. He said he had walked to Ndwedwe to appeal for help — a five-hour walk — but from late on Friday, the road had been opened up again.

It had been opened up, but as the



Cibane child — Hungry? Starving? Who decides?

food truck, piled high with bags of mealie-meal and a large team of relief workers, skirted round a narrow point, the road just behind caved in again. KwaZulu officials on the trip judged the road too dangerous to use for another load.

A worker at the shop in Cibane said the store (which on a Saturday morning was closed) had got its first new stock the day before, but still had only 20 bags of mealie-meal to sell. He said normally he could sell those and more in a day, but people were

saying they had no money.

Maina Luthuli, supporting nine people, including four children, on her pension, said she bought large stocks of mealie-meal and samp when her money came in every two months. "It was all destroyed in the flood," she said. "The food was mixed with mud." The children's school uniforms which, she said, "cost too much" were also destroyed. Her next pension payment is in mid-November.

Florence Ngwane, who says her stock of food was "washed away", depends on money from her husband who works in Durban. "He usually sends money at month end, but we haven't seen him since the flood," she said. "He has high blood pressure and it's hard for him to travel."

Most people we spoke to told similar stories. Letters to Cibane have not been getting through, and one bus company estimated 33 of its buses had been immobilised by the damage to the roads.

A KwaZulu official reportedly told Dot Collins, regional director of Operation Hunger, that one of the chiefs in the village had said he was reluctant to accept food aid because he feared the people might "start killing each other". (The chief later denied saying that.)

But when the truck arrived in Wosiyana, a large crowd, mostly women, began running towards the tribal court where it was to be delivered. The availability of just one truck meant that not enough food for all the villages had been brought in.

Chief Siziba announced to the crowd lining the fence around the court that they would only get their ration the following day when the full complement had arrived. The crowd listened, clapped and within three minutes had moved quietly off. With signs that help really was at hand, they were, it seemed, prepared to wait one more day.

Siziba said there had been no fresh supplies of mealie-meal in any of the village shops since the flood, but the

roads had begun to open up. "Only the people who could afford to go out to buy food were getting it," he said.

But when the truck tried to return the following day, there was a fresh obstacle on the road, a bus bogged down in a bad spot. No other vehicles could get past it. The following day the bus was gone but the rains were back, and when one truck slid off the road, officials felt compelled to delay relief work yet again.

Ultimate responsibility for Ndwedwe seems to lie with the KwaZulu government. Major Bill Pirrie, a member of the inter-departmental emergency committee that directed relief in the first two weeks of the flood, said information about known problem areas had since been handed to KwaZulu.

"For helicopters and other assistance to be provided, we would have to have a request from KwaZulu," he said. "If we got such a request we would certainly assist."

Members of the Ndwedwe Crisis Committee said the district magistrate, a Mr Buthelezi, told them he had twice requested helicopters from the SA Defence Force. (By Thursday last week, Buthelezi, who had been quoted in various national newspapers, was under strict instructions not to talk to the press.) They said minutes of crisis committee meetings were also sent to the chief minister's office in Ulundi.

But according to Operation Hunger, the Chief Minister's office did not seem to share the Ndwedwe committee's assessment of the situation. National Airways had flown a party including Liz Clarke, a development officer in the Chief Minister's office, to the four villages on the same day that Operation Hunger surveyed them.

Collins said Clarke had called to express concern that food relief might jeopardise long-term development work in the area. (A senior agricultural officer at Ndwedwe told the *Weekly Mail* there were at present no development projects in those areas.)

"She said the KwaZulu government was very concerned that we were just giving handouts," Collins said, "and that feeding people would make people dependent on us. Operation Hunger only goes into areas when we are requested to. We said we would do a drop to meet immediate needs, and then we would reassess."

Clarke, she said, had accepted there was extreme need in Malangeni, but said there was enough food available in the other three villages.

Speaking to the *Weekly Mail* this week, Clarke said the shops were "not as well stocked as they could be" in some areas, and were empty in others. Malangeni, she said, was an area for particular concern, but in all four villages, the shops were having "terrible trouble getting in food". From Wednesday, though, roads had been opened up, and food was becoming "fairly easily available."

Clarke said KwaZulu had not called in SADF helicopters because it was "too expensive," and cheaper to use commercial companies. She said if relief were properly managed, it could be used to serve development: "Some good foundations for future development can come out of the misery, but if relief is not well-managed, it can become a set-back factor."

"We assumed that if there was a very serious problem we would have heard about it," she said.

Pictures: GIDEON MENDEL

FIRST JOINT DEBATE

34/10/77 FM
107
KwaNatal's Joint Executive Authority (JEA), which unites the Provincial Executive and the KwaZulu Legislative Authority (KLA) in a statutory debating chamber, will hold its first session on November 3.

Main items on the agenda will be the election of a chairman — indications are he will be KLA Deputy Chief Minister Oscar Dhlomo — and a vice-chairman and chief executive officer.

The public session, to be held in the Durban City Hall, will be attended and addressed by State President P W Botha, Provincial Administrator Radclyffe Cadman and KLA Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Natal's five-man team will be MECs

Val Volker, Peter Miller, Shunmoogan Naidoo, Abdul Joosub, and Clyde Pearce. KwaZulu has yet to name a team.

The mission of the JEA (FM August 28) was described by Miller, MEC in charge of local government, as "an attempt to promote regional co-operation and the co-ordination of functions currently carried out either separately or jointly by the Natal Provincial Administration and KwaZulu."

KwaZulu has agreed to participate even though it is critical of the JEA because it has no legislative authority, is racially based, and unrepresentative of the whole province.

The first major topic could be the stalemated RSC (see *Durban RSC*).

(107) SMM 5/11/87

News magazine being sued for R20 000

Buthelezi appalled, disgusted by article

DURBAN — kwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday claimed he was the target of a "concerted international campaign of vilification".

Chief Buthelezi said this in the Supreme Court, Durban, during his application for a R20 000 defamation claim against Mr Denis Becket, editor of the news magazine, *Frontline*.

The article, reprinted from the London magazine, *The Spectator*, said Chief Buthelezi was "nauseatingly pompous and self-important," portrayed as the "rogue stooge of South Africa," and that his "well-drilled impis were among the most thuggish" in the country.

Chief Buthelezi said the contents of this article were intended to mean that he was a purveyor of violence in South Africa, that he had trained military regiments to commit illegal acts of violence and that his conduct fell short of Western or civilised standards.

In response to how he felt after reading the article, he said although he realised politicians underwent this sort of thing, he had been "quite appalled and utterly disgusted".

"I have never seen myself as being pompous." The article said he claimed to represent the sole non-violent alternative to a Marxist revolution.

"I have never claimed to have been the sole representative of non-violence in South Africa. I have never imagined that what I do would liberate a black South Africa."

However, what really went against the grain,

was the reference to his "well-drilled impis."

"I have committed my entire life to non-violence and am prepared to die for it," he said.

Asked by counsel for the defence, Mr Edwin Cameron, if he would endorse violence if it were the only option, Chief Buthelezi replied: "If it were my only option and my people chose it, I would endorse it."

In reply to another question Chief Buthelezi told the court he believed in self-defence.

He said he had told his people that if they were attacked, they had the right to repulse it.

In their plea, the publishers of the magazine, Saga Press (Pty) Ltd, denied the article was untrue or defamatory.

They claimed the facts commented on were truly stated and the passage complained of was published without malice.

It was also contended the article formed part of a debate on political matters and was published for public benefit.

Counsel for Chief Buthelezi, Mr David Gordon SC, said politicians should be prepared to take the knocks and bumps of criticism.

"However, Chief Buthelezi is the popular leader of South Africa's largest group and throughout his political life has espoused the cause of non-violence."

The allegations which described him as a "poser" were something which not even the most robust politician should be required to take or tolerate.

Proceeding. — Sapa.

DURBAN — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, told the Supreme Court here yesterday that he did not recall all incidents of violence involving members of his central committee over the years as he had "101 other things to attend to".

Chief Buthelezi was giving evidence in a R20 000 defamation case against Frontline magazine and its editor, Mr Dennis Becket. He has objected to a Frontline story which described him as "nauseatingly pompous and self-important".

The article also described his "impi" regiments as among "the most thuggish operators in South Africa". The Chief Minister said in court that he had not heard of "thuggish incidents" involving several top KwaZulu Assembly

and central committee members.

He said he was, however, aware that a central committee member from Lindelani, Mr Thomas Shabalala, had faced a disciplinary inquiry into acts of violence.

Chief Buthelezi agreed that there were ongoing feuds between the UDF and Inkatha. He also admitted to saying in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that Inkatha supporters were being dragged into violence because they had to defend themselves.

Chief Buthelezi said, however, it was "non-sense" that he made direct or indirect threats of violence against his enemies and the government.

A journalist, Mr Peter Mann, of the Star in Johannesburg, told the court he was working for the Sunday Tribune in Durban during 1979, dealing with African Affairs.

He said his relationship with Chief Buthelezi was at first cordial, but later deteriorated. Mr Mann said that in July 1979, he went to see Chief Buthelezi about their relationship.

At this time he was told by his office to follow up newspaper stories that a white farmer in the area had named his dog after Chief Buthelezi, which he did.

About a week later he was invited to meet Chief Buthelezi. Mr Mann said when he arrived in Ulundi he was confronted by a crowd

holding placards.

He said when he was escorted to Chief Buthelezi's office the crowd came into the corridor, jostled him and tore his clothing.

He said when he left Chief Buthelezi's office he saw a crowd of men armed with knobkerries and was told by the Chief that he owed them an apology.

Mr Mann said he had had no option, but to make an apology which was translated.

He told Chief Buthelezi's lawyer, Mr D. Gordon SC, he knew when the story of the dog was written that it was an insult to Zulus to be referred to as dogs. However, he said the story was not written in a way insulting to Chief Buthelezi,

Buthelezi tells court he did not recall all violence

but was a follow-up to previous stories in the daily press.

A former Daily News political reporter, Mr Roger Smith, told the court he had also witnessed incidents involving Inkatha "impis". The first occurred in August 1985 at a cemetery in Umlazi where the funeral of an unrest victim was being held, he said.

Mr Smith said that about 50 supporters of the UDF affiliated Umlazi Youth League arrived at the graveside.

He said that soon afterwards he saw a large group of men armed with sticks, spears and shields, near the entrance to the cemetery. Prince Gideon Zulu and another KwaZulu Assembly member were with them, he said.

Mr Smith said the "impis" had been threatening towards the mourners, had manhandled some of them and ripped off T-shirts. Part of the "impi" had moved into the cemetery, and had been seen chasing mourners. Some of the mourners had been injured, he said.

Mr Smith said that during another incident in KwaMashu in September 1985, he had seen a group of students near the local railway station.

He said a van had driven up and men armed with sticks, spears and shields had jumped out, charged the pupils and chased them among town houses.

Some of the students were caught, brought back to the scene and

beaten to the ground with sticks, he said.

Mr Smith said that later, at a high school in KwaMashu, he had seen armed men chase and beat up pupils in the school grounds.

Mr Smith said he had seen an altercation between the school's headmaster and Mr Thomas Shabalala who was shouting UDF accusations.

A former University of Zululand student leader, Mr Reggie Radebe, told the court he had resigned from Inkatha in June 1978 and had subsequently become president of the university's students' representative council.

He said that on the morning of graduation day in May 1980, he had

seen a group of about 200 students gathered near the university entrance.

Just outside the entrance was a group of Inkatha supporters, led by a top Inkatha representative and armed with sticks, spears and shields, he said.

Mr Radebe said the Inkatha men had chased students into residences and then marched into the university hall.

He told the court that when he left the hall after graduation he was surrounded by 10 Inkatha supporters — including Mr Winnington Sabelo — and was beaten unconscious.

Mr Radebe also alleged he had been threatened by Inkatha while teaching at a high school in Sobantu.

The case continues. — Sapa

107 DD 6/11/87

In a small Kwazulu college six women are quietly revolutionising the church

By GUGU KUNENE
FEMINISM was certainly not the driving force behind the decision of six women to take theology studies at the Lutheran Theology College at Maphumulo near KwaZulu.

This was the view of the rector of the college, Rev R Aaseng, who spoke on behalf of the female students who for no apparent reason refused to talk about their chosen career to the media.

The rector thinks that for them it is just an opportunity to serve the church and help people, rather than to use their acquired status as a weapon to fight in the battle among the sexes.

But the question of whether these women are aware of the hostile confrontation that they might

encounter when they start to work in the parishes that they will be assigned to, is left unanswered.

Will the older, conservative members of the church be able to come to terms with the fact that their pastor is a woman?

And what about the rural areas where male supremacy exists more than anywhere else?

Even in the townships, are the older members going to accept this easily? If a male chauvinist loses a

member of his family, will he be able to bear the thought of allowing his relative's funeral to be conducted by a woman?

If not, what will be his alternative? Will that cause any split in the church?

To these speculations, the rector replied: "The church might try to assign the woman pastors to parishes where they hope no confrontation will arise, because this is a serious case and it has to be dealt with

carefully."

But, according to him, the male students have accepted the female students and they identify with each other as pastors rather than their different sexes.

But from time immemorial, women have been seen and treated mainly as church scrubbers and window-cleaners in the church.

Though the church has voiced its abhorrence of apartheid, nothing much

concerning the discrimination of woman in all walks of life has yet been said and done.

The step taken by the Lutheran Church to admit women as pastors is thus seen as a step forward. Clergymen, especially those belonging to the "old school" of theology, cannot imagine themselves rubbing shoulders with women who will play the same role with them in the church.

But for most of the men-

folk, the women pastors will be seen as a challenge to their supremacy. It will be further proof that women are as much capable as males in any field of work. Thus this might dampen their egos a bit.

The college's policy is that they admit students whose age ranges from 19 to 35 years and their students are mostly in their late twenties.

But what excites the rector is that none among the students dropped out of the course so far. Five of them were doing their third year and will be serving their communities from next year.

Thus, next year it will be proof whether the going will be smooth for these women.

Buthelezi may have rethink on Indaba

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi is to reconsider his previous offer to take part in the Government's National Statutory Council — initially made on the condition that Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners were released.

He told Inkatha's central committee in Ulundi at the weekend that it would be suicidal for Inkatha even to begin negotiating with the Government while it refused to deal with "the reality of a black majority."

And he raised the possibility of KwaZulu pulling out of both the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba and the region's joint executive authority.

All these considerations had been forced on him by Mr Chris Heunis's recent rejection of the Indaba proposals and his insistence that South Africa was a country of minorities.

The Minister of Constitutional Development's statement had shocked him very deeply. It could only have been made by a man who had been "politically castrated" by his own colleagues, he said.

It had made it "clearly evident" that the National Party leadership was not prepared to entertain the scrapping of the Group Areas and Population Registration acts.

*7/1/87
Inkatha (107)*

Anger over call for peace

Buthelezi hits out at Tutu for 'posturing'

DURBAN — Kwazulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has reacted angrily to the plea by Archbishop Desmond Tutu for Inkatha and the UDF to make an explicit call to their followers to cease acts of violence in the Maritzburg area.

Buthelezi said the hideous deaths and political killings should cease forthwith, but added he found it perplexing that Tutu had made the call for a cessation of violence as though he himself had not become "entangled in the labyrinth of intrigue which purposefully sets out to perpetuate the violence that he now so decries".

"Tutu's call for the cessation of violence is made as though he himself is whiter than snow and comes to his pedestal untainted with the forces that are doing their damndest to perpetuate violence," said the Inkatha president yesterday.

He said Tutu had produced a statement calling for peace at the November 16 meeting between UDF and Inkatha in Durban which he (Buthelezi) and Inkatha's secretary-general, Oscar Dhlomo, were prepared to support.

The statement was not issued because Tutu wanted to refer it to the UDF for approval, Buthelezi said.

"He now issues a statement as though he has not failed to report back to me to

Own Correspondent

inform me on the UDF's attitude to it. He has not even had the courtesy to keep me informed on what he has done with that document," the Kwazulu leader said.

Buthelezi said too many people were now dying for South Africans to tolerate "posturing" for peace.

Tutu had frequently stated his support for the ANC, although he distanced himself from some of their methods. When he called on black leaders to make unequivocal demands for peace in Maritzburg, he should first of all call on the ANC, Buthelezi said.

He said the whole of SA knew that the Archbishop had called for clemency for people who had been sentenced to death by the SA courts after acts of violence had been committed.

"Why does Tutu praise the ANC's endeavours, call for clemency for those who kill for political purposes and side with those who see violence as justified?" Buthelezi asked.

It was now the time for Christians nationwide to be intolerant of posturing and to demand of Church leaders that they abandon the kind of Kairos-document justification for political violence.

Tutu was last night unavailable for comment.

HOMELANDS — KWAZULU-GENERAL

1988

Malaria incidence escalating in KwaZulu — doctor

DURBAN — The incidence of malaria in KwaZulu has escalated.

This is according to the regional director for the Department of National Health in Natal, Doctor Priscilla Truter.

She said this had been particularly so in the northern areas of KwaZulu and pinpointed the Izingolweni and Ubombo districts as two of the worst-hit areas.

Her statement came soon after the death of a white Pietermaritzburg woman, Mrs Petro Marais, 40, a prominent social worker, who contracted malaria while holidaying at the Natal Parks Board's Ndumu health reserve in KwaZulu last month.

A city health department spokesman confirmed she had died on December 24.

Dr Truter appealed to people travelling into KwaZulu to "take the preventive treatment, and the right dosage — and to ensure that they take the full course".

She described the malaria-carrying mosquito as one "that bites only after dark, and indoors" — and recommended that for these reasons, people in KwaZulu should take repellants.

The ordinary "nuisance" mosquito should not be confused with the malaria-carriers.

Dr Truter added that "the emphasis is on the prevention of malaria — but if cure should become a top priority,

there are powerful drugs available, though they are expensive".

People travelling anywhere north of the Tugela River, should see their doctors. Even north of Stanger, the malaria risk was increased.

"Anybody, who feels sick or is tired, who has a persistent headache or diarrhoea should also consult a doctor."

Meanwhile Durban pharmacists said there had been "a rush for anti-malaria tablets" from people visiting KwaZulu.

From Johannesburg, it was reported yesterday that malaria, which has already killed six soldiers, has now laid low 27 defence force members, bringing the total number of servicemen recently affected by the virulent disease to 129.

Three of the ill soldiers are fighting for their lives, while another two are in a serious condition.

However, 34 soldiers who contracted the disease have been discharged in the last two days, with 86 still being treated in military and civilian facilities.

All those still ill are in a satisfactory condition, except for the five on the critical and serious lists.

An SADF spokesman said sixteen more soldiers had been hospitalised with malaria in the 24-hour period that ended at 8 am yesterday. — Sapa

KwaZulu nudges govt on removals

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

THE KwaZulu government has stepped in to help forced removals victims in Natal/KwaZulu in their petition to Constitutional Minister Chris Heunis for compensation they say they were promised 16 years ago.

The petition — signed by 126 family heads and purporting to represent about 50 000 people — also asks that they be allowed to return to land they originally occupied near Wasbank, Natal.

It was forwarded to Heunis by KwaZulu government representa-

ive in the Natal Midlands. Vitus Mvelase.

Mvelase said yesterday: "We hope that since government is trying to reform, this matter can be reviewed. Before talking of reforming, central government should be ironing out all complaints of people."

Although the Lune Hill/Ekuvukeni area now occupied by the dispossessed people was incorporated into KwaZulu several years after

the removals, Mvelase said his government would not take responsibility for it.

"KwaZulu has no jurisdiction over this thing and has always been opposed to forced removals."

Noted in the petition are "assurances" of compensation that were allegedly not met; the low level of employment "because of lack of working places", inadequate transport available and poor wages.

A spokesman for Heunis said the Minister had handed the matter to his department

5/10/77
107

Ndumu goes

Star
to kwaZulu (107)

8/2/88
Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Natal Parks Board is to hand over control of the Ndumu game reserve on the Mozambique border to the kwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources on April 1.

Existing bookings will be honoured and the Natal Parks Board will deal with future bookings until the transfer is complete.

The warden in charge is to be transferred to another station as the kwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources wishes to put one of its own staff in immediately.

Ndumu was proclaimed a provincial reserve in 1924.

107

Armed Umlazi youths take to the streets

Repairing own roads

By SIBU MNGADI

ARMED with rocks, spades and wheelbarrows, scores of Umlazi youths took to the streets - but this time for a good cause.

The sight of overall-clad youths in the middle of the road redirecting traffic sent shivers down the spine of many residents, as they recalled the grim 1985 unrest.

However, it was the launching of Umlazi Youth League's campaign to repair some of the dangerous and inaccessible roads that have become a menace to motorists and pedestrians alike.

A spokesman for Umyole said the organisation's main aim in this campaign was to throw put all its energy, during the first three months of this year, to contributing whatever they could in improving the "disgusting state" of roads in the area.

"Even those roads we consider to be better, are riddled with holes not just potholes.

"This has caused loss of life and left many residents maimed because motorists now drive on pavements in order to avoid death traps.

"In fact some roads are so bad that they have been inaccessible for over five years," he said.

The campaign has started at J section, but the organisation hopes to cover all sections which might take months to complete.

Umyole appealed to other youths and busi-

ness people to assist at the weekends to make this campaign a success.

The neglect of roads in KwaZulu townships by authorities, has caused untold damage to vehicles, and residents in these townships say roads are becoming increasingly dangerous and inaccessible because they have not been repaired for years.

A City Press tour of Umlazi and KwaMashu - both falling under the KwaZulu Government - discovered that in some sections, tar has been totally removed from the road and in other areas there are horrendous ditches in the road.

Southern African Bus and Taxi Association President, James Ngcoye said roads in these townships were a cause for concern to the taxi operators.

"Originally roads were in good condition, but there had been a time when the works department had been installing telephones and electric cables.

"When they dug up the roads for underground cables, they never refilled the gaps which have now developed into death traps," he said.

A KwaMashu journalist said his car was now "rattling" due to mechanical faults caused by the roads which had had got even worse after they had been ravaged by last year's disastrous Natal floods.

In other parts of Umlazi where the youth had already filled these potholes, taxis were

now able to move close to their destinations.

Umlazi Mayor Sipho Mfeka said: "We admit that roads are in a terrible state, but there is nothing we can do because the government has no funds.

Vus'Umuzi Mbambo, Mayor of KwaMashu, which also has bad roads, also attributed the problem to the lack of funds. However, he said some attempts had been made to repair roads in other parts of the township.

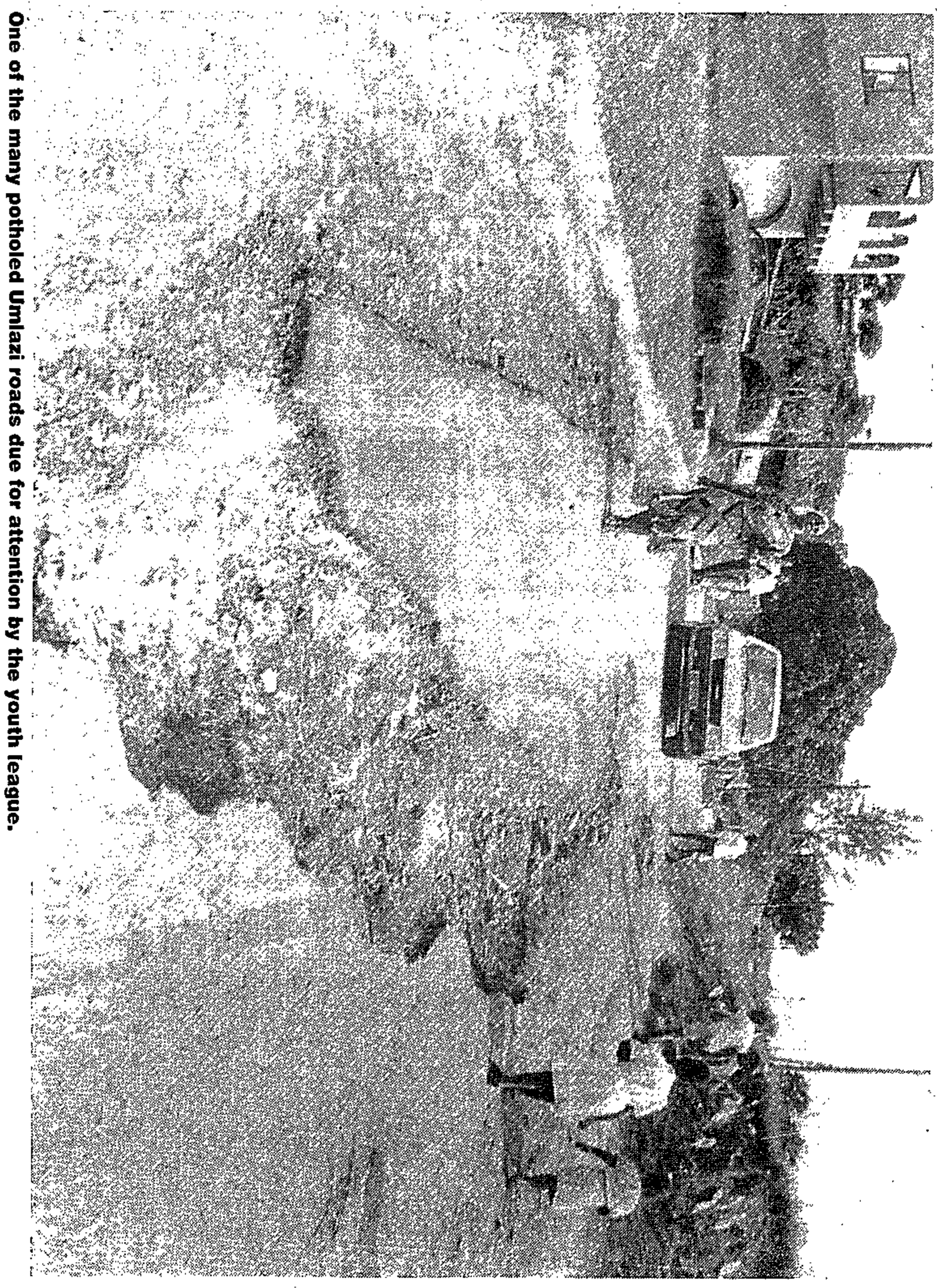
Industrial relations consultant and Durban Black Management Forum chairman, Perfect Malmela, said it was disgraceful that roads were in such a bad condition, while rates and taxes the people paid were believed to be sufficient to meet the maintenance costs.

"We understand that the Pretoria government looks down on blacks while blacks pay equal taxes to whites," said Malmela.

JJ Loots, acting director of engineering services agency doing maintenance work for KwaZulu Government in Umlazi and KwaMashu, said that the budget for the current financial year was severely restricted.

"We are in a situation where we can virtually only handle emergency cases, not the normal maintenance work we need to do," he said.

"We have submitted estimates for this year's budget and we have high hopes that more funds would be made available - not only for roads but for storm water drains and water reticulation," he concluded.



1 2 3 A D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U

SA paying for PW's errors — Buthelezi

PRETORIA — The whole of SA was paying the price for State President P W Botha's abandonment of his reform programme, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here yesterday.

Buthelezi was addressing the Students' Representative Council Forum at the University of Pretoria on 'the abandonment of the State President's reform programme and its implications for a negotiated solution for South Africa's problems'.

He said although he was ready to negotiate immediately about the future of the country, real negotiations had not even begun as the Government negotiated only with those with whom it wished to negotiate.

There was still no negotiating agenda which both blacks and whites could subscribe to, while the Regional Services Councils and black city states — which would affect millions of blacks — were about to be foisted on them without any consultations whatsoever.

"When the government behaves like this, how can I as a black leader believe the State President is serious about his commitment to reform?" Buthelezi said.

In the white political arena, Afrikaners were becoming increasingly

2/2/88
Own Correspondent B (d) M
polarised with 'Broedertwis' assuming huge political importance as whites attempted to decide what to do about black political development.

Blacks were also becoming increasingly radicalised and people who still wished to negotiate were facing the 'hideous forces of destruction' from those who did not want negotiations to succeed.

"Whether we look at black politics or whether we look at white politics, we see South Africa paying prices for the State President's failure to get his reform programme off the ground," Buthelezi said.

It was imperative, he said, that young Afrikaners put pressure on the government to come to the negotiating table before black and white 'scorched earth' forces collided head-on.

"You, the young people of South Africa today, will inherit the failures of politicians, whether they be black politicians or white politicians."

"You will not escape the consequences of black political blundering, just as you will not escape the consequences of white political blundering."

filed as doctors at the end of 1987 at each specified medical school falling under the control of his Department?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

The information is not available at present. It is being processed and will be available during the second semester of 1988.

teacher training colleges falling under his Department: if so, (aa) from which self-governing territories were requests received, (bb) with which such territories were meetings held, (cc) when was each such request received and (dd) which schools or colleges were involved in each case?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Requests to make use of unutilized space in schools/teacher training colleges

35. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 5 on 28 July 1987, any further (a) requests have been received and/or (b) meetings have been held in connection with permission for self-governing territories to make use of unutilized space in (i) schools and (ii)

- (a) yes,
- (b) (i) no,
- (ii) yes, a request has been received to assist with the in-service training of teachers:
 - (aa) and (bb) KwaZulu,
 - (cc) 1 December 1987 and 12 February 1988,
 - (dd) Natal College of Education.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

+Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Religious objectors: alternative service

19. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (1) How many national servicemen who had obtained the status of religious objectors were assigned to his Department for placement in alternative service in 1987?
- (2) whether any of these religious objectors remain to be placed in alternative service: if so, how many (a) had and (b) had not been so placed as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) 261
- (2) (a) Placements as at 18 February 1988 — 240
- (b) Not placed as at 18 February 1988
 - Reclassified — 12
 - Overseas — 4
 - Deferment granted — 1

Religious objectors

21. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (1) How many national servicemen (a) applied for and (b) were granted the status of religious objectors in 1987?
- (2) how many of these persons were (a) Jehovah's Witnesses, (b) Roman Catholics, (c) Anglicans, (d) Methodists, (e) Baptists, (f) Presbyterians, (g) members of the Dutch Reformed Church and (h) members of any other specified religious denominations?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) (a) 305
- (b) 316 (11 carried over from 1986)
- (2) (a) 208
- (b) 11

Handwritten signature

- (c) 8
- (d) 18
- (e) 4
- (f) 3
- (g) 1
- (h) 63—Buddhism

- 1 Christadelphians
- 2 Church of Christ
- 2 Full Gospel Church
- 1 Greytown Christian Centre
- 1 New Covenant
- 2 NG Sending Kerk
- 1 Noakes Fellowship
- 9 No Church
- 1 Pentecostal Protestant Church
- 1 Plymouth Brethren No 4
- 2 Rosebank Union Church
- 1 Royal Priesthood Ministries
- 8 Seventh Day Adventists
- 1 Spiritualists
- 3 Vineyard Fellowship
- 3 World Wide Church of God 14

Work-seekers

24. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many Black males and females, respectively, were registered as work-seekers in the White areas of the Republic in each month of 1987?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

The figures for Black males and females registered as work-seekers in the RSA up to October 1987 are as follows:

Month	Male	Female
January	40 678	15 225
February	59 547	24 177
March	51 731	18 951
April	45 721	15 696
May	45 420	16 175
June	48 421	16 479
July	52 049	16 047
August	54 882	18 451
September	58 109	19 224
October	55 819	16 506

KwaZulu project will get priority

CARE TOWN — Funds raised from the privatisation of state assets would be used to improve the quality of life of urban blacks in Natal and KwaZulu, Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen said yesterday.

The project — the result of recommendations by the KwaZulu-Natal Planning Council — will in-

volve expenditure of R1,12bn over a period of five years to improve existing facilities and develop new ones in the Durban, Pinetown and Maritzburg metropolitan areas.

Viljoen said Finance Minister Barend du Plessis had agreed to give priority status to the project, which will provide about 57 600 additional housing sites in KwaZulu and 25 800 sites on SA Development

Trust land

Viljoen said the projects would include economic housing schemes for those who could afford them.

The expenditure of R1,12bn includes R486m for the upgrading of existing infrastructural and community facilities and R638m for the development of new areas.

— Sapa. 1/3/88

107 Bldg

lower than its peak of 6,72m at Douglas on February 25. son for

KwaZulu hit by doctor shortage

KWAZULU is suffering from a serious shortage of doctors — there is one doctor for 15 844 patients, compared with the national average of one for every 2 320, according to a report in the latest edition of The Developer.

The report said in rural KwaZulu only 40% of existing posts for doctors were filled, and a third of those by overseas doctors.

It said doctors working in the region were "almost totally hospital-bound by time constraints and high patient loads". — Own Correspondent.

(107) B/day 2/3/88

DOUBTS?

passing the
can't afford
(inclusive).

IFEX

1 · 9 · 8 · 8

ADMISSION FREE

Round two

KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi bared a bitter and disillusioned soul at the opening of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly (KLA) this week, in an address clearly intended to draw attention to a new low in relations between Ulundi and Pretoria.

"Right now I feel more alienated from the State President than I have felt ever since he first took office as the head of state of SA. There seems less hope now of the State President rising above the adversity to really get a meaningful reform programme off the ground. The prevailing mood in black SA is one of gloom."

The sixth session of the fourth KLA was formally opened by Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen. The tone set by Buthelezi's reply to Viljoen, who was

(FINANCIAL MAIL MARCH 18 1988

personally spared the rod, was in stark contrast to the optimism which prevailed when Buthelezi and P W Botha shared a stage in the Durban City Hall only four months ago for the formal launch of the KwaNatal Joint Executive Authority (JEA).



Buthelezi

Then Buthelezi spoke with warmth and respect about Botha: "I want it recorded today, Mr President, that I recognise you as a South African head of state who has done more than any other to point this country in the direction of reform." There was even a guarded response from Botha: a "positive history" and a "very good record of negotiation" could in large measure be attributed to the leadership style of Buthelezi.

So what has soured relations?

Buthelezi drew attention during his speech to some of the causes. Prominent were the latest crackdown on extra-parliamentary black opposition groups; the State of Emergency which leaves "not a snowball's chance in hell" of reform; and SA's defiance of the United Nations.

Closer to home, he spoke of a sense of the futility of choosing a non-violent and negotiated process to settle black-white disputes. KwaZulu has walked half-way towards a compromise at great political risk, says Buthelezi, but the government steadfastly refuses to walk the other half to meet it.

Although not mentioned by name, Buthelezi must have had the Indaba in mind. The constitutional proposals for a united KwaNatal have been stalemated by government's steadfast refusal to place its formal response to the Indaba on the record, or accept appeals for a referendum to be held in the region to test public opinion. Whether this mood of futility and anger will now be reflected in assembly debates and bills remains to be seen.

Matters which the assembly will deal with include "the National Statutory Council and the dismantling of apartheid" and continued participation of the KwaZulu government in the JEA "in view of Minister Chris Heunis's rejection of the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba." Also likely to feature are the relationship KwaZulu will formally adopt with proposed RSCs in Natal; the violence in Maritzburg; and the relationships between KwaZulu and the UDF-Cosatu, and KwaZulu and the ANC.

107
FMY

'Second attempt' on activist

W/ Mail BY FRED KOCKOTT, 25-30/2/10
Durban

YOUTH activist Victor Ntuli has accused KwaZulu Police of an attempt on his life days after they took over the policing of KwaMakhutha township.

Ntuli, 20, is believed to have been the target of a massacre last year when 13 people, including his father and nine children, were shot to death while sleeping in the Ntuli house. Victor Ntuli was not at home when the attack occurred.

Ntuli this week said he was walking in the township with friends on Saturday evening when a man hiding in bushes at the side of a road shot him in the neck.

"I began to run but fell after a few yards," he said from his bed in King Edward VIII hospital. "I saw two KwaZulu cops running towards me. They fired another shot at me but it missed and struck the ground nearby. They left me for dead."

KwaZulu Police have declined to comment on the incident, but the commissioner, Brigadier Andries Laas, said from Ulundi the incident would be fully investigated.— Concord News Agency

Conditions the same as 10 years ago

Health crisis looms in KwaZulu

By S'BU MNGADI

KWAZULU faces a health crisis. This was revealed in a special survey compiled by Mike Phillips, of the Umlazi-based KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation - the economic development wing of the KwaZulu government.

Writing in the latest edition of *The Developer*, the quarterly journal of the KFC, Phillips said that against a background of shrinking operational budgets, a drastic shortage of doctors, and an ever-increasing population, the region's doctor-patient ratio stands today at a staggering 1 doctor to 15 844 patients, while the national average is 1 to 2 320.

He found that doctors working in KwaZulu were almost totally hospital-bound by time constraints and high patient loads and were therefore unable to reach communities in the rural areas.

This was likely to severely hamper community upliftment and socio-economic development within the region and limit the effects of the promotion of health education, the provision of a fresh water supply, sanitation and the promotion of a good food supply and proper nutrition.

However, in spite of the problems the department was facing, the dedication of existing staff and the suitably situated hospitals and clinics were providing a high, though slightly declining, pregnan-

cy rate and a continuing reduction in the mortality rate. Population growth was therefore expected to remain relatively high during the next decade or two.

The world population was expected to increase from about 400 000-million to about 600 000-million between 1980 and 2000. Of this increase, about 180 000-million births were expected to occur in less developed countries.

KwaZulu's health officials believed the current "brain drain" trend affecting SA was starving the country of doctors. And the majority of those who remained opted to enter private practice.

This would inevitably lead to a crisis situation, particularly in rural KwaZulu, where only 40 percent of existing posts were filled. At least a third of these positions were held by doctors recruited overseas, particularly Britain, Holland, Italy, the United States and Australia.

The doctor shortage was not restricted to rural KwaZulu, however. Peri-urban areas, such as Inanda outside Durban also presented problems to the region's hard-pressed health services.

Urban drift and high density urbanisation in the major centres had led to large-scale overcrowding in the department's four urban, or specialist, hospitals which, in turn, had led to the gross over-utilisation of bed space.

The shortage of doctors to provide the necessary care aggravated an already drastic situation.

Many doctors - both local and overseas - used KwaZulu as a short-term learning curve.

"Young doctors come in for about a year to gain experience and then move on. They are not really committed," said health official Peter Vos. "This has proved unsatisfactory for long-term strategic planning and policy structure in the health field."

Linked to the shortage of manpower, was the need to create a number of new posts to help compensate for recent doctor losses. Although these posts had been created, they were yet to be filled.

It was believed that by filling these positions the KwaZulu ratio of beds to doctors will drop to 35 to 1 - still as much as 300 percent greater than in the Natal Provincial Administration.

Health officials cite the vast number of courses centred around specialist activities as a contributing factor to the KwaZulu doctor crisis. "Many are over-qualified for the sort of work required in KwaZulu," said Vos.

KwaZulu, in terms of health structures, is a Third world region and the department's officials have identified an urgent need for the recruitment of doctors, from

both local and overseas sources, dedicated to health development in largely impoverished areas.

"KwaZulu's rural areas offer doctors a tremendous challenge and provides great experience," Vos said.

Exacerbating the situation was the fact that the department faced severe financial constraints.

Its budget for the 1987/88 financial year was cut substantially because of a general shortage of funds.

Hackland said: "This means we are just keeping the ship afloat. Hospitals in KwaZulu - there are 26, four specialist and 22 rural - are at the same levels as they were 10 years ago. Some don't even have operating theatres."

However, department officials stressed that some of the region's hospitals boasted modern equipment, laboratory and X-ray facilities.

Doctors and nurses in rural areas have the added advantage of being able to refer patients requiring specialist treatment to the larger, better equipped urban hospitals through effective existing channels.

However, the department's greatest fear was that unless more doctors made themselves available in the region to fill vitally important vacant posts, the region faced the prospect of the enforced closure of medical services at many hospitals.

REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA



REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant Government Gazette

Verkoopprijs • Selling price
(AVB uitgesluit/GST excluded)

Plaaslik **50c** Local
Buitelands **70c** Other countries
Posvry • Post free

Regulasiekoerant
Regulation Gazette

No. 4188

As 'n Nuusblad by die
Poskantoor geregistreer
Registered at the Post Office
as a Newspaper

Vol. 273

PRETORIA, 25 MAART 1988
MARCH

No. 11197

PROKLAMASIES

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 48, 1988

WYSIGING VAN BYLAE 1 BY DIE PROKLAMASIE
OP DIE KWAZULU-KONSTITUSIE, 1972 (PROKLA-
MASIE R. 70 VAN 1972)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby Bylae 1 by die Proklamasie op die KwaZulu-konstitusie, 1972 (Proklamasie R. 70 van 1972), soos gewysig deur Proklamasie R. 222 van 1976, R. 52 van 1977, R. 59 van 1977, R. 275 van 1977, R. 236 van 1978, R. 19 van 1981, R. 116 van 1981, R. 46 van 1982, R. 109 van 1982, R. 116 van 1982, R. 121 van 1982, R. 118 van 1983, R. 226 van 1986 en R. 239 van 1986, soos in die Bylae uiteengesit.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Tweede dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

J. C. HEUNIS,
Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE

Bylae 1 by Proklamasie R. 70 van 1972, soos gewysig deur Proklamasie R. 222 van 1976, R. 52 van 1977, R. 59 van 1977, R. 275 van 1977, R. 236 van 1978, R. 19 van 1981, R. 116 van 1981, R. 46 van 1982, R. 109 van 1982, R. 116 van 1982, R. 121 van 1982, R. 118 van 1983, R. 226 van 1986 en R. 239 van 1986, word hierby gewysig—

(A) deur die volgende by subparagraaf (b) van paragraaf (xvi) te voeg:

“(iii) Die volgende gedeeltes van die plaas Kranskopkloof 1959:

- (a) Die Resterende Gedeelte;
- (b) die Restant van Gedeelte A;
- (c) Gedeelte 2; en
- (d) Gedeelte 4.”

748—A

PROCLAMATIONS

by the

State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 48, 1988

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE 1 OF THE KWAZULU
CONSTITUTION PROCLAMATION, 1972 (PROCLA-
MATION R. 70 OF 1972)

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend Schedule 1 of the KwaZulu Constitution Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 70 of 1972), as amended by Proclamation R. 222 of 1976, R. 52 of 1977, R. 59 of 1977, R. 275 of 1977, R. 236 of 1978, R. 19 of 1981, R. 116 of 1981, R. 46 of 1982, R. 109 of 1982, R. 116 of 1982, R. 121 of 1982, R. 118 of 1983, R. 226 of 1986 and R. 239 of 1986, as set out in the Schedule.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town on this Second day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-eight.

P. W. BOTHA,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

J. C. HEUNIS,
Minister of the Cabinet.

SCHEDULE

Schedule 1 to Proclamation R. 70 of 1972, as amended by Proclamation R. 222 of 1976, R. 52 of 1977, R. 59 of 1977, R. 275 of 1977, R. 236 of 1978, R. 19 of 1981, R. 116 of 1981, R. 46 of 1982, R. 109 of 1982, R. 116 of 1982, R. 121 of 1982, R. 118 of 1983, R. 226 of 1986 and R. 239 of 1986, is hereby amended—

(A) by the addition to subparagraph (b) of paragraph (xvi) of the following:

“(iii) the following portions of the farm Kranskop Kloof 1959:

- (a) The Remaining Portion;
- (b) the Remainder of Portion A;
- (c) Portion 2; and
- (d) Portion 4.”

11197—1

(B) deur die volgende by subparagraaf (d) (ii) van paragraaf (xxii) te voeg:

“Thlogosi 5117 (Onderverdeling 1 van 10);
St Faiths 4998;
Perseel DZ 6824;
Perseel EP 15610;
Perseel FG 8356 (Restant);
Brooklands 9429;
Umkonye 4748 (Lot 4);
Umkonye 4749 (Lot 5);
Umkonye 1308 (Lot 7); en”

(C) deur die volgende by subparagraaf (d) (iii) van paragraaf (xxii) te voeg:

“Perseel FP 184 No. 6402;
Perseel A 104 No. 6403;
Perseel FP1 No. 6241 (Restant);
Perseel FP 203 No. 7443;
Perseel FP 388 No. 14641;
Hades 14642;
Ntobane 7608 (Perseel A);
Cwelene 13522; en”

(D) deur die volgende by subparagraaf (a) van paragraaf (xxv) te voeg:

“asook die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrusplaas Mona 10442 (Restant);”

(E) deur die volgende by subparagraaf (a) van paragraaf (vii) te voeg:

“asook die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustplaas Struisvogelkop 4275 (Restant) in die distrik New Castle”

(F) deur die volgende by subparagraaf (b) (i) van paragraaf (xi) te voeg:

“Ellismere 2422 (onderverdeling 1); Perseel L 13764; en”

(G) deur die volgende by Subparagraaf (c) van paragraaf (x) te voeg:

“Qudeni Perseel 2 No. 10823;
Qudeni Perseel 5 No. 10859;
Qudeni Perseel 7 No. 11061;
Qudeni Perseel 8 No. 9943;
Qudeni Perseel 14 No. 12410;
Upton No. 11146; en”

(H) deur die volgende by subparagraaf (b) (ii) van paragraaf (vii) te voeg:

“Witvolos 6553 (Restant en Restant van 5);
Witvolos 453 (Onderverdeling 453) (Onderverdeling 4);
Ovrvloed 14794 (Onderverdeling 1); en”

(I) deur die volgende by paragraaf (iii) te voeg:

“asook die volgende Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelings-trustplase:

Bachmati 13119;
Bagnari 13118;
Bartlow 13117;
Bukanda 13711;
Cabanet 137112;
Bacha 13719;
Overwin 163 (Restant, Onderverdeling A en Restant van B); en”

(J) deur die volgende by subparagraaf (e) (ii) van paragraaf (xviii) te voeg:

“Goedverwachting 1349 (Onderverdelings 1, 2, 3, 5, en 6)”

(B) by the addition to subparagraph (d) (ii) of paragraph (xxii) of the following:

“Thlogosi 5117 (Subdivision 1 of 10);
St Faiths 4998;
Lot DZ 6824;
Lot EP 15610;
Lot FG 8356 (Remainder);
Brooklands 9429;
Umkonye 4748 (Lot 4);
Umkonye 4749 (Lot 5);
Umkonye 1308 (Lot 7); and”

(C) by the addition to subparagraph (d) (iii) of paragraph (xxii) of the following:

“Lot FP 184 No. 6402;
Lot A 104 No. 6403;
Lot FP1 No. 6241 (Remainder);
Lot FP 203 No. 7443;
Lot FP 388 No. 14641;
Hades 14642;
Ntobane 7608 (Lot A);
Cwelene 13522; and”

(D) by the addition to subparagraph (a) of paragraph (xxv) of the following:

“and also the South African Development Trust Farm Mona 10442 (Remainder)”

(E) by the addition to subparagraph (a) of paragraph (vii) of the following:

“and also the south African Development Trust Farm Struisvogelkop 4275 (Remainder) in the District of New Castle”

(F) by the addition to subparagraph (b) (i) of paragraph (xi) of the following:

“Ellismere 2422 (Subdivision 1); Lot L 13764; and”

(G) by the addition to subparagraph (c) of paragraph (x) of the following:

“Qudeni Lot 2 No. 10823;
Qudeni Lot 5 No. 10859;
Qudeni Lot 7 No. 11061;
Qudeni Lot 8 No. 9943;
Qudeni Lot 14 No. 12410;
Upton No. 11146; and”

(H) by the addition to subparagraph (b) (ii) of paragraph (vii) of the following:

Witvolos 6553 (Remainder and Remainder of 5);
Witvolos 453 (Subdivision 453 (Subdivision 4));
Ovrvloed 14794 (Subdivision 1); and”

(I) by the addition to paragraph (iii) of the following:

“and also the following South African Development Trust Farms:

Bachmati 13119;
Bagnari 13118;
Bartlow 13117;
Bukanda 13711;
Cabanet 137112;
Bacha 13719;
Overwin 163 (Remainder, Subdivision A and Remainder of B); and”

(J) by the addition to subparagraph (e) (ii) of paragraph (xviii) of the following:

“Goedverwachting 1349 (Subdivision 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6)”

(K) deur die volgende by subparagraaf (a) van paragraaf (ix) te voeg:

“asook die volgende Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelings-trustplase:

Mt Vernon 10965 (Restant Onderverdeling 3);
Toggekry 10968;
Nondweni 13709 (Restant van 1);
Nondweni 10634 (Perseel 4);
Nondweni 10440 (Perseel 8);
Nondweni 12865 (Perseel 7);
Nondweni 13264 (Perseel 9); en”

(L) deur die volgende by subparagraaf (a) van paragraaf (xviii) te voeg:

“asook die volgende Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelings-trusplaas:

Appelbosch (Onderverdeling C)”

(M) deur die volgende by subparagraaf (b) (i) van paragraaf (vii) te voeg:

“Empangeni 281 No. 12782;
Empangeni 273 No. 14129;
Empangeni 279 No. 12778 (Restant);
Empangeni 285 No. 13400;
Empangeni 286 No. 13426;
Empangeni 287 No. 13427;
Empangeni 289 No. 13389;
Empangeni 300 No. 12319;
Empangeni 301 No. 13246;
Empangeni 304 No. 12711;
Empangeni 302 No. 12712;
Empangeni 306 No. 12167;
Empangeni 307 No. 13746;
Empangeni 308 No. 13742;
Empangeni 309 No. 13068 (Restant);
Empangeni 310 No. 13252 (Restant);
Empangeni 320 No. 13745;
Canelands 11479;
Riverlands 11896; en”

No. R. 49, 1988

**INWERKINGSTELLING VAN DIE WYSIGINGSWET
OP STEENKOOL, 1987 (WET 70 VAN 1987)**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 9 van die Wysigingswet op Steenkool, 1987, bepaal ek 30 Maart 1988 as die datum waarop genoemde Wet in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Sêel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Sewentiende dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehoenderd Agt-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,

Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

D. W. STEYN,

Minister van die Kabinet.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No. R. 560

25 Maart 1988

DOEANE- EN AKSYNSWET, 1964

WYSIGING VAN BYLAE 3 (No. 3/15)

Kragtens artikel 75 van die Doeane- en Aksynswet, 1964, word Bylae 3 by genoemde Wet hiermee gewysig in die mate in die Bylae hiervan aangetoon.

K. D. S. DURR,

Adjunk-minister van Finansies.

(K) by the addition to subparagraph (a) of paragraph (ix) of the following:

“and also the following South African Development Trust Farms:

Mt Vernon 10965 (Remainder Subdivision 3);
Toggekry 10968;
Nondweni 13709 (Remainder of 1);
Nondweni 10634 (Lot 4);
Nondweni 10440 (Lot 8);
Nondweni 12865 (Lot 7);
Nondweni 13264 (Lot 9); and”

(L) by the addition to subparagraph (a) of paragraph (xviii) of the following:

“and also the following South African Development Trust Farm:

Appelbosch (Subdivision C)”

(M) by the addition to subparagraph (b) (i) of paragraph (vii) of the following:

Empangeni 281 No. 12782;
Empangeni 273 No. 14129;
Empangeni 279 No. 12778 (Remainder);
Empangeni 285 No. 13400;
Empangeni 286 No. 13426;
Empangeni 287 No. 13427;
Empangeni 289 No. 13389;
Empangeni 300 No. 12319;
Empangeni 301 No. 13246;
Empangeni 304 No. 12711;
Empangeni 302 No. 12712;
Empangeni 306 No. 12167;
Empangeni 307 No. 13746;
Empangeni 308 No. 13742;
Empangeni 309 No. 13068 (Remainder);
Empangeni 310 No. 13252 (Remainder);
Empangeni 320 No. 13745;
Canelands 11479;
Riverlands 11896; and”

No. R. 49, 1988

**COMMENCEMENT OF THE COAL AMENDMENT
ACT, 1987 (ACT 70 OF 1987)**

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 9 of the Coal Amendment Act, 1987, I fix 30 March 1988 as the date on which the said Act shall come into operation.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town on the Seventeenth day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-eight.

P. W. BOTHA,

State President.

In Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

D. W. STEYN,

Minister of the Cabinet.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. R. 560

25 March 1988

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT, 1964

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE 3 (No. 3/15)

Under section 75 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, Schedule 3 to the said Act is hereby amended to the extent set out in the Schedule hereto.

K. D. S. DURR,

Deputy Minister of Finance.

BYLAE

I Korting- item	II			Beskrywing	III Mate van Korting	Annota- sies
	Tarief- pos	Korting- kode	T. S.			
315.08	**7214.10	01.00	69	Deur na tariefpos No. 44.17 die volgende in te voeg: Stawe en stange, van yster of nie-legeringstaal (uitgesonderd dié met 'n sirkelvormige dwarsdeursnee), vir die vervaardiging van roldraadsnyblokke	Volle reg	
	7214.60	01.00	65	Stawe en stange, van yster of nie-legeringstaal (uitgesonderd dié met 'n sirkelvormige dwarsdeursnee), vir die vervaardiging van roldraadsnyblokke	Volle reg	
	7215.90	01.00	63	Stawe en stange, van yster of nie-legeringstaal (uitgesonderd dié met 'n sirkelvormige dwarsdeursnee), vir die vervaardiging van roldraadsnyblokke	Volle reg''	
	**7228.30	01.00	63	Deur na tariefpos No. 72.28 die volgende in te voeg: Stawe en stange, van legeringstaal (uitgesonderd dié met 'n sirkelvormige dwarsdeursnee), vir die vervaardiging van roldraadsnyblokke	Volle reg	
	7228.40	01.00	60	Stawe en stange, van legeringstaal (uitgesonderd dié met 'n sirkelvormige dwarsdeursnee), vir die vervaardiging van roldraadsnyblokke	Volle reg	
	7228.60	01.00	65	Stawe en stange, van legeringstaal (uitgesonderd dié met 'n sirkelvormige dwarsdeursnee), vir die vervaardiging van roldraadsnyblokke	Volle reg''	

Opmerking.—Voorsiening word gemaak vir 'n volle korting op reg op sekere stawe en stange van yster of staal, vir die vervaardiging van roldraadsnyblokke.

SCHEDULE

I Rebate Item	II			Description	III Extent of Rebate	Annota- tions
	Tariff Heading	Rebate Code	C. D.			
315.08	**7214.10	01.00	69	By the insertion after tariff heading No. 44.17 of the following: Bars and rods, of iron or non-alloy steel (excluding those with a circular cross-section), for the manufacture of thread-rolling dies	Full duty	
	7214.60	01.00	65	Bars and rods, of iron or non-alloy steel (excluding those with a circular cross-section), for the manufacture of thread-rolling dies	Full duty	
	7215.90	01.00	63	Bars and rods, of iron or non-alloy steel (excluding those with a circular cross-section), for the manufacture of thread-rolling dies	Full duty''	
	**7228.30	01.00	63	By the insertion after tariff heading No. 72.28 of the following: Bars and rods, of alloy steel (excluding those with a circular cross-section), for the manufacture of thread-rolling dies	Full duty	
	7228.40	01.00	60	Bars and rods, of alloy steel (excluding those with a circular cross-section), for the manufacture of thread-rolling dies	Full duty	
	7228.60	01.00	65	Bars and rods, of alloy steel (excluding those with a circular cross-section), for the manufacture of thread-rolling dies	Full duty''	

Note.—Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on certain bars and rods of iron or steel, for the manufacture of thread-rolling dies.

No. R. 561

25 Maart 1988

DOEANE- EN AKSYNSWET, 1964

WYSIGING VAN BYLAE I (No. 1/1/24)

Kragtens artikel 48 van die Doeane- en Aksynswet, 1964, word Deel I van Bylae I by genoemde Wet hiermee gewysig in die mate in die Bylae hiervan aangetoon.

K. D. S. DURR,
Adjunk-minister van Finansies.

No. R. 561

25 March 1988

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT, 1964

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE 1 (No. 1/1/24)

Under section 48 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the said Act is hereby amended to the extent set out in the Schedule hereto.

K. D. S. DURR,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

BYLAE

Pos	Subpos	T. S.	Artikel Beskrywing	Statistiese Eenheid	Skaal van Reg	Annotasies
90.01			Deur subposte Nos. 9001.10.10 en 9001.10.20 deur die volgende te vervang:			
	“.10	6	Vesels	kg	vry	
	.20	7	Bondels	kg	vry	

Opmerking.—Die skale van reg op optiese vesels en optiese veselbondels word na vry verlaag.

SCHEDULE

Heading	Sub-heading	C. D.	Article Description	Statistical Unit	Rate of Duty	Annotations
90.01			By the substitution for subheadings Nos. 9001.10.10 and 9001.10.20 of the following:			
	“.10	6	Fibres	kg	free	
	.20	7	Bundles	kg	free	

Note.—The rates of duty on optical fibres and optical fibre bundles are reduced to free.

**DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN
NYWERHEID**

No. R. 558

25 Maart 1988

**WYSIGING VAN DIE SUIKERNYWERHEID-
OOREENKOMS, 1979**

Ek, George Shepstone Bartlett, Adjunk-minister van Ekonomiese Sake en Tegnologie, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Ekonomiese Sake en Tegnologie, publiseer hierby ingevolge artikel 4 (1) (c) van die Suikervet, 1978 (Wet 9 van 1978), die wysigings in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit wat kragtens en ooreenkomstig die bepalings van artikel 4 (1) (b) van genoemde Wet deur my aan die bepalings van die Suikernywerheidsooreenkoms, 1979, aangebring is.

G. S. BARTLETT,

Adjunk-minister van Ekonomiese Sake en Tegnologie.

BYLAE

DEFINISIES

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "die Ooreenkoms" die Suikernywerheidsooreenkoms, 1979, gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 858 van 27 April 1979, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 1941 van 31 Augustus 1979, R. 2435 van 2 November 1979, R. 310 van 22 Februarie 1980, R. 864 van 25 April 1980, R. 905 van 2 Mei 1980, R. 1623 van 8 Augustus 1980, R. 1933 van 19 September 1980, R. 2041 van 3 Oktober 1980, R. 2514 van 5 Desember 1980, R. 255 van 13 Februarie 1981, R. 1185 van 5 Junie 1981, R. 2277 van 23 Oktober 1981, R. 2468 van 13 November 1981, R. 252 van 12 Februarie 1982, R. 1906 van 3 September 1982, R. 9 van 7 Januarie 1983, R. 852 van 29 April 1983, R. 1489 van 8 Julie 1983, R. 1740 van 5 Augustus 1983, R. 146 van 3 Februarie 1984, R. 261 van 17 Februarie 1984, R. 599 van 30 Maart 1984, R. 2827 van 28 Desember 1984, R. 1071 van 17 Mei 1985, R. 202 van 7 Februarie 1986, R. 463 van 14 Maart 1986, R. 792 van 25 April 1986, R. 793 van 25 April 1986, R. 1260 van 27 Junie 1986, R. 1628 van 1 Augustus 1986, R. 2075 van 26 September 1986, R. 636 van 27 Maart 1987, R. 1557 van 17 Julie 1987, R. 1971 van 11 September 1987 en R. 2720 van 11 Desember 1987.

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND
INDUSTRY**

No. R. 558

25 March 1988

**AMENDMENT OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY
AGREEMENT, 1979**

I, George Shepstone Bartlett, Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, acting on behalf of and on assignment by the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, hereby, in terms of section 4 (1) (c) of the Sugar Act, 1978 (Act 9 of 1978), publish the amendments set out in the Schedule hereto, which have, under and in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) (b) of the said Act, been effected by me to the provisions of the Sugar Industry Agreement, 1979.

G. S. BARTLETT,

Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology.

SCHEDULE

DEFINITIONS

1. In this Schedule "the Agreement" means the Sugar Industry Agreement, 1979, published by Government Notice R. 858 of 27 April 1979, as amended by Government Notices R. 1941 of 31 August 1979, R. 2435 of 2 November 1979, R. 310 of 22 February 1980, R. 864 of 25 April 1980, R. 905 of 2 May 1980, R. 1623 of 8 August 1980, R. 1933 of 19 September 1980, R. 2041 of 3 October 1980, R. 2514 of 5 December 1980, R. 255 of 13 February 1981, R. 1185 of 5 June 1981, R. 2277 of 23 October 1981, R. 2468 of 13 November 1981, R. 252 of 12 February 1982, R. 1906 of 3 September 1982, R. 9 of 7 January 1983, R. 852 of 29 April 1983, R. 1489 of 8 July 1983, R. 1740 of 5 August 1983, R. 146 of 3 February 1984, R. 261 of 17 February 1984, R. 599 of 30 March 1984, R. 2827 of 28 December 1984, R. 1071 of 17 May 1985, R. 202 of 7 February 1986, R. 463 of 14 March 1986, R. 792 of 25 April 1986, R. 793 of 25 April 1986, R. 1260 of 27 June 1986, R. 1628 of 1 August 1986, R. 2075 of 26 September 1986, R. 636 of 27 March 1987, R. 1557 of 17 July 1987, R. 1971 of 11 September 1987 and R. 2720 of 11 December 1987.

2. *Wysiging van Bylae B van die Ooreenkoms.*—Bylae B van die Ooreenkoms word hierby gewysig deur die volgende paragraaf by te voeg:

**“KLEIN KWEKERS SE TOEWYSBARE
A-POEL-SUKROSEBEPALING**

12. Ondanks die bepalings van klousule 46 (1) (a) en (b) van die Ooreenkoms en die grondslag vir die berekening van sukrosepryse ingevolge paragrawe 8 en 9 van hierdie Bylae, word gewysigde sukrosepryse vir elke jaar, met ingang van 1 April 1987, bereken ten opsigte van sowel die A-poel as die B-poel sukrosepryse ooreenkomstig die volgende bepalings:

(a) Elke ‘Klein Kweker’ se totale sukroseleweringe word toegeskryf tussen A-poel- en B-poelleweringe soos kragtens subparagraaf (e) vasgestel, en sal die basis vorm vir die betaling van ’n A- en B-poel sukroseprys aan elke ‘Klein Kweker’;

(b) die verdeelbare opbrengs waarop die sukrosepryse ingevolge paragrawe 8 en 9 bepaal word, sal dan onderworpe wees aan ’n sekondêre berekening wat die toeskryfbare sukroseleweringe van die klein kwekers beoog in subparagraaf (a) insluit, wat die bepaling van gewysigde A- en B-poel sukrosepryse tot gevolg sal hê vir betaling aan alle kwekers, insluitende klein kwekers, terwyl die sukrosepryse wat kragtens paragrawe 8 en 9 bereken is, nie meer vir betalingsdoeleindes aan kwekers toepaslik sal wees nie;

(c) die totaal van die gewysigde sukrosebetalings bedoel in subparagraaf (b), moet gelyk wees aan die totaal van die sukrosebetalings wat ingevolge paragrawe 8 en 9 sou ontstaan het;

(d) die uitwerking op elke individuele meul as gevolg van die betaling van die gewysigde sukrose betalings bedoel in subparagraaf (b), wanneer vergelyk met die sukrosebetalings wat ingevolge paragrawe 8 en 9 sou ontstaan het, is onderworpe aan ’n geldelike aanpassing deur die Suikervereniging deur die betaling aan of verhaling van elke meul van die bedrag van die verskil, sodat die totale sukrosebetalings deur elke meul reggestel word na wat hulle sou bedra het ingevolge paragrawe 8 en 9;

(e) die Suikervereniging stel die administratiewe prosedures vas wat nodig is om uitvoering aan die bepalings van hierdie paragraaf te gee.”

**DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU-
EKONOMIE EN -BEMARKING**

No. R. 548

25 Maart 1988

WET OP WYN, ANDER GEGISTE DRANK EN
SPIRITUALIEË, 1957 (WET 25 VAN 1957)

MAGTIGING OM SAKREMENTELE DRANK TE VER-
KOOP.—WYSIGING

Ek, Jacob Johannes Greyling Wentzel, Minister van Landbou, handelende kragtens artikel 7 (2) (a) (i) van die Wet op Wyn, Ander Gegiste Drank en Spiritualieë, 1957 (Wet 25 van 1957), wysig hierby Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2720 van 14 Desember 1984, soos verbeter by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2867 van 28 Desember 1984 en gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewings R. 337 van 15 Februarie 1985, R. 1601 van 1 Augustus 1986 en R. 837 van 16 April 1987, deur die volgende besonderhede in die onderskeie kolomme van die Tabel by die Bylae daarby te voeg:

2. *Amendment of Schedule B to the Agreement.*—Schedule B to the Agreement is hereby amended by the addition of the following paragraph:

**“SMALL GROWERS’ ATTRIBUTABLE A POOL
SUCROSE DETERMINATION**

12. Notwithstanding the provisions of clause 46 (1) (a) and (b) of the Agreement and the basis for the calculation of sucrose prices in terms of paragraphs 8 and 9 of this Schedule, revised sucrose prices shall be determined for each year, commencing with effect from 1 April 1987, in respect of both the A Pool and B Pool sucrose prices in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) Each ‘Small Grower’s’ total sucrose deliveries shall be attributed between A Pool and B Pool deliveries as established under subparagraph (e), and shall constitute the basis for the payment to each ‘Small Grower’ of an A and B Pool sucrose price;

(b) the divisible proceeds on which the sucrose prices are determined in terms of paragraphs 8 and 9, shall then be subject to a secondary calculation incorporating the attributable small growers’ sucrose deliveries contemplated in subparagraph (a), which will result in revised A and B Pool sucrose prices being determined for payment to all growers, including small growers, with the sucrose prices calculated under paragraphs 8 and 9 no longer being applicable for payment purposes to growers;

(c) the aggregate of the revised sucrose payments referred to in subparagraph (b), shall be equal to the aggregate of the sucrose payments that would have resulted in terms of paragraphs 8 and 9;

(d) the effect on each individual mill as a result of the payment of the revised sucrose payments referred to in subparagraph (b), when compared with the sucrose payments that would have arisen in terms of paragraphs 8 and 9, shall be subject to a financial adjustment by the Sugar Association by the payment to or the recovery from each mill of the amount of the difference, in order that the total sucrose payments by each mill shall be corrected back to those to which they would have amounted in terms of paragraphs 8 and 9;

(e) the Sugar Association shall establish such administrative procedures as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this paragraph.”

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS AND MARKETING**

No. R. 548

25 March 1988

WINE, OTHER FERMENTED BEVERAGES AND
SPIRITS ACT, 1957 (ACT 25 OF 1957)

AUTHORISATION TO SELL A SACRAMENTAL
BEVERAGE.—AMENDMENT

I, Jacob Johannes Greyling Wentzel, Minister of Agriculture, acting under section 7 (2) (a) (i) of the Wine, Other Fermented Beverages and Spirits Act, 1957 (Act 25 of 1957), hereby amend Government Notice R. 2720 of 14 December 1984, as corrected by Government Notice R. 2867 of 28 December 1984 and amended by Government Notices R. 337 of 15 February 1985 and R. 1601 of 1 August 1986, by the addition of the following particulars in the respective columns of the Table to the Schedule thereto:

1	2	3
"3. Cape Gate (Pty) Ltd/Cape Gate (Edms.) Bpk.	Lot 14982 in the Municipality and Division of Paarl held under Deed of Transfer T53797 of 1983/Erf 14982 in die Munisipaliteit en Afdeling van die Paarl gehou onder Transportakte T53797 van 1983	35 000 litres/liter".

J. J. G. WENTZEL,
Minister van Landbou.

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG

No. R. 504 25 Maart 1988

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

KLERASIENYWERHEID, TRANSVAAL.—HERNUWING VAN HOOFOORENKOMS

Ek, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Direkteur: Mannekrag, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (4) (a) (ii) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalinge van Goewermentskennisgewings R. 343 van 2 Maart 1984 en R. 705 van 18 April 1986 van krag is vanaf 1 Julie 1988 en vir die tydperk wat op 31 Desember 1989 eindig.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Direkteur: Mannekrag.

No. R. 505 25 Maart 1988

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

KLERASIENYWERHEID, TRANSVAAL.—HERNUWING VAN FONDSOORENKOMS

Ek, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Direkteur: Mannekrag, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (4) (a) (ii) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalinge van Goewermentskennisgewings R. 340 van 2 Maart 1984, R. 2252 van 19 Oktober 1984, R. 2722 van 14 Desember 1984 en R. 707 van 18 April 1986 van krag is vanaf 1 Julie 1988 en vir die tydperk wat op 31 Desember 1989 eindig.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Direkteur: Mannekrag.

No. R. 521 25 Maart 1988

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

MEUBELNYWERHEID, WES-KAAPLAND.—HERNUWING VAN OPLEIDINGSFONDSOORENKOMS

Ek, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Direkteur: Mannekrag, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (4) (a) (ii) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalinge van Goewermentskennisgewings R. 1566 van 3 September 1976, R. 2045 van 14 September 1979, R. 1567 van 24 Julie 1981, R. 839 van 30 April 1982, R. 1233 van 20 Junie 1986 en R. 57 van 15 Januarie 1988, van krag is vanaf 1 April 1988 en vir die tydperk wat op 30 September 1988 eindig.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Direkteur: Mannekrag.

1	2	3
"3. Cape Gate (Pty) Ltd/Cape Gate (Edms.) Bpk.	Lot 14982 in the Municipality and Division of Paarl held under Deed of Transfer T53797 of 1983/Erf 14982 in die Munisipaliteit en Afdeling van die Paarl gehou onder Transportakte T53797 van 1983	35 000 litres/liter".

J. J. G. WENTZEL,
Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER

No. R. 504 25 March 1988

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

CLOTHING INDUSTRY, TRANSVAAL.—RENEWAL OF MAIN AGREEMENT

I, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Director: Manpower, duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (4) (a) (ii) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare the provisions of Government Notices R. 343 of 2 March 1984 and R. 705 of 18 April 1986 to be effective from 1 July 1988 and for the period ending 31 December 1989.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Director: Manpower.

No. R. 505 25 March 1988

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

CLOTHING INDUSTRY, TRANSVAAL.—RENEWAL OF FUND AGREEMENT

I, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Director: Manpower, duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (4) (a) (ii) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare the provisions of Government Notices R. 340 of 2 March 1984, R. 2252 of 19 October 1984, R. 2722 of 14 December 1984 and R. 707 of 18 April 1986 to be effective from 1 July 1988 and for the period ending 31 December 1989.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Director: Manpower.

No. R. 521 25 March 1988

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

FURNITURE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, WESTERN CAPE.—RENEWAL OF TRAINING FUND AGREEMENT

I, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Director: Manpower, duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (4) (a) (ii) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare the provisions of Government Notices R. 1566 of 3 September 1976, R. 2045 of 14 September 1979, R. 1567 of 24 July 1981, R. 839 of 30 April 1982, R. 1233 of 20 June 1986 and R. 57 of 15 January 1988, to be effective from 1 April 1988 and for the period ending 30 September 1988.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Director: Manpower.

No. R. 554

25 Maart 1988

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

INTREKKING VAN GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING.—PLAASLIKE BESTUURSONDERNEMING

Ek, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister van Mannekrag, trek hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (5) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, Goewermenskenisgewing R. 1429 van 11 Julie 1986, in met ingang van die tweede Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister van Mannekrag.

No. R. 555

25 Maart 1988

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

PLAASLIKE BESTUURSONDERNEMING.—HERBEKRAFTIGING VAN BEHUISINGSOORENKOMS

Ek, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (1) (a) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalings van die Ooreenkoms wat in die Bylae hiervan verskyn en betrekking het op die Onderneming, Nywerheid, Bedryf of Beroep in die opskrif by hierdie kennisgewing vermeld, met ingang van die tweede Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 31 Maart 1989 eindig, bindend is vir die werkgewersorganisasie en die vakverenigings wat genoemde Ooreenkoms aangegaan het en vir die werkgewers en werknemers wat lede van genoemde organisasie of verenigings is.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister van Mannekrag.

BYLAE

NYWERHEIDSRAAD VIR DIE PLAASLIKEBESTUURSONDERNEMING

BEHUISINGSOORENKOMS

ooreenkomstig die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, gesluit deur en aangegaan tussen die

Munisipale Werkgewersorganisasie

(hierna die "werkgewers" of die "werkgewersorganisasie" genoem), aan die een kant, en die

Suid-Afrikaanse Vereniging van Munisipale Werknemers (nie-Politiek)

en die

Germiston Municipal Workers' Union

(hierna die "werknemers" of die "vakverenigings" genoem), aan die ander kant,

wat die partye is by die Nywerheidsraad vir die Plaaslikebestuursonderneming.

1. GEBIED EN TOEPASSINGSBESTEK VAN OOREENKOMS

Hierdie Ooreenkoms is van toepassing op alle Plaaslike Owerhede in die provinsie Transvaal, uitgesonderd Pretoria en Johannesburg en moet nagekom word deur alle werkgewers wat lede van die werkgewersorganisasie is en deur alle werknemers wat lede van die vakvereniging is.

2. GELDIGHEIDSDUUR VAN OOREENKOMS

Hierdie Ooreenkoms tree in werking op 'n datum wat die Minister van Mannekrag kragtens artikel 48 van die Wet bepaal en bly van krag tot 31 Maart 1989 of vir sodanige tydperk as wat hy bepaal.

No. R. 554

25 March 1988

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

CANCELLATION OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKING

I, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (5) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, cancel Government Notice R. 1429 of 11 July 1986, with effect from the second Monday after the date of publication of this notice.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister of Manpower.

No. R. 555

25 March 1988

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKING.—RE-ENACTMENT OF HOUSING AGREEMENT

I, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (1) (a) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare that the provisions of the Agreement which appears in the Schedule hereto and which relates to the Undertaking, Industry, Trade or Occupation referred to in the heading to this notice, shall be binding, with effect from the second Monday after the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 31 March 1989, upon the employers' organisation and the trade unions which entered into the said Agreement and upon the employers and employees who are members of the said organisation or unions.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS,
Minister of Manpower.

SCHEDULE

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FOR THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKING

HOUSING AGREEMENT

in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, made and entered into by and between the

Municipal Employers' Organisation

(hereinafter referred to as the "employers" or the "employers' organisation"), of the one part, and the

South African Association of Municipal Employees (non-Political)

and the

Germiston Municipal Workers' Union

(hereinafter referred to as the "employees" or the "trade union"), of the other part,

being the parties to the Industrial Council for the Local Government Undertaking.

1. AREA AND SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF THE AGREEMENT

This Agreement is applicable to Local Authorities in the province of Transvaal, excluding Pretoria and Johannesburg and shall be observed by all employers who are members of the employers organisations and all employees who are members of the trade unions.

2. PERIOD OF OPERATION OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall come into operation on such date as may be specified by the Minister of Manpower in terms of section 48 of the Act, and shall remain in force until 31 March 1989 or for such period as may be determined by him.

1. GEBIED EN TOEPASSINGSBESTEK VAN OOREENKOMS

Hierdie Ooreenkoms is van toepassing op die Plaaslike Owerhede in die jurisdiksiegebied van die Nywerheidsraad vir die Plaaslike Bestuursonderneming en moet nagekom word deur alle Plaaslike Owerhede in die provinsie Transvaal, uitgesonderd Pretoria en Johannesburg en die stadsrade, dorpsrade en gesondheidskomitees van Amanzimtoti, Anerley, Ballito, Bergville, Camperdown, Colenso, Dannhauser, Dundee, Durnacol, Empangeni, Eshowe, Estcourt, Gillitts, Gingindhlovu, Glencoe, Greytown, Hibberdene, Hillcrest, Hilton, Howick, Isipingo, Ixopo, Kingsburgh, Kloof, Kokstad, Ladysmith, La Lucia, Maidstone, Mandini, Margate, Matatiele, Mtubatuba, Melmoth, Mooi Rivier, Mtunzini, Munster, Newcastle, New Germany, Paulpietersburg, Pinetown, Port Shepstone, Queensburgh, Ramsgate, Richardsbaai, Richmond, Rossburgh, Salt Rock, Scottburgh, Shelly Beach, Stanger, Thornville Junction, Tongaat, Umbogintwini, Umdloti Beach, Umhlali, Umhlanga Rocks, Umtentweni, Umzinto, Utrecht, Uvongo, Verulam, Vryheid, Weenen en Westville in die provinsie Natal en Allanridge, Bethlehem, Bloemspuit, Boshof, Bothaville, Brandfort, Bultfontein, Clarens, Clocolan, Dealesville, Dewetsdorp, Excelsior, Fauresmith, Ficksburg, Frankfort, Harri-smith, Heilbron, Hertzogville, Hobhouse, Hoopstad, Jagersfontein, Kestell, Koffiefontein, Koppies, Kroonstad, Ladybrand, Lindley, Marquard, Memel, Oranjeville, Parys, Petrusburg, Petrus Steyn, Philippolis, Reddersburg, Reitz, Rouxville, Sasolburg, Senekal, Smithfield, Springfontein, Steynsrus, Trompsburg, Tweeling, Tweespruit, Ventersburg, Verkeerdevelei, Viljoenskroon, Villiers, Vrede, Vredefort, Warden, Wepener, Wesselsbron, Winburg en Zastron in die provinsie Oranje-Vrystaat en hul werknemers wat van tyd tot tyd toegelaat word deur die Voorsorgfondskomitee met die goedkeuring van die Versekeraar op aansoek van die Plaaslike Owerheid soos verteenwoordig deur die Plaaslike Voorsorgfondskomitee.

2. GELDIGHEIDSDUUR VAN OOREENKOMS

Hierdie Ooreenkoms tree in werking op 'n datum wat die Minister van Mannekrag kragtens artikel 48 van die Wet bepaal en bly van krag tot 9 Augustus 1992.

3. ALGEMENE BEPALINGS

Klousules 3 tot en met 15 van die Ooreenkoms gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1615 van 31 Julie 1987 is van toepassing op werkgewers en werknemers.

Hierdie Ooreenkoms is namens die partye op hede die 4de dag van September 1987 te Pretoria onderteken.

N. BOTHA,

Voorsitter (Afdeling Vahpo).

J. H. DU RAAN,

Ondervoorsitter (Afdeling Vahpo).

J. F. M. VAN DER MERWE,

President van die Nywerheidsraad.

A. J. VAN SCHALKWYK,

Hoofsekretaris.

No. R. 562

25 Maart 1988

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956**HOEDENYWERHEID, KAAP.—HERNUWING VAN VOORSORGFONDSOOREENKOMS**

Ek, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Direkteur: Mannekrag, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (4) (a) (ii) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhouding, 1956, dat die bepalings van Goewermentskennisgewings R. 1517 van 3 September 1971, R. 71 van 19 Januarie 1973, R. 807 van 13 Mei 1977, R. 1164 van 8 Junie 1979, R. 1103 van 27 Mei 1983, R. 299 van 15 Februarie 1985 en R. 732 van 18 April 1986, van krag is vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 31 Oktober 1988 eindig.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,

Direkteur: Mannekrag.

1. AREA AND SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF THE AGREEMENT

This Agreement is applicable to Local Authorities in the area of jurisdiction of the Industrial Council for the Local Government Undertaking and shall be observed by all Local Authorities in the Province of the Transvaal excluding Pretoria and Johannesburg and in the city councils, town councils and health committees of Amanzimtoti, Anerley, Ballito, Bergville, Camperdown, Colenso, Dannhauser, Dundee, Durnacol, Empangeni, Eshowe, Estcourt, Gillitts, Gingindhlovu, Glencoe, Greytown, Hibberdene, Hillcrest, Hilton, Howick, Isipingo, Ixopo, Kingsburgh, Kloof, Kokstad, Ladysmith, La Lucia, Maidstone, Mandini, Margate, Matatiele, Mtubatuba, Melmoth, Mooi Rivier, Mtunzini, Munster, Newcastle, New Germany, Paulpietersburg, Pinetown, Port Shepstone, Queensburgh, Ramsgate, Richardsbaai, Richmond, Rossburgh, Salt Rock, Scottburgh, Shelly Beach, Stanger, Thornville Junction, Tongaat, Umbogintwini, Umdloti Beach, Umhlali, Umhlanga Rocks, Umtentweni, Umzinto, Utrecht, Uvongo, Verulam, Vryheid, Weenen and Westville in the province Natal and Allanridge, Bethlehem, Bloemspuit, Boshof, Bothaville, Brandfort, Bultfontein, Clarens, Clocolan, Dealesville, Dewetsdorp, Excelsior, Fauresmith, Ficksburg, Frankfort, Harri-smith, Heilbron, Hertzogville, Hobhouse, Hoopstad, Jagersfontein, Kestell, Koffiefontein, Koppies, Kroonstad, Ladybrand, Lindley, Marquard, Memel, Oranjeville, Parys, Petrusburg, Petrus Steyn, Philippolis, Reddersburg, Reitz, Rouxville, Sasolburg, Senekal, Smithfield, Springfontein, Steynsrus, Trompsburg, Tweeling, Tweespruit, Ventersburg, Verkeerdevelei, Viljoenskroon, Villiers, Vrede, Vredefort, Warden, Wepener, Wesselsbron, Winburg and Zastron in the province Orange Free State and their employees who may be admitted by the Provident Fund Committee from time to time with the approval of the Assurer on application by the Local Authority as represented by the Local Provident Fund Committee.

2. PERIOD OF OPERATION OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall come into operation on a date determined by the Minister of Manpower in terms of section 48 of the Act and shall remain in force until 9 August 1992.

3. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The provisions contained in clauses 3 to 15 inclusive of the Agreement published under Government Notice R. 1615 of 31 July 1987 applies to employers and employees.

This Agreement was signed at Pretoria, on behalf of the parties, this 4th day of September 1987.

N. BOTHA,

Chairman (Division Acaola).

J. H. DU RAAN,

Vice-Chairman (Division Acaola).

J. F. M. VAN DER MERWE,

President of the Industrial Council.

A. J. VAN SCHALKWYK,

General Secretary.

No. R. 562

25 March 1988

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956**MILLINERY INDUSTRY, CAPE.—RENEWAL OF PROVIDENT FUND AGREEMENT**

I, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Director: Manpower, duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (4) (a) (ii) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare the provisions of Government Notices R. 1517 of 3 September 1971, R. 71 of 19 January 1973, R. 807 of 13 May 1977, R. 1164 of 8 June 1979, R. 1103 of 27 May 1983, R. 299 of 15 February 1985 and R. 732 of 18 April 1986, to be effective from the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 31 October 1988.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,

Director: Manpower.

No. R. 563 25 Maart 1988

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

TEEKAMER-, RESTOURANT- EN VERVERSINGS-BEDRYF, PRETORIA.—HERNUWING VAN OOREEN-KOMS

Ek, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Direkteur: Mannekrag, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (4) (a) (ii) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalinge van Goewermentskennisgewings R. 1719 van 24 September 1976, R. 945 van 1 Mei 1981, R. 2358 van 5 November 1982, R. 402 van 2 Maart 1984, R. 537 van 27 Maart 1986, R. 582 van 20 Maart 1987 en R. 1848 van 28 Augustus 1987, van krag is vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 29 April 1988 eindig.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Direkteur: Mannekrag.

**DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL- EN
ENERGIESAKE**

No. R. 506 25 Maart 1988

**ELEKTRISITEITSWET, 1987
REGULASIES**

Die Minister van Ekonomiese Sake en Tegnologie het kragtens artikel 28 van die Elektrisiteitswet, 1987 (Wet 41 van 1987), die regulasies uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Regulasies beteken "die Wet" die Elektrisiteitswet, 1987 (Wet 41 van 1987), en het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Wet 'n betekenis geheg word, daardie betekenis.

Vergaderings van die raad

2. (1) Die raad vergader op die datums en die plekke wat die voorsitter bepaal.

(2) As die raad uit nege lede bestaan, maak vyf lede 'n kworum vir vergaderings van die raad uit en as die raad uit minder as nege lede bestaan, maak vier lede so 'n kworum uit.

(3) Alle vraagstukke wat by 'n vergadering van die raad ontstaan, word by wyse van 'n meerderheidstem deur die lede van die raad wat op sodanige vergadering teenwoordig is, beslis en die voorsitter het, benewens sy beraadslagende stem, by 'n staking van stemme ook 'n beslissende stem.

(4) (a) Die raad moet behoorlik notule laat hou van die verrigtinge by sy vergaderings.

(b) Die notule van 'n vergadering van die raad moet op die daaropvolgende vergadering van die raad by besluit goedgekeur word en die persoon wat op daardie vergadering voorsit, moet die aldus goedgekeurde notule onderteken.

(c) Die aldus goedgekeurde notule word by verrigtinge in 'n hof by blote voorlegging daarvan aangeneem as *prima facie*-bewys van die verrigtinge wat daarin opgeteken is.

Personeel van die raad

3. (1) Die werk verbonde aan die verrigting van die werksaamhede of die uitoefening van die bevoegdheids van die raad word verrig deur persone in diens van die Nasionale Energieraad ingestel by artikel 2 van die Wet op Energie, 1987 (Wet 42 van 1987) en wat vir dié doel deur die uitvoerende beampte van daardie raad aangewys word.

(2) Persone ingevolge subregulasie (1) aangewys, verrig hulle werksaamhede onderworpe aan die beheer en in opdrag van die raad.

No. R. 563 25 March 1988

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

TEAROOM, RESTAURANT AND CATERING TRADE, PRETORIA.—RENEWAL OF AGREEMENT

I, Mattheus Willem Johannes le Roux, Director: Manpower, duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (4) (a) (ii) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare the provisions of Government Notices R. 1719 of 24 September 1976, R. 945 of 1 May 1981, R. 2358 of 5 November 1982, R. 402 of 2 March 1984, R. 537 of 27 March 1986, R. 582 of 20 March 1987 and R. 1848 of 28 August 1987, to be effective from the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 29 April 1988.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Director: Manpower.

**DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND
ENERGY AFFAIRS**

No. R. 506 25 March 1988

**ELECTRICITY ACT, 1987
REGULATIONS**

The Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology has, under section 28 of the Electricity Act, 1987 (Act 41 of 1987), made the Regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

Definition

1. In these Regulations "the Act" means the Electricity Act, 1987 (Act 41 of 1987), and a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall bear that meaning.

Meetings of the board

2. (1) The board shall meet on the dates and at the places to be determined by the Chairman.

(2) If the board consists of nine members, five members shall constitute a quorum at meetings of the board, and if the board consists of fewer than nine members, four members shall constitute such a quorum.

(3) All questions arising at any meeting of the board shall be decided by a majority vote by the members of the board present at such meeting and the Chairman shall, in addition to his deliberative vote, have a casting vote in the event of equality of voting.

(4) (a) The board shall have proper minutes kept of the proceedings at its meetings.

(b) The minutes of a meeting of the board shall be confirmed by resolution at the first subsequent meeting of the board, and the person presiding at that meeting shall sign the minutes so confirmed.

(c) Any minutes so confirmed shall, if produced in the course of court proceedings, be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of the proceedings recorded.

Staff of the board

3. (1) The work incidental to the execution of the functions or the exercise of the powers of the board shall be performed by persons in the employ of the National Energy Council established in terms of section 2 of the Energy Act, 1987 (Act 42 of 1987) and who are designated for this purpose by the executive officer of that board.

(2) Persons designated in terms of subregulation (1), shall perform their functions subject to the control and under the direction of the board.

107 sm 29/3/88

KwaZulu may retract support for Indaba plan

The KwaZulu government is to consider withdrawing support for the Indaba's constitutional proposals and pulling out of the kwaZulu/Natal Joint Executive Authority.

A debate on the withdrawal, initiated yesterday by the Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, comes in formal reaction to the November 27 press statement by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, in which he rejected the proposals on behalf of the South African Government.

Chief Buthelezi urged the Legislative Assembly to exercise caution in deciding the matter.

He said it was not prudent to leap into action after Mr Heunis's rejection. Nor, however, was it prudent to "hitch the whole of our political future to the kwaZulu/Natal star".

"Our support in principle for the kwaZulu/Natal constitutional proposals must not be allowed to become a millstone around our necks and limit our political options," he said.

The issue was so fundamental that he would not dare to act unilaterally as

the president of Inkatha or as the Chief Minister of kwaZulu. Inkatha's final response to the matter would have to come at this year's annual general conference.

He would have withdrawn from involvement in the kwaZulu/Natal Indaba immediately after Mr Heunis's statement had he not known that the Minister (although with Cabinet support) was speaking against the wishes of large numbers of Nationalists.

Market research had indicated "very substantial support" for the Indaba by NP members.

The Chief Minister said that the black people of the region had shown that they were prepared to make compromises by participating in the Indaba and it was now up to whites to get their political leaders to do likewise.

Crossroads

"I see it as terribly dangerous for Inkatha and this House to be hung up at some kind of crossroads while we wait for whites to arrive there and decide which direction they are going to take."

"I make the point," Chief Buthelezi said, "that in re-considering our support in principle for the constitutional proposals of the kwaZulu/Natal Indaba, we must necessarily also have to re-consider our involvement in the Joint Executive Authority."

"We have never become involved in this authority as an end in itself. We have always seen it as a first step towards establishing a joint legislative authority."

"If the second step is not possible, the first step will be isolated in political history as nonsensical."

Detained Wits student released

Education Reporter

The president of the Wits University Students' Representative Council (SRC), Miss Rosemary Hunter, was released this morning after one week in detention under the emergency regulations.

Miss Hunter said she was never given any reasons for her detention but felt it was an attempt to counter the overwhelming success of last week's SRC referendum.

The SRC, which was voted in last year on a 9 percent poll, was given a clear mandate to continue in office. A poll of 57 percent was achieved, the highest in many years.

Miss Hunter, who was kept at Diepkloof Prison, said her detention had strengthened her resolve.

"I often thought about the great leaders who were in detention. It made me stronger."



Miss Hunter... "Detention made me stronger."

Youth dies in Reef crash

A youth was killed when his car left the road and crashed into a tree in Alberton yesterday. He was Mr S Heace (18).

Mrs A W Nelson and her son, Mr MC Nelson (18), were injured in the accident. — Sapa.

70 want jobs back in Sharpeville Day row

Labour Reporter

About 70 members of the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) are fighting for reinstatement after being dismissed by Intercity Parcel Service in a Sharpeville Day-related dispute, the union said.

A TGWU spokesman said the workers had been sacked from the company's Wadeville operation after a dispute arose over clocking-in times, with management accusing workers who reported for work on Sharpeville Day of forging clock-in times after arriving late.

He said those who reported for duty did so after an agreement that, due to anticipated transport problems, workers arriving late would not be punished.

The spokesman said management had declined to have further talks with the union. The workers are demanding reinstatement.

Company comment was unavailable at the time of going to press. However, the company confirmed in a newspaper advertisement yesterday that it was "experiencing manpower-related difficulties" at its Wadeville depot.

40A

SM

29/3/88

Inkatha to debate withdrawal this year

kwaZulu may retract support for Indaba plan

107

Handwritten scribbles and initials.

30/3/88 Star

The kwaZulu government is to consider withdrawing support for the Indaba's constitutional proposals and pulling out of the kwaZulu/Natal Joint Executive Authority.

A debate on the withdrawal, initiated on Mon-

day, by Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, comes in formal reaction to the November 27 press statement by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, in which he rejected the proposals on behalf of the

Government.

Chief Buthelezi urged the Legislative Assembly to exercise caution in deciding the matter.

He said it was not prudent to leap into action after Mr Heunis's rejection. Nor, however, was it prudent to "hitch the whole of our political future to the kwaZulu/Natal star".

"Our support in principle for the kwaZulu/Natal constitutional proposals must not be allowed to become a millstone around our necks and limit our political options," he said.

The issue was so fundamental that he would not dare to act unilaterally as the president of Inkatha or as the Chief Minister of kwaZulu. Inkatha's final response to the matter would have to come at this year's annual general conference.

He would have withdrawn from involvement in the kwaZulu/Natal Indaba immediately after Mr Heunis's statement had he not known that the Minister (although with Cabinet support) was speaking against the wishes of large numbers of Nationalists.

Research

Market research had indicated "very substantial support" for the Indaba by NP members.

He said the blacks of the region had shown that they were prepared to make compromises, and it was now up to whites to get their political leaders to do the same.

"I see it as terribly dangerous for Inkatha to be hung up at some kind of crossroads while we wait for whites to arrive there and decide which direction they are going to take.

"I make the point that in re-considering our support in principle for the constitutional proposals of the Indaba, we must necessarily also have to re-consider our involvement in the Joint Executive Authority."

REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA



REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant Government Gazette

Verkoopprijs • Selling price
(AVB uitgesluit/GST excluded)

Plaaslik **50c** Local
Buitelands **70c** Other countries
Posvry • Post free

Regulasiekoerant
Regulation Gazette

No. 4189

As 'n Nuusblad by die
Poskantoor geregistreer
Registered at the Post Office
as a Newspaper

Vol. 273

PRETORIA, 31 MAART 1988
MARCH

No. 11221

PROKLAMASIES

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 59, 1988

WYSIGING VAN BYLAE 1 BY DIE PROKLAMASIE OP DIE KWAZULU-KONSTITUSIE, 1972 (PROKLAMASIE R. 70 VAN 1972)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby Bylae 1 by die Proklamasie op die KwaZulu-konstitusie, 1972 (Proklamasie R. 70 van 1972), soos gewysig deur Proklamasies R. 222 van 1976, R. 52 van 1977, R. 59 van 1977, R. 275 van 1977, R. 236 van 1978, R. 19 van 1981, R. 116 van 1981, R. 46 van 1982, R. 116 van 1982, R. 118 van 1983, R. 226 van 1986 en R. 239 van 1986, R. 48 van 1988 deur aan die einde van paragraaf (i) die volgende gebied toe te voeg:

GEBIED 88

Distrik Ingwavuma. Die gebied binne die volgende grense:

Begin by die punt waar die oostelike grens van Reserwe 16 15836 en die internasionale grens tussen die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en Mosambiek kruis; daarvandaan algemeen ooswaarts met genoemde internasionale grens langs by Grens Baken 1 (BB 1); daarvandaan reg suidwaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die punt waar dit die verlenging ooswaarts van die noordelike grens van die plaas Ndumu A13147 kruis; daarvandaan weswaarts met genoemde verlenging en die noordelike grense van die volgende plase langs sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Genoemde Ndumu A13147, Impala 14932 en Maysie 14933, tot by die noordwestelike hoekbaken van genoemde Maysie 14933; daarvandaan noordwaarts met die oostelike grens van Reserwe 16 15836 langs sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot waar dit die internasionale grens tussen die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en Mosambiek kruis die beginpunt.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Agt-en-twintigste dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA

Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

J. C. HEUNIS,

Minister van die Kabinet.

772—A

PROCLAMATIONS

by the

State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 59, 1988

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE 1 OF THE KWAZULU CONSTITUTION PROCLAMATION, 1972 (PROCLAMATION R. 70 OF 1972)

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend Schedule 1 of the KwaZulu Constitution Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 70 of 1972), as amended by Proclamation R. 70 of 1972, as amended by Proclamations R. 222 of 1976, R. 52 of 1977, R. 59 of 1977, R. 275 of 1977, R. 236 of 1978, R. 19 of 1981, R. 116 of 1981, R. 46 of 1982, R. 116 of 1982, R. 118 of 1983, R. 226 of 1986 and R. 239 of 1986, R. 48 of 1988 by adding to paragraph (i) the following area:

AREA 88

District of Ingwavuma. The area within the following limits:

Beginning at the point where the eastern boundary of Reserve 16 15836 intersects the international boundary between the Republic of South Africa and Mozambique; thence generally eastwards along the said international boundary to Boundary Beacon 1 (BB 1); thence due southwards in a straight line to the point where it intersects the prolongation eastwards of the northern boundary of the farm Ndumu A13147; thence westwards along the said prolongation and the northern boundaries of the following farms, so as to exclude them from this area: The said Ndumu A13147, Impala 14932 and Maysie 14933, to the north-western corner beacon of the said Maysie 14933; thence northwards along the eastern boundary of Reserve 16 15836, so as to exclude it from this area, to where it intersects the international boundary between the Republic of South Africa and Mozambique, the point of beginning.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town on the Twenty-eighth day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-eight.

P. W. BOTHA,

State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

J. C. HEUNIS,

Minister of the Cabinet.

11221—1

Scarred woman wins R15 000 claim from MP

By CARMEL RICKARD,
Durban

A CLERMONT woman, badly disfigured from an attempt to cut her throat, has been awarded damages of over R15 000 against a KwaZulu MP whom she claimed was also linked to the murder of her unionist fiancé.

Thokozile Shabalala, 26, alleged the MP for KwaMashu Jamile Mlotshwa — who did not defend the damages claim — “wrongfully and unlawfully” instructed others to assault her, permitted people employed by him to assault her and did not stop them although he could have done so.

She said on the night of April 5 last year, Mlotshwa came with four other men to the house she shared with her fiancé Joseph Khumalo. Both she and Khumalo were members of the then National Union of Textile Workers. Mlotshwa woke them up and said they should go with him so he could show Khumalo how to use a gun.

The seven drove to a deserted and bushy area, “Mamba Valley” outside KwaMashu, where Mlotshwa told Khumalo to get out of the car and go with him and two of his men into the bushes. That was the last time Shabalala ever saw her fiancé. She later learnt he had been shot and killed and his eyes removed.

Some time after they left the car, she was ordered to go along the path to the same bushes.

“I could see Jamile — our eyes met. Then people behind me began assaulting me.”

She was hit on the head and fell to the ground. She said although she was hit many times, Mlotshwa did not come to her help.

“I heard one of the group say they should stop assaulting me as I was already dead. I must have lost consciousness because I did not hear the car pull away.”

She regained consciousness some hours later and was taken to hospital where she was treated for a serious loss of blood, a broken jaw, a fractured arm and other injuries.

Two doctors gave evidence about her injuries; she still has severe disfigurement under her chin where, according to expert medical evidence, her assailants cut her throat with a blunt panga-like instrument.

Lawyers for Shabalala told the judge that charges against Mlotshwa for murder and attempted murder had been withdrawn and that the Attorney-General, as is standard practice, had refused to give reasons for his decision.

The judge, who looked closely at her scars, awarded her damages of R15 365 for her pain and suffering and the MP was also ordered to pay her legal costs and the costs of two expert medical witnesses.

107

~~107~~

3/13-7/4/88 w/10 rail

other on her chest. She is survived by a sev
Miss Nonhlanhla Sithole said Miss baby and three other child

kwaZulu claims SAP is 'fanning violence'

By Craig Kotze, Crime Reporter

8/14/88
202
102

The SAP has been blamed by the kwaZulu police for "fanning" violence — now showing signs of abating — in the Maritzburg region after two Inkatha members were allegedly killed by UDF supporters this week.

The two unarmed Inkatha men, a Mr Ndlovu and Mr Ngubane, were allegedly dropped off by the SAP in the township, said to be a UDF stronghold, after interrogation on Monday, according to a written complaint by Brigadier S Mathe, Deputy Commissioner of kwaZulu police.

A Pretoria police spokesman today confirmed the men were dropped off — at their own request — at a shop, near Ashdown, after interrogation.

Six men had already been arrested in connection with the killings, he added.

The spokesman said mass interrogations of both Ashdown and Mpumuza residents — respectively UDF and Inkatha strongholds — had taken place after trouble in both townships recently.

Brigadier Mathe, in a written complaint to Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi said: "The action of the police (SAP) will undoubtedly fan the otherwise improving situation in Maritzburg."

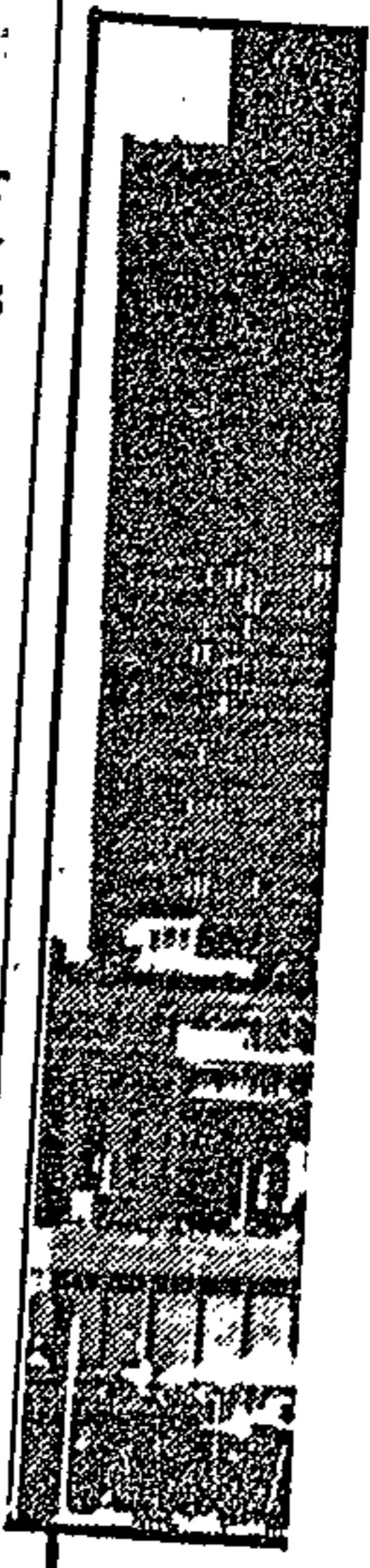
Almost 500 people were killed in fighting between the UDF and Inkatha in Maritzburg's townships late last year and earlier this year.

Police were forced to launch special operations to curb the killing.

In his complaint to Chief Buthelezi, Brigadier Mathe said: "I wish to report that a large number of Inkatha members were conveyed to Pentritch Corner Police Base from their homesteads at Mpumuza Reserve for interrogation.

"When the interrogation was over, all the Inkatha members were conveyed back by police transport and one police truck, which conveyed 20 of them, off-loaded them in the middle of Ashdown Village."

Brigadier Mathe said it was "known throughout Maritzburg" that Ashdown was "the strong UDF base" and that the offloading of unarmed Inkatha in the area resulted in a "heavy battle".



To an

In any event, the substance of the hon member's question includes a great variety of crimes under different headings.

In order to compile this information, it will be necessary to check the crime records of police stations country-wide. This would be a voluminous and time-consuming task which could not be economically justified. Therefore, I am not prepared to furnish this information.

National servicemen accused of certain acts against detainee

*21. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Law and Order to Question No 18, standing over, on 6 October 1987, any of the six persons accused in connection with the alleged commission of certain acts against the detainee referred to in the reply to Question No 21 on 25 August 1987, were national servicemen; if so, how many;

(2) whether it is the policy of the South African Defence Force to use national servicemen to interrogate civilians; if not, what is the policy in this regard?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) No.

(2) Yes, if they possess the necessary training and qualifications.

Blacks in Cape Peninsula: scheme dealing with housing/recreation/educational needs

*22. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether his Department has a plan of town planning scheme dealing with the present and future housing, recreational and educational needs of Blacks living in the Cape Peninsula; if not, why not; if so, whether this plan or scheme makes provision for (a) the upgrading of Old Crossroads, KTC and other squatter areas within the Nyanga East area and (b) additional areas for those who cannot be accommodated in the above existing squatter areas; if not, why not; if so, when is it anticipated that the implementation of this plan or scheme will be (i) commenced and (ii) completed;

(3) whether those concerned have been consulted and advised concerning details of this plan or scheme; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) with what result;

(4) whether details of this plan or scheme have been made available to the public; if not, why not; if so, when;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes.

(i) The implementation of the plan has already started.

(ii) Approximately 1992.

(3) Yes.

(a) On an ongoing basis.

(b) With positive reaction and co-operation.

(4) No, all the people concerned have been consulted before declaring the development areas.

(5) No.

Corruption in Transkei: SAP commercial branch involved in investigations

*23. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the commercial branch of the South African Police are involved in investigations of the commission of inquiry into allegations of corruption in Transkei; if so, what is the nature of this involvement;

(2) whether he will furnish information on whether investigations into possible (a) exchange control and (b) other criminal contraventions are taking place in this connection; if not, why not; if so, what progress has been made in this regard;

(3) whether the possible involvement of certain persons, whose names have been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, is one of the matters being investigated; if so, what are the names of these persons;

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

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes. Two officers of the commercial branch are assisting with the collection of evidence for the commission of inquiry, at the request of the Transkeian Government.

(2) to (4) Because Transkei is an independent state and the commission of inquiry was appointed by that government, I do not consider it advisable to furnish any information which has come to the fore as a result of the activities of the commission. Should the findings of the commission reveal that any offence was committed in the Republic, it will be forwarded and dealt with through the usual diplomatic channels.

Information prejudicial to security of RSA passed to certain person

*24. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether he will give the House the assurance that no information prejudicial to the security of the Republic was passed to a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what basis is he giving this assurance and (b) what is the name of this person?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes

(a) On the basis that there had at no stage been contact between the SA Defence Force and this person.

(b) The name supplied by the hon member.

Activities of certain person: investigations

*25. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether he and/or any section of his Department (a) is investigating and/or (b) has been informed of any investigations into the activities of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if not, why are no such investigations being conducted in his Department?

ment; if so, what (i) is the nature and (ii) are the results of these investigations;

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) No.

(b) No.

No information has been received by the Department calling for such an investigation.

(2) No.

KwaZulu: political party financed/sponsored
*26. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

Whether any political party in KwaZulu was financed or sponsored by the Bureau for Information at any stage; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) to what extent and (d) what is the name of (i) this party and (ii) the leader of this party?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

No.

(a) (b) and (c) Fall away.

(d) (i) and (ii) Fall away.

Jamestown: houses sold to Blacks
*27. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any houses in Jamestown have been sold to Black persons in terms of the 99-year leasehold system; if so, (a) how many and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether the area in question has been registered as a Black township; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the name of this township;

(3) whether the title deeds to the properties so sold have been issued; if not, why not; if so, when?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

(a) 7

157

Whipping both sides

Can a friendless country survive in Africa's extreme political climate? State President P W Botha currently has the resources to enable SA to do so, but he cannot relish increasing isolation. What, then, of KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi?

Buthelezi betrays his own gathering isolation in sweeping swipes at the political Left and Right, as shown in his week-long policy speech opening the current session of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly (KLA):

□ Black leaders he characterises as two-for-a-penny boastful nobodies. The choicest epithets were reserved for Dutch Reformed Church leader Allan Boesak, and UDF Natal president Archie Gumede. Among the tamer observations: "When a committee elects a committee, which elects another committee and you become chairman of that other committee . . . just who are you?";

□ Churches and the South African Council of Churches are spearheading an ANC vendetta against him, while white academics endeavour to become blacker than blacks, "usually by adopting some pseudo-Marxist orientation in which they regard the struggle for liberation as being an ongoing conflict

BROADCASTING STAFF ASSOCIATION

Box 819, Durban. 4000

2

E. Nienaber

white employees in the broadcasting undertaking in Durban, East London, Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth, Pietermaritzburg, Pieterbeka, Pietersburg, Roodepoort, Springs, and Pietermaritzburg.

FINANCIAL MAIL APRIL 29 1988

between workers and capital";

□ Afrikaners and the National Party constitute a racist government pursuing racist objectives, and State President P W Botha rules without courage or mandate. "When a man is so politically inept he does not know what is right and does wrong, he is wrong. When he knows what is right and does wrong, then he is very wrong";

□ The ANC is intellectually impoverished and works with communist parties abroad to sow lies and distortions about SA. "They paint pictures of a SA in which there is no hope for democratic opposition, to justify their hideous commitment to violence." Though claiming sympathy with Oliver Tambo, Buthelezi could not avoid asking whether he was "simply a dog that has been shaken by its tail";

□ The UDF is a travesty of democracy. It dictates and intimidates, pursuing a double agenda "which can be carried out in the dark of night." It is the fetch and carry boy of the ANC;

□ The media portray Inkatha and the UDF as vying with each other in the power stakes and makes assumptions about Inkatha "which are totally invalid." *New Nation*, published until its banning by the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, is "no more than a propaganda rag which promotes the ANC-UDF-cosatu alliance at the expense of Inkatha";

□ The white Right and the CP are contemptuous, and Black anger will explode uncontrollably before the CP can achieve its goals. "I dismiss the CP with the contempt it deserves, but will never fall into the trap of dismissing its membership. They are South

POLISHING MARBLE

During his policy speech to the KLA, Buthelezi had the following observations about his own objectives and achievements:

"I am not struggling to establish myself as the president of a future SA. I will serve under a free Dr Nelson Mandela. The people only have the right to ask me to serve under one or another leader if they also have the right to ask other leaders to serve under me.

"In my adult life I have had the advantage of talks with national and international leaders. I frequently walk in the corridors of power and have become accustomed to summing leaders up.

"A vitally important dimension of my African leadership has always been my readiness and ability to campaign for support across all race groups. I saw realities

way beyond the vision of successive white prime ministers and the present State President.

When the time comes that whites recognise the need for blacks with real bases, I will be there.

"We have changed history, by the way in which we held our own on the question of KwaZulu accepting the government's ridiculous quasi-independence. It was my refusal to be involved in the Black Advisory Council which the State President wanted to establish . . . the Special Cabinet Committee . . . and the National Council. His National Council will not get off the ground unless we are involved in it.

"I have done more to stamp on the government's homeland policy than anything Tambo has been able to do."

Africans and somehow must be dragged into the 20th Century";

□ The PFP smarts at being sidelined and though it keeps alive the best in white liberalism, "black South Africans have learnt that white liberals are incapable of constituting themselves into a winning parliamentary force"; and

□ Efforts by the Maritzburg Chamber of Commerce to end violence in Natal's capital city are contemptuously dismissed. The chamber, said Buthelezi "was being used by the UDF-Cosatu alliance to cast aspersions

on Inkatha's sincerity."

Such is the hostile environment which Buthelezi perceives, and in which he pursues his declared policy of seeking peace with political foes and negotiating a new political dispensation in SA.

It no doubt suits government to see him as friendless and largely neutralised; a captive of compromise during a political debate dominated by extremists. But if the political relevance of his policies is at risk — which he believes is the case — can Buthelezi afford to pursue them for much longer? ■

(101)

Room in Ulundi

A new R22m landmark is due to rise above the sparse skyline of the KwaZulu capital, Ulundi.

The development, underwritten by the KwaZulu Finance Corporation (KFC), envisages the construction of a 100-room Holiday Inn on a 40 ha site above the White Mfolozi river. It will replace the capital's existing 50-room Inn which has been billed by the owners as "the world's smallest." Included will be an adjacent complex offering 7 500 m² of retail space and 2 400 m² of offices.

Landlord of the new Inn will be the KFC, while management will be in the hands of Holiday Inn KwaZulu Ltd, 50% owned by Holiday Inn, 46% by the KFC and 4% by some 60 individual black shareholders.

According to the KFC, consideration is being given to financing the new Inn by means of a share issue.

The shopping-office complex, it says, will be financed from internal resources and rentals will vary from R9/m²-R16/m². Target date for its completion is November 1 this year with the office complex opening next March.

Turnkey contractors Leadenhall Retail of Johannesburg are responsible for retail leasing and director Angus Mackay says the centre is now fully let. Some 80% of the space has been taken up by national chains and only "fine-tuning" remains to be done on the rental due from the major supermarket tenant.

The *FM* understands the anchor will be OK Bazaars.

No decision has yet been taken about the future of the existing Holiday Inn.

Business traffic will no doubt continue to provide a major source of income for the new Inn. It will remain the sole provider of accommodation to those visiting the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

However, there are other attractions in the area, as the KFC points out. A 6 000 ha game reserve is currently being developed adjacent to the new hotel. In addition the Umfolozi game park is "only 30 km away and the region has many other attractions of an historical and cultural nature."

The KFC expects the hotel to be opened within the next 24 months. ■

FM
6/5/88

KwaZulu detention Act challenged

107

C/pen 8/5/88

CP Correspondent

A CHALLENGE was mounted this week in the Maritzburg Supreme Court against a KwaZulu law that permits police to hold any person suspected of having committed certain offences for 90 days without a court hearing.

The KwaZulu Act on the Tracing and Detention of Offenders allows any police force mem-

ber above the rank of warrant officer to arrest any person, "if he has any reason to believe" that person has committed a theft, a violence-related crime, is illegally in possession of a firearm and ammunition, intends committing any such crime or is withholding information concerning such crimes.

Under the Act, gazetted in August last year, police are empowered to detain people without a warrant and to interrogate detainees.

This week, in what is believed by lawyers to be the first challenge against the Act, an urgent application was made for the Maritzburg Supreme Court to declare it unlawful.

The application asks the court to order the immediate release of detainees Zaphania Zulu and Absolom Bheki Ndwandwe.

It also asks that the respondents, Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi in his capacity as Minister of Police, the KwaZulu Commissioner of Police, and those under their command be interdicted and restrained from assaulting, interrogating, pressuring or subjecting the detainees to any unlawful duress.

The court was asked to give a directive that a magistrate and a district surgeon be appointed to visit the detainees.

It was alleged in affidavits by parents of the detainees that while being held in custody, the detainees were assaulted and ill-treated by being subjected to torture. - Concord

KwaZulu urged to adopt Indian plan to cut mortality

Star 10/5/88 (107)
By Jo-Anne Collinge

Senior health care workers in kwaZulu are urging the authorities to adopt a community service patterned on a programme in India, which caused the infant mortality rate in the targeted region to drop dramatically.

Dr Pat Garde, a community obstetrician in Natal, gave details of the plan at a conference of trainers of primary health care nurses held near Johannesburg this week.

She explained the Indian programme was based on a continuous chain of health workers of various degrees of expertise.

The basic link was an ordinary housewife, trained as a "home health worker" to motivate 10 other women in her neighbourhood to reach out to secure better health. She would liaise with a facilitator.

The facilitator would,

in turn, liaise with a co-ordinator, who would be a trained nurse.

She stated that the Indian model programme had reduced infant mortality rates to 40 per 1 000 births in the target region as a whole and had further reduced them to 20 per 1 000 births in the families directly reached by the health care network. The norm in India was 100 per 1 000 births, she said.

How had they done this? By gearing their health network to tackle such diverse matters as nutrition, literacy, rehabilitation of the disabled, sanitation and training in the use of herbal remedies.

She pointed out that maternal malnutrition, drug use, infection and anaemia were known to carry a high risk of harming the foetus. Conditions like diabetes and the habit of smoking could also impair the development of the unborn child.

Handwritten signature

(b) Yes. It is estimated that in addition to the amount mentioned in paragraph (3) (a) a total amount of R447 352 000 (excluding Share in Customs Union Revenue Pool) will be paid over to Ciskei during the 1988/89 financial year. This amount consists of the following:

Budgetary assistance:	R360 702 000
Incentive scheme for Industries:	R 36 000 000
Income tax:	R 34 400 000
Share in Customs Union Revenue Pool:	Not available
Common Monetary Area:	R 4 200 000
Programme for creation of job opportunities:	R 10 800 000
Technical Aid:	R 1 250 000
TOTAL	R447 352 000

Transkei: amounts paid

427. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) (a) What total amount was paid by South Africa to Transkei in the 1987-88 financial year in terms of agreements between the two countries and (b) how was this amount made up;
- (2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Transkei in the form of (a) loans or (b) grants; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case;
- (3) whether any further (a) loans or (b) grants are envisaged in the 1988-89 financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) An estimated amount of R1 063 402 000.
- (b) The estimated amounts fall into two main categories, namely:
 - A. DIRECT ASSISTANCE
 - (i) An estimated amount for budgetary assistance under Programme 3: Foreign Aid and Development Co-operation of Vote 7: Foreign Affairs R517 722 000.

(ii) *Technical assistance*

South Africa is from time to time approached by other governments with requests for assistance in one way or another. Assistance may take the form of expert advice, visits, evaluation of projects, bursaries, etc. Each such application is considered on its merits. The estimated amount for 1987/88 is R700 000.

(iii) *Loan Fund*

Like other countries Transkei may apply for the financing of certain projects within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund. Such applications are considered on merit according to fixed criteria and within the limits of available funds. This type of financing consists mainly of loans which are, naturally, repayable. The estimated amount for 1987/88 is R30 057 000.

(iv) *Incentives for Industries*

In accordance with jointly agreed arrangements between the SATBVC States, the RSA is obliged to refund the TBVC States on a rand-for-rand basis for actual expenditure incurred in these states in terms of the industrial incentive scheme, which took effect on 1 April 1982. The estimated amount for 1987/88 in respect of Transkei is R15 000 000.

B. TRANSFERS IN TERMS OF BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Transfer payments which are regarded as own sources of income of the Transkei Government:

- (i) *Income tax*: The estimated amount for 1987/88 is R134 837 000.
- (ii) *Customs Union Revenue Pool*: The estimated amount is R350 516 000.
- (iii) *Common Monetary Area*: The

Handwritten signature

estimated amount is R14 570 000.

- (2) (a) No. Loans in terms of project aid agreements are included in the amount mentioned under (1) (a).
- (i) and (ii) fall away.
- (b) Yes.
- (i) One.

(ii) Transfers in respect of the action programme for creation of job opportunities: estimated amount is R7 200 000.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) An estimated amount of R854 097 000.
- (b) The estimated amounts year fall into two main categories, namely:
 - A. DIRECT ASSISTANCE
 - (i) An amount for budgetary assistance under Programme 3: Foreign Aid and Development Co-operation of Vote 7: Foreign Affairs R336 000 000.
 - (ii) *Technical assistance*

(iii) *Loan Fund*

Like other countries Bophuthatwa iswana may apply for the financing of certain projects within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund. Such applications are considered on merit according to fixed criteria and within the limits of available funds. This type of financing consists mainly of loans which are, naturally, repayable. The estimated amount for 1987/88 is R1 290 000.

(iv) *Incentives for Industries*

In accordance with jointly agreed arrangements between the SATBVC States, the RSA is obliged to refund the TBVC States on a rand-for-rand basis for actual expenditure incurred in these states in terms of the industrial incentive scheme, which took effect on 1 April 1982. The estimated amount for

(3) (a) Yes. According to estimates an amount of R29 000 000 will be paid to Transkei during the 1988/89 financial year from the Economic Co-operation Loan Fund.

(b) Yes. It is estimated that in addition to the amount mentioned in paragraph (3) (a) a total amount of R843 866 000 (excluding Share in Customs Union Revenue Pool) will be paid over to Transkei during the 1988/89 financial year. This amount consists of the following:

Budgetary assistance:	R635 746 000
Incentive scheme for Industries:	R 20 000 000
Income tax:	R163 200 000
Share in Customs Union Revenue Pool:	Not available
Common Monetary Area:	R 16 570 000
Programme for creation of job opportunities:	R 7 200 000
Technical Aid:	R 1 150 000
TOTAL	R843 866 000

Bophuthatwana: amounts paid

428. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) (a) What total amount was paid by South Africa to Bophuthatwana in the 1987-88 financial year in terms of agreements between the two countries and (b) how was this amount made up;
- (2) whether any additional amounts have

1987/88 in respect of Bophuthatswana is R14 000 000.

B. TRANSFERS IN TERMS OF BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Transfer payments which are regarded as own sources of income of the Bophuthatswana Government:

(i) *Income tax*: The estimated amount for 1987/88 is R50 938 000.

(ii) *Customs Union Revenue Pool*: The estimated amount is R411 569 000.

(iii) *Common Monetary Area*: The estimated amount is R6 570 000.

(2) (a) No. Loans in terms of project aid agreements are included in the amount mentioned under (1) (a).
(i) and (ii) fall away.

(b) Yes.

(i) One.

(ii) Transfers in respect of the programme for creation of job opportunities: estimated amount: R8 500 000.

(3) (a) Yes. According to estimates an amount of R43 000 000 will be paid to Bophuthatswana during the 1988/89 financial year from the Economic Co-operation Loan Fund.

(b) Yes. It is estimated that in addition to the amount mentioned in paragraph (3) (a) a total amount of R499 600 000 (excluding Share in Customs Union Revenue Pool) will be paid over to Bophuthatswana during the 1988/89 financial year. This amount consists of the following:

Budgetary assistance:	R410 000 000
Incentive scheme for Industries:	R 13 000 000
Income tax:	R 61 600 000
Share in Customs Union Revenue Pool:	Not available
Common Monetary Area:	R 7 400 000
Programme for creation of job opportunities:	R 8 500 000
Technical Aid:	R 2 100 000
TOTAL	R499 600 000

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Venda: amounts paid
429. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) (a) What total amount was paid by South Africa to Venda in the 1987-88 financial year in terms of agreements between the two countries and (b) how was this amount made up;

(2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Venda in the form of (a) loans or (b) grants; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case;

(3) whether any further (a) loans or (b) grants are envisaged in the 1988-89 financial year; if so, what loans or grants?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) An estimated amount of R323 618 500.

(b) The estimated amounts fall into two main categories, namely:

A. DIRECT ASSISTANCE

(i) An estimated amount for budgetary assistance under Programme 3: Foreign Aid and Development Co-operation of Vote 7: Foreign Affairs R221 200 000.

(ii) *Technical assistance*
South Africa is from time to time approached by other governments with requests for assistance in one way or another. Assistance may take the form of expert advice, visits, evaluation of projects, bursaries etc. Each such application is considered on its merits. The estimated amount for 1987/88 is R330 000.

(iii) Loan Fund

Like other countries Venda may apply for the financing of certain projects within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan Fund. Such applications are considered on merit according to fixed criteria and within the limits of available funds. This type of financing consists mainly of loans which are, naturally, repayable. The estimated amount for 1987/88 is R19 869 000.

(iv) Incentives for Industries

In accordance with jointly agreed arrangements between the SATBVC States, the RSA is obliged to refund the TBVC States on a rand-for-rand basis for actual expenditure incurred in these states in terms of the industrial incentive scheme, which took effect on 1 April 1982. The estimated amount for 1987/88 in respect of Venda is R4 400 000.

B. TRANSFERS IN TERMS OF BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Transfer payments which are regarded as own sources of income of the Venda Government:

(i) *Income tax*: The estimated amount for 1987/88 is R8 849 000.

(ii) *Customs Union Revenue Pool*: The estimated amount is R67 070 500.

(iii) *Common Monetary Area*: The estimated amount is R1 900 000.

(2) (a) No. Loans in terms of project aid agreements are included in the amount mentioned under (1) (a).
(i) and (ii) fall away.

(b) Yes.

(i) One.

(ii) Transfers in respect of the programme for creation of job opportunities: estimated amount: R2 500 000.

(3) (a) Yes. According to estimates an amount of R32 000 000 will be paid to Venda during the 1988/89 financial year from the Economic Co-operation Loan Fund.

(b) Yes. It is estimated that in addition to the amount mentioned in paragraph (3) (a) a total amount of R293 180 000 (excluding Share in Customs Union Revenue Pool) will be paid over to Venda during the 1988/89 financial year. This amount

consists of the following:

Budgetary assistance:	R271 780 000
Incentive scheme for Industries:	R 5 000 000
Income tax:	R 10 700 000
Share in Customs Union Revenue Pool:	Not available
Common Monetary Area:	R 2 100 000
Programme for creation of job opportunities:	R 2 500 000
Technical Aid:	R 1 100 000
TOTAL	R293 180 000

Murders of policemen and suspected informers

968. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice: How many persons charged with the murder of (a) policemen and (b) suspected informers were (i) found guilty, (ii) sentenced to death and (iii) executed in 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available. To obtain it all court records pertaining to murder trials country-wide over many years will have to be scrutinised.

New Black primary schools

981. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether any (a) new primary schools are to be built and (b) additions are to be effected to existing primary schools during the course of the current financial year; if so, (i) where are these new schools to be built, (ii) to which schools are additions to be effected and (iii) for what total number of additional pupils will provision be made in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) and (b) Yes

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Increase in civil claims against KwaZulu police

By S'BU MNGADI

THE KwaZulu police are facing a bill of more than R173 000 in civil claims.

The number of civil claims against the State arising from KwaZulu police action has risen from 14 claims totalling R72 102 in 1986 to 17 totalling R173 047 this year.

Only two claims - amounting to R12 500 - have been settled, while payments had not been finalised in other cases, according to a KwaZulu Legislative Assembly report by Brig Andries Laas, the ZP Commissioner.

The report said that 1987 in KwaZulu was marked by an unstable security situation in which the revolutionary onslaught and violent unrest were rife. "This seriously hampered the performance

of normal duties and made great demands on the KwaZulu police."

A large number of KwaZulu police had been used on a fulltime basis to combat unrest.

Laas noted that the KwaZulu police not only operated under extremely difficult circumstances and financial constraints, but was also subjected to a vicious propaganda onslaught.

Leading this onslaught were the SA Communist Party, the communist-controlled ANC, and a large number of radical organisations and individuals, he said.

The object was undoubtedly to demoralise the KwaZulu police and destroy their credibility to alienate them from the public.

"The violence and intimidation and the revolutionary, radical, terrorist and criminal elements to which members of our force were subjected, continued throughout the year under review. Despite this onslaught these men and women remained loyal and performed their duties with dedication," said Laas.

Members of the public had laid 117 complaints against the ZP - 48 of which were for using unnecessary violence.

On the Maritzburg conflict between Inkatha/Uwusa and UDF/Co-satu factions, Laas said of 311 murders, 183 were committed in KwaZulu territory.

CMen 10

29/5/87

Gant's buys Delport's homeland factories

By Financial Staff

GANT'S, the Cape-based canning group, has acquired the canning factories of the D R Delport group in Bophuthatswana, Venda and Kwazulu.

This will provide the company with an excellent vehicle to expand its market share.

The growth in the demand for canned foods has been outstanding recently and Gant's say that their sales figures for the first four months of this year show a 50% improvement on the same year-ago period.

Gant's had previously been at a disadvantage in not having suitable manufacturing facilities close to the important markets of the Transvaal and Natal.

Goods from the Strand factory incur considerable expenses in reaching these markets.

Chairman David Gant said that the group's factories at Bapsfontein and Empangeni were inadequate for the

expansion the company had in mind but "the acquisition of the Delport factories in Bophuthatswana, Venda and KwaZulu will provide us with the most appropriate vehicle through which to expand our market share.

"It is also logical to assume that the incorporation of the Delport group into the Gant's operation will provide a greater degree of stability and rationalization in the local marketing of canned foods."

Gant's will now have four food processing operations in SA and local market turnover will increase by about 30% as a result of the acquisition. Gant's says that "although exports are currently performing extremely well, due to the relative weakness of the rand, the group's dependence on exports has lessened and these account for only 13% of turnover generated by the SA food-processing interests".

Michael Delport (chairman) and Marcus Jooste (MD) will be joining the board of Gant's.

KwaZulu to stay ^{CP & TMS 1988} patchwork ¹⁰⁷ homeland

Political Staff

THE government's final proposals on the consolidation of KwaZulu have passed the cabinet and an announcement is expected soon.

It appears that KwaZulu will remain a patchwork homeland and that there is no chance of total consolidation.

The proposals were dealt with by the Commission for Development and Planning and are being conveyed to the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and the Agricultural Union.

The plans will be kept secret until disclosed by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

The chairman of the commission, Mr Jurie Mentz (NP MP, Vryheid), said in a debate in Parliament that the commission had tried to satisfy all the objections. He ruled out consolidation into one geographic area.

Mr Mentz told Parliament: "The commission worked hard to see if it could consolidate it, but it is totally impossible."

There were various problems involved, such as the old system of labour farms, the mountainous terrain and river courses which were unsuitable for settlement, and illegal squatting.

"The geographic consolidation of KwaZulu really is something about which one can only dream."

17/5/88
KWAZULU

(107) KM
Mission impossible

KwaZulu seems destined to remain a patchwork as long as the Nationalists remain in power. The long-awaited final consolidation plans for the homeland are on the point of being announced — but geographical consolidation is out of the question, according to the Commission for Co-operation and Development chairman, and Nat MP for Vryheid, Jurie Mentz.

He says the commission has been hearing evidence for two-and-a-half years since its draft proposals for the consolidation of KwaZulu were first announced. "Literally hundreds of thousands of black people have come forward to give evidence and the commission has had to try to accommodate them," he told the House of Assembly dur-

ing a Constitutional Development and Planning Budget vote debate.

Mentz says although the commission tried hard to establish whether it is possible to consolidate KwaZulu as a single unit, it is now clear that this is impossible. KwaZulu comprises the greatest number of individual units of any homeland, and, "the geographical consolidation of KwaZulu is something about which people can only dream," he says.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis is expected to soon announce the final consolidation plans as approved by the Cabinet. Mentz denies Conservative Party claims that Zulus are flowing back into KwaZulu and says there is in fact an outflow from the homeland to the Durban area and the north coast where there are jobs. ■

CAPE TOWN 11/7/88

More land for KwaZulu

107

ALMOST 500 000ha are to be added to KwaZulu in the Government's latest efforts to consolidate the boundaries of the self-governing homeland, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis announced yesterday.

These plans, still to be ratified by Parliament, will reduce KwaZulu from 26 to 19 separate parts.

Provision is also made for about 1 000ha of compensatory land to those who are being "voluntarily" moved out of the catchment area of the Inanda Dam basin.

The proposals include the Makatini Flats and the Ndumu Game Reserve.

Another area consists of more than 22 000ha north of Richards Bay. A black town is to be developed there.

Some white farmers to be affected

407 000 ha of Natal given to kwaZulu

Stev 11/7/88
107

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — An extra 407 000 hectares of Natal have been given to kwaZulu in the Government's final consolidation proposals for the homeland, released today.

The number of units of kwaZulu land will be reduced from 26 to 19, and 50 000 ha of white farmland will be expropriated, the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Jurie Mentz, said yesterday.

The move would affect about 30 white farmers. But he said most of the land given to kwaZulu was owned by the State or the SA Development Trust.

No forced removals

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said the Government had accepted the commission's proposals. There would be no forced removals needed to implement the plans.

Under the previous proposals, 143 000 people would have had to be moved, Mr Heunis said.

There were still 18 areas under consideration and the commission would report back to the Government on these.

About 50 areas have been affected by the new proposals. The main areas affected include:

● Given to kwaZulu: the State land of Makatini Flats including the Ndumu game reserve — about 215 900 ha in size — lying in the Ingwavuma and Ubombo district between Reserves 14 and 16 north of the Mkuze river.

● Remains part of Natal: the Umfolozi and Hluhluwe game reserves — including the corridor between them and the part of the Umfolozi game reserve between the Black and White Umfolozi rivers west of the original western boundary of the game reserve and east of the property known as Ukuku. Mr Mentz said this land had been retained by Natal because plans to take over kwaZulu land to expand the St Lucia nature reserve had now been dropped.

● Remains in Natal: Mkuze game reserve.

● Proposed incorporation of Lamontville and Glebelands Hostel into kwaZulu will be considered later.

● Goes to kwaZulu: 102 500 ha of land in the Piet Retief/Paulpietersburg area including the black urban area of Izitende.

● Remains part of kwaZulu: Reserve 2 No 7638 of 11 000 ha in size.

● Natal Parks Board gets preference for acquiring about 900 ha of land that forms part of Reserve 14 bordering the Sordwana nature conservation area, including Lake Mgobezeleni and Jesser Point. The rest of this land of about 600 ha is returned to kwaZulu.

Buthelezi slams 'ugly paternalism'

KWAZULU leader Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi accused the West yesterday of "ugly paternalism" in foisting sanctions on South African blacks whether they wanted them or not.

He said the pro-sanctions philosophy was based on the false analysis that it was only the white Pretoria Government which could change South Africa.

"This assumption downgrades black opposition to apartheid," he told a crowd of several thousand.

Ugly

"In fact, it has in one sense an ugly kind of European and North American paternalism which is deciding what is good for us whether we agree to it or not."

Sanctions were being applied without governments' or corporations' taking any steps to establish whether blacks wanted them.

They knew that Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Allan

Sunday Times Reporter

Boesak and leaders of the SACC and "the ANC/Cosatu/UDF alliance" wanted sanctions, but also that Buthelezi represented a substantial body of blacks beyond Inkatha's membership when he rejected them.

"You and I know that the vast majority of blacks reject sanctions out of hand..." Dr Buthelezi said.

"But let us give them the benefit of the doubt and say that at least they should know that the question is controversial..."

"Sanctions are mounted against South Africa for 'our benefit' without consulting us because the West thinks it is good for us. That, my brothers and sisters, by definition is paternalism."

He said Inkatha, described as the country's biggest political movement, had unanimously rejected sanctions year after year.

(107) S/Times 2/7/88

kwaZulu leader slates call for disinvestment

DURBAN — Black people wanted to be "liberated on their feet and not as corpses and unemployed mendicants", Dr Oscar Dhlomo, the kwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture, said yesterday. (107)

Opening a paint factory at Ezimbokodweni, he criticised the "sheer cruelty" of South Africans who advocated sanctions, disinvestment and the disruption of their country's economy.

Millions of workers would be deprived of their legitimate right to earn a living were such campaigns to succeed, he said.

"Apparently the rationale is that instead of breeding chaos, violence, repression and economic depression, black unemployment and poverty will bring order, peace, democracy, economic growth and liberation," Dr Dhlomo said. — Sapa.

R1-b package to uplift kwaZulu

Star 9/17/88

(K&D)

107

SATURDAY STAR CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN — A social reform package worth over R1 100 million is to be implemented in Natal and kwaZulu over the next five years and should minimise squatter backlogs, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said during a visit here this week.

The upgrading projects went hand-in-hand with efforts to achieve a negotiated solution to future political power sharing, he said.

The money will come from the privatisation of the State's assets and loans from the Development Bank of Southern Africa. Dr Viljoen said he hoped to see tangible and visible improvements in the quality of people's lives through the projects.

Emphasis will be on the Durban, Pinetown and Maritzburg areas, with R486 million spent on upgrading schools, clinics, sports and recreational facilities, and R638 million used to develop new areas. Dr Viljoen said this money was in addition to existing budgetary allocations. R660 million will be spent in kwaZulu, R427 million in SA Development Trust lands and R37 million in NPA-administered areas.

The projects come after four years of preparation by the kwaZulu Natal Planning Council, first lead by Mr Louis Rive and then Bishop A H Zulu. The council was established by central government and kwaZulu to devise ways to improve the quality of life of people in kwaZulu/Natal, particularly greater Durban.

The planning council has already come up with 70 priority projects worth R108 million.

But it warned its proposals were based on conservative population projections for the next five years, so must be considered as "the absolute minimum" required.

Its plans will yield 66 663 sites around Durban and 20 100 in Maritzburg. They will enjoy water and sewerage services, roads, stormwater drains and access to electricity. The private sector will develop 31 000 sites. Bus routes will be set out, based on the idea that people urbanise as they seek jobs.

Dr Viljoen said the Government had confined itself to providing land and infrastructure services. "In view of the lack of sites and infrastructure, squatting in the areas is rife. It is the Government's considered opinion that within the next five years the backlogs that have arisen will be minimised.

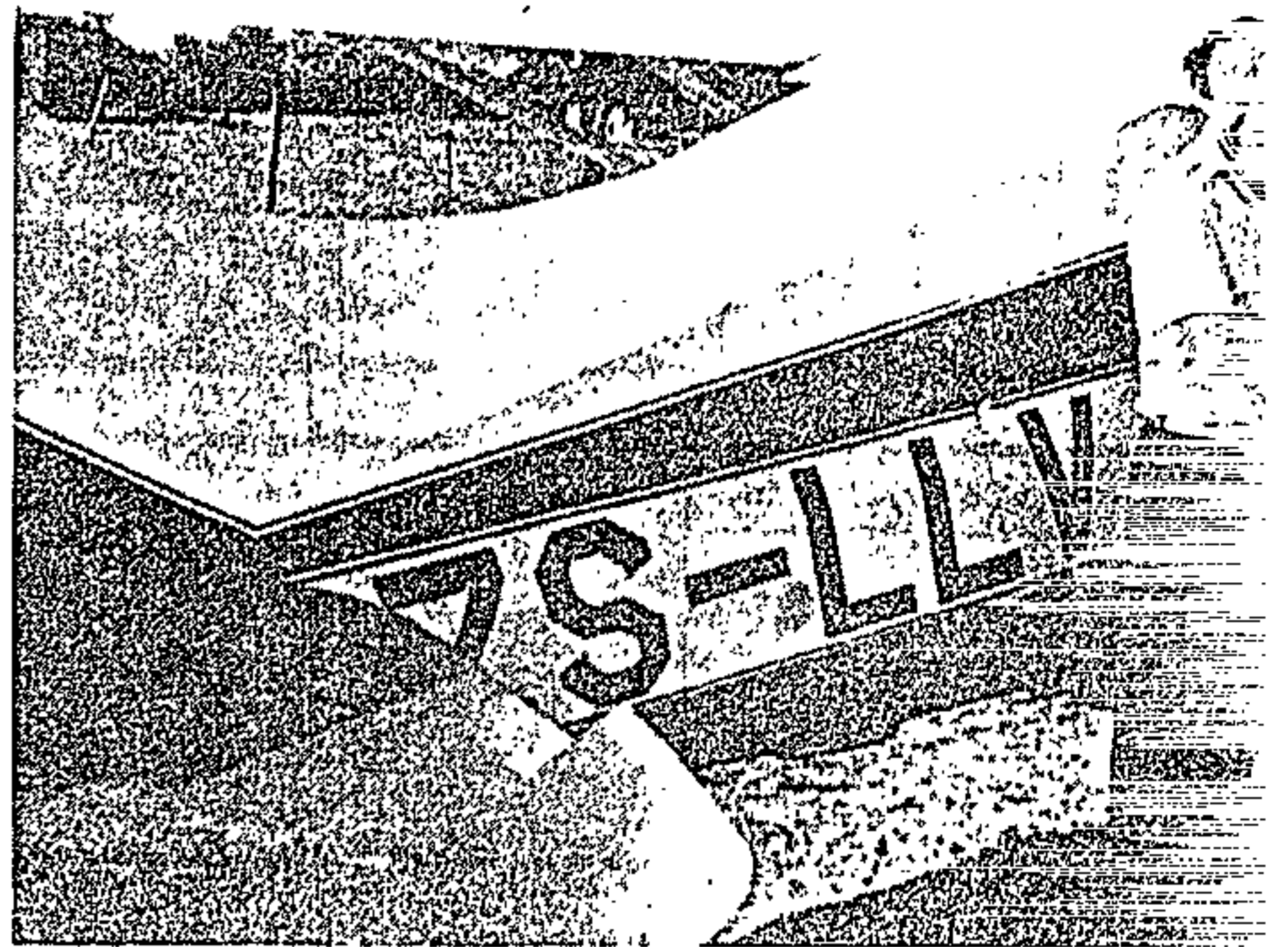
"I have no doubt that through the implementation of the recommendations the quality of life of the communities will be improved and uplifted."

kwaZulu's Minister of the Interior, Dr D R B Madike, said: "We get criticised for working within the system. But it would not be very wise to fold our hands for 20 years until the day of freedom dawns and only then get involved."

South Africa has its own "flying doctors". The work they do goes largely unheralded, but they have become a life-saving force in a region of northern Natal with too few of their kind. **WINNIE GRAHAM** met some of the doctors on a recent visit to former mission hospitals in the remote Ubombo mountains.

They take healing to great heights

Stav
26/7/84
107



"Flying doctor" Dr Stephenson with the team's four-seater aeroplane, "VS-ELLV".

They are truly "magnificent men in their flying machines" — the doctors who work at hospitals in the northern kwaZulu/Natal region.

In an area where roads either do not exist or are very bad, the doctors have included in their busy schedule regular rounds of distant rural clinics.

Several times a week they fly from their hospitals in the mountains to clinics on the Makhatini flats, offering people in the scattered Zulu settlements health care they would not otherwise know.

They act as gynaecologists, paediatricians, surgeons, dentists — even psychologists — in the life-supporting work they do in fairly primitive conditions.

They are called to handle difficult births, mend broken limbs, cure snakebites or stomachaches and heal patients sometimes desperately ill with diseases ranging from measles to malaria.

There isn't an ailment — simple or serious — they don't see. Because there are no dentists in the area, they even pull teeth.

The doctors at the Bethesda, Mosvold, Mseleni and Maguzi hospitals long ago realised that if the people of the flats do not come to the hospitals in the mountains it is because they simply cannot get there.

The best way

So the doctors have taken it on themselves to go to the people — and the best way to reach them is by air.

The clinics are staffed by specially trained nursing sisters who live in adjacent quarters and who, in the absence of doctors, must know exactly what to do when emergencies are brought in. They keep in touch with the hospital by radio, calling for help if a matter is beyond their experience.

If the problem cannot be solved by radio, the doctors are on standby to fly to the clinics or, if necessary, to have the patient transferred to the hospital by air.

South Africa's flying doctors hop from clinic to clinic without giving the journey much thought. Yet the 10-minute "flip" (which could take two hours or more by road) is something of an adventure.

The airstrip from which their four-seater plane takes off is a flat stretch of land at the top of a mountain. The pilot is a veteran airman, John Stevens, who has been ferrying doctors and patients (and occasional visitors) from the mountains to the flats for years, since the days the hospitals were run by an American/Canadian mission.

With him at the controls, the flight seems quick and easy — but there is no doubt it is largely his expertise that has given the service its splendid safety record.

He says the aircraft will soon need replacement and the "stamp fund" in Durban which helped finance the existing aircraft is unlikely to produce the full R130 000 needed for a new one.

"To keep our doctors airborne we will have to start looking for sponsorship soon," he says.

There are four hospitals in the Ubombo/Ingwavuma area of northern Natal which, together, care for about 200 000 people.

Paid employment in the region is scarce and is provided mainly by government departments. Most economically active men work as migrant labourers elsewhere in South Africa, particularly in the gold mines, while those who stay on the Makhatini flats are involved in crop subsistence and livestock agriculture.

In an area where malaria and measles remain killers, where malnutrition-related diseases such as kwashiorkor are rife, and where few people have access to purified water, medical care is a luxury.

Many people still trust the traditional medicine men, the witchdoctors, but when the illness is serious they turn gratefully to the doctors.

Dr Eckhart Buchmann, the superintendent of Mosvold Hospital near the Swaziland border, says there are 16 doctors in the region — representing one doctor to every 12 500 people.

There are 15 residential clinics providing a 24-hour patient care service.

"Further clinics need to be built but these are proving to be a very costly investment," he said. "Mobile clinics remain the cheapest and most used means of bring health to the people."

He is enthusiastic about the community health worker programme which aims, eventually, at training 200 community workers — one for every 1 000 of the population.

Stunted children

He said recent studies in the Ubombo district had shown significant stunting of schoolgoing children. The number of kwashiorkor and marasmus patients at the hospitals remained "unacceptably high".

"Poverty is new to our people," he said. "There was a time when, even without money in their pockets, they had enough home-grown food, but times have changed."

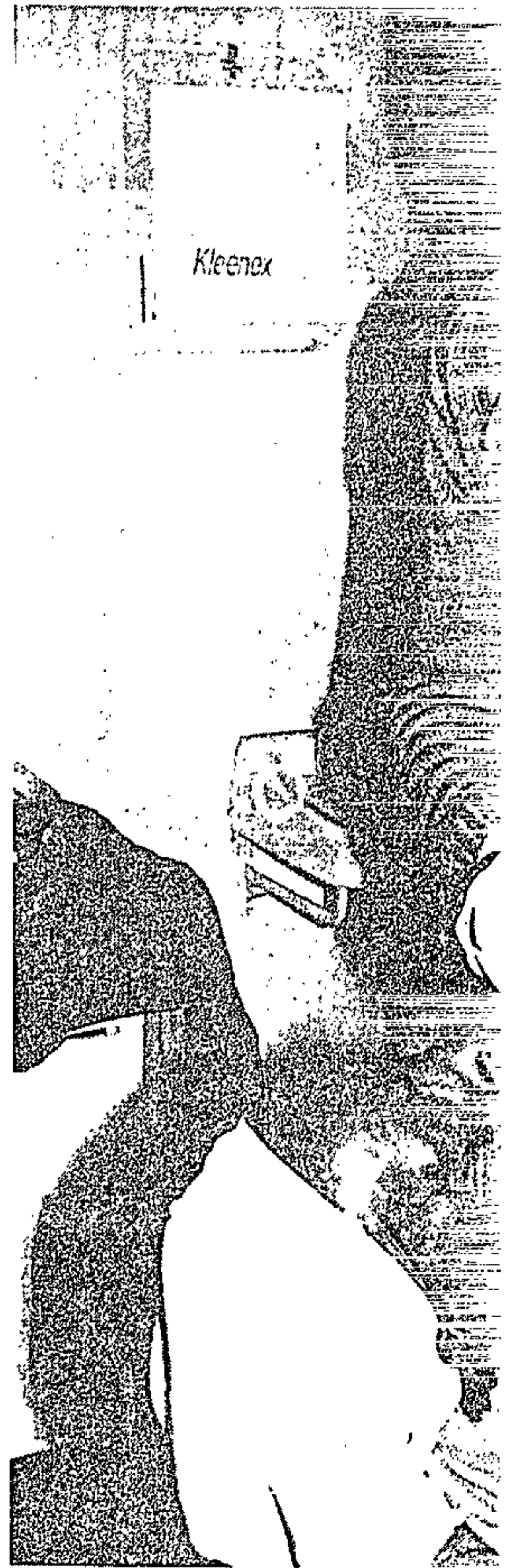
Dr Buchmann said a measles epidemic last year had been particularly severe. His hospital had admitted 122 patients and had lost nine.

Despite continuing spraying campaigns, malaria, too, remains a major problem with 2 400 cases. Tuberculosis is another problem area.

At 30, Dr Buchmann is a very young medical superintendent, yet, he says, he loves his life at the hospital.

"Don't, for goodness' sake, describe our life as one of hardship and sacrifice," he pleads. "Life as a hospital doctor in the rural areas is endlessly interesting — and we have the mountains and sea to enjoy."

"Our only problem is a shortage of doctors. If medics knew what they were missing they'd be clamouring for jobs at our hospitals."



Dr Chris Stephenson fills a secondary role: that

ing doctors". The unheralded, but force in a re- too few of their not some of the former mission Umbo mountains.

ike

Stw
26/7/84

107

t heights

ma- in the or are busy flats, sur- life- condi- mend nes and the dis- — they he area, and people moun- tes to go is by and nurs- who, in what to keep in for help radio, the or, if ed to the clinic to Yet hours or plane top of a John Ste- patients to the were run me quick geily his splendid placement helped fi- duce the

"To keep our doctors airborne we will have to start looking for sponsorship soon," he says.

There are four hospitals in the Ubombo/Ingwavuma area of northern Natal which, together, care for about 200 000 people.

Paid employment in the region is scarce and is provided mainly by government departments. Most economically active men work as migrant labourers elsewhere in South Africa, particularly in the gold mines, while those who stay on the Makhatini flats are involved in crop subsistence and livestock agriculture.

In an area where malaria and measles remain killers, where malnutrition-related diseases such as kwashiorkor are rife, and where few people have access to purified water, medical care is a luxury.

Many people still trust the traditional medicine men, the witchdoctors, but when the illness is serious they turn gratefully to the doctors.

Dr Eckhart Buchmann, the superintendent of Mosvold Hospital near the Swaziland border, says there are 16 doctors in the region — representing one doctor to every 12 500 people.

There are 15 residential clinics providing a 24-hour patient care service.

"Further clinics need to be built but these are proving to be a very costly investment," he said. "Mobile clinics remain the cheapest and most used means of bring health to the people."

He is enthusiastic about the community health worker programme which aims, eventually, at training 200 community workers — one for every 1 000 of the population.

Stunted children

He said recent studies in the Ubombo district had shown significant stunting of schoolgoing children. The number of kwashiorkor and marasmus patients at the hospitals remained "unacceptably high".

"Poverty is new to our people," he said. "There was a time when, even without money in their pockets, they had enough home-grown food, but times have changed."

Dr Buchmann said a measles epidemic last year had been particularly severe. His hospital had admitted 122 patients and had lost nine.

Despite continuing spraying campaigns, malaria, too, remains a major problem with 2 400 cases. Tuberculosis is another problem area.

At 30, Dr Buchmann is a very young medical superintendent, yet, he says, he loves his life at the hospital.

"Don't, for goodness' sake, describe our life as one of hardship and sacrifice," he pleads. "Life as a hospital doctor in the rural areas is endlessly interesting — and we have the mountains and sea to enjoy."

"Our only problem is a shortage of doctors. If medics knew what they were missing they'd be clamouring for jobs at our hospitals."



"Flying doctor" Dr Stephenson with the team's four-seater aeroplane, pilot John Stevens and a visitor, shortly before take-off.



Dr Chris Stephenson fills a secondary role: that of a dentist at a clinic on the Makhatini flats of northern kwaZulu.

REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA



REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant Government Gazette

Verkoopprijs • Selling price
(AVB uitgesluit/GST excluded)

Plaaslik **50c** Local
Buitelands **70c** Other countries
Posvry • Post free

Regulasiekoerant
Regulation Gazette
No. 4252

As 'n Nuusblad by die
Poskantoor geregistreer
Registered at the Post Office
as a Newspaper

Vol. 278

PRETORIA, 26 AUGUSTUS 1988
AUGUST 1988

No. 11474

PROKLAMASIE

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 134, 1988

WYSIGING VAN BYLAE 1 BY DIE PROKLAMASIE
OP DIE KWAZULU-KONSTITUSIE, 1972 (PROKLA-
MASIE R. 70 VAN 1972)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby Bylae 1 by die Proklamasie op die KwaZulu-konstitusie, 1972 (Proklamasie R. 70 van 1972), soos gewysig deur Proklamasie R. 222 van 1976, R. 52 van 1977, R. 59 van 1977, R. 275 van 1977, R. 236 van 1978, R. 19 van 1981, R. 116 van 1981, R. 46 van 1982, R. 116 van 1982, R. 118 van 1983, R. 226 van 1986 en R. 239 van 1986, R. 48 van 1988, R. 59 van 1988 deur aan die einde van paragraaf (xxi) (d) die volgende subparagraaf toe te voeg:

(e) Edendale 775 (Restant van Lot 800).

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

P. W. BOTHA,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

J. C. HEUNIS,
Minister van die Kabinet.

973—A

PROCLAMATION

by the

State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 134, 1988

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE 1 OF THE KWAZULU
CONSTITUTION PROCLAMATION, 1972 (PROCLA-
MATION R. 70 OF 1972)

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend Schedule I of the KwaZulu Constitution Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 70 of 1972), as amended by Proclamation R. 222 of 1976, R. 52 of 1977, R. 59 of 1977, R. 275 of 1977, R. 236 of 1978, R. 19 of 1981, R. 116 of 1981, R. 46 of 1982, R. 116 of 1982, R. 118 of 1983, R. 226 of 1986 and R. 239 of 1986, R. 48 of 1988, R. 59 of 1988 by adding to paragraph (xxi) (d) the following sub-paragraph:

(e) Edendale 775 (The remainder of Lot 800).

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria on this Tenth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-eight.

P. W. BOTHA,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

J. C. HEUNIS,
Minister of the Cabinet.

11474—1

Refugees revive the old Swazi land row

Argus Africa News Service

MBABANE. — A refugee crisis in Swaziland has put fresh strain on relations between that country's government and South Africa.

It has raised again the controversy over the "disputed territories" which Swaziland has tried to reclaim from South Africa.

These include the homeland of KaNgwane and the Ngwavuma area of KwaZulu.

Swaziland's dilemma is a dire land shortage, aggravated by many thousands of Mozambicans who have streamed across the border in the past few years to escape the ravages of war and drought.

Latest estimate is that there are now 40 000 refugees in Swaziland — equal to almost six per cent of the country's indigenous population of 700 000.

Overcrowded

Of these, 7 000 are refugees from northern Natal. They began arriving in Swaziland in the 1970s, fleeing what they claimed was persecution by Zulus who objected to their allegiance to the Swazi monarchy.

The South Africans were allotted 6 000 hectares of land bought by the Swazi authorities at Ndzevane in the south east. Many arrived with their cattle and goods and the settlement gradually became self-sufficient.

But now, with more than 6 000 Mozambican refugees having



REFUGEES: Women collect water at the Ndzevane settlement centre in south-eastern Swaziland.

poured into the Ndzevane area, the land is in danger of becoming overcrowded and overworked.

The Mozambicans are the real problem. At least 12 000 more have settled spontaneously in an area further north, along the Swazi-Mozambique frontier.

Interior Minister Senzenjani Tshabalala has warned that the country might be forced to turn away refugees from Mozambique if the rate of influx continued.

It must be considered an empty threat. Swaziland is one of 104 states party to either the 1952 Refugees Convention or the 1967 Protocol on Refugees, or both.

If it tried to refuse entry to Mozambicans, there would be

considerable protest — particularly from the Organisation for African Unity.

And that prospect can only have heightened Swaziland's frustration with South Africa over KaNgwane and Ngwavuma which have been the subject of bitter contention since 1982, when the South African government officially announced the areas would be ceded to and reunified with Swaziland.

The announcement caused an outcry in the two homelands and the government eventually declared that Swaziland should enter into direct discussions with the leaders of KwaZulu and KaNgwane. The issue has been stalemated ever since.

'Blacks reject prescription politics'

National Council 'will not work'

107
SM
15/9/88

The Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says he rejects the National Council because "as a black leader I reject the politics of prescription".

Writing in the the latest edition of *Word and Action*, the official organ of the Reformational Movement of Southern Africa, Chief Buthelezi says he believes the National Council cannot work and that as a black leader he "dare not blunder".

The proposed National Council will be a statutory government decision-making body.

Leaders

Homeland leaders and others, to be appointed by the government, will serve on it.

"There are many reasons why I believe the National Council will not achieve major reconciliation between black and white.

"The most important reason is that it does not aim high enough, is not bold enough and really is subject to the criticism that the intentions of the ruling National Party in it are suspect.

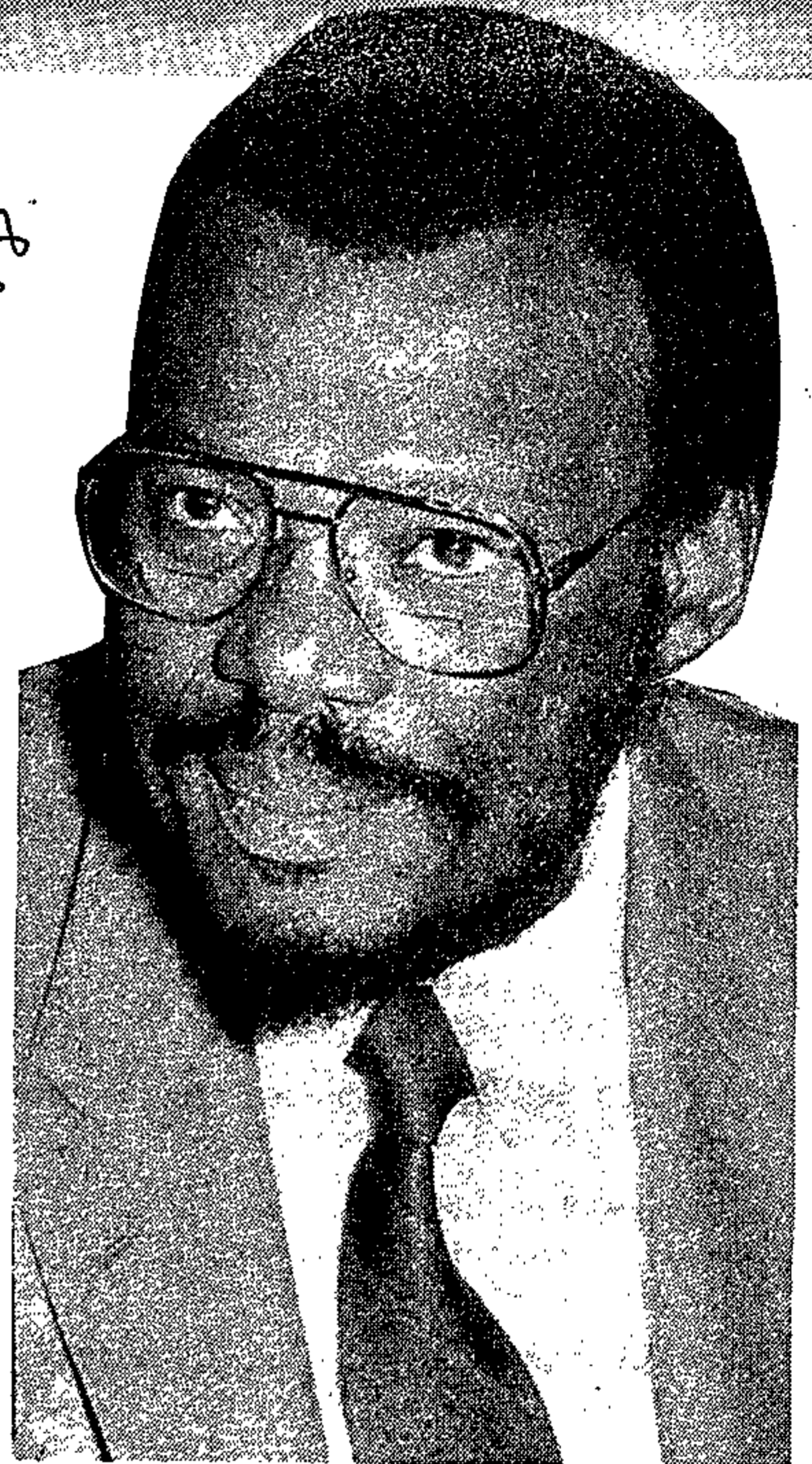
"I argue simply that the National Council will fail unless it is accepted that the present constitution will be scrapped and that the intention of the Council is declared to be the normalisation of South Africa as a modern, Western-style democracy.

"Those who do not believe that this kind of democracy will work will always be proved wrong. I do not want to blunder with them.

"For the National Council to work, the agenda must be correct and the participants must be the right participants . . . only black South Africans can say who the black participants ought to be," he said, adding that blacks could not elect them because black leaders are in jail.

"I know that I, as a black leader, will not be able to seek a mandate to enter the National Council and not campaign for support for what I do in it while black democracy remains shackled," Chief Buthelezi writes.

"The State President is dictating how the council should be composed and he is building into it a role for himself which will enable him to prescribe its development."



Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi believes the motives of the NP in the National Council are suspect.

Buthelezi speaks out

On democracy

MANGOSUTHU Buthelezi has said that he was now prepared to start negotiating with President P W Botha to bring about a proper democracy.

He defined this as a democracy in which there would be one South Africa, one sovereign parliament and one electorate enjoying universal adult franchise.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president was addressing in Durban the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry of Southern Africa on its conference theme: *Planning For The Year 2000.*

He said the present constitution would have to be abolished and the Group Areas and Population Registration Acts scrapped in order to allow mining, commerce and industry to create the wealth needed for the

future. There had to be immediate and far-reaching commitment to deregulation.

These things had to be done not over time but now, if there were to be any possibility of meeting the demands that the bulging black population would make by the year 2000.

The politics of negotiation could not even get off the ground unless planning was started for a post-

apartheid era without the two Acts and with total equality before the law and the constitution.

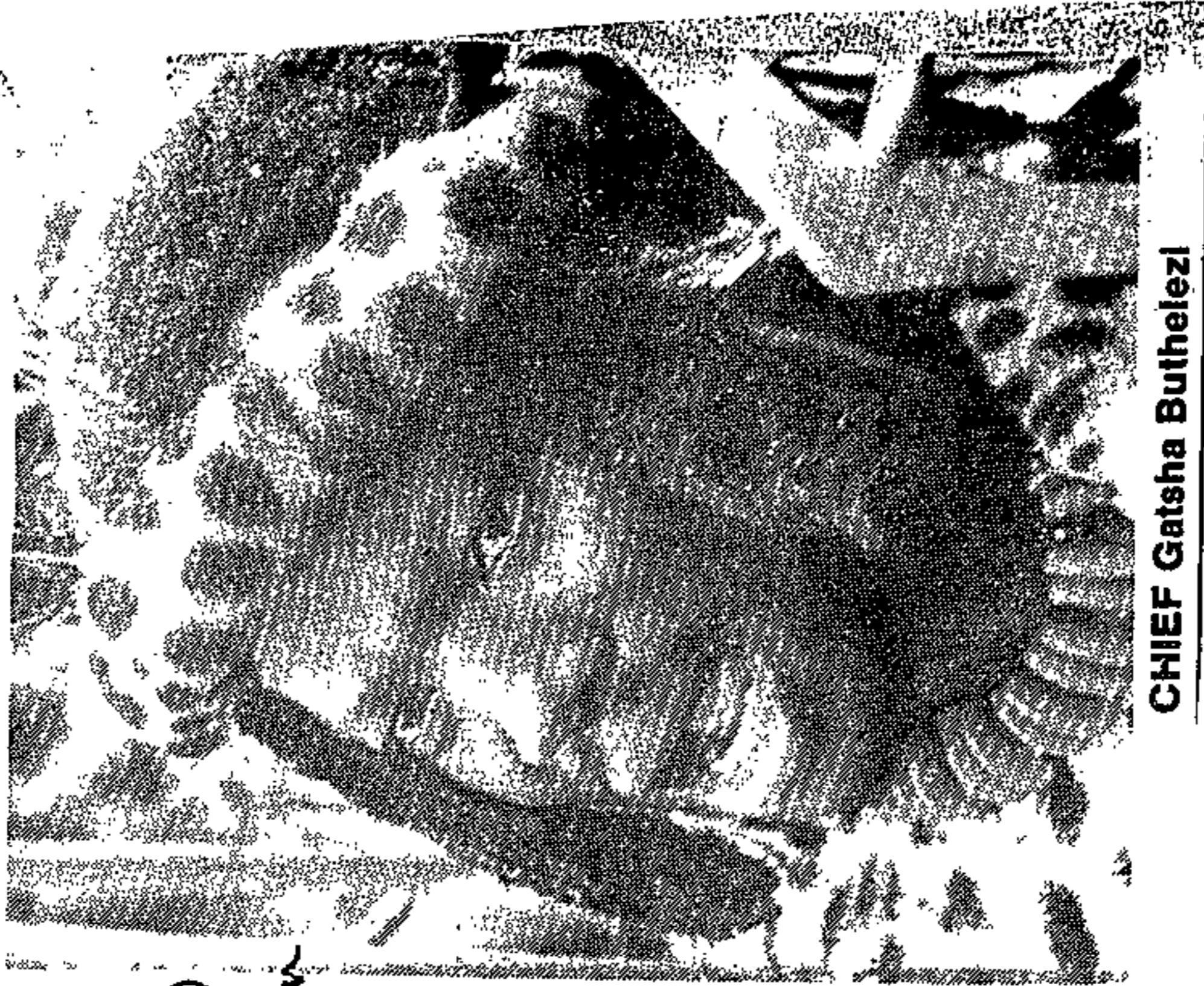
"Nothing I can do can change some central truths about the South African situation," Chief Buthelezi said. "It is these truths that generate the forces to which we have to be obedient because they are compulsive."

"There would have to be one South Africa with one sovereign parliament and one electorate

enjoying universal adult franchise. These things would come about whether one liked it or not.

"We can only decide whether they will be realities in a Marxist one-party state or whether they would be realities in a multi-party democracy."

"I want to work with you to make (them) realities in a multi-party democracy. I am prepared now to start negotiating with the State President to do so."



CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi

Star 4/11/88

Exam fees probe

107

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The kwaZulu Department of Education and Culture is to launch a top-level investigation over claims that a Maritzburg school principal kept the exam fees of more than 100 pupils.

The part-time pupils were turned away when they went to sit for their first exam last month. They now have to wait until June to write.

The department's public relations officer, Mr Johan Smith, said yesterday that the headmaster had allegedly issued fraudulent receipts to pupils.

The alleged fraud was discovered too late for his department to do anything to help the candidates.

The headmaster of Nxamalala High School in Sweetwaters, Mr H D Gwambe, now faces charges of fraud. He is on bail.

Mr Smith said: "A top-level investigation is being launched, and the headmaster will probably be called to head office in Ulundi to explain."

He added that it was sad that his department had discovered the alleged fraud too late to do anything to help the pupils.

He said if they had been full-time pupils, they would have been allowed to write, but because they were private candidates they were not registered with the department.

He explained that the only way part-time pupils were entered in the books was by payment of their fees.

Pupils had to pay R6 a subject.

Stv 21/11/88 (107) kwaZulu blacks say SA peace is possible

DURBAN — Most kwaZulu blacks believe a peaceful, negotiated settlement to South Africa's problems is possible, and reject violence as a political alternative.

A Research International survey involved 802 black men who were interviewed in their homes in the language of their choice.

A massive 92 percent agreed with the statement: "A peaceful, negotiated constitutional solution to South Africa's problems is possible." Three percent disagreed while 5 percent did not know.

The statement: "I believe black-on-black violence will lead to political change" drew disagreement from 78 percent of the respondents. Three percent agreed and 19 percent did not know.

Nearly the same result was achieved with the statement: "I am prepared to accept black-on-black violence as a means of ensuring dominance of my party" with 78 percent disagreeing, 4 percent agreeing and 18 percent not knowing.

The statement "I am prepared to accept black-on-black violence if it sorts out radicals and troublemakers" drew the disagreement of 77 percent, 7 percent agreed and 16 percent did not know.

Attitudes towards the presence of the security forces in the townships also showed a positive response with 64 percent agreeing that the army helped to make the townships safe for residents. The percentage of those that disagreed was 13 and 23 percent did not know.

— Sapa.

Survey shows Kwazulu blacks against violence

AR665
2/11/88
107
20/6

Crime Reporter

MOST blacks in Kwazulu do not believe that violence — even if it is directed against a white government — is a suitable means to promote political change.

In a survey conducted by the market research company, Research International, for the Kwazulu Natal Indaba the majority of more than 800 randomly selected blacks interviewed supported both the police and the defence force.

Mr Peter Badcock, Indaba communications director, said the results of the survey showed that the majority of blacks rejected violence regardless of its purpose.

“However there is still cause for concern when reviewing the acceptability of violence as a means towards change.

“Though the proponents remain a definite minority, they are still a substantial group who could complicate things

for peacemakers,” he said.

Asked to respond to the suggestion that a peaceful, negotiated solution to South Africa’s problems, 92 percent of those interviewed agreed. Only 3 percent disagreed and 5 percent were uncertain.

Asked whether they agreed that black on black violence would help lead to political change, 78 percent of the respondents disagreed and 3 percent agreed.

When asked whether they accepted black on black violence to sort out radicals and trou-

ble-makers, 77 percent disagreed and 7 percent agreed. And asked if they were prepared to accept violence under certain circumstances if it brought political change, 68 percent disagreed and 17 percent agreed.

Violence against whites if it led to change was not acceptable to 60 percent of the respondents while it was acceptable to 20 percent.

Violence against a white government if it led to change was acceptable to 22 percent while 56 percent rejected it.

Star 23/11/88

Defence objects to Bop State evidence

Own Correspondent

MMABATHO — As a general rule, the State was under no obligation to disclose evidence except factual, the Bophuthatswana Assistant Attorney-General, Mr F Elf, told the Mmabatho Supreme Court yesterday.

He was replying to objections made by the nine members of the People's Progressive Party (PPP) charged with treason following the February 10 abortive coup.

Mr CR Mailer, for the defence, yesterday examined allegations point by point to call for further particulars to enable the accused to prepare their defence and to plead.

He asked Mr Justice EA Smith to rule on an order forcing the State to give the following information:

- How many meetings were held at the Molopo Military Base when it was taken over by the rebels on February 10 and who was there.
- Who told the soldiers that the government had been overthrown?
- Who announced that President Mangope had resigned and Mr Rocky Malibana-Meitsing had been sworn in?
- Which one of the accused allegedly conspired to overthrow the government and with whom?
- What were the terms of the alleged conspiracy?
- Which of the accused incited or instigated others to commit offences?

Mr Maler said the State had failed to set out essential particulars and the accused were entitled to a proper reply to their questions under the Criminal Procedures Act.

Mr Elf admitted the State did not have all the information, but the summary of facts in the indictment provided all the detail needed.

The hearing continues.

Star 23/11/88

Step in the right direction, says chief

Buthelezi approves move to form party

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

The Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has given his cautious support to efforts by the Progressive Federal Party, the Independent Party and the National Democratic Movement to form a new party on the political Left.

"I must necessarily applaud any attempt anybody could make to promote the broad principles of a non-racial, multiparty democratic order," he said yesterday.

The political situation was plagued with the fear that such a democracy could not be established, more than the fear that whites would not fare well if it was established, he said.

Chief Buthelezi, also the president of Inkatha, said Inkatha would be pragmatic about "how we go about putting intentions to co-operate into practice".

He had neither been briefed personally about the latest de-

velopments nor had he had the chance to discuss the issues with Inkatha's leadership.

The PFP, IP and NDM met last week at the house of the Transvaal rugby chief, Dr Louis Luyt, and sources have indicated that a new party could be established as early as January.

The three main issues to be thrashed out are a statement of principles, a name for the new party and the pressing issue of a leader, the sources added.

A special committee is to be announced this week to prepare a joint declaration of intent and a joint statement of principles.

Some sources said that not one of the three leaders — Dr Zach de Beer, Dr Denis Worrall or Mr Wynand Malan — should lead a new party.

They favoured a charismatic, respected and high-profiled Afrikaner "such as former newspaper editor Dr Willem de Klerk".

Others mentioned Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, the former PFP leader,

and Dr Luyt himself.

Chief Buthelezi said: "Forces to the left of the National Party are divided. We cannot wish these divisions away because many of the divisions revolve around fundamentally important issues.

"We must work our way through them and if this move among white political leaders is a step in this direction, then I welcome it," he said.

Commenting on rumoured differences of opinion between the three groups about which extra-parliamentary organisations should be involved, he said it was "sad" that that should be a problem.

"The final analysis of the South African situation is yet to be made and it is not wise right now to be rigorous in the allocation of organisations into camps.

"When things move, they may well move with an awesome rapidity which will demand radical realignments in the pursuit of a non-violent transition towards a democracy," Chief Buthelezi said.

Robbers murder guard

West Rand Bureau

Robbers killed a middle-aged security guard at a Westonaria greengrocer's shop on Monday and escaped with about R7 000 in cash.

A West Rand police spokesman said Mr Teyi Mbali was on guard duty at the Drive-In Fruiterers in Suurbekom, Westonaria, on Monday night when he was overpowered and tied up.

His assailants dragged him about 50 m away and apparently suffocated him.

They then cut the fence around the shop and broke in.

They took about R7 000 in cash from the office of the owner, Mr R M Pellers.

Imported medicine to cost more

By Toni Younghusband, Medical Reporter

The registration of imported medicines is to cost drug manufacturers more next year — and consumers must expect an increase too.

The South African Medicines Control Council has proposed an increase of registration fees from R1 000 to R5 000 per medicine from January.

A spokesman for the MCC said this is the first increase in 10 to 15 years and is an attempt by the Government to make the MCC more self-sufficient.

"The MCC costs the Government an estimated R3 million a year to run. It was felt an increased registration fee would bring in more revenue and the MCC would become less dependent on State funding," the spokesman said.

All medicines must be registered with the MCC before they can be sold. The registration takes a minimum of 18 months.

Dr Gerhardus Oberholzer, of the Department of National Health and Population Development, said the MCC had failed to break even or keep up with general price increases for years.

"We are now trying to get to where we should be," he said.

Mr Johan Schlebush, registrar of medicine control at the department, said he did not think the increase would be as high as was proposed.

Dental medicines, which in the past have not had to be registered with the MCC, will also be affected.

Mr Schlebush said dental medicine, such as dental cement, came into direct contact with the patient and could have an effect on that patient's health and should be under MCC control.

The executive director of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, Mr John Toerien, said the proposed increases were "enormous" and should be implemented in phases rather than all at once.

SURCHARGE, TOO

"We feel a three-year period is fair. The fees should be increased slowly over this period. Manufacturers are facing not only the fee increase but also an import surcharge on certain medicines and the declining rand.

"These additional costs have to be passed on to the consumer," he said.

Mr Toerien said the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry had protested to the department about the proposed increases.

Survey of blacks in kwaZulu

'Majority reject violence'

107

slaw 23/11/88

The overwhelming majority of blacks in kwaZulu, Natal, believe that a peaceful, negotiated solution to South Africa's problems is possible and they reject political violence as an alternative.

This is among the latest findings of a recent scientific study conducted on behalf of the kwaZulu-Natal Indaba.

Asked to respond to the statement "A peaceful, negotiated constitutional solution to South Africa's problems is possible", 92 percent of those canvassed agreed, 3 percent disagreed and 5 percent were uncertain.

Attitudes to violence were also canvassed according to respondents' reactions to certain statements. The statements and results were as follows:

● "I believe black-on-black violence will help lead to political change" — 3 percent agree, 78 percent disagree and 19 percent did not know.

● "I am prepared to accept black-on-black violence as a means of ensuring dominance of my party" — agree 4 percent, disagree 78 percent, don't know 18 percent.

● "I am prepared to accept black-on-black violence if it sorts out radicals and troublemakers" — agree 7 percent, disagree 77 percent, don't know 16 percent.

● "I am prepared to accept violence under certain circumstances if it will bring political change" — agree 17 percent, disagree 68 percent, don't know 15 percent.

Own Correspondent

● "Violence against the whites is acceptable if it leads to change" — agree 20 percent, disagree 60 percent, don't know 20 percent.

● "Violence against the white government is acceptable if it leads to change" — agree 22 percent, disagree 56 percent, don't know 22 percent.

Commenting on the conclusion of the study, the Indaba's communications director, Mr Peter Badcock, said it was obvious the overwhelming majority of blacks rejected violence.

"However, there is still cause for concern when reviewing attitudes on the acceptability of violence as a means towards change.

"Though the proponents remain a definite minority, they are still a substantial group who could complicate things for peacemakers," he said.

Attitudes to the presence of the police and army in the townships were favourable.

When asked if the army helps to make the township safe for residents, 64 percent of respondents agreed with the statement, 13 percent disagreed and 23 percent did not know.

The survey was carried out by the market research firm Research International during July-September this year.

It involved an area-stratified random probability sample of 802 black adults who were interviewed in their homes in the language of their choice.

'Waiting patiently' for political changes

DURBAN — The majority of black people in kwaZulu and Natal supported the free enterprise system and felt they should continue to wait patiently for the white government to make political changes, another survey conducted for the Indaba has shown.

An overwhelming majority supported power-sharing between all races, with only a small minority favouring a blacks-only government.

While in favour of a combined government for

107 Own Correspondent

kwaZulu-Natal, they opposed a violent overthrow of the white government.

Mr Peter Badcock, Indaba communications director, said the Indaba was heartened by the confirmation that blacks were firmly committed to equitable power-sharing.

"The survey proves that by far the majority of blacks favour peaceful power-sharing and are

firmly opposed to violent solutions and radical strategies to bring about change."

Research International carried out the survey between July and September and canvassed 802 black adults.

SAZ 20/11/87
Respondents were sceptical of the ability of white political parties to solve the country's problems with 18 percent believing any of them could do so, while 35 percent disagreed and 47 percent were uncertain.



ARGUS 1/12/88 (107)

Smashed economy 'not in blacks' interests'

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Blacks knew they dared not destroy South Africa's economic foundation in the name of liberation, Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said at the official opening of the Ondini Plaza shopping centre in Ulundi.

In fact, he told Mr Chris Ball, managing director of First National Bank, Mr Gordon Hood, managing director of OK Bazaars, and other guests: "They go further and demand that we maximise economic development to maximise political progress."

The Ondini Plaza is a development project by the Kwazulu Finance and Investment Corporation, Kwazulu's business sector and the private sector. It was built in 10 months, created 120 jobs and has added further muscle to the growing town of Ulundi.

The tri-partner company concept could open doors for black people to become an integral part of the business and economic lifeblood of South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said.

Share-owners

The cumulative joint investment by the KFC and the private sector in the past financial year was R50-million, he said. More than 2 000 people in Kwazulu owned more than 500 000 shares in 19 tri-partner companies.

Eight more tri-partner companies are to be established this year. The cumulative joint investment of the KFC and the private sector in projects recently topped R1 000-million.

They had provided more than 1 000 new jobs "at a time when sanctions and disinvestment are taking a massive toll on black workers who are losing their jobs by the thousands".

It was gratifying to see that the captains of industry were nailing their flag to the mast of black political development.

"They are ever-increasingly perceiving the present as a phase during which they must prepare for a multiracial future after apartheid. Every investment in this country, domestic or foreign, is an investment in political decency. Our liberation struggle involves not only political rights, we are also in quest of economic justice."

Thousands move for park

By Helen Grange

The pristine bushveld that sweeps from the Lebombo mountains across northern Natal-Zululand to Kosi Bay gave rise to the dream of a Great Maputaland National Park — a dream which is fast becoming reality, but at the expense of thousands of families who have lived there for centuries.

This is according to the Association of Rural Advancement (Afra), which held a press tour of the area last week.

The conservation projects, which include the Thembe Elephant Park and the Ndumu Game Reserve, require the removal by the kwaZulu government of the Thembe-Tonga people from the Thembe Elephant Park and the Ndumu Game Reserve, despite Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's promise that communities would benefit from game reserve projects, says Afra.

At the launch of the



A Kosi Bay villager is forced to move from his ancestral home by an electrified fence which poses a danger to local children.

Rhino and Elephant Foundation in 1986, he said: "Conservation cannot be practised in isolation from the economy of the region. People are entitled to tangible benefits from conservation projects — employment opportunities, levies from fees paid by tourists or the harvest of raw ma-

terials such as firewood, reeds, thatch and medicinal plants."

COMPENSATION

A kwaZulu Bureau for Natural Resources spokesman, Mr Barry Marshall, has said since the bureau "does not force people to leave areas designated as na-

ture reserves and adequate compensation is provided when people do leave their homes".

Mr Marshall said removals were done with the consent of tribal authorities but when The Star visited the area last week, two influential tribal members said consent had not been given.

Chief induna, Mr SM Tembe, said: "Communities are being forced out of the game reserves by an electric fence."

More than 2 000 people had already been moved in this manner.

The electric fence, one resident said, had been erected right through the middle of his kraal near Kosi Bay and would pose a threat to his children if he did not move.

Maputaland is an ecologically unique stretch of territory with South Africa's only coral reefs, replete with hundreds of tropical fish species. It is the home of the white and black rhino, hippo and crocodile.

W. Mail

107

FOCUS ON UNITY TALKS

2-8 Dec

1988

A NEW DESIRE TO FORGE LINKS

A BROAD range of organisations are being swept into an alliance against apartheid, crossing the traditional divide between white liberal parties and extra-parliamentary resistance movements.

Rumours about the release of Nelson Mandela, the prohibition of a rally against apartheid in September and the recent row over talks between rugby bosses and the African National Congress have stirred a swirl of activity in anti-government circles.

A network of activists has already been mobilised by the task of welcoming Mandela if, and when, he is freed. National and regional committees are being set up to handle media exposure, accommodation, family welfare — as well as political debriefing — for the ANC leader.

A crucial part of the plan is to ask representatives from white liberal groups, opposition parties in the "homelands", as well as Africanist and black consciousness groups to sit on the committees. In the words of one activist, these committees are being seen as "the embryonic forms of a broad front against apartheid".

"It is our view in Cosatu that the mobilisation generated by a release should lead to the building of strong democratic organisation," says Frank Meintjies, press officer for the Congress of South African Trade Unions. At the same time there have been attempts to create a new political party to the left of the government which will include the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), the National Democratic Movement (NDM), and the Independent Party (IP).

During public debates and behind-the-scenes lobbying set in motion by the unity talks, powerful arguments have been made in favour of a new liberal movement which should go

After a year of fragmentation, there is a new willingness to forge alliances of a kind unthinkable just a month ago — and the spark has been the rumours of a Mandela release

EDDIE KOCH reports

beyond being a parliamentary party and forge links with left-wing groups who scorn participation in government institutions.

Recent talks between the ANC and senior rugby officials has helped encourage the idea of negotiation between white liberals and militant opposition groups — and this may be a reason why rugby chief Louis Luyt took the initiative, in the wake of his trip to Harare, to host the unity talks.

Although each of these develop-

tation list at that stage was the NDM but it has now been widened to include the PFP, says a senior activist.

● The PFP is testing the waters by putting out feelers to militant groupings outside of parliament. Last week the Witwatersrand branch of the PFP held talks with the regional executive committee of Cosatu in a "preliminary exchange of ideas". Another meeting between Cosatu's Wits region and the PFP's Eastern Transvaal branch will be held before the end of the month. And PFP leader Zach De Beer told the *Weekly Mail* that he has written to Cosatu's national leadership requesting a meeting.

● The Five Freedoms Forum, an alliance of liberal groups and white organisations that have links with the United Democratic Front, has been acting as the mediator between Cosatu and the PFP.

● Cosatu and the Consultative Business Movement (CBM), a grouping of businessmen that met UDF and Cosatu leaders in Broedersdroom earlier this year, have been maintaining close informal contacts.

Sources inside Cosatu say this link could be strengthened early next year with some form of agreement to oppose six controversial clauses in the Labour Relations Amendment Act.

● Sources close to the three white parties involved in unity talks say one of the first acts of a new left-of-government party will be to arrange a broad conference, similar to the one planned by Cosatu, to discuss alternatives to apartheid.

● There are even indications that Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, currently involved in bitter clashes with Cosatu and UDF-linked groups, may be pulled into the realignment.



Buthelezi: will Inkatha be included in an alliance?

Picture: TREVOR SAMSON, AFP
ments have a different wellspring, there are indications that they are beginning to flow in the same direction.

● The range of organisations likely to be invited to sit on the Mandela re-

ception committees is similar to that drawn up by Cosatu for the huge anti-apartheid conference which was banned early in September. The only parliamentary party on Cosatu's invi-

Prof is on the board

PROFESSOR A G Nkabinde, rector and vice-chancellor of the University of Zululand (Ngoye), has joined the board of directors of Toyota South Africa Limited, the chairman of the company, Dr A J J Wessels, has announced.

Prof Nkabinde, who is an outstanding linguist, holds an MA and D Litt and Phil degree in African languages. He taught linguistics at the University of Zululand for 17 years before becoming principal in 1978.

Among the positions he holds are; chairman of the KwaZulu Educational Council, member of the committee for investigation into tertiary education for blacks, member of the Human Sciences Research Council and member of the second Manpower Commission.

Prof Nkabinde strongly believes in augmenting academic education with more work-orientated training and has been endeavouring to broaden the scope of teaching at Ngoye to include more professional and technical departments.

Toyota SA have been among the pioneers in systematically training blacks for technical and managerial positions.



PROFESSOR A G Nkabinde, rector and vice-chancellor of the University of Zululand.

28/12/88/101

Buthelezi hits out at Tutu's claim on Natal violence

ULUNDI — KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has lashed out at Archbishop Desmond Tutu over his claim that police consorted with Inkatha in the strife in Maritzburg.

"He has made a statement which is scandalously wrong and which plays into the hands of those who are bent upon escalating violence," he said in a statement yesterday.

"I must put the record straight. Inkatha does not act in co-operation with the police or anybody else to increase violence."

Violence in Maritzburg, where many people have died, has pitted the UDF — of which Tutu is a patron — against Buthelezi's Inkatha movement.

The Nobel Peace Prize winner said in his message for peace at Christmas, that the carnage in Maritzburg was continuing and there were fears it would escalate.

He was quoted as saying: "I am very disturbed to hear reports that people do not perceive the police as a force which protects them, but rather as a group which favours those who claim allegiance to the Inkatha movement."

Buthelezi said: "I was greatly saddened to see news reports which yet again show that Archbishop Tutu is intent upon endorsing himself out of any meaningful moves to establish peace in the greater Maritzburg area."

"I was doubly saddened because his so-called call for peace, which was in fact an attack on Inkatha, was made just before Christmas."

"It is a hideous lie to say that Inkatha works hand-in-hand with the police and the SA government to oppress the black people of SA." — Sapa.



● BUTHELEZI



● TUTU

HOMELANDS - KWAZULU-GENERAL

1989

JANUARY - JULY - DECEMBER



● HEUNIS ● BUTHELEZI

Buthlezi, Heunis set up committee

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis yesterday agreed to set up a joint committee to investigate obstacles impeding the process of negotiations between the KwaZulu and SA governments.

After the meeting, a joint statement was issued through Buthelezi's office. It said the committee would be appointed by both governments.

The establishment of the committee was "acknowledgment of the fact that there are obstacles impeding the process of negotiations ...", the statement said.

These obstacles would be identified and addressed by the committee which would also "formulate principles on which there is common ground".

The committee would "report back to the respective governments and upon the receipt of such a report a further meeting will be held between us", the statement added.

In November Heunis said groups who sought peaceful solutions in SA were welcome to talk to government, his officials and himself.

He said the reform process involved negotiation and government's primary task was to bring black leaders together around a conference table to discuss a new constitution for SA.

(107)

10/11/89

C
y
l
e
b
f
i
d
l
l
i
n
g
r
e
s
s
i
v
e

Buthelezi call to Zulus to ignore SA govt's RSCs

3/Jan
11/1/89 Own Correspondent (107)

esti-
000.
that
few
ate
yed
no
wo-
ela-
ning
had
re-
the
had
gh".
edia
y is
con-
eved

DURBAN — KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has told the KwaZulu Local Government Association to have nothing to do with Regional Services Councils (RSCs).

Buthelezi said RSCs would fail and people would hold the councils responsible for the increased deprivation that would occur.

Addressing a meeting of the association at Ulundi yesterday, Buthelezi repeated his rejection of RSCs on the grounds that he had not been consulted about their introduction.

"I will not be intimidated by this big stick which the SA government says it is not waving at me", Buthelezi said. "I say bluntly it is the duty of the central government and regional authorities at the provincial level to service the needs of communities, large and small, in SA.

"The SA government cannot escape this responsibility, and to fear that communities will be left without essential services because they do not become involved in RSC's is a fear which we can cast aside."

Administrative

The KwaZulu leader said the SA government would not dare to introduce a situation in which the rejection of RSC's by blacks resulted in real mass deprivation.

Buthelezi said that, according to an Assocom study, it was estimated that of the R400m which RSC's were expected to collect through levies each year, 60-70% would be used up in administrative costs alone.

Government was determined not to remove the Group Areas Act or the Population Registration Act and so was eager to implement legislation setting up these poor imitations of non-racialism.

Buthelezi said that, since 1982, when the KwaZulu government had published the findings of the Buthelezi Commission, central government had not been prepared to look at any proposals from blacks. Pretoria was obsessed with the idea of playing God to blacks *ad infinitum*.

leath-
cam-
From
ANC
Doris
omber
T BOTHA

First for black education students

DURBAN — Black students will, for the first time, be admitted to a provincial white college of education from Monday.

The KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture said yesterday 100 KwaZulu teachers would enrol at the Natal College of Education in Maritzburg to gain a four-year diploma in education. The teachers already had three-year diplomas.

The department said permission for the admittances had been given by Piet Clase, Minister of Education and Culture in the Ministers' Council (House of Assembly).

Classes would be fully integrated.

B/Dcwj 12/11/89
Own Correspondent

White, coloured and Indian students were already studying at the college and this would be SA's first fully integrated diploma course.

KwaZulu Education and Culture Minister Oscar Dhlomo, Natal Education Department deputy director John Dean and Kwazulu Education and Culture secretary D Y Zimu will attend a special function to mark the occasion.

Urban Foundation Natal education manager Menaka Padayachee, who was closely involved with the project,

described it as an "exciting development".

She said if it succeeded, it would provide experience for other non-racial ventures.

Padayachee said it would be the first time black teachers would be able to attain qualifications of matriculation plus four years' study.

Natal Teachers' Society executive director Dave Ryman said the society welcomed the step and was convinced it would have long-term positive implications for education.

He said: "We as a society hope this arrangement will be extended to other colleges which ask for it."

Bl Day 13/1/89

Segregation continues

107

PRETORIA — The Department of Education and Culture (white education) yesterday dashed hopes that the admission of black students to the Natal College of Education in Maritzburg was a move away from segregated facilities.

A spokesman stressed the move represented "no change in policy".

Earlier this week it was announced that 100 KwaZulu teachers would enrol at the Natal college to gain a four-year diploma in education. They already hold their third-year diplomas.

The spokesman said the admission of the students was in accordance with the

GERALD REILLY

constitution which provided for the rendering of services by one department to another.

The Natal college, he said, did not offer initial training but gave further training through tele-tuition — distance education.

Meanwhile the Transvaal Teachers Association has submitted a request to Education and Culture Minister Piet Clase to allow spare capacity at Transvaal colleges of education to be filled by students of all races.

Dhlomo: education in conflict

PRETORIA — Education was "indisputably" in a state of conflict, KwaZulu Education Minister Oscar Dhlomo said yesterday.

He told the Education Association of SA conference the inequities in education would not be removed overnight, but an honest commitment to a full recognition in the classroom of the multi-faceted nature of SA was long overdue.

Dhlomo said: "Race and culture are

(107) GERALD REILLY

inevitable social realities which should not be wished away."

He criticised educators as being imprisoned in the "culture of colour" and using silence on the issue of race as a weapon to maintain the status quo.

"An individual's culture actually connects rather than separates him from persons of other cultures." — Sapa.

B/Dawg 13/11/87

Govt set for talks with once-banned attorney

B Day 13/1/89

~~107~~ Own Correspondent 107 ~~107~~

DURBAN — Nearly 38 years after listing Durban attorney Mr Rowley Arenstein as a communist and condemning him to a life of bannings and house arrest, the Government was set yesterday to begin talking to him about the country's political future.

Mr Arenstein was named by kwaZulu Chief Minister Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi as one of four people to sit on a joint committee with delegates proposed by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, now the Acting State President.

The committee was set up at a meeting between Dr Buthelezi and Mr Heunis in Durban earlier this month.

Based on a mutual appreciation of the need for negotiations, it is to identify and report on obstacles to negotiations.

The other three men in the KwaZulu delegation are the Minister of Education and Culture Dr Oscar Dhlomo, the Minister of Health Dr Frank Mdlalose and Mr S J Maphalala, who is a lecturer at the University of Zululand and a member of the Inakatha central committee.

Mr Arenstein has served as an adviser to Inakatha in recent years and addressed its rally in Ulundi last year. He has been involved in the ill-fated Maritzburg peace talks that attempted to bring an end to the political killings in the area.

Star 13/1/89

Education policy is unchanged

By Peter Fabricius, Political Staff

Admitting 100 blacks to a white Natal teacher training college did not indicate a change in government policy, the Ministry of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly said yesterday.

The department was reacting to an announcement by the kwaZulu Department of Education that 100 kwaZulu trainee teachers would be enrolled in the Natal College of Education in Maritzburg this year to get four-year diplomas in teaching.

The department said that Mr Piet Clase, Minister of Education and Culture, had given the go ahead for the admission.

Mr J D V Terblanche, superintendent-general of the Assembly education department, said there had been no change in policy.

MOVE WELCOMED

"The training of 100 students from kwaZulu is done in accordance with the Constitution which provides for the rendering of services by one department to another."

He indicated that this was the only white teacher training college which admitted other races.

The Government's policy is that teacher training is an "own affair" — that it should be segregated.

Mr Terblanche said he did not wish to comment on the agreement as it had not yet been signed.

Progressive Federal Party education spokesman Mr Roger Burrows yesterday welcomed the admission of the black students but stressed that the Natal College of Education was only a correspondence college and had no campus or hostel.

He appealed to the Government to allow blacks into all white teacher training colleges.

Star 13/1/89

107

Zulu battles to be remembered

DURBAN — The 110th anniversary of the battles of Rorke's Drift and Isandlwana will be commemorated at the sites in Zululand this month.

The chairman of a committee appointed by the kwaZulu/Natal Joint Executive Authority, Dr T Maggs, said the theme was to honour the sacrifices of brave men on both sides, and to promote reconciliation through concern for a common heritage.

On January 21 the kwaZulu Heritage Foundation would hold a function for invited guests on the battlefield at Isandlwana to help raise funds for the project.

On January 22, at Rorke's Drift, the Natal Provincial Administration would mount a display on the two battles, and on the plans for the joint development project for the sites.

Moves to get Zulu leader to agree to parley

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

HOPE is growing that the long-standing rift between KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the South African Government may be healing.

This flows from a decision this week by Pretoria and Ulundi to set up a committee to explore the obstacles to negotiation.

South African officials won't say anything that could upset the delicate atmosphere, but are quietly elated that the parties will at least be sitting at a table soon, if only to talk about why they are not talking.

Pretoria sees Chief Buthelezi as the key to making a success of plans to start constitutional negotiations with black leaders in a National Council.

But figures close to Chief Buthelezi have warned that the latest move does not mean he has eased back on his preconditions for constitutional bargaining with the Government.

Denial

These are that the ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, and other political prisoners should be released, and that apartheid should be dismantled.

The Government denied reports this week that Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, had to give Chief Buthelezi substantial undertakings on those preconditions.

However, most observers accept that Mr Heunis must have held out some meaningful hope to Chief Buthelezi.

And an Ulundi source said the KwaZulu negotiators would probe the meaning and sincerity of Pretoria's claims that it wanted to move away from apartheid. The Government's intentions on Mr Mandela's release are also expected to be sought.

Chided

In London this week Chief Buthelezi chided those who fail to test all peaceful avenues towards abolishing apartheid.

But, one source said, the Chief Minister "would not be tricked" into talks that did not have genuine potential of bringing about change.

Government sources have acknowledged that the negotiating process and climate would have to be significantly advanced before Chief Buthelezi's participation could be expected.



MRS Thatcher

DR Buthelezi

Buthelezi returns from London talks

107
Sowetan
16/11/89

ULUNDI — Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, is due to arrive in Johannesburg today after holding talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London.

A statement from the Chief Minister's office said Chief Buthelezi also held talks with Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe and State Minister, Ms Linda Chalker and addressed several influential meetings.

Chief Buthelezi — who is also the president of from London.

He is expected to be available to speak to the Press today at the VIP conference room at Jan Smuts Airport. — Sapa.

Forum to help fill glaring void

107

The new forum for urban blacks will partially fill a glaring void in the edifice — the lack of urban black representation in the Government's proposed national council — or whatever name it eventually gives to the body which will be entrusted with negotiating a new multiracial constitution and giving blacks an interim say in central government.

Failure to get such an institution off the ground has dogged the Government for years as it tried in vain to persuade any credible black leader — most notably kwaZulu's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi — to agree to participate in the national council.

Then, when it passed the Promotion of Constitutional Development Act last year to enable the national council to be established, it took a new tack.

The act provided that urban blacks outside the homelands would be represented on the council via an electoral college drawn from township councillors who would elect nine representatives.

It seems highly likely that the new national forum proposed this week will have at least that func-

BY PETER FABRICIUS, Political Correspondent

The decision this week by black township councillors — mainly from the two main black municipal bodies Umsa and Ucasa — to establish a national forum representing urban blacks in central constitutional negotiations, is another small building block in the Government's dogged, brick-by-brick erection of its national constitutional structure.

The establishment of some such body has been on the cards since the general municipal elections last October, so it came as no surprise.

Ready to join

Nor did the leading role played by officials of Ucasa (the Urban Councils Association of South Africa) in forming the forum since it has always been ready to join the national council.

But the involvement in the initiative of top officials from Umsa (the United Municipalities Association of South Africa) has raised a few eyebrows since Umsa has to date set tough conditions for participating in the national council, including the release of all political leaders and the unbanning of banned political organisations.

Mr Tom Boya, president of Umsa,

said in an interview after the meeting that Umsa had dropped none of its conditions for participating in the national council.

At the same time he readily acknowledged that the proposed national forum could become the means whereby urban blacks participated in the national council.

Mr Boya said the forum would place Umsa's grievances — such as the release of prisoners and freeing of organisations — on the negotiating agenda and iron them out. He likened the forum to the joint committee set up by the South African and kwaZulu governments last week to identify and address obstacles to negotiation.

It is clear though that the kwaZulu committee is a very different institution from the national forum. It is a temporary body dedicated to one objective, whereas the forum is obviously a more permanent organ-

isation or institution representing urban blacks at central government.

The joint statement issued after the meeting between township councillors and the Government said they had decided to "create a forum, organisation or movement at a national level to represent black people outside the self-governing territories which can eventually participate as a component, together with other components, in the broad national process of negotiations".

Obvious omission

While other communities of South Africa were represented in formal structures at regional and national level, the lack of such a structure for non-homeland blacks was an "obvious and unacceptable omission".

The low percentage polls during the municipal elections in October last year do indeed suggest that the forum will enjoy little support, even at local level.

And compounding the forum's credibility problem will be the fact that none of the councillors that will serve on it have any national profile at all.



Mr Tom Boya, president of Umsa ... Umsa has dropped none of its conditions for joining the forum.

That is pretty close to a definition of the role of the proposed national council, though it was not mentioned by name in the statement.

Why then did Mr Boya — and by implication Umsa — agree to join the forum? His answer is that he has grown tired of the stalemate in negotiation. And the Government's attitude to negotiations was now more open-ended than it had been in the past. For instance, it had not precluded the possibility that the forum's negotiations could lead to black participation in Parliament, he said.

Critics of Umsa are not surprised by the decision to participate in the national forum. Dr Nthato Motlana, of the restricted Soweto Civic Association said that Umsa and Ucasa were fundamentally the same, as both were already participating in the Government's segregated local authority system.

"For these people to masquerade as representatives of the black urban community is a sick joke. They represent virtually nobody."

"This national forum will be still-born. The Government might push it but it will still be as unloved as the

What's the black leaders' stance?

THE implications of talks between black leaders and the National Party have been much discussed following this week's meeting between Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, and Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

After a cool relationship since before the Ingwavuma debacle, through the launching of the Tricameral Parliament and culminating in President P W Botha personally attacking Chief Buthelezi in the run-up to the municipal elections, three people from Inkatha and five from the South African Government met at Mr Heunis' request in Durban this week.

They issued a statement afterwards saying negotiations were an urgent necessity in solving the political problems of South Africa.

Obstacles

Acknowledging that there were obstacles impeding the process of negotiations, they agreed that a joint committee would be appointed by their governments to identify and address the obstacles and to formulate principles on which there was common ground.

"The committee will report back to the respective governments and upon the receipt of such a report a further meeting will be held between us," the statement said.

For years, Chief Buthelezi, along with other black leaders, has said he would talk to the Government if it led to the end of apartheid and if everybody were free to



CHIEF Minister Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi.



MINISTER Chris Heunis.

FOCUS

talk. Black leaders frequently used the term preconditions to describe their stand.

Chief Buthelezi has said on many occasions that he was wary of being involved in false-start negotiations.

Inkatha and Government sources said this week that KwaZulu's appointments to the committee would stick to Chief Buthelezi's points that talks had to lead to the end of apartheid, that senior political prisoners had to be freed and that anybody could come to the negotiation table.

If Inkatha did not demonstrate consistency on the issues, it would be finished as a political party, Inkatha sources pointed out.

"It would be up to the Central Government "to accept or reject this," one person said.

Government sources said that at the meeting, Chief Buthelezi's position on these three points actually hardened. They also said that initially Mr Heunis had tried to confine the issue of negotiations to a Ulundi-Pretoria axis, but Chief Buthelezi was adamant that when he spoke of negotiations with the Government, he encompassed the whole country.

Inkatha sources pointed out the numerous attacks Chief Buthelezi had mounted against Mr Heunis in recent years, particularly over the Tricameral

Parliament and Regional Services Councils, over which black leaders were never consulted.

Inkatha sources pointed out that Chief Buthelezi was not likely to change his position on fundamental preconditions on the strength of one meeting with Mr Heunis.

"He would not have allowed the talks to go any further unless he were certain that his preconditions would be met," the source said.

Clarity

In a statement to the South African Press Association this week, Mr Heunis said: "Firstly, there was never any question of any agreement being signed or to be signed between the Chief Minister and myself, therefore any statement that I had to accept preconditions is

unfounded and devoid of any truth.

"Secondly, we had agreed to set up a committee to iron out obstacles to negotiations. A statement to the effect that preconditions had been set before the committee was to be appointed is also incorrect. The purpose of the committee to be established was fully explained in the joint statement of the Chief Minister and myself, which simply relates to two issues:

"Firstly, the recognition that negotiations are an urgent necessity in solving the political problems of South Africa. This has been the point of view of my Government for many years.

"Secondly, we acknowledge that there are obstacles impeding the process of the negotiations and for that reason we had agreed to set up a joint committee, firstly to identify and to address these obstacles as well as to formulate principles on which there is common ground."

A source said that the talks took place at Mr Heunis' initiative. His reputation has been much questioned lately as he had been charged with getting negotiations going with black leaders, but did not seem to be producing results.

Securing Chief Buthelezi's co-operation publicly to take an explanatory meeting further would be regarded as his biggest success yet.

This week's talks came after Mr Heunis said in November that he was talking to Chief Buthelezi. The Chief Minister responded by saying he was not.

"From that, we can read that Mr Heunis has had to look to new ideas to get things going," the source said.

KwaZulu workers plead for help

DURBAN. — Hundreds of KwaZulu civil servants have asked Cosatu-affiliated unions to help them tackle problems relating to "poor wages and working conditions".

This follows complaints by members of the KwaZulu Public Servants Staff Association (Kwasa) last year that black civil servants were not earning the same salaries as their white counterparts.

In the latest development more than 200 members of Kwasa have asked the National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union (Nehawu) to help them overcome their problems with the KwaZulu authorities.

The workers, including legal assistants, nurses, clerks and laundry hands, took their problems to Nehawu after a protest meeting in Durban last week.

A spokesman for the workers said they were "fed up" of having to accept government-created structures by the Public Service Commission.

He said workers had several grievances, including the suspension of three colleagues who had made press statements about the need for parity in salaries between black and white workers.

A spokesperson for the KwaZulu Public Service Commission in Ulundi, Mr B S Zondi, described the grievances as "serious allegations of which we are not even aware".

"These grievances were not brought to our attention. The workers must follow the proper channels if they have any problems," he said.

— PRESS TRUST

108
2/3-2-1/52

Hundreds ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ of matrics ^{South} turned away ^{2/2-8/2/8}

DURBAN. — Hundreds of KwaZulu matric students are trudging from school to school in a desperate attempt to be registered for this year's classes.

A teacher at Msuvele High School said "thousands" of children were turned down.

KwaZulu regulations do not recognise matrics who have not done standard 8 and 9 at the same school.

People with poor symbols cannot return for upgrading. "Once you've passed you're out," she said. —

DURBANNEWS

40 doctors get local posts

About 40 overseas-trained Indian doctors have been employed at provincial hospitals in Natal and kwaZulu after negotiations between the South African Medical and Dental Council and the international Medical Graduates Association (Omega). *Star 2/2/87*

Responding to the appointment of the doctors, who graduated mainly from medical schools in India and Egypt, Omega spokesman Dr Joey Gobind said the new doctors were to take up the posts from this month.

Dr Gobind said Omega was disappointed none of the doctors had been accepted at the Northdale Hospital in Maritzburg or at the R K Khan and King Edward hospitals in Durban, which were "teaching hospitals".

Sapa.

KwaZulu schools now normal

Sowetan 17/2/89
KWAZULU schools in the Hammarsdale and Mpumalanga areas (halfway between Durban and Pietermaritzburg) — which were disrupted earlier this week because of teachers' dissatisfaction about salaries — were back to normal, Mr Smith, public relations officer for the KwaZulu Department of

Education and Culture said this week.

Mr Smith confirmed that, at some schools in the area — and in KwaMashu — teachers had stayed away from school or a few days because of salary disputes.

Mr Smith said those teachers would be

required to fill in leave forms, and the stayaways did not indicate a strike.

He said circuit inspectors reported that "a few teachers" stayed away from KwaZulu schools earlier this week and last week.

He said the problems seemed to stem from teachers who were demanding high salary increases, in spite of their low qualifications.

FOUNDATION OF SA MANAGEMENT TRAINING

DIPLOMA IN MARKETING SALES

Course commences 06/3 (Full time)

- * Selling Skills
- * Marketing
- * Advertising
- * Public Relations
- * Finance
- * Lotus 123

Recognised by Dept. of Manpower

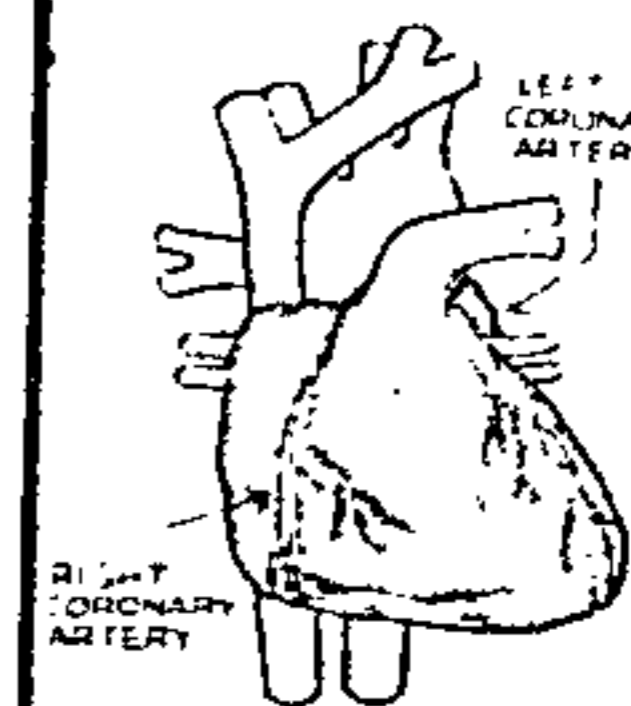
TELEPHONE
Sandy de Sarigni at
834-6291

ADDRESS: 2ND FLOOR
YORK HOUSE
COR. KERK & RISSIK STS.
JOHANNESBURG

S 23351

FACTFILE - b

ALTHOUGH NO BIGGER THAN THE SIZE OF A MAN'S FIST, THE HEART IS THE STRONGEST MUSCLE IN THE BODY



THE OPENING AT THE CROWN OF THE HEART

UCT ANGER OVER 'ANC' REMARK

CAPE TOWN — A row has erupted between the University of Cape Town and National Health and Population Development Minister Dr Willie van Niekerk, following remarks he made about the university in Parliament.

Van Niekerk said he would approve the appointment of Dr Jocelyn Kane-Berman as dean of UCT's medical faculty since the post would be "in an environment where the propinquity with the ANC is well-known, as with the PFP".

Kane-Berman was axed as medical superintendent of Groote Schuur Hospital after she said in a light-hearted newspaper article that she believed Nelson Mandela should be premier.

UCT principal Dr Stuart Saunders and UCT Council chairman L G Abrahamse met Van Niekerk this week to discuss the Minister's remark.

Saunders said later the Minister had chosen to give no explanation during the meeting and the university would now be making representations "through the appropriate channels".

Yesterday PFP spokesman on health Dr Marius Barnard called on the Minister to publicly apologise to the university.

His "unwarranted slur" was extremely unfortunate and showed his total unsuitability as Minister of Health. — Sapa.

PW is 'an under-achiever', says Buthelezi

ULUNDI — SA could well look forward to greater government responsiveness to demands for change under F W de Klerk's NP leadership, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi told international financiers yesterday.

He believed President P W Botha — whom he described as "an under-achiever" — was now on the way out and the NP would seek a new and different

mandate in the coming white elections.

"I know that the State President, Mr P W Botha, could have done a lot more than he did do and still have retained the substantial support which any government needs from an electorate.

"He under-achieved. It might just be that his successor has seen this and does not want to under-achieve," Buthelezi said. — Sapa.

KwaZulu schools now normal

Sowetan 17/2/87
KWAZULU schools in the Hammarsdale and Mpumalanga areas (halfway between Durban and Pietermaritzburg) — which were disrupted earlier this week because of teachers' dissatisfaction about salaries — were back to normal, Mr Smith, public relations officer for the KwaZulu Department of

Education and Culture said this week. (107)

Mr Smith confirmed that, at some schools in the area — and in KwaMashu — teachers had stayed away from school or a few days because of salary disputes.

Mr Smith said those teachers would be

required to fill in leave forms, and the stayaways did not indicate a strike.

He said circuit inspectors reported that "a few teachers" stayed away from KwaZulu schools earlier this week and last week.

He said the problems seemed to stem from teachers who were demanding high salary increases, in spite of their low qualifications.

Pick 6 carryover could top R3-m

The Pick 6 at Gosforth Park on Saturday was not won and the net pool of R684 947 has been carried over to the race meeting at Newmarket tomorrow.

Officials expect the pool to top R3 million, which should boost interest that has waned over the past two weeks because of the rain.

The going is expected to be yielding and upsets could be the order of the day.

● See Racing, Page 19.

kwaNatal talks ¹⁰⁷

CAPE TOWN — Natal and kwaZulu face a crucial week which could determine the future course of the region. At issue in two scheduled top level meetings are the Natal/kwaZulu Indaba and the future relationship between kwaZulu and the central government. *skw 2/12/89*

SA bodies

skw 2/12/89
consult ANC

over Winnie



Mrs Mandela ... visited husband.

United Democratic Front and Congress of South African Trade Unions representatives arrived in Lusaka, Zambia, yesterday to discuss the crisis surrounding Mrs Winnie Mandela.

"We have come to discuss the situation inside South Africa with the ANC arising out of the whole Winnie Mandela problem. It is important that we understand the ANC's position on this issue," said UDF acting publicity secretary Mr Murphy Morobe.

Mrs Mandela spent three hours with her husband at the Victor Verster Prison near Paarl yesterday. Her lawyer said there would be no statement.

The ANC's exiled leaders have appealed to people not to shun Mrs Mandela but to unite to avoid manipulation by the Government.

Mrs Mandela's visit to Paarl followed an earlier visit by civil rights advocate Mr George Bizos, SC, and attorney Mr Ismail Ayob for a consultation with Mandela, at his own request, on Thursday.

SA/KwaZulu committee meets

1100w 27/67

107



Political Staff
 CAPE TOWN — The first meeting of the joint committee of the SA and KwaZulu governments will be held at Tuynhuys today. The meeting will be attended by Acting President Chris Heunis and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The committee was appointed after discussions between Heunis and Buthelezi in Durban on January 9. During these discussions, it was agreed a

joint committee would be appointed by the two governments to identify and "address obstacles which were impeding the process of negotiations" and to formulate principles on which there was common ground.

The KwaZulu/Natal Indaba said in Durban last night a broad-based, top-level advisory board on education had been established — bringing together 23 top educationists.

Indaba education policy director Johan van Zijl said the move was arguably one of the most significant developments in edu-

cation in many years.

He believed the advisory board could change the face of education in Natal and help to forge education systems and structures to take the region into the 21st century.

Van Zijl said the launch of the board followed widespread concern that Natal's fragmented educational environment failed to address the realities of a rapidly changing, multi-cultural society.

"An economically embattled Natal cannot afford the wasteful duplication and triplication of under-utilised educational

facilities. The board could provide a vehicle for rationalising the use of facilities and resources."

The board was likely to address matters such as teacher training, educational financing, effective use of manpower, legislation and policy.

Indaba communications director Peter Badcock said the establishment of the board underscored the organisation's continuing commitment to change at all levels.

He said recent events had demonstrated the Indaba's proposals featured prominently on the reform agenda, and this important forum for discussion on education would contribute greatly to the formulation of future direction.

SA and kwaZulu talks underway

3/13/89 Political Staff 107

The first meeting of a kwaZulu and central Government committee established to resolve obstructions to real negotiations was successful, according to the parties.

In a statement issued after the meeting, which lasted about an hour, the delegation leaders, Mr Stoffel Botha, Natal National Party leader, and kwaZulu Cabinet Minister, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said agreement was reached on two further meetings.

The meetings are to be held in Durban on March 23 and on April 13, with chairmanship rotating between the two.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of kwaZulu said at the start of yesterday's meeting that he had not reneged on any promise not to negotiate with the Government until certain conditions, such as the release of Nelson Mandela, had been met.

Chief Buthelezi said the talks could not be described as negotiations.

He said the committee had been set up to identify what impeded negotiation. "I haven't broken any promises."

The meeting was a sequel to one held in Durban in January between Chief Buthelezi and acting State President Mr Chris Heunis.

Chief Buthelezi and Mr Heunis are not members of the negotiating teams and were only present because it was the first meeting.

LAWLESS SCHOOLS

Sowetan 3/3/89

107

THE crisis in black education in KwaZulu deepened this week as a wave of schoolboy lawlessness continued to sweep through townships, leaving at least five dead and eight schools without teachers as they fear for their lives.

GRIEF OF A MOTHER



MRS NTOMBANA MSOMI, the mother of 13-year-old Marcla, overcome by grief at her daughter's burial yesterday. See page 2.
Pic: MBUZENI ZULU

Attendance at the eight schools — which have more than 6000 children — is low because pupils are afraid to attend classes without teachers.

Some schoolboy thugs carry drugs and lethal weapons, according to teachers, who have been alarmed by the killing of Mr Sibusiso Dumisani Mbatha (35), principal of Bhekisisa Junior Secondary School, who was knifed 14 times in his schoolyard on February 16; of a pupil at the school was stabbed earlier in the month; and of that of three schoolboys, who were stabbed to death at Sithengile Junior Secondary in Clermont this week.

Threats

One teacher who did not want to be named said another teacher had been threatened by the killers of the three boys at Sithengile before the stabbings. Teachers now refused to go and teach there.

Seven schools in KwaMashu circuit have been hit by the disturbances resulting in teacher stay-aways.

They are Thembisizwe Junior Secondary School, Senzwesible Higher Primary School, Bhekisisa Junior Secondary School (all of

• To page 2

Schools in chaos

107

• From Page 1

Ntuzuma), Ekusizaneni Higher Primary and Khethamahle HP of KwaMashu, Umqhele HP at Kwadabeka and Sithengile Junior Secondary School in Clermont.

Affected schools outside the KwaMashu circuit are Dloko Junior Secondary School and Velabahleke J S in Umlazi and Ceza High School at Mahlabathini, Zululand.

Chief public relations officer for the Department of Education and Culture, Mr Johan Smith, confirmed that teachers in the schools in KwaMashu circuit had been refusing to teach and instead reporting at the circuit office that they had been threatened. — Sapa.

Gel and Spray

R6⁹⁹

MARKERS
ET
& King

LARGEST HAIR
EXHIBITION
to March 9

PER CURL
Gel or Spray

R3⁹⁹
250 ml

EASY WAVES
Sets

R8⁹⁹

LOOK LIKE ME
Hair Lotion

R34⁹⁹
5 lt

END
PAPER

R1⁹⁹

Successful start to talks

B/Dam 31/2/89

Political Staff 107

CAPE TOWN — The first round of talks aimed at paving the way for negotiations between the SA and KwaZulu governments was described as "successful" by the ad hoc committee yesterday.

In a joint statement the committee said the next two rounds would be in Durban on March 23 and April 13.

A source close to the talks said the scheduling of the next meetings was a clear indication the talks had made progress.

The rotating chairmen of the joint committee, Oscar Dhlomo and Stoffel Botha, said the meeting had adopted the terms of reference of the initiative. These are to identify the obstacles impeding the process of negotiations, to address these obstacles, as well as to formulate principles on which there is common ground.

Yesterday's ground-breaking first meeting was also attended by the acting President and Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis and KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Four killed in KwaZulu

FOUR people were killed, two of them stoned and hacked to death and another two gunned down before they were set alight, in two KwaZulu townships this week.

Mpumalanga police said Mr Dule Gwala, alias Ndimande (27) and Mr Boya Ngcobo (21) were shot dead and then burned by unknown people at Shongweni, Mpumalanga on Monday night.

They said 26 deaths were reported in Mpumalanga in February alone. — KwaZulu police took over the policing of the area on February 1.

Police are investigating but have not made any arrests.

KwaNdengezi police said that a group of young boys from the township killed two people from outside the township.

The two people — Mr Nkosinathi Mthethwa (22) and Mr Lee Mhlongo (18) — were abducted from Eman-gangeni and brought to the township where they were stoned and hacked to death at Ndengezi Higher Primary School.

The feud between the two groups was believed to result from rivalry over girlfriends.

Police were following leads and were likely to

make arrests later in the day, they said.

• The continued black-

• To Page 2

Four killed

Some Jan 9/3/89
• From Page 1

on-black violence in KwaZulu and the agreement of settlement between the Cosatu and Inkatha is expected to be discussed at the first session of the fifth KwaZulu Legislative Assembly which will open on March 14.

The assembly, which is to be opened by the acting State President and Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, is also expected to discuss joint efforts by the KwaZulu Government and Inkatha on the one hand and the South African Government on the other to remove obstacles which impede negotiations for a new constitutional dispensation for South Africa which will include all population groups — Sapa.

Heunis heading for KwaZulu to open assembly

(107)
Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Acting State President Chris Heunis will open the first session of the fifth KwaZulu Legislative Assembly at Ulundi on Tuesday.

This follows the first meeting in Cape Town last week of the joint committee of the SA and KwaZulu governments which is investigating obstacles to negotiations on a new constitutional dispensation for SA. *Monday 9/3/89*

The joint effort will be one of the matters to be discussed during the session.

The present situation regarding the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba is expected to be raised, as is the "Great Indaba" concept outlined by NP leader F.W. de Klerk last week.

Bid to fight lawlessness

PLANS to counter lawlessness which has disrupted education in KwaZulu schools were made at two meetings held in Clermont and KwaMashu.

The meetings were held to discuss the violence that has resulted in teachers staying away from schools in fear for their lives.

Sowetan 14/3/89

107

'SA way to solve training problem'

Sowetan 17/3/89

107



A RANGE of "tried and tested" courses that primarily address the training needs of unskilled black workers using competency-based modular training techniques are now being marketed by Eduskills Technologies.

Eduskills Technologies is a joint venture between the CIM Group and the KwaZulu Training Trust. It was established to provide high-productivity training technologies in a way that maximises student participation throughout, but minimises the need for specialised human resources.

According to Mr Leonard Fine, chairman of CIM, Eduskills was

meeting the challenge that South Africa needs the South African way to solve its training needs.

"There is undoubtedly a need for this type of training, as the early response indicates. A number of major companies have already bought courses, and the feedback has been overwhelmingly positive.

Designed

"These locally produced, multimedia courses have been designed to overcome traditional language and cultural problems. In addition, the courses have a highly practical content and are based on the "Teach 5 — Test 5

"methodology", he said.

The courses place minimal reliance on a tutor, they are self-paced and are unaffected by the skills shortage of instructors. Skills areas covered include agriculture, commerce, technical skills, transport and homecrafts.

Each of the courses are divided into various modules, and each module may consist of the following: video cassettes, a course controller's guide, workbooks and training aids.

Apart from the developed agenda, Eduskills is in a position to develop customised courseware to meet a client's particular needs.

GREAT INDABA (107) FMMML

Gulf at Ulundi 17/3/89

A customary gift was all that Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis took back to Cape Town this week after performing his last official function as Acting State President — opening the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

The high ceremony in Ulundi on Tuesday could not conceal the deep divide which remains between KwaZulu and the SA government on the issue of negotiated political reform.

KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi repeated his minimal demands for joining a "great indaba" — release Mandela, and scrap the Group Areas and Separate Amenities Acts.

Heunis acknowledged "important obstacles," but again side-stepped a direct reply. The real impediment to reform, Heunis argued, was the ANC attitude to violence. ■

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Selling price • Verkoopprijs
(GST excluded/AVB uitgesluit)

Local **50c** Plaaslik
Other countries **70c** Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Regulation Gazette
Regulasiekoerant

No. 4333

Registered at the Post Office
as a Newspaper
As 'n Nuusblad by die
Poskantoor geregistreer

Vol. 285

PRETORIA, 23 MARCH 1989
MAART

No. 11768

PROCLAMATION

by the Acting

State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 25, 1989

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE 1 OF THE KWA-ZULU CONSTITUTION PROCLAMATION, 1972 (PROCLAMATION R. 70 OF 1972)

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend Schedule I of the KwaZulu Constitution Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 70 of 1972), as amended by Proclamation R. 222 of 1976, R. 52 of 1977, R. 59 of 1977, R. 275 of 1977, R. 236 of 1978, R. 19 of 1981, R. 116 of 1981, R. 46 of 1982, R. 116 of 1982, R. 118 of 1983, R. 226 of 1986, R. 239 of 1986, R. 48 of 1988, R. 59 of 1988 and R. 134 of 1988 by adding to paragraph (xxii) (d) (i) the farms Brentwood 15508 and Essex 6007.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this First day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-nine.

J. C. HEUNIS,
Acting State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

J. C. G. BOTHA,
Minister of the Cabinet.

280—A

PROKLAMASIE

van die Waarnemende

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 25, 1989

WYSIGING VAN BYLAE 1 BY DIE PROKLAMASIE OP DIE KWAZULU-KONSTITUSIE, 1972 (PROKLAMASIE R. 70 VAN 1972)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby Bylae 1 by die Proklamasie op die KwaZulu-konstitusie, 1972 (Proklamasie R. 70 van 1972), soos gewysig deur Proklamasie R. 222 van 1976, R. 52 van 1977, R. 59 van 1977, R. 275 van 1977, R. 236 van 1978, R. 19 van 1981, R. 116 van 1981, R. 46 van 1982, R. 116 van 1982, R. 118 van 1983, R. 226 van 1986, R. 239 van 1986, R. 48 van 1988, R. 59 van 1988 en R. 134 van 1988 deur aan die einde van paragraaf (xxii) (d) (i) die plase Brentwood 15508 en Essex 6007 in te voeg.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Eerste dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-tagtig.

J. C. HEUNIS,
Waarnemende Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

J. C. G. BOTHA,
Minister van die Kabinet.

11768—1

707
C. W. M. 2/2/87

'Don't reject friendship'



Buthelezi warns whites

THESE will be no future for white South Africans if they reject the black hand of friendship held out within a framework of democratic ideals.

This was said this week by the KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi in reply to accusations by CP leader Andries Treurnicht.

At the first session of the fifth KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in Ulundi, Buthelezi said he was "deeply saddened" by the reports of Treurnicht's reaction to a section of a policy speech in which Buthelezi made remarks about the Conservative Party.

He said Treurnicht was objecting to the fact that he had said, "there is no prospect whatsoever of anybody succeeding in dragging South Africa back to the politics of the heyday of apartheid", and that, whoever, attempted to do so would be crushed by the vastness of mass opposition to

apartheid.

"I must pause to see whether there is anything that I can humanly do to salvage Treurnicht and his Conservative Party from the disaster to which they are heading," he said.

"Unless all South Africans begin acting responsibly and reject the political madness from the far left and from the far right, it is South Africa that will suffer.

"When the far left and the far right want to batter their way into their own crises and confront South Africa and the world, we could stand by and let them do so.

"History could march on without them.

"I reject both the far right and the far left - because both could thrust South Africa to ongoing revolution and counter-revolution," he said.

He said Treurnicht was quoted as saying: "It is strange that he (Buthelezi) still threatens militant black op-

position."

Buthelezi said: "He either cannot read English or he is grabbing any pretext that presents itself to distance himself from me by lambasting me.

"I never threatened militant black opposition.

"Treurnicht expects blacks to fragment themselves into ethnic groupings while the heterogeneity of white ethnicity is swept under the carpet.

"There is no such thing as white ethnic group.

"Even Afrikaners are not ethnically pure."

Buthelezi challenged Treurnicht to say that the "so-called" white ethnic group had any moral right to claim domination in 87 percent of the country's land area.

"I challenge Treurnicht to tell the world that he does not seek to perpetuate white decision-making dominance in control of the South African Army, the control of the South Afri-

can Police Force, the control of the South African civil service, the control of South Africa's electricity supply system, the control of South Africa's water supply system and in fact the control of everything that goes to make for domination of the country's domestic and foreign policy.

"Treurnicht is playing with words when he talks about black rights to self-determination and then denies blacks the right of self-determination, even in his sense of the words, in 87 percent of the land of their birth.

"The years of apartheid are very limited and Treurnicht just does not have the political time in which to undo the progress that has been made in moving away from apartheid.

"If the Conservative Party ever becomes the ruling party in South Africa, I have a gut-feeling that even those of us who are committed to peaceful change may be forced to reconsider that commitment," Buthelezi said. - Sapa

ANC tries to tempt Zulu king

ULUNDI — kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi has told the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly that the ANC executive had recently invited his nephew, the King of the Zulus, to Lusaka for talks (107).

Dr Buthelezi described "this act of political desperation" as a serious attempt to drive a wedge between the king, himself, and the Zulu people. He said the king had become "angry that anybody would dare think of dividing him from us".

Dr Buthelezi added that the king "was astounded that anybody would be so stupid (to think) he would possibly accept an invitation to go to Lusaka to have discussions with the ANC while it is lambasting his Chief Minister and uncle ... and even plotting my murder" (108).

Dr Buthelezi called on the ANC to "come home and re-join the struggle". "I call on my brothers and sisters in exile to be aware of changing political climates in southern Africa and in international relations.

"Let my brothers and sisters out in the cold return to whatever political quarter they judge best."

In the Geneva Protocol there is no question of Swapo having to be in bases north of the sixteenth parallel where they can be monitored. I have the agreement in my possession. I shall show the hon the Minister that there is no obligation for them to be in their bases.

This omission and this real deficiency in the Geneva Protocol, for which the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs has to bear the responsibility, is only now being rectified, after the time, with the so-called Mount Eijo Declaration—only now, after we have had many killed and many wounded on our side. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Mr Speaker, I shall make the documents available to the hon member; then he will see that in a letter to the Secretary General Mr Nujoma did in fact accept the Geneva Protocol, exactly as I also had to do, and therefore committed himself to being north of the sixteenth parallel. [Interjections.]

The whole world accepts this. It is accepted in all legal studies. No less a person than Mrs Thatcher accepted it. There is not a single newspaper that did not accept it. Only the CP and Swapo do not want to accept it. [Interjections.] I cannot go along with a party that refuses . . . [Interjections.] . . . and wants to derive a bit of propaganda from this for political objectives. That is why I am not prepared to discuss this matter with them any further. That is why I just want to emphasise that if we had wanted to act the way they do—in the Boksburg style—I would no doubt have suspended the entire peace negotiating process when Mr Papatius was not handed over on time. [Interjections.] Then he would never have been handed over. Strictly speaking Mr Papatius should have been handed over far earlier. If we had been such sticklers for perfection, that man would not have been back home. [Interjections.] Because Cuba and Angola pointed out certain problems to us, we proceeded in an atmosphere of level-headedness and the man was handed over on 31 March. [Interjections.]

*Mr SPEAKER: Order!

*The MINISTER: Now they are angry and ashamed. Once again they are out of step and have chosen the wrong course. It is a thorn in their flesh that our structures worked, and they know that they worked. Today there is one thing

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

I want to make very clear. I do not know whether Swapo will cheat again. If they know it, they must tell me. I do not know. If Swapo cheats again, I say once again, the structures will be there to deal with them. [Interjections.] We are extremely sorry about what happened but I say that not only did South Africa come out clean from this bitter experience; it came out of it constructively and level-headedly and with honour and dignity! [Interjections.]

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! We are dealing with interpellations; not with the election. The time for the second interpellation has expired now and we shall therefore proceed with the questions on the Question Paper.

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

State President:

Chief Minister of Kwazulu: commission of inquiry

*1. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the State President:

- (1) Whether the Chief Minister of Kwazulu or any members of his government have requested him to appoint a commission of inquiry into alleged corrupt land deals involving members of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly and/or councillors serving on Kwazulu town councils; if so,
 - (2) whether any officials seconded by the South African Government were involved in these land deals; if so, (a) which officials and (b) from which Government Departments had they been seconded?

B574E

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (for the State President):

- (1) No.
- (2) Fall away.

Comdt C J DERBY-LEWIS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him, in view of the fact that this type of corruption is common knowledge throughout Natal, whether the hon the State President is going to take the bull by the horns himself and appoint a commission to investigate this corruption?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, fact is that if a commission has to be appointed in Kwazulu the Kwazulu Government in terms of the Act is supposed to do it.

Ministers:

Mr S Bopape: investigation into disappearance

*1. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

Whether, since his reply to Question No 3 on 7 March 1989, any progress has been made in the investigation into the disappearance of Mr Stanza Bopape from police custody on 12 June 1988; if so, what progress?

B448E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

The investigation into the matter is still continuing unabatedly. It is receiving the highest priority and any progress will be made known, when it is convenient.

†Mr J VAN ECK: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, may I ask him whether it is not a fact that the person has been missing for 10 months since his so-called escape on 10 June last year and whether there is any reason that he can think of why the family must not reach the conclusion that in fact he died while in detention?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member has now introduced an additional element to the question that he posed. The reply to the question was clear, namely that the investigation continues. If the hon member wishes to conduct a debate on it, ample opportunity for this will be provided later. [Interjections.]

†Mr J VAN ECK: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister,

may I ask him whether he will be prepared to furnish the attorneys who are acting on behalf of the disappeared person, with the names of the three policemen who were in the vehicle at the time of the escape, so that they can be questioned?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member must have his question included in the Question Paper.

Ibaya Town Council: alleged irregularities

*2. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the Attorney-General referred the matter of alleged irregularities in the Ibaya Town Council to him; if so,
- (2) whether this matter is being investigated by the South African Police; if so, (a) what progress has been made in this regard and (b) when is it anticipated that the matter will be finalized?

B450E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No, the Advocate-General brought the matter to the attention of the South African Police.

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b) Although the investigation has already progressed far, it is at present not possible to give an indication when it will be completed.

Lebohang Township: municipal police

*3. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether he or the South African Police have received any representations regarding the number or use of municipal police in Lebohang Township; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the (i) purport of and (ii) response to each such representation;

(2) whether any complaints regarding the actions or conduct of municipal police in this township have been brought to his notice; if so, what action has been taken as a result of these complaints?

B451E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

ENVOY?

Sowetan 14/4/89
Minister to hear request

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has agreed to hear pleas for the release of imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela.

This emerged in a statement issued in Durban yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, after a third round of talks between South Africa and KwaZulu.

He said one of several obstacles impeding negotiations between

black and white was Mr Mandela's continued incarceration. The KwaZulu delegation viewed it as restricting them from fully taking part in formal negotiations.

"Consequently arrangements were made for representatives of the KwaZulu delegation to place their views" before Mr Coetsee, and he had agreed to receive them.

No date for the meeting was given.

PERRINI - MARTINOLI - OMEGA
DIPANCEROC DIIMA PATRICK
JODDAN DIIPANCEROC
MARTINI

NATAL VIOLENCE: GOVT ACTS

~~2/28~~
107

VLOK . . . urgent step.

LAW and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok said at Ulundi yesterday that steps to curb violence in Natal would be taken as soon as possible.

Mr Vlok was speaking soon after a meeting with

the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. He said they discussed violence which was "of grave concern to all of us."

"We've had discussions about what steps should be taken and we have one priority and

that is to try to stop the killing of innocent people."

Chief Buthelezi said they had been sharing wisdom on the killings and how "we could best deal with the problems as soon as possible."

He said it was not the

first time Mr Vlok had come to Ulundi.

"We had a thorough meeting where we shared perceptions on how to stop the killings. We feel it is very important that the killings must be stopped at once," he said.

107 WIMBOK . 21-27/4/89.

KwaZulu finally sets up industrial court

THE protection promised kwaZulu workers four years ago by legislation establishing an industrial court has at last become a reality.

The kwaZulu Labour Relations Act of 1985 was finally gazetted last week, following an urgent application in the Durban Supreme Court by the Legal Resources Centre.

The LRC asked the Supreme Court to order kwaZulu to establish a labour court in terms of the legislation.

Arguing on behalf of two workers

By CARMEL RICKARD

who had allegedly been unfairly dismissed, the LRC said kwaZulu had the power to set up an industrial court and appoint members of such a court, but had not done so.

While preparing a possible application to the kwaZulu industrial court, LRC was informed by an official of the homeland government that there were no suitable premises for a labour court, and that the relevant legislation was not yet operative.

The LRC then took the matter to the Supreme Court, arguing that the lack of suitable premises was not an adequate reason to deny them the relief afforded by the unfair labour practice jurisdiction of an industrial court.

The matter came before the Supreme Court last month, and was postponed until April 19.

However, it is understood that kwaZulu's latest government gazette announces the official implementation of the Act and the appointment of a registrar for the industrial court.

PLEASE FOR PEACE

Chief Buthelezi
calls for
end to slaughter

Sowetan 24/4/89



SIX-YEAR-OLD Karen Sealye of Meadowlands, Soweto, with a loaf of white bread, the price of which is now 96 cents from an initial 85 cents. She holds four cents, the change after paying with R1.

Pic: JOE MOLEFE

Anger over bread rise

Sowetan 24/4/89

KWAZULU's Chief Minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday called on the ANC, the UDF, Cosatu, the churches and all concerned organisations to support Inkatha in a massive drive to end the killings in black communities.

He outlined a plan to declare 1989 the year of action for peace and end the strife that has left more than a thousand dead and tens of thousands of bereaved, largely in Natal.

Killings

Dr Buthelezi undertook to raise whatever money he could from the world's churches for the peace campaign. Millions in overseas church money was deposited in South Africa for the victims of apartheid and much of this could be used for peace.

In an address to Inkatha's central committee in Ulundi, he said: "I call on the ANC's national executive in Lusaka to unambiguously say that the killings in Natal and KwaZulu must now cease".

He pleaded for an end to political propaganda which demanded violent retribution and pre-emptive strikes against

● To Page 2

heroic adm

Sowetan 24/4/89

Plea for peace

● From Page 1

possible sources of attack and urged the start of a concerted publicity campaign by radio, TV and pamphlet to end what he called the killing mentality.

Dr Buthelezi outlined points of action for the 1,6 million-member Inkatha to pursue a vigorous peace campaign at grassroots level. There would be regular peace meetings at which every Inkatha branch will meet "urgently and repeatedly" to listen to the people and take their advice in restoring harmony.



Buthelezi echoes
call for peace talks

MARITZBURG — The kwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has added his voice to calls for an end to township violence in Natal, which has claimed an estimated 1 300 lives since late 1986.

Speaking to Inkatha leaders, he yesterday proposed a foreign-funded peace campaign to end violence between his followers and United Democratic Front supporters.

He called for the deployment of peace-keeping units and the formation of joint monitoring teams.

The proposals came shortly after a call by UDF, endorsed by the ANC, for a peace conference. — AP

PEACE

Southern 27/1/89

(107) (206) (107)

HOPES

RISE



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

Cosatu, UDF to meet Inkatha

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions and UDF affiliates yesterday supported fresh attempts to end violence in Maritzburg's townships where more than 1 000 people have died in clashes.

Addressing a Press conference in Johannesburg, representatives of these organisations said they were prepared to attend a "preparatory meeting" with Inkatha to pave the way for a peace conference involving the warring factions.

The call comes in the wake of a plea to community organisa-

BY LEN MASEKO

tions by KwaZulu's Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi that a massive drive be launched to end the killings.

"While Cosatu and the UDF largely share a common political position which differs from that of Inkatha, all three organisations share an abhorrence of apartheid and are committed to

achieving peace in Natal", Cosatu and the UDF affiliates said in a statement.

The "mass democratic movement" was consulting with its constituencies on the issue.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, came under fire at yesterday's conference for the "iron fist" operation he has

earmarked for Natal's townships.

The organisations condemned Mr Vlok's "iron-fisted" approach towards the violence in the area, saying: "It would seem to us that when we are on the verge of a major political initiative to break through the cycle of violence, the apartheid State has moved systematically to undermine the political process that we are engaged in.

"It would seem to us that the Government never learns from its errors of the past," they said.

As 30 die in a week, desperate plans for peace now

WMAIL
28/4-4/5/89
107

By CARMEL RICKARD,
Durban

A SOARING death rate and a flurry of "peace talks" have made this a crucial weekend for both the war-mongers and the peace brokers in Natal's two-year township carnage.

In Ulundi, Inkatha's Central Committee is meeting to decide its response to the two peace plans on the table: those of Cosatu/UDF and of Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Natal's townships, which have seen 30 violent deaths in the past seven days alone. Of these deaths, 22 occurred in Durban over the last four days of last week, many of them related to the murder of youth leader Chris Ntuli.

On Monday, police said they had found nine bodies in Inanda over the weekend but residents said the death toll was far higher.

Residents are bracing themselves for a combined onslaught. They fear:

- Reprisal attacks following this week's spate of deaths, and
- The "iron fist" Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok has threatened to use against United Democratic Front and Cosatu activists.

There was much talk this week of peace. So far, this has amounted to little more than talk about commitment to peace, but in some quarters it has been accompanied by a remarkable change in tone.

At a news conference in Durban, officials of Cosatu and UDF affiliates released a statement in which, for the first time, they say they share with Inkatha a "common view and commitment to a mass movement for peace".

The official statement continued: "Whilst Cosatu and the UDF largely share a common political position which differs from that of Inkatha, all three organisations share an abhorrence of apartheid and are committed to achieving peace in Natal. "It would also seem that in broad terms our conceptions of how this could be achieved have moved much closer than before. "We believe this constitutes the basis for a joint initiative on a peace conference and a peace process." The Cosatu/UDF plan is for a peace conference to be convened by a number of church and community leaders, among them Archbishop Denis Hurley. The Buthelezi proposal is equally high-profile, involving massive international funding. However, both plans presuppose extensive preparations on the ground — which appear not to have been un-

●To PAGE 3

Chief doesn't want clerics at talks

ULUNDI — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has told the Legislative Assembly that he has received a direct invitation for peace talks concerning the violence in Natal from top figures in the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

His announcement came against the background of continued violence in Natal which has so far claimed the lives of at least 749 people. Yesterday police announced the arrest of 194 people in connection with the killing of five people at Mpophomeni, near Howick.

The invitation to Chief Buthelezi

was signed by UDF president Mr Archie Gumede, UDF information secretary, Mr Murphy Morobe, Cosatu president Mr Elijah Barayi and Cosatu general secretary Mr Jay Naidoo.

It suggested that an initial meeting should also be attended by Archbishop Denis Hurley, Catholic Archbishop of Durban, and other peace conveners.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister said that the first meeting should not include Archbishop Hurley and other peace conveners.

He said the central committee of Inkatha was meeting at Ulundi tomorrow to discuss the issue.

INKATHA CHIEF'S YES TO TALKS

107

'But no outsiders must come'

KWAZULU'S Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has welcomed the move to call a peace conference involving warring factions in Natal's townships but has objected to "outsiders" attending such a meeting. Chief Buthelezi told

By LEN MASEKO

the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly: "If they want to talk to us, the United Democratic Front and Congress of South African Trade Unions must do so, but they must not bring outsiders." He was responding to

an invitation to peace talks sent to him by UDF affiliates and Cosatu. The KwaZulu leader said he could not see any possibility "in any circumstances" that the first meeting should include Catholic Archbishop Dennis Hurley and other peace convenors.

It appeared, he said, that he had been misunderstood in letters he had written to Archbishop Hurley and Cosatu official Mr Jay Naidoo. Referring to the organisations' suggestion that each group send a small delegation to constitute a working committee, Chief Buthelezi said: "While I am all for a combination of initiatives, I am not prepared to do that on any terms. It does not mean that they should impose what they have decided on their own on us." Inkatha's central committee would discuss the matter at Ulundi tomorrow.

CP councillors likened to Gestapo

107 Staff Reporter

The Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi, has likened the attitude of Conservative Party Krugersdorp councillors to that of Gestapo guards.

"Sheer naked racism ... is applied against us," he said.

DISPENSATION

The Chief Minister was replying to the city council's decision to offer him special dispensation to attend a fund-raising function in Krugersdorp's "whites only" town hall — but not to some members of his entourage.

Chief Buthelezi, his wife and

kwaZulu Cabinet Ministers have been invited by the Krugersdorp Chamber of Commerce and Industry to attend a fund-raising function in the town hall.

He said that if he was white, he and his entourage would not have to receive city council permission to be in the city hall.

The town council's decision has been defended by Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, a nominated Conservative Party MP.

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Derby-Lewis played with words hypocritically.

"Having the right to place conditions on the use of a city hall is one thing. Nobody disputes that a

city council has the right to do so, in the sense that it commands the decision-making machinery which can make such a decision.

"Those who were in command of prisoner-of-war camps, whether they were camps in the Anglo-Boer War or in World War 2, had this same kind of right to ill-treat people.

WITHIN RIGHTS

"The Gestapo acted within what was their right in this sense of the word.

"Mr Derby-Lewis, you are racist and your party is racist, wanting as it does to turn back the clocks," Chief Buthelezi said.

CALL TO END VIOLENCE

RENEWED attempts for another peace initiative to end the continued violence in Natal have been made by the Catholic Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev. Dennis Hurley.

unless it was assured that the UDF was willing to participate fully.

committee of convenors.

It would also involve the establishment of a group of facilitators who would make all the necessary preparations. He said the initiative would also involve the holding of a one-day conference on certain well defined issues. "leading, it is hoped to a commitment for peace and to systematic follow-up on such commitment."

107
But the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says the initiative, like others before it, is in "very great danger of just ending up in another 'talk shop'."

The initiatives were revealed in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly when Chief Buthelezi, delivering his policy speech, read a letter to the assembly written to him last month by Archbishop Hurley.

He said that Inkatha was no longer prepared to participate in any further peace initiative

The letter said the new initiative would involve the setting up of a

ANC may join peace initiative in Natal

By SHAUN HARRIS

THIS week's "peace meeting" between Inkatha, Cosatu and the UDF to try to end the Natal violence could be the prelude to a meeting between the "big three" and the ANC.

KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has made it clear he believes a meeting with the ANC is necessary if a peaceful solution is to be worked out.

There was a flurry of activity this week as the organisations set about clearing the ground for a meeting and smoothing over earlier antagonisms over the two separate "peace plans" put forward by Cosatu/UDF affiliates and Chief Buthelezi. *S/Times 14/5/87*

The ANC also issued a statement supporting a meeting between the three organisations and indicating it would do all it could, within the conditions it was forced to work under, to support peace initiatives.

May 20 has been agreed on as the date for the meeting.

Star 13/6/89

Coetsee 'will consider request'

107

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee yesterday undertook to seriously consider kwaZulu's request for the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

The undertaking was given at a special meeting with kwaZulu Cabinet members Dr Oscar Dhlomo and Mr Frank Mdlalose.

Also present were the Natal National Party leader and Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, and the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Roelf Meyer.

This follows an undertaking by Mr Coetsee to meet a kwaZulu delegation after the position of Mandela was identified as a major obstacle "restricting kwaZulu from full participation in the formal process of negotiations" with the central Government.

The issue was discussed last month at the joint committee of kwaZulu and the Government established earlier this year to resolve differences preventing negotiations.

The committee, co-chaired by Mr Stoffel and Dr Dhlomo, will meet again in Pretoria on June 15.

there will be no water between 8,30am to 3,30pm.

Mandela release to be 'considered'

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has undertaken to seriously consider the views of the KwaZulu delegation he met yesterday on the release of Mr Nelson Mandela, a statement here says.

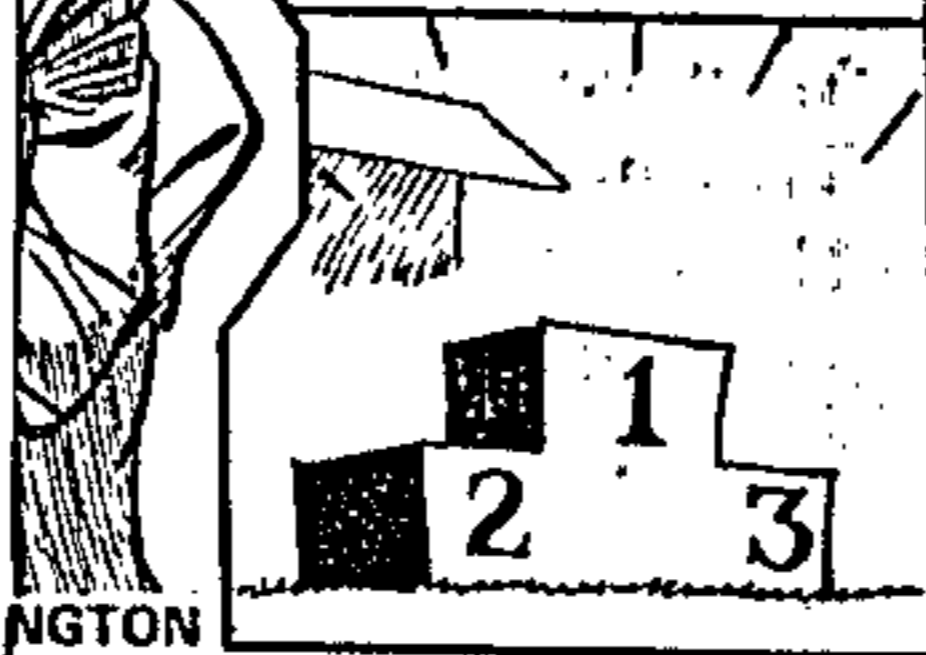
Issued after a meeting between Dr Oscar Dhlomo and Dr F T Mdlalose of the KwaZulu delegation and

Coetsee and the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha and the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Roelf Meyer, the statement said the KwaZulu delegation was hopeful that a positive outcome could be promoted by the discussion.

The delegation met Coetsee after saying in Durban last month that Mr Mandela's continued imprisonment was restricting it from full participation in the formal process of negotiations.

"After discussions pertaining to the attitude of the delegation towards the position of Mr Mandela and his colleagues in prison, Coetsee undertook to consider seriously the views expressed by the KwaZulu delegation."

FROM 1924 UNTIL 1968, SHOW JUMPING TEAMS COMPRISED THREE MEMBERS, ALL COUNTING FOR THE FINAL SCORE. THIS LED TO MANY TEAMS NOT FINISHING, AS IN 1932 WHEN NO NATION HAD THREE RIDERS COMPLETE THE COURSE AND NO MEDALS WERE AWARDED.



NGTON

New National Forum given thumbs down by Buthelezi

By Esmaré van der Merwe,
Political Reporter

KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has dismissed the newly established National Forum (NF) of black leaders as an unrepresentative body and has openly snubbed its leader, Mr Phillip Nhlapo, by calling him a political "unknown".

In an interview with The Star, Chief Buthelezi for the first time criticised the NF, which this week claimed its brief talks with senior Government members were the start of meaningful constitutional negotiations.

This followed United Municipalities of South Africa president Mr Tom Boya's withdrawal from the NF, and current Umsa initiatives to reprimand officials who hold positions in the NF.

Chief Buthelezi said last year's local government elections had not been fought on the issue of establishing a National Forum to negotiate on behalf of blacks.

"Those involved in the NF are doing what they are doing without a mandate from the people. It must be borne in mind that you will be irrelevant in the end whether you do the right thing or the wrong thing if you are not backed by the people."

Black leaders had not been consulted about the establishment of the NF.

Mr Nhlapo, also president of the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa (Ucasa), was "a totally unknown figure in black politics".

Chief Buthelezi said: "There is only merit in a political leader who has substantial backing for doing the right thing. The little that Mr Nhlapo can do must be done."

BIDay 25/5/84 - (107)

KwaZulu trees can save R2,5m in forex

PRODUCTION of gum rosin and gum turpentine chemicals is well under way at a new plant commissioned by Oleochemical Products (IOP) at Jacobs, Durban, where forex savings of about R2,5m could be achieved this year.

Both products are being manufactured from oleoresin produced in the pine forests near Matubatuba in KwaZulu where Pinechem, of which IOP is a 50% shareholder, has a franchise agreement with the Forestry Department and the KwaZulu government to tap 600 000 trees.

Gum rosin is used mainly in the manufacture of inks, adhesives, ester gums and paper. Gum turpentine is used as a solvent and thinner for artists' colours and in proprietary medicines.

Local production is the culmination of three years of financial investment by IOP, Chemical Services subsidiary, in the establishment of a project new to SA, but to which it is ideally suited, says IOP marketing director Bill Payne.

China and Portugal are the world's main producers of both products and annual local harvesting of 1 800t of oleoresin exudate will enable IOP to produce 1 400t of gum rosin and 200t of turpentine rosin.

This represents substantial import replacement as local market demand is 3 500t and 200t a year respectively, he says. In conjunction with the departments concerned it is planned to increase the number of trees in production until total local demand is met.

This will save the country R5m a year and IOP plans to reach this goal in about two years. Export opportunities can also be accommodated in the future, says Payne.

Production is about 3kg a tree per year and the tree is not harmed at all. The quality of the gum rosin produced in KwaZulu is superior in some respects to the imported material, having a better colour classification and being far less prone to crystallisation.

NCP invests in expanding production and exports

DIVERSE chemical manufacturer NCP, a division of ~~the company~~ ways to assist customers and the economy by in-
~~creasing its production and expanding export facilities~~
due to a global recession.

Sowetan 26/5/89

Buthelezi warns US companies on sanctions

~~107~~
107
~~107~~

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned top United States oil company executives yesterday of the dangers of heeding pro-sanctions clerics and ignoring the demonstrated views of 85 percent of black South Africans who reject disinvestment.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president made a plea for realism about sanctions in a memorandum for discussions here with Mr R F Johnson, chief executive officer of the Caltex Petroleum Corporation in Dallas, and South African Caltex chiefs Mr W C Dunning and Mr J D McKenzie.

Buthelezi referred to the recently published Gallup poll (commissioned by the Chamber of Mines) finding that the



BUTHELEZI

overwhelming mass of blacks in South Africa rejected disinvestment.

As "an old campaigner" he had long known the truth of this. Each year he received standing ovations at mass Inkatha annual general conferences for his personal stand

against the punitive economic isolation of South Africa.

"I know what people want and I give it to them in Inkatha," he said. For each of Inkatha's more than 600 000 card-carrying members there were at least two or three blacks quite willing to join.

It was therefore not surprising that any reputable market research organisation would find that blacks rejected sanctions as the method of fighting apartheid. — Sapa.

Holiday

THE ANSWER

THE Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, says peaceful co-existence is the only answer to the problems of South Africa.

Soweto 30/5/87

The time is ripe for the different racial groups to forget about the past and to unite in building the future democratic South Africa.

Addressing a political meeting in Soweto, he said it was regrettable that certain black leaders were insisting on calling for sanctions against South Africa in the hope of destroying apartheid.

Venue changed

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi will visit Krugersdorp on July 26 as the guest of the West Rand Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

But his reception, which was to have been held in the town's Centenary Hall, is now scheduled for the Greek Orthodox Church hall in Noordheuwel.

Soweto 30/5/87 *107*
The CP-controlled council had placed certain restrictions on the planned reception at the municipal hall saying that Buthelezi, as a head of state, his wife and other ministers of his Cabinet could go to the function but no people of other races could attend.

Heunis lashes out on delays in councils

107 Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The establishment of regional services councils in Natal had been delayed for political reasons without the wretched circumstances of blacks in parts of Natal being considered important.

The accusation was levelled last night by Constitutional Development Minister Mr Chris Heunis in a statement rejecting as untrue and malicious reports that he was responsible for the delay in RSCs in Natal.

KWAZULU BLAMED

He did not say in his criticisms who was responsible for the delay, but it would appear they were directed at kwaZulu.

He said agreement reached by the kwaZulu/Natal Joint Executive Authority on RSCs still had to be ratified.

Mr Heunis said reports stating he had been the obstacle to resolving the dispute in the region over RSCs were "obviously untrue and even malicious".

"I wish to point out that in parts of Natal black people are living in wretched circumstances while sufficient funds for the upgrading of those communities are not available."

POLITICAL CAPITAL

"The delay in the province has had the result that they have had to do without millions of rands that could have been used for this purpose."

"While political capital was being made over a long period out of the establishment of RSCs, the circumstances of these communities were apparently less important."

"I find it unfortunate the impression is given ... I have been standing in the way of an individual approach to RSCs in Natal," said Mr Heunis.

TRIBE MUST MOVE

By ISMAIL
LAGARDIEN

THOUSANDS of people in northern Natal are to be evicted from their ancestral land to make way for a mammoth nature reserve.

In a multi-phased plan to establish a Great Maputaland National Park of whom the

Sowetan 14/6/89
**Land to be
nature
reserve**

main protagonist is the KwaZulu government, the Thembe-Thonga people face mass eviction and possible relocation.

The people affected in the present phase are those in the Kosi Bay area. Villagers who have lived there "for centuries" have been told not to farm in their usual places and a fence has been erected preventing some farmers from reaching fertile areas.

A field worker for the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra), a church-funded organisation, estimates that close

• To Page 2

P.T.O.

Students leave Ngoye campus as tension mounts

By Montshiwa Moroke

Mid-year examinations at the University of Zululand (Ngoye) have been postponed for most students who are believed to have left the campus amid growing tension before the university's graduation ceremony on Saturday.

Examinations were due to start last Thursday.

Students who returned home at the weekend, said most of the tension emanated from the refusal by university authorities to a request by the Students' Representative Council for the use of the main hall, to hold a June 16 commemoration service.

Defiant students then held an open-air service on "Freedom Square" in the presence of the SAP. Later, police fired teargas and arrested 15 people — seven of them students — following a police-student confrontation.

An incident on June 17 resulted in the shooting of a student with birdshot. The student was admitted to the Ngwelezane Hospital under police guard.

A spokesman for the SRC said yesterday students resolved at a meeting on Wednesday to leave the campus. They decided to return on July 6 to begin writing examinations.

The SRC had requested university authorities to re-schedule the examination timetable and allow students to write at the earliest on July 3.

He said 99 percent of the student body had left the campus following last week's incidents and also for fear of a recurrence of the 1983 "Ngoye Mas-

sacre" when several students were killed in clashes with Inkatha.

kwaZulu's Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, is to attend Saturday's graduation ceremony, as chancellor of the university.

The spokesman said this would be the first time that graduation would take place while there were students on campus. The university spokesman, Mr Carl de Villiers, said the ceremony would be held during this period because of "practical reasons".

He confirmed that the SRC had requested authorities to postpone examinations to July 6. However, the university had given students the choice of writing their examinations set for June 22 to June 30, in August.

"We told the SRC that those wishing to write can do so and those who do not want to write now can do so in August. But all papers scheduled for July 3 to July 13 will be written as originally planned, Mr de Villiers said.

He confirmed that the police had arrived on campus at about 9 am on June 16 and had left at about 8 pm. He said eight men, who were not students, had been arrested and seven of them had been released after having being warned to leave the premises.

"Seven students were arrested as well. Three of them were released without charges and four were released on bail after our lawyers stepped in.

"Another student was found with a birdshot pellet wound," Mr De Villiers added.

107

(11)

(11)

(11)

Edendale doctors resign

THE KwaZulu Department of Health is to keep referrals to Pietermaritzburg's Edendale Hospital to the absolute minimum in a new strategy to reduce the work load on the institution.

The Edendale Hospital has been hit by the resignation of doctors. In future, only emergency cases will be admitted.

The KwaZulu Minister of Health, Dr Frank Mdlatose, said that as

from July 1 there would be a shortage of doctors in the departments of surgery, orthopaedics, obstetrics and gynaecology.

However, he did not say how many doctors would be leaving the hospital.

"While the shortage has been brought about

the normal resignations and rotation of doctors into other departments at Edendale, the number leaving the hospital has left it with a shortage of doctors.

"This shortage has also been partly due to recent frustrations experienced with the appointment procedure

and prompt payment of salaries," he said.

Mdlatose said all those matters had been addressed at the highest level in the country. The streamlining of the procedures had already been implemented, but the positive effects would be seen in the next few

weeks and months.

He said arrangements had been made so that a medical service would continue to be provided.

These were:

- referring hospitals, both of KwaZulu and the Natal Provincial Administration, would be handling as many cases

as possible locally and referring to other centres;

- ambulances from the Mpumalanga and Hamarsdale areas (halfway between Durban and Pietermaritzburg) would be transporting cases to the Prince Mshiyeni Memorial Hospital in Umlazi;

• all workmen's compensation and medical aid patients would be referred to the private sector and in particular to the Medicity Medical Centre in Pietermaritzburg which provided a 24-hour casualty service.

He said a number of applications had been received from doctors and it was hoped that with the help of relief staff the shortage would be of a temporary nature.

video games

area." Police headquarters in Pretoria replied by saying the funeral had been used as a political platform and the allegations were part of a "propaganda ploy" to discredit members of the force.

The union's claims were followed by reports that a young man had been severely assaulted by a police patrol in Mpophomeni, a township near Pietermaritzburg, on June 16. After being arrested and taken to a nearby police station, the boy was released and all charges dropped. He has drawn up an affidavit with the details and is considering laying charges.

The alleged attack took place despite a supreme court interdict restraining police from harassing the residents of Mpophomeni, and lawyers are considering initiating legal proceedings.

The Mpophomeni interdict was granted last month after the court heard evidence that police had failed to intervene while the township was being attacked by vigilantes and that police officers had themselves participated in assaults on residents.

In Imbali, a township at the centre of the conflict in Pietermaritzburg, reports are rife of police patrols that pick young men up in the streets and take them to a local football stadium where they are made to lie on the ground before being sjambokked. City lawyers say they have documented at least five such incidents.

KwaZulu police have confirmed they are investigating reports that white men, dressed in civilian clothing and driving unmarked cars, were involved in fighting which left nine people dead in the Durban township of kwaMashu after a peace rally



Colleagues carry the coffin of trade unionist Jabu Ndlovu. His funeral saw strong police action, which has allegedly worsened tensions in Pietermaritzburg

Picture: ARON MAZEL, PPC called last weekend by the Zulu nationalist movement, Inkatha. Law and Order Minister Adriaan

Vlok has defended the use of false number plates on police vehicles which patrol the townships of Pietermaritzburg. "In combating crimes during clandestine police actions it is often necessary for the SA Police to make use of vehicles which cannot be identified by means of their number plates or otherwise," he told parliament earlier this year.

Each of these episodes in the Natal violence took place after lawyers for the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) released a dossier containing details of 29 incidents in which police and Inkatha warlords allegedly co-operated in the shooting, detention, interrogation and harassment of township residents.

After the dossier had been released, the Department of Law and Order issued a statement saying each of the incidents would be investigated and people who made claims about police collaboration with Inkatha would be asked to give evidence. General Henrie de Witt said police were investigating the possibility that Cosatu, by publishing the dossier, had violated restrictions imposed on it under the Emergency.

But the theme of the dossier is echoed by the statistics, gathered by researchers at Natal University's Centre for Adult Education, which show that of the identified incidents of violence in 1987, 368 were initiated by Inkatha members while 113 were sparked by members of the United Democratic Front or Cosatu. Yet during the last State of Emergency the vast majority of those detained were linked to either Cosatu or the UDF.

The lawlessness in Natal's townships led to a march last week by some 50 women from Mpumalanga on the local police station. The mothers demanded to see the station commander to complain that members of his riot unit had been living with Inkatha members and took part in attacks on UDF supporters.

The women also claimed members of the riot police had participated in petrol bomb attacks on houses in the township and that innocent people had been sjambokked and assaulted by members of the unit.

Police denied the allegation about petrol-bombing as being "so far-fetched it does even warrant comment". They said police in Mpumalanga were not allowed to reside with private residents and that the unit had not even been issued with sjamboks. Since they started working in Mpumalanga, no assault charges had been filed against the police, the statement added.



Prayer rally ... 'Warlord' David Ntombela with supporters in Edendale this week Picture: CLINT ZASMAN

A feudal system, with 'shacklords' as barons

A MILLION people live in the burgeoning shantytowns on the perimeter of Durban, which sprawl for kilometres over the undulating valleys and hills to the north of the city.

The settlement has almost no basic social services, except for water which can be bought at points along the main road or collected from the rivers when they are flowing. Three years ago the unemployment rate stood at 45 percent and is now believed to be much higher.

Much of the land, destined to be incorporated into the kwaZulu "homeland", has been owned in freehold by African and Indian landlords for decades. Since the 1950s, when people were removed from the nearby settlement of Cato Manor and settled in Inanda, there has been no formal system of local government.

A major obstacle to peace is the continued activities of "war-lords". A "warlord" is one who commands a group of vigilantes, extracts tribute in the form of taxes and special levies from residents and rule over an area from residents and rules over an area from the authorities.

Two groups fall under the category of "warlord" — "shacklords" who

**A powerful local man appoints himself lord of the shack dwellers, allocates plots and extracts taxes. Soon he becomes a 'warlord'.
By THANDEKA GQUBULE and EDDIE KOCH**

rule the mushrooming informal settlements around Durban and "strongmen" who control sections of the formal townships around Pietermaritzburg.

Different sets of conditions seem to generate the two types of "warlords" found in Natal.

In the informal settlements, the practice of colonising unpopulated areas has emerged. This is either done by landowners or a powerful man who settles on the land, establishes an "army" of unemployed people and designates the area his own.

He appoints himself lord of the shack dwellers, allocates plots, charges rent and extracts taxes. He is able to evict "tenants" who refuse to meet these conditions

In Inanda, for example, they collect

a variety of taxes from residents — a monthly land tax of R5, an Inkatha joining fee of R5, a road fee of R7 and another R7 for a bridge to be built. The "tenants" also pay R5 for the maintenance of the "shacklord's army". Sometimes a levy of R5 is collected for the legal defence of a "warlord".

Weaker "slumlords" are also invaded by stronger "shacklords". In Inanda the "shacklord" of a section called Mshayazafe attacked a neighbouring area called Piesangs, forcing the residents to flee or accept his rule.

In formal townships a symbiotic relationship appears to have developed between vigilantes, local councillors and *indunas*. Many "warlords" rose through local government structures particularly community councils.

But vigilante groups existed before the war. Called *Oqonda* — meaning to make straight — the vigilantes were used by community councillors to "straighten out" criminal elements.

As the nationwide protest of 1984/85 spread to Natal, the vigilantes began to comb the townships for any political activists.

Some "warlords" were recruited from the ranks of common criminals,

according to a highly placed source in the kwaZulu administration.

There are also reports of businessmen who became vigilantes after their shops were boycotted. Ex-politicians have also become "warlords".

One of the most notorious "warlords" in Edendale, Schizo Zuma, was a taxi driver before the conflict in Natal.

In 1986 he was allegedly involved in an attack by young "comrades" on the home of "warlord" Abdul Aweta. The "comrades" were defeated and Zuma crossed the floor. He was then used to reinstate pro-Inkatha chiefs in Vulindlela, a semi-rural area near Edendale, who had been attacked by "comrades" in 1987, according to the source in the kwaZulu administration.

Natal University academics Mike Morris and Ian Edwards, who are coordinating a research project on the economic and social roots of the conflict in Natal, say that the shacklords are akin to "small feudal lords who are perpetually trying to extend the size and area of their fiefdoms."

"Frequently one shacklord will send their troops to take over the shacks of another shacklord."

107

THE NATAL PEACE TALKS ARE FINALLY UNDER WAY. THESE ARE THE KINDS OF PROBLEMS NEGOTIATORS FACE...

Where real life imitates the

IN a dingy fast-food outlet, across the road from the terminus in Pietermaritzburg where people wait for buses to the city's black townships, a 10-year-old boy slips a silver coin into a video machine called "Vigilante".

Before the game begins, messages flash on to the screen explaining that thugs have made off with a blonde beauty called Madonna and that it is the duty of the player to rescue her. "Law and order has broken down," says the machine. "The police cannot stop the thugs. You must defend the people's turf."

Just a 20-minute bus ride away, in the sprawling settlements that straddle the war-racked Edendale valley, the ethics of a video game become the grim reality of township life.

Despite the fact that more than 1 300 people have died in a civil war that has raged in Pietermaritzburg's black communities since 1987, only a handful of killers have been convicted — even though notorious "warlords" who rule many of the settlements have been implicated in affidavits by scores of eye-witnesses.

The response of the police has fre-

A video game, favourite of township children, chillingly echoes real life: 'Police cannot stop the thugs. You must defend the people's turf.' Despite the fact that 1 300 hundred have died in Natal's violence, very few killers have been convicted. EDDIE KOCH reports

quently been to call for more witnesses to come forward with evidence. But in at least two cases, such people have been gunned down after giving their account of a murder to the courts or other authorities.

Over the past two years it has become a belief in the townships that members of the police collaborate with the "warlords" in their attacks on young militants and trade unionists.

Learning to fight from a machine

By **THANDEKA GQUBULE**

TEN-YEAR-OLD Mkhululi grips the knobs of the video machine called Vigilante with excitement and becomes engrossed in the game. Mkhululi, whose name means "Liberator", plays the game because "I want to know how to fight when there is a need to", he says. Mkhululi comes from Mpophomeni, near Howick in Natal. This is the township in which the Sarmcol strikers reside and it has been subjected to repeated raids by vigilantes from the neighbouring area of kwaShiit.

"In Mpophomeni we fight. Here in the game there is only one person against the entire mob but in Mpophomeni there are many of us. Those who die, die and those who live, live," he says while delivering a series of punches and karate kicks to thugs that appear on the screen.

Mkhululi, who is spending the school holidays in Pietermaritzburg with his mother, a domestic worker in the city, says he is familiar with war and with torture. He keeps losing the game to a particular tough guy and fetching another 20c to play again. He says the tough guy reminds him of a very fierce vigilante in Mpophomeni. When they fight in Mpophomeni there is only one chance to live. Yet in the game there are numerous opportunities to resurrect oneself. In Mpophomeni small children fought big men, he says. The hero of the screen is a little chap in blue jeans who takes on all the heavies in town. Mkhululi returns to the machine, this time to win. As he knocks down each of his opponents, words flash onto the screen: "Law and order has failed. But the vigilantes have won. Vigilantes now rule the city".

He who drinks the 'comrades' water must be a comrade

THE crack of a bullet fired into the air by the occupant of a shack in Inanda is a sharp reminder that the congested shantytown on the outskirts of Durban is one of the most volatile flash-points in Natal's civil conflict.

"They are just checking to see that their *amaqwasha* (home-made rifles) are working properly. It's also a warning that they are ready to attack at any time," said a resident of the area, who calls himself Joe.

More than 100 people have been killed in Inanda since the beginning of 1987 and the Piesangs area has been the site of particularly intense fighting this year.

Until recently Joe and his family lived in Piesangs Two — a buffer zone between a shanty district known as Shayazafe ("beat until he dies"), inhabited mainly by Inkatha supporters, and a section of Inanda called Newtown A, where United Democratic Front sympathisers have a stronghold.

The story of how the family came to be identified as "comrades" and driven out of their homes by "othelweni" (vigilantes) from Shayazafe provides a graphic instance of how local conflicts over scarce resources in the informal settlements have become embroiled in internecine clashes between rival political groups.

Tensions developed with the creation, in 1982, of a site-and-service scheme at Newtown in Inanda. There the Urban Foundation, a private development agency, provided residents with toilets and water supplies and assisted them in building their own houses.

Black businessmen, professionals and factory workers, who could af-

A clash over a set of disputed taps led to an attack on 'Joe' and his family, reports EDDIE KOCH

ford to pay for the sites and houses, tended to move into the site-and-service scheme. As a result, some areas in Newtown came to be dominated by members of Cosatu trade unions and militant youth and scholars. Many of the shacklords, on the other hand, tried to bolster their authority through allegiance to the kwaZulu government and Inkatha.

The endemic instability of the shantytowns was compounded by rivalry between house-owners and shackdwellers over Newtown's superior resources — and these social tensions became increasingly embroiled in the wider political conflict between Inkatha and the UDF/Cosatu.

Heather Hughes, a researcher at the University of Natal, reports that early this year landlords, or "shacklords", heightened the conflict by telling their tenants they could take over houses in Newtown if they attacked "troublemakers" and UDF/Cosatu supporters who lived there.

"For shackdwellers this must have seemed the easiest — or only — way to acquire decent housing. 'It is a fight between the haves and the have-nots,' one resident explained. There was then retaliation by the 'haves' who closed off access to bus stops, water points, the clinic and even schools (in Newtown) against those from the shanties," says Hughes in

At the funeral early this month of trade unionist Jabu Ndlovu, who died of third-degree burns after her home had been torched by right-wing vigilantes, police allegedly sjambokked mourners and then stopped a bus and

ordered the occupants to alight in an area controlled by warlords. As a result two young men were allegedly stabbed and treated in hospital. "Police action at the funeral has once again exacerbated tension in

Pietermaritzburg," said the National Union of Metalworkers (Numsa). "Numsa repeats the call that an urgent independent commission of inquiry into police conduct is essential to restoring peace and legality in the



Homeless ... Joe in the house that was burnt down after he drank from the 'comrades' water

Picture: PETER BENNETT

an article published in the latest Black Sash newsletter.

Joe's family, who lived in a shanty area adjoining Newtown, then made an agreement with the township residents which allowed them to continue using the water. As a result, they were attacked one night by vigilantes from Shayazafe and hounded out of their homes.

"They said if we were using the taps of the 'comrades' then we must have been 'comrades' all along," said Joe.

As a result of the attack, his family has been forced to take refuge in Newtown A. They now align themselves with UDF supporters in the area — and in this way a local tiff over access to water has become embroiled in, and exacerbated by, the broader polarisation between Inkatha and the UDF/Cosatu.

Now the gunshots that echo around the valleys of Inanda on most days symbolise the simmering state of civil war that exists between residents of Newtown A and Shayazafe.

"The struggle for resources is a major factor in the fighting here," says Democratic Party MP Peter Gastrow. "It is a powder-keg situation if one community is cut off by another from critical resources."

Any agreement for lasting peace in Natal will clearly have to find ways to limit the way in which political differences have precipitated social tensions in the informal settlements around Durban into uncontained civil war.

A PEACE BREAKTHROUGH COULD BE AN ANNOUNCEMENT AWAY

FOLLOWING historic peace talks between representatives of Natal's warring groups, a significant breakthrough appears just an announcement away.

Participants in the peace talks are remaining tight lipped about what happened during their discussions, but there is no doubt that both sides are working urgently towards an "off-shore" meeting between Inkatha, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the United Democratic Front and the African National Congress.

Last week's two meetings were intended to pave the way for a joint peace initiative, and a lot of ground-

By **CARMEL RICKARD**, Durban

work had to be done — the two sides had apparently conflicting peace programmes, for example, and there is still the question of a venue for talks.

However, the decision to hold a second round of talks within a week was promising, as was the fact that the participants from the two sides were unchanged.

The statement issued at the end of the second meeting was even less informative than the one which followed the first, but it noted that both

sides had "now agreed on the format and contents of a joint report" which would be finalised and submitted to the organisations and presidents of the two sides.

This appears to mean that the two proposals for a peace initiative have been reconciled, although this compromise still has to be approved by the organisations.

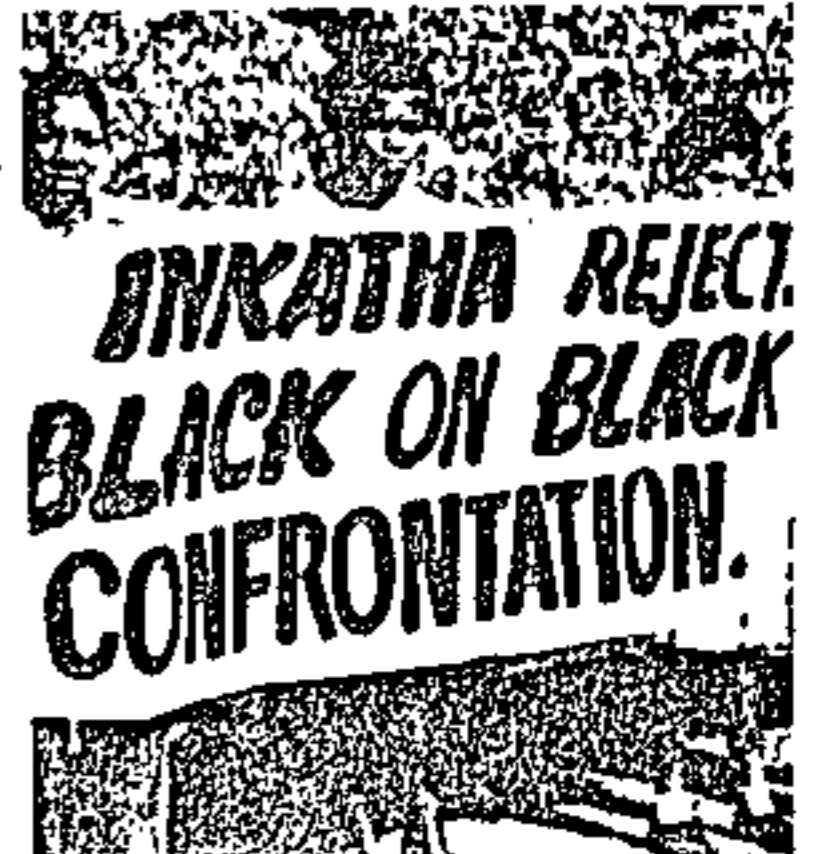
A key player at this stage remains Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi. He is anxious that peace talks take place in Ulundi, but is also keen for discussions with the ANC, and he could decide that it was worth trading one off against the other.

Buthelezi has refused to be present at talks not held in Ulundi but he nevertheless tested the atmosphere of last week's talks in absentia, with a tough statement entitled "We must do the right thing now".

His eight-page memorandum was read to the first meeting and was subsequently released to the media.

The tone was hardly conciliatory, with harsh innuendos about the hidden agendas of Cosatu and the UDF and a demand for their "vicious vendettas" against Inkatha to stop.

Despite any disquiet this may have caused, delegates returned four days later to continue their discussions.



Faithful followers ... Inkatha supporters at a prayer rally in Edendale on Sunday

Picture: CLINT ZASMAN

'Blacks can respond to NP's overtures'

107
Star 31/7/87
DURBAN — It would be tragic if, just when the National Party showed it was ready to negotiate, black leaders hardened their hearts so much that negotiations became impossible, Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi of kwa-Zulu said at Ulundi yesterday.

In his presidential address to Inkatha's central committee, he announced that the theme for organisation's general conference would be "A year of action and organisation for peace, and preparation for the future".

He said recent preliminary talks between his representatives and those of the UDF and Cosatu indicated that there was now the possibility of a new political era emerging: one in which black co-operation and unity could be worked for.

PEOPLE WILL DECIDE

When the reconciliation came about, he was sure it would one that was powerful.

"Ironically, in black unity, each organisation would emerge stronger than ever before," he said.

"We should not fear that the UDF and Cosatu would become stronger because we are negotiating with them. Black unity cannot be built on the fear of other organisations and a desperate desire to crush them."

It was the people who would ultimately decide the "who's who" of black politics.

Chief Buthelezi said he had told UDF and Cosatu leaders that the question of a joint endeavour between the organisations, and perhaps church groups, would be discussed at the Inkatha general meeting. — Sapa.

'Corruption' in KwaZulu

CONSERVATIVE Party
MP Clive Derby-Lewis
has appealed to State
President P W Botha to
step in and halt alleged
massive corruption in
KwaZulu.

He said in a letter to

Mr Botha yesterday he
had urged Chief Mangu-
suthu Buthelezi to take
action to halt "large-
scale" corruption in land
transactions, "but to no
avail".

"I am turning to you as
a final resort over the
alarming situation," Mr
Derby-Lewis said.
Sapa.

107

1981/7/27/107

BOLD UNITY PLAN

107
9/2/89

By S'BU MNGADI

PLANS for a bold new united force against apartheid, between Inkatha and the ANC, were made public this week.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi revealed for the first time on Friday an as yet unpublished document which he claims could "lead to a new powerful united force in South African politics".

This document - the result of a series of Natal peace talks between Inkatha and UDF/Cosatu alliance - has been prepared for a proposed meeting soon between Buthelezi, ANC president Oliver Tambo and UDF/Cosatu leaders.

Addressing Inkatha's National Council, Buthelezi said future historians would trace a new political era and the final collapse of apartheid to the document.

As a result of this "blueprint" the UDF's Archie Gumede, Cosatu's Elijah Barayi, Tambo and the Inkatha leader will meet late this month.

Buthelezi has suggested Europe or the US as a venue but the UDF/Cosatu leaders want Lusaka or Harare.

He disclosed parts of the document - annoying the UDF and Cosatu who say he breached confidence.

Cosatu/UDF will only be revealing the document at Cosatu's congress in

Inkatha, UDF, ANC to talk for peace

Johannesburg next weekend.

Two committees - a permanent consultative committee and a joint peace committee, will then be appointed to organise a peace conference scheduled for August.

However, Buthelezi sounded a word of caution that he did not want to fail Inkatha by turning it "into a lame duck which could be shot and destroyed to satisfy the political hunger of the UDF, Cosatu and the ANC."

Central to his scepticism is that the monopoly of leadership Inkatha has enjoyed in Natal/KwaZulu will have to be curtailed.

UDF acting publicity secretary Murphy Morobe told a peace rally at Durban's Currie's Fountain last weekend that, although the UDF and Cosatu wanted peace, they were not surrendering to apartheid.

See Comment Page 8

BOLD UNITY PLAN

107
9/2/89

By S'BU MNGADI

PLANS for a bold new united force against apartheid, between Inkatha and the ANC, were made public this week.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi revealed for the first time on Friday an as yet unpublished document which he claims could "lead to a new powerful united force in South African politics".

This document - the result of a series of Natal peace talks between Inkatha and UDF/Cosatu alliance - has been prepared for a proposed meeting soon between Buthelezi, ANC president Oliver Tambo and UDF/Cosatu leaders.

Addressing Inkatha's National Council, Buthelezi said future historians would trace a new political era and the final collapse of apartheid to the document.

As a result of this "blueprint" the UDF's Archie Gumede, Cosatu's Elijah Barayi, Tambo and the Inkatha leader will meet late this month.

Buthelezi has suggested Europe or the US as a venue but the UDF/Cosatu leaders want Lusaka or Harare.

He disclosed parts of the document - annoying the UDF and Cosatu who say he breached confidence.

Cosatu/UDF will only be revealing the document at Cosatu's congress in

Inkatha, UDF, ANC to talk for peace

Johannesburg next weekend.

Two committees - a permanent consultative committee and a joint peace committee, will then be appointed to organise a peace conference scheduled for August.

However, Buthelezi sounded a word of caution that he did not want to fail Inkatha by turning it "into a lame duck which could be shot and destroyed to satisfy the political hunger of the UDF, Cosatu and the ANC."

Central to his scepticism is that the monopoly of leadership Inkatha has enjoyed in Natal/KwaZulu will have to be curtailed.

UDF acting publicity secretary Murphy Morobe told a peace rally at Durban's Currie's Fountain last weekend that, although the UDF and Cosatu wanted peace, they were not surrendering to apartheid.

■ See Comment Page 8

Viljoen must resign over land corruption CP

CAP 7/10/7/89
107

JOHANNESBURG. — Conservative Party MP Mr Clive Derby-Lewis yesterday called on the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerit Viljoen, to resign his post, inferring that the minister's department was in a state of collapse.

Mr Derby-Lewis issued the call claiming that Dr Viljoen has failed to investigate an alleged land corruption racket in the KwaZulu homeland.

According to the CP MP, the racket revolves around councillors in the Umlazi township, near Durban, allocating plots to themselves in breach of ethics.

"I appealed to the State President for action in this regard. He has informed me that this matter comes under the jurisdiction of Dr Viljoen's department. It would, therefore, appear that this minister's department is in a state of collapse and I would like to reiterate and support the demand by my colleague, the MP for Potgietersrus, Mr Schalk Pienaar, in calling for Dr Viljoen's immediate resignation."

Mr Derby-Lewis also lashed out at KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, urging him to "come clean and give this matter urgent attention".



DURBAN. — The proposed "Big Four" Natal peace talks in August in London between the ANC, UDF, Cosatu and Inkatha may be postponed because kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi is already committed elsewhere.

'Big four' peace talks face delay

A highranking Inkatha delegate to the peace talks confirmed that Buthelezi will find it difficult to attend the negotiations between August 14 and 24.

briefing the new and influential American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Herman Cohen, in Durban this week.

Cosatu general secretary and peace talks delegate Jay Naidoo said Buthelezi, Oliver Tambo, Elijah Barayi, Albertina Sisulu and Archie Gumede would meet overseas to plan a peace conference "to thrash out a joint process on how any agreement can be monitored on the ground and enforced by the organisations which have agreed to it."

● Siphso Gcabashe, the only Pietermaritzburg participant in the Cosatu/UDF negotiating team, referring to two recent incidents, says he believes someone may be trying to sabotage the peace talks.

Peace talks delegates, Dr Oscar Dhlomo of Inkatha and Dr Diliza Mji of the UDF, have cautioned that optimistic press coverage of their negotiations has raised people's hopes too high.

Four men, one of them wearing a balaclava, were looking for Gcabashe, a Food and Allied Workers Union (Fawu) organiser, at his office while he was at last week's negotiations with Inkatha in Durban.

Both men downplayed their peace talks as "exploratory" after separately

On June 28, Gcabashe said, he had to do a dangerous U-turn to avoid a confrontation with two mystery drivers on the road from Ashdown to Pietermaritzburg.

London calling

While traffic to and from Lusaka has been reaching congestion point of late, Mangosuthu Buthelezi — like his veteran white counterpart P W Botha — has shown you don't have to travel to Zambia to talk to the ANC.

The promised peace indaba between the KwaZulu and Inkatha leader and ANC president Oliver Tambo seemed an even more unlikely occurrence a few months ago than last week's monumental Tuynhuys meeting. But after what seemed an almost unbridgeable split between the leaders, a London meeting is on — and tracing events back, Mandela can clearly be seen as a catalyst of the easing relations between the organisations which, apart from their common goal of black liberation, have precious little else in common.

The letter the jailed ANC leader sent to Buthelezi earlier this year from the Victor Verster prison showed Mandela's concern at the political violence tearing Natal apart; and expressed a wish for improved relations

between Buthelezi and Tambo, as well as the ANC and Inkatha, to be restored. This provided common ground for the meeting, probably due to take place within the month.

At the same time as Buthelezi was publicly quoting the letter to mass peace rallies, the ANC's department of information and publicity issued its most direct statement on the Natal violence, saying the organisation would participate in whatever way possible to try to end the killing.

With Mandela acting as the link, the way was cleared for the first meeting between the external wing of the ANC and Inkatha in more than 10 years.

Although both sides have made it clear, the subject of the meeting will be joint proposals formulated in earlier meetings between Inkatha, Cosatu and the UDF, to implement a ground level strategy to bring peace to the region — psychologically the meeting will be a major boost for black unity. For the first time the country's four leading, mainly black political groups will act with common purpose, presenting a united front that was inconceivable at the height of the internecine violence in Natal.

And if they can meet once, pushing aside ideological differences and old antagonisms, why not again? The thought of Inkatha working hand-in-hand with its more radical counterparts, backed by the ANC, in a combined onslaught on apartheid is a formidable one.

Past clashes and political differences between the organisations have well-suited proponents of classic divide-and-rule strategies. While SA, and the world at large, has looked on in horror at the ghastly bloodletting in the Maritzburg townships, it has provided smug comfort for those arguing against black rule. If those same black leaders can now end the violence and, given their vast political differ-

ences, turn their combined efforts on advancing black unity, the effect could be devastating.

Buthelezi certainly sees the importance of unity — he has been making that call for years, indicating he was prepared to meet Tambo — and now it seems the ANC, as part of a new dual external/internal strategy (which might even include tacit backing for participation in elections), have realised it too.

With this in mind, some of the chief minister's statements at Ulundi last Friday do seem to have more substance than the usual rhetoric. When he talks about "an era in which black politics is given a completely different face" and says he observes the ANC, UDF and Cosatu "reappraising their attitudes towards Inkatha as part of the reappraisal of the South African situation," it fits in with the general perception of a fast flowing, loosening political climate.

Significantly, Buthelezi indicated in a remark towards the end of his presidential address last Friday that Inkatha's co-operation might not be limited to the ANC and the Natal violence problem. Looking beyond the elections, he said if F W de Klerk "took meaningful steps towards the politics of negotiation" his movement would have no option but to "throw its full weight behind any developments which were positive."

Just how far this support would go is difficult to gauge, and a lot might depend on the London meeting. Even more depends on the release of Mandela, a consistent call Buthelezi has been making for years. The prize for government could be the full support of KwaZulu in future — vital if F W de Klerk is serious about black participation in parliament.

If the London meeting is successful, and leads to the breaking of the logjam in black politics, it does not seem too unlikely that other groups like the UDF and Cosatu could be drawn into the negotiating process if the government sets the right conditions — which would include unbanning many individuals and organisations.

If not, it could face the joint resistance of a unified black front led by Buthelezi and Tambo. That sort of opposition would make the rightwing a very pale comparison. ■

107

Inkatha's peace plan: Free prisoners who do 15 years

INKATHA has revealed its proposals for dealing with the release of political prisoners as a precondition for negotiations with the South African government: those who have served over 15 years should be freed immediately, while the rest should be eligible for parole.

This has emerged from the annual report by Inkatha's secretary general, Oscar Dhloomo, presented to thousands of delegates at the annual general conference in Ulundi last weekend.

Dhloomo spent much of his report on the Joint RSA/KwaZulu Committee, saying Inkatha had been involved in "protracted discussions with the central government about obstacles impeding negotiations in South Africa".

One of these problems was the continued imprisonment of political prisoners, including African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela. He

released a document tabled by Inkatha at the start of the talks which gave details of how these and other problems should be dealt with.

The document suggests that political prisoners who have served more than 15 years should be released immediately and unconditionally, and that other political prisoners should be subject to the same remission of sentence and parole offered other categories of prisoners.

If this were to happen, it would mean a number of recently convicted prisoners would not be released immediately or, in some cases, for many years.

Inkatha has released its own pre-conditions for negotiations: Free all prisoners who have served 15 years, release detainees, restore press freedom and lift the Emergency in Stages
By CARMEL RICKARD

Prominent among them would be the "Delmas treason trialists", all convicted for offences which are clearly political, and Oscar Mphetha, United Democratic Front co-president, as well as many others recently sentenced for offences such as furthering

the aims of the ANC or possession of ANC publications.

In his report Dhloomo said: "To our knowledge no other political organisation in South Africa has ever undertaken this task before and we believe that our document on obstacles impeding negotiations will be a useful guideline to all political groups and foreign governments keen to see negotiation politics get off the ground."

He said a key factor mentioned in the document was the release of Mandela and other political prisoners, adding the issue was "thoroughly discussed" with the government delega-

tion and that Inkatha was asked to produce another document "spelling out our reasons for calling for Mandela's release as well as our expectations if he were released."

"After producing the document on Mandela we were then afforded an opportunity to discuss the issue with the minister of justice."

Dhloomo said as a result of the meetings "we are now satisfied that the government is fully aware of the fact that the president of Inkatha will definitely not participate in negotiations with the government while Mandela and his colleagues are still in jail."

"We are also satisfied that the government is now seriously considering releasing Mandela and his colleagues as soon as it possibly can."

According to Dhloomo, the work of the joint committee was about to be finalised and a report would soon be ready for presentation to Ulundi and Pretoria.

According to the document, other key difficulties — the release of detainees and the restoration of press freedom — should happen immediately while the lifting of the Emergency "could be done either immediately or progressively according to districts" in accordance with a predetermined timetable.

The government would be required to issue a mutually acceptable statement of intent making it clear that negotiations would aim at replacing the tricameral system with a system acceptable to the majority of the people of South Africa.

Interestingly, Dhloomo and Natal National Party leader Stoffel Botha this week discussed setting up a committee to talk about the difficulties between Pretoria and the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba. Dhloomo, as chairman of the Indaba steering committee, and Botha, who three years ago rejected the Indaba proposals out of hand, agreed that five from each side should form such a committee. The proposal is now to be considered by Pretoria and the Indaba.

At the conference Dhloomo noted that Inkatha was growing "at a surprising rate and in spite of the intimidation and violence" in the region.

He put the current total at 1 738 181. According to his breakdown of membership, the youth brigade had most members with 718 875, followed by "general membership" of 555 258 and the women's brigade with 464 048 members.

As the chief attacks UDF singing, more songs outside

By CARMEL RICKARD, Durban

ON the surface there is much in common between the Inkatha youth and the "comrades"; they dress similarly, they both *toy-toyi* while brandishing imaginary weapons — and they both sing songs threatening to wipe out their opposition.

The youth on both sides are also proving a crucial element in establishing a lasting peace in Natal.

At the last weekend's annual general conference of Inkatha in Ulundi, the organisation's president, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, made much of the behaviour of the "comrades" — and the fact that their leaders did nothing to check them.

In his presidential address, Buthelezi noted his "absolute dismay" at the behaviour of people during a peace rally called by the other side the previous weekend. During this rally, hosted by the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions at Curries Fountain, "vitiolic songs" were sung "by some of their members", he said, which denigrated Buthelezi by name.

According to Buthelezi these songs were sung in the presence of UDF Natal president Archie Gumede, senior UDF official Murphy Morobe, and Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo. He said that "no appeal was made to stop some of the youth who were insulting me through their songs by one of these leaders".

Buthelezi's remarks were met by angry shouts from many of the thousands in his audience, horrified at what had happened.

However, while Buthelezi was delivering his speech, a motley bunch of youths who appeared to be members of his organisation — some sporting black, green and gold "accessories" and carrying banners proclaiming which branch of the Inkatha youth brigade they belonged to — were singing songs similar to those which their leader was decrying.

Toy-toyi-ing youth, a few of whom could have been as young as eight, were singing about what they would like to do to the "comrades" or "amaqabane".

"The otheleweni (amabutho) support us," they sang.

"Hit the comrades/O Shange (Buthelezi)
Attack/Kill/The comrades
The amabutho are with us
O Shenge."

Several of these youths waved sticks which they pretended were guns, holding them up and "shooting" an imaginary enemy. Interestingly, these sticks were used as "rifles", rather than as the AK47s which the comrades prefer in their songs and dances.

These youths were not singing "in



A crucial element in establishing a lasting peace in Natal ... *toy-toyi-ing* youths at an Inkatha meeting

Picture: CARMEL RICKARD

the presence" of Buthelezi or any senior member of Inkatha, but they were clearly intending to participate in the annual general conference and there were many adults around.

Anyone from the UDF or Cosatu, reporting back on the meeting, would have been justified in saying that Inkatha youth at the conference had been singing threatening songs and that no-one had stopped them.

The situation at both rallies illustrates the difficulty the two sides face in controlling their members/supporters, particularly those who have been participants in the war and have become used to the bloody, anarchic lifestyle that goes with it.

The excitement of the violence and the freedom from normal controls has hooked many of the young people engaged in the fighting and a combination of discipline and creativity will be needed to wean them. As Buthelezi said, in a section of his speech dealing with the "comrades" at the UDF rally: "This indicates the long and hard road to peace ahead of us."

He added, in words which appear to apply particularly to the youth on both sides: "If there is no end to the vitriolic and mud-slinging between the ANC/UDF/Cosatu alliance on the one hand, and Inkatha on the other, I doubt if we are going to succeed in creating peace."

"I believe that a moratorium on mud-slinging must be seen as a precursor to peaceful co-existence between the various organisations."

Highly disciplined, or hidden rifts?

IF claims by the Zulu nationalist movement, Inkatha, that its paid-up membership had climbed to almost 1.8-million over the last year are true, it would make the organisation by far the biggest in South African history.

Even the African National Congress — widely recognised as the most representative of South Africa's extra-parliamentary resistance groups — claimed nowhere near such membership figures before it was outlawed in the early 1960s.

Inkatha's assertions at the conference went beyond the spectacular membership figures. General secretary Oscar Dhloomo said Inkatha was the only organisation in Natal with a "chain of command from top leadership down to local communities" capable of mobilising mass support for the peace initiative in the province's war-torn townships.

But political observers in Natal have responded to these claims with a large degree of scepticism. Sociologist Gerhard Mare, who has co-authored an authoritative study of Inkatha, said they were clearly exaggerated.

Other sources, including a former member of Inkatha's leadership, told the *Weekly Mail* that far from being a cohesive mass-based political movement, Inkatha was undergoing a series of internal stresses and strains at the time of its conference.

"If it has such a dramatic membership and disciplined structure, then it would have about a third of Natal's African population as formal members and it would be able to create peace in Natal without any problems," said Mare.

Inkatha leaders make two very different claims: that the organisation is highly disciplined, with tentacles stretching into every community; and that it is so loose that it cannot be held responsible for the Natal violence.
EDDIE KOCH reports

The reports at the conference also contradicted previous Inkatha statements — made especially at times when its members have been implicated by the courts in violence — that the organisation was so loose it could not be held responsible for all the actions of its members.

Mare's study also contains evidence suggesting that a significant proportion of Inkatha's membership has been "nudged" into joining the movement. Affidavits and statements indicate that members of Inkatha's leadership have used methods that range from threats of assault and murder, to the denial of houses, land, jobs and pensions against those who refuse to join up.

A former member of Inkatha said signs of serious discontent within leadership ranks of Inkatha emerged during the first round of peace talks between the movement and the United Democratic Front and Congress of South African Trade Unions.

A source, who once occupied a post in the kwaZulu administration, said the leadership wrangle was linked to discontent over Buthelezi's domineering style of leadership.

During the first round of peace talks in Natal, which Buthelezi declined to attend, the Inkatha delegation, headed by Dhloomo, distanced itself from a letter by the Inkatha chief that had harshly criticised the leadership of the UDF and Cosatu.

However other observers — while confirming that there appeared to be a division between the Inkatha delegation and Buthelezi — cautioned against attributing too much significance to the split. Sources from Cosatu and the UDF were tight-lipped on the issue.

A more serious problem for Inkatha appears to be a set of squabbles and disillusionment in the middle and lower ranks of the movement.

The former Inkatha member told the *Weekly Mail* that members of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly (KLA) and a number of rural chiefs were disgruntled with low salaries. Chiefs receive a stipend of around R250 a month, while KLA members receive about R1 300 a month — and have to contribute 10 percent of their salary as revenue to Inkatha.

Mare confirmed there were signs of growing discontent with Inkatha among chiefs in Natal, but said they tended to be conservative and would be unlikely to desert Inkatha in significant numbers.

The recent revival of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa), which aims to mobilise rural chiefs behind the "mass democratic movement", will be a crucial test of whether large numbers of rural chiefs have withdrawn their

P.T.O.

... level, solutions highlighted

... was no way to measure the productivity of a manager and most com-

... worker, a negative mental attitude, low retention and high costs for the employer."

A MAJOR training initiative for the people of the KwaZulu-Natal region has been accepted in principle by the KwaZulu Cabinet.

The KwaZulu Training Trust (KTT) initiated and conducted an investigation into how people in the area could obtain work skills required by both the formal and informal sectors of the economy.

The KwaZulu Cabinet has appointed a working committee to report back within six months on the financial and other impli-

KwaZulu takes the lead

cations of the report. KTT managing director Brian Stewart believes huge amounts of capital will be required to fund the venture.

"If we are sincere in attempts to develop the social-economy of the region in particular, but also South Africa in general, there is no doubt that enormous investments are required to upgrade the unacceptably low levels of literacy, skills and abili-

ties of our people. *5 Times*
"The economy of SA is too small to do this. If foreign governments are serious about assisting the black people of this country, let them come forward now."

COST

KTT's mission is to humanise the circumstances in which most of SA's people live, facilitate their participation in the free-enterprise economy and em-

power them politically. *16/7/89*
By the end of 1993, KTT will have trained and developed an additional 10 000 persons, of whom 5 598 are expected to be successfully integrated in the economy as entrepreneurs, farmers and technicians. This undertaking is expected to cost about R60-million.

Mr Stewart says the need for new skills is vital because the expected low economic growth rate of 2,5% a

107
year will not provide enough jobs for the 15-million job-seekers expected by 1993.

"In addition, urbanisation will accelerate. About 7-million people live in the KwaZulu-Natal region and a 1985 census estimated the urbanisation trend to be about 1,6% a year, which means 16% more people will have moved into the area in 10 years' time."

ANC to play role in Natal peace

Leaders set for August meeting in London

By S'BU MNGADI

A SECRET UDF, Cosatu and Inkatha document makes provision for the participation of the ANC in the peace process for war-torn Natal.

The ANC, banned 28 years ago, is also expected to participate in long-term programmes to resettle the more than 100 000 people displaced by the violence.

The new political era in the struggle for liberation, as envisaged in the document, will see Inkatha accepted back into the fold of the mass democratic movement after a decade in the political wilderness.

The document is scheduled to be examined at a historic meeting of the four presidents of the ANC, Cosatu, the UDF and Inkatha in London at the end of this month.

Its contents were, according to an undertaking by all parties, to be kept secret until the London meeting took place.

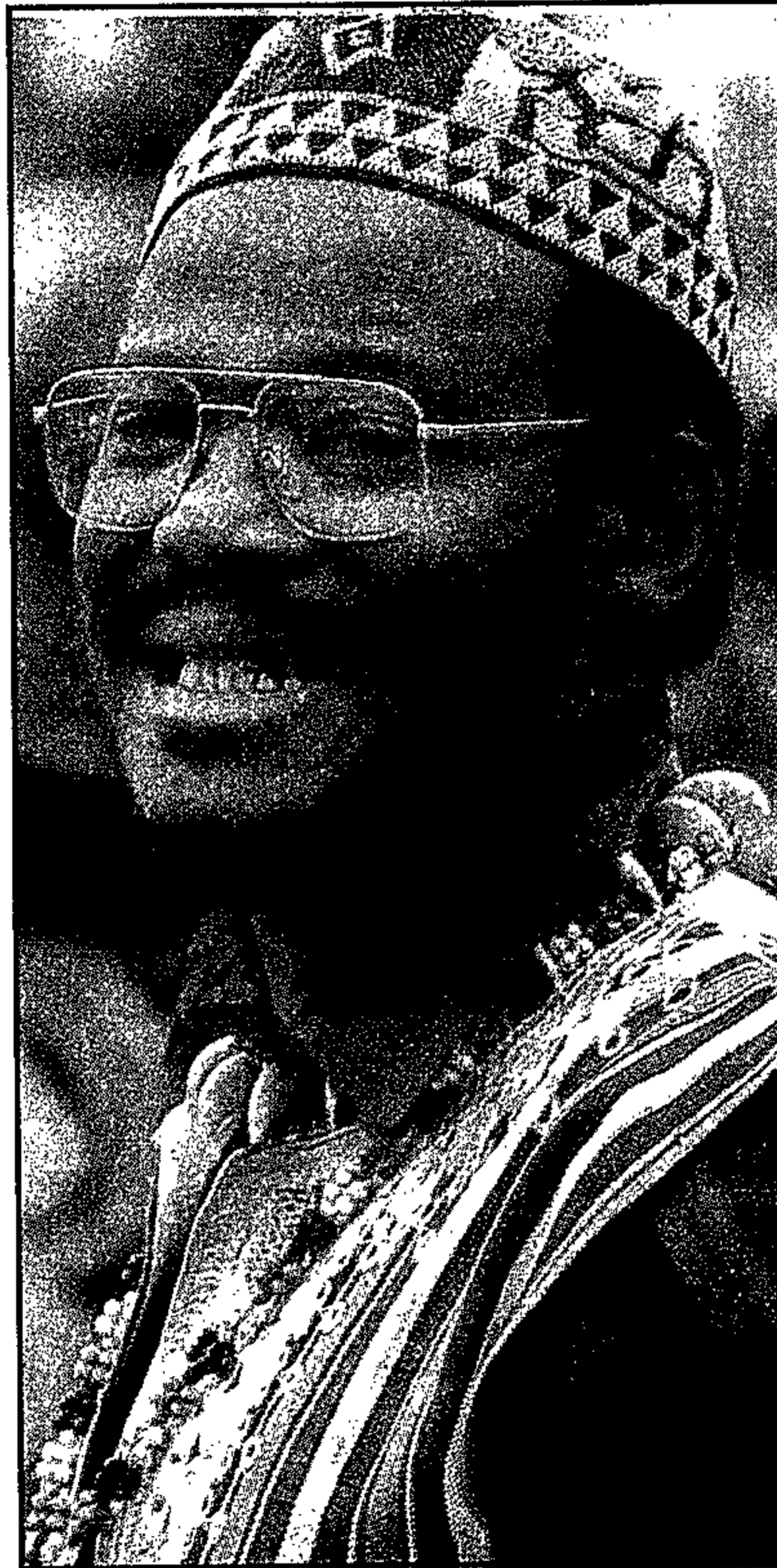
However, Inkatha president and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi last weekend disclosed excerpts of the document, annoying the Cosatu-UDF alliance which saw this as a breach of confidence.

City Press can now disclose that the report proposes, among other things, that the ANC, Cosatu, the UDF and Inkatha launch a scheme to resettle and compensate the displaced people.

Each organisation will send a ten-man delegation to the London meeting.

The meeting will consider the establishment of a semi-permanent consultative committee whose function will be to explore and address divisive issues as they arise so as to minimise the possibilities of future clashes.

It will also appoint a committee charged with



Mangosuthu Buthelezi... will not allow ANC, UDF and Cosatu to exploit Natal peace plan.

implementing and monitoring the peace.

The breakthrough in the Natal stalemate has been applauded by world leaders, including US Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Herman Cohen, who met separate delegations from the UDF and Inkatha in Durban this week.

Central to the peace process will be a peace conference which could take place at the end of August.

The first phase of the conference will be spent in a closed meeting of the Cosatu, UDF and Inkatha delegations - each

with 250 delegates.

The second phase will be open to delegations from the churches, organised commerce and industry, professional bodies and observers.

The last session will be open to the media for the presidents of the three organisations to report on the proceedings of the conference.

A schedule of joint peace rallies will also be announced.

Among other items on the agenda will be:

■ To consider the practical implementation of the peace process and to exchange views on the role

the two factions can play in that process; and

■ The appointment of an organising committee to deal with the practical organisation of the conference.

The first task of the committee will be to organise joint peace rallies. The first rally is expected to take place in Durban on the weekend following the peace conference.

The peace process will be discussed and explained at subsequent peace rallies. The document also recommends that accusations and counter-accusations be discouraged.

The rallies will be followed by the establishment of joint peace committees to be drawn from local members and supporters of the UDF, Cosatu and Inkatha. These committees will monitor the implementation of the peace process and report directly to the joint peace committee appointed at the London meeting.

The report recognises that a mutually agreed mechanism to enforce the implementation of the peace process be devised.

The organisations also undertook to launch a publicity campaign to promote peace.

All parties agree that violent clashes "will delay the achievement of the goal of liberation". To prevent a recurrence of such clashes in future, the report says, the meeting of the four presidents should give consideration to the future political co-existence of the four organisations.

Buthelezi has, however, sounded a word of caution. He said he did not want to fail Inkatha by allowing the UDF, the ANC and Cosatu to exploit the peace process "as a trojan horse" they could use "to travel into our areas of vulnerability".

Handwritten notes in the top right corner: "Crown", "16/7/89", and "107" circled.

BAT deal partly conceived in KwaZulu

107

Star Bureau

LONDON — British business's biggest ever takeover bid was partly conceived in the unlikely setting of Ulundi, KwaZulu.

It emerged at the weekend that Sir James Goldsmith had first told Australian entrepreneur Kerry Packer of his plans to bid for BAT Industries in March this year when the two businessmen were in the KwaZulu capital as guests of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Mr Packer wanted a share of the action and went on to lend his

Star 17 71 89
financial muscle to Sir James and banker Jacob Rothschild as they plotted the takeover bid.

The result of that discussion — and negotiations in London and Mexico — was the record £13 billion bid by Goldsmith, Packer and Rothschild announced last week.

Meanwhile, BAT Industries has announced that South African born Sir Mark Weinberg, a main board director since 1984, would be taking no part in discussions of its response to the bid.

The 57-year-old knight was forced to withdraw because he is also a director of J.Rothschild Holdings, the company chaired by Jacob Rothschild.

"The assault on the tobacco group came as just as much of a shock to Weinberg as it did to everybody else," reports the *Financial Times* on Monday.

"Still it is a shame for BAT that he will be out of action during the hostilities, not least because he is an expert at takeover law," said the newspaper.

CAPL Times 17/7/87

Nampak Metal Box open R80m plant

107

JOHANNESBURG. — The largest liquid packaging manufacturing plant in the southern hemisphere, the R80m Nampak/Metal Box Liquid Packaging operation at Isithebe was opened on Friday by KwaZulu's Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The factory covers an

area of 20 000 m² and can produce 1,5bn cartons a year.

The raw material, polyethylene-coated liquid packaging fibreboard, is currently all imported, but the company is working closely with SA paper manufacturers to obtain local supplies.

"We employ 300 local people and have deliberately opted for a labour intensive, as opposed to an automated plant to provide more employment in the area.

"We have also invested R600 000 in homes for our employees who live in Sundumbili," says Nampak deputy MD Peter Campbell. — Sapa

Stoffel's U-turn

Government's agreement to finally take a serious look at the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba proposals — the detailed outline for a non-racial system of political power-sharing for the region hammered out three years ago by more than 30 interest groups — is something of a breakthrough for Indaba supporters. It's also a U-turn for the NP.

Although far too early to say that the proposal might be accepted for implementation in its present form, which would lead to KwaZulu and Natal becoming the first jointly governed region in the country, last week's meeting between Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha and Indaba chairman Oscar Dhlomo represents a significant shift in government thinking.

Nowhere is this shift more starkly personified than in Botha, who as Natal leader of the NP flatly rejected the proposals only hours after they were released at the end of a marathon eight-month meeting of political, business, and cultural groups in 1986.

Despite his protest now that he was "misrepresented" at the time, Botha's initial views on the Indaba process were made known clearly to a number of people. Either the minister has had a miraculous change of heart, or somebody higher up the hierarchy has nudged him into thinking again.

Government sources suggest the influence could come from F W de Klerk, who, despite sticking firmly to the "own affairs" concept, has not been openly hostile to the Indaba idea. He recently had talks described as "useful" with Dhlomo.

Ironically, it is now Botha who will be instrumental in further talks on the Indaba proposals, scheduled to take place before the September elections.

With a bit of give and take on both sides, it is not inconceivable that a variation of the Indaba plan for regional government, or at least parts of it, could be put into practice.

Last week's meeting has also revived the whole Indaba process, which looked at serious risk of sinking forever. Outgoing Minister of Constitutional Development & Planning, Chris Heunis, had been warming to the proposals with encouraging comments — but the Indaba ran into a brick wall when he resigned and effectively removed himself from the political scene.

While receiving fairly widespread support from business and liberal politicians, getting government to recognise proposals has always been the big prize for the Indaba. Now that they are on the negotiation agenda, the Indaba will undoubtedly steam ahead.

Initial government rejection was also one

107 ~~107~~ *Final*
21/7/89.

of the reasons for Democratic Party co-leader Denis Worrall resigning as ambassador to London and playing his part in establishing the DP.

Government's warming attitude can also be linked to its earlier withdrawal of the proposed regional services council for Natal and KwaZulu, which Ulundi rejected. A joint model will now be worked out by KwaZulu and the provincial authorities. ■

107
w mail
2/12/87
2/1/87

Inkatha's peace initiatives have as much to do with promoting a kind of 'Buthelezi cult' as with ending the violence

THE Inkatha-sponsored peace initiatives in Natal seem to have as much to do with promoting the stature of the Zulu nationalist movement's leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, as they do with ending three years of internecine violence in the region.

In contrast with United Democratic Front and Congress of South African Trade Unions rallies, where no single leader stands out, the Inkatha rallies are marked by a "personality cult". Not all Inkatha's second-tier leaders are content with Buthelezi's overwhelming prominence, however.

This week an Inkatha peace rally in Imbali, one of the war-torn townships of Pietermaritzburg, was characterised by frenzied praise and showers of gifts for the man who is at once Inkatha president, kwaZulu's chief minister and minister of police, and chancellor of the University of Zululand.

Buthelezi arrived at the peace rally — which was attended by approximately 2 000 Inkatha supporters — in one of a convoy of 15 Mercedes Benzes. As he entered, there was an announcement over the loud speaker: "Would everyone sing nicely and stop moving around, because the chief is approaching fast."

Amabutho (regiments, grouped according to age) danced and sang as the convoy paraded through the crowd. From the large German vehicle, Buthelezi and his family emerged beaming and waving.

A pregnant cow, a gift from one of the local chiefs, was paraded — to enthusiastic cheering from the Inkatha faithful — on a truck around the stadium. Other gifts included a duvet, assorted cutlery from the local branch of the Inkatha Women's Brigade for Buthelezi's wife, Irene, and, from the community councillors of Imbali, a clock.

Buthelezi's elevation above the political organisation of which he is president was evident, as the legislative assembly of kwaZulu and members of the cabinet sat, forgotten, in the grandstand, while Buthelezi basked alone in the limelight.

According to sources in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Buthelezi's one-man style became embarrassingly apparent during the peace talks between Inkatha, the UDF and Cosatu. Buthelezi sent a letter to the meeting purportedly representing his organisation, but in fact drafted by himself alone.

Inkatha general secretary Oscar Dlhomo saved the talks by explaining that the letter represented a purely personal opinion, and by asking the meeting to

A convoy of fifteen Mercedes Benzes approaches, bearing Mangosuthu Buthelezi to the rally. 'I cannot list all the things he has done because if I did, the sun would set ...', a minister tells the crowd. The predominant theme of Inkatha rallies today is the creation of a 'personality cult'.

By THANDEKA GQUBULE



Buthelezi relaxes in a reclining chair given to him by followers

Picture: CLINT ZASMAN

ignore it.

At Imbali, the suited dignitaries sat on chairs in the shade of a large tent while the rest of the membership, dressed in tattered clothes and traditional hides, danced and sang in the hot sun.

None of the songs were about peace or Inkatha's political programme — most glorified the organisation's chief. "Wena munt'omusha wahlala wathula thina silandela uShenge," ("Young person, why do you stand and watch while we are following Shenge?" — Buthelezi's clan name) the adoring followers chanted, "Ngelanga lenkululeko thina siyokhetha uShenge." (On freedom day, we will choose Shenge).

When Buthelezi stepped on to the grandstand, the crowd of praise singers rocked with cries of "Shenge, Shenge,

Shenge!", and the entire stadium vibrated in response.

Buthelezi's charismatic approach appealed to both the religious and ethnic sensibilities of his listeners. For a generally devout African community and in an area of the country where ethnic allegiances are strong, the combination was hypnotic.

Before he spoke, a local priest, Reverend Dlamini, delivered a prayer marked by emotive and hysterical pleas. As in many evangelic churches, the women wept and screamed as they prayed aloud.

Next, the kwaZulu minister of health took the microphone. He told the crowd: "I cannot begin to tell of the things Shenge has done, because if I were to list them all the sun would set. But on an occasion such as this, it is important to mention a few ..." His litany of praise took another hour.

A traditional praise singer then sang the Inkatha leader's praises to a ululating crowd.

Buthelezi's speech, lasting several hours, was characterised by an ambivalence towards the "mass democratic movement", which he demanded incorporate him, and attacked as a notion created by the UDF and Cosatu specifically to exclude him and his organisation from the broad anti-apartheid front.

He went on to establish his credentials by reading a letter from Nelson Mandela, jailed African National Congress leader, adding that he had been invited to the Mandela home before his imprisonment.

Yet to embarrass his adversaries, he called on Mvuyo Nziba, a returned exile, and embraced him, explaining that through his efforts the young man had been able to return home.

Buthelezi demanded the release of Nelson Mandela and political prisoners, the unbanning of exiled organisations like the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress, and an end to hostilities and the beginning of negotiations towards a political settlement.

He attacked those who called him a "stooge", declaring that his enemies branded him a puppet of State President PW Botha, while he had last met Botha in 1975. He also took issue with conduct at a recent Cosatu/UDF rally in Pietermaritzburg, where he claimed he was abused in songs sung by supporters of the two organisations.

Drowned out by the applause were Buthelezi's references to the cycle of violence and revenge in Natal, and the need for peace in the region. Such concerns were lost in the spectacular gimmickry of the rally.

Blocks of land for learner Zulu farmers

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Natal Trust Farms, owned by the South African Development Trust, is developing farms to settle Kwazulus.

The project is aimed at encouraging them to become full-scale commercial farmers by granting them more land.

The manager of the trust, Mr Louis van den Aardweg, said the big blocks of land, spread throughout Natal, will be subdivided into 250 to 300 units and leased indefinitely.

TRACTORS TO BE LEASED

The trust will provide expertise, lease tractors and provide fertilisers.

Mr van den Aardweg said the trust had the names of 17 farmers who had applied for land. They had been forwarded to the State for approval.

Half a million kids are without schools

THE Zulu Schools Trust will be launched next month to raise funds from the private sector to tackle the acute shortage of schools.

This is in response to a desperate situation in which more than half a million children have no schools to attend. About 14 000 classrooms are needed.

"One can't compare need against need, but the sheer weight of numbers without access to education in KwaZulu is greater than anywhere else in the country," said Mrs Mary



King Zwelithini, patron in chief

Rose, co-ordinator of the Trust's efforts.

It is believed there are more than seven million people living in KwaZulu. This figure, in relation to the size of the area, makes it the poorest of all black

regions in South Africa.

"If we are to get on line, 1 934 classrooms need to be built each year between now and 1997, while 14 000 classrooms are required immediately to make up the backlog."

Rose said at present there were 3 194 schools in the area with a total pupil enrolment of 1 393 386.

"Reports claim 50 000 children have no school to attend, but we suspect it's more. We intend that water and sanitation facilities, as well as a small clinic, should be incorporated into each school.

"Most rural schools have no such facilities and there is a dearth of clinics throughout the region."

The schools will also be used in the evenings as centres for adult education.

King Zwelithini Goodwill KaBhekuzulu, the Zulu monarch, will serve as patron-in-chief of the Trust and KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlo-mo, will be the president.

Rose stressed, however, that the Zulu Schools Trust was completely apolitical and had no links whatsoever with Inkatha. The trustees are a group of Johannesburg business people.

King's trust fund drive

The Zulu Schools Trust will be launched next month by the Zulu monarch, King Zwelithini Zulu in Johannesburg as a fund raising drive to overcome classroom shortages in KwaZulu. According to the Kwazulu's Department of Education and Culture

^{sowetan 28/7/87} there are over 500 000 children without schools. In its first year the trust will concentrate on upgrading rural community schools' water and sanitation facilities.

King Zwelithini is the Patron-in-Chief for the

Trust while the KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo has been appointed the president.

For more information about the launching function telephone Mrs Mary Rose at (011) 788 7 3 0 0

107

Zulu Schools Trust is launched 107

By Sue Valentine,
Education Reporter

In response to a desperate situation in which more than half a million children have no schools to attend and 14 000 classrooms are needed, the Zulu Schools Trust will be launched next month with a view to raising funds from the private sector.

"One can't compare need against need, but the sheer weight of numbers without access to education in kwaZulu is greater than anywhere else in the country," said Mrs Mary Rose, co-ordinator of the Trust's efforts.

It is believed there are more than seven million people living in kwaZulu. This figure, in relation to the size of the area, makes it the poorest of all black regions in South Africa.

"If we are to get on line, 1 934 classrooms need to be built each year between now and 1997, while 14 000 classrooms are required immediately to make up the backlog."

Mrs Rose said at present there were 3 194 schools in the area with a total pupil enrolment of 1 393 386.

"Reports claim 500 000 children have no school to attend, but we suspect it's more. We intend that water and sanitation

facilities, as well as a small clinic, should be incorporated into each school. Most rural schools have no such facilities and there is a dearth of clinics throughout the region."

The schools will also be used in the evenings as centres for adult education.

King Zwelithini Goodwill kaBhekuzulu, the Zulu monarch, will serve as patron-in-chief of the Trust and kwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, will be the president.

APOLITICAL

Mrs Rose stressed however that the Zulu Schools Trust was completely apolitical and had no links whatsoever with Inkatha. The Trustees are a group of Johannesburg businessmen.

"It's not as if people in kwaZulu are sitting back expecting handouts. The existing departments and authorities are doing their best. There are several schemes going to improve the professional development of teachers and for every classroom completed on the initiative of the community, kwaZulu authorities strive to give R5 000, which has a multiplying effect in generating development."

An agricultural school has re-

cently been completed in Ulundi and two new comprehensive schools are planned. Numerous pupil enrichment programmes and education projects are underway throughout kwaZulu.

There are nine teacher training colleges in the homeland, which handle fewer than 3 000 teachers in the face of huge demand. According to Mrs Rose, there were 18 000 applicants to these institutions in 1987 and probably more last year.

A computer learning centre in Ulundi is being widely used in the upgrading of teachers and students. Within three weeks of intensive study teachers are able to improve their Standard 8 qualification to achieve a matric pass.

All the schools the Zulu Schools Trust hope to supply will be in response to initiatives by the community.

"This will assist in job creation as the building will be done by the community and we're hoping the brick blocks will be produced on site."

The fundraising dinner to launch the Trust takes place on August 16 at the Sandton Sun.

Tickets and further information can be obtained by telephoning Mrs Mary Rose at (011) 788-7300

Rose



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

SA on the brink of new age - chief

107

Southam
CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday South Africa was on the threshold of a new age in which whites would accept racial integration as their only hope of survival.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister said this in a speech to a group of international bankers in Johannesburg.

"I am not saying this because I believe there will be a change of heart among white South Africans. I believe this because (they) will be as pragmatic as necessary to protect their vested interests."

Although the country would have to live through a difficult transition period, there were a number of factors which indicated the time was ripe for a non-violent means of bringing about a new South Africa, he said.

3/8/89
These factors included:

- "The failure of the externally-based "armed struggle" to bring about change despite the "really massive international, financial, diplomatic and military aid given to revolutionaries;
- "The acceptance by the Soviet Union, the United States, Cuba and Angola that Southern African issues could not be settled through violence;
- "The fact that the vast majority of blacks still demonstrated favoured non-violent means of achieving equality espoused by the original ANC;
- "And the fact that, although black democracy had been shackled by draconian laws and the banning and jailing of individuals and organisations, one can clearly see that black South Africans vote with their feet in support of non-violent tactics and strategies."

Challenge to Buthelezi's right to excise farms

THE right of kwaZulu's chief minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, to excise land from the Ndebele and set it aside for the use of the Buthelezi, is to be challenged in a supreme court action due for argument in Durban today.

Zulubhekifa Misael Ndebele, chief of the Ndebele, and two of his people, are challenging the legality of an order which appeared in the kwaZulu Official Gazette in July last year, excising two large farms from the Ndebele who live in the Mahlabathini district near Ulundi.

Ndebele, who is represented by the Legal Resources Centre in Durban, argues that Buthelezi does not have the legal power to excise the land in this way.

Buthelezi, however, claims he is using a section of the National States Constitution Act which gives him this right.

Ndebele says if the excision goes ahead it will leave many of his people without land or the means to earn their livelihood.

According to Buthelezi the land was traditionally occupied by the Buthelezi tribe until 1896 when the Vryheid Republic came into being.

Even after that members of the Buthelezi continued to live in the area under successive Buthelezi chiefs.

In papers outlining his argument in support of the excision, he said that the South African Development Trust acquired the two farms in dispute and

The chief of the Ndebele challenges kwaZulu's Mangosuthu Buthelezi's right to excise Ndebele land for the use of the Buthelezis. CARMEL RICKARD reports

in 1968 included them in the Ndebele area of jurisdiction.

However, the Buthelezi people continued to live in the area and, according to the chief minister, "it has always been the wish of the people living on these farms, especially those who are traditionally members of the Buthelezi tribe, to remain members of the Buthelezi tribe".

It has therefore become necessary, he argues, to excise the farms so that the Buthelezi can live under their traditional chief, Thembitshe Buthelezi.

Ndebele disagrees with Buthelezi that a majority of those living in the disputed area are Buthelezi members, anxious to have their own land.

He points to minutes of an Ndebele tribal authority meeting in which people voiced their objections to the excision, including one man who demanded to know why the Ndebeles should be "made to vomit up what has already been eaten".

Ndebele also questions the status of Thembitshe Buthelezi who, it is planned, will be the chief in the excised area. Ndebele claims Thembitshe Buthelezi has not been appointed chief in terms of the relevant legislation.

Others said one of the farms in particular had been improved with agricultural projects, which could not be replaced.

He also complains that while he, a duly appointed chief, has been denied access to Buthelezi to discuss the situation, it is clear from records that Thembitshe has seen the chief minister personally for help on the issue.



Threatened species

The recently appointed inquiry into the rationalisation (which many educationists fear spells closure) of Natal's under-used

107 18/8/89

white teacher training colleges has been met with an urgent call to admit black student teachers immediately and follow a nonracial training programme.

Andre le Roux, rector of one of the three threatened colleges in Natal, Edgewood, has made the call before — but this time he could be fighting for the life of his college, which he estimates would cost about R100m to replace.

Designed to cater for 1 200 student teachers, Edgewood now trains about 600 students. In Maritzburg the drastic drop in enrolment has led to the Natal College of Education no longer admitting full-time students, and running instead as a base for correspondence courses. Like Edgewood, the Afrikaans-medium Durbanse Onderwyskollege is running at half capacity.

This has prompted the Natal Education Council to appoint a committee, headed by

Justice Booysen, to investigate the rationalisation of white teacher education.

Le Roux sees the crisis facing training colleges as a straightforward matter — a decline in white population, coupled with an increase in permanent posts for married women, has emptied the training colleges to the point where the volume of white teachers needed in the past has been halved.

Already some white high schools in Natal have closed, and many more are amalgamating — the latest is likely to involve Northlands and Beachwood Boys' High schools in Durban North.

Yet in KwaZulu — which is often literally down the road in the jigsaw puzzle which makes up KwaNatal — schools are bursting at the seams, with teacher:pupil ratios of ridiculous proportions and teacher qualifications seriously inadequate.

KwaZulu Education & Culture Minister

Oscar Dhlomo, a former headmaster and university lecturer, says KwaZulu would need to double its present teaching force of 27 000 by the end of the year to meet the expected explosion.

And the teachers it has are underqualified — Dhlomo said more than 70% of black teachers in KwaZulu had a Standard 10 or lower qualification, while most of the rest had no more than a two-year diploma from a training college.

Mutual help

It seems the different crises facing black and white education could go a long way towards solving each other, if education — and teacher training — became nonracial. So many of the country's top educationists are advocating similar approaches that they cannot all be wrong — let's hope someone in government is listening. ■

107
w mail
18-24/8/89

Court victory for Ndebele in Natal

By CARMEL RICKARD,
Durban

A LAND dispute between members of the Ndebele and kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has ended with a court ruling in favour of the Ndebele.

Last year the Ndebele living at Mahlabatini near Ulundi were informed through a notice in the kwaZulu Official Gazette that two large farms in their area were being excised and handed over to the Buthelezi.

The Ndebele brought legal action to contest the excision, saying they were opposed to it and that it was in any case unlawful.

Explaining his action in court papers, kwaZulu's chief minister, who signed the order, said it was traditional Buthelezi land and that the Buthelezi living there had always wanted to live under their own traditional chiefs.

During the court hearing last Friday, Natal's judge president, Mr Justice Howard, gave judgement immediately after hearing argument on a legal technicality.

He said Buthelezi claimed to have excised land from the Ndebele tribal authority, acting in terms of a particular section of the Black Administration Act.

However, this section dealt only with "tribes" and not with tribal authorities.

Buthelezi had therefore been trying to excise land from the tribal authority, using legislation not relevant to such an action.

The judge held that Buthelezi used the wrong legislation for the purpose he had in mind, and that the order was therefore not valid.

He granted the Ndebele application to have the order set aside, and awarded costs against kwaZulu.

However, he did not consider other arguments for and against the excision, and lawyers said this could leave the way open for Buthelezi to use other legislation to remove the land.

Inkatha men in jail for murder

TWO Inkatha supporters are to spend 15 years behind bars for murdering a 74-year-old man and trying to murder his elderly wife.

The case, heard in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court, is significant because the victim, Bhekamafa Nkomo, was an applicant in a bid to get the supreme court to extend its protection to certain members of the community who feared harassment and injury at the hands of Inkatha.

Before the matter could be finalised, however, Nkomo's home was attacked. He was killed, his wife later died and their daughter was hurt.

Two of the original five accused, Mdideni Albert Ndlovu and his brother Mahlamvana Obed Ndlovu, were found guilty and on Wednesday were given effective sentences of 15 years.

The judge found that Nkomo's wife was already ill and that it could not be proved the injuries caused her death.

107



wmail 18-24/8/89.

107 ~~107~~ 27/8/89

Commander rats on boss

By S'BU MNGADI

Judgment in Shabalala trial expected soon

A feared Inkatha commander left death row for a while this week to testify against his former boss, Thomas Mandla Shabalala, who has been charged with murder and attempted murder.

The self-appointed mayor of Linelani squatter camp and a former Inkatha central committee member, 45-year-old Shabalala has been charged with the murder of Igugulabasha pupil Bethwell Bheki Gcabashe on April 20 last year and five attempted murders.

He pleaded not guilty and was granted R500 bail. The trial enters its fifth week tomorrow.

The streets outside the Durban Supreme Court were transformed into a battle field twice this week as supporters and opponents of Shabalala clashed. More than 300 people, mostly schoolchildren, were held but were later released.

The commander, 29-year-old Emmanuel

Khanyile, received seven death sentences earlier this year for the murders of seven KwaMashu pupils.

Shabalala's name featured prominently in this case, although he had not yet been charged.

Khanyile, who was escorted by four heavily-armed prison guards, told the packed courtroom he and his men had been on duty at all Inkatha rallies and meetings in Natal.

He told Judge Combrink that on the day of the killings Shabalala sent a boy to tell him the "UDF were holding some children from Igugulabasha High School".

"I did not want to fight because the case against me was pending," he said.

Shabalala was armed with a rifle and had a belt

with bullets around his neck.

The group, all heavily armed, left in two minibuses. They came across pupils who were walking "happily on the road".

Shabalala got out of the minibus shouting "here are these dogs" and fired into the crowd, Khanyile said.

As panic-stricken children scattered Shabalala followed a pupil, who had apparently been shot, into a nearby house. Khanyile said he heard another shot go off inside the house.

One of the men, Thokozani Khumalo, struck a pupil on the head with a firearm. When the pupil fell down, a certain Thulasizwe stabbed him.

A police van arrived but the occupants did not

intervene.

The attackers left the scene in their vehicles. Khanyile claimed he stood next to a minibus and watched.

Outside the court, a fight broke out between Shabalala's supporters and schoolchildren.

The two groups, brought to court in buses, were unable to enter the packed courtroom. They remained outside, toying and taunting one another.

Tempers flared when more buses arrived. The Lindelani group stopped the arriving party from joining their colleagues in front of the court.

During the skirmish a schoolgirl, 17-year-old Thandelani Ndlela, was stabbed and kicked. A youth was also stabbed.

Police intervened and led away a Lindelani youth carrying a home-made firearm.

On Friday about 400 people converged on the Supreme Court but were told by police to leave. They assembled near the court, doing the toyi-toyi.

An hour later, a police reaction unit loaded about 300 members of both factions into separate vans and took them to CR Swart Square.

Police spokesman Lt Col Charl du Toit said their names and addresses had been taken and they were released afterwards.

Judgment is expected this week.



Murder accused Mandla Shabalala, a former Inkatha central committee member, is escorted out of court by a policeman.

109 **Death
appeal**

THE law commission of Bophuthatswana is to recommend there be an automatic right of appeal against when the death sentence has been imposed.

Sowetan 23/8/89

Bopana, Bophuthatswana's news agency, said the commission would also consider, at its next meeting in May, ways in which a "discretionary death penalty" could be imposed and under what circumstances.

Chairman of the law commission, Chief Justice Theal Stewart, said the commission, at its meeting on August 16, decided a discretionary death sentence was desirable "and could only improve the present position. - Sapa.

29/8/89.



Police in Natal arranged peace talks

Inkatha and UDF lay down weapons

DURBAN — In the most significant peace move yet in the Natal/kwaZulu political violence, UDF and Inkatha fighters from the Valley of Death at Shongweni have laid down their weapons after two years of bitter conflict.

The reconciliation bid was arranged largely by the South African Police.

About 700 people gathered at a school in Shongweni on Sunday to witness leaders of the two groups announce that they wanted to work for peace and rebuild the devastated valley.

Abandoned homes

People cheered as Mr Thulani Zulu, acknowledged UDF leader, and the chairman of the local Inkatha branch, Mr Victor Sibisi, shook hands and embraced to signal the end of hostilities.

They then shook hands with Captain Ray Harrald of the SAP, who played a major role in bringing the two sides together.

Brigadier Gerrit Viljoen, in charge of combating unrest in Natal and kwaZulu, gave the peace process his full backing.

There have been various estimates of the num-

ber of deaths in the valley, but they begin with 150 killed in the fighting.

Last year, 1 800 pupils enrolled at the three schools in the area. This year they are all closed — but now there is hope.

A river running through the valley divided Inkatha territory from that occupied by the UDF.

About 17 000 of the 40 000 inhabitants have fled from the violence as refugees, leaving hundreds of houses empty and looted.

The SAP recently moved into an abandoned school and set up a strongpoint.

Captain Harrald arranged for the UDF and Inkatha to hold their own meetings, and met the leaders. The outcome was Sunday's peace.

People said they did not want the SAP to leave the area. UDF members praised the SAP for being unbiased in their work.

Captain Harrald told the meeting the only way to restore order "was to get the people together" and talk.

An SADF officer said it was there to ensure the peace initiative continued.

Inkatha and UDF people at the peace meeting said they had never seen the two sides together peacefully before. — Sapa.

KWAZULU MURDERS

50 metam 29/8/89
TWENTY-one people were murdered in different parts of KwaZulu over the weekend

The weekend crime report of the KwaZulu police said nine of the killings involved the use of firearms and three people had been arrested.

Six rapes and 28 incidents of housebreaking were also reported.

107

Four die in Natal attacks

DURBAN — Four people had been killed in Natal since Sunday, police reported yesterday.

A two-year-old child, Mduduzi Hlophe, was burned to death yesterday when a house was attacked and set alight at Lindelani, north of Durban.

In another incident, a KwaMashu high school pupil, Bongekile Nana Sibiya, was stabbed to death on Tuesday.

And Khulumile Dlamini, 48, and Paulos Mbanjwa, 62, were shot and killed by unknown people in Mpumalanga, between Maritzburg and Durban, on Monday.

KwaZulu policeman,

Constable Jabulani Masondo, 28, was stabbed to death in Umlazi, south of Durban on Sunday.

No arrests were made.

Meanwhile, more than 700 suspects were arrested in the past two weeks in a crime blitz in Durban and its surrounding areas.

Police said yesterday the operation, which was continuing, had netted suspects in connection with murder, rape, possession of drugs and other offences

Police said: "A total of 715 people have been arrested. A number have appeared in court and some have paid admission of guilt fines." — Sapa.

NATAL UNREST DEATHS

September 1987 to January 1989:	668
February 1989 — August 29 1989:.....	204
Past 24 hours' official toll:.....	0
TOTAL:.....	872

Political comment in this issue by Ken Owen. Newsbills by Cheryl Ineson. Headlines and sub-editing by Michael Moon. All of Times Media Ltd. 11 Diagonal St, Johannesburg.

10 MINUTE WORD 7412

time income before interest

4 500 Zululand students boycott lectures

Sowetan 1/9/89



**SOWETAN
Reporter**

A DISPUTE over two history lecturers at the University of Zululand has led to a boycott of lectures by all 4 500 students for the past six days.

According to university authorities, the students want the two lecturers dismissed because one of them is not proficient in English and students are not happy with the "attitude" of the other.

Rector of the university, Professor Abram Nkabinde, this week confirmed that the students were boycotting lectures and said he was due to meet with the university senate to review the situation.

Protests

He added he had already met with the students' representative council several times, but they had not come to any resolution so far.

Nkabinde would not name the lecturers involved because he did not want to "embarrass them."

SRC vice-president Sbu Zwane, said the dispute began when students voiced their protests about a book containing racist terms from which one of the lecturers was teaching. Zwane said the

same lecturer was also disparaging about the student's wishes to commemorate African calendar days. He confirmed that students were also unhappy with a second lecturer because he was unable to teach history efficiently in English.

"When we voiced our complaints about these issues, however, the authorities refused to act on the situation immediately and have told us an investigation will take from three to 12 months.

Afrikaans

"During that time these lecturers will not be suspended and we feel this dispute will affect the academic relationship between these lecturers and the history students."

The rector, Nkabinde said it was an unfortunate situation in the case of one of the lecturers who is "an Afrikaans-speaking person teaching students for whom English is also only a second language."

In the case of the other lecturer, Nkabinde described him as a senior lecturer who has been at the university for five years.

"We have not had any complaints about him before," he said.

Star 12/9/89

107

Govt 'willing to lure negotiating partners'

By Kaizer Nyatumba

By giving in to the demands of the kwaZulu administration and abandoning regional services councils (RSCs) in Natal, the Government has provided concrete evidence of its willingness to make important concessions in an attempt to attract negotiating partners, it has been claimed.

According to the SA Institute of Race Relations' latest "Quarterly Countdown" publication, written by research officer Mr Shaun McKay, the Government's concession to kwaZulu came only a month after the Natal provincial executive had confirmed that RSCs be established in Natal.

The abandonment of the Natal RSCs was announced after a meeting between Acting State President Mr F W de Klerk and kwaZulu's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi in May this year.

The proposed forum to facilitate discussions between the Government and the kwaZulu-Natal

Indaba could, if accepted by both parties, be an important step forward for the Indaba "which has from the outset sought to discuss its proposals with the Government."

The publication said that if the metropolitan services boards, which are meant to replace the RSCs, provided much greater formal power to black local authorities, this could prompt demands for similar changes in other provinces.

● Cities and towns which have launched "open city" initiatives might be permitted to adopt non-racial government systems, sources on the subcommittee of the Co-ordinating Council on Local Government Affairs told "Countdown".

While public attention focused on the possibilities of national negotiations taking place, several promising developments at local government level, which could lay "a sound foundation for high-level bargaining later on", had already taken place, according to "Countdown".

Buthelezi blasts the chief who brought peace

By CARMEL RICKARD,

CONTROVERSIAL Zulu leader Mhlabanzima Maphumulo has been told to "go to hell" in an angry speech by kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Buthelezi, with his uncle King Goodwill Zwelithini, met Zulu chiefs in Ulundi yesterday to discuss Maphumulo and the newly-established Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) of which Maphumulo is interim president.

Maphumulo has recently been in the news because his area of jurisdiction has been free of the political violence characteristic of many other places, and members of Inkatha and the United Democratic Front live together there without conflict.

Yesterday's meeting of the chiefs heard a strong attack on Contralesa as being an attempt to "thrust the spear into the very heart of Zulu unity".

Buthelezi urged the chiefs to "thrust Contralesa to the mercy of the vagrant forces which only leave carrion in their wake."

"We have come to close ranks and to rejoice in our unity and to tell Inkosi Maphumulo to go to hell."

The king had equally strong words for Maphumulo. He said Maphumulo had "shed his right to friendship and comradeship" and would stand condemned by his peers.

15-21/9/89
107
wanda

SA-kwaZulu talks raise hopes

ST-27
18/9/89 Own Correspondent ~~ZUSA~~

DURBAN — A joint statement issued on Saturday raised hopes that talks which have taken place between the Government and kwaZulu could prove useful in promoting negotiations at a national level to resolve South Africa's political crisis. 107

The statement said that a joint committee, appointed in January by the Government and kwaZulu to investigate obstacles impeding the process of

negotiation, had completed its task and had compiled a report covering all views expressed.

The delegations' leaders, kwaZulu Cabinet Minister Dr Oscar Dhlomo and former Natal National Party leader Mr Stoffel Botha, said the report would be submitted to their governments. "Both delegations were encouraged by the spirit of co-operation and commitment to the finding of solutions that characterised all their meetings."

kwaZulu deports Mozambicans

Refugees exploited as cheap labour

By Helen Grange

Scores of Mozambican refugees being deported from kwaZulu are being picked up at the Komatipoort border by South African farmers who exploit them as cheap labour.

This is according to Operation Hunger's Mrs Ina Perlman, who said yesterday that kwaZulu's refusal to grant sanctuary to Mozambican refugees is leading to the most "ghastly" exploitation by farmers.

As refugees were identified by kwaZulu officials and taken to the border to be deported, they were being approached by farmers looking for labour.

Last week, 30 Mozambicans contracted to a Natal cotton

farmer claimed he sold them like "slaves" after assaulting and abusing them.

The men said they started working on the farm at the end of June, after the farmer fetched them from the Komatipoort border and "contracted" them until next June.

They were promised R75 a month, but received only R55 a month, they claimed.

The men said that last week, the farmer took them to Potchefstroom and "sold" them to a farmer to do bricklaying, a job not included in their contracts.

Said refugee Mr Antonio Simba: "We were made to sleep next to horses in a stable. Our meals were a mixture of cabbage, fat and porridge. We were frequently assaulted."

"Two of us were beaten up and the other two who fell sick were left in the stable and not given medical attention."

Mr Simba said he and the three other workers had fled the farm, but that the other 26 were taken back to Natal.

Mrs Perlman said that legally, Mozambican refugees could not be employed in South Africa. This was confirmed by a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs, who said Mozambican citizens had to be contracted in Mozambique before they could enter South Africa.

Deported

However, many South African farmers were known to be employing Mozambican refugees illegally and there had been several reports of exploitation, according to Mrs Perlman.

"There was recently a case of a farmer near Mala employing Mozambican refugees, but just before they were to be paid, he contacted the authorities to have them deported.

"In kaNgwane (where sanctuary to refugees is granted), there many refugees are working for farmers, but the government has clamped down and there is now less of it," she said.

A fieldworker from the Environment and Development Agency, Mr Dan Mogale, said that in the eastern Transvaal, farmers picked up refugees from camps for cheap labour on citrus and tomato farms.

29 die in ¹⁰⁷ KwaZulu violence

AT least 29 people were killed in KwaZulu during the past four days, according to a crime report issued in Ulundi yesterday. *Sowetan 20/9/89*

Twenty one of the killings were reported at the Umlazi police district headquarters — eight of them on Monday.

Six people were killed at Nongoma, all shot dead.

Police said there were 15 incidents of attempted murder and 13 rapes.

Nineteen people have been arrested in connection with the crimes, 15 of them in connection with murders, police said.

MDM disowns anti-Inkatha document

wmail 22-28/9/89

By CARMEL RICKARD

AN anonymous pamphlet, potentially harmful to the Natal peace talks, has been disowned by all sections of the mass democratic movement in the region.

A copy of the document, in the possession of the *Weekly Mail*, outlines ways in which the current peace talks can be used against Inkatha, and to the advantage of the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions.

The document is headed "Cosatu/UDF/Inkatha peace talks: Guidelines for Comrades" and a hand-written note at the end of the typed pamphlet says it is from the University of Natal in Pietermaritzburg.

Senior members of MDM organisations have denied any knowledge of the pamphlet. Last night Diliza Mji, an MDM representative at the peace talks, said he and the organisations he represented "categorically denied the document was official. We disclaim it completely," he said.

"It is definitely not an official Cosatu/UDF document. We have closely questioned leading members in the region, all of whom deny any knowledge of it," he said.

The pamphlet clearly seeks to exploit a difficulty which Inkatha claims has arisen — that some "young comrades" believe Cosatu and the UDF have "sold them out" by engaging in the peace talks.

To counteract this, the document says that "comrades" should be told that the Cosatu/UDF alliance had identified "talks as a more effective strategy ... This is just another form of the onslaught against Inkatha," the pamphlet says.

The section of the pamphlet that has most alarmed MDM leadership suggests that if "certain Inkatha members" did not respond to friendly overtures, "selective violence" should be used against them.

Peace talks threatened by KwaZulu police/Inkatha allegations

(107)
wmai/
22-28/9/89.

By CARMEL RICKARD, Durban
RECRUITS at the kwaZulu Police
College in Amatikhulu are urged to
become Inkatha members, it was al-
leged in the Durban Supreme Court
this week.

If the allegation stands up in court,
it will have major implications for the
kwaZulu peace talks, since the neu-
trality of the kwaZulu Police has of-
ten been at issue.

Justice J Didcott expressed his con-
cern at the allegations, saying that at a
time where there was warfare be-
tween two sides, the police should be
neutral. He asked that the officer ap-
pear in court today to be questioned
on the issue.

The allegation formed part of the
testimony of Bantu John Mthuthutho,
a former KZP member, who is facing
a murder charge with a second ac-
cused who is under age.

The state has charged that the two
murdered Joshua Molefe last Febru-
ary in kwaMakutha and attempted to
murder a second man.

Outlining the events of the night of
the killing, Mthuthutho said he was
on guard outside the home of a prom-
inent member of Inkatha whose life
was being threatened.

Some young people, including his
co-accused, came to him and said he
should go with them as a guard to
fetch R11 000 of Inkatha money
from a house. He said a relief KZP
van would come to fetch the Inkatha
money the next morning and take it to
Isipingo to bank it.

Armed with his R1 rifle he followed
the youths to a house where shots
were fired and one person was killed.

Asked why he had left his post to
go with the youths, Mthuthutho said
since the money belonged to Inkatha
it was very important to him, as he
was a member of the KZP.

Asked why this should be so, he
said when he was at the police col-
lege in Amatikhulu, the person in
charge had "driven it home to the
people at the college" that they should
all become members of Inkatha.

The contents of this newspaper have
been restricted in terms of the
Emergency regulations

107 covers 24/9/89

Murders, vigilante and police raids, student drug-gang warfare and teachers who are never in class. This could be the stuff of a paperback novel, but sadly it is a measure of the education crisis faced by many schools under the jurisdiction of the Kwazulu Government.

Disillusioned teachers have lost control over students and many schools have dropped far behind in their teaching programmes. Students run wild as SRC's lose their grip and some principals are even praising the direction given by Cosas and the NECC during the period of upheaval in 1985 and 1986.

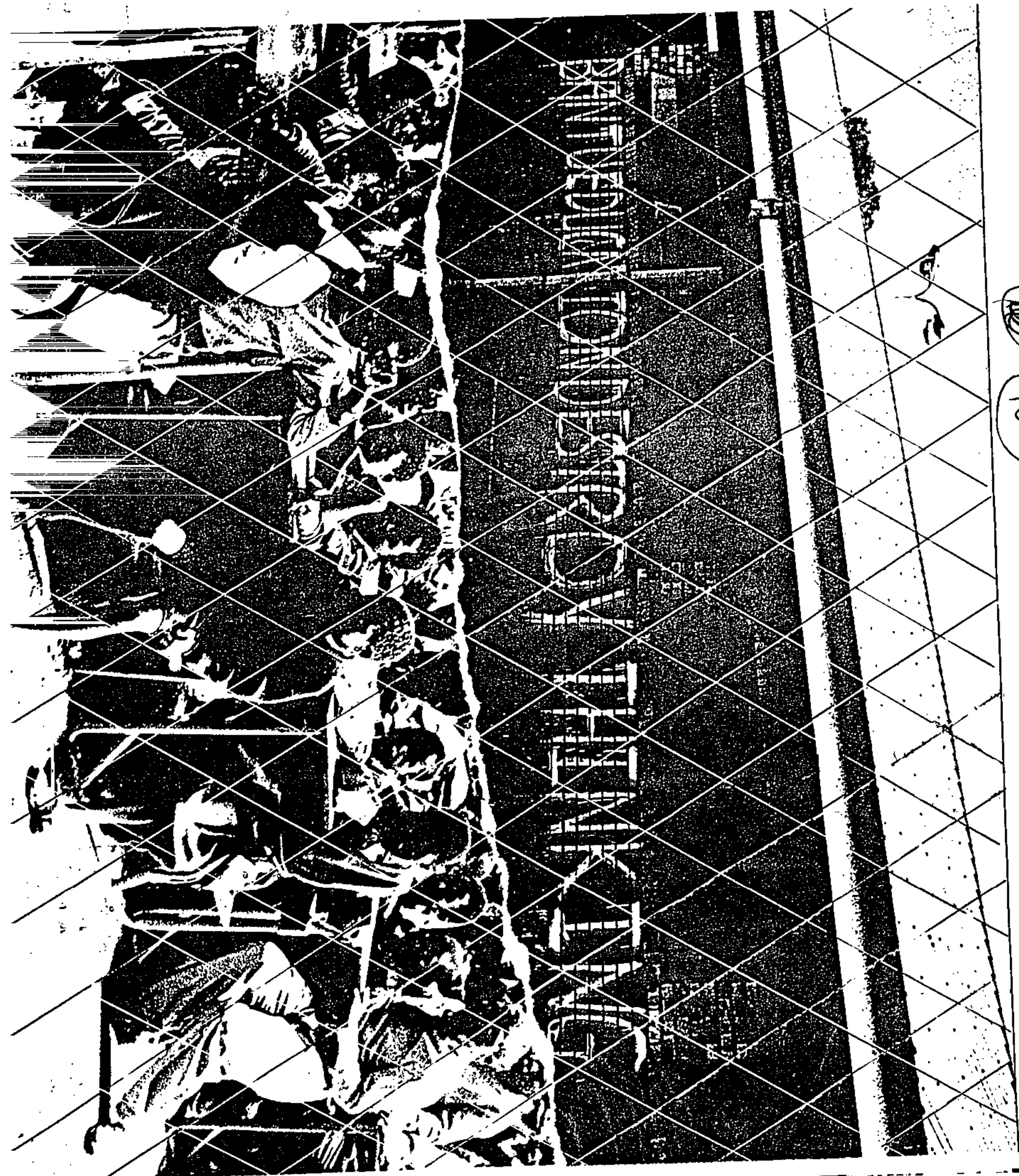
S'BU MNGADI spent two weeks talking to students and teachers, visiting schools and questioning the authorities to find out what is really happening.

T was 10.25 on a Wednesday morning. A senior student lazily rung a bell marking the end of a period.

The teacher and three pupils - one absorbed in a book, and the other two taking notes from *City Press' Learning Press* - remained unmoved by the bell. Outside, students shuffled their feet as they swapped classes.

Others were already on their way home after sitting through only four lessons. There was still one lesson to go before the first break but the courtyard had become a hive of activity. A cloud of smoke - a mixture of cigarettes, dagga and mandrax - billowed from the nearby toilets.

At a bus stop in Kings Road, opposite Clermont's Ziphathle High School, a teacher chatted to a friend while his colleagues sat on the steps, watching helplessly as pupils trickled in and out of the gate. The scene at this school is not



The teacher and three pupils — one absorbed in a book, and the other two taking notes from *City Press*' Learning Press — remained unmoved by the bell. Outside, students shuffled their feet as they swapped classes.

Others were already on their way home after sitting through only four lessons.

There was still one lesson to go before the first break but the courtyard had become a hive of activity. A cloud of smoke — a mixture of cigarettes, dagga and mandrax — billowed from the nearby toilets.

At a bus stop in Kings Road, opposite Clermont's Ziphathale High School, a teacher chatted to a friend while his colleagues sat on the steps, watching helplessly as pupils trickled in and out of the gate.

The scene at this school is not uncommon. The situation is the same at many junior secondary and high schools in the greater Durban region.

A two-week *City Press* investigation of schools in Clermont, KwaMashu, Umlazi, Ntuzuma, Ntshongweni, Mpumalanga, Inanda and Inanda Newtown revealed that class attendances ranged from as low as five students to almost full capacity.

Teachers, students and educationists agree that effective learning has given way to shocking activities.

Sihengele Junior Secondary School in Clermont was recently invaded by children from the nearby Umqhele JS School.

The incident was allegedly instigated by drug-taking pupils bent on avenging the death of a fellow student.

This was preceded by the murder inside his school of S'Busiso Mbatsha, a principal at Ntuzuma.

Schools throughout Ntshongweni, near Hammarsdale, reopened a fortnight ago after closing for months following the death of several students in faction fights.

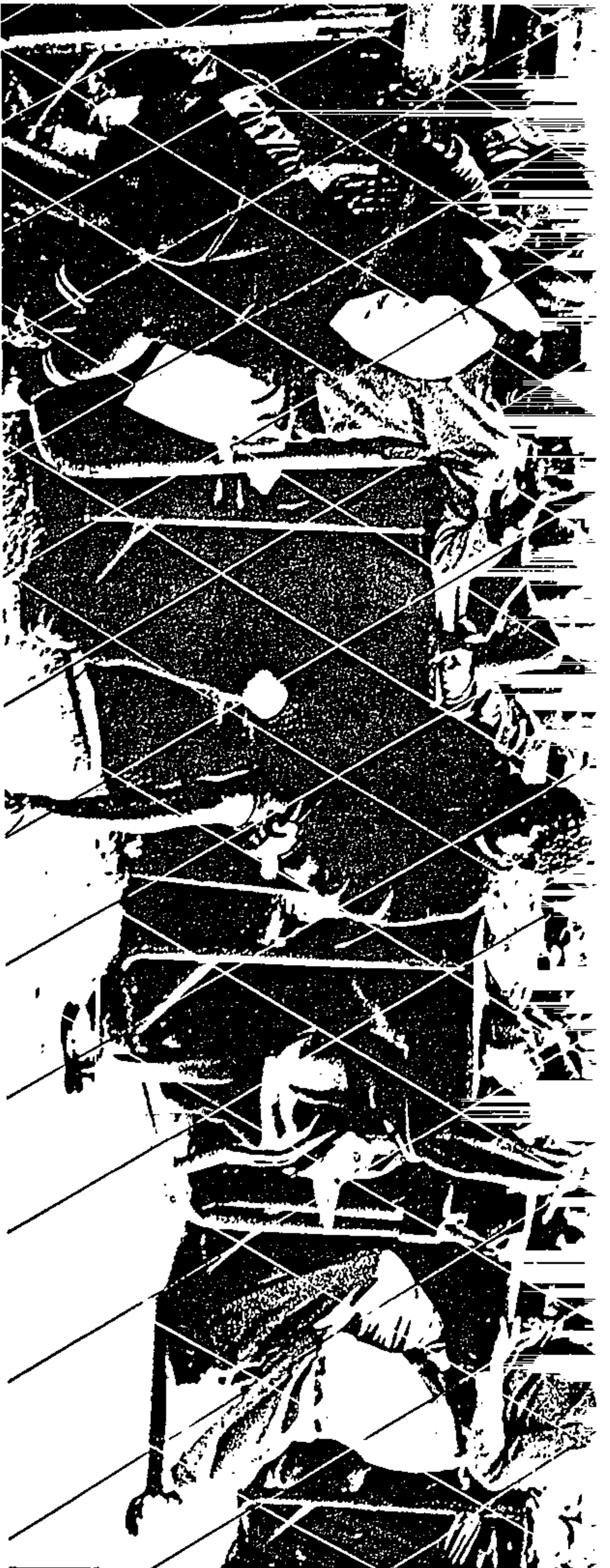
Schools at Molweni, near Pinetown, have had to close their doors on several occasions this year after disruptions at the schools.

Cosmos Dlamini, a pupil at KwaMashu's Kwesethu Junior Secondary School, was recently fatally wounded by members of the KwaZulu Police. The shooting led to weeks of boycotts and protest at the school.

The office of the KwaShaka High School principal at Umlazi was gutted by fire this week. Student expulsions led to a week-long class boycott.

Teachers and students recall a list of shocking incidents, including police and vigilante raids, which have taken place at their schools — creating an atmosphere which prevents serious learning.

There are now only six weeks left before the end-of-year examinations.



KwaZulu schoolings crisis is deepening

in the times of trouble in the 1985 to 1986 period," said the principal of an Umlazi school.

His colleagues echoed his sentiments.

"By sending the army and police into our schools to arrest or detain pupils and teachers, the government stands to be blamed.

"These police and soldiers don't even have the courtesy to call at the principal's office first when they raid." While most students still recognise

SRCs as legitimate bodies, *City Press* learnt that many are now toothless.

A student activist said SRCs not only failed to guarantee the safety of students, but SRC members have also been detained under the emergency regulations.

"Some SRC members have been to disband in fear of their lives," said the student, who did not want his name published.

"We find ourselves in a situation where we try to normalise the state of

affairs by fully co-operating with teachers and headmasters. All this is done against the will of the authorities in Ulundi and Pretoria, as they do not recognise SRCs.

"Right from the beginning they have not been negotiating with us in good faith."

The activist drew attention to the plight of teachers.

"KwaZulu Education and Culture Minister, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, recently threatened to introduce legislation in

action with the plan "to ensure that children learn in peace".

Meanwhile, nearly 2 000 teachers from KwaZulu's Department of Education and Culture and the DET have now joined the National Education Health and Allied Workers Union.

In June this year, Dhlomo said his

vigilantes from the nearby Lindelani squatter camp, whose self-appointed mayor Mandla Thomas Shabalala was recently acquitted of murdering a pupil and attempting to murder five others.

Phambili is an independent school sponsored by the US Agency for Development Aid.

the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly barring teachers from being unionised. He also threatened to take drastic steps against teachers who join or attend union meetings."

Coupled with this is a strong disillusionment with the education system as a whole.

A Sid 8 pupil told how fellow pupils in many schools sat through many periods in succession without a teacher showing up.

When *City Press* went to the school during school hours, pupils were milling around as if it were a social centre.

Clearly, a stalemate has been reached in which teachers blame pupils and pupils blame their teachers.

Teachers complain of lack of job satisfaction.

They attribute this to a number of factors, including bungling on the part of the KwaZulu Government's Department of Education and Culture.

For example, it was alleged that newly-qualified teachers spend up to eight months without pay while the

New teaching master plan

KWAZULU has launched a master plan in response to the crisis in many schools under its jurisdiction.

In a policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly recently, KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture and general secretary of Inkatha, Dr Oscar

ago after closing for months following the death of several students in faction fights.

Schools at Molweni, near Pietermaritzburg, have had to close their doors on several occasions this year after disruptions at the schools.

Cosmos Dlamini, a pupil at KwaMashu's Kwesethu Junior Secondary School, was recently fatally wounded by members of the KwaZulu Police. The shooting led to weeks of boycotts and protest at the school.

The office of the KwaShaka High School principal at Umhlati was gutted by fire this week. Student expulsions led to a week-long class boycott.

Teachers and students recall a list of shocking incidents, including police and vigilante raids, which have taken place at their schools - creating an atmosphere which prevents serious learning.

There are now only six weeks left before the end-of-year examinations.

According to a KwaMashu English and economics teacher, many schools in the area have only managed to complete 11 of the 32 weeks of learning in the work schedule.

With this record it is not surprising that, of the 200 students who wrote their matric exams at one school last year, only four obtained university entrance.

Teachers, students and even principals admit the banning of the Congress of South African Students and the National Education Crisis Committee, and the subsequent crackdown on students' representative councils under the state of emergency, has been detrimental to teacher-pupil co-operation.

"The NECC was fully representative of all parties. It was capable of giving direction, especially

His colleagues echoed his sentiments.

"By sending the army and police into our schools to arrest or detain pupils and teachers, the government stands to be blamed.

"These police and soldiers don't even have the courtesy to call at the principal's office first when they raid."

While most students still recognise

New teaching master plan

KWAZULU has launched a master plan in response to the crisis in many schools under its jurisdiction.

In a policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly recently, KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture and general secretary of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said education liaison committees (ELCs) were central to the plan.

Their aim was co-operation between teachers, Inkatha, community councillors and the police in "troubled spots".

ELCs would consist of members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, chairmen of Inkatha regional committees, chairmen of school committees, police station commanders in KwaZulu, mayors and magistrates, and principals of all affected schools.

Asked why parents and students were not represented on ELCs, Dhlomo said parents were represented on school committees, while pupils were not directly represented for administrative reasons.

"But there is nothing to prevent these committees from consulting with student leaders from time to time."

Dhlomo appealed for full co-operation with the plan "to ensure that children learn in peace".

A student activist said SRCs not only failed to guarantee the safety of students, but SRC members have also been detained under the emergency regulations.

"Some SRC members have been to disband in fear of their lives," said the student, who did not want his name published.

"We find ourselves in a situation where we try to normalise the state of

Meanwhile, nearly 2 000 teachers from KwaZulu's Department of Education and Culture and the DET have now joined the National Education Health and Allied Workers Union.

In June this year, Dhlomo said his government would only recognise a "professional body" of teachers - in this case the Natal African Teachers Union (Natu), an Inkatha affiliate.

"We are not going to recognise any trade union that claims to be speaking on behalf of teachers and will take drastic steps against teachers who join or attend meetings of any union."

On Thursday at least 37 pupils, five teachers and three journalists were arrested in Durban's Cross Street towards the end of a protest march through the city's main streets.

About 500 Phambili High School pupils and teachers took to the streets to protest against the abduction of two pupils from the school, Bhekhi Mchunu and Mzwanidie Siphika, in Ntuzuma last Friday.

They were allegedly abducted by

done against the will of the authorities, in Ulundi and Pretoria, as they do not recognise SRCs.

"Right from the beginning they have not been negotiating with us in good faith."

The activist drew attention to the plight of teachers.

"KwaZulu Education and Culture Minister, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, recently threatened to introduce legislation in

vigilantes from the nearby Lindelani squatter camp, whose self-appointed mayor Mlandla Thomas Shabalala was recently acquitted of murdering a pupil and attempting to murder five others.

Phambili is an independent school sponsored by the US Agency for Development Aid.

According to eye-witnesses the march was peaceful. The marchers were halted by police who told them to wait for a certain major, but soon two police vans approached.

There was chaos as police started to slobber them. Seven pupils were treated for injuries at King Edward Hospital, some having fallen from a low bridge to Cross Street below. They were not asked to disperse.

Those arrested appeared in court on Thursday. Their lawyers, Linda Zama and Dhaya Pillay, said all were released on R100 bail. They are due to appear in court again on October 5.

SAP Public Relations Officer for Natal, Lt-Col Charl du Toit, confirmed that people were arrested because no permission had been given for the march.

He also threatened to take drastic steps against teachers who join or attend union meetings.

Coupled with this is a strong disillusionment with the education system as a whole.

A Std 8 pupil told how fellow pupils in many schools sat through many periods in succession without a teacher showing up.

When City Press went to the school during school hours, pupils were milling around as if it were a social centre.

Clearly, a stalemate has been reached in which teachers blame pupils and pupils blame their teachers.

Teachers complain of lack of job satisfaction.

They attribute this to a number of factors, including bungling on the part of the KwaZulu Government's Department of Education and Culture.

For example, it was alleged that newly-qualified teachers spend up to eight months without pay while the authorities at Ulundi tell them "we are still sorting out your papers".

Even after eight months, teachers still have to travel to Ulundi to collect their cheques.

In an attempt to sort out their grievances, many teachers have defied Dr Dhlomo's threats of "drastic measures" against them by joining the National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union, a Cosatu affiliate.

Many of the schools visited by City Press were poorly kept.

There were few windows and doors, chairs and desks were in short supply and the walls were covered with graffiti instead of educative murals.

At the time of going to press, the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture had not responded to allegations made in these stories.

MDM to launch education wings

BY S'BU MNGADI

NATIONAL consultations are underway to prepare the launch of a new education crisis body - the Mass Education Movement - amid further breakdowns in education around the country.

The MEM - the education wing of the Mass Democratic Movement - was conceived at the National Education Crisis Committee's conference near Johannesburg in early September.

It is hoped the new body will re-define the objectives of the NECC, which

was banned in terms of the state of emergency in February last year along with the UDF, SA National Students' Congress (Sansco), Azapo, SA Youth Congress and other anti-apartheid organisations.

The launch of the MEM was inspired by a conference - attended by representatives from the ANC, Sayco, Sansco and various teachers' organisations inside South Africa - held in Mazimbu, Tanzania, on August 19.

High on the agenda was the "appalling state of affairs" in South African schools.

Describing the Johannesburg conference, NECC national executive member Iron Rensburg said: "Many delegates felt the launch of the MEM should be delayed until the necessary consultation had taken place at grassroots level."

"The people have already unbanned the NECC," they argued. It was suggested that consultation in all regions of the movement should entail workshops, mini-conferences, seminars and public meetings.

The national launch of the MEM is expected to take place in mid-October.

Meanwhile, in Natal - particularly the greater Durban region - effective learning in some schools under KwaZulu's Education and Culture Department and the DET has ground to a halt, though students still go to school.

An City Press investigation found education elsewhere in the region has also been seriously interrupted.

Ironically, the schools hardest hit by sporadic incidents of disturbances are still respected as having some measure of interest in education. Many of the "silent" schools are in a semi-permanent state of boycott.

Apathy - to learn and teach - has

resulted in schools being transformed into social centres and battle grounds.

Teachers and students are vulnerable to teargassing, slobbering, rape, abduction, detention and even murder.

Students and teachers recited a long list of incidents that threatened normal education.

With less than six weeks left before end-of-year examinations, a KwaMashu teacher said that after 32 weeks of effective learning, many schools on her circuit were still struggling to finish the syllabus.

Natal peace talks shaky - Buthelezi

KWAZULU Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi called for his Inkatha central committee's guidance in the light of serious obstacles to continuing the peace initiative between Inkatha and the ANC/UDF/Cosatu alliance.

In his presidential address to a special meeting of the committee, he disclosed that the future of the peace talks was being bedevilled by certain factors.

One problem related to differences between Inkatha and the alliance over the composition of delegations who would attend proposed peace talks between presidents of the organisations.

Another related to questions of the alliance's peace *bona fides* following a recent strong attack on Buthelezi by leading ANC spokesman Mr Thabo Mbeki and a document purporting to be an instruction to alliance members to use the talks to undermine the Inkatha leaders.

Outnumbered

Buthelezi said the original composition proposal was for Inkatha, the ANC, the UDF and Cosatu each to send five delegates to the meeting of presidents.

Inkatha had rejected this on the grounds that it would be outnumbered virtually three to one because the ANC/UDF/Cosatu alliance was what he called "one political conglomerate."

It had counter proposed therefore that it and the alliance should each appoint 20 delegates.

The UDF/Cosatu group's Dr D Mji and Mr A Erwin had then proposed that Inkatha, the ANC and Cosatu could each send as many delegates as it wished, with a minimum of 10.

~~107~~ ~~107~~ 107 Sowetan 25/9/89

KwaZulu won't repeat Africa's mistakes

Finance Staff

ULUNDI — KwaZulu was determined not to repeat the mistakes of many parts of Africa where political development took place at the expense of economic development, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister was speaking at the opening of the corporate headquarters of the KwaZulu Development Corporation which has now moved here from Durban.

A fine political system had to have a fine eco-

nomics system, he said. Government's responsibilities should ultimately revolve around the fundamentals of improving living standards and enabling people to reach their full potential.

He was sure that the KFC's already considerable efficiency would be

increased by the move to Ulundi where development had vindicated its choice as capital of KwaZulu.

The KFC functioned as an autonomous body "unlike in other parts of the country," Dr Buthelezi said.

He promised that, although it was the economic arm of the KwaZulu Government in which he was also Minister of Economic Affairs, he would not breathe down the necks of KFC bosses because they now operated from his own Ulundi base.

Inkatha scuttles Natal peace bid

AFTER months of attempted peace talks between representatives of warring groups in Natal, further negotiations have been called off by Inkatha.

With unrest monitors talking of "highest ever death rates" for August and September, the onerous peace initiative is now at a standstill.

This decision was contained in one of a number of resolutions relating to current peace efforts, passed by the Inkatha Central Committee last week-end.

The resolution said in effect that talks were off until it was certain they would work.

Other resolutions passed by the ICC indicate further factors behind Inkatha's decision to quit talking:

●The fact that the African National Congress has not yet replied to a letter from Inkatha leader Mangosu-

By CARMEL RICKARD
Durban

thu Buthelezi about dates for the planned top-level peace meeting between the ANC, Inkatha, the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions;

●Dissatisfaction over the size and number of delegations to be involved in the talks: Inkatha claims Cosatu/ANC/UDF should be one delegation as they are "one political thing";

●An anonymous document, discredited by the UDF and Cosatu, which is derogatory about Buthelezi and the peace effort;

●Remarks allegedly made by the ANC's Thabo Mbeki in June which are derogatory of Buthelezi;

●The fact that violence is continu-

●To PAGE 2

Inkatha calls off Natal peace talks

ing despite the talks; and

●The fact that the UDF and Cosatu have been involved in "marches and initiatives" without consulting Inkatha.

Representatives of the UDF and Cosatu reacted "with grave concern" to Inkatha's decision to quit further talks. They have met virtually every day this week to formulate a response and a major statement is expected on Monday.

The UDF's Diliza Mji also said he and the others on the peace negotiating team were disappointed with the development since the peace talks had been going well with a lot of progress made.

Inkatha's position on talks is confusing — at the same time as deciding to halt further talks "until we can meet with prospects of making progress", the organisation has con-

tinued making counter-proposals about the composition of the top-level talks between Inkatha, the UDF, Cosatu and the ANC, saying these proposals were made so as not to "jeopardise prospects of the summit peace meeting which has been suggested".

Although Inkatha appears have left doors open for the talks to be rescued even at this stage, one of the issues raised by the organisation puts the UDF and Cosatu in a "Catch 22" position. The resolution calling off future talks appears, in effect, to say that if the violence stops, the talks will go ahead, whereas the other side argues that the talks are necessary precisely because of the continuing violence.

●From PAGE 1

29/9-5/10/89

107

w mail
29/9 - 5/10/89

'KwaZulu's police should be unbiased'

By CARMEL RICKARD
Durban

A NATAL judge has asked for an investigation into whether kwaZulu police are being recruited into Inkatha saying it is essential that police be impartial in the province's continuing political violence.

Mr Justice Didcott was speaking in the Durban Supreme Court this week at the end of the trial of a former member of the kwaZulu Police force.

He found former KZP constable Bantu Mthuthutho guilty of murder and sentenced him to 16 years in jail.

Mthuthutho was convicted of shooting Joshua Molefe in kwaMakutha in February last year.

Passing sentence, the judge referred to evidence by Mthuthutho that, while training to join the KZP he was urged to join Inkatha.

Mthuthutho told the court that it was "driven home to them" by the officers in charge during his training at the Amatikhulu police college that they should sign up.

He said he and other recruits were specifically instructed by their superiors to join Inkatha. As a result he put his allegiance to Inkatha above his duty as a policeman, thinking this was what was expected of him.

The judge asked the officer in question, a Lieutenant Colonel Dube, to come to court so he could put to him Mthuthutho's allegations.

Dube denied Mthuthutho's claims. He did say, however, that if an order was given to KZP members by Inkatha officials who were not officers of the force, the instruction should still be obeyed if it was in the interests of the kwaZulu government.

However, the judge said, Dube was "quite unable to give an example of the kind of thing he had in mind."

"I cannot say that Dube so impressed as a witness that I consider the matter to be a closed one.

"On the contrary, it is specifically referred to the attention of whichever minister in the kwaZulu government exercises responsibility for the kwaZulu police to investigate and decide what should be done about it, should he come to the conclusion that there is or has been any policy or conscious effort to recruit policemen as members of Inkatha."

●KwaZulu's minister of police is Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who is also the president of Inkatha.

107 ~~SAF~~ ~~SAF~~ wmail 6-12/10/89.

Natal killings prompt calls for inquiry

POLITICAL killings devastated the Natal midlands this week, and unrest monitoring groups are predicting that September will produce the highest death rate yet in more than two years of violence in the region.

This week also brought growing calls for a commission of inquiry into the Natal violence.

Among those urging an inquiry is prominent Natal chief, Mhlabanzima Maphumulo, who said yesterday he hoped to see the state president as soon as possible to renew his call for an inquiry.

Maphumulo was speaking at a news

By CARMEL RICKARD, Durban

conference called by the United Democratic Front and the Congress of SA Trade Unions to respond to Inkatha's moratorium on further peace talks. The conference followed a week of murder, arson and pitched battles.

A joint statement issued by UDF and Cosatu said it was imperative that a peace process be initiated with or without Inkatha, alleging that Inkatha's leadership was using peace talks not to end the violence but to "establish a national political position".

The statement also gave a history of attempts to initiate a peace process over the last two years and claimed that Inkatha had been responsible every time these attempts broke down.

Speakers at the news conference included women from Mpumalanga, the area worst hit with eight deaths in three days this week. The township saw a massive display of hostility on Monday as opposing "armies" totalling about 800 armed men squared up to resolve the situation.

Violence began on Saturday night when a wedding party at the home of

a "comrade" was attacked. Guests in the wedding tent were shot and several were hurt. The following day the comrades allegedly retaliated, and on Monday morning the "armies" came out.

Among the calls for urgent action this week were members of the Mpumalanga business community who said the situation was now "intolerable".

The violence has been affecting business in the area and shopowners said the sharp fall-off in customers was making it difficult to meet bank repayments.

Democratic Party regional director Roy Ainslie said the DP had received many calls from residents who urged that the army be brought in to stop the fighting, as they no longer had faith in the riot police.

Ainslie said the August death rate in the Durban townships was 47 and he expected September to be the worst recorded by his unrest monitoring unit since they began their work over two years ago.

He said Maphumulo's call for an inquiry was a good idea which deserved support.

According to Maphumulo, de Klerk was "a new man with new ideas" and his ideas had to be tested.

"We want him to reconsider the appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry," he said, "as well as the withdrawal of special constables and the riot unit from our trouble-torn areas."

"We want the local police stations to do the policing of those areas instead of the riot unit. If a need arises then the SADF should be called in."

"The inquiry should be about the causes of the violence, the involvement of the police and the total breakdown of government structures like courts which are failing to stop this violence."

Other calls for an inquiry came from DP officials and MPs in the area who are to meet top ranking police officers on Monday.

The MPs have also written to the ministers of justice and of law and order as well as the state president about an incident in which riot police allegedly "ran out of control" in Richmond last week.

Police have been investigating formal complaints made by a party of ministers and students who witnessed the incident, but the MPs said this "was just not good enough."

"We want to know how such things happen and what is the chain of command which would permit it," said Greytown MP Pierre Cronje.

Buthelezi promises to probe Inkatha's police recruitment

ALLEGED recruitment drives by Inkatha came under the spotlight this week with an investigation into recruitment among KwaZulu Police, and a row over whether teachers have been told to "join Inkatha or quit their jobs".

Last week a Natal Supreme Court judge said he was concerned about allegations made during a murder trial that new members of the KZP were told during their training that they should join the Inkatha movement.

The judge said it was important that the police should not be biased toward either side in the continuing Inkatha/United Democratic Front conflict, and asked that the minister of police in KwaZulu should "earnestly" consider his comments and investigate the situation.

This week the chief minister of KwaZulu, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who is also minister of police and president of Inkatha, issued a statement clarifying his approach.

He said he was aware of the "serious nature" of the allegations and gave the assurance that the matter was being fully investigated.

Buthelezi said in the interim he wanted to stress that he had always said the KZP should act impartially and that they had done so.

"Members of the KZP have arrested members of Inkatha when necessary as well as anyone else, on a totally impartial basis and in the pursuit of their normal duties," he said.

A report is to be issued when the investigation into the allegations has been completed.

There have also been serious allegations stating that senior members of the KwaZulu government addressed teachers in Durban and told them if

By CARMEL RICKARD, Durban

they did not join Inkatha they would lose their jobs.

In particular it was alleged that KwaZulu MP Winnington Sabelo said: "Be warned that we have been instructed by Ulundi to move from school to school compiling lists of all teachers ... the lists will uncover all those who are not part of us."

Education and Culture minister Oscar Dhlomo said the threat would be "clearly in conflict with the policies of the Department and the ... cabinet" and that he had asked those who allegedly made the remarks to clarify what they had said.

Sabelo, together with a number of other officials, subsequently issued a statement saying they held a series of meetings with teachers "to motivate education personnel to maintain a high morale particularly in the forthcoming end of the year examination period".

"As an aspect of this motivation the (Umlazi members of the Legislative Assembly) invited teachers to join Inkatha, so that they may in turn be able to organise Inkatha Youth Brigades in the schools."

Sabelo said it was well known that the Department of Education and Culture encouraged the establishment of the Youth Brigade in schools, and that a strong IYB presence in the schools would help the schools "to withstand the disruption that is planned by certain organisations."

"The absence of Inkatha Youth creates a convenient vacuum for those organisations which want to see a collapse of KwaZulu education."



Mangosuthu Buthelezi ... The matter is being investigated

Sabelo said he was misquoted and that it was untrue teachers were ever threatened "to sign up or else". He said he was at great pains to emphasise that membership of Inkatha was "absolutely voluntary".

Allegations of recruitment drives in which people are threatened with serious repercussions if they do not sign up as members of Inkatha have surfaced repeatedly in Natal's violence-stricken townships. However, these allegations have been denied time and again by Inkatha officials.

"Loyalty pledges" to Inkatha and KwaZulu's administration have also been a contentious issue particularly among professionals, and at one stage was blamed for the shortage of doctors in the KwaZulu health service.

Group to visit Natal 'killing fields' soon

By S'BU MNGADI

President FW de Klerk.

AMBASSADORS, clergy, business people and newspaper editors will visit the "killing fields" of Mpumalanga near Hammarsdale on Tuesday.

The Cosatu-UDF alliance yesterday said they had arranged the tour to give them first-hand accounts of the devastating effects of violence in the region.

Since last Saturday more than 30 people died in fierce fighting in Mpumalanga.

Local business people this week dubbed the area "Beirut".

This prompted the president of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa, Chief Mhlabuzima Maphumulo, and Democratic Party MPs, to renew their calls for a commission of inquiry.

Maphumulo is also seeking a meeting with

The group will visit both Cosatu-UDF and Inkatha "territories" and seek interviews with leaders of warring factions.

"They will interview residents who have been directly affected by the violence and are living in fear of their lives," said a Cosatu-UDF statement.

The alliance announced on Thursday it was "imperative a peace process be initiated with or without Inkatha".

The alliance claim Kwazulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi and the Inkatha Central Committee (ICC) wanted to use attempts at peace talks over two years to establish a national political position.

A fortnight ago, Inkatha stopped peace talks with the UDF and Cosatu "until there is a prospect of success".

CAWLAS 2/10/89



Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi



ANC president Oliver Tambo

No peace in Natal

Inkatha stops peace talks but UDF and Cosatu go on

COSATU and the UDF have decided to go it alone in an effort to bring an end to the violence in Natal after Inkatha's decision to withdraw from peace talks.

In the past three years the violence has claimed nearly 2 000 lives while thousands of houses have been destroyed in the ongoing war between Inkatha and the UDF.

It is believed about 100 people had been killed since the Inkatha central committee put a stop to recent peace talks.

Cosatu and UDF this week accused Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Inkatha of using the talks in an effort to play a role in national politics.

Cosatu general-secretary Jay Naidoo said Cosatu's support in the area had grown despite the violence.

Cosatu and UDF decided to go ahead with the peace initiative with other organisations and institutions interested in ending the violence.

They claimed Buthelezi had placed numerous obstacles in the way of the peace talks, among them that Cosatu, the UDF and the ANC be represented as one organisation.

Inkatha also called on the ANC'S Oliver Tambo to reply to a letter from Buthelezi, and that Thabo Mbeki apologise for saying the external PAC also be involved in the talks.

"Once again we see Inkatha introduce the same pattern of external documents, demanding apologies and putting new demands which have the effect of sabotaging the peace process," said Murphy Morobe of the UDF.

National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa education officer Alec Erwin said the economic costs of the violence was enormous because of stayaways by workers who wanted to defend their homes. The conflict was on a far larger scale than South Africans believed, he said.

Cosatu and the UDF said the political violence had reached critical levels and it could not be resolved by continually stressing differences and attempting to embarrass each other politically.

"The fact of the matter is that every time peace talks break down, violence escalates," Morobe said.

Students to sue police

By DESMOND BLOW

Eight students and a lecturer from the Qwa Qwa College of Education are suing the Qwa Qwa Minister of Police for nearly R200 000 for alleged assault and wrongful arrest.

Dolle Mokgalle of the Black Lawyers Association confirmed this after she had taken statements

from students who alleged they were struck with sjamboks and punched after a protest march in Phuthaditshaba on September 6.

On Thursday, 79 schoolchildren - including a Std 2 pupil - appeared in the Phuthaditshaba Magistrate's Court on charges of public violence but all charges were withdrawn.

Flower power, not war



Part of the 400 anti-conscription demos who marched on Cape Town Castle this week decorate a soldier on duty with yellow chrysanthemums "in the name of peace". He seemed amused.

Farm family kicked out

A FAMILY of nine was this week forcibly removed from Zyperfontein Farm in Weenen, and 15 more families face the same fate following court action by the farm's new owner.

For the past week, people on the farm have run into the bush to avoid eviction orders brought by the court messenger. But now their houses are being demolished.

The families are being moved to an emergency camp in Weenen.

Political comment and newsbits by K Sibya. Headlines and sub-editing by L Roberts, of 204 Eloff Street Ext, Johannesburg.

LIFE

shortage of skills affecting major businesses at attracting potential experts in the EN-

universities. Studies should be pursued in

SCIPLINES:

mark of at least 75% at matric level,

Science languages (English or Afrikaans) INES

mark of at least 75%

WI
relt
Jot
stu

W
AS
der
ing

D
Al
na
N
ne

P
D
a
si

u
v
b
k
f

stimulate the blood lust of fighting dogs.

A Mafia-style organisation — with members who have a secret code of conduct and who bet

Anybody with information is asked to contact Captain Tiny Nortje at (011) 834-4005 off

Indaba to launch black Who's Who

Political Reporter

The kwaZulu/Natal Indaba is soon to launch a comprehensive Who's Who of black achievers in the area, to be followed by similar publications for the eight other economic regions of South Africa.

Sponsored by donations from the private sector and advertisements in the book, it will feature between 2 000 and 3 000 names of people living in or originating from the area.

Fields to be covered include commerce and industry, health and social work, labour, education, medicine, the media, sport, music and entertainment, religion and conservation.

Inclusion in the black Who's Who will be decided by an independent editorial board drawn from all shades of

political, academic, educational and professional opinion.

The purpose of the publication is to raise the profiles of key players in the black community and to make them more accessible to both the wider South African and international communities.

The kwaZulu/Natal Indaba said it would not seek to control the contents of the book. Support for the Indaba was not a prerequisite for inclusion.

It motivated its decision to focus on blacks only by saying white, Indian and coloured achievers were generally well-known.

"If negotiation is to stand a chance, relevant individuals must be drawn to the conference table. This requires their identification and adequate background detail," the Indaba said.

10/17/89
STAR

107

107

107

Top-level attempts to end violence

THREE top level attempts at intervention into Natal's political violence were made this week.

On Monday the new deputy minister of justice, Pietermaritzburg advocate Danie Schutte, met with Inkatha leaders, members of the police and other officials in his office.

Afterwards Inkatha representative V V Myelase said everyone was sick of the violence and that it was necessary for the police to take action against troublemakers from whichever side they came, and bring them to court.

This was followed on Tuesday by a visit to Mpumalanga by a party of 20 prominent Natal figures who had talks with both sides in the conflict.

Later they said it is essential that top-level and local peace initiatives continue at the same time and that neither could work without the other.

They said people from both sides expressed a deep desire for peace and that a local peace attempt with five representatives from each side had been about to take off when the current wave of violence hit the township.

However, the group felt the initiative was promising and "needed support and space to operate".

They said people expressed the need for efficient, professional and neutral policing, and it "was not clear this was always the case".

A third top-level meeting dealing with Natal violence took place at police headquarters in Durban on Tuesday when six Democratic Party MP's met with senior police officers including the regional commissioner of police in Natal, Major General Johann van Niekerk.

Afterwards Democratic Party MP Peter Gastrow said the police had given the MP's their view on the conflict and violence in Natal.

Both sides agreed it would be helpful if the MP's had good lines of communication with police.

Bop coup: axe to fall



Soldiers leaving the Mmabatho Supreme Court earlier this year. Altogether 143 have been charged with treason after an unsuccessful coup on February 10 last year. The SADF intervened.

Judge to decide fate of 143 treason trialists

BY DAN DHLAMINI

THE 143 Bophuthatswana soldiers facing charges of treason could know their fate this week when Judge WA Friedman delivers judgment, expected to run for days.

Another treason trial resulting from the abortive Bophuthatswana coup on February 10 last year has been concluded and a third is expected to be postponed tomorrow.

The appearance of the accused in the Mmabatho Supreme Court near Rooi-

grond stems from the events of February 10 last year when soldiers under the command of W/O Timmy Phiri, former chief of the Bophuthatswana National Security Unit, held President Lucas Mangope, cabinet ministers and high-ranking officials in an effort to overthrow the government.

The coup was crushed by the SADF on the same day.

Earlier Phiri told the court in a written statement that a spirit of patriotism and the unending corruption in the Mangope government compelled him to overthrow it.

Phiri said Rocky Malebane-Metsing, leader of the People's Progressive Party, now in London, was the architect of the coup.

His capture carries a R50 000 reward from the Bophuthatswana government.

On August 1 the prosecution, defence and Judge Friedman flew to London to take evidence from Malebane-Metsing.

Bophuthatswana Attorney General JJ Smith said the contents of Metsing's evidence would only be made public tomorrow.

Lawyers Iqbal Motala and Tayob Kamdar, who represent the 143 soldiers, said they expected judgment to last at least a week.

They would ask for a postponement if their clients were found guilty to prepare mitigation.

Meanwhile D Panchar, who represents Bophuthatswana's former deputy commissioner of police Lucky Sekame and seven senior officers in the Bophuthatswana army, said their case would be postponed tomorrow. They all appear on charges of treason.



Rocky Malebane-Metsing, coup architect.

Buthlezi tongue-lashes Transkei's Gen Holomisa

By RYAN CRESSWELL

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi launched an amazing attack on Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa yesterday.

According to the text of a speech released to the media, Chief Buthelezi said at the Women's Brigade annual conference in Ulundi:

"I say to General Holomisa: Stop peddling your political arse to the highest bidder at my expense. And remember that when you are aided you become politically HIV positive."

Chief Buthelezi said this after explaining how the Transkei leader had insulted him by publicly implying that he was paid by Pretoria.

He challenged Gen Holomisa to attempt a coup d'etat

against "innocent KwaZulu".

Chief Buthelezi also said that at the recent reburial of Paramount Chief Dalindyebo in the Transkei, youths chanted a song to the effect that when Umkhonto (the ANC's armed wing) returned and Mandela came out of prison the Zulu leader would be forced "over the sea" into exile.

He said that at the end of the song a clergyman chanted a litany of "Vivas", and even said: "Viva petrol bomb."

Chief Buthelezi also hit out at the UDF and Cosatu for holding mass rallies and marches without making it possible for Inkatha to take part in them.

He complained that Inkatha was talking peace with the UDF and Cosatu but his organisation was not given a chance to say "yea or nay" to the marches and rallies, or even take part.

Referring to the peace talks about political violence in Natal — which keep on breaking down — he said: "What kind of peace talk is there that can continue castigating Inkatha and denying Inkatha a place in the struggle?"

"The UDF is propagating the absurd notion that there is such a thing as the 'Mass Democratic Movement' in South Africa and they are propagating it to exclude Inkatha from being considered part of the black struggle for liberation."

107

15/10/89
S. T. M.

Suspension sparks fears of KwaZulu crackdown



Mangosuthu Buthelezi... Contralesa is a spear in the very heart of Zulu unity.

BY S'BU MNGADI

THE recent suspension of a Zulu chief has led to fears of a crackdown on "dissident" chiefs by the KwaZulu administration.

Chief Elifas Molefe of Nquthu, near Vryheid, was last week informed by ME Armstrong, secretary of the Department of the KwaZulu Chief Minister, that he was being suspended pending an inquiry into his "misconduct".

He also said Molefe was no longer entitled to any remuneration. Molefe now cannot accept any money from his tribe.

Molefe is one six KwaZulu chiefs who met the ANC executive in Lusaka more than a month ago.

They formed part of a 25-person delegation of the Congress of Traditional Leaders (Cotralesa).

Molefe this week said he was not aware of any "misconduct" other than his membership of Contralesa, an organisation aligned to the mass democratic movement.

KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi recently attacked

Contralesa, saying it was "spawned by the ANC in 1987" as "a spear into the very heart of Zulu unity".

The Molefe tribal council has decided to officially join Contralesa and seek legal advice to challenge Molefe's suspension. "We will go wherever he (Molefe) goes," the council said in a Press statement.

In the early 70s, Molefe resisted a decision to incorporate his area into KwaZulu. He later had to toe the line.

Molefe's son died mysteriously earlier this year during a confrontation with KwaZulu policemen. No one has been charged although those who killed him were apparently identified.

Molefe's suspension comes in the wake of a long simmering confrontation between some KwaZulu chiefs and Buthelezi and Inkatha.

Lately, Buthelezi has had to deal with civil court actions, calls for secession from KwaZulu, and meetings with the ANC - all in which his chiefs were involved.

Armstrong refused to elaborate on Molefe's suspension when contacted by *City Press*.

W. Mail 20 - 26/10/89

A NATAL chief, stripped of his traditional leadership position by kwaZulu's Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, is bringing a supreme court action to be reinstated.

Elphas Molefe, chief of some 35 000 people in the Nqutu district of northern Natal, recently joined the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa), an organisation which Buthelezi has repeatedly attacked.

In papers submitted to court this week Molefe said one reason why Buthelezi may have suspended him was that he was angry Molefe had joined Contralesa.

Molefe said he succeeded to the chieftainship following the death of his father in 1965.

Since then he had been chief, conducting himself "in an exemplary fashion.

"I have at all times endeavoured to

Sacked Contralesa chief takes Buthelezi to court

By CARMEL RICKARD,
Durban

the best of my ability to carry out my functions in the best interests of all my people," Molefe said.

He claimed Buthelezi did not act in good faith when he suspended him as chief of the Molefe people.

His conduct had never been questioned and there had been no inquiry or warning before his suspension.

He added that since joining Contralesa he had "incurred the displeasure" of Buthelezi by "placing (his) allegiance in an organisation to which (Buthelezi) is bitterly opposed".

According to Molefe his people were not "ethnic Zulus" but were descendants of Basothos. The overwhelming majority of his people were South Sotho in culture, outlook and language and during the Anglo-Zulu war had fought on the side of the British against the Zulu.

Molefe suggested these factors could indicate "an element of ethnic hostility" in Buthelezi's attitude towards him.

He said although he was given no official warning of Buthelezi's intention, for several months there were rumours circulating in his area that he had been suspended as chief.

Eventually he phoned the local magistrate to discuss the situation. He said the magistrate asked him to come to his office. There he was given a document from the kwaZulu government informing him that with effect from the handing over of the document he was suspended as chief pending an inquiry and that during the period of suspension he would not be paid his usual salary.

The case was due to come to the Durban Supreme Court on Wednesday but Buthelezi has given notice he intends opposing the application, and it will be at least another month before it can be dealt with by the court.

In the meantime Molefe has no income, and negotiations are under way between lawyers acting for the two sides for him to be reinstated and paid his salary pending the outcome of the application.

Pensioner against the might of Sebe

South 26/10-1/11/89 (107)

From PHILA NGQUMBA
KING WILLIAMS TOWN. — For the past two weeks it's been a case of the might of Ciskei president Lennox Sebe against the will and determination of 79-year-old Nkqwonkweni resident James Phindani

Phindani has been involved in a running battle with the Ciskei authorities after his home and that of several hundred people were demolished in the border areas of the homeland.

Residents of Peulton and Balasi near the homeland capital are resisting their incorporation into the Ciskei by the South African authorities.

And father of nine Phindani has been in the forefront ever since his humble four-bedroomed home he built in 1963 was demolished last week and his family and 10 other families were "dumped" on the South African border.

Last week he won an interim order in the Ciskei Supreme Court restraining police from further flattening his home, only to have Sebe grant police increased powers to demolish houses in the area in terms of another proclamation.

State of emergency

This Wednesday the heroic pensioner lost an application to have the recently introduced Ciskei state of emergency declared invalid.

And even though Mr Justice William Heath dismissed his application for leave to appeal against the court's finding Phindani will not give up the fight.

Tension in Nkqonkweni has been running high ever since it became known that the areas would be incorporated into the Ciskei.

Community resistance against incorporation into the Ciskei has been met with a reign of terror by the Ciskei police.

Several community leaders are missing, "feared dead", or in detention under the homeland's draconian security legislation, and residents are living in fear of bulldozers and cops.

Phindani has since sought refuge with his family at Catholic church in King William's Town.

"The day they came to demolish my house I was in hospital. I will never be in a position to build my house again," he said.

Last week one of his 24 grandchildren, 14-year-old Wandiswa Phindani died at Mt Coke hospital after a short illness. Now he has to worry about finding a place to bury her.

His refusal to apply for Ciskei citizenship has resulted in his pension being withdrawn by the authorities.

In the past few days about 700 residents, most children and women have sought shelter at the Sacred Heart Catholic Church in King William's Town where they are being assisted by church and welfare organisations.

It is also believed that at least six residents from Nkqonkweni being held at Tamara police station have since embarked on a hunger strike. — VERITAS

es

ouncement.

In property and retailing it is location,

reduce money and wage growth to below 15% a year.

R15m tourist venture brings tribe R500 000

S/Times 29/10/89 107

A R15-million tourist development in northern KwaZulu has given a tribal authority a cash bonanza.

A no-risk partnership between Ovland Timesharing and the Mbila Tribal Authority for the development of a resort on Lake Shazibe, near Sodwana Bay, means the tribe stands to gain nearly R500 000 by the end of February.

The first cheque for R103 000 from the sale of 62 timeshare and sole-ownership chalets has been handed over. Mbila chief Nkosi Moses Zikhali says the money will be used to build four schools.

Ovland Timesharing has paid for the development, a 20-bed lodge and the chalets between the coastal dune for-

By Ian Smith

est and the wetlands system which runs through most of the region.

All the sole-ownership lodges have been sold at prices ranging from R200 000 to R250 000.

The resort, designed mainly for fishermen and divers, is on 34 hectares of land previously used for grazing. It is 4km from Natal Parks Board's tent camp at Sodwana Bay and is due to open on December 2.

Ovland Timeshare managing director Trevor Coppen says the venture is the first partnership between a private tourist developer and a tribal authority in KwaZulu.

The tribal authorities are

51% shareholders in the scheme and will gain 30% of profits from the sale of the rights to the lodge and 70% of the revenue from trading rights for a store, service station and boat repair station in the complex. The authority will get a share of the proceeds from the sale of a diving concession.

Ovland has built a craft centre where the community can sell their work. The resort will employ about 100 people.

Timber, thatch and reeds have been widely used in the buildings to blend with the swamp forest. All the buildings are on stilts to avoid damage to the undergrowth and a 3km system of suspended boardwalks links the buildings.

Putting the case for KwaZulu, Natal

By John Spira

Sanctions and disinvestment are emotional issues in KwaZulu and Natal and continuing sources of division within the black community.

5/10/89 STAR 107
This is one of many views expressed in a supplement to the latest London-based *Euromoney* magazine.

The supplement was sponsored by Allied Group, Barlow Rand, Eskom, GFSa, United, FNB, Old Mutual, Trust Bank, Premier Group, the cities of Durban and

Pietermaritzburg and the KwaZulu Finance Investment Corporation.

It points out that Natal is an export-based economy looking for markets to earn foreign exchange. "At the same time, countries around the world are calling for tighter sanctions against South Africa until it dismantles

apartheid."

In an attempt to place KwaZulu in perspective, *Euromoney* cites the following statistics: "Although KwaZulu's contribution regionally is small, it represents 54.2 percent of the aggregate contribution to South Africa from the six self-governing states.

"KwaZulu is estimated to be the second-fastest growing region after the PWV area."

The region has recorded a real growth rate over a 10-year period of 3.6 percent a year. And the magazine believes that while the core industrial areas will continue to be important, the rest of the region is expected to play an increasing role in the economy.

"Manufacturing, communication, transport and industry will remain reasonably buoyant provided the government maintains its pledge on reform.

ASSETS

"Mining and agriculture will remain small scale, although locally it is hoped that increasing emphasis will be placed on the role it has to offer. Tourism is probably the greatest asset and a valuable source of foreign exchange for the country as a whole.

Chief Buthelezi is quoted as follows: "The KwaZulu Natal area could become South Africa's equivalent of the Ruhr Valley. Ample land, coal and water resources already exist in close proximity to deep water harbours, burgeoning agriculture and a market population that rivals that of France.

"A large and energetic workforce numbering more than three million provides another reason for investment and growth."

Euromoney points to

the region's widespread poverty resulting from migrant labour to the industrial areas and Durban.

"The core economy of Natal continues to grow, which has resulted in 80 percent of KwaZulu's economically-active population seeking opportunities outside tribal land."

It says the region's blend of Third and First World characteristics is a constant reminder of how poor many of its inhabitants are. "Nowhere is this more evident than in the townships that surround the metropolis of Durban and the capital city of Pietermaritzburg."

POVERTY

"Poverty is endemic. There is a growing disparity between the lifestyles of blacks and whites, and between urban and rural dwellers. "The basics such as water and electricity are often absent in the townships and rural communities."

The magazine stresses that KwaZulu Natal has moved faster than the rest of the country in seeking a negotiated settlement on power sharing, suggesting that the Indaba addressed the problem of how to govern both Natal and KwaZulu 'jointly and fairly'.

While new foreign investment in the region had been limited since 1985, the business community and government officials such as Chief Buthelezi actively marketed the region, hoping to stimulate interest among overseas investors.

Euromoney concludes: "Natal KwaZulu's main problem and a stumbling block to the rapid development it needs is that the region is in South Africa."

Buthelezi speaks on ANC prospects

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday he would be "overjoyed" if the ANC returned to take its place as one of the political parties with the right to go to the South African people and seek to become a government.

But this was unlikely, the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president told eminent Belgian writer/historian Dr Steven Debroey.

Nowhere in the world did revolutionaries struggle to establish a multi-party democracy in which they were simply among the contenders for power, he said.

On the prospect of the ANC returning

to join other contenders for power, Buthelezi said, "I will certainly not be the one that makes this unlikely state of affairs impossible. However, I will also not be the one who lays himself down before the ANC's war machine to be left mangled and trampled upon in the ANC's forward march to supremacy over all."

11/1/87
S. J. van

15X 1088

Stirring events would be happening in the next unfolding of South African history and there was more fluidity than ever before, but the one certainty was that there was no prospect at all of a return to Verwoerdian apartheid. - Sapa.

Self-censoring

Many speakers at the launch of a project for a *Black Who's Who* emphasised that the political or ideological standpoints of those who might be included would not disqualify them.

The proposed book is the first in a nine-volume project, funded by the private sector and advertisements, and planned to culmi-

65

nate in a consolidated national *Black Who's Who*. Selection will be decided by an independent editorial board made up *inter alia* of leading academics, politicians, community leaders and journalists.

However, with deep rifts in the black community — particularly in Kwa-Natal, the region chosen for the first *Black Who's Who* — this commitment to objectivity is probably hopeless.

Firstly, there is an inbuilt leaning towards the *status quo* in the make-up of the editorial board. Headed by Perfect Malimela, CE of Malimela & Associates consultancy (which does work for the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba), the board consists of a nonracial group of undisputed leaders in a wide range of fields.

The problem is they all come from what can be regarded as mainstream organisations or professions, some of them from the structures radical black leaders condemn as

being part of what they see as The System.



Malimela

The Indaba was doubtless aware of this and tried to rectify it in appointing the board but, by all accounts, was not successful.

The FM knows of at least two people, both from organisations several steps to the left of anybody on the editorial board, who declined invitations to sit on it.

Just as the Indaba process itself fell victim to boycott politics (with both the ANC and UDF refusing to participate), so could this project.

There is also the perception, probably false but still held by many people, that the Indaba is inextricably linked to the KwaZulu government and, more importantly, to Inkatha.

With the conflict between Inkatha and the UDF-Cosatu grouping once again intensifying this perception is going to make the task of the editorial board invidious.

To its credit the Indaba is determined to push on with what will doubtless be a valuable project of identifying and providing details on black leaders. If the balance of the envisaged 3 000 names in the first publication does not please everyone the fault will be more with wider political issues than the Indaba.

10/11/89.

Self-censoring

Many speakers at the launch of a project for a *Black Who's Who* emphasised that the political or ideological standpoints of those who might be included would not disqualify them.

The proposed book is the first in a nine-volume project, funded by the private sector and advertisements, and planned to culmi-

65

nate in a consolidated national *Black Who's Who*. Selection will be decided by an independent editorial board made up *inter alia* of leading academics, politicians, community leaders and journalists.

However, with deep rifts in the black community — particularly in Kwa-Natal, the region chosen for the first *Black Who's Who* — this commitment to objectivity is probably hopeless.

Firstly, there is an inbuilt leaning towards the *status quo* in the make-up of the editorial board. Headed by Perfect Malimela, CE of Malimela & Associates consultancy (which does work for the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba), the board consists of a nonracial group of undisputed leaders in a wide range of fields.

The problem is they all come from what can be regarded as mainstream organisations or professions, some of them from the structures radical black leaders condemn as



Malimela

being part of what they see as The System.

The Indaba was doubtless aware of this and tried to rectify it in appointing the board but, by all accounts, was not successful.

The *FM* knows of at least two people, both from organisations several steps to the left of anybody on the editorial board, who declined invitations to sit on it.

Just as the Indaba process itself fell victim to boycott politics (with both the ANC and UDF refusing to participate), so could this project.

There is also the perception, probably false but still held by many people, that the Indaba is inextricably linked to the KwaZulu government and, more importantly, to Inkatha.

With the conflict between Inkatha and the UDF-Cosatu grouping once again intensifying this perception is going to make the task of the editorial board invidious.

To its credit the Indaba is determined to push on with what will doubtless be a valuable project of identifying and providing details on black leaders. If the balance of the envisaged 3 000 names in the first publication does not please everyone the fault will be more with wider political issues than the Indaba.

10/11/89

Inkatha appeal

INKATHA'S Central Committee has called on black political parties not to cause delays in negotiating a new constitution.

This was one of the resolutions taken at a meeting in Ulundi at the weekend.

Inkatha said that its first choice would be a one-man, one-vote system of government in a unitary state but for the sake of South Africa it was prepared to negotiate a federal, canton or other system of government which expressed the basic principles of democracy all civilised mankind respected.

(10/1)

68/11/89
Sowetan

Must kwazulu people die so nature can

PLANS to build one of the world's biggest game parks in the Thongaland region of northern kwazulu have fomented resistance among thousands of peasants who face removal from their homes in the area.

Kwazulu's conservation policies have also stirred up separatist sentiments among the people who live in Thongaland, an area that straddles the border between Natal and Mozambique. Some chiefs are threatening to break-away from the "homeland" administration.

The kwazulu Bureau for Natural Resources (KBNR) plans to consolidate an existing chain of nature reserves in the area into a vast L-shaped park that will stretch from the Lebombo Mountains in the west across to Kosi Bay and then down the Indian Ocean seaboard to Lake Sodwana.

The region has a unique combination of ecosystems but is also home to about 20 000 villagers who over the centuries have developed a culture and lifestyle that depends on access to the natural resources of the area. The Thembe-Thonga people have separate ethnic origins and speak a different language to Zulu.

This month village elders in the Kosi Bay area formally launched an organisation called Isididi — the Tonga word for the hut in which villagers store their harvest — to highlight problems caused by the erection of electrified game fences across their fields.

The formation of the organisation follows a meeting in August this year between 12 tribal leaders from Thongaland and the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa

Villagers in northern kwazulu — threatened with removal if a vast nature reserve is created — want to break away from the 'homeland'. By EDDIE KOCH

very political issue as it involves direct intervention between people and their means of production. This is especially so in South Africa where conservation has become bound up with the political imperatives of retaining uneven distribution of land," said Afra fieldworker Richard Claisey.

"This does not mean that conservation efforts must be abandoned until the status quo is changed. But what it does imply is that conservation bodies that are sincere about their efforts will have to actively use their considerable influence to assist the struggle for more land for the rural poor."

Thongaland is made up of six inter-linking ecosystems. Leatherback and loggerhead turtles swim for thousands of kilometres to lay their eggs on the beaches of Kosi Bay, one of the few breeding grounds in the world for these rare animals.

South Africa's only tropical reefs, which lie off the coast, have hundreds of tropical fish species.

To the west there is an unspoilt estuary with rare raphia and itala palms and a large sand forest that is home to Africa's last-remaining herd of free-ranging elephants.



A meeting between village elders and kwazulu conservation officials over the future of Kosi Bay

Pictures: CEDRIC NUNN, Afrapix

P.T.O.

SURVIVE?



This villager's fishing spear is no longer any use at Kosi Bay

(Contralesa), an organisation of rural chiefs opposed to the "homeland" system, to discuss breaking away from the kwaZulu tribal authority as well as ways of fighting the impending removals.

"People are not satisfied with the way the KBNR is handling the matter. There are no industry or employment opportunities in Thongaland, so they grow crops in the swamps," said Zwelinjane Gumede, a representative for the delegation.

"It is a good thing that they (the KBNR) want to do but not the way they are going about it. It is not going to benefit the people but is only for the big shots to come on holiday."

Earlier in the year a village elder at a meeting of the Thembe tribal authority used these words to express the people's discontent:

"The KBNR makes us fight with our own government. In the days of old we used to hunt. Now if the Bureau people find a bone in your homestead, they will arrest you. Mr (Nick) Steele (KBNR's director) is our enemy, we don't like him. Why is he cutting down our crops and arresting us?... Nature must live and people die ... Why?"

The Thongaland Independence Party (TIP), which wants to break away from kwaZulu and rejoin South Africa, is a separate group which has a clandestine presence in the area.

While the resistance simmers, kwaZulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthezi has responded by blaming white troublemakers who thought the kwaZulu administration was "just a bunch of kaffirs".

"The preservation of big forests like the Amazon is internationally regarded as a noble cause. And yet the media and white academics do their damndest to undermine what we do in trying to conserve what is left of our scanty forests," he said at a recent meeting of the kwaZulu Conservation Trust.

The Association for Rural Advancement (Afra), which provides support for communities resisting removal in Natal, says the people are not opposed the preservation of Kosi Bay's rare environment and the region requires an integrated approach that combines conservation with rural development.

"Conservation in rural Africa is always a serious undertaking and a

Buthelezi may be first into dialogue

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

KWAZULU Chief and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi is closer to constitutional talks with the Government than ever before.

This is according to sources close to Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement and Government officials involved in efforts to get negotiations off the ground.

Their views follow a surprise statement by Inkatha's central committee this week in which it said it was ready to discuss negotiations with the Government and, while it favoured a unitary state, it was ready to talk about entrenching group rights.

The issue of group rights has, until now, been the first obstacle on which the prospect of talks between the Government and black South African leaders has foundered.

This is because blacks regard "group rights" as a codeword for apartheid.

Significantly, Chief Buthelezi was not directly and personally associated with the Inkatha statement.

But as the movement's president it is generally taken that his views are reflected in its pronouncements.

Mellowed

Chief Buthelezi kept some distance from the statement, analysts say, because he is not yet ready to declare that his pre-conditions for talks have been fully met.

They point out that no mention of pre-conditions is made in the Inkatha statement.

Senior Government sources say that, with the release of political prisoners, the prospect of Mr Nelson Mandela's own release and other developments initiated by President F W de Klerk, Chief Buthelezi has become more mellow in some of his demands.

Government sources say there are good prospects that Chief Buthelezi's pre-conditions (which do not differ substantially from other extra-parliamentary groups) could be met in due course.

They include the release of political prisoners, the unbanning of political organisations, lifting the state of emergency and progress in abolishing apartheid laws.



Released ANC men to help end Natal violence

AFRICAN National Congress leaders in and out of jail are likely to help mediate an end to the violence in Natal which has resulted in the death of more than 2 000 people.

Jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela is to hold talks with at least nine Natal community leaders this week, in a move seen as linked to finding a way of getting peace talks back on course.

And at a rally last weekend Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi urged the newly released ANC leaders to accept an invitation for talks around reconciliation.

Former ANC secretary general Walter Sisulu responded immediately, saying he would regard such talks as "very important" and that he

Hopes are high that the released ANC leaders can help end the Natal peace-talks stalemate, reports CARMEL RICKARD

would discuss the call for talks with his colleagues.

"I will certainly see that we exchange views among ourselves about such a call, because I attach importance to it," he said.

The new initiatives follow the breakdown of peace talks between Inkatha, the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions. In the wake of the failure of the talks, the death rate soared.

Members of the group have first-hand experi-

ence of the causes of the breakdown — one was a member of the five person UDF/Cosatu delegation to the peace talks and others were involved in an advisory role.

Commenting on the reasons for the meeting, members of the group said they believed Mandela sensed an "urgent need for communication in relation to Natal violence."

"The need for contact (on the issue) appears to be realised by him as well as by us."

One of the nine, Farouk Meer of the Natal Indian Congress, said they had heard some time ago an invitation was likely, but the firm invitation was received only last week. Four will see Mandela on Monday and five on Thursday. In each case the visit is likely to last up to five hours.

On Monday, Meer and Gerry Coovadia of the NIC, Diliza Mji of the National Medical and Dental Association, and UDF president Archie Gumede will visit Mandela.

On Thursday the delegation will consist of Billy Nair, Mewa Ramgobin and George Sewpersadh of the NIC, UDF national chairman Curnick Ndlovu and Louis Skweyiya of the Institute of Black Research.

Two other people were also invited by Mandela but they are not in the country.

Meer said there was an open agenda. He expected they would discuss national political issues, Natal and the prospects for peace.

"We anticipate talking about the peace initiative, why it has broken down and what can be done to re-start it."

Violence is the theme at 'spurned' king's rally

By CARMEL RICKARD, Durban

NATAL violence was also on the agenda at the weekend "convention" called by Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini, only the second such rally of his 10-year reign.

He told more than 70 000 people in Durban that he and the Zulu people had been "spurned" because the ANC leaders had not contacted him since the release, despite the fact that no one had done more to secure their release than kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi. He said he and "the Zulu people" were excluded from welcome home celebrations.

However he went on to invite the ANC leaders to talks on negotiations and reconciliation with himself and Buthelezi.

The chief minister's speech echoed the king's call for talks saying it was "really important" that former ANC Secretary General Sisulu and other ANC leaders meet him and the king.

Talks would be about "peace between black and black, and unity in putting South Africa first".

In his conciliatory response, Sisulu said he was sure no snub was intended; the rally had been open to anyone who wished to attend.

He also said he and his recently freed colleagues had received "personal letters" from Buthelezi. He expected each of them would reply personally to the letters; only pressure of work following his release had prevented him from answering.

But while the possibility of another peace initiative is on the cards, new battle lines have been drawn over the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa).

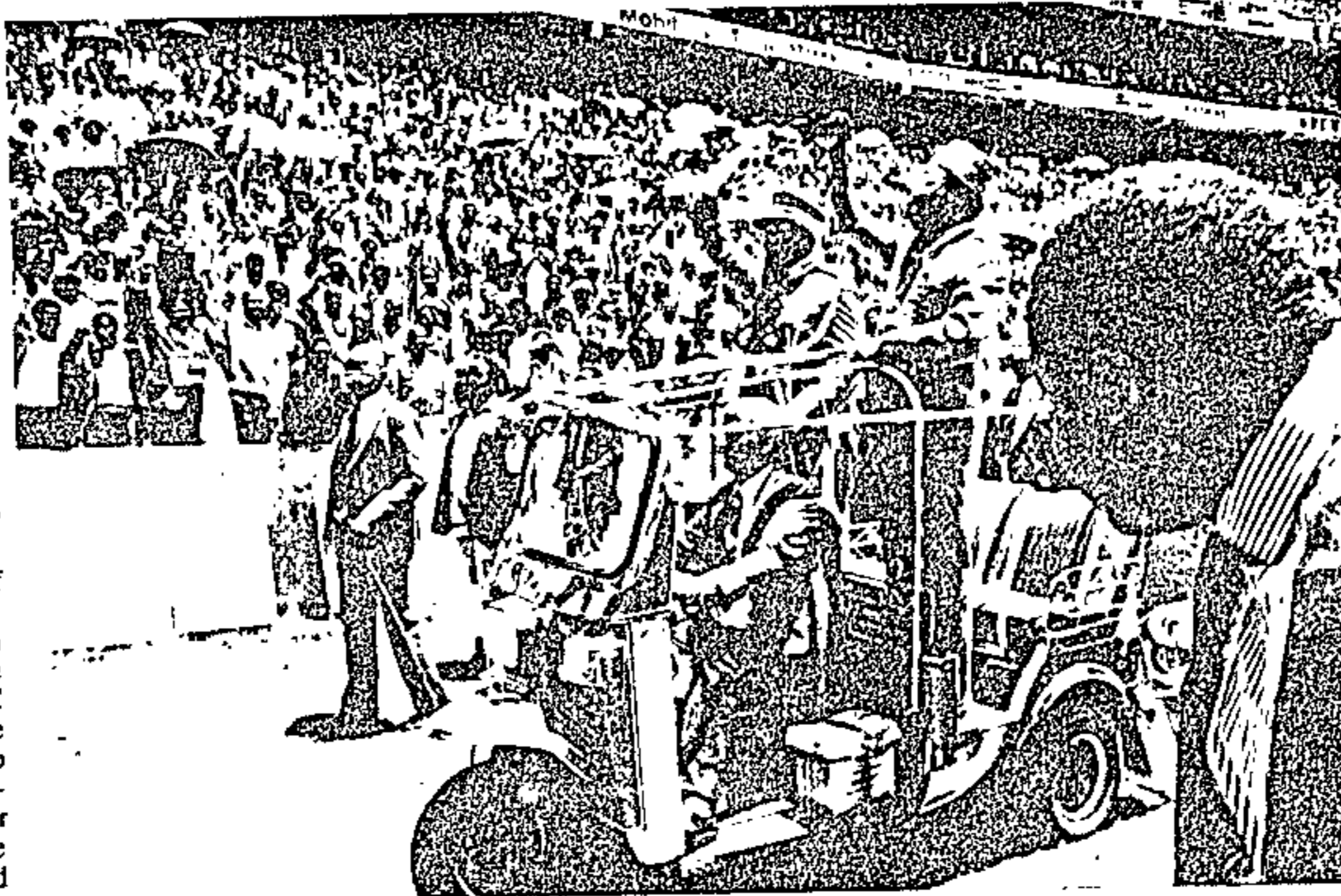
The organisation, aligned with the Mass Democratic Movement, came in for a severe tongue lashing from the king and Buthelezi.

This week, the king, with a delegation from kwaZulu, met a delegation from Ciskei. In a joint statement after the meeting they described Contralesa as "a divisive force, attempting to drag divisive party politics into the traditional authority structure where consensus is vital for stability and progress".

Contralesa was also described as "an unwelcome newcomer to black politics".

The king told the Ciskei delegation, "I see this thing called Contralesa as dangerous. It is no more than a divisive ploy to set black brother against black brother and certainly in kwaZulu to set the people against their (chiefs) and to set (chiefs) against each other."

Contralesa plans to hold a rally in Pietermaritzburg early next month, to be addressed by Sisulu and his colleagues. Already it has become a focus of tension, with threats attached to attending — or not attending. Sisulu will need all his reputed skills in diplomacy and negotiation to ensure



Lapping up the cheers ... King Goodwill Zwelithini and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi ride around the rally stadium

Picture: RAFS MAYER, Afrapix

the rally does not scuttle promising new moves towards reviving peace talks.

Since the "convention" a number of Natal areas have reported a marked increase in violence and tension.

Residents of Ntuzuma said people in Lindelani, stronghold of Inkatha heavyweight Thomas Mandla Shabalala, had warned them they would "deal with them" when they returned from the rally.

Many residents spent the day moving their furniture to homes further in Ntuzuma for safety. After the Lindelani people returned, they grouped, apparently for attack, but were dispersed by security forces.

Similar reports have come from kwaMashu and Mpumalanga, where there have been a number of deaths, injuries and damaged homes in the days since the rally.

Some residents have blamed the speeches made at the rallies, saying

they could be interpreted by local Inkatha supporters as encouraging hostility towards members of the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions.

The speeches of both the king and Buthelezi urged unity and condemned Natal's continued political violence.

However, they also contained some sharp references to the ANC, the UDF and Cosatu which drew roars of approval from the huge crowd.

PAC leader at rally a 'political cockroach'

By CHRISTINA SCOTT,

THE Pan Africanist Congress has called the self-proclaimed exiled "PAC leader" who addressed King Goodwill Zwelithini's rally in Durban last Sunday a "political cockroach".

But tribal aristocrat and north London accountant Prince Velekhaya Shange has shrugged off the PAC's stance against negotiating a hand-over of state power.

The exiled leader, who entered the country legally last week on a Danish passport after 27 years of exile, envisages by February next year a sea of conference tents to shelter the negotiators, stretching from Blood River to Isandlwana battlefield in kwaZulu.

He denied the proposal fronted a manoeuvre by kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi. It was Buthelezi who invited Shange to make a surprise appearance at last Sunday's rally.

He and Benny Alexander, aide to PAC president Zeph Mothopeng and a leader of the new Pan Africanist Movement, have held a slanging match against each other since the rally.

Alexander denounced Shange as "nothing, a madman, a scum, a political cockroach". — Durbanews

oh dear oh dear oh dear oh everything oh dear oh dear oh dear oh dear oh dear

caroline cullinan's calendar for 1990 - picturing africa in a much brighter light

The Labour and Community Resources Project (Lacom), is a project of the Sached Trust. We assist trade unions and community organisations with workshops, writing and editing publications and research. Lacom in Johannesburg is looking for the following people:

1. Part-time Community field worker

The person will assist another member of Lacom with:

- preparing worksheets and materials for seminars and workshops
- maintaining contact with community organisations that the project works with
- assisting with follow-up work
- assisting with training community activists to facilitate workshops.

Requirements:

- experience of working with community organisations and conducting educational workshops
- be able to work flexible hours.

2. Part-time resources and research worker

In consultation with women's forums in the labour movement this person will

- produce educational packs and resources relating to women's issues
- help with research on the position of women in the economy.

Requirements:

- a commitment to the women's struggle
- experience in producing accessible educational materials
- research experience
- a commitment to working collectively

The possibility of combining the two jobs can be negotiated

Please send written application, CV and two references to Lacom, P O Box 11350, Johannesburg, 2000 Closing date 8 December 1989

Strong growth in Natal/KwaZulu economy

Finance Staff

The economy of Natal and KwaZulu is growing faster than the region's population and the national economy, says Jon van Coller, group economist of Romatex.

He estimates that the region's economy has grown at a rate of 3,6 percent in 10 years. Manufacturing is the

main dynamo of growth with current output accounting for about 20 percent growth of the country's main output.

The region's retail sales have risen from 14 percent of the national average in 1976 to 17,5 percent in 1988. They are worth R6 billion against the national total of R30 billion, he said.

Commerce and the

tourist industry are the major growth contributors, followed by transport, construction, mining and agriculture.

The public sector, including state department offices, KwaZulu Government and local authorities provide substantial job opportunities.

"The challenge for the next five years can be

measured by the fact that although a quarter of the country's population live in the region, Natal and KwaZulu account for only 13 percent of the gross domestic product.

Furthermore on a per capita basis, the average Natal/KwaZulu income is about R3 500 a year, compared with a national average of R6 700."

109

STAN

28/1/89

107
wmail

Inkatha evicts whites from Natal township

By CARMEL RICKARD

24-30/11/89

WHITE people living in Imbali in the hope that their presence will reduce violence in the strife-torn township were last night instructed to leave the area by a kwaZulu MP.

David Ntombela, MP for Vulindlela, said the whites were biased towards the United Democratic Front (UDF) and had not announced themselves to the councillors in charge of the Pietermaritzburg township.

"If I go to stay in Scotsville (a nearby white suburb), the local councillor must know," said Ntombela.

If the police did not order the whites out "we know what steps we will take... we will go to the Minister of Law and Order to ask that he take measures to stop the whites from taking sides."

"If white families were to stay with Inkatha, the UDF would complain too," he said. "What is worrying me is that UDF people will attack Inkatha homes. When these Inkatha homeowners chase them afterwards, the whites will say that Inkatha is chasing the UDF."

Democratic Party MP Pierre Cronje said he was disappointed with Ntombela's response: "If people preach non-racialism, they should practice it."

Asked to comment, Inkatha secretary general Oscar Dhlomo said that although he did not know the full story, he feared that if the visitors were perceived to be comforting only UDF families, their presence would create new problems.

Although Inkatha believed in non-racialism, there was suspicion amongst residents that the whites were biased towards the UDF.

R140-m boost for KwaZulu industry

DURBAN — Industrial development in Kwazulu is to receive a R140 million boost which is expected to create more than 10 000 new job opportunities in the region.

At a media conference at Ulundi, it was announced that the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation (KFC) is to inject the funds, borrowed from the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) into industrial development within the major industrial estates at Isithebe, near Mandini, Ezakheni close to Ladysmith and Madadeni outside Newcastle, during the next two years.

The R140 million agreement, the biggest single loan ever negotiated by the KFC, was signed at the KFC's corporate head office in Ulundi by the organisation's executive director Dr Marius Spies and DBSA's chief

executive director Dr Simon Brand.

Speaking at the media conference Dr Spies said that the KFC's industrial estates currently boast 283 operating industries and that the cumulative fixed investment in industrial development in Kwazulu recently topped the R1 billion mark, 68 percent of which was contributed by the private sector.

Dr Spies added that of the concerns attracted to the KFC's estates, 54 are currently listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, or have links with listed companies. Their investment in the region represents 52 percent of the R1 billion invested to date.

The new investment scheme is set to provide a further 204 600 square metres of production space in the industrial estates. — Sapa.

18/11/89
Star

10 000
new jobs
will be
created

Lowdown 30/11/89
AT least 10 300 new jobs
are to be created in Kwa-
Zulu in the next two years
following an R140 mil-
lion agreement signed in
Ulundi yesterday between
the KwaZulu Finance and
Investment Corporation
and the Development

Bank of Southern Africa.

The bank lent the KFC
the money to plough into
buildings and infrastruc-
ture in Isithebe near
Mandini, Ezakhini near
Ladysmith, and Mada-
deni, outside Newcastle.

107 The R140 335 000
loan is the biggest loan
ever negotiated by the
KFC. The agreement was
signed by Dr Marius
Spies, executive director
of the KFC, and Dr
Simon Brand, chief exec-
utive of DBSA.

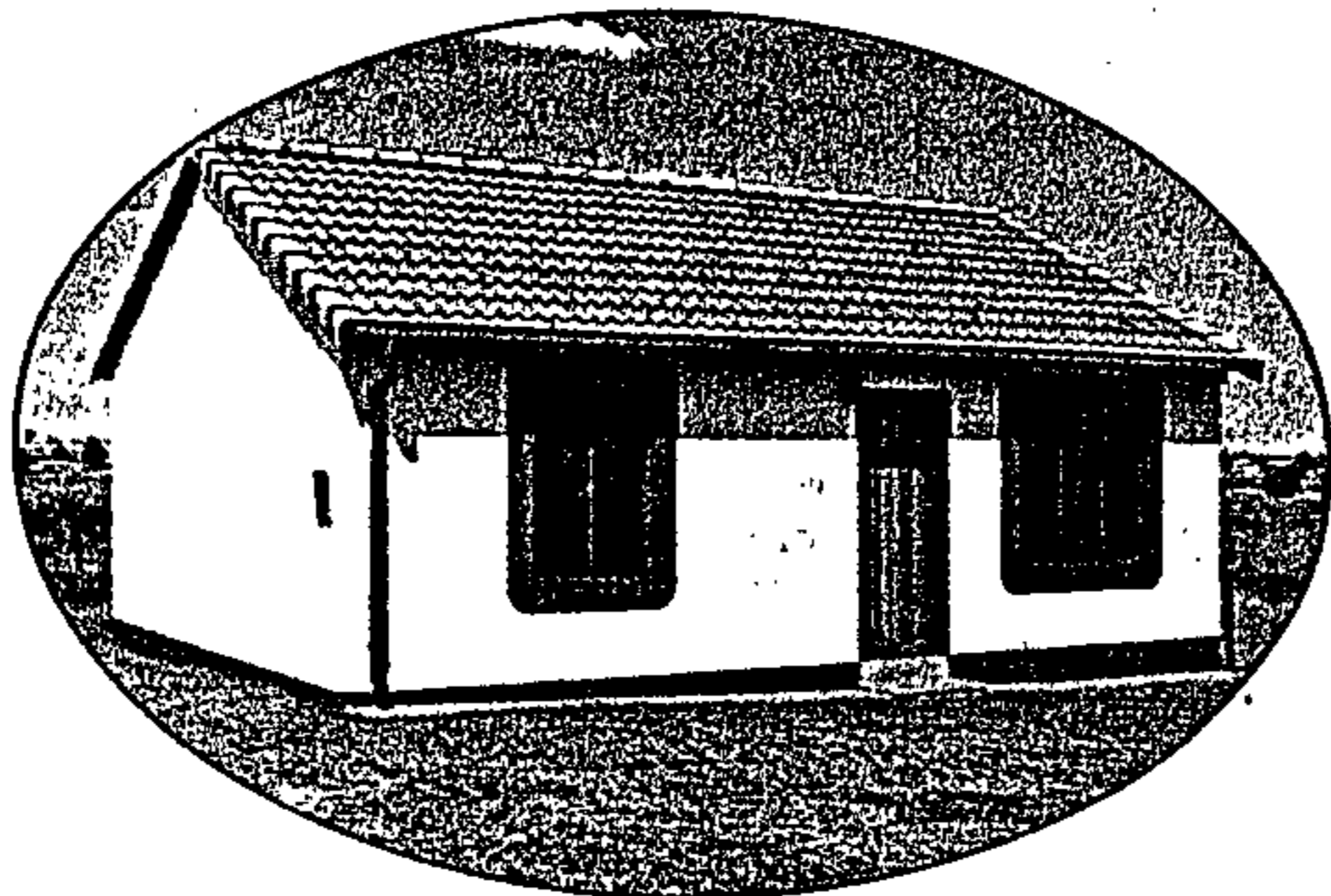
Small 1/12/89.

BLACK HOUSING

New initiatives

Last year it was estimated that the housing shortage in KwaZulu stood at about 100 000 units — more than the total number of houses currently in the homeland.

Since then, the housing shortage has become even more critical. It is fast becoming



Black housing ... R28 000 with land

the most serious problem facing KwaZulu and Natal.

The SA Housing Trust has subsequently entered the picture by agreeing to make a R100m loan available to the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation to finance low-cost housing. It took more than a year for the corporation to persuade the housing trust that it had the expertise to manage the funds.

The initial R100m has been allocated for the installation of services and for low interest loans of up to R20 000 each to be made available in the next 18 months. It won't solve the housing crisis, but it will help to make a significant dent in the backlog.

Even more encouraging is that the loan is not a one-off deal. The housing trust will make a succession of R50m loans available for housing in KwaZulu and Natal, through the corporation, as funds become available.

Despite some encouraging moves a few years ago, private sector financial institutions are still concentrating on the top end of the market and appear to be reluctant to

seriously enter the lower end of the black home loan market, where the need for housing is most urgent.

The experiment in KwaZulu intends to prove that the risks involved in financing low cost housing are not as great as perceived.

The co-operation between the two organisations, the housing trust which is a national, joint private sector-government agency and the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation, which is the economic arm of the KwaZulu government, makes sense. Funds and effort will not be wasted through duplication, as has happened in the past.

Progress is also being made in other areas to make affordable housing available to blacks. The Urban Foundation's utility company, FHA Homes, recently launched a scheme to sell two-bedroomed houses and land to buyers for R28 000. The first of these homes will be built on 500 stands acquired in Vosloorus, east of Johannesburg.

FHA Home's operations GM John Weaver claims it's possible to get prices down to this level by streamlining procedures, offering only two designs and removing the frills that go with housing packages.

Two leading financial institutions have offered finance for the scheme. Weaver regards this as a breakthrough.

Previously, financial institutions and local councils demanded that housing be of a much higher standard.

The foundation recently launched its loan guarantee fund. Its residential devel-

opment division claims if blacks take full advantage of the the first-time homebuyer's subsidy scheme and provided most financial institutions base their assessment of what a homebuyer can afford on family, rather than individual income, 40% of black families will be able to afford the lower loans available through the guarantee fund. At existing interest rates the required basic household income is R584 a month.

The foundation is also still lobbying for improvements to the government housing subsidy system to encourage the private sector to play a more meaningful role in providing lower income housing.

B / Day 1/12/89

Govt is not obsessed with groups, says FW

107

PRETORIA — Government was not ideologically obsessed with groups, President F W de Klerk said yesterday.

He was speaking at the Union Buildings after two hours of discussions with a KwaZulu delegation led by Chief Minister Mangosutho Buthelezi.

Government opponents, said De Klerk, were making negative propaganda of the group issue.

The reality of diversity could not be ignored, he said. It was a powerful force. It had been acknowledged in other countries, among them Switzerland, and the reality had to be addressed and accommodated.

Buthelezi told Pressmen that there was a need to be wary about talk of cultural groups.

He said at the meeting representations had been made on problems created by rapid urbanisation and the numbers flooding into the urban areas with no voice or channel of communication to government.

The Nelson Mandela release issue

GERALD REILLY

was raised and De Klerk had assured him the matter was being seriously addressed.

Buthelezi said Mandela's release was "the biggest obstacle to getting negotiations off the ground".

De Klerk intervened to say an announcement would be made as soon as government was ready.

De Klerk said discussions were cordial and centred on the need for negotiation and ways in which moves could be made in that direction, and impediments removed.

Minorities

Buthelezi had contributed valuable inputs on planning the way ahead and these would receive government's close attention.

De Klerk repeated government's commitment to negotiation and the creation of a new dispensation which would be fair and include all South Africans, irrespective of race or

colour, and which would prevent domination of minorities.

Buthelezi said he was encouraged by De Klerk's direct style. He never tried to indulge in petty and cheap politicking like his predecessor.

De Klerk added discussions with Buthelezi would be resumed in the near future.

Sapa reports that De Klerk was assisted by Constitutional Development and National Education Minister Gerrit Viljoen, Education and Development Aid Minister Stoffel van der Merwe, and Constitutional Development and National Education Deputy Minister Roelf Meyer.

Buthelezi, who also heads Inkatha, was assisted by members of his executive, including Oscar Dhlomo, Inkatha's executive secretary.

Buthelezi said he had requested yesterday's meeting as a follow-up to one he had in May, when a committee was set up with former Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis to investigate obstacles impeding negotiation.

DELSWA LIMITED

Reg. No. 05/27685/06

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Declaration of Dividend No. 84

5,5% Cumulative Preference Shares



Gresham Industries Limited

Reg. No. 05/01420/06

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Notice to Preference Shareholders

B/Daw 1/12/89 (107)



President F W de Klerk and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi at a news conference at which the release of Nelson Mandela was discussed. Picture: REUTERS

nt
ed
er
pp
th
he
as
p-
is-
e-
in
il-
p-
a,
is
o,
d
o
e
r-
r-
r-

Paris Indaba gets flak from left-wing activists

CHARLENE SMITH

THE Paris Indaba has been criticised by leading SA anti-apartheid activists who have attacked the organisers for "presuming to choose the people's leaders".

An executive of the mass democratic movement (MDM) said the conference was "insignificant; it is purely an academic exercise".

Although the MDM sent delegates, it did not send all the officials requested — leading activists such as Mohammed Valli Moosa, who had his restrictions lifted to obtain a passport, Cyril Ramaphosa of the NUM and Cassim Saloojee, among others, did not travel to Paris.

The MDM decided the Internal Conference for a Democratic Future, in Johannesburg on December 9, was of far greater significance and kept leading figures here to continue organising that conference.

The MDM's views are shared by the Pan Africanist Movement, which has also rejected the precepts of the Paris Indaba.

"Foreigners and the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in SA (Idasa) cannot decide who the delegates to a confer-

ence discussing the future of SA and the negotiation process should be — that decision has to be made by the South African people. They are in a way deciding who the representatives of the people are.

"For such an exercise to be meaningful it has to be done in consultation with the people," a leading anti-apartheid leader said.

Reservations

The Paris conference was organised under the auspices of France Liberte, a human rights foundation run by Danielle Mitterand, wife of President Francois Mitterand.

Similar reservations were expressed by the SA government when news of the conference was first leaked in October.

At the time Foreign Minister Pik Botha said South Africans should solve the country's problems in SA.

B/Daw 1/12/89

FW serious
Str 1/12/89
about reform
says Buthelezi

KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said after talks in Pretoria yesterday with President de Klerk that he believed the State President was serious about reforming apartheid. (207)

He said one of the biggest obstacles to progress was the release of Mr Nelson Mandela, but, he said, Mr de Klerk had convinced him that the ANC leader would be freed at the first suitable opportunity.

Mr de Klerk had said the Government was prepared to put the issue of group definition on the agenda for negotiations.

"On the other hand, the reality of the diversity inside South Africa is one which cannot be ignored," he said. (107)

Chief Buthelezi said he supported moves to bring the four nominally independent homelands back into South Africa.

1-7/12/89

107 wmail

Zulu prince gives MDM support

By MOIRA LEVY

PRINCE Mcwayizeni Zulu, ranked second only to the king in the Zulu royal family, has called for the dismantling of the bantustan system and turned his back on the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, after more than 17 years of the service as the representative of the king.

Interviewed in London this week, the prince pledged his support for the Mass Democratic Movement. He said he resigned his government post earlier this year after he realised that the legislative assembly was a "vehicle only for its driver".

The prince's stand points to a split within the kwaZulu ruling circles and a challenge to the legitimacy of Mangosuthu Buthelezi's rule.

Zulu confirmed that he has held regular talks with the African National Congress in exile, and said he had been invited to Oliver Tambo's home in London last week where plans were made for him to visit Mandela after his return to South Africa.

At last month's ANC rally in Soweto, Zulu joined the released Rivonia trial leaders on the platform. He was

given an enthusiastic welcome when he launched an attack on Buthelezi, warning that the royal family would defy laws imposed upon it by the kwaZulu government.

This week the prince said, "One of the tragedies of the South African situation is that some of the people who are generally regarded as part of the leadership in Natal are not readily interested in reaching a democratic solution to the problem (of the Natal violence) and prefer to impose their own viewpoint and will."

He referred to the "double talk" of leaders who "pretend to do one thing publicly, while in fact they do another thing secretly".

This year Zulu joined the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa). He is the most senior traditional leader to participate in the organisation.

Last week, while abroad, he learned that his home at the royal kraal in the Nhlophenkulu district had been burned down. And pamphlets

claiming that he aims to depose the king have been circulated in the Nongoma and Mahlabathini districts.

The prince described the pamphlets as "an attempt to denigrate and vilify me" and a ploy to divide the Zulu royal family.

A founder member of Inkatha, Sibusiso Bhenyu, who fled kwaZulu after a row with Buthelezi and who is now the executive secretary of the Lutheran World Federation in Zurich, accompanied the prince in London.

The Inkatha leadership was "going it alone", he said. "Despite the role played by the Inkatha leadership, the majority of grassroots members want genuine freedom and independence."

Another analyst, a South African exile known as Mzala, author of a book on Buthelezi, predicted that King Goodwill Zwelithini would eventually join the prince in his stand against Buthelezi. "He will not allow himself to be tainted by the blood of innocent people."

Mzala said Buthelezi had also lost support in government and business circles.

Inkatha plans mass Day of the Vow rally

Sunday Times Reporter

Future organised by the Mass Democratic Movement.

INKATHA is to hold a mass rally at the Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto on December 16 — the Day of the Vow.

The organisers declined to invite Inkatha to this meeting, which was seen as a snub to the movement's leader, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The Central Committee of Inkatha resolved at a meeting in Ulundi yesterday that the rally should be held so that its supporters could "pledge their commitment to eradicate apartheid".

Inkatha said yesterday it was willing to work with organisations which had the same goal and would publicly state its refusal to become involved in negotiations with the Government until Mr Nelson Mandela had been released.

The meeting comes exactly a week after the planned Conference for a Democratic

Prince 'a big frog' - Buthelezi

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has said Prince Israel Mcwayizeni Zulu, the senior prince with whom he is locked in a political row, was trying to be a big frog in a small pond, yet hardly even had a small pond.

The relationship between the two men, both members of the Zulu royal household, has deteriorated in recent months. Israel has joined the Congress of Traditional

Leaders of South Africa, which presents itself as a challenge to Inkatha for the political affiliation of chiefs.

Israel has angered Buthelezi again by comments in a recent interview with a London newspaper.

'Hurt'

Buthelezi saw the contents as an attack on himself, and was "really, really hurt". He noted that Israel had appeared

on ANC platforms recently, and while overseas had associated with Dr Sibusiso Bhengu, whom Ulundi saw as an opponent, and Mr Nobleman Nxumalo, author of the book "Gatsha Buthelezi: Chief with a double agenda", which was not well received by Buthelezi.

Buthelezi said in a statement yesterday that a son of prince had joined with the UDF and Cosatu in demanding "the an-

ihilation of me and Inkatha".

"I have no quarrel with the senior prince. He has never had a quarrel with me. He does not challenge the legitimacy of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly and has never done so.

Challenge

"He was in the Assembly as a personal representative of His Majesty and left the Assembly

when he quarrelled with His Majesty.

"The senior prince quarrelled with his King and is now seeking to justify himself by parading as larger than life among Kwazulu's enemies. He seeks to be a big frog in a small pond, and he hardly has even that small pond."

Buthelezi said Israel did not "have even a snowball's chance in hell to challenge me, politically-speaking". "He is now un-

fortunately a pawn in the hands of those who are now trying to deal in subterfuge because their full might could not challenge my legitimacy. The ANC and its surrogate, the UDF/Cosatu, are really shaming themselves in stooping low to use a person like the senior prince to mouth their messages. It is their divisiveness which the senior prince is now mouting," Buthelezi said.

Israel acted as Zulu regent before King Good-

will Zweithini came to the throne.



Prince Israel Zulu

107
Sowetan
12/13/89

day December 15 1989

Cawetan

15/12/89

Top cop stays - Buthelezi

107

FORUM

ZULU leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday rejected "with total and utter contempt" a petition demanding the sacking of KwaZulu Police Chief Brigadier Jac Buchner.

He accused the petition's organisers of fanning the flames of violence in KwaZulu/Natal by their action, of justifying killings and of creating more human targets.

Some activists have accused KwaZulu police of siding with Buthelezi's Inkatha movement in ongoing conflict between Inkatha/UDF/Cosatu elements in Natal/KwaZulu.

Buthelezi - the Inkatha president - was speaking yesterday in his capacity of Minister of Police at the passing out parade of 226 police trainees, the first batch to have undergone full training at

Ulundi.

Buthelezi said the petition, which marchers handed in at the KwaMashu police station last month, was a "hideous" document formulated by KwaZulu's and Inkatha's political enemies.

"The organisers of this march must pause and think of the extent to which the lies, deception, filthy accusations and intrigue, which they built into this exercise of theirs, is destructive of very important things," he said.

There had never been the equivalent of the "hideous slaying of civilians by civilians" now taking place virtually every day.

In this, the KwaZulu Police were the friends of ordinary, law-abiding people. To falsely accuse them was despicable.

The current violence had been initiated by forces seeking political gain.

- Sapa.

Buthelezi denies 'political hostility'

KWAZULU'S Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi says he stripped a Natal chief of his traditional leadership position because of suspected misconduct and not because of political or ethnic hostility.

Buthelezi was replying to a supreme court application made by Elphas Molefe, chief of some 35 000 people in the Nqutu district of Northern Natal, and a staunch member of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa).

Molefe was suspended from his position earlier this year, and then brought a civil action against Buthelezi, claiming the chief minister did not act in good faith when he suspended him as chief.

Molefe said his conduct had never been questioned and there had been no inquiry or warning before his suspension as chief. He said he believed Buthelezi acted against him out of anger that he had joined Contralesa.

In his replying papers, Buthelezi

By CARMEL RICKARD,
Durban

denied Molefe was suspended because of his links with Contralesa.

He said there had been numerous complaints about misconduct by Molefe and this led to his suspension, not any ethnic or other hostility.

He conceded he was "politically opposed" to Contralesa and that he had criticised the organisation and its leadership, but that the action against Molefe had nothing to do with this.

Buthelezi said the decision was taken following Molefe's conviction for receiving stolen property without reasonable cause for believing it to be the property of the person from whom it was acquired.

Molefe claims he was given the vehicle as a gift and was unable to finance an appeal against his conviction. He also denied the other allegations by Buthelezi and said he could prove they were false.

15-20/12/89.

107 wmai

al
is
r
w
th
a
he
onl

under the influence of liquor.

Cut jail sentences for objectors, MP urges

SDWA *Stan* *11/12/89*
Political Correspondent

The Government has been urged to shorten the period of imprisonment for conscientious objectors, in line with the reduction in national service.

Mr Peter Soal, Democratic Party MP, appealed to the Government to review especially the six-year jail sentence for objectors who refused to do any service. At present the period was 1½ times the length of military service, without remission or parole.

He urged the Government to review the six-year prison term and in particular the cases of David Bruce (26) and Charles Bester (19) who are both now serving the maximum six-year sentence.

He would be contacting Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee directly to appeal to him for a review.

107 Zulu prince joins ANC group

SDWA *Stan* *11/12/89*
ULUNDI — Zulu senior Prince Mcwayizeni's joining of the pro-ANC group Contralesa drew strong criticism yesterday from kwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Mangosothu Buthelezi.

The chief said in a statement Contralesa was an organisation aimed at sowing discord between kwaZulu and Inkatha officials.

The prince had abused Chief Buthelezi.

"I have never had a quarrel with the senior prince and politically it never occurred to me he would want to challenge me. I have never had to deal with him as a political enemy," the statement said. — Sapa.

11
52
0167

Zulu split

107

Ever heard of Contralesa? It's a name very familiar now in Natal's rural areas, once largely sheltered from the violence which swept through black urban townships in the mid-Eighties, but now a very different place (*Current Affairs* December 8).

For a number of years, the KwaZulu-based Inkatha movement led by Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi held sway in rural KwaZulu-Natal. With a network of traditional tribal chiefs and *indunas*, mostly loyal to the Zulu King and Inkatha, the rural areas seemed relatively stable — from the outside.

Inkatha is still the dominant force but just over two years ago the Congress of Traditional Leaders of SA (Contralesa) was formed — and is attracting support.

A measure of its success may be gleaned from the vitriolic verbal attacks on it and, especially, its Zulu members, by Buthelezi.

The most recent tongue-lashing came from Ulundi this week when he accused the organisation of trying to sow discord between KwaZulu and Inkatha officials. The subject of Buthelezi's anger was one of the most senior members of the Zulu royal family, Prince Mwayizeni Zulu, who joined Contralesa this year. This week Buthelezi accused him of using "ANC platforms" to further the ANC-Cosatu-UDF "vendetta" against Inkatha.

Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo, a tribal chief from the Maqongqo region near Maritzburg — elected president of Contralesa in June — has also been sharply rebuked.

Always something of a maverick in the strictly disciplined context of KwaZulu politics, Maphumulo was previously known as a chief who walked a tight neutral line and tried to end the violence which has plagued the Maritzburg area for so long. Since becoming Contralesa's head he has been, unofficially, stripped of his chieftainship, isolated by Ulundi and told to "go to hell" by Buthelezi.

Buthelezi has claimed, on at least two occasions, that Contralesa was formed under the guidance of the ANC to be "an ANC spear against KwaZulu's unity and against my leadership."

Not so, says Contralesa executive member Samson Ndou: "I was one of the founder members of this organisation and the ANC had nothing to do with it. Of course we have been to visit the ANC-in-exile since and know they approve of our structure, but they were not responsible for the birth of Contralesa."

According to Ndou, Contralesa had its genesis in KwaNdebele in 1985-1986 when a band of traditional chiefs and "sub-chiefs" were forced to leave the homeland. He says a number of these leaders scattered over the Transvaal, where they began to talk to UDF organisers. "There was dialogue between the displaced traditional leaders and the UDF, and we finally agreed that a structure was needed to represent chiefs and sub-chiefs outside the homelands system." Contralesa was formed in September 1987 and affiliated to the UDF, which is probably the main reason why it is not liked in Ulundi.

Soon after its formation most of Contralesa's executive was detained along with other UDF leaders, but the organisation was revived in April last year. About 500 members are claimed — all tribal chiefs or sub-chiefs. Wider support, Ndou says, is impossible to estimate.

Maphumulo is a second reason for Buthelezi's dislike of Contralesa. He is a KwaZulu chief and should be answerable only to Ulundi.

A third reason could be Contralesa's inclusion in all MDM activities, ranging from October's nationwide political rallies to the welcoming ceremonies for released ANC prisoners. Both Buthelezi and King Zwelithini have made it clear (*Current Affairs* November 24) that they and the Zulu nation have been insulted by being left out of these events.

Ndou says there is no hostility towards Buthelezi from his organisation: "I personally think he approves of the principle of Contralesa, but does not support it because it did not come from his kraal. We are sorry he sees us as a threat to Inkatha. He would be welcome to join. Contralesa is certainly not hostile to him — we hope one day he will reconsider his position."

It is perhaps ironic that an organisation born out of anti-independence feelings should get so much flak — and at the same time so much publicity — from a homeland that refuses to accept independence. But what Contralesa probably most reveals is one more example of the collapsing homeland structure.

Buthelezi to bring message of peace, unity

107
16/12/89
STAN HLOPHE STAN

INKATHA president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi will be the main speaker at the movement's rally at the Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto at 9.30 am today.

Chief Buthelezi's message to the huge crowd expected will be "peace and unity".

A Transvaal representative, Ms Zora Kumalo, said Inkatha has extended its invitation to all people and organisations prepared to make a force to face the future of South Africa.

It will be the first rally by Inkatha in Soweto since the state of emergency was introduced.

The last time Chief Buthelezi spoke at the same venue was at Inkatha's prayer meeting in November 1984.

According to a publicity spokesman, the rally follows a resolution of Inkatha's central committee that the rally be held so that supporters could pledge their commitment to eradicating apartheid and establishing fair and just multiracial and multiparty democracy.

The committee had reaffirmed its willingness to work with any organisation which had the same goal, and refused to become involved in the politics of negotiation with the Government until Mr Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners were released.

107 Sowetan - 12/17/89

Buthelezi hails State 'charter'

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday disclosed details of a remarkable document in which the Nationalist Government spells out its own "Freedom Charter" for a future free, democratic and non-racial South Africa.

The document, in the form of a letter from Foreign Minister Pik Botha to UN chief Perez de Cuellar, sets out the Government's formula for "a new South Africa based on a free and equitable constitutional, social and economic system".

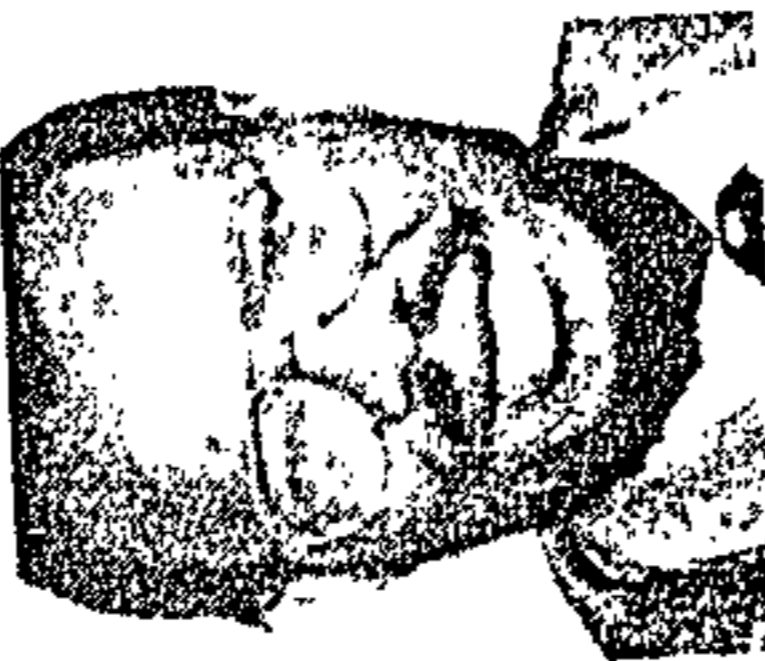
Addressing a mass rally at Soweto in the Jabulani Amphitheatre, he called on State President F W de Klerk to convert the document into a statement of intent as a basis for discussion and amendment by black and white leaders.

Not only did its existence underscore the need for black unity, it "screamed out" for the immediate release of Mr Nelson Mandela so that he, like others, could comment on it.

Buthelezi said that the document had certain flaws (the Group Areas Act was not mentioned, nor was the question of universal adult franchise, and there was suspicious mention of freedom of "disassociation").

It could, however, serve as the basis of a start to black-white negotiations.

He should be able to discuss it with people like Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu, the UDF, Cosatu and the PAC.



Mangosuthu Buthelezi

After quoting at some length from Botha's letter to the UN Secretary-General, Buthelezi made it clear that he still saw it as a "unilateral declaration by a white Government trying to maintain the supremacy of a white political party." This greatly reduced its utility.

But he disclosed that when he saw De Klerk in Pretoria on November 30 he had appealed (as he had done fruitlessly to Mr P W Botha) for a state-

ment of intent which black and white could sign.

"I believe that De Klerk should now say to me and to other black leaders that there is this document on the table and that black and white should now get together

to it. But he pointed out that De Klerk was making moves his predecessor had been unable to carry out.

Discuss

Buthelezi said that the document had certain flaws (the Group Areas Act was not mentioned, nor was the question of universal adult franchise, and there was suspicious

Amend

But he disclosed that when he saw De Klerk in Pretoria on November 30 he had appealed (as he had done fruitlessly to Mr P W Botha) for a state-

Amend

But he pointed out that De Klerk was making moves his predecessor had been unable to carry out.

Amend

But he pointed out that De Klerk was making moves his predecessor had been unable to carry out.

to amend it so that both black and white leaders could sign it to create the momentum we need to put the politics of negotiation squarely on track." The KwaZulu leader listed some of his own reservations about the letter (which he said could only be regarded as an official Government document) and said that, for it to be turned into a document of intent, it would have to incorporate the best that he and bodies like the ANC could bring to the negotiating table to which it is inviting us blacks. "Are we going to tear away at the letter while we snap at each other?" - Sapa.

Vlok, Buthelezi pledge aid to end Natal violence

Byron 20/12/87
DURBAN — Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi have given their assurance that police will do their utmost to protect people and solve problems in strife-torn areas near Durban.

A joint statement, issued here yesterday after an invitation by Buthelezi to Vlok to visit the areas, and subsequent discussions, said the Minister and Buthelezi would give urgent attention to "possible plans to restore law and order". They were accompanied on their visit by SAP Acting Commissioner Lt-Gen Johan van der Merwe.

Both Buthelezi and Vlok gave the assurance that the SAP and KwaZulu Police would do "everything within their power" to protect the people of the areas and to solve "underlying problems".

Involved

This would be done "impartially and by means of due process of law" in order to maintain order.

However, they said the police forces involved were powerless if the population in the affected areas did not have the will to achieve peace. They therefore appealed urgently to leaders of the local population to ensure their followers refrained from acts of violence.

"If the community itself is not involved in the peace process, law and order cannot be restored," the statement said.

"The SA and KwaZulu police forces can only act where visible cases of violence occur, but by then the damage has already been done. The people of the area will themselves have to resolve conflict situations and will have to rid themselves of their mutual hostility."

The two also said they hoped the feuding groups would "bury the hatchet and work towards peace, law and order in the spirit of the festive season". — Sapa.

NATAL UNREST DEATHS

September 1987 to January 1989:	668
February 1989 — December 18 1989:	438
Past 24 hours' official toll:	0
TOTAL:	1 106

107

20/12/89

Buthelezi and Vlok in bid to end violence

DURBAN — A peace move initiated by kwaZulu-Chief Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi brought the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, to Durban yesterday in a joint venture to end the violence in which 150 people have died in Inanda this month.

After Mr Vlok had visited the troubled township, he conceded that the circumstances in which people were living in Inanda were appalling and said something had to be done about the situation.

Mr Vlok and Chief Buthelezi blamed the socio-economic situation, unemployment and the dispute between Inkatha and the United Democratic Front/Congress of South African Trade Unions as the main causes of the increase in violence.

Politics, faction fighting and squatters squabbling over territory were also listed as causes.

Mr Vlok was accompanied by General Johan van der Merwe, Commissioner-elect of the South African Police.

The two leaders agreed that the SA Police and kwaZulu Police would work together and do everything in their power to protect threatened people and to solve the underlying problems.

This would be done in an impartial manner and by means of due process of the law with the purpose of maintaining order. They appealed to leaders of the local population to ensure that their followers refrained from violence. — Sapa.

B/Dan 22/12/89

~~11A~~ ~~11B~~ ~~11C~~ 167

UDF-Inkatha negotiation prospects 'looking good'

DURBAN — Prospects for future negotiations between Inkatha and the UDF looked good yesterday when representatives of the two organisations met informally at a beachfront hotel to discuss violence in Natal.

They agreed to meet again early in the New Year.

The four representatives, who held a secret meeting earlier this week, were Inkatha secretary-general Oscar Dhlomo, Inkatha national council chairman Frank Mdlalose, National Medical and Dental Association president Dr Diliza Mji, and National Union of Metalworkers of SA education officer Alec Erwin.

In a statement afterwards, they said the meeting had been held to "explore

Own Correspondent

ways of assisting local communities in the troubled areas of Natal and KwaZulu and to address the problem of violence jointly.

"The meeting also reviewed past events and explored obstacles impeding the implementation of the July peace proposals, which would have culminated in a conference of the presidents of Inkatha, Cosatu, the UDF and the ANC.

"Those at the meeting expressed grave concern at the resurgence of violence in these areas and urgently appealed for calm and peace, especially during the festive season," the statement said.

Earlier this week the Durban city council said it would appoint a steering committee on January 9 to arrange a conference to find solutions to the unrest in Natal.

Council management chairman Jan Venter said representatives from central and KwaZulu governments, commerce, trade and industry would be invited to the conference.

Meanwhile, police spokesman Charl du

Toit said a suspect was detained early yesterday in connection with the killing of Chief Mbambo of Molweni near Hillcrest, who was gunned down as he left his kraal earlier this week.

There were no reported incidents of violence in black townships in the Durban and Maritzburg areas during the past 24 hours.

According to the official police unrest report, a group of blacks fired shots at a police van at Ndoleni near Richmond, causing extensive damage.

No injuries

Police returned fire and drove off their attackers.

At Lamontville near Durban, a car was extensively damaged when it was set alight by a group of people.

No injuries were reported.

□ Two men were arrested in Cape Town after allegedly setting fire to a railway carriage between Nkabela and Khayalitsha stations.

NATAL UNREST DEATH TOLL

September 1987 to January 1989:.....	668
February 1989 — December 20 1989:.....	441
Past 24 hours' official toll:.....	0
TOTAL:.....	1 109

HOMELANDS - KWAZULU-GENERAL

1990

End senseless killing now, urges Buthelezi

The Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says it is time black people started negotiations with the Government for a new South Africa. *Star 2/1/90*

In his New Year message, Chief Buthelezi called for an immediate end to the senseless burning of homes and killing of blacks by blacks, and said that youths were being exploited by some organisations for political gain.

He expressed his sympathy to families who had lost relatives because of the unrest in Natal and kwaZulu.

Meanwhile, kwaZulu's Minis-

ter of the Interior, Mr Stephen Sithobe, appealed for good behaviour in townships in the New Year.

Churches in Natal and kwaZulu will meet on January 5 to discuss ways of ending the fighting between political groups in the region.

A spokesman for the organising kwaZulu Christian Ministry, the Rev Lawrence Buthelezi, said the conflict had caused friction between church organisations. It was important for them to be reconciled in order to play an important role in bringing about reconciliation between the political groups, he said. — Sapa.

107 APPEAL ~~2/1/90~~

Ex-marine joins kwaZulu police

See still 90
A former British Royal Marine has become the first white man to join the kwaZulu Police.

Colonel Brian Hallett (53) has been working with the kwaZulu Police for the past 3½ years as a seconded member, but on January 1 he joined the force as a full member. (107)

Colonel Hallett will command about 200 men and will be in charge of the physical security of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly at Ulundi.

FIM 51190

(107)

NEGOTIATIONS

Buthelezi's intent

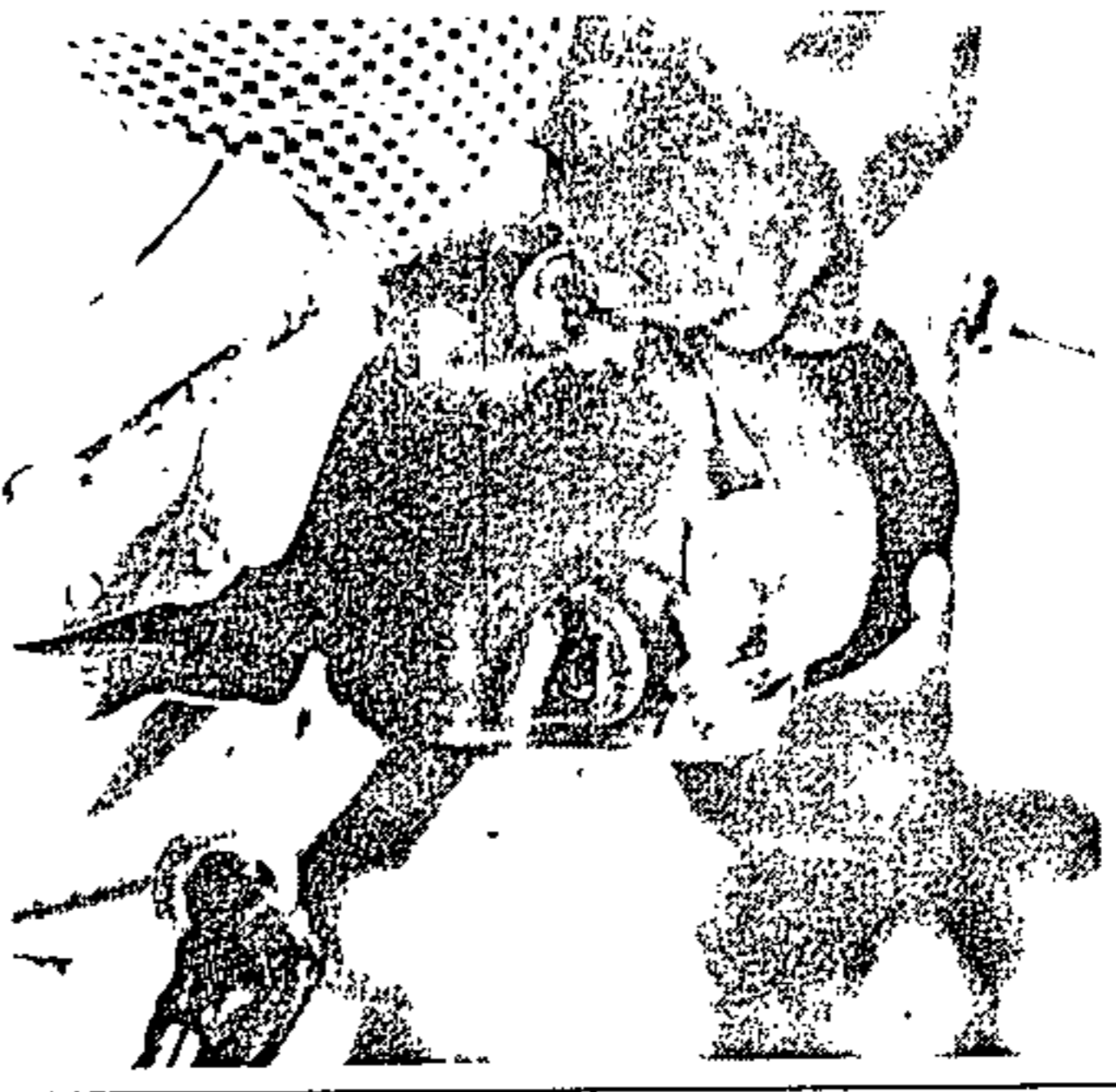
Kwazulu and Inkatha Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi believes a start towards negotiations can be made, judging by the letter which Foreign Minister Pik Botha sent to the UN Secretary General on December 7.

Addressing a rally attended by 3 000 supporters in Soweto on December 16, Buthelezi read extracts from Botha's letter: "The SA Government is irrevocably committed to the creation of a new SA based on a free and equitable constitutional, social and economic system. In the political field the aim is the creation of a free and democratic political system"

The letter then goes on to declare various rights and freedoms Pretoria is committed to achieving.

Buthelezi takes issue with the fact that the declaration is "unilateral and, therefore, of greatly reduced utility." He had appealed to President De Klerk, at their meeting on November 30, for a "Statement of Intent which both black and white could sign."

Buthelezi believes that De Klerk "should now say to me and other black leaders that there is this document on the table and that black and white leaders should now get to-



Buthelezi . . . call for a statement of intent

gether to amend it (and) sign it to create the momentum we need to put the politics of negotiation squarely on track."

While not "spurning" Botha's letter, Buthelezi believes it contains other "flaws" — such as the absence of an undertaking to scrap the Group Areas Act, which is a "stumbling block" to negotiations. Nor does it mention universal adult suffrage, an "issue that must be placed on the table."

Buthelezi also warns that "every black leader will be suspicious of the words 'freedom of dissociation'" (one of the principles mentioned in Botha's letter, together with freedom of association and movement). He suspects that "it is a built-in mechanism to ensure that whites living in white suburbs can continue living in white suburbs."

According to Buthelezi, the State President "needs to say specifically which Act he rejects when he rejects apartheid. I, for example, have done more to destroy the homeland policy than any other single black leader. I want the State President to tell me that apartheid is dead and that he rejects previous governments' homeland policies."

He said that he would bring to the negotiating table some of the fruits of the Buthelezi Commission and of the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba. "In this document that could be turned into a Statement of Intent, there must be added that which is the best that, for example, the ANC could bring."

Buthelezi's speech was otherwise largely taken up with recalling all the appeals for black unity that he has made down the years and reiterated last Saturday in what was almost a plea for acceptance of his "multi-strategy approach." He also repeated that he would not enter negotiations until Nelson Mandela is released.

SPREADING black-on-black violence that is the despair of the anti-apartheid movement has turned this beautiful South African valley into a battlefield of guns, spears and stones.

The Umsindusi valley, its green slopes framed by majestic flat-topped mountains, is one of the new killing grounds in a three-year-old feud between rival anti-apartheid groups.

More than 2 000 people have died and up to 100 000 have been made homeless in the fighting between warriors of Inkatha, supported by traditional Zulus and favoured by big business, and the United Democratic Front, which is denounced by the Government as a communist front.

Both groups want to end apartheid but differ on tactics. Inkatha favours change from within the structures created by Pretoria, a strategy the UDF rejects.

They acknowledge that the violent rivalry harms the black cause in its confrontation with Pretoria. The death toll has accelerated in recent months.

The fighting has raged mainly in urban shanty towns around the cities of Maritzburg and Durban and in KwaZulu.

But human rights campaigners say the bloodshed is beginning

Fear in valley of death

South Africa
9/1/90
107

FOCUS

to move into isolated rural areas like the Umsindusi valley, which contains the KwaZulu villages of Nyavu and Umsindusi.

Nyavu backs Inkatha. Umsindusi is sympathetic to the UDF.

"The rural areas are set to explode," Mr John Aitchison, an adult education specialist at the University of Natal, told a conference on the unrest which he has monitored closely.

Human rights activist Mr Roy Ainslie said the urban townships were "tied up".

"Allegiances have been formed and most areas are committed one way or the other...Now the rural

areas are up for grabs."

Signs of violence were everywhere when white assistant parish priest Mark Hay and a Reuter correspondent made a walking tour of the eerily silent villages.

The villages, home for 10 000 Zulus, face each from opposite slopes across a river running along the valley floor.

Hundreds have fled during the fighting, which killed up to 40 people, badly wounded 100 and wrecked more than 60 homes.

Dozens of huts, rough round shelters built of mud or sand and cement, lay deserted and in ruins. Walls were pock-marked by bullets and shotgun pellets or were smashed in.

Villagers pointed to places where they said friends were hacked,

shot, stoned or burned to death. Doors of the few inhabited buildings, including Umsindusi's tiny stone church, were barred with corrugated iron sheeting, benches and chairs.

Saying he was on a peace mission, Hay asked a group of Nyavu women to pass word to their village chief that he wanted to mediate talks on ending the violence.

Nyavu warriors standing on buildings high up the valley watched Hay tour the village chief's fire-blackened home, wrecked just days before by a raiding party from Umsindusi.

Umsindusi villagers said the attacks began in earnest in September when an Inyavu raiding party, chanting war songs and battle cries, crossed a bridge over the river armed with spears, sticks, petrol bombs and home-made firearms.

In the worst incident, Nyavu attackers on December 2 were alleged to have killed six people in Umsindusi. Residents, echoing UDF charges



Chief Mangosuthu Buthezi, Inkatha's president

of state bias towards Inkatha, said it was one of several Nyavu attacks in which police participated. Police deny it.

Hay arrived in Umsindusi later that day and evacuated dozens of villagers facing an attack by 300 armed men from Nyavu who were approaching the bridge to cross to Umsindusi.

"The men...were marching in a group with knives and shields," Hay said.

"They were marching in a solid line and were deadly silent. It was an intense, concentrated march."

Just then 19 white canoeists appeared on the river at the end of a trip.

When Hay explained the situation they ran for their parked cars and drove off, leaving two canoes behind.

Villagers in Umsindusi said the main motive for the December 2 attack was to kill a herbalist named Thabethe who made concoctions prized as a protection against bullets.

A woman cleaning Thabethe's deserted hut said he had escaped the attack and was in hiding.

She said fighters drew strength by sprinkling their heads with herbs and scratching themselves with knives dipped in Thabethe's medicine.

Three elderly men huddled over a bottle of beer outside an Umsindusi hut said they were sleeping rough in nearby woods for fear their homes would be attacked at night.

"We need to farm, but fighting prevents us," said one.

The violence eased in late December after Umsindusi won a court order forbidding attacks on the village by the police and Nyavu.

Human rights activists said the conflict would continue to spread. - Sapa-Reuter.



The Media Council

THE South African Media Council is an independent body established to deal with various matters affecting media reporting and comment. One of the council's functions is to receive and act upon complaints from members of the public who have not been able to get satisfaction by approaching a newspaper or other news media directly.

Complaints must relate to published editorial matter and should be lodged within 10 days of publication. But late complaints may be accepted if good reasons can be advanced.

The address is: The Council/Registrar, SA Media Council, PO Box 5222, Cape Town 8000. Telephone: (021) 461-7117. Inquiries are welcomed.

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Joe Thloloe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

The reproduction or broadcast without permission of articles published in this newspaper on any current economic, political or religious topic, is forbidden and expressly reserved to The Argus Printing and Publishing Company Ltd under Section 12(7) of the Copyright Act 1978.

• Write to the Editor at PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000. Nom-de-plumes can be used, but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.

Cultural groups need protection, says Buthelezi

By Esmare van der Merwe,
Political Reporter

The issue of the protection of minority rights would have to be put on the negotiation table, kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

He was speaking at a press conference after a two-hour meeting in Ulundi with the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe.

It was Dr van der Merwe's first talk with the kwaZulu Cabinet in his new Cabinet post.

Chief Buthelezi said that although he was in favour of a one man, one vote system in a unitary state, he realised that cultural groups needed protection.

"Cultural groups do exist. We cannot ignore that simply because ethnicity was used in the past," he said.

UNIVERSAL FRANCHISE

Adamant attitudes on a universal franchise would destroy the "poignancy of today's historic moment". Both blacks and whites would have to make compromises.

But he warned that principles would not be sacrificed and that race groups should not become political and constitutional blocks.

Dr van der Merwe said the discussion, which he described as a courtesy visit and not a hard working session, had highlighted widespread agreement on a variety of issues.

Existing problems could be solved through co-operation between the two governments.

Asked to comment on Chief Buthelezi's statement that apartheid had not succeeded in separating kwaZulu and Natal, Dr van der Merwe said he did not want to comment on whether the South African Government accepted that.

NATAL UNREST

But he added: "South Africa is indivisible. That we have proved at great cost."

Speaking on the protracted violence in Natal, Chief Buthelezi said negotiations between Inkatha and the ANC would not get off the ground while the violence continued.

He had written to Mr Oliver Tambo about the issue before the ANC president's stroke, but had not even received acknowledgement of the letter.

Minority groups must be protected - Buthelezi

Sowetan Reporter

ALTHOUGH Government attempts to make political and constitutional blocks out of race groups would be totally unacceptable, the question of minority group protection would have to be addressed in South Africa.

This was said yesterday by KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi during a meeting with the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, and senior officials of the Department of Development Aid.

Buthelezi called for compromising attitudes from all South Africans interested in building a new South Africa.

Vote

Stressing his support for a one man, one vote, system in a unitary State, he said: "Hard, adamant and belligerent campaigning for these principles now would destroy the poignancy of today's historic moment and the rapproachment between black and white.

"I am aware that blacks will have to compromise where compromise can be made, without sacrificing principles."

Afrikaners and Zulus should now be joined in a common purpose to find the principles which enshrined democracy but which did so without setting South Africans against South Africans.

17/01/90

107

Sowetan

Pupils shoot 2 cops

Swelani 25/11/90

TWO KwaZulu policemen were shot and wounded by school-children in KwaMashu.

Police headquarters in Ulundi said a Sergeant Simamane and a Constable Zuma were talking to staff at the Vuyiswa Mtolo school on Tuesday when they were attacked by gun-wielding children.

The policemen were taken to hospital where Simamane is in a critical condition.

Zuma's condition was described as satisfactory.

The reason for the attack is not known.

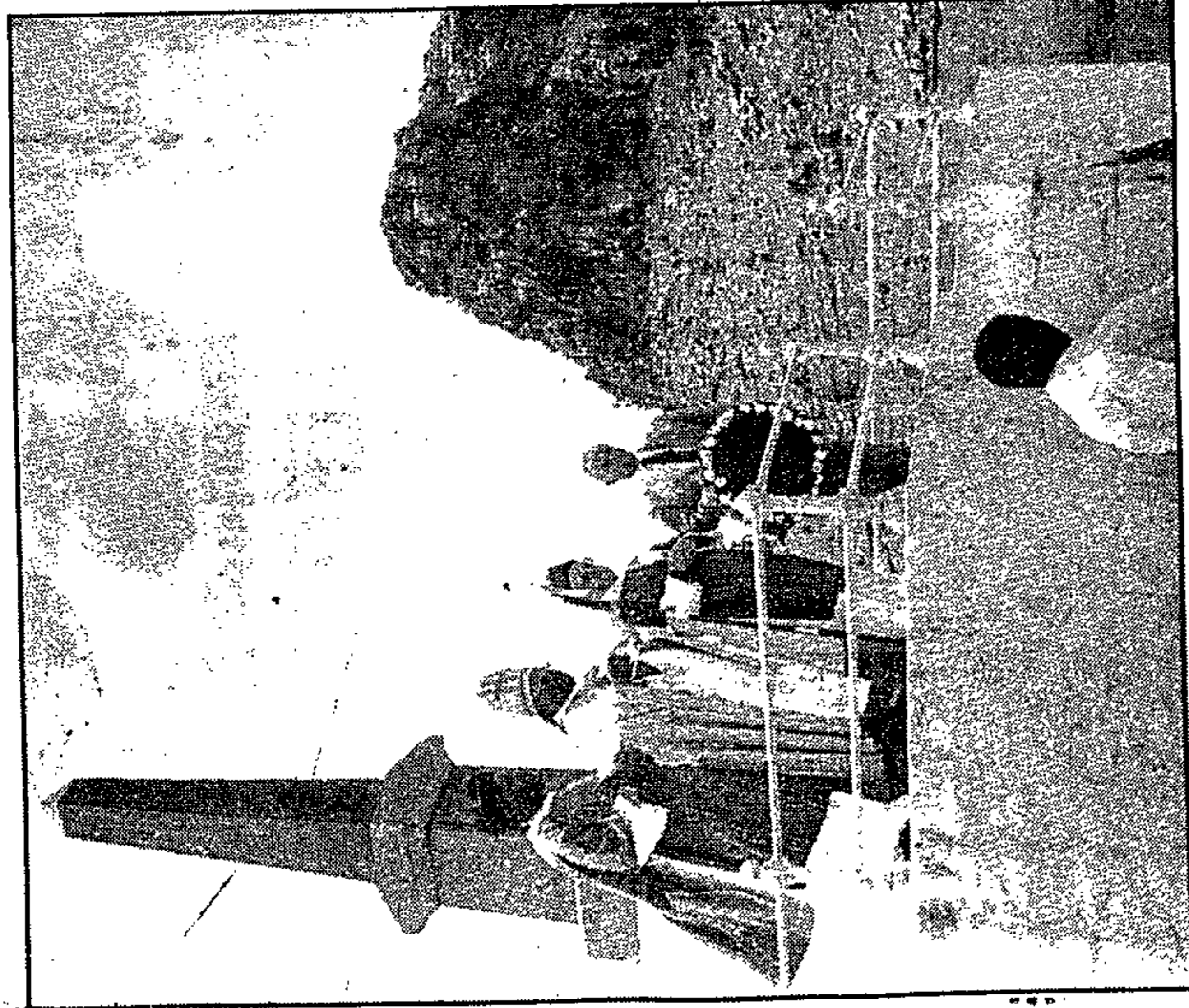
A police spokesman said seven people were murdered in separate incidents in KwaMashu on Tuesday.

Investigations are continuing. - Sapa.

Linking spirits of reconciliation

107

Star 26/1/90



Attending the reconciliation service on the Isandlwana battlefield in kwaZulu is the son of the mayor of Brecon in Wales (right), who laid a wreath in memory of those who fell in the battle of Isandlwana on January 22 1879. The Right Reverend Lawrence Zulu, the Bishop of Zululand (second from left) led the service.

On January 22 1879, the hillside of Isandlwana in Zululand was loud with the noise of battle, the sound of gunfire resounding from its craggy precipice, the clash of steel and the cries of dying men ringing across the plains.

It was the scene of one of the greatest defeats in the history of British warfare and, after the battle, 52 officers and 1 277 men of Her Majesty's Forces in South Africa lay dead.

In spite of their victory, nearly 3 000 of King Cetshwayo's Zulu warriors fell in the battle which marked the beginning of more than six months of bloody conflict in the Zululand campaign.

Last Sunday the historic battlefield echoed with very different sounds as the voices of the Welsh Male Voice Choir of South Africa and the harmony of the Ulundi Choir pealed across the valley.

The celebration was twofold, incorporating a huge project organised by the kwaZulu Heritage Foundation to restore the battle site and at the same time linking the town of Brecon in Wales and kwaZulu.

The connection between Brecon and Isandlwana is historic because most of the men who fell in the battle (and in the battle on the same day at Rorke's Drift) were soldiers of the 24th Regiment of Foot (later known as the South Wales Borderers) whose garrison town was Brecon.

In 1987, King Goodwill Zwelithini visited Brecon at the invitation of

Last Sunday, on the 101st anniversary of the battle at Isandlwana, the Zululand hillside echoed with the voices of the Welsh Male Voice Choir of South Africa and the harmony of the Ulundi Choir, in a second linking of the town of Brecon in Wales and the Zulu nation. **LINDSEY SANDERSON** reports.

the Welsh and expressed an interest in forging links between Ulundi and Brecon. On Sunday the mayor of Brecon, Mr Geoffrey Harding, paid a reciprocal visit to kwaZulu and, at a ceremony in Ulundi on Saturday night, the mayor handed the Zulu king an illuminated scroll and was presented, in turn with a tapestry.

On Sunday a service of reconciliation was held at St Vincent's Isandlwana church which was in use as a mission at the time of the battle. The service was conducted in English and Zulu by the Right Reverend Lawrence Zulu, the Anglican Bishop of Zululand, and the singing was led by the Ulundi and Welsh choirs.

After the service, the bishop led a procession to the memorials on the battlefield where Mr Alan Harding, on behalf of his father the mayor of Brecon, laid a wreath honouring the Zulu and the British soldiers who fell at the battle.

The director of the kwaZulu Monument Council, Mr Barry Marshall, spoke enthusiastically of the linking of Ulundi and Brecon and

the developments envisaged by the Heritage Foundation.

He explained that, besides honouring the fallen, the scheme entailed the building of a new school, establishing a craft centre, wildlife conservation, the building of a museum and interpretation centre, and a rustic tourist lodge.

All of this, he said, would be of great benefit to the area in providing employment and education in a district which is at present under great economic stress and which is one of the most economically depressed areas of kwaZulu.

Also part of the plan, said Mr Marshall, was the building of a road from Isandlwana to Rorke's Drift, where a pontoon such as those used by the invasion forces to ferry soldiers across the Umzinyathi (Buffalo) river, would be built.

In co-operation with the kwaZulu Heritage Foundation, the Natal Provincial Museums Service and the National Monuments Council are in the process of restoring the Rorke's Drift battle site, which is on the Natal side of the river.

With donations and aid schemes, the foundation has already raised more than R50 000 of the R100 000 needed to complete the restoration of the battlefield, but is still hopeful that further assistance will be forthcoming.

The project is being undertaken in the spirit of reconciliation promoted by the kwaZulu/Natal Indaba and is a joint venture involving both the black and the white people of the area.

Church leaders to meet Vlok on peace plan

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Church leaders will meet Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok in Cape Town today to discuss a strategy to bring peace to Natal.

The Anglican Bishop of Natal, the Rt Rev Michael Nuttall, said the church had been trying to negotiate a meeting with State President Mr F W de Klerk to discuss the situation. *Star 29/11/90*

"The State President's response to our second request to see him was that we must first meet Mr Vlok. We feel it was right to accept his invitation to see him and we are looking forward to the meeting."

He added: "Church people have been involved at both top level and local level and as a result of the church initiative the well known five a side talks resulted in a remarkable peace strategy.

"When these broke down a fresh initiative took

place on our part and we have been able to start again, this time on a two a side basis."

Bishop Nuttall said there had been a significant drop in the violence when the first talks got under way last June. (107)

"There seems to be a correlation between the peace talks and the extent of the violence."

A "think tank" of about 20 church organisations was initiated by the kwaZulu Christian Ministries this week. The Rev Lawrence Buthelezi, convenor, told the gathering that enough funeral services had been conducted, enough children and parents had wept and enough people had died.

Mr Gavin Woods, from the Inkatha Research Institute who was present at the think tank, said the violence could not just be put down to the Inkatha/UDF confrontation.

KwaZulu training arm fosters entrepreneurs

By Jabulani Sikhakhane

The KwaZulu Training Trust (KTT), the training arm of the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation, helped create an average of three new small businesses every working day in the financial year to last November.

Chairman Dr Oscar Dlomo says in his annual review that KTT trained 3 094 people — 790 fewer than the previous year. He says this reflects KTT's commitment to quality training. The investment in each person trained rose from R998 to R2 234.

Research shows that out of every 10 unemployed people trained by KTT, two established their own business, with another four getting jobs as wage-earners.

Of every 10 employed people trained, six opt for self-employment.

He says that a further 515 people who were unemployed found jobs in the formal economy after receiving training from KTT, while 959 existing entrepreneurs received training and advice in running their business operations.

Dr Dlomo says KTT has embarked on a campaign to generate income in every one of its strategic business units and that the results are encouraging. In the year under review KTT increased its income by 46,2 percent.

Income from course fees rose 80,9 percent, whereas funding from the Training Trust Education Fund increased by 79,9 percent to R5,1 million.

KTT has set itself a target of training 15 000 people by the end of 1993.

Of these, 6 000 are expected to be successfully integrated into the economy as entrepreneurs, farmers and technicians.

Copy
11/13
5/2/90
207

Natal leader seeks asylum in Transkei

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The president of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of Southern Africa (Contralesa), Chief Mhlabunzima Mapumulo of Kwa-Mapumulo near Maritzburg, has sought political asylum in Transkei.

Chief Mapumulo, who arrived in Umtata on Saturday morning, told reporters at K D Matanzima Airport that he decided to flee after his house was burned down on Thursday night. He blamed Inkatha and special constables for the incident.

He said there had been a dispute between him and another chief over a certain piece of land which Chief Mapumulo claimed belonged to his area. Since the dispute became an issue he had lived under constant harassment.

"After I identified some of the people behind the campaign I filed an urgent Supreme Court interdict asking the court to restrain these people from harassing me and my family," Chief Mapumulo said.

He said the application is due to be heard at 2.30pm on Friday in the Supreme Court, Maritzburg.

Chief Mapumulo is expected to meet the authorities today.

REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA



REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant Government Gazette

Verkoopprijs • Selling price
(AVB uitgesluit/GST excluded)

Plaaslik **60c** Local
Buitelands **85c** Other countries
Posvry • Post free

Regulasiekoerant
Regulation Gazette

No. 4451

As 'n Nuusblad by die
Poskantoor geregistreer
Registered at the Post Office
as a Newspaper

Vol. 296

PRETORIA, 9 FEBRUARIE 1990
FEBRUARY

No. 12282

PROKLAMASIE

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 15, 1990

WYSIGING VAN BYLAE I BY DIE PROKLAMASIE OP DIE KWAZULU-KONSTITUSIE, 1972 (PROKLAMASIE No. R. 70 VAN 1972)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet No. 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby Bylae I by die Proklamasie op die KwaZulu-konstitusie, 1972 (Proklamasie No. R. 70 van 1972), soos gewysig deur Proklamasies Nos. R. 222 van 1976, R. 52 van 1977, R. 59 van 1977, R. 275 van 1977, R. 236 van 1978, R. 19 van 1981, R. 116 van 1981, R. 46 van 1982, R. 109 van 1982, R. 116 van 1982, R. 121 van 1982, R. 118 van 1983, R. 226 van 1986, R. 239 van 1986, R. 48 van 1988, R. 59 van 1988, R. 134 van 1988, R. 10 van 1989 en R. 25 van 1989, soos in die Bylae uiteengesit.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Scottburgh, op hede die Twintigste dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-tagtig.

F. W. DE KLERK,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

C. J. VAN DER MERWE,
Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE

Bylae I by Proklamasie No. R. 70 van 1972, soos gewysig deur Proklamasies Nos. R. 222 van 1976, R. 52 van 1977, R. 59 van 1977, R. 275 van 1977, R. 236 van 1978, R. 19 van 1981, R. 116 van 1981, R. 46 van 1982, R. 109 van 1982, R. 116 van 1982, R. 121 van 1982, R. 118 van 1983, R. 226 van 1986, R. 239 van 1986, R. 48 van 1988, R. 59 van 1988, R. 134 van 1988, R. 10 van 1989 en R. 25 van 1989, word hierby gewysig—

(A) deur die volgende by paragraaf (iii) te voeg:

“Overwin No. 163 (Restant, Onderverdeling 1 en Restant van Onderverdeling 2)”;

761-A

PROCLAMATION

by the

State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 15, 1990

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE I TO THE KWAZULU CONSTITUTION PROCLAMATION, 1972 (PROCLAMATION No. R. 70 OF 1972).

Under the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act No. R. 21 of 1971), I hereby amend Schedule I to the KwaZulu Constitution Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation No. R. 70 of 1972), as amended by Proclamations Nos. R. 222 of 1976, R. 52 of 1977, R. 59 of 1977, R. 275 of 1977, R. 236 of 1978, R. 19 of 1981, R. 116 of 1981, R. 46 of 1982, R. 109 of 1982, R. 116 of 1982, R. 121 of 1982, R. 118 of 1983, R. 226 of 1986, R. 239 of 1986, R. 48 of 1988, R. 59 of 1988, R. 134 of 1988, R. 10 of 1989 and R. 25 of 1989, as set out in the Schedule.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Scottburgh this Twentieth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-nine.

F. W. DE KLERK,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

C. J. VAN DER MERWE,
Minister of the Cabinet.

SCHEDULE

Schedule I to Proclamation No. R. 70 of 1972, as amended by Proclamations Nos. R. 222 of 1976, R. 52 of 1977, R. 59 of 1977, R. 275 of 1977, R. 236 of 1978, R. 19 of 1981, R. 116 of 1981, R. 46 of 1982, R. 109 of 1982, R. 116 of 1982, R. 121 of 1982, R. 118 of 1983, R. 226 of 1986, R. 239 of 1986, R. 48 of 1988, R. 59 of 1988, R. 134 of 1988, R. 10 of 1989 and R. 25 of 1989, is hereby amended.

(A) by the addition to paragraph (iii) of the following:

“Overwin No. 163 (Remainder, Subdivision 1 and Remainder of Subdivision 2)”;

12282-1

FIM 16/2/90

and means

thing tangible in exchange for the dramatic steps he has taken. Among some Nat supporters there is a feeling of "too much, too suddenly."

"Increased sanctions or even the continuation of sanctions would be shortsighted on the part of the West. We can only move ahead with reforms if we stay in power,"



Botha



Suzman

Botha told the FM.

Mandela's release and other reform steps by De Klerk have already been hailed by some multinational companies which have remained in SA, but under enormous pressure to disinvest. Among them is Shell SA, whose CE, John Kilroe, has welcomed the release. "It is symbolic of the new hope being offered for a rapid and peaceful transition to a free, democratic and nonracial SA."

The relaxation of sanctions, as recommended by Margaret Thatcher, would be an important gesture of encouragement to De Klerk. He has vindicated her carrot-and-stick approach.

NATAL VIOLENCE FIM 16/2/90

Hard times

As Natal and KwaZulu reel after the worst yet weekend of violence in the politically volatile region, community leaders are asking: why now?

Nelson Mandela's release was expected to bring mass rallies, marches and celebrations. Instead, more than 50 people were killed in clashes between political groups and in mob violence.

Hundreds of houses have been looted and gutted. Refugees were still streaming from the townships by the mid-week and, despite more police and army patrols, townships from Maritzburg to Durban were tense.

Unlike violence associated with Mandela's release in other parts of the country — mainly due to massive crowds, bad planning and criminals — the bloodshed in Natal has taken the old pattern: "comrades" versus "vigilantes" which, broadly, translates into the UDF-ANC against Inkatha.

FIM 16/2/90

A disturbing new trend has also emerged: indiscriminate attacks on members of Durban's Indian community. At Warwick Triangle, just off the centre of Durban, two Indian men were murdered and several injured last Saturday by a mob of African people. This is the third such attack there in two weeks.

There appears to be an orchestrated anti-Indian campaign. It has been promoted by anonymous pamphlets attacking Indian political leaders in the MDM and some insensitive and at times inflammatory editorials in *Ilanga*, the local Inkatha-owned Zulu newspaper. But this cannot explain the upsurge of violence since Mandela's release.

KwaZulu government minister and secretary-general of Inkatha Oscar Dhlomo says the increased violence "leaves me as dumbfounded as anyone else." Together with UDF representatives, Inkatha had recently been sitting on a peace committee to try to end the violence.

"All along," says Dhlomo, "we thought we were doing very well. Besides trying to overcome obstacles in the way of a joint peace plan, we were also trying to promote local peace initiatives, in areas such as Mpumalanga" (scene of violence last year, but quiet until the weekend, when up to 17 people were killed).

Dhlomo says he can only speculate that heightened political excitement at Mandela's release sparked off the latest round of fighting. "Even the police can't explain it," he says.

The DP's unrest monitoring group head, Roy Ainslie, sees a number of factors behind the bloodshed, precipitated by "too much of a heady mixture. The whole political temperature has increased out there. Then there has also been the media and pamphlet attacks on the Indian community — and what people in the townships have gone through in the last few months. It has just proved too much."

He also points out that people living in the townships seemed to have reached a point where they see no alternative but to take events into their own hands.

"In KwaMashu's K Section alone, 32 people have been killed, mainly by the Asinyora gang (a conservative vigilante group), with not a single arrest that I know of. The community have simply lost patience — they don't see any police action being taken."

He said the DP would continue to push for a judicial commission of inquiry into the violence and, better yet, impartial policing.

Mandela's planned visit to Durban is being awaited with some apprehension. But Dhlomo says: "It might depend on whether

FIM 16/2/90

he makes contact with Chief Minister Buthelezi beforehand and discusses the violence. If he does, something positive could result."



AIRPORT MEETING: In another hectic day yesterday Mr Nelson Mandela and his wife Winnie met the Ambassador of Austria, Dr Alexander Christiani, at Jan Smuts Airport as he was on his way through to Namibia. ● Photograph: Boy George Mashinini.

510- 17/2/90 (107) [initials]

Buthelezi rounds on ANC leader

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday accused Mr Nelson Mandela of serious errors of judgment, the first prominent South African black to criticise the nationalist leader since he left jail last Sunday.

Chief Buthelezi took issue with remarks by Mr Mandela about violence by blacks against blacks in Natal where Inkatha is fighting the United Democratic Front (UDF).

In a statement, Chief Buthelezi quoted Mr Mandela as saying there was evidence suggesting that the SAP was siding with the

moderate Inkatha against the UDF, which is affiliated to his African National Congress (ANC).

"Sadly the facts do not tally with the interpretation which Dr Mandela places on them and he should seriously question those who give him the kind of background information which leads him to make these kind of serious errors of judgment," said Mr Buthelezi, who leads Inkatha.

Mr Buthelezi said recriminations against himself and Inkatha by Mr Mandela were in-

tolerable. The Zulu leader's criticism of the more left-wing Mr Mandela reflected deep divisions among blacks who oppose apartheid but differ on how to confront it.

The violence in Natal, which has killed 2 000 people in three years, has increased since Mr Mandela was freed, with some analysts saying each side is trying to gain territory before the start of peace negotiations.

"Where, Dr Mandela, I ask, is your hand of friendship?" said Chief Buthelezi. — Reuter.

KwaZulu minister linked to death plots

S'BU MNGADI *Apr 18/2/90* (107)

A KWAZULU deputy minister has been linked by his former chauffeur to the killings of prominent progressive leaders in Durban and plots to kill others.

Samuel Bhekizizwe Jamile, KwaZulu's Deputy Minister of Interior, is at the centre of an SAP investigation into the unsolved killings of five people, all anti-apartheid activists killed between 1987 and 1989.

In a detailed affidavit the chauffeur, Lawrence Nhlanhla Ntshalintshali, heavily implicated Jamile in the killings of outspoken critics of the KwaZulu government. They are:

■ Businessman Zazi Khuzwayo, a former emergency detainee and member of the Pro-UDF Clermont Advisory Board, who was shot in his shop while counting the day's takings in May 1987;

■ Businesswoman Pearl Tshabalala, a community activist and wife of advocate Vuka Tshabalala, who was fatally wounded by unknown killers at her bottle store in February 1988;

■ Clermont headmaster Emmanuel Qashana Khuzwayo, who was gunned down in his house in March 1988; and

■ Taxi operator Mandla Mkhize, who was shot through the mouth at his home early

last year after being called outside by unknown people.

An unidentified man was killed when he and his girlfriend, Thoko Shabalala, were attacked. Shabalala had her throat cut but survived.

Ntshalintshali said in the affidavit Jamile also mentioned others who had to be killed:

- Archie Gumede of the UDF;
- Richard Phili, a Clermont businessman;
- Aubrey Nyembezi, an attorney and chairman of the Clermont Advisory Board.

Ntshalintshali wrote to President FW de Klerk and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok saying he feared for his life.

He's coming to Natal

Mandela faces a major task: to halt the carnage

CP Nov 18/27/90 - (News 18/12/90)

By S'BU MNGADI



ON hearing ANC leader Nelson Mandela was coming to Natal next Sunday, a senior political activist remarked jubilantly: "The Bible says 'In the beginning there was the voice, and we say, 'In the beginning there was Nelson Mandela.'"

It's against such messianic eulogy that Mandela will arrive in Natal to face a monumental task: stopping the mindless carnage there, a task everyone across the political spectrum has undertaken and failed dismally to bring about.

Even adversaries, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, UDF co-president Archie Gumede and Cosatu president Elijah Barayi, were optimistic this week that peace talks presided over by Mandela were likely to succeed.

Mandela stressed the solution to the strife lay with the UDF-Cosatu-Inkatha peace initiative, on which Buthelezi declared a moratorium in August last year.

Early this week Mandela told his first Press conference in Cape Town the ANC differed fundamentally from Buthelezi on the issue of violence, the attitude towards government structures and economic sanctions, but added it seemed proper to try to settle problems in which Buthelezi was involved amicably because he had a following.

"Nothing would please us more than that they (Inkatha) should join us," Mandela repeated - a suggestion which Buthelezi rejected when first raised by the media before Mandela's release.

"He has shown his agony (over the killings), and the pain of the man is loud and clear in the letter he wrote to me," Buthelezi said, referring to a letter he received in 1988. He said Mandela had chosen to address the issue of the Natal violence through him rather than through the ANC.

Buthelezi hoped Mandela would lobby for his (Buthelezi's) readmission into the MDY

fold, while he expressed reservations that the UDF, ANC and Cosatu would exploit the peace initiative.

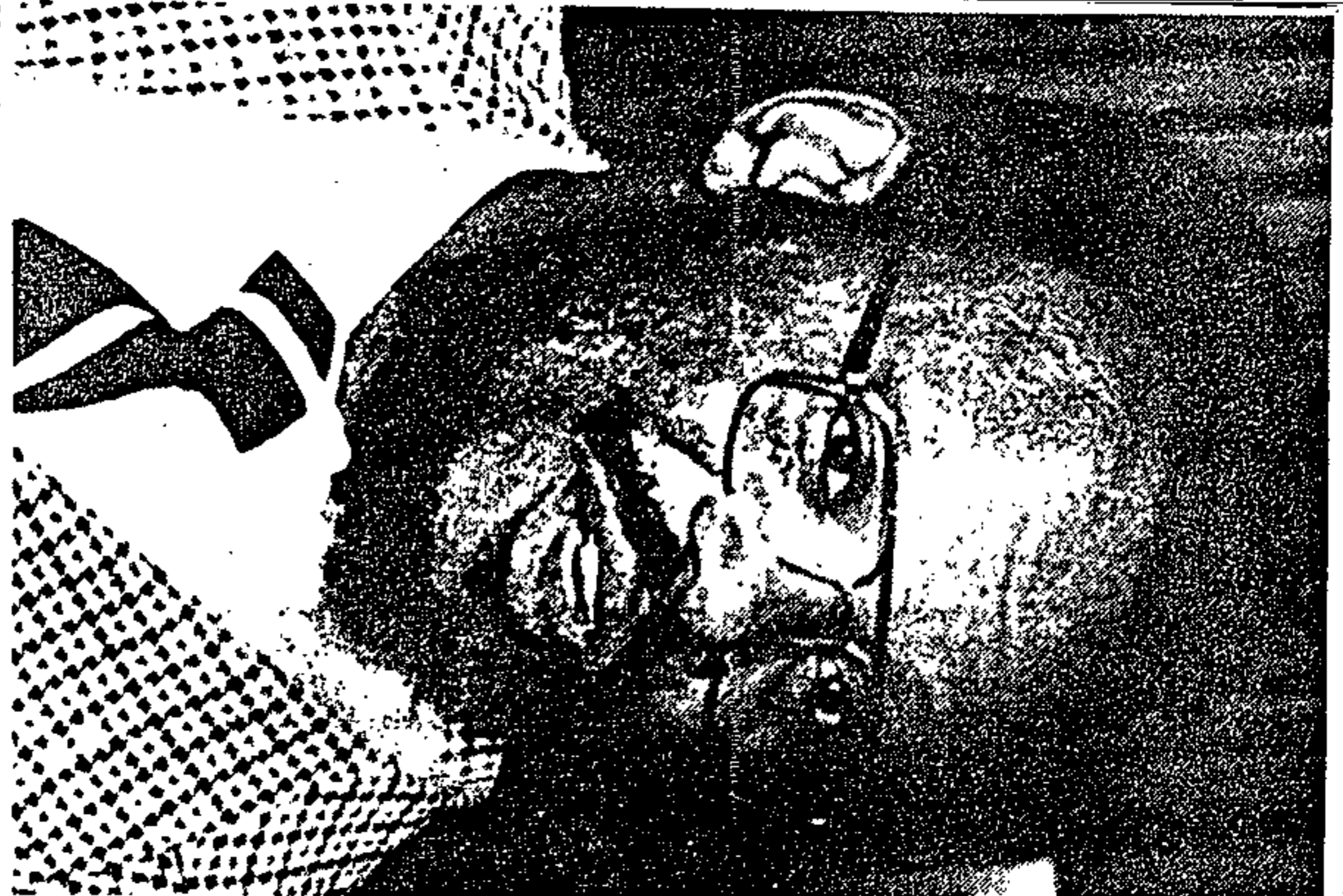
Buthelezi also fears, like former general secretary Walter Sisulu and his recently released comrades, Mandela might be "monopolised" by the ANC and its traditional internal allies.

Nonetheless, Inkatha has booked Durban's King's Park Rugby stadium for March 25 to welcome Mandela and other leaders.

The ANC, on the other hand, plans to invite the Zulu King Zwelithini to share a platform at next Sunday's Durban rally with Mandela and other ANC leaders.

The ANC leaders said their Durban rally would precede a crucial meeting between the ANC, Buthelezi and King Zwelithini to discuss the continuing violence.

Mandela's attendance at Inkatha's rally seems likely to depend on whether Buthelezi, and to some extent his KwaZulu Cabinet, will allow the Zulu King to accept the ANC invitation.



KwaZulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi

W/Manl 23/2-1/3/90
**SACP is still party
non grata in Ulundi**

By CARMEL RICKARD
THE South African Communist Party may have been unbanned by Pretoria, but as far as Ulundi is concerned, membership for its public servants is still "undesirable".

"Screening forms" to be completed by would-be members of the KwaZulu government service ask applicants a number of questions under the heading "Ideology".

These include: "Do you (belong) to any political organisation? If yes, specify"; "Do you belong to any Workers Union? If yes, specify"; "Have you ever had sympathies with any organisation or ideology which is considered to be subversive from the point of view of the state? If so describe"; "What are your personal views on Communism?"

The forms were leaked by some teachers who said they objected to interrogation about their political beliefs.

KwaZulu's Minister of Education and Culture Oscar Dhlomo said the forms were part of the screening process of all aspirant civil servants.

Some time ago the KwaZulu cabinet decided to screen employees and this was handed over to the police for implementation.

through
1/3/90

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Chairman:

Ulundi: discussions with Chief Minister of KwaZulu
 27/2/90 107
 *1. Mr K PANDAY asked the Chairman of the Ministers' Council:

- (1) Whether he visited Ulundi this year for discussions with the Chief Minister of KwaZulu; if so, (a) who accompanied him and (b) (i) what forms of transport were used and (ii) at whose expense were they used;
- (2) whether any other expenses were incurred by the State in connection with this visit; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether he attended this meeting in his capacity as the Chairman of the Ministers' Council; if not, in what capacity did he attend it?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL: D10E

(1) Yes;

- (a) All Ministers, the Deputy-Minister, Ministerial Representatives and one MEC;
- (b) (i) Plane and Government motor transport;
- (ii) Department of Transport and Administration: House of Delegates.

(2) No.

(3) Yes.

Mr K PANDAY: Mr Chairman, arising out of that reply, according to the Press cutting I do know that the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council represented Solidarity Party. Could he comment?

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Mr Y MAKDA: Mr Chairman, on a point of order: That is not a question. The hon the Minister has furnished a reply, and the hon member is not referring to the question or the reply; he is referring to a newspaper article.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the answers given, will the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council let us know how the request for the meeting was made. Was it orally or in writing, and by whom was it made?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL: Mr Chairman, the request for a meeting was made orally.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: The question is: By whom?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL: I am not going to reveal by whom the request was made.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the answers given, was there a joint committee established, as reported by the Press, between Solidarity and Inkatha? Is that correct?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL: No, not on a party basis.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Further arising out of that answer, for what purpose did the MEC attend this meeting?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL: Mr Chairman, I will provide an explanation.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL: There is a very close link between the province and the government of KwaZulu and for that reason an MEC was present.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, further arising . . .

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! Only five supplementary questions are allowed and we have already had the fifth one.

Ministers:

Senior official: claims for trips

*1. Mr R R MAHABEER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether a certain senior official of his Department, particulars of whom have

been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, submitted any claims for trips to and from Durban during Parliamentary sessions in 1987, 1988 and 1989; if so, what total amount was paid to this official in respect of these claims;

- (2) whether any irregularities have subsequently come to light in connection with these claims; if so, (a) what are these irregularities, (b) who is the official concerned and (c) what action has been taken in this regard?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: D6E

(1) Yes.

R1 812.20

(2) No.

(a), (b) and (c) fall away.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's answer, I want to ask the hon the Minister, in respect of these trips, whether any claims for subsistence allowance were admitted for this official to remain in his home town or to use his own accommodation?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, we do not have that specific answer and if the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition puts his question in writing I shall reply to it later.

Newly qualified Indian educators: employment
 *2. Mr R R MAHABEER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether he gave an undertaking that all newly qualified Indian educators would be employed by his Department at the beginning of 1990; if so, when;
- (2) how many newly qualified Indian teachers (a) applied for and (b) were offered employment by his Department during January 1990?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: D8E

(1) Yes; 14 December 1989

(2) (a) 386

(b) 386

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's answer, is the hon the Minister aware that I had referred to his department details of teachers who were not employed at the end of January?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am aware of certain names given to me by the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition. The answer is specifically that these people did not take up positions that were offered to them in those particular areas.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's answer, in respect of question 2(2)(a), has the hon the Minister restricted his replies to those who are at the teacher training institutions controlled by our administration and those who are bursary holders at the University of Durban-Westville?

The MINISTER: No, Mr Chairman, we have not restricted our intake specifically to students who had been given bursaries. We have enlarged the number to accommodate 386 and we had only given bursaries to 175 students.

Educators promoted

*3. Mr K PANDAY asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) How many educators were promoted in terms of the Indians Education Act, No 61 of 1965, with effect from 1 January 1990;
- (2) whether any assessments of successful candidates were altered as a result of moderation; if so, (a) how many and (b) (i) by whom, and (ii) why, in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) 178

(2) Yes

(a) 85

(b) (i) Chief Superintendents of Education

- (ii) In order to comply with the moderation procedures as laid down in the Minister's policy document.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Buthelezi, Bush meet in US today

Sowetan

28/1/90

107

~~200~~

WASHINGTON. - KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi is to meet with President George Bush in the White House this morning.

Chief Buthelezi was due to arrive in the US yesterday.

Several US newspapers have suggested he has come to the US at this stage in order to avoid an embarrassing political meeting with Mr Nelson Mandela in South Africa.

Mandela travelled to Natal at the weekend to appeal to Inkatha and UDF supporters to stop

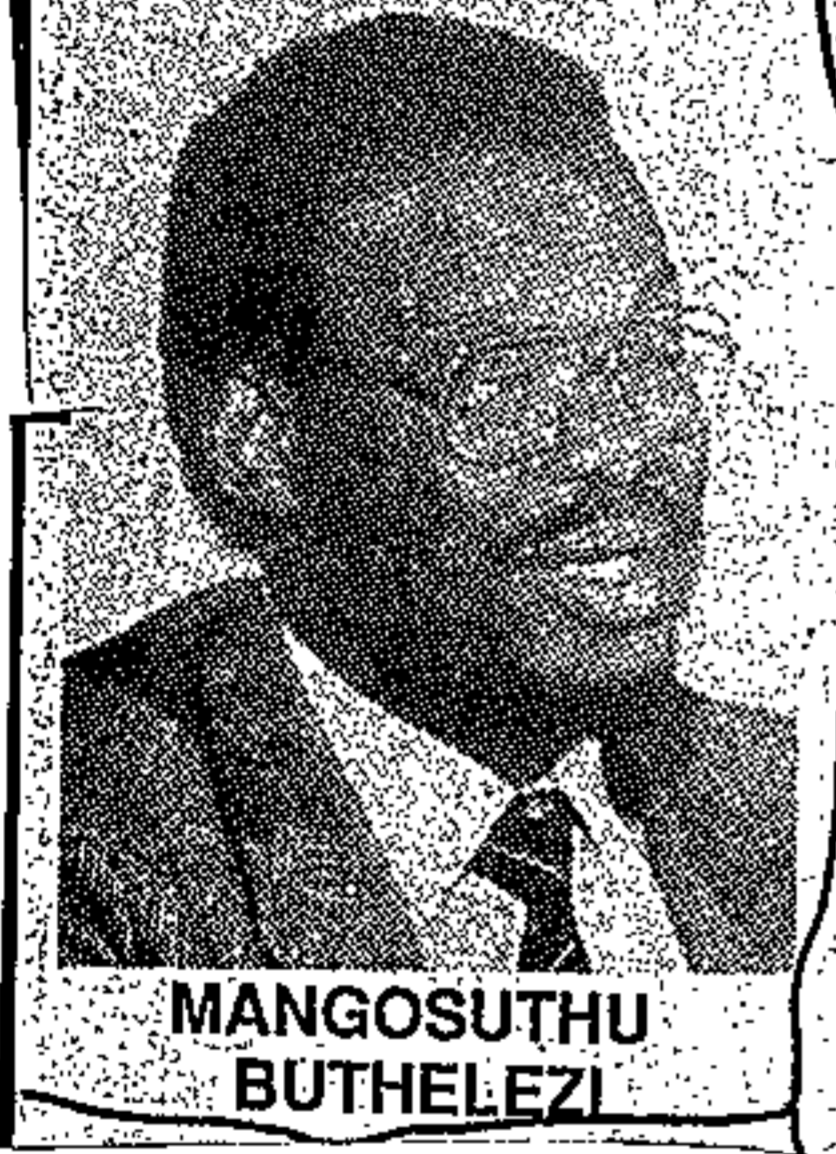
their feuds and their killing of each other's supporters.

The Zulu leader appears to have taken some

pains to keep his US visit fairly secret and little is known about the rest of his programme in Washington.

Bush agreed to meet with him as part of his policy of meeting with a broad range of South African leaders.

Chief Buthelezi previously met President Reagan in the White House.



MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI

Bush urged to lift sanctions

Star 1/31/90 107
By David Braun, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has told President George Bush the time has come to lift sanctions, because President de Klerk has burnt his bridges and cannot return to old-style apartheid.

The kwaZulu leader was given a half-hour audience with the United States president at the White House yesterday.

He said afterwards he had gained the impression Mr Bush agreed with him that sanctions should be lifted, although Chief Buthelezi understood that he could not do so until statutory requirements set out in the 1986 Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAAA) had been met.

HONEST LEADER

He said he had told Mr Bush that Mr de Klerk was the first honest National Party leader. Those black leaders who had dealt with Mr de Klerk were satisfied he was sincere and effective in his leadership of white politics.

"The South African Government has done what is necessary to do to enable black politics and all opponents of apartheid to enter into negotiations with it about the future of South Africa. This will happen," Chief Buthelezi said.

"It is not a question of if, or even a question of when. It is simply a question of how the politics of negotiation are now going to

get off the ground."

He said blacks in South Africa did not fear a back-tracking by Mr de Klerk.

Every notable political prisoner was already free or was in the process of being freed.

Every political organisation in South Africa had been unbanned or de-restricted and would have the same freedom as white political parties. There was no turning back.

Chief Buthelezi said he had told Mr Bush there was no point in political freedom for a people if there was no improvement in their quality of life.

Sanctions only served to weaken the South African economy at a time when there were backlogs in housing, education and a galloping population growth rate.

● Associated Press reports Chief Buthelezi as saying that black disunity was the biggest obstacle to negotiations with the Government.

If negotiations were to take place, "we as blacks must get our act together. I really feel that the biggest obstacle to negotiations taking off are these cleavages in the black community itself".

The kwaZulu leader said he deplored the violence in Natal and, like Mr Nelson Mandela, "I, too, demand that blacks throw their guns, knives, spears, pangas and other instruments of death into the sea".

Gesture by Buthelezi urged

Star
2/3/90
By David Braun
The Star Bureau

107

WASHINGTON — US Secretary of State Mr James Baker starts next week to canvass Congressional views on what America's response to recent developments in South Africa should be.

Democratic Senator David Boren said this in a statement after meeting kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosotho Buthelezi this week.

Mr Boren, regarded as a key force in the Senate on the South African issue, said he had urged Chief Buthelezi to take dramatic action similar to Mr Nelson Mandela's gesture in Natal at the weekend to end the violence in that region and work together to bring an end to apartheid.

Mr Boren urged Chief Buthelezi to extend a hand to Mr

Mandela publicly and offer to work together.

He said a dramatic gesture by Chief Buthelezi would be a signal to those in both South Africa and the US that the Chief Minister could play an important role in the eventual negotiations between the government and opposition leaders.

Mr Boren said he had discussed the current situation with President Bush, and said that meetings with Secretary of State Mr Baker with leaders of Congress would begin next week to forge a unified bipartisan policy towards South Africa.

He predicted that a step-by-step approach in lifting sanctions would be adopted as the conditions of the 1986 Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act were met by the South African Government.

NATAL IN THE WEEK AFTER MANDELA'S CALL ...

A 'crocodile' slips the police net

WHEN kwaZulu's deputy minister of the interior, Bhekizizwe Jamile, was arrested in Ulundi last month word quickly spread around his home township of Clermont outside Durban: "The crocodile is in the net".

Now Jamile's co-accused, believed by Clermont residents to be his "number one hit man" has slipped through the net and is once again being sought by the police.

The two were being held in custody and have appeared in court twice in connection with several counts of murder and at least one of attempted murder. Late yesterday, Jamile applied for bail, was refused it and will now remain in custody until his next appearance on March 30.

Jamile's co-accused is a 17-year-old who cannot be named. He was being

By CARMEL RICKARD, Durban

kept in the Pinetown police cells with three other juveniles, all held for petty crimes, when the bars of the cells were cut through with a hacksaw.

One of the four youths who escaped has been re-arrested, but Jamile's colleague is still on the loose. Police said yesterday they were "following good information" in their search for him.

In the meantime, since the arrest and appearance in court of the two accused, a number of those involved in the case — relatives of those killed, or potential key witnesses — have been threatened.

The home of one witness was attacked and the wife of one of Jamile's alleged victims was also threatened

that she would be killed and her house burned down.

Out of growing concern for the safety of witnesses, particularly after the escape of Jamile's co-accused, Democratic Party regional director Roy Ainslie is to ask Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok to answer a number of questions relating to the case. He wants to know whether witnesses have been offered protection and whether people allegedly on the "hit list" have been informed that Jamile's alleged hit man is out of custody. He also wants to know why Jamile and his co-accused were being held at the Pinetown police cells when affidavit by the key witness makes serious allegations about the involvement of some of the staff at that police station.

SFAK 3/3/90 (107)

Buthlezi pours the praise

IF THERE were any who doubted President F W de Klerk's sincerity, "they can now be assured that they were wrong", kwa-Zulu Chief Minister Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

"Perhaps most importantly of all, what Mr de Klerk did ... creates a

situation in which it should be clear to all that there could now be no going back for him.

"South Africa is thrust into the last decade of the 20th century in which apartheid will be scrapped and the people of South Africa will be given the opportunity of

deciding the future through the politics of neogotiation.

"If blacks now fail to bring about the radical change they have struggled for for so long through non-violent means, they will only have themselves to blame.

"South Africa's long line of heroes and martyrs should applaud the statement that black leaders can now realise the dreams of the struggle. I say this because the dreams of the black struggle for liberation are wholesome South African dreams which will shower benefit on every citizen of the country, regardless of race, colour or creed, when they are realised."

Dr Buthelezi added that there were difficulties ahead.

"The politics of transition will remain the politics of dealing with these difficulties.

"We are, however, now in the position where black and white can together look forward to grasping the thorny nettles of South African politics." — Sapa.

Jesse in a huff as Bush sees Buthelezi

JESSE JACKSON, back in Washington after his recent visit to South Africa, was furious at Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and President George Bush this week.

The civil rights leader was hoping for a personal meeting with the President but found that the KwaZulu leader had got in first.

White House Chief of Staff John Sununu told Jackson, who wanted to urge Bush not to lift sanctions, that the President's schedule was too tight for a visit by him.

One reason was that Bush was already booked to meet Buthelezi, who urged the president to lift sanctions as soon as possible.

"The vast majority of

107
S/Tue 4/3/90
By PATRICIA CHENEY
Washington

black South Africans ... reject sanctions and the isolation of South Africa, which minimises economic growth and maximises black misery," Buthelezi said after Wednesday's meeting.

Jackson let it be known that he was furious at being fobbed off.

When Sununu suggested Jackson "file his report" with Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Herman Cohen, Jackson refused, saying he

had not come home to try to find Cohen.

"I have met with more of those (South African) leaders in settings more intimate than the US Ambassador there (has)," Jackson told Newsweek magazine.

He said that the presidential snub was just more evidence that Bush had the "same kind of contempt" for racial justice as the Reagan administration.

Officials confirmed that Bush was hesitant to meet with Jackson because he feared offending Nelson Mandela, who does not want Jackson to become his international spokesman.

"Jesse's grandstanding," one official said. "If he really wants something, he'll talk to anyone."

Buthelezi, meanwhile, seemed well satisfied with his reception.

It was, he said, his "gut feeling" that President Bush wanted to lift sanctions as soon as he legally could but, the Zulu leader added, "he didn't express it in so many words".

pected to agree if it does not
affect city Traffic Department sa
The Department of Foreign
would pay the costs, officials sa

New school for KwaZulu

ZILLA EFRAT (107)

ALTRON group chairman
Bill Venter has, through the
Bill Venter Foundation, do-
nated R100 000 to the Zulu
School's Trust.

The donation help fund a
secondary school in Kwa-
Zulu. 61044 513190

At present the Sibani-
sakhe Secondary School ex-
ists in name only and some
of the students that will
benefit from the grant are
sharing classes with a pri-
mary school in the district.

The remaining pupils
who are eligible to attend it
have received no education
since they left primary
school.

The Zulu Schools Trust
was established in August
with King Goodwill Zwe-
lithini as patron-in-chief.

The Sibanisakhe Sec-
ondary School will be known
as the Bill Venter Sec-
ondary School and construc-
tion is scheduled to start
this month.

10) 5
UNION
207 8
10 T
Cont
R
N
J
C
O
ed to
e su
es, if
shar
vie p
e sar
M
Ce
m
st
e o
na
id

1
4
8
9
10
11
13
15
17
20
22
24
26
27
28
29
11
3
1
8
9
10
12
14
15
17
18

Buthelezi salute for Maggie

By Sue Leeman,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — In what is probably one of his most significant visits to Downing Street to date, Inkatha's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday again endorsed Mrs Thatcher's policy of avoiding sanctions at any cost.

During the 45-minute meeting, Chief Buthelezi thanked the British Premier for her "courageous stand" in deciding, despite intense criticism, to lift the British ban on new investment in South Africa.

And his insistence that the majority of blacks reject such economic measures will have given her "ammunition" for her expected meeting in April with Mr Nelson Mandela, who will argue his view that most blacks want increased sanctions pressure.

Chief Buthelezi told Mrs Thatcher that while Inkatha and the ANC differed markedly on the question of sanctions and the armed struggle, these were simply "tactics".

He said he had high hopes for his own meeting later this month with Mr Mandela as it was time for blacks to "get their act together".

"Mr Mandela is coming to see me as a friend and I am looking forward to talking with him."

Star

6/3/90

107

Buthelezi to host historic meeting

By Kaizer Nyatumba

ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi will soon hold wide ranging talks, Chief Buthelezi announced yesterday.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president said at a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport that the talks would be held at his residence in Ulundi.

Chief Buthelezi, who returned from visits to the United States and Britain, said Mr Mandela had phoned him on February 17 "as an old friend and colleague" and had requested a meeting with him and Zulu leader King Goodwill Zwelithini.

Chief Buthelezi said he had applauded President George Bush for his "positive remarks" in response to State President Mr F W de Klerk's latest reforms.

He said he and President Bush had discussed a variety of issues, including sanctions, and that he had expressed his understanding of the fact that President Bush was constrained by United

States legislation and could not immediately lift sanctions.

Chief Buthelezi said he had also met the US Secretary of State, Mr Jim Baker, and Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Mr Hank Cohen, with whom he had discussed the same issues.

In his meeting with Mrs Thatcher in London on Monday, Chief Buthelezi said he had "applauded her courage".

He said both Mrs Thatcher and Mr Bush were looking forward to meeting Mr Mandela.

Asked what Inkatha's future role in South Africa would be, Chief Buthelezi said: "I can't answer that question. What I can say is that President de Klerk singled me out in Parliament on February 2 and commended me for the role I had played against apartheid and Mr Mandela himself has said I have a role to play."

He said he was not in favour of the ANC's Harare Declaration because it proposed for South Africa a solution similar to that in Namibia. "The situation in South Africa is different."

SPK 7/3/90 107



KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi greets a crowd of well-wishers on his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday. Picture: REUTERS

ANC is on wrong road — Buthelezi

CHARLENE SMITH

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has criticised continued sanctions and the ANC's strategy for negotiations based on the Harare Declaration.

Speaking on his arrival yesterday from the US and Britain, where he met President George Bush and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Buthelezi said he had applauded Thatcher's decision to relax sanctions measures against SA. He called on Bush to do the same.

Buthelezi said the euphoria after recent moves by President F W de Klerk could be dangerous in that "people could think there's a short run".

He said: "The going could be tough; there could be a right-wing backlash. Time is of the essence."

"All parties must participate in negotiations and not follow the Harare Declaration."

He said the Harare Declaration —

which has been adopted by the Organisation of African Unity, the UN General Assembly and the Conference for a Democratic Future — made proposals similar to the path followed in Namibia, and for the same sort of constituent assembly.

Buthelezi said he was opposed to bipolar discussions between the ANC and government. "I don't think that's the correct road to follow. Negotiations should involve all parties." He disputed that constituent assemblies were representative of all parties.

In answer to questions, Buthelezi said he was not surprised by the coup in the Ciskei as there had been long-simmering problems.

On unrest in the homelands, he said unrest was a nationwide phenomenon.

10/12/81
10/12/81
10/12/81

8/Day 8/3/90

~~107~~

107

-POLITICS

**A's
er**

De Klerk and Buthelezi meet at Tuynhuys

CAPE TOWN — President F W de Klerk and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi had a lengthy meeting at Tuynhuys yesterday afternoon.

In a joint statement, they said the discussions centred mainly on the constitutional negotiation process and emphasised the need for negotiations for a new constitution to start as soon as possible.

Other matters of mutual interest had also been discussed, including the security situation in Natal.

Both leaders expressed their satisfaction with the discussions which they said "were conducted in a con-

structive spirit". The meeting was part of a series of consultations between them.

De Klerk was assisted by Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, Education and Development Aid Minister Stoffel van der Merwe and several others.

Buthelezi was assisted by Inkatha secretary-general Oscar Dhlomo and several others.

Buthelezi, who had just returned from a trip to the US, said it would be tragic if the momentum of talks about talks — which he had previously held with De Klerk — was allowed to diminish through a lapse of time. — Sapa.

illion more
ected.
nal growth
in Africa,
ose people
to 25 years
rly 42% of
rowing at

IN BRIEF

KwaZulu talks to focus of violence

107

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says the violence in Natal will be one of the main issues to be discussed by him and the ANC vice-president, Mr Nelson Mandela, at a meeting after Mandela's return from Sweden.

Buthelezi said both he and King Goodwill Zwelithini would be meeting Mandela who had expressed his agony at the violence.

Meetings

Buthelezi was speaking on his return from meetings with President George Bush and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

He applauded Thatcher for her stand on sanctions and expressed his understanding that Bush was bound by US

legislation on the sanctions issue.

He said he also expressed a warning that although there was understandable jubilation about the release of ANC leaders, there was a danger it could create unwarranted expectations about the political road ahead.

Buthelezi said the next step along the road was negotiation and there should be a willingness to meet President FW de Klerk's political initiatives halfway.

Buthelezi said that while he was opposed to the continuing state of emergency, he understood that De Klerk found him-

self in a cleft stick as a result of the Natal violence which had led to requests from the people themselves that troops be sent into townships.

He said the causes of the violence were no longer only political, but there were socio-economic factors which also had to be addressed.

Class boycott leads to school closure

Sowetan 8/3/90

3/9
950

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

THE Department of Education and Training has suspended classes at Phagameng-Modille secondary school, near Nylstroom, following a one-day stayaway on Friday by more than 900 pupils to celebrate the Sobukwe Day.

Mr Job Schoeman, the DET's Northern Trans-

vaal regional chief director, confirmed on Tuesday that classes have been suspended.

He said this decision was taken after pupils chased teachers away from the school and boycotted classes for the whole of last week.

He said the school will

school was to be closed from March 5 because pupils boycott classes, do not want to listen to the principal, threaten teachers and officials and are not prepared to work according to educational regulations.

The pamphlets added: "The DET can only render education to willing and disciplined pupils who want education. The

Buthelezi for peace, but no talks yet

w/ Mail 29/3-15/3/90
107 By CARMEL RICKARD

THE first speech by Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi since returning from his foreign tour, will have disappointed those hoping Inkatha's moratorium on official Natal talks would be lifted.

Speaking in Natal for the first time since the trip during which he met with George Bush and Margaret Thatcher, Buthelezi condemned the fighting, but did not use the opportunity to match Mandela's generous comments on political opponents which was a bold hallmark of the African National Congress leader's speech.

Addressing a KwaZulu prayer breakfast in Durban yesterday Buthelezi said he welcomed Mandela's call for weapons to be thrown into the sea — a call he had repeated while in the United States.

He said he was "unutterably appalled" by the "truly awesome" violence which was raging, and warned it could wreck the "politics of negotiation".

But where Mandela went out of his way to praise Inkatha and Buthelezi, the Inkatha leader did not respond in the same vein.

Commenting on the statement by Mandela that the ANC was committed to peace, he said, "I pray to God that (Mandela) makes it stick on an organisation which has made the armed struggle and violent revolution its primary means of liberating South Africa."

Far from lifting the moratorium on talks imposed by Inkatha because of the alleged lack of *bona fides* by the ANC/UDF and Cosatu, Buthelezi reiterated his complaints about the ANC leadership. It had been hoped he would make some announcement on the moratorium following Mandela's speech and the growing number of joint local peace initiatives.

On the other hand Buthelezi did say he hoped talks with Mandela, due as

soon as the ANC leader returned from his overseas visit, would improve prospects for peace.

He commented the planned talks and the contact he had had with Mandela since his release from jail were the "first glimmer of hope" he saw in the Natal situation.

He also said there should "now be a healing of our land", and that the time had come for "forgiving and being forgiven unconditionally".

Buthelezi might not have regarded the prayer breakfast as a suitable forum to urge the warring people of Natal to lay down their arms — or he

may have thought his response made in the USA was sufficient — but since Mandela's King's Park call, Buthelezi's speeches are being closely watched by many in the townships.

Unrest monitors said unless there were clear indications from Ulundi that Buthelezi appreciated the risk Mandela had taken in his call, and unless he reciprocated the placatory tone of Mandela's speech, the ANC leader could find himself out on a limb.

"Mandela has in fact been demonising Inkatha and Buthelezi to his followers. But there hasn't been the kind of response we hoped for, and this is threatening to alienate youth from Mandela's message."

12/3/90 (107)

Inkatha alternative to Harare Declaration

ULUNDI — Inkatha's central committee has produced a working document alternative to the ANC's Harare Declaration, Inkatha president and kwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said yesterday.

Inkatha had "for some time" been working on an alternative to the Harare Declaration, which was not a people's document, "but one based on the Namibian Resolution 435 and a reflection of the ideology of the ANC leadership, particularly the wishes of the ANC exiled

members", Chief Buthelezi said in an interview.

Inkatha's commitment to constituent politics gave its members a personal stake in strategies, "unlike the process that prevailed with the drawing up of the Harare Declaration".

Inkatha's alternative, which was not yet a conclusive document, would properly represent the peoples' wishes "and not a declaration imposed from above on those below".

The paper was discussed by Inkatha's central committee on

Saturday, Chief Buthelezi said.

He was totally opposed to the economic policies laid down in the Harare document.

African states which had embarked on a socialistic economic path had recognised their mistakes.

They had realised capitalism, not socialism, generated wealth, but despite this the ANC and its affiliates had "studiously ignored" this pattern.

Only a free economy was capable of generating the wealth necessary to promote the aspi-

rations and welfare of the blacks, Chief Buthelezi said.

● At Saturday's meeting, Inkatha's central committee pledged full support for peace talks with the ANC/UDF/Cosatu alliance and called on all black organisation to back President de Klerk's act of "white political boldness" with what it called black political honour.

It applauded what ANC deputy leader Mr Nelson Mandela and other released political prisoners had said in committing themselves to ending violence among blacks. — Sapa.

ments have been finalised; if not, why not; if so, (a) when will the new system be implemented and (b) what, on average, is the anticipated additional cost per child?
Hansard 13/3/90 B444E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

No, hostels are not being privatised. An economic management system for hostels is under consideration;
 (a) and (b) fall away.

Schools: guest speakers/visitors

*2. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture: *13/3/90*

(1) Whether, since the inception of his Department, any circulars, notices or other instructions have been sent to schools in the Cape Peninsula relating to guest speakers and/or visitors; if so, (a) when, (b) why and (c) what was the purpose of these cultures, notices or other instructions;

(2) whether any schools or school principals have been contacted individually in respect of guest speakers or visitors; if so, (a) how many and (b) what were the circumstances?
B445E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes, to all schools in the Cape;

(a) 15 November 1988,

(b) and (c) to give guidelines to ensure that visits of outsiders to schools take place in an orderly way;

(2) yes,

(a) and (b) not available.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, why are details in respect of paragraph (2) not available, which presumably should be a matter of some importance and not a triviality?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, let us look at it in practice. There are so many schools and

sometimes there are requests. The school principal uses his discretion to decide whether a person should be allowed or not, and he liaises with the department. Each case is not placed on computer when the liaison takes place. We therefore know there was individual liaison, but no record is kept about what. In the normal practice it is not necessary to do this. *Hansard* 13/3/90

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, why has this practice become necessary in the Education Department after 150 years? Has his department lost confidence in the principals in this province?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, that is another intentional conclusion. The hon member knows all too well that the Cape Education Department, like any other education department, like myself and I assume the hon member too, have the utmost confidence in all the principals of all the schools. Therefore that is not the point. If one, however, runs a professional body like a school professionally and you want to do it properly, it applies that you review the professional task of the teacher. Then if it is necessary to get someone from the outside, provided that his contribution is of educational value, one is prepared to do it. It is simply the point that management is conducted in an orderly manner. The principal will, when such a request comes along, decide whether it is necessary to grant such a request, or not.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, may I ask the hon the Minister, further arising from his reply, whether the suggestion is that for the previous 150 years the Cape Education Department had been managed in a disorderly manner? [Interjections.]

Hansard 13/3/90
Teacher-training colleges: African language

*3. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any white teacher-training colleges offer an African language as a course subject; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are being taken in this regard; if so, (i) which colleges, (ii) what African languages are being offered and (iii) how many student teachers took such language courses in 1989?
B446E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
	Bolandse Onderwyskollege	Xhosa	33
	Port Elizabeth College of Education		38
	Graaff-Reinet College for Continued Training	Zulu	6
	Edgewood College of Education		34
	Durbanse Onderwyskollege		15
	Bloemfontein Teachers' College	Southern Sotho	14
	Onderwyskollege Pretoria	Northern Sotho	183
	Onderwyskollege Goudstad	Zulu	17
	Onderwyskollege Portchefstroom	Northern Sotho	95
	Johannesburg College of Education	Tswana	142
		Zulu	98

Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister I should like to ask him—he refers to so-called African languages in his reply—whether his department also regards Afrikaans as an African language.

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I really don't know whether it is necessary to owe that clever gentleman a reply. The fact of the matter is that all languages that are taught in Africa, are surely taught in Africa, whether it is Afrikaans, English or German, but normally... [Interjections.]

†An HON MEMBER: Answer the question.

†The MINISTER: Give me a chance; then I will gladly answer the question. Would the hon member like to answer the question for me? [Interjections.] The fact of the matter is that in a normal conversation the normal meaning of African language is that they are Black languages.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

Hansard 13/3/90
KwaZulu/Natal Advisory Board of Education:

*4. Mr K M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture: *Hansard* 13/3/90

(1) Whether he has refused a request of the Director of Education: Natal Education Department for that department to be represented on the KwaZulu/Natal Advisory Board of Education; if so, (a) when did he receive this request and (b) why did he refuse it;

(2) whether he has been informed that other executive departments in the Natal/KwaZulu region are currently represented on the Advisory Board; if so, (a) which executive departments are so represented and (b) when was he so informed;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? *Hansard* 13/3/90 B448E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) No, the Minister did not receive such a request, *B448E*

(a) and (b) fall away;

(2) no,

(a) and (b) fall away;

(3) no.

Hansard 13/3/90
For written reply:

General Affairs:

Occupational diseases: certificates

106. Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:† In respect of how many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks employed in industries during each specified year from 1 October 1973 up to and including the latest date for which information is available, were certificates issued while they were alive and after death that they suffered (i) (aa)

ments have been finalised; if not, why not; if so, (a) when will the new system be implemented and (b) what, on average, is the anticipated additional cost per child? B444E

Hansard 13/3/90

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

No, hostels are not being privatised. An economic management system for hostels is under consideration; (a) and (b) fall away.

Schools: guest speakers/visitors

*2. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture: Hansard 13/3/90

(1) Whether, since the inception of his Department, any circulars, notices or other instructions have been sent to schools in the Cape Peninsula relating to guest speakers and/or visitors; if so, (a) when, (b) why and (c) what was the purpose of these cultures, notices or other instructions;

(2) whether any schools or school principals have been contacted individually in respect of guest speakers or visitors; if so, (a) how many and (b) what were the circumstances? B445E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes, to all schools in the Cape;

(a) 15 November 1988,

(b) and (c) to give guidelines to ensure that visits of outsiders to schools take place in an orderly way;

(2) yes.

(a) and (b) not available.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, why are details in respect of paragraph (2) not available, which presumably should be a matter of some importance and not a triviality?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, let us look at it in practice. There are so many schools and

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes,

(i)

Bolandse Onderwyskollege
Port Elizabeth College of Education
Graaff-Reinet College for Continued Training
Edgewood College of Education
Durbanse Onderwyskollege
Bloemfontein Teachers' College
Onderwyskollege Pretoria
Onderwyskollege Goudstad
Onderwyskollege Potchefstroom
Johannesburg College of Education

(ii)

Xhosa
Zulu
Southern Sotho
Northern Sotho
Zulu
Northern Sotho
Tswana
Zulu

(iii)
33
38
6

34
15
14
183
17
95
142
98

†Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister I should like to ask him—he refers to so-called African languages in his reply—whether his department also regards Afrikaans as an African language.

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I really don't know whether it is necessary to owe that clever gentleman a reply. The fact of the matter is that all languages that are taught in Africa, are surely taught in Africa, whether it is Afrikaans, English or German, but normally . . . [Interjections.]

†An HON MEMBER: Answer the question.

†The MINISTER: Give me a chance; then I will gladly answer the question. Would the hon member like to answer the question for me? [Interjections.] The fact of the matter is that in a normal conversation the normal meaning of African language is that they are Black languages.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

KwaZulu/Natal Advisory Board of Education: representation 107

*4. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture: Hansard 13/3/90

(1) Whether he has refused a request of the Director of Education: Natal Education Department for that department to be represented on the KwaZulu/Natal Advisory Board of Education; if so, (a) when did he receive this request and (b) why did he refuse it;

(2) whether he has been informed that other executive departments in the Natal/KwaZulu region are currently represented on the Advisory Board; if so, (a) which executive departments are so represented and (b) when was he so informed;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? Hansard 13/3/90 B448E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) No, the Minister did not receive such a request.

(a) and (b) fall away;

(2) no.

(a) and (b) fall away;

(3) no.

For written reply: Hansard 13/3/90

General Affairs:

Occupational diseases: certificates

106. Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:†

In respect of how many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks employed in industries during each specified year from 1 October 1973 up to and including the latest date for which information is available, were certificates issued while they were alive and after death that they suffered (i) (aa)

1 000 march to police

Sowetan 15/3/90

(107)

ABOUT 1 000 women from the strife-torn township of KwaMakhuta converged outside the South African Police sta-

tion at Amanzimtoti yesterday and handed a memorandum containing complaints about the KwaZulu police to the

District Commissioner, Colonel JH Smith.

They said they needed help from the central Government.

Inkatha is 'bleeding'

Buthelezi

B1047 15/3/90

107

ULUNDI — Inkatha was losing ground in some rural districts in KwaZulu and there were certain urban and peri-urban areas where Inkatha members could not declare themselves for fear of reprisals.

This was said by KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi in his policy speech to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Buthelezi said Inkatha had received "wounds" and was "bleeding". He said the idiom of "toyitoyi" was "dangerous" and was drawing blood, politically speaking.

However, because Inkatha had suffered losses through violence, it did not mean that the organisation had been weakened politically.

Inkatha was now probably stronger in centre-stage politics than it had ever been before, Buthelezi said.

He admitted that Inkatha had done too little to document what had actually taken place in Natal/KwaZulu.

The UDF/Cosatu factions in the conflict had spent tens of thousands of rands gathering "propaganda" against Inkatha in the form of affida-

Own Correspondent

vits blaming the movement for violence.

Meanwhile in KwaMakhuta, near Amanzimtoti, more than 15 000 singing, dancing, and flag-waving residents attended a mass meeting yesterday to protest against the presence of the KwaZulu police in the strife-torn township.

Climax

The climax of the meeting, which was fairly well-disciplined, was the handing over of a memorandum by representatives of KwaMakhuta to the local KwaZulu police station commander.

A general stayaway was called for after the fatal shooting by an unknown "hit squad" of Raphael Mkhize and his wife Dudu of KwaMakhuta.

SA Police media liaison officer Col G J A Everson confirmed last night that incidents of unrest had been reported at or after the meeting.

□ Sapa reports that SAP liaison chief

Maj-Gen Herman Stadler said yesterday that the recent spiral of violence in SA could be attributed to political rivalry, socio-economic factors, crime, the "euphoria of freedom" and the return of legal protest.

Stadler said: "Politics does play a role — there are people trying to escalate violence."

He denied unrest was worse now than in the crisis period of the mid-1980s.

Meanwhile, human rights groups yesterday demanded to know why police were increasingly using live ammunition such as birdshot and buckshot to quell unrest.

"Why are guns being used? It's not a war," said Detainees Parents Support Committee spokesman Audrey Coleman.

NATAL UNREST DEATHS

September 1987 -- January 1989:.....	668
February 1989 -- March 13 1990:.....	697
Past 24 hours' official toll:.....	3
TOTAL:.....	1 368

ation of
it for the
system.
rtificates
ence and
er RTQS.
ng with
formulas
aving to

Violence takes heavy economic toll in KwaZulu

107

B/D am 19/3/90

Business Day Reporter

Woods says the cycle of violence in KwaZulu has become self-perpetuating as youth unemployment runs at 72%. The informal sector is "saturated", and cannot take up the slack.

In Gazankulu, which only recently has seen signs of violence and absenteeism, stayaways have begun to take their toll too. Busaf Letaba, the bus manufacturer and largest industry in the homeland, lost six working days in recent weeks, cutting March output by 25% and costing the company hundreds of thousands of rand, Busaf executive director Ron Duff says.

Venda Development Corporation chief executive Ignatius Ditwani says the disturbance in the independent homeland in February has barely affected the formal sector. But he is sure retail outfits and the informal sector have suffered from the unrest.

Scrutiny

The extent of damage to industry in the fortnight of unrest in Bophuthatswana could not be estimated last week as industries, the Bophuthatswana Development Corporation and Department of Information would not comment while the state of emergency continued.

The damage to homeland economies comes at a time when their finances are under close scrutiny by central government. Development Aid Minister Stoffel van der Merwe informed homeland leaders in February that Pretoria's expenditure would be trimmed this year. Last year the homelands' bill totalled R6,2bn.

VIOLENCE between warring factions of Inkatha and the UDF has had severe repercussions on the formal and informal economic sectors in KwaZulu, the homeland which has sustained the most prolonged conflict.

Inkatha Institute executive director Gavin Woods says the comprehensive township violence has hit backyard businesses, contributing to a considerable loss of earnings, though the figure was difficult to estimate.

The most profound effect is the disruption of labour. Woods says absenteeism is rife either from intimidation or as employees stay home to protect property.

In the KwaZulu area of Hammarsdale, Ron Phillips, group PR director of the Hebox denim factory which is owned by Tongaat Hulett, confirms absenteeism is costing the textile operation millions of rands in lost production. Hebox's black labour force lives in the nearby strife-torn township of Mpumalanga.

Phillips says absenteeism at the factory, which has a staff complement of 1 540, was high in November and December last year. Intimidation and disruption of transport facilities in Mpumalanga continue as absenteeism runs at between 5% and 30%. He says 23 staff were killed and four gunned down outside the factory gates in one incident this year. There had been 120 resignations, mostly senior and skilled staff who cannot be replaced in present conditions.

Phillips says Tongaat and other textile producers, SA Nylon and PAN textiles, while conducting negotiations with community leaders, are seriously considering withdrawing their operations.

le.
are
er,
mi-
are
ed
en
nd-
he
oli-
of
cu-

Sowetan 21/3/90

'Blacks must join whites in talks'

BLACKS could achieve liberation if they negotiated with their "white brothers and sisters" in creating a democratic South Africa, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Ulundi yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said in his policy speech at the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that he accepted Afrikaners as "white Africans."

"They are my brothers and sisters, they are my compatriots and the transition that Mr de Klerk (the State President) is now leading is a transition that is rapidly leading to the point in which race and colour will cease to be the determinant of who is allied to whom," he said.

Racism

Buthelezi said he, Inkatha and the KwaZulu government had never attempted to fight racism with racism: "We are not anti-white. We are just anti-apartheid. We have ingrained in us a loathing for racism."

However, he said, it was necessary to liberate South Africa in a black/white joint effort.

"The struggle will fail if it turns into a struggle against whites per se. I have a deep unshakable faith that the struggle will be victorious.

"Who among us here would have predicted that Dr Nelson Mandela would come out of jail saying that he believed in the sincerity and integrity of a South African State President? Dr Buthelezi asked.

Peaceful

"When I say this, I am talking about the non-violent struggle which started in 1912 with the formation of the African National Congress, when African leaders buried the hatchet and vowed to look for peaceful solutions," Buthelezi said.

He said the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and Inkatha had long seen the possibility of negotiation with whites. He said that had the Buthelezi Commission and the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba failed, his politics would be different today.

"When the late Chief Albert Luthuli (Nobel Peace Prize-winner and ANC leader) brought the ANC to its zenith of power in the '50s, he did so holding out a hand of friendship to whites. He would then have gladly, willingly and joyfully sat down with whites to share thinking about compromise solutions on how to establish a democracy."

Soldiers anger Buthelezi

107

CHIEF Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi of KwaZulu has called for the immediate withdrawal of all black soldiers from his area because of "the damage they have done to both the image of the South African Defence Force and to the community".

Buthelezi told the KwaZulu legislative assembly of attacks on Inkatha members by black soldiers.

He said his office had received reports about the harassment of Inkatha members by soldiers at Lindelani, Mpumalanga and KwaMakhutha.

At KwaMakhutha the house of a member of the legislative assembly, Mr R R Mbongwe, had allegedly been invaded by soldiers in the company of UDF supporters, he said.

Buthelezi said he was surprised there were still black soldiers in parts of KwaZulu, despite an assurance to the contrary he had received after meeting State President F W de Klerk earlier this month and a letter he had sent to Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok.

-Sapa.

Sowetan 22/3/90

104
HB

Attacks on Inkatha to be probed

A South African Police general is to investigate allegations that men wearing items of security forces uniforms were involved in attacks on Inkatha members in KwaZulu.

The Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok has ordered the investigation.

This stems from a report by Brigadier Sipho Mathe, Deputy Commissioner of the KwaZulu Police, to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly this week that people dressed in items of security force-type uniforms had been involved in acts of violence and death against Inkatha.

At least four people wearing camouflage and SADF browns were allegedly involved in an attack on an Inkatha chief's

household near Hammarisdale at the weekend that left 15 people dead, including two special constables of the KwaZulu police.

KwaZulu's Chief Minister Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi has subsequently asked for black members of the SADF to be removed from KwaZulu, saying they were antagonistic towards Inkatha.

Buthelezi said that white soldiers were welcome to stay on.

By yesterday morning, his request had not been conveyed to Mr Vlok's office officially.

Senior officers from the Defence Force, KwaZulu Police and the SAP have met to discuss the allegations, and decided they would be investigated by Lt Gen Stan Schutte.

The SAP have said they wanted the allegations tested against the facts straight away, and if they were true, then the law must take its course.

The SAP have cautioned, however, that imposters dressed themselves up in items of security force uniforms to further confuse issues when they carried out acts of violence.

Relations between some members of the KP and the SAP have not been too cordial lately as the SAP have arrested two members of the KP in connection with serious charges stemming from the unrest against them.

The SAP have pointed out that removing the black soldiers would mean removing almost the entire SADF presence, because most of SADF members serving in the trouble spots were black. This could result in chaos.

Black entrepreneurs get financial boost

WILSON ZWANE

10.7

THE emerging black "small" sector in KwaZulu-Natal region is to receive a major financial boost from a small business development programme, KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation (KFC) development executive J P le Roux said at the weekend.

"The programme, the single largest and the most comprehensive ever undertaken in the region, will generate much-needed new job opportunities in KwaZulu," Le Roux said.

The R32m development campaign is to identify, spur on and maintain entrepreneurial activities in the region in an attempt to promote the development of the emerging entrepreneur in all business sectors.

According to Le Roux, the programme was made possible by a loan facility extended to the KFC by the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and it would be implemented over the next two years.

"A total of R10,4m has been allocated to loans to small business entrepreneurs who require their own premises but are unable to secure private sector funding," Le Roux said.

About R18m had been earmarked for loan finance for emerging small businesses to be utilised for working capital and equipment purchasing.

"Also the KFC, in conjunction with KwaZulu Training Trust (KTT), will launch a series of training programmes aimed at enhancing the management, commercial and technical skills of emerging small businessmen," Le Roux said.

Meanwhile, DPSA GM Sollie Nortje said it was a firm conviction of his bank that comprehensive entrepreneurial development programmes were an important vehicle for addressing the imbalances in the participation of different sections of the population in the economy.

ANC is urged to meet Zwelithini

ANC leaders, particularly those who were recently released from prison, have been called on by KwaZulu chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to uphold the dignity of the Zulu king and accept his invitation for a meeting.

A lengthy statement issued by Buthelezi after a special meeting of KwaZulu chiefs at Ulundi on Friday night, dealt largely with "lifting Zulu dignity up out of the political gutters" and said no invitation by King Goodwill Zwelithini should be declined for party political reasons. *Sowetan 26/3/90*

The king had addressed the meeting on Friday night.

The resolution called on the ANC's national executive to afford Zwelithini the status he deserved as a king.

Passed by the chiefs at the meeting, the resolution noted their "deep commitment to further black unity in SA by using Zulu unity as an anvil" on which to beat their South Africanism "for the sake of every race group in the country".

Bring in black soldiers - Sash

BLACK SADF troops should return to Mpumalanga township in war-torn Natal, the Black Sash said yesterday. *Sowetan 27/3/90*

Backing a call from its Natal Coastal Division for the return of black soldiers, the Sash said their presence would provide desperately-needed protection, mainly to scholars.

Black troops were believed by residents of Mpumalanga to be more impartial than white SADF soldiers, the Sash added.

107

Trustworthy

'Residents also know them to be more trustworthy than the SAP and KwaZulu Police - whom they believe support the vigilantes.'

There was also widespread dissatisfaction with the KwaZulu Police, and the Sash believed Natal should have an 'impartial peacekeeping force'.

The organisation said an independent commission of inquiry into the Natal conflict was also called for, 'with the possibility of declaring Natal a disaster area, which may draw the required attention to the problems'. - Sapa

Nationalisation will be fatal, says Buthelezi

107

THERE is an urgent need to redistribute wealth in South Africa but talk of large scale nationalisation was "fatal", Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Monday.

"I will side with anybody at the negotiating table who will fight with me for an economic system based on the principles of responsible free enterprise," he said during his policy speech at the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly.

"We are going to face very difficult economic circumstances in this country.

Wrong

"There is going to be an urgent political need, as well as an urgent humanitarian need, to redistribute wealth in South Africa as effectively as we can. I do not talk the language of nationalisation because I think it is fatal talk," he said.

Buthelezi said he questioned calls made by ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela, for the continuation of the armed struggle, the need for nationalisation, and the continuation of sanctions and international pressure against South Africa.

Although he respected Mandela and did not intend attacking him, his message to him was, "My friend, you are very wrong on these issues.

Revolution

"You are wrong for yourself, you are wrong for the ANC and you are wrong for South Africa," he said.

"If we talk nationalisation too hard, the wealth we are arguing about will finally be consumed in a racist conflagration as white

scorched earth policy meets black scorched earth policy.

"Simply put, white South Africans would rather kill you than talk about living under a Marxist-type socialist state in which private ownership does not exist.

"If we talk the language of nationalisation, not one foreign company

is likely to bring in any new investment into South Africa," he said.

Despite talk of nationalisation, Buthelezi said there was groundswell demand for a responsible free enterprise system that could produce wealth and create jobs, he said. He did however sound a note of caution.

"The poorest of the

poor do not want dreams and promises. They want a roof over their heads and they want care for the sick. They want education for their children. "If they do not get these things, people in South Africa will revolt against whoever rules.

"Wherever mass poverty has spread in Africa, revolution has followed," he said.

W/Mail 303 - 4/4/90

107



Disband security forces, argues new peace plan



Inkatha's Buthelezi

A WIDE-RANGING new plan involving international supervision of a reconstituted "peace keeping force" in Natal is being canvassed in Geneva today.

The international community is to be urged to back the plan, part of the interim recommendations being presented to the International Commission of Jurists by senior Durban advocate Bob Douglas.

He is heading a commission of inquiry into the violence, set up at the request of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa), and he is in Switzerland today to give his interim report to the ICJ and to speak to other international agencies.

He will also be addressing other legal bodies and organisations concerned about the violence in Paris and London.

Douglas said his interim report was confidential, as the commission had not yet completed its work or come to any conclusions.

However, he told the *Weekly Mail* of the two major interim recommendations he would be laying on the table during his overseas visit.

"My first recommendation is that the South African Police, the South African Defence Force, the kwaZulu Police and the *kitskonstabels* — all the security forces involved in Natal — be disbanded at once."

They should then be reconstituted as a totally new independent peace keeping force, under the command of a senior police officer of "top calibre" from outside the area, whose neutrality is above question.

"We will ask the United Nations

A peace plan for Natal, drawn up by a senior Durban advocate, is to be presented in Geneva this week, reports CARMEL RICKARD. The plan calls for a single 'neutral' peace-keeping force

and the ICJ for help with the appointment of two senior people with international experience to act as ombudsmen to oversee the operation of the new 'peace keeping force'.

"They will be independent monitors to ensure the impartial behaviour of the new force. A key function would be to follow up any complaints from the public of partiality by any member of the force.

"This will ensure some international supervision of due process in the region."

The second major recommendation presupposes the first is accepted and that the new force is able to arrest suspects believed responsible for violence in the region.

Douglas says the Department of Justice should set up special courts in the Pietermaritzburg and Durban areas with the sole purpose of hearing violence cases.

He says with a new image of impartiality the proposed peace keeping force could be more successful in winning community confidence so that witnesses would be prepared to give evidence and to lay charges.

If this led to a flood of arrests, the already overburdened courts would be unable to cope, and it would be necessary to have special courts which could hear violence cases without delay.

"The aim would be to have suspects

tried and sentenced within days of the offence. This would greatly help restore the confidence of the community in the courts and help rebuild a belief in law and order.

"At the moment there are long delays and backlogs which undermine respect for the law. But the new special courts would hear only allegations related to the Natal violence."

Douglas's recommendations come as controversy grows over the role and adequacy of the security forces operating in Natal.

Inkatha president and kwaZulu minister of police Mangosuthu Buthelezi has claimed black soldiers in the South African Defence Force are biased in favour of the United Democratic Front and that they harrass members of Inkatha. He has demanded that they "voetsek" out of the region, a demand being taken seriously by Pretoria — an SADF official confirmed this week that the "planning process" to replace black troops in Natal townships had begun.

On the other hand, several communities, including Edendale, hard hit by violence this week, have urged the SADF be brought in to deal with the situation and that the South African Police, riot police and *kitskonstabels* be withdrawn. "We believe the SADF is impartial," community leaders said.

"They are the only ones we can trust to disarm both sides."

Investment by KFC hits R1bn mark

WILSON ZWANE

THE KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation (KFC) will have invested more than R1bn in KwaZulu/Natal over the past five years with expenditure of R208,4m in its new financial year beginning April 1.

Releasing details of the new budget at the weekend, KFC executive director Marius Spies said his corporation would reach the R1bn milestone by the implementation of a record capital expenditure programme in its current financial year.

"The 1990/91 budget represents a 43% growth against the originally approved 1989/90 budget of R146,2m," Spies said.

He added that KFC was budgeting for a capital expenditure of R240,8m in 1992 and R264,6m in 1993.

107 Reviewing

Housing is poised to experience the largest growth from R40m in 1989 to R110m by 1993.

Agriculture will grow from R6m to R15m; commerce from R9m to R16m; industrial development from R89m to R111m and small industries will be constant at R6m over the period, according to Spies.

Spies also said the company's board and the KwaZulu government were reviewing the whole question of central government funding of development institutions in southern Africa.

Sapa reports that KwaZulu development projects manager Pieter Viljoen said on Friday that violence in Natal had seriously affected development projects.

He said projects affected were in the greater Durban and Maritzburg areas.

Chief slams ANC, SACC

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday accused the ANC of cowardice in calling off the Mandela-Buthelezi Natal peace rally and in cancelling its April 11 meeting with President FW de Klerk.

They were afraid because peace negotiations could expose them as not having the following they

● To page 2

374190

Sowetan

107

Buthelezi slams ANC

● From page 1

claimed, Buthelezi said. He also told top church leaders - including Archbishops Desmond Tutu and Denis Hurley - they should be talking to the UDF, Cosatu and the ANC if they really wanted to stop the widespread slaughter of innocents in strife-torn Natal.

In a strongly worded

memorandum to a delegation of the South African Council of Churches peace initiative, he accused the SACC of joining a party-political vendetta against Inkatha while people were dying.

"Meanwhile," Buthelezi said, "people were being chopped up and burnt alive ... and a whole new generation is being warped by violence."

The KwaZulu leader said that the SACC had channelled millions of overseas money to causes funded by the pro-ANC, UDF and Cosatu organisations and nothing to the humanitarian and developmental projects of Inkatha.

Meanwhile the ANC Radio Freedom in Lusaka had repeatedly called on youth to band together and kill black town councillors, policemen and others denigrated as "collaborators".

Gatsha in bid ^{South} to cut ^{19/4-25/4/90} paper's ¹⁰⁷ funds ¹⁰⁷

By CHIARA CARTER

THE Natal-based independent newspaper, The New African, has strongly denied an accusation by Kwazulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi that the paper has incited violence in the strife-torn province.

Buthelezi accused the weekly of "fanning the flames of black on black violence" in a memorandum submitted to European Economic Community (EEC) heads at a meeting in Durban last weekend.

The New African co-editors, Mr Siphon Khumalo and Mr Ricky Naidoo, said Buthelezi had attempted to persuade the EEC heads not to fund the paper.

They said he had used a confidential document which the paper had previously submitted to the Kagiso Trust.

Similar confidential documents were quoted by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, to justify demanding a maximum registration fee when the paper was launched last year.

Ordinary people

In a statement to be released on Thursday, Khumalo and Naidoo said the newspaper could not be held responsible for the violence in Natal, which began before the paper was launched.

The statement said the paper had tried to present the viewpoint of ordinary people — unlike the way in which the commercial media and government had portrayed events.

They said they had sought in difficult circumstances to give a "balanced picture" of the ongoing conflict in the region.

"We have become the only English weekly in the country that reflects the degree and extent of the violence in this province," the statement said.

"We have given prominent coverage to attempts and initiatives to bring about peace in this region.

"We totally reject the accusations that the overall effect of our reports is to encourage any form of violence," the co-editors said.

The statement said The New African had covered pro-Inkatha events and had carried advertisements in which a range of organisations and businesses called for peace.

Refused to comment

The statement said Buthelezi and other Inkatha leaders had consistently refused to comment on New African stories and that Buthelezi had accused several other newspapers of being biased against Inkatha.

These included Umafrika, the Daily News, the Sunday Tribune and the Natal Mercury.

The statement accused Buthelezi and the Zulu monarch, King Goodwill Zwelithini, of themselves having made statements which incited violence.

It cited a meeting of chiefs summoned to Ulundi four days before the attack on Edenvale, a township on the outskirts of Pietermaritzburg, began.

The New African said that by trying to cut off the paper's funding, Buthelezi was guilty of censorship.

"This act is a strange one from a politician who so eloquently speaks volumes of his commitment to the freedom of speech and association.

"He is in effect attempting to stifle the free flow of information, an act which no civilised country can tolerate.

Buthelezi digs in his heels over Ulundi talks

Sowetan 19/4/90

107
HS

IF Inkatha could not talk peace with dignity in Ulundi then it could not talk peace at all, Inkatha leader, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said in Ulundi this week.

Commenting in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on last year's proposed peace talks between Inkatha and Cosatu/UDF national leaders, which the latter group agreed to but declined to hold at Ulundi, Buthelezi said he had now dug his heels in over the venue.

Ulundi was a "proud place for us" where King

Cetshwayo reigned and was finally defeated by the British army.

People had politically "spat" on Ulundi but still expected him to sit down with them and talk peace, Buthelezi said.

"On this I have dug my heels in because if we

cannot talk peace with dignity, then we cannot talk peace - full stop.

"If anyone wants to talk peace then they can talk peace at Ulundi.

"I say simply come and talk to me here and then I will go to talk to you where you are.



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

Moodley said Masemola had become a "symbol of black resistance and held a special place in the hearts of... foul play was sus- dent, Shinnars sa allow them imme

150 youths flee to Lusaka

ALAN FINE

107

ABOUT 150 youths have fled from Natal to Lusaka in the past two weeks to seek sanctuary with the ANC from violence in the province, ANC spokesman Tom Sebina said yesterday.

He said most had been flown to Lusaka from Swaziland via Maputo with the assistance of the UN High Commission for Refugees, after being told by the authorities they could not stay in Swaziland.

ANO reports the people range in age up to 24, while one four-year-old child had also arrived. All were well.

□ Sapa reports five people died — three of them women, necklaced to death near Port Shepstone — in violence reported by police yesterday.

Another man was stabbed to death and a woman injured at Imballi, Pietermaritzburg, after a mob petrol bombed and stormed a house.

□ Sapa reports from Ulundi that a former Inkatha member, Gideon Mdletshe, was shot dead when unknown assailants, armed with AK-47 rifles, attacked his home at Esikhawini, Empangeni.

A KwaZulu traffic policeman was critically wounded in Umlazi when he was shot in the stomach by a mob.

□ KwaZulu police announced they had arrested four people in connection with the killing of Rifleman Stoney van Wyk of the Cape regiment at Mpumalanga at the weekend.

□ At a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday the SA Youth Congress (Sayco) alleged members of Inkatha had been sent to Israel for military training.

Sayco said it had videotaped evidence of Inkatha "defectors" who allegedly revealed Inkatha had sent youths to Israel for military training "against apartheid and against the ANC".

Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi described the Sayco claims as "untrue and patently ridiculous".

Mandela's bid for peace



AGONY OF NATAL: stunned residents watch their homes go up in flames

BY CHRISTINA SCOTT
 PIETERMARITZBURG
 — Talks on a Natal
 ceasefire between ANC
 and Inkatha have been
 put on ice after Kwazulu
 leader Mangosuthu

Buthelezi tried to hijack
 a joint rally proposed by
 Nelson Mandela.
 "Our people are not
 fighting Inkatha," stressed
 Mandela, who later added
 "we are vigorously search-
 ing for peace".

"But not fighting does
 not mean we will not
 defend when attacked."

An "astounded" Mandela
 told a press conference
 here that Buthelezi had
 flouted an agreement to
 leave the venue and date of
 a joint rally to the decision
 of local leaders. **107**

Mandela **vetoed**
 Buthelezi's suggestion to
 host the rally in an Inkatha
 territory because it did not
 involve grassroots deci-
 sion-making, then heard
 on radio that that the two
 would address a rally in
 Taylor's Halt on April 2.

"This angered our mem-
 bership. Our people felt
 very much distressed and
 the feeling became so in-
 tense that I had no choice
 but to cancel," said Man-
 dela. **South 44-194/90**

Mandela, visited the
 "Valley of Death" and of-
 fered words of hope but no
 snap solution.

Roads barricaded with
 burnt-out cars — the smell
 of burning rubber still in
 the air — Mandela viewed
 petrol-bombed homes and
 entered a church to meet
 some of the 10 000 people
 displaced by the fighting in
 Edendale Valley.

The Natal war started
 here three years ago and
 the 80 deaths in a week of
 recent fighting is threat-
 ening to sidetrack the path
 to reform.

"We are not fighting
 against Inkatha at this

moment," he told a surging
 crowd of hundreds of
 youths at the Edendale Lay
 centre.

"We are fighting against
 Apartheid and the policy of
 racial oppression."

"The violence must end,"
 he said — then added that
 ANC leaders would not "do
 anything you, the people
 do not want us to do —
 even if we think our way is
 correct."

Although Mandela was
 unable to offer any solu-
 tions to the fighting, he
 left the way open for a
 meeting with his regional
 rival, KwaZulu homeland
 leader Mangosuthu
 Buthelezi.

Religious leaders includ-
 ing Nobel peace prize
 winner Archbishop
 Desmond Tutu, consulted
 Buthelezi in Ulundi and
 briefed Mandela in
 Pietermaritzburg at the end
 of his township tour.

The Natal war will also
 be on the agenda when
 Mandela meets informally
 with State president FW
 De Klerk on Thursday.

In the meantime, an inde-
 pendent commission of in-
 quiry has asked the United
 Nations to step in and ap-
 point impartial overseers
 for a peacekeeping force to
 replace police and soldiers
 now patrolling the town-
 ships.

PROGRAMME YOUR LIFE

1991

Business Administration (MBA) programme
 Management Admission Test (GMAT).
 Highest calibre.
 You will

graduate in

your course,
 your career

Education
 B's



**THE
 GRADUATE
 SCHOOL OF
 BUSINESS**
 UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Internationally recognised



WE TAKE THE BEST AND MAKE THEM BETTER.

Bates Wells USP Agency 14751CT/E

Court issues order against attacks ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ by KwaZulu Police

By CARMEL RICKARD

THE Durban Supreme Court, which last week heard complaints of the KwaZulu Police force's "gangster-like" behaviour, has issued a temporary order restraining the KZP from attacking township residents.

The order follows serious allegations made by six residents of KwaMakhutha township on the South Coast, including two long-standing members of the South African Police.

The six brought the application to the Supreme Court last week asking that the KZP be ordered not to assault, threaten, harass or intimidate them unlawfully.

One of the two SAP members, a detective warrant officer with 20 years experience, claimed there was "not a good working relationship between the SAP and the KZP".

He said he was at home on Saturday April 7 when he saw the KZP moving through the area shooting "at random".

He said that in his opinion the KZP officers were not under attack but were nevertheless "shooting wildly at people".

"They were behaving like gangsters. Whenever they saw children, they would shoot."

He said he could not understand why the KZP used R1 rifles rather than birdshot.

The second SAP member, a detective sergeant with more than 30 years service, told the court how he had been assaulted by KZP members under the command of a senior KZP officer.

He said the shooting he had witnessed had been highly reckless. If anyone had been shot dead in the attack it would, in his opinion, have been murder.

He said he had been afraid to let the KZP officers assaulting him know that he was a member of the SAP.

"I was very afraid of the action that they might have taken if they were aware of my identity. I was afraid that they might have killed me in order to cover up the whole incident."

"I may add that relations between the SAP and the KZP (in KwaMakhutha) are strained. The KwaZulu Police in KwaMakhutha have shown themselves to be a completely partial force who seem to be incapable of maintaining law and order."

"Time and time again they have been seen to be actively supporting one group in their actions against township residents."

"Through their conduct in attacking and shooting residents at random and for no apparent reason, they have shown themselves to be highly reckless and a real danger to the livelihood and well-being of local residents."

The KZP will be given an opportunity to respond to these allegations when the matter is brought before the

Buthelezi warns of 'awesome spectacle of absolute power'

INKATHA leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi launched a surprising attack on Cosatu in a speech to KwaZulu's Legislative Assembly this week.

He said the Congress of SA Trade Unions was building power bases inappropriate to a union and prophesied a fall-out between the African National Congress and Cosatu.

"I predict we will yet see the Cosatu dog bite the ANC master and shake it like some vicious brute turned master killer."

Buthelezi alleged Cosatu "turns to maul any worker who does not agree with it" and claimed it was responsible for the violence in Natal.

He repeated his demand that he was prepared to meet for peace talks only in Umtundl and that he could mobilise Inkatha fighters should he wish to do so.

Buthelezi claimed Inkatha members were demoralised because he had not given the word that they should "get out and go on pre-emptive attacks".

"People come to me crying for a word so they can get going with retaliation. God knows if I had to say yes, let us go and clean that mess up, there would be an awesome spectacle of absolute brute power sweeping all the muck out of the Greater Pietermaritzburg area."

He added that he did not believe such action would be right, but the timing of his remarks is extraordinary, given the wide-spread belief that Inkatha supporters are behind the Pietermaritzburg bloodbath.

court again early next month.

Similar allegations against the KZP were made last week by about 100 women who brought their children to the Durban city centre after fleeing KwaMakhutha, saying they were being terrorised by the homeland police.

KZP Commissioner Brigadier Jac Buchner, dismissed these claims, saying it was a smear campaign, aimed at forcing the KZP from the township.

Buchner said the anti-ZP campaign was part of an effort to get Umkhonto we Sizwe to take over as the township's police force, and added that this would "never be allowed".

The interim order granted by Mr Justice Broome was made in respect of the six applicants and their families only.

However, Richard Lyster, director of Durban's Legal Resources Centre, which brought the application together with attorney Linda Zama, said he hoped the court action would restrain the KZP in their dealings with everyone in the community and not only those who brought the application.

Buthelezi warns of 'awesome spectacle of absolute power'

WIM 20/4 - 26/4/90
INKATHA leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi launched a surprising attack on Cosatu in a speech to KwaZulu's Legislative Assembly this week.

He said the Congress of SA Trade Unions was building power bases inappropriate to a union and prophesied a fall-out between the African National Congress and Cosatu.

"I predict we will yet see the Cosatu dog bite the ANC master and shake it like some vicious brute turned master killer." (118)

Buthelezi alleged Cosatu "turns to maul any worker who does not agree with it" and claimed it was responsible for the violence in Natal.

He repeated his demand that he was prepared to meet for peace talks only in Ulundi and that he could mobilise Inkatha fighters should he wish to do so. (107)

Buthelezi claimed Inkatha members were demoralised because he had not given the word that they should "get out and go on pre-emptive attacks".

"People come to me crying for a word so they can get going with retaliation. God knows if I had to say yes, let us go and clean that mess up, there would be an awesome spectacle of absolute brute power sweeping all the muck out of the Greater Pietermaritzburg area."

He added that he did not believe such action would be right, but the timing of his remarks is extraordinary, given the wide-spread belief that Inkatha supporters are behind the Pietermaritzburg bloodbath.

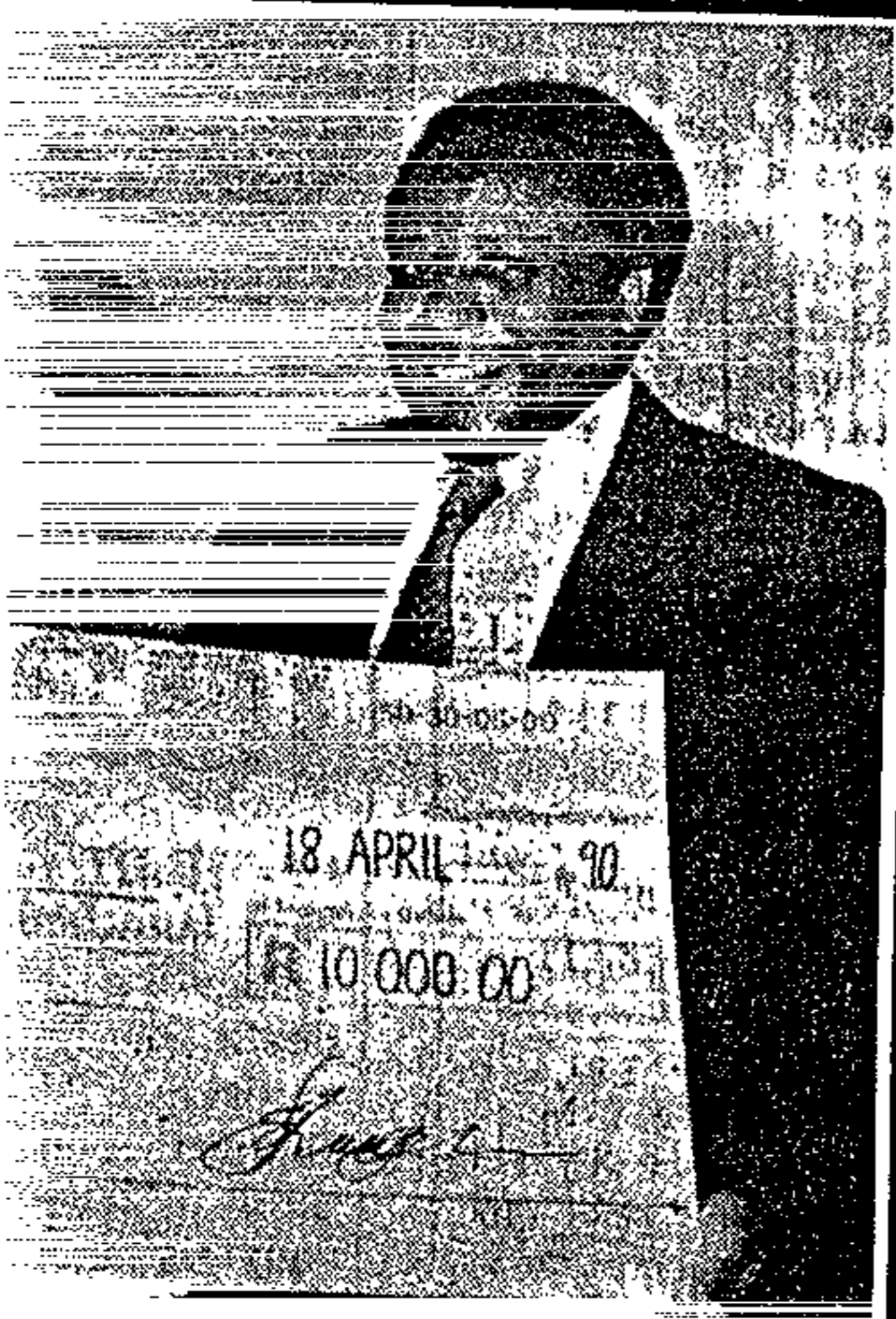
y in
albr

il b
o
ob

★
o
ni

e
g

li
d
y



Mandela goes back 'home' after 30 years

THE deputy President of the ANC, Nelson Mandela, will arrive in Umtata tomorrow for a visit during which he will address a rally and return to his birthplace, Qunu.

A member of the local reception committee, Patekile Holomisa, said the rally would be held on Sunday at an open air venue in Umtata, on the Engcobo Road beyond the South African Embassy.

Mandela will also have discussions with a number of Transkei chiefs during his stay, which is expected to last a couple of days.

At Qunu - which he has not seen for some 30 years - Mandela will visit the

graves of seven relatives, including his mother, who died during the 27 years he was in prison.

He will also meet his surviving relatives in Qunu.

Mandela said shortly after his release he longed to return to his birthplace and "see the little stones I played with as a child, and the rivers where I swam".

The chairman of Transkei's ruling military council, Major General Bantu Holomisa, said this week the executive of the military government had been formally invited to attend the rally.

Meanwhile, Mandela arrived at Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg last night after attending Zimbabwe's 10th anniversary celebrations. - Sapa.

development programmes from Trust manager Mr Marius Marais (left) to the manager Mr Ephraim Lukoto. kwise Business Development Group,

The exciting new way

Disabled pensioners forced to wait up to two years for grants

By S'BU MNGADI

DISABLED pensioners in KwaZulu have to wait up to two years to get their grants because of an elaborate system of renewing eligibility for the next grant.

Community workers have also blamed widespread corruption and embezzlement of funds for the pensioners' woes.

Seventy-five year old partially blind Mrs Mageba (no first name given) expressed her agony in a letter to the KwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare after her pension was suspended in November 1988.

She has filled the necessary renewal papers and has taken up the case with Ulundi but she is still waiting.

Mr Majoka (no first name given), cited in a recent Black Sash report on the state of black pensioners in South Africa, has waited more than 18 months for his grant.

Majoka is a disabled pensioner from a remote rural area in Umbumbulu. He went to the Black Sash office in Durban in October 1988 for help after not having received his disability grant since January 1988.

Black Sash wrote to Ulundi and sent a copy to the magistrate at Umbumbulu asking him to investigate. Two months later, Majoka came back to check on progress.

He had grown tired of living off the charity of his neighbours.

The following year he contacted Ulundi and he was advised to go for a review. After he was sent from pillar to post the Umbumbulu office said review forms had been forwarded and Majoka should wait "a couple of months".

By the end of May 1989 the original forms had not reached Ulundi and Majoka was asked to fill in a form for a second review.

In the middle of June the Black Sash phoned Ulundi who said they had back-dated payment to March 1989.

After several similar promises from officials in Ulundi, Majoka is still waiting.

KwaZulu's senior citizens shuttled from pillar to post

Similar stories come from an advice office in Maritzburg.

Most of the pensioners seeking advice in Maritzburg have not received payment since January 1989.

The Black Sash has identified a number of problems in the issuing of grants. Among the problems are:

- Rules for the granting of disability grants are becoming stiffer; and

- Grantees are required to get updated medical certificates. If not completed in detail they are sent back to the relevant magistrate's office with instructions for the grantee to go back to the district surgeon for a more detailed report. These instructions are seldom, if ever, passed on to the applicant.

The report said it was lamentable that disability grants were being cut at a time when the number of the disabled in KwaZulu was on the increase because of the political violence in the area.

KwaZulu Minister of Welfare and Pensions MM September has admitted that some of the claims made to *City Press* were true.

He undertook to investigate personally the allegations made by Mageba and Majoka.

September said breakdown in communication between his department and its agents had contributed to the pensions crisis.

"Clearly, efficiency on our part is lacking, and I have been hammering people about it," he said.

Mandela goes back to his rural roots

Sowetan 24/4/90

HA 167

FOCUS

NELSON MANDELA returned to his roots on Sunday night and fought back tears as he saw the little mud hut at Qunu where he was born.

It was his first visit to the tiny poverty-stricken village among eroded hills and fields in Transkei in more than 30 years - 27 of them spent in jail.

Mandela, deputy president of the African National Congress (ANC) and South Africa's most celebrated black leader, was visibly moved when he arrived unexpectedly at sunset on Sunday. He is scheduled to return on Thursday.

His voice broke several times and his words slowed as he embraced half-naked children and gazed at the small brown rondavel, a circular hut with mud walls and thatched roof, where he spent his childhood.

"It was here where I ground grain on a stone, where I hunted antelopes and other animals," he told dozens of relatives and other villagers who had gathered to greet him, ululating and chanting his clan name, *aah-dalibhunta*.

Chief's son

Mandela was born on July 18 1918, the son of the chief councillor of the paramount chief of the Thembu, one of the region's two major tribes. He was groomed as a youth to become a traditional chief, but chose the path of radical politics.

"It is the greatest pleasure to be back here with you at home and the home of our ancestors," he said haltingly.

"Throughout the decades of my absence I have always had fond memories of this part of our beloved country.

"After the decades of separation imposed on us by the criminal policy of apartheid, through which I and my comrades were sent to prison and exiled, we cannot but be proud and rejoice at the victories we have achieved so far."

Mandela next week leads an ANC delegation into talks with President F W de Klerk to discuss the possibility of blacks sharing real political power with whites for the first time in South Africa's history.



ANC vice-president Mr Nelson Mandela received a welcoming skin shawl and spear when he arrived at Transkei's K D Matanzima airport on Saturday.

Mandela's home lies about 30km from Umtata, the capital of Transkei, a nominally independent tribal homeland created by the South African Government a decade ago in line with its policy of keeping black "nations" separate so they would not overwhelm whites. Neither the ANC nor the outside world recognises the homelands, which are economically and politically dependent on the Pretoria Government.

The poor but pretty village is floodlit orange at sunset. The colour is everywhere - over the hills and fields of corn and scat-

tered cattle, in the traditional clothes of the peasants and on the painted faces of the women.

Most of the villagers have heard word of Mandela but few have seen him or read about him. There is no television or newspapers and most people are illiterate.

Freed

While much of the world watched entranced as Mandela was freed from prison last February, his home was tuned out.

Most people live on remit-

tances from relatives working in the rich gold mines and factories of Johannesburg. But they, like millions of blacks throughout South Africa, believe their lives will improve because Mandela has come back.

"His coming home will contribute very much to the uplifting of this village," said nephew Nompilisi Mandela who lives across from an overgrown plot of land which will be presented formally to his uncle on Thursday amid much rejoicing and festive slaughtering of cows and goats. - Sapa-Reuter.

R1,29-m boost for impoverished Natal community

The Argus Correspondent ¹⁰⁷ ^{26/4/90}

JOHANNESBURG. — One of the poorest regions of South Africa, impoverished Maputaland in northern Natal, is to be given a helping hand in a major development project aimed at creating three new urban centres, as well as four rural centres.

The project is being funded by the Siyazisiza Trust, established in 1987 by a group of Natal and Transvaal businessmen concerned about job creation and community upliftment in Kwazulu. The Anglo American Corporation's Chairman's Fund has granted the trust R1,29 million over three years towards the cost of implementing the scheme.

PILOT PROJECT

Mbazwana, a village in the Ingwavuma/Umbombo region, will be used as a pilot project in the establishment of small urban centres because it has the potential to grow into a viable community with the economic base provided by the timber industry.

In addition, it has the advantage of being on the route taken by tourists bound for the Sodwana Bay National Park.

The project will encourage entrepreneurs to take part in the privatisation of as much of the local timber production and industry as possible.

With the co-operation of the community, the trust hopes to establish a viable timber manufacturing industry so that items such as door frames and school desks can be produced for the local market.

Claim: KwaZulu govt has own military wing

Art Title 26/4/90

107

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The weekly publication *Umafrika* said in an article this week that the KwaZulu government has its own armed wing, trained and equipped with weaponry from East Bloc countries.

It also alleged that KwaZulu is in a position to wage effective guerilla warfare, like Umkhonto we Sizwe, the armed wing of the ANC.

The newspaper said it had been investigating the squad for some time.

It said an independent probe had revealed that at least 200 people from KwaZulu had gone for training at an unknown location in 1986.

Umafrika said the group learned to use weapons such as assault rifles and sub-machine guns, and to handle mor-

tars, limpet mines and handgrenades.

The article said the men underwent training in urban and guerilla warfare, unarmed combat, releasing hostages, intelligence service and security. The training took seven months.

The South African Youth Congress (Sayco) alleged last week that Inkatha youths were being trained in Israel. The vice-president of the organisation, Mr Nyami Boo, claimed that Sayco had video-taped evidence from Inkatha defectors.

Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi denied the allegations, describing them as "untrue and patently ridiculous".

The Israeli embassy in Pretoria has also denied that it has given military training to Inkatha members.

THE government's chances of drawing homeland leaders onto its side of the negotiating table are fading fast.

The ANC's success in wooing groups traditionally allied with the government was most dramatically demonstrated in the recent pullout by homeland leaders from a meeting with President FW de Klerk.

After personal telephone calls from ANC deputy leader Nelson Mandela, four leaders of the non-independent homelands at the last minute pulled out of talks with the government scheduled for early April.

Allies

The government has been assiduously looking for allies to take to the negotiating table.

In De Klerk's dramatic February 2 speech announcing the unbanning of the ANC and other groups, he made a special point of promising homeland leaders and the tricameral parties that their place at the table would be guaranteed.

Last week, in a speech during his debate in Parliament, he said there was

Bantustans in from the cold

Fear of ending up on the wrong side of the negotiations table has brought crashing down South Africa's so-called constellation of independent and non-independent states.

FRANZ KRUGER examines the ructions in the Bantustans in recent months:



Kwazulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi

no question of narrowing the process of negotiations to two or three parties.

"Every leader who seeks peace and who has a

proven power base—be it large or small—has to be given an opportunity to participate," De Klerk said.

But the government's

search for allies has been less than successful. It has been clear for some years that it would not be able to construct a credible ally with a national base among

urban black communities.

The black local authorities have never been able to build support for themselves. At the same time, the tricameral parties are fast losing what little support they had.

Crucial

The homelands were to be a crucial part of the alliance, and there have been a series of meetings with both the independent and non-independent homeland leaders to discuss constitutional options.

But the homelands have been changing rapidly. Transkei's Bantu Holomisa has long made it clear he sees the territory's future in a united South Africa.

In March, growing resentment in the rural and urban areas of the Ciskei swept President Lennox Sebe's regime from power and installed the military council of Brigadier Oupa Gqozo.

Gqozo immediately moved close to the broad democratic movement,

sharing platforms with local UDF leaders and giving massive financial and logistic support to the welcome home rally organised for Mandela in Bisho.

Clean

Since then, there has been a coup in Venda, although the complexion of the new government of Colonel Gabriel Ramushwane is not nearly as clear as those in the Transkei and Ciskei.

There were indications that he seized power with the knowledge of Pretoria, and there was speculation in the MDM that the coup was designed to prevent a complete collapse of the homeland.

Left almost alone has been Bophuthatswana's Lucas Mangope, who bravely promised that his homeland would be still be around in 100 years' time.

Among the non-independent homelands, it is only Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's KwaZulu that feels strong enough to swim against the stream of popular sentiment.

Buthelezi was left as almost the only participant in the April talks, and he has made it clear he is willing to go into negotiations with the government regardless of what anyone else says.

Isolated

However, he is appearing increasingly isolated in this stance, and it is clear the government realises the only participant in talks that really matters is the ANC.

Even if Buthelezi is prepared to talk without them, the government may no longer be willing to do so.

Nevertheless, he remains an important player, with massive support from Western powers.

In its campaign to draw off Pretoria's allies, the

ANC has made it clear this does not guarantee even sympathetic homeland administrations an equal place in any ANC-led negotiating alliance.

Intensified

There have been calls for the struggle in the homelands to be intensified. The movement argues that it is important to maintain pressure on the leaders, to ensure they continue to act in the interests of popular organisations.

Whether this will include immediate reincorporation is not yet clear. It remains a long-term goal, but there are advantages for organisations in maintaining these structures for the moment.

There are clear advantages in the relative autonomy from Pretoria, and in the fact that the homeland administrations will allow popular mobilisation.

This does not mean they are likely to become liberated zones, as this would entail the popular groups taking over outright control.

UDF leader Mohammed Valli said recently: "While we have reached an advanced stage in the struggle, we must still decide whether it is in our interests to call on the homeland leaders to resign at this moment."

Elite

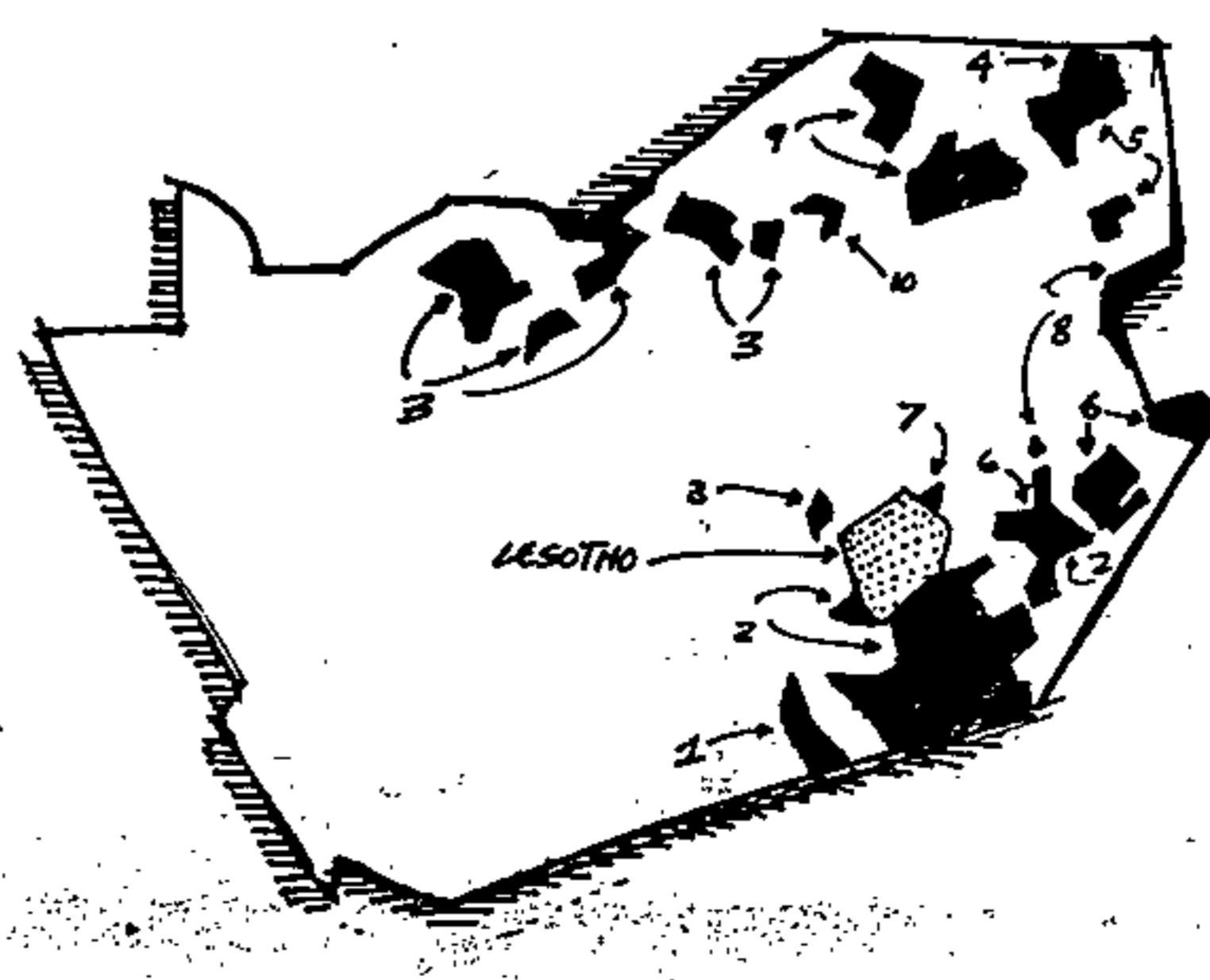
In the end, the new generation of progressive homeland leaders have emerged out of a local elite, who have an interest in the survival of local bureaucracies.

This may not be much of a problem in an area such as Transkei, which has had some kind of separate identity and administration since the last century. The ANC, too, has recognised this and deals with Transkei as one of its regions.

But the Ciskei, and most other homelands, have no such geographic and historical logic. In the long run, the bureaucratic structures built in these areas will have to be dismantled.

This will be no small task and it is not at all clear where the homeland leaders will stand once this issue moves onto the immediate agenda. — Ecn

Constellation of independent and self-governing states



Independent

1. Ciskei
2. Transkei
3. Bophuthatswana
4. Venda

Self-governing

5. Gazankulu
6. Kwazulu
7. Qwaqwa
8. KaNgwane
9. Lebowa
10. KwaNdebele

Mystery flight to training ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ base for Zulu squad - report

W/Mail 27/10-31/5/90
Weekly Mail Reporter

CLAIMS that the kwaZulu government has its own armed wing, trained overseas and equipped with weaponry from Eastern bloc countries, have been reiterated, this time by the Durban-based Zulu-language weekly *UmAfrika*.

UmAfrika's front page lead story this week says that sharpshooters are among the trained members of the squad.

The claims by *UmAfrika* follow similar allegations made earlier this month by the South African Youth Congress that large numbers of kwaZulu youths had been trained in Israel. However, kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Israeli embassy officials strongly denied the claims.

UmAfrika said that its own "independent probe" had revealed that at least 200 people went for training in 1986 in two batches, one travelling from Ulundi to Durban in a removal van, the other flying direct from Ulundi.

They flew for some eight hours before arriving in a strange place where they were met by white Afrikaans-speaking soldiers who gave them extensive military training in weapons like AK47s and Uzis as well as mortar bombs, limpet mines and hand grenades.

According to *UmAfrika*, during their seven months' training they also underwent training in urban and guerrilla warfare, unarmed combat and intelligence.

Before the trainees returned home they were allegedly divided into four units: offensive, defensive, aides and the contra mobilisation unit which gathers intelligence.

It appears some of the trainees had no idea where they were. Although they saw wild animals, they saw no houses and no people other than their trainers.

Asked for comment, Inkatha President Buthelezi said he had nothing to add to his previous comment on the Sayco allegations which he described as "untrue and patently ridiculous".

He said he was unaware of any member of Inkatha or kwaZulu resident who had received training abroad for military purposes.

Natal affidavits to

BY S'BU MNGADI

COPIES of affidavits by alleged defectors of the KwaZulu government's "armed wing" could soon be forwarded to the Harms Commission which is investigating politically-motivated murders, it is believed.

And the ANC's Intelligence Department has commissioned a high-powered team of Natal lawyers to compile a comprehensive dossier on information being supplied by the defectors who are now making a clean break with the activities of their alleged secret unit.

A Durban-based Zulu weekly, *Umafrika*, this week claimed the KwaZulu government had its own highly trained "armed wing" with weapons of Eastern bloc origin. The SA Youth Congress last

Alleged members of KZ

'army' to spill the beans?

week alleged Inkatha youths were being trained in Israel. Sayco vice-president Nyami Bool claimed his organisations had videotaped evidence from Inkatha defectors.

But KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi this week refuted the allegations, describing them as "untrue and patently ridiculous".

He also said: "I know nothing of the story in *Umafrika*. I issued a statement on this story when it first appeared that I knew nothing about the allegations."

The Israeli embassy in Pretoria denied its government had given military training or military assistance to Inkatha.

Umafrika claimed its independent investigation had revealed that:

- At least 200 people went for training in 1986, divided into two groups;
- The first group left from Louis Botha Airport in Durban, having been driven from Ulundi in a removals truck;
- The second group flew from Ulundi in a big aircraft and travelled for about seven to eight hours;
- They were not informed where they were going to be trained; and
- The plane landed at a place which had apparently been cleared about two weeks before.

The group was met by white soldiers who jokingly informed trainees that they, the whites, were going to make soldiers out of the group.

The second group joined them later. They underwent training in urban and guerrilla warfare, unarmed combat, releasing hostages, intelligence service and security. The training took seven months.

Before the trainees returned home, they were divided into four units: offensive, defensive, aides and intelligence, *Umafrika* said.



Mangosuthu Buthelezi... claims are "untrue and ridiculous".

Harms?

Star 1/5/90

~~107~~

107

kwaZulu Minister calls for end to violence

ULUNDI — A senior kwaZulu Cabinet Minister yesterday called on the ANC to end its armed struggle and to stop using intimidation as a strategy for gaining support.

Chief Simon Gumede, Minister of Works, was speaking during the debate on the Chief Minister's policy speech in the Leg-

islative Assembly in Ulundi.

He strongly criticised the ANC's commitment to sanctions and "violence", and asked if — once blacks achieved full political rights — it would "employ the people who had lost their jobs because of sanctions.

"Would the ANC be able to woo foreign companies back to

invest in a future free South Africa? Will it be able to provide a viable economy through nationalisation?" he asked.

"I call on it to abandon the armed struggle for the benefit of black people and for the good of our country," Chief Gumede said. "This is not the time for confrontation." — Sapa.

Bartlett calls for economic plan in KwaZulu-Natal

Business Day Reporter

IN AN effort to create jobs and improve the standard of living of its burgeoning population, KwaZulu-Natal urgently needs economic development, says Transport, Public Works and Land Affairs Minister George Bartlett.

"This is the one province with the greatest potential for development. It is also the one province where the most has to be done in the economic development field as a matter of urgency," he says.

In an article in the second quarter edition of *The Developer*, published by the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation, Bartlett says about 25% of SA's population resides in KwaZulu-Natal — but the region generates only about 16% of SA's GDP.

It also has the most rapidly urbanising population, estimated at between 70 000 and 100 000 people a year in Durban alone, which places increasing stress and strain on the social, economic and political life of all its inhabitants," he says.

In 1985, the Durban Functional Region (DFR) had an estimated 1,3-million people available for employment of which only 633 000 found formal work.

Black people represent 52% of the total employment in the DFR, but the group earns only 20% of the total income for the region.

Contrast

Present economic and population growth trends indicate that by the year 2000 as many as 1,8-million people are likely to be unemployed in the DFR.

"This means that of an estimated 8,8-million Zulus in KwaZulu-Natal, almost half, or 4-million, will be living in the DFR by the year 2000," Bartlett says.

These statistics highlight the immensity of the problems and challenges facing KwaZulu-Natal, while indicating the tremendous economic opportunities waiting to be realised.

"Clearly the region's economy consists of a First World component and a Third World component. Economic development which took place in the so-called First World component of Natal did not occur in KwaZulu because of political, economic and sociological reasons.

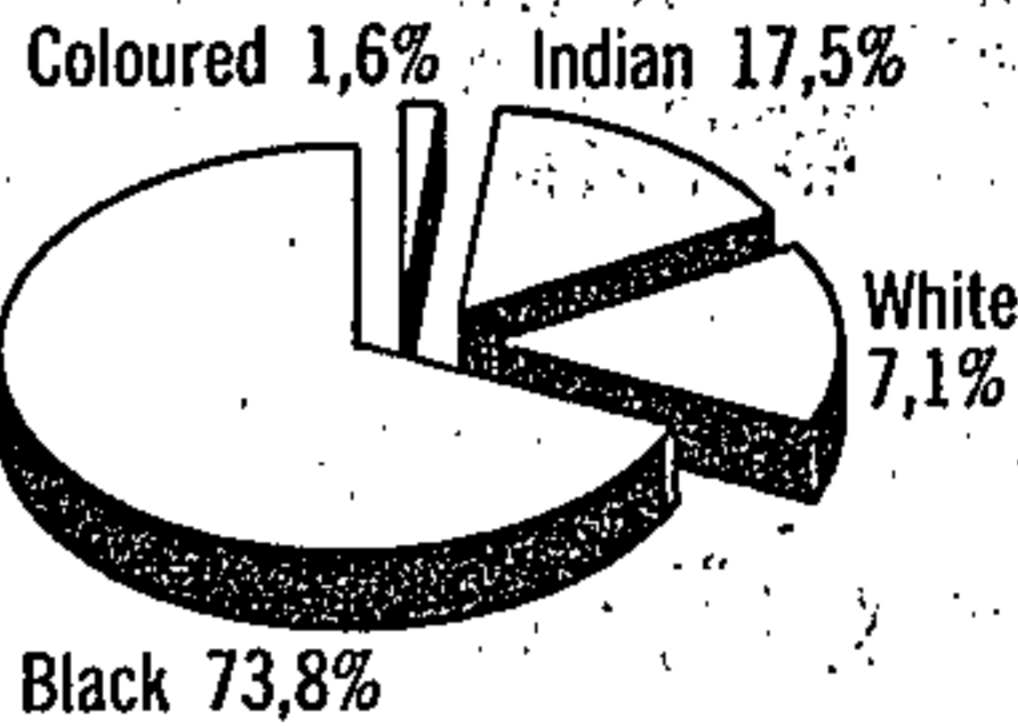
"These factors led to the stark contrast between what we know as Natal and KwaZulu," says Bartlett.

The contrast is particularly evident in the quality of education, housing, and in the basic infrastructure and administrative skills necessary to bring about an ordered and prosperous society, he adds.

"It goes without saying that these differences have to be addressed if we are to

Population of the Durban Functional Region

Projected for 2000



Graphic: FIONA KRISCH

Source: THE DEVELOPER

bridge the economic gap between the First and Third World sectors."

The most urgent economic problem KwaZulu faces during the next decade is the need to create jobs and to raise the standard of living of the region's expanding population at a time of rapid urbanisation, Bartlett says.

"If we are unable to achieve this, we run a serious risk of placing in jeopardy our free market, capitalistic system, and having it replaced by that of African socialism. It is for these reasons that I place economic growth at the top of Natal's priorities."

Bartlett says the principles of free enterprise hold the key to overcoming the problem of First World-Third World gap-bridging.

"The free enterprise system is the engine room for economic power and wealth. Before any other factors can be satisfactorily added we have to generate more wealth. Clearly, the system which created the wealth of the First World component, must rapidly be expanded in the Third World component."

Bartlett calls on the business community to draw more people into the income-creation process, saying this will require increased capital investment and trained manpower.

With regard to the DFR, Bartlett says government will have to address a number of issues in an attempt to stimulate growth. These include:

- The urban transport problems being experienced north of Durban;
- Finalising deconcentration points to the north, south and west of Durban;
- The recommendations of the KwaZulu-Natal Planning Council (Rive Commission) being implemented urgently;
- Free settlement areas;
- Freehold ownership of land as the basis of a capitalist society for all communities;
- Enhancing the region's tourist appeal.

Bees attack

107
#

Sowetan 3/5/90

Inkatha march

A GROUP of between 8 000 and 10 000 Inkatha supporters who marched to the Esikhawini police station, near Empangeni, were attacked and dispersed - not by the police but by a swarm of bees on Tuesday.

The peaceful march, to deliver a petition expressing support for the KwaZulu police, lasted five hours after which leaders handed the petition to Esikhawini station commander Lieutenant ZM Dlamini.

Soon after handing over the petition to Dlamini a swarm of bees attacked the crowd.

Angry swarm has 10 000 fleeing in all directions

They then fled in all directions.

The petition expressed confidence in the KwaZulu police and called for the introduction of their patrols in the adjacent rural areas.

Handing over the petition, Mr John Mkhwanazi, who is a member of the KwaZulu legislative assembly, said his tribe was concerned

about incidents of violence in the township. The violence had now spilled over into the rural areas.

He called for co-operation between the South African Police and the KwaZulu police to stamp out the violence.

Dlamini told the leaders the petition would be conveyed to Ulundi.

The march was led by



Inkatha president Chief Buthelezi.

chiefs, members of the KwaZulu legislative assembly and local township councillors.

Natal war leads (107) to schools crisis

By CARMEL RICKARD

THE violence in Natal has caused an education crisis as hundreds of thousands of pupils sit at home because teachers are too afraid to teach.

Teachers in several circuits are refusing to continue because they must "constantly look over their shoulders while writing on the blackboard to make sure no one is firing through the window".

KwaZulu's Education and Culture minister Oscar Dhlomo said yesterday three of his department's 25 circuits were severely hit, with virtually no schools operating.

KwaMashu, Edendale and Mpumalanga, were affected by violence and intimidation which "go hand in hand", Dhlomo said.

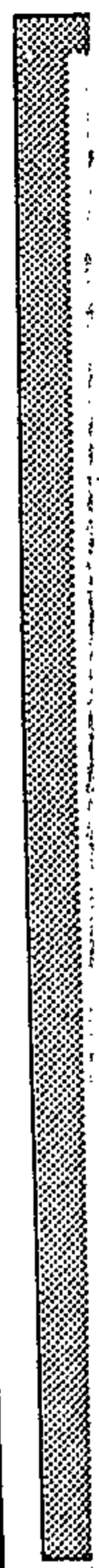
Mpumalanga was "divided into Inkatha and UDF spheres of influence. The schools in the UDF area are not accessible to children from homes in areas perceived to be Inkatha-supporting and vice versa".

Teachers from the Mpumalanga circuit said this week that more than 100 000 pupils from this circuit alone were sitting at home.

They said the latest problems began at Mpumalanga's Chief Luayi High School on April 5 when armed men attacked the school.

Two pupils were killed and 15 injured. Three teachers were admitted to hospital.

withstand 4/5 - 10/5/79



Tucked into a tiny corner of kwaZulu, a forgotten people

4/5 - 10/5/90
107

IN a popular Zulu legend, Jeqe, a brave warrior and King Shaka's right-hand man — like many other people who had fallen out with the monarch — escaped his king's grip by seeking refuge in the neighbouring Thonga kingdom.

But this land — which apartheid has relegated into a mere chiefdom, part of the kwaZulu homeland — is no longer a place to run to. The inhabitants are being removed to make way for the Kosi Bay Nature Reserve, a haven for those who are tired of cities and hanker after the tranquility of the *bundus*.

The local people have greeted with anger the installation of a 2m high fence and an inner circle electrified wire round the area which has been proclaimed as the nature reserve.

The dissatisfaction has reached such proportions that there is now a strong call for the secession of the whole Ingwavuma district — under which the Kosi Bay area falls — from kwaZulu.

The cold war for Thonga sovereignty has for a long time been fought by the Thonga Independence Party (TIP), which until the recent unbanning of South African political organisations, had operated clandestinely.

"We, the Thongas, fall in the same league as the Basothos of Lesotho and the Swazis of Swaziland who both have their kings. We are a sovereign state in our own right. But because of apartheid we now find ourselves under the rule of the kwaZulu government, a regime which has been imposed upon us," says Malcom Nkumane of the TIP.

"Rather than bowing before the kwaZulu government we would prefer to be on our own as a nation, or part of the new South Africa that is fast emerging. As a nation and a sovereign state we have the right to decide our fate," says Nkumane.

Thonga culture has either been suppressed or completely swept off this

On a pocket of land between kwaZulu and Mozambique live a forgotten people, the Thonga.

Their land has been given to kwaZulu, but their culture and language are more Shangaan than Zulu. For years the Thonga passively accepted their fate, but now there are calls for secession and independence.

FRED KHUMALO reports

land, which lies on the border between kwaZulu and Mozambique. The Thonga language — which has remained oral — is fading away with the old folks, who spoke it freely for countless decades before trying to disentangle themselves from the dragnet of Zulu imperialism.

At local schools children are being taught Zulu and *Ubuntu/Botho* — Zulu nationalism as seen through the eyes of Inkatha.

"This is quite unfortunate, but it's true. It's happening under my very nose," says Father Mooney of the Star of the Sea, a prestigious Catholic school in the area.

Father Mooney explains that he is not trying to promote tribalism, but he cannot hide his admiration for the Thonga people.

"I mean they are so different from the Zulus that even their marriage rites are different," he says, adding that while the Zulus are known for their bravery, the Thongas always avoid confrontation.

The language of the Thongas does not fall in the Nguni group of languages, which incorporates Zulu, Xhosa, Swazi and Ndebele. Their language is more at home among Shangaan dialects.

"Look my boy, I was born here, my father and grandfather before him, were born here. They tilled the



The proclamation of a nature reserve has meant the separation of this Thonga community's homes from their fields by an electrified fence

Picture: CEDRIC NUNN, Afrapix

soil, fished in the lakes and the sea for centuries upon centuries," says an irate MO Tembe, a family man from an area called eMalangeni which falls inside the area which has been proclaimed part of the reserve.

"Now the kwaZulu government, which we thought would understand and sympathise with us, is exacerbating our plight. It is uprooting us from our beloved land. Where are we supposed to go?"

Tembe is a member of what was the strongest clan in this region. Before the arrival of white people the land was ruled by monarchs from his clan. Even after colonisation the monarch reigned, although his powers were

curtailed by the British.

After Swaziland's declaration of independence from British rule, Thonga monarchy got back on to its feet.

But now the original ruler of this region, King Mzimba Tembe has been reduced to a chief of kwaZulu. Immediately under his control are 48 *indunas* — some of whom were originally chiefs during the rule of the Thonga monarchy.

For sure, had Jeqe lived in present-day South Africa he would have been insane to seek refuge in this land with no identity of its own; no language, no culture, no shelter to protect its own offspring.

CP/100 6/5/90



Thousands of KwaZulu pupils remain idle while striking teachers demand security

By S'BU MNGADI

HT
THE KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture is heading for a showdown with its teachers in several circuits in the province.

About 180 000 pupils in the Mpumalanga and Vumindela circuits are sitting idly at home because their teachers are on strike over security problems which they say are hampering effective learning.

The striking teachers want the KwaZulu government to restrain Inkatha "warlords" from invading schools. They resolved to stay away from work until their and the pupils' safety was guaranteed by an agreement between the KwaZulu authorities and the warring parties - Inkatha, the UDF, Cosatu and the ANC.

If and when heeded, the teachers' demands may force Inkatha, the UDF, Cosatu and the ANC back into the peace talks they had endorsed in July last year.

Teachers and principals from some of the estimated 120 schools in the Mpumalanga Circuit this week told journalists the attack by armed men on Chief Luthayi High School on April 5 was a turning point.

The impis opened fire on pupils and teachers. Two pupils were killed and 15 injured, while three teachers were admitted to hospital. Angry teachers refused to go back until security was stepped up.

On April 17, about 1 000 teachers from the Mpumalanga Circuit, which includes outlying villages, squatter settlements and a township, also resolved on a stayaway from school until security was provided.

"We felt schools could no longer function because there were no safe places," a teacher said.

"We are concerned about the safety of our pupils. We can no longer teach. We write on the board while looking over our shoulders," a teacher said this week.

Teachers also complained they could no longer give pupils homework because when pupils left school in the afternoons they were expected to go on guard duty to protect their communities from attack.

They were also at risk when they waited at bus stops. Students had to hide then run to catch the bus when it appeared. Teachers said they wanted security throughout the area to be improved because it was the only way that effective education could get under way again.

Across the region at Edendale, 1 000 teachers entered their fifth stayaway week.

Holding aloft placards reading: "KwaZulu Education Minister Oscar Dhlomo Come Here", and "We Demand Security for Teachers War-torn Areas", the teachers marched to the local circuit office.

A memorandum, reaffirming previous conditions set by teachers before they could return to school, was

The teachers demanded that the KwaZulu government restrain Inkatha "warlords" from interfering with education.

Buthelezi 107 'heartened' 107 by action 107

Sowetan 11/190

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said at the weekend it was heartening the Government and the ANC had agreed on the urgency of addressing the problem of violence flaring up everywhere in SA.

He said it was not

enough to undertake to do something about the violence while members of the ANC delegation continued to single him out for denigration and attack as a leader and participant in the negotiating process.

He mentioned specifically Mr Thabo Mbeki.

Japan on Saturday welcomed the results of the talks between the Government and the ANC.

The Japan's consulate in Pretoria said in a statement that the country's that the country's Director-General of Public Information and Cultural Affairs had said his government looked forward to continued progress in future talks.

Japan hoped that the ANC and the SA Government would make further efforts for the commencement of "full-fledged negotiations" to build a new democratic constitution without apartheid.

Lawyers for Human Rights also welcomed the progress made in the Government/ANC talks last week.

"We look upon these talks as a significant leap towards the creation of a truly democratic South Africa, and congratulate all those involved during this period," said an LHR statement. The establishment of a working group to consider the question of political prisoners was particularly hopeful because the release of all political prisoners "will surely guarantee the forward movement we all desire", the statement concluded.

Food irradiation: studies

*15. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether any studies have been conducted in South Africa on food irradiation; if so, (a) when, (b) what is the title of each such study and (c) who was responsible for (i) conducting and (ii) commissioning each of them;
- (2) on the basis of what specified research did the Government decide to allow food irradiation in South Africa?

B984E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes,
 - (a) in 1962 research on food irradiation commenced at the Fruit and Food Technology Research Institute at Stellenbosch. Since 1969 the Atomic Energy Corporation has been intensively involved with research in this field. Numerous studies and reports in this respect have been published during the past years. In addition to the above, numerous feasibility studies have also been conducted by the other two major food irradiators in South Africa, viz Iso-Ster (Pty) Ltd and Hepro.
 - (b) I am in possession of a comprehensive list of studies which were conducted locally. There are in excess of 100 publications in this list of which the honourable member may obtain a copy,
 - (c) (i) the majority of these studies were conducted by the Atomic Energy Corporation in collaboration with local institutes and universities,
 - (ii) the majority of studies were commissioned by the Atomic Energy Corporation and the former Department of Agriculture Technical Services;
- (2) on the basis of the aforementioned studies and the recommendations of the Codex Alimentarius Commission of the World Health Organisation and the Food and

Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations that food irradiated up to dose levels of 10 kGy (kilo Gray) is considered totally safe and wholesome, the process was allowed in South Africa. The Commission's view on food irradiation was backed by the outcome of decades of research by international bodies amongst which the United States Defence Force and the North American Space Agency were pioneers.

The irradiation of foodstuffs certainly is the processing method most intensely researched in modern day history with regard to safety. It was thus not necessary for South Africa to repeat everything, but to approve of the use of this safe processing aid, on an individual application basis.

Clermont residential area: schools for Blacks

*16. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) Whether all the schools for Blacks in the Clermont residential area fall under the control of his Department; if not, (a) why not (b) (i) under which authority do the schools concerned fall and (ii) why;
- (2) whether the control of any schools in the Clermont residential area has been transferred from his Department; if so, (a) when and (b) by what body was this decision taken?

B987E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) No.
 - (a) and (b)(i) These schools have always been controlled by the Department of Education and Culture: KwaZulu.
 - (ii) Because the schools have always been under the jurisdiction of KwaZulu and a change in the situation would be undesirable, the Government aims to legalise the situation as soon as possible.
- (2) No.
 - (a) and (b) Fall away.

SADF: incorrect remuneration

*17. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any instances of remuneration having been incorrectly credited to members of the South African Defence Force occurred during the period 1 January to 31 March 1990; if so, how many;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B988E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) and (2) Yes. A total number of 0,78% queries were received as a result of the implementation of a new computerised pay system for approximately 54 000 members of the SA Defence Force. Queries received immediate attention and have in most cases been solved. Those members with pay queries are encouraged to report them immediately to their officers commanding in order that they can be solved.

Animals used for research

*18. Mr A E DE WET asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) (a) (i) How many and (ii) what species of animals are used in South Africa for the purpose of researching the toxicity of medicines and agricultural remedies, (b) where are such experiments conducted and (c) what procedure is used to measure the toxicity of such substances;
- (2) whether the Government has commissioned or conducted any studies on the use of animals for such research; if not, why not; if so, what studies?

B992E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i) and (ii) The Department of National Health and Population Development does not have data on the numbers or species of animals used for the determination of toxicity of medicines and agricultural remedies,

- (b) a formal inventory of private and public organisations conducting experiments does not exist,
- (c) the procedures will depend upon the technical requirements in respect of each individual product. Laboratory techniques are used wherever possible;

- (2) the Department of National Health and Population Development has neither commissioned nor conducted any such studies. All aspects of the use of experimental animals are controlled by the Animal Protection Act, 1962 (Act 71 of 1962) which is administered by the Department of Agriculture.

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

Agricultural Credit Committees

Mr A B BRUWER to ask the Minister of Agricultural Development:

Whether he accepts the recommendations of organized agriculture in respect of appointments to Agricultural Credit Committees and other boards or councils under his control; if not, why not?

B1027E.INT

*The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Speaker, the hon member for Lydenburg has asked an apparently simple question, namely whether the Minister accepts the recommendations of organised agriculture in respect of appointments to agricultural credit committees and other boards or councils under his control. This question, however, has a more deep-seated political motive. The answer is simple. Sometimes the Minister accepts the recommendations of organised agriculture and sometimes not, because the Act affords the Minister a discretionary power.

Section 6 of the Agricultural Credit Act provides that the Minister may, after consultation with the Agricultural Credit Board, make appointments to the committees concerned. Nowhere does the

ANC and unions call on De Klerk:

'Strip Buthelezi of police powers!'

W/Mail 18/5 - 2415790

By CARMEL RICKARD

THE African National Congress and Cosatu yesterday called on the government to strip kwaZulu's chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi of his powers as kwaZulu's minister of police and to disband the kwaZulu Police.

The call has catapulted the Natal crisis into the forefront of government-ANC negotiations and is set to become the first serious test of the Groote Schuur "accord".

Under the slogan "disarm Buthelezi", the ANC and the Congress of South African Trade Unions launched the offensive yesterday, claiming the only way to peace was to abolish the KZP.

Cosatu added to the pressure with a resolution backing a week-long national stayaway unless strong action is taken to end Natal violence.



Chief Buthelezi. He said both sides under-

take to do what they could to end the violence. For its part the ANC had agreed "to look hard at the question of the armed struggle". However, the government had to play its part. Not only should the South African Police be curbed, but they should also take steps to curb the "violence from kwaZulu".

"We can play our part in holding back our people. But the government must do the same."

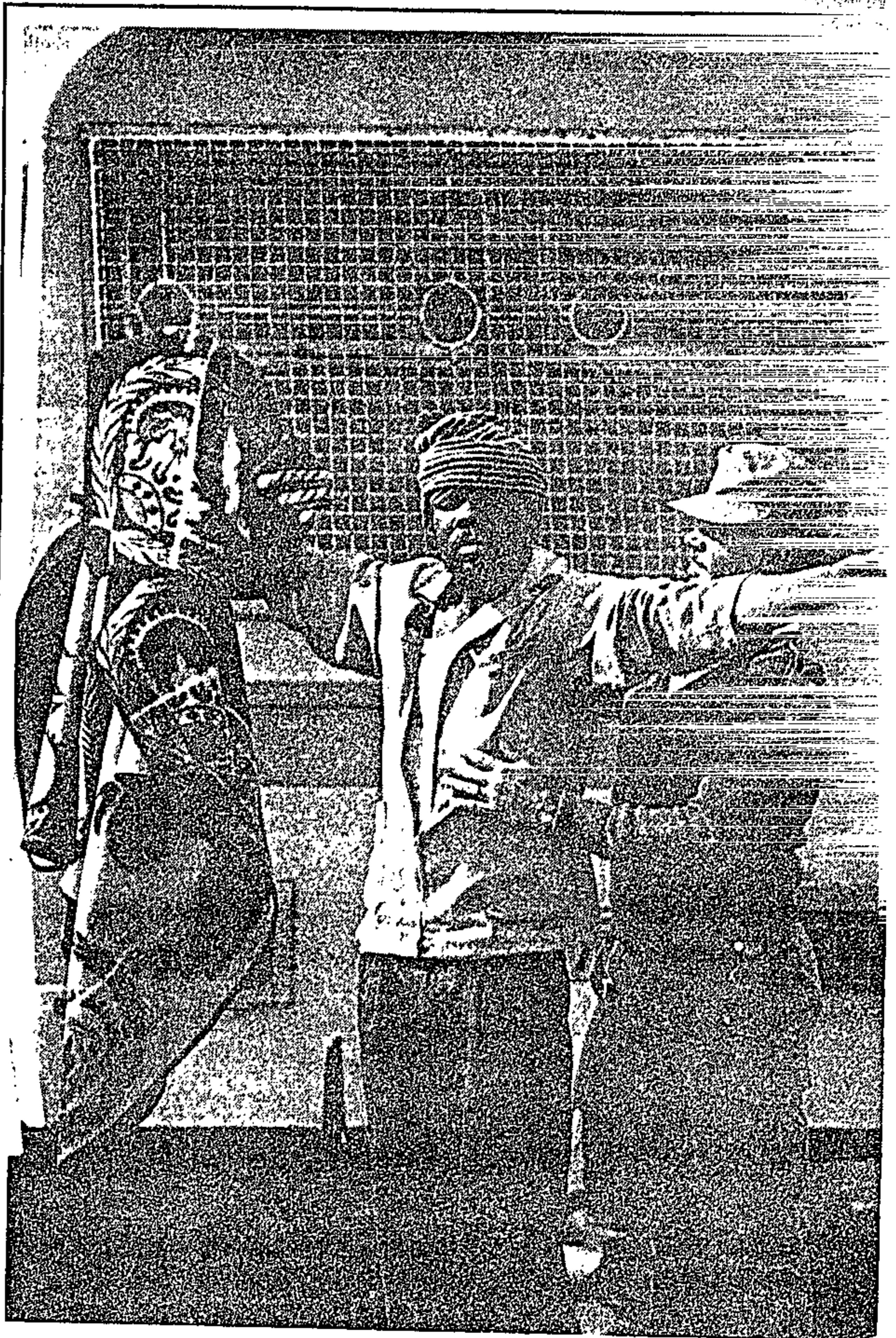
Lekota said the KZP was "killing our people".

Yesterday the Joint Working Committee, consisting of United Democratic Front and Cosatu members delegated to deal with ways of ending the violence, issued an edition of *Ubumbano*, its official mouthpiece, saying the people of Natal had "had enough of murder, rape, assassinations and plunder at the hands of the KZP, the SAP, SADF, warlords and vigilantes".

Previous attempts at organising peace talks with Buthelezi were listed, with claims he "found one excuse after another to avoid peace talks".

"What is happening in Natal is the worst na-

●To PAGE 2



P.T.O.

JAC BUCHNER

FIM 18/5/70

The challenge of peace

(107)

With a police career spanning more than three decades, Jac Buchner, brigadier and Commissioner of the KwaZulu Police, is one of the central figures trying to end the endemic violence of KwaZulu and Natal.

The position invites praise and criticism. KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi credits Buchner (51) with raising the morale and quality of the 10-year-old force.

ANC leaders, like Thabo Mbeki, say Buchner is part of the problem and there can never be peace in KwaZulu/Natal with him in charge because of his years of work against the ANC and affiliated organisations.

Buchner points out his work against the previously outlawed ANC was part of his job. "I've always been a professional, dedicated policeman."

Buchner became KwaZulu Police Commissioner in September. Before that he was divisional commander of the SAP's security branch in Natal, stationed at Maritzburg.

Reasons for the conflict are more complex than just a straight power play, he says. Buchner believes that, while the violence started as a struggle for power between the UDF-ANC and Inkatha, secondary causes like "revenge killings, hooliganism and a misguided sense of justice" now sustain it.

The reason calls for peace from leaders like Buthelezi and Nelson Mandela have had little effect, he believes, shows "they have not got the control over their people they thought they had."

To combat the problem Buchner wants to expand the force from around 3 000.

Now the level of violence has subsided a little, he wants his men to establish closer links with the Zulu community to help to restore some of the tribal authority broken down by violence and rapid urbanisation.

"The system of tribal authority used to maintain law and discipline in black areas. When I joined the police in 1955, there was little need to police black areas because of that."



Buchner ... calling the shots

His police force has been accused on a number of occasions of backing Inkatha. A Supreme Court hearing of allegations against members of the force is pending.

Buchner responds: "My men learn law enforcement, not political party policy."

He was born in the eastern Cape in 1939 of second-generation German immigrants, left school in Std 8 and joined the SAP. In 1960 he went to Rhodesia and joined the army and four years later joined the SA security branch.

He became an expert on the ANC and SACP, giving expert evidence at a number of trials. Over 10

years he interrogated more than 250 captured ANC members. He claims to know most members of the ANC, if not personally,

FIM 18/5/70 (107)

then by their dossiers.

Buchner studied for his degree and honours in criminology and police science through Unisa. He is a keen cricketer and golfer but now has little time for sport.

He met and married his wife, Judith, while seconded to the Rhodesian Police at Victoria Falls between 1968 and 1975. His two daughters, both born in the old Rhodesia, are at university. ■

Sowetan 22/5/90

Princess urges mothers to halt violence

PRINCESS Irene Buthelezi, wife of KwaZulu Chief Minister Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has called on all black mothers in South Africa to stop their children from fighting a hopeless and violent political cause.

Addressing thousands of women at a rally in Ulundi on Sunday, Princess Buthelezi said youngsters who were roped into political violence were known to show great disrespect for their own parents.

Strutting

"A young man or woman who has been grabbed for political brainwashing and inducted into the politics of violence will always return home to strut and stride and spurn parental control and motherhood.

"Youngsters who have actually been encouraged to think that they, in their teenage years, have the right to hold a people's court and to condemn somebody's mother or father to death by necklacing, can have no respect for their own mother, father or family", she said.

Appalled

She said mothers in KwaZulu were appalled at the black on black violence in townships around the country.

"We are appalled at the violence which is inherent in the slogan 'every patriot a combatant and every combatant a patriot'. We are appalled at the violence which is inherent in 'liberation now, education later'.

Pride

She said mothers in "this part of South Africa" were proud of KwaZulu's commitment to bring about peace through negotiation and not by the armed struggle which she said was "self-defeating".

She said the Zulu nation had learnt from history that it was better to negotiate a settlement than to resort to violence which, in the end, brings much suffering.

Inkatha leaders knew of 'hit squads', says officer

South 23/5 - 29/5/90 107

ANOTHER piece of the puzzle of the KwaZulu Police (ZP) hit squad scandal in Natal fell into place last week when a ZP officer confirmed its existence in an affidavit to a Durban lawyer.

The policeman claimed there were two hit squad units — one under the leadership of a deputy commissioner of Police.

Claiming that Inkatha Central Committee (ICC) members were also aware of the hit squad's existence, the policeman is set to shake the pillars of power at Ulundi in Dirk Coetzee-style with his revelations.

It will also give added impetus to the campaign of the African

National Congress (ANC) and Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) to press State President FW de Klerk to strip KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of his police powers.

Attacked

Claiming that both hit squad units were based in Ulundi, the policeman sketched out their composition and tasks, and identified two training camps — one at Amatikulu, the other at Umkuze.

According to the policeman, former ANC guerillas who joined the ZP belonged to the hit squad.

"These persons are highly trained as ANC guerillas and were

at Amatikulu, a training camp for the KwaZulu Police.

"They attacked UDF activists in all the areas in Natal," the policeman claimed.

Luthuli, Constable VP Shange and Constable MV Ngubane (also known as Tallman) were "responsible for attacks on comrades at Mpumalanga", the policeman said.

"During the day, they (police) would perform official duties and at night work with vigilantes and attack UDF supporters and activists," he said.

According to the policeman, all ZPs were told to be Inkatha members. On a "certain day" the whole unit in Ulundi had to produce membership cards, he claimed.

"But, in order for them to carry fire-arms, they are given documents as police reservists," the policeman alleged.

Special constables were used to guard Inkatha members and obtained arms and ammunition when an attack was to take place.

Arrested

"There is an instruction that members of Inkatha should not be arrested by the KwaZulu Police.

"When an Inkatha person is arrested, a phone call is made to Ulundi and an instruction is conveyed for the release of that person," the policeman claimed.

Rumours of a ZP hit squad have been circulating for the past month, with the first revelation being made by the South African Youth Congress (Sayco).

Sayco said hit squad members received training in Israel.

Subsequent reports — which appeared to be independent of Sayco's sources — said the hit squad received training for seven months to use weapons such as AK 47 rifles, Uzis, G3s, mortars and limpet mines, and training in unarmed combat, releasing hostages, intelligence and security.

'Tragic' year in KwaZulu schooling

By SBU MNGADI

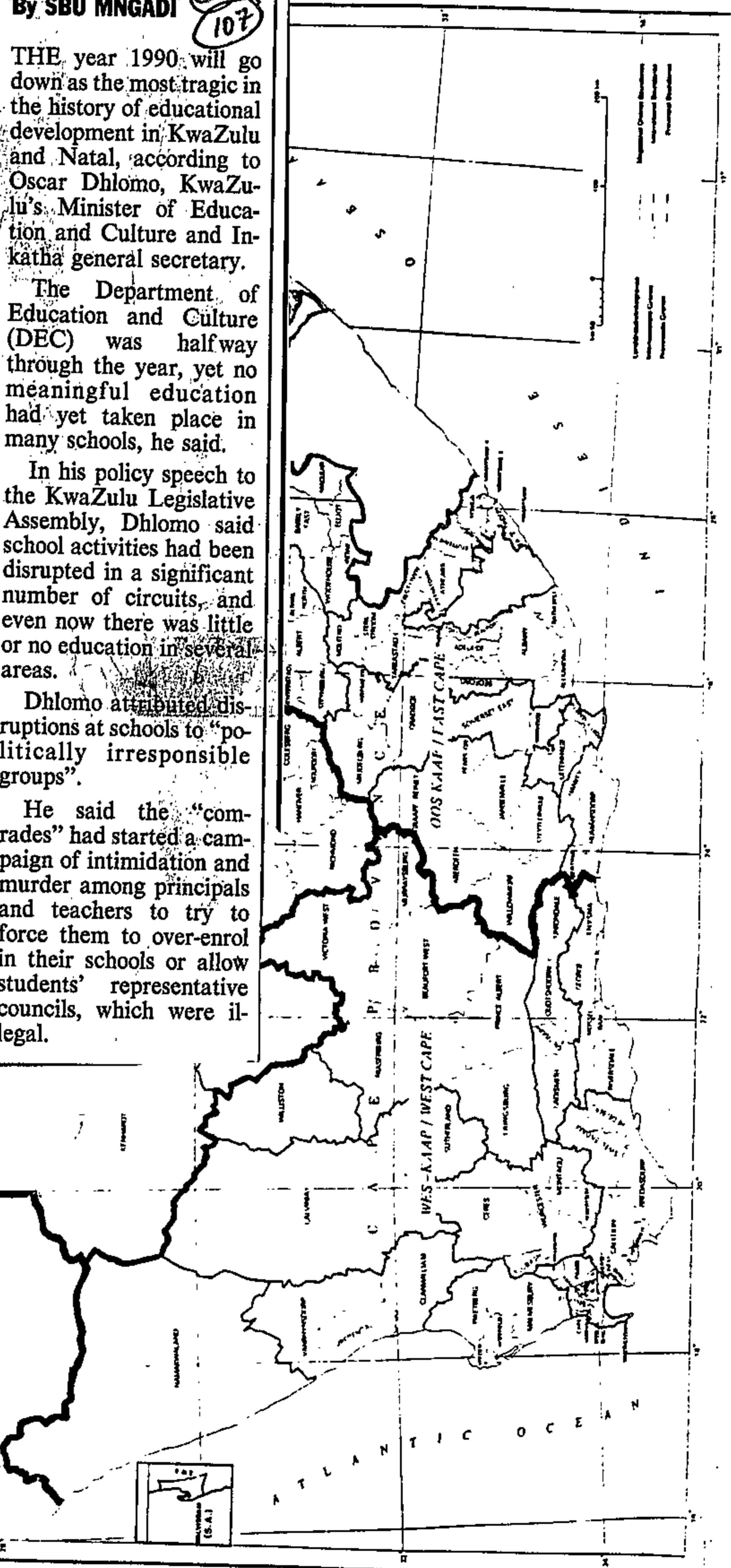
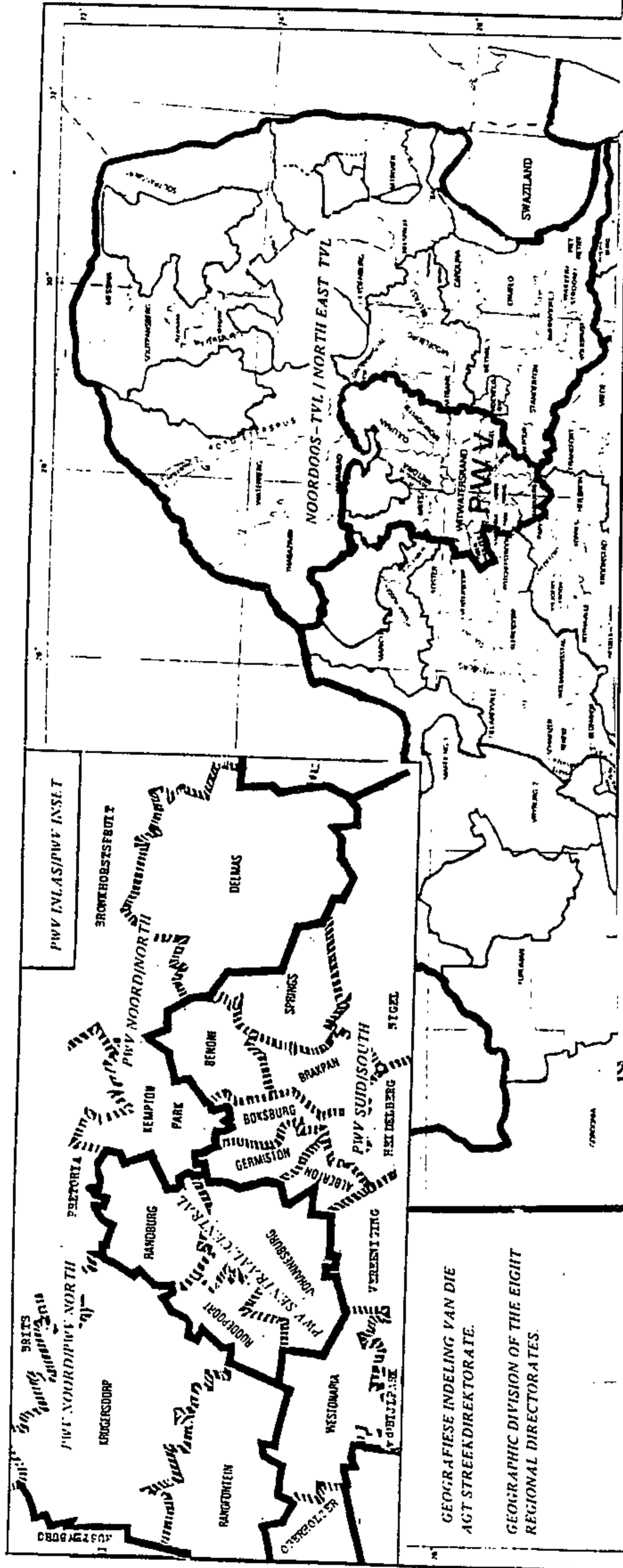
THE year 1990 will go down as the most tragic in the history of educational development in KwaZulu and Natal, according to Oscar Dhloomo, KwaZulu's Minister of Education and Culture and Inkatha general secretary.

The Department of Education and Culture (DEC) was half way through the year, yet no meaningful education had yet taken place in many schools, he said.

In his policy speech to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Dhloomo said school activities had been disrupted in a significant number of circuits, and even now there was little or no education in several areas.

Dhloomo attributed disruptions at schools to "politically irresponsible groups".

He said the "comrades" had started a campaign of intimidation and murder among principals and teachers to try to force them to over-enrol in their schools or allow students' representative councils, which were illegal.



107



Nelson Mandela (left) and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi back call.

Run for peace call to Comrades

PA
107

SOWETAN Correspondents

BOTH the African National Congress and the KwaZulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi have given their support to a campaign urging runners in Thursday's Comrades Marathon to wear a white ribbon or arm band as a symbolic call for peace in Natal's strife-torn townships. *Sowetan 29/5/90*

A spokesman for the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, which is organising the campaign, said yesterday that support would also be sought from the National Party and the Conservative

Party.

Those who have already signified their support include the Most Rev Denis Hurley, Catholic Archbishop of Durban, the Right Rev Michael Nuttall, Anglican Bishop of Natal, Mr Paddy Kearney, director of Diakonia, and Mr Peter Gastrow, Democratic Party MP.

Father Martin Moore-Corry, the Catholic priest in the troubled Ntuzuma township near Durban, will be among those running and who will be wearing a white armband has said he will be running for peace to return to the townships - "and I urge everyone else to follow suit".

(3) whether these steps are in accordance with the policy of his Department? B1140E

†The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

(1) No. The Cape Provincial Administration ascertained telephonically from the Town Clerk of Sedgefield that a referendum was held on 8 November 1989. Of the 500 registered voters 114 voted against the settlement of Blacks in Smutsville and 21 voted in favour thereof.

- (2) No. *Handwritten: 27/5/90*
- (3) As the reply to question (2) supra is no, it is not possible to supply an answer in this regard.

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign † indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

New education models: additional information
Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:† *Handwritten: 27/5/90*

- (1) Whether he has submitted any additional information on the two new education models to the bodies which he had approached to advise him on them before 15 June; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether at that time this additional information was also made available to opposition parties in the House of Assembly; if not, why not; if so—when? B1160E.INT

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, with reference to the two questions asked in the first part of this interpellation, my reply is that additional guidelines and not information, have in fact been given only to the advisory bodies on a confidential basis for assessment of the models, or for further inputs. The reply to the second part of the interpellation is no.

*Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, what is happening in this House this afternoon is simply

M-Net broadcasting licence

*13. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 29 on 20 March 1990, the consideration of the application by M-Net with regard to amending its broadcasting licence has been completed; if not, why not; if so, with what result? B1124E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

No, further particulars were requested. The matter is therefore still under consideration.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, when does he anticipate the Cabinet will take a decision and, secondly, what is his personal recommendation with regard to the suggestion that M-Net should be allowed to broadcast news?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, it will be done in a matter of weeks and the decision will be taken by the full Cabinet. There are no personal recommendations in this regard.

†Dr P W A MULDER: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, how extensively is he prepared to consult with a view to the recommendation to the Cabinet on the M-Net situation?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, all possible relevant information is being gathered and after take place within weeks.

Assault against members of SAP

*14. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any progress has been made in the cases of five persons, particulars of whom have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, relating to charges of assault against members of the South African Police; if not, why not; if so, (a) what progress, (b) what are the names of these persons and (c) what were the circumstances surrounding these charges? B1125E

Dukuduku forest: Black squatters

*17. Mr J CHIOLÉ asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:†

(1) Whether there are any Black squatters living in the Dukuduku forest near St Lucia; if so, (a) (i) how many are estimated to be living in this forest at present and (ii) in respect of what date is this figure furnished and (b) since when have they been squatting there;

(2) whether the Government intends taking any steps to remove these squatters; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when? B1139E

†The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes. *Handwritten: 27/5/90*
- (a) (i) Estimated 400 families.
- (ii) 30 April 1990.
- (b) Squatting commenced immediately after the 1987 floods and gained momentum during 1989.

(2) The Department of Environment Affairs and the State Attorney have already instituted legal proceedings, and in terms of the *sub judice* rule, neither my colleague the Minister of Environment Affairs nor I can supply any further information at this stage.

Smutsville: referendum

*18. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:†

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 4 on 15 May 1990, his Department and/or the Cape Provincial Administration has been informed that the town council of Sedgefield held a referendum among the Coloured community of Smutsville in connection with the settlement of approximately 35 Black families in their area; if so, what was the result of the referendum; *Handwritten: 27/5/90*

(2) whether his Department has been informed what steps the said town council has taken or intends taking in this regard; if so, what are the relevant details; *Handwritten: 27/5/90*

'Liberators' blamed for Natal slaughter

107

KWAZULU'S Justice Minister Jeffrey Mtetwa yesterday disclosed staggering crime statistics for the area under the KwaZulu police jurisdiction, and linked them with what he claimed were political attempts to disrupt the homeland's system of government.

Delivering his policy

speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in Ulundi, Mtetwa said there were 3 813 murders in KwaZulu last year and 2 483 of these cases have not yet been brought to court.

He suggested that KwaZulu was no longer seeing the traditional faction fights it had been used to, saying there was now "an attempt by certain political organisations to disrupt the KwaZulu system of government".

It appears the figures Mtetwa released are in addition to any of the crime and casualty figures released in the daily "unrest-related incidents" reports issued by the SA Police.

Mtetwa's speech was released to the media in a statement from the office of KwaZulu's Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Mtetwa added that there had been 5 969 cases of assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm, 1 145 rapes, 4 929 thefts and 4 552 cases of housebreaking and theft.

Mtetwa said it was clear that some people were creating a state of violence to make the country ungovernable.

However, whatever form the violence took or whatever advantage people wanted to get from violence, the general public had to bear the brunt.

"When we see cars lying burnt on our roads, when we see our houses engulfed in flames, when we see the people's right to movement being ruthlessly restricted, we realise that our country cries for liberation from the actions of the very people who claim to seek liberation", the minister said.

Mtetwa said some people thought that terrifying the people was the right way to get votes at the next general election.

It was ironic that the liberation struggle in South Africa was about the emancipation of people who had been deprived, inter alia, of their right to vote and yet some people wanted to coerce emancipated people to vote for a particular organisation by terrorising them.

Turning to crime figures for this past weekend alone, he said 11 people were killed in areas controlled by the KwaZulu Police at the weekend with six people slain in Kwa Mashu.

According to KwaZulu police spokesman Lt Col Moses Khanyile, two rapes and 17 cases of armed robbery involving R301 050 were reported. Thirteen of these armed robberies took place in Kwa Mashu. - Sapa.

CAP TALK 30/8/90

KwaZulu crime 'political'

ULUNDI. — KwaZulu's Justice Minister, Mr Jeffrey Mtetwa, has disclosed staggering crime statistics for the area under the KwaZulu Police jurisdiction, and linked them with what he claimed were political attempts to disrupt the homeland's system of government.

Delivering his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly here, Mr Mtetwa said there were 3 813 murders in KwaZulu last year and 2 483 of these cases had not yet been brought to court.

He suggested that KwaZulu was no longer seeing the traditional faction fights, but there was now "an attempt by certain political organisations to disrupt the KwaZulu system of government". — Sapa

'Refugees' homes taken'

ENT-7-15 30/5/70 (107)
MARITZBURG. — Refugees from the bitter strife in black townships around here who have tried to return to their homes have found them occupied by people loyal to the group dominating the particular area, relief organisers said yesterday.

The city medical officer of health, Dr Iain Walters, said more than 400 refugees from Table Mountain were now accommodated at the Mason's Mill bus depot. Some of them had found their homes occupied.

The Midlands Crisis Relief Committee is also investigating rumours that refugees from the Edendale area have found their homes occupied. — Sapa

Dhlomo heads for new political role

S/Times 3/6/90

107

By TERRY van der WALT

MYSTERY surrounds the future of one of South Africa's top political negotiators, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, after his surprise resignation from Inkatha and the KwaZulu cabinet on Friday.

His resignation has sparked intense speculation among close associates who said they could not imagine the Zulu statesman not playing a part in the building of a new South Africa.

Sources claim the chairman of the historic KwaNatal Indaba has resigned to take up a greater role in SA politics.

Politicians who worked closely with Dr Dhlomo in the Indaba said yesterday he would face mounting pressure to use his experience in national negotiations for a new constitution.

The National Party has had talks with Inkatha in the last two months about forming a negotiating alliance.

But Dr Dhlomo yesterday denied he planned a new political role.

"My decision was definitely not sudden. At this stage, I see myself as being out of politics but we will have to see what happens in the future," he said.

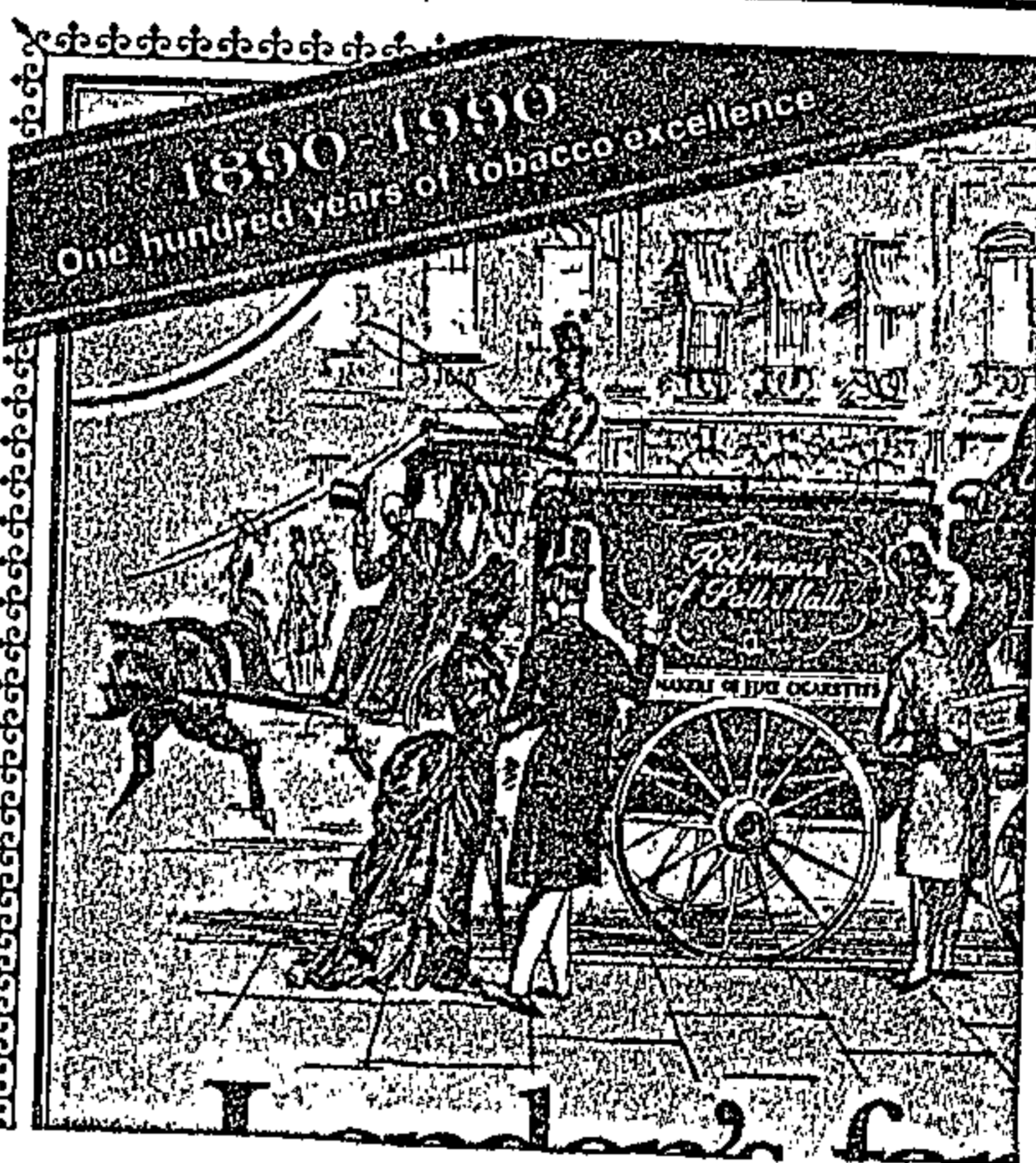
Sources close to Inkatha were themselves caught off

post was not out of the question.

Mr Peter Mansfield, who simultaneously resigned as executive director of the Indaba, said: "Dr Dhlomo is the sort of person needed to build a new South Africa. He is clearly respected in South African politics and people in the CP, ANC, PAC and the Government hold him in high regard."

balance by Dr Dhlomo's announcement, and believed a changing vision of what would constitute a more effective political platform led to his move.

Sources said Dr Dhlomo could find a new political home elsewhere in the changing scenario but a diplomatic



PICK

KwaZulu Cabinet reels from bombshell

Speculation rife as Oscar Dhlomo quits

107

Sometimes
4/6/90

DR Oscar Dhlomo, once the crown prince of the KwaZulu leadership, has resigned leaving a series of questions as to why he did it.

He dropped the bombshell last week and speculation is rife that he will throw his lot behind the African National Congress.

Dhlomo was KwaZulu's Minister of Education and Culture, secretary-general of Inkatha and chairman of the Joint Executive Authority (JEA), a joint body of the KwaZulu government and the Natal Provincial Administration.

On June 30, when the resignation becomes effective he will surrender all these posts.

Clashes

Speculation is also that constant clashes with Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi contributed to Dhlomo's resignation.

Both Dhlomo and Buthelezi are keeping mum except for issuing guarded statements.

Buthelezi said he accepted the resignation with regret and "thanked" Dhlomo for the role he played in the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba, the Buthelezi Commission and Dhlomo "thanked" Buthelezi for giving him the opportunity "to make a modest contribution in the service of our people".

ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela denied at a Press conference on Saturday that Dhlomo had consulted him before resigning and the ANC said it has had no contact with him except in the Natal conflict peace talks.

This, therefore, changes the assumption that the ANC has a role in Dhlomo's decision and shifts attention to claims of a power struggle between him and Buthelezi.

Rumour is that Buthelezi and Dhlomo were engaged in constant clashes with the KwaZulu chief minister claiming Dhlomo did not inform him of important decisions he took.

Dhlomo had power. He was the chairman of the JEA and a senior member of the KwaZulu

FOCUS

Legislative Assembly, apart from being a close confidant of Buthelezi.

In 1977, the 47-year-old educationist resigned from his post as lecturer at the University of Zululand to join the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

His reason was that Buthelezi needed support in his stand against independence.

In May 1978, Dhlomo was appointed to the KwaZulu Cabinet as Minister of Education and Culture. The next month he became secretary-general of Inkatha.

Dhlomo also features in the "Who's Who in South African Politics".

He had always been supportive of Buthelezi's anti-sanction stance.

In 1988, he told a United Nations business forum that sanctions and attempts to isolate South Africa could give rise to another Hitler. This could drive whites further to the Right.

Caution

He said: "I must caution you against putting too much faith in isolating the pariah.

"Far from their intended purposes of bringing apartheid to its knees, sanctions and disinvestment are arousing a white backlash which has the potential to dwarf the historical violence and injustice which has gone before."

In October last year, Dhlomo was involved in the first talks with the Government on how to remove obstacles to negotiations. After meeting the then Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel van der Merwe, Dhlomo revealed the Government plans which led to the unbanning of political organisations and the release of Mandela.

Whatever reasons may be given for Dhlomo's resignations it is already seen in some quarters as another nail to the bantustan sys-



Dr Oscar Dhlomo

tem coffin and a personal blow to Buthelezi.

Born in Umbumbulu, Dhlomo graduated with a BA degree in history and anthropology from the University College of Zululand before obtaining a University Education Diploma.

He worked as a teacher in Durban while studying for a BA Honours degree which he obtained in 1970 from the University of South Africa.

In 1974, Dhlomo was appointed as a lecturer in didactics at Unizulu and a year later obtained an M Ed degree.

He gained a sponsorship which

enabled him to travel to Britain, the United States and several African states where he researched teaching training for his doctorate thesis which he obtained from Unisa in 1980.

Commenting on the resignation in a statement, the South African Youth Congress yesterday said: "Sayco salutes Dr Oscar Dhlomo for his decision to resign from Inkatha. The resignation could not come at any other time.

"We wish to point out to those who are still in the ranks of Inkatha that they have to come into the fold of the Mass Democratic Movement."

Dhlomo still contemplating his future role

INKATHA general secretary Oscar Dhlomo said yesterday he would contemplate whether he would play a wider, mediatory role in SA politics only after leaving his post on June 30.

In a move that surprised SA political circles, Dhlomo announced on Friday he had resigned from Inkatha, the KwaZulu cabinet and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

In an interview Dhlomo denied rumours that he had quit after a clash with KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Asked if he saw a role for himself in SA

THEO RAWANA

politics, Dhlomo said: "I am prepared, but not in a parochial or party political role."

Sapa reports that Peter Gastrow (DP Durban Central) predicted Dhlomo would continue to play a leading role in the politics of the future.

Peter Mansfield, who resigned on Friday as executive director of the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba, said yesterday: "I would like to see Dhlomo play a role in the greater SA political scene."

Dhlomo said he had been considering quitting for more than a year.

"Now that the road to negotiation is no longer an uphill struggle, I have felt it is far more positive to bow out."

He said the Indaba, in which he was deeply involved, had also completed its task. He said while government felt it was not practical to implement the Indaba's proposals with negotiations about to begin, ways would be found to convey them to the negotiating table.

The SA Youth Congress saluted Dhlomo for his decision to resign from Inkatha, saying he had thereby distanced himself from "the atrocities that have been perpetrated by Buthelezi and the warlords".

107
6/19/90

Now he gives his views on the Natal violence

INFLUENTIAL kwaZulu politician and secretary general of Inkatha Oscar Dhlomo has stunned the public and his colleagues by announcing he will quit the party, his cabinet post and his seat in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly at the end of June.

Dhlomo, who has a reputation as a skilled negotiator, has given family reasons and the need for a rest as grounds for his decision, fuelling speculation as to what lay behind the move. This week he agreed to an interview on condition the reasons for his quitting were not probed.

RICKARD: What problems do you think you are bequeathing to your successors in your portfolio as secretary general of Inkatha?

I think he would face the problem of spreading the Inkatha image nationally especially in view of the fact that Inkatha wants to transform itself into a political party with a national appeal. Working at repulsing the attacks against Inkatha from a variety of sources, the most damaging attacks being that Inkatha is solely responsible for the violence, that it has warlords, and that it has hit squads. Spearheading Inkatha's input in the national negotiations and sharpening Inkatha's policy direction in issues such as economics while formulating Inkatha's position at the negotiating table. Finally, helping Inkatha to participate in alliance politics with other political groups of like ideology.

QWhat do you see is the future for the kwaZulu government and for kwaZulu as a political entity?

In terms of the pronouncements of the government we are expecting that negotiations will produce a new socio-political order. I expect that order will not have ethnic entities as building blocks. I expect kwaZulu would be integrated into Natal and form a single multi-racial geographic entity. This process has in fact started. It is happening, with kwaZulu's promotion, through the Indaba, through the Joint Executive Authority.

QAnd as far as the future of Inkatha is concerned?

I see Inkatha as playing a significant role in the future political devel-

Oscar Dhlomo's resignation from Inkatha and the kwaZulu government a week ago came as a surprise. He spoke to CARMEL RICKARD days after he stepped down

opments in this country. It will be as important as, for instance, the ANC and the National Party.

QOn what basis do you say it's going to be as important? Do you mean that all the parties at the negotiating table will have equal weight? Or do you see it being numerically equal?

No, I mean that its influence in constitutional debate will be as significantly felt as the NP and the ANC.

QHow will it get to that position?

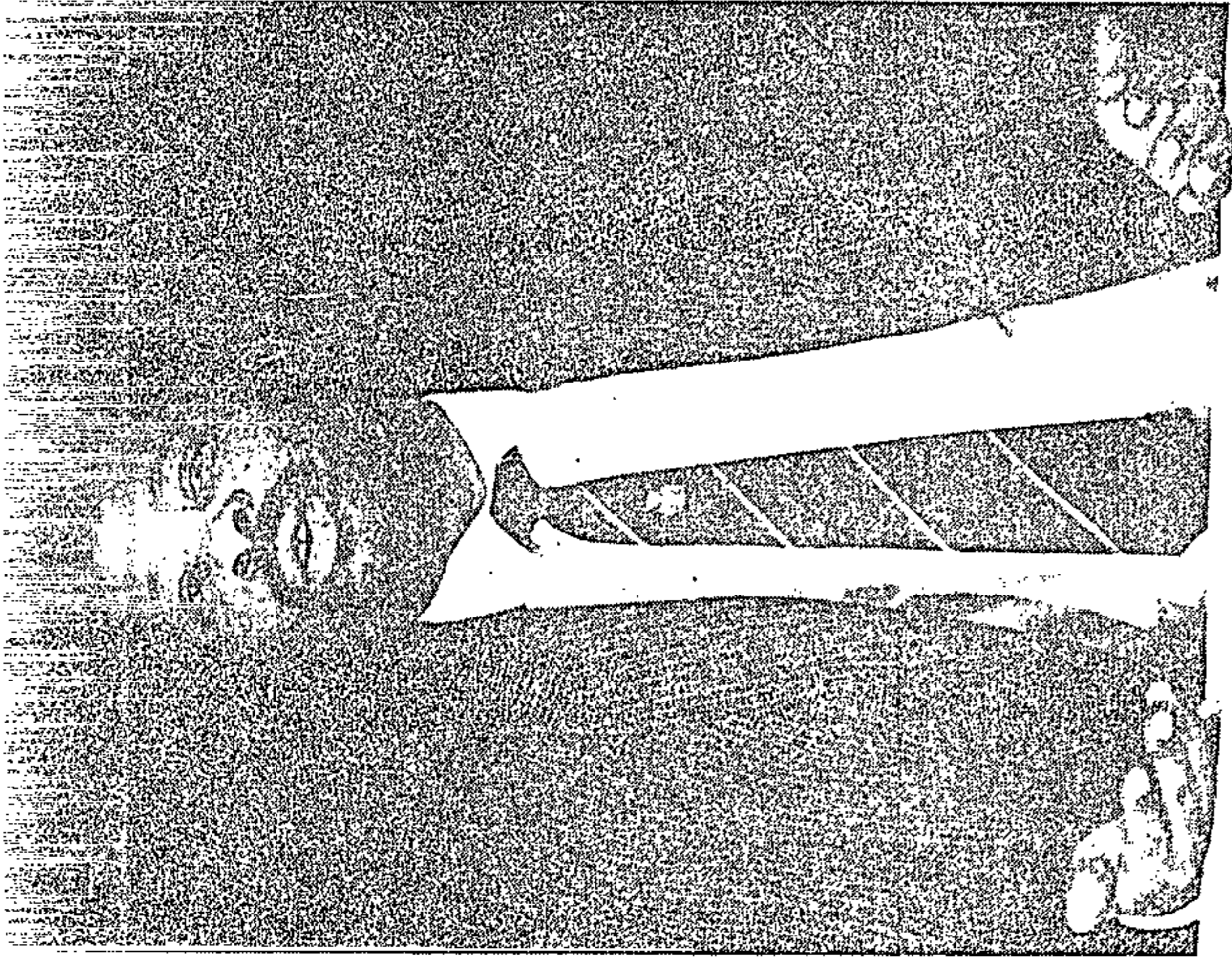
It is the largest black political organisation, numerically speaking.

QDo you think it has greater support than the ANC will have after it gets established?

The strength of Inkatha is that it is talking about support it already has and not support it might have, as is the ANC. So until the ANC establishes itself, and sells its policies to the people and keeps membership records, it is not possible to accurately predict what support it has.

QAs far as the question of Inkatha is concerned and the violence which might actually exist within the ranks of the organisation, you said many sources claimed it was the sole perpetrator of violence and had warlords and hit squads and so on. Do you feel that in fact some of the violence is from Inkatha, or do you feel that it is all from the other side?

In any situation of conflict violence comes from both sides. We need to recognise that if we are going to be helpful in resolving the violence. The tendency of blaming one side only is counterproductive. Violence takes many forms: people engage in violence in self defence; others engage in violence in retaliation and so I think the crucial point is we must recognise as a first step that two sides are in conflict and both are equally to blame. The conflict will not end until both decide it is counter-productive and wasteful of human life.



"Violence takes many forms: people engage in violence in self-defence; others engage in violence in retaliation and so I think the crucial point is we must recognise as a first step that two sides are in conflict and both are equally to blame. The conflict will not end until both decide it is counter-productive and it is wasteful of human life."

been a criminal element that has bedevilled the situation.

QDo you still believe that an essential element for peace is that the leaders should meet?

Besides the fact that it is good for leaders to be on speaking terms, their meeting would have a tremendous psychological effect on their followers. Especially if the leaders were seen publicly to be calling on their followers to stop the fighting. I do not see any credible solution that could side-step the meeting of leaders as a first step, and still succeed.

QAs far as your own plans are concerned, you've spent this last year trying to facilitate negotiations over peace. Do you think you are going to do this more successfully at a national level? Is that something that you would like to do?

If there were opportunities and if after my assessment of the situation I felt that this is what was needed I would consider it seriously.

QWhat are you drawn to?

Helping facilitate reconciliation among black groups, among all South Africans. I also feel drawn to activities that would prepare our people for a new, hopefully democratic multi-party political system.

QWhen you say "our people", you mean? South Africans of course.

QAnd to play such a role would you first have had to cut all previous political connections?

Obviously it would be easier if one wasn't tied to any party political point of view. Because that role would require a lot of inter-party consultations and the one who plays that role would need to be acceptable to all political parties, which is not always possible if you are a party activist.

Oscar Dhlomo ... tight-lipped on his real reasons for resigning

QDo you feel that neither side has come to that conclusion yet?

If they had the violence would have stopped. The fact that it has not been possible for leaders to meet — this would tell me there isn't yet genuine commitment to stop the violence from both sides.

QIt is almost exactly a year since five representatives from each side first met to work out how to bring peace to Natal. So for the last year you have been involved in intensive negotiations about how to end the conflict. How do you feel that you are leaving this position and it hasn't yet ended?

I feel disappointed that we could not be helpful in ending the violence. This of course was not as a result of lack of commitment on both sides. I think we applied ourselves sincerely to the process and we produced a joint peace proposal which I still believe taken care of because there has

been a long way towards ending the violence. Not only that, it would have helped the process of reconciliation as well. It hasn't worked and we can only hope that in the not too distant future, common sense will prevail and the peace proposal, even in amended form, will be implemented.

QWhat will it need to bring the violence to an end and for the peace process to work?

I think the peace proposal itself suggested that the prerequisite would be for leaders of the four parties meet, ratify the proposal and sanction its implementation.

has already been allocated a site elsewhere. The letter was signed by the administrative secretary and it is here on file.

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! The time allocated for questions has expired.

THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister has misled this House! He said I opposed it!

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! The time allocated for questions has expired!

THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: He is grossly misleading this House!

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! The time allocated for questions has expired.

THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: You have misled this House!

THE MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I wish to raise a point of order.

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! The time allocated for questions has expired.

THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: The hon the Minister must read the Hansard! He has misled this House and must apologise to me!

THE MINISTER: Sir, I wish to raise a point of order.

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! I wish to point out to the hon the Minister of Housing that the time allocated for questions has expired.

THE MINISTER: Mr Chairman, on a point of order: This letter was written on 18 October 1988.

THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: The hon the Minister owes me an apology!

THE MINISTER: I was not the Minister of Housing at that time!

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! Will the hon the Minister indicate what the point of order is?

THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Read the Hansard! [Interjections.]

THE MINISTER: Please, Mr Chairman, may I crave your indulgence?

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! That is not a point of order. The time allocated for questions has expired.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

+ Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

SA Development Trust: land for Black occupation

184. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Development Aid: *Hansard 6/6/90*

(1) What total area of land held by the South African Development Trust in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act, No 18 of 1936, has not been handed over for occupation by Black persons;

(2) (a) how many separate areas are involved, (b) where is each situated, (c) what is the extent of each and (d) when did each come under the control of the Trust;

(3) in respect of each such area, (a) why has it not been handed over for Black occupation and (b) for what purposes is it being used at present;

(4) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B459E

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) and (2) The South African Development Trust still owns approximately 655 000 hectares, acquired since 1970, which has not yet been handed over for occupation by Blacks. The extent of these areas of land varies from 1 000 to 180 000 hectares and is mainly situated in the following districts:

East London	Ubomo
Queenstown	Babanango
Brits	Lower Umfolozi
Swartburg	Port Shepstone
Soutpansberg	Eshowe
Vryburg	Estcourt
Pietersburg	Ladysmith
Potgietersrus	Pietermaritzburg

Letaba	Impendhle
Warmbaths	Alfred
Hartismith	Harding
Bethlehem	Ixopo
Vryheid	Umzinto
Ingwavuma	Nqutu
Richmond	Newcastle
Kuruman	Mt Currie

(3) (a) The reasons why the abovementioned land has not yet been handed over for occupation by Blacks, are the following:

— The development of the land which is being done in close collaboration with the various governments, has not yet been completed;

— Certain pieces of land were acquired as compensatory land for the settlement of inhabitants of certain Black areas who will now no longer be resettled;

— The survey of boundaries is still to be completed;

— Certain areas of land are subjected to bilateral agreements;

— The various government and affected people must be consulted before the land can be handed over.

(b) Primarily the land is being leased to farmers, companies, the South African Development Trust Corporation, Agricor, Agriwane and other development corporations to maintain and develop the investments.

(4) March 1990.

KwaZulu: exchequer personnel corps

394. Mr W C MALAN asked the Minister of Development Aid: *Hansard 6/6/90*

How many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians were employed in each specified salary interval of the exchequer personnel corps in KwaZulu in September 1988?

B941E

107

102

Hansard

The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID:

KwaZulu Personnel	Whites	Blacks	Coloureds	Indians
R0-R7 779	747	23 604	9	505
R7 800-R17 299	1 717	23 984	3	209
R17 300-R35 099	270	6 278	7	20
R35 100-R59 199	21	427	—	—
R59 200 and more	—	9	—	—
<i>Seconded Personnel</i>				
R0-R7 779	5	—	—	—
R7 800-R17 299	53	—	—	21
R17 300-R35 099	505	—	1	53
R35 100-R59 199	320	—	2	87
R59 200 and more	62	—	—	4

SADF: Troops in Black townships

472. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence: *Hansard* 6/6/90

- (1) Whether any official complaints were lodged with the South African Defence Force in 1989 regarding the actions of troops in any Black townships; if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates and (c) what was the nature of the complaints in each case;
- (2) whether these complaints have been investigated; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings in each case;
- (3) whether any action has been taken as a result; if not, why not; if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) 10.
- (b) 28 Feb Alleged shooting..... Result of Judicial Inquest is still awaited.
- 5 Jun Alleged rape..... Member was prosecuted and discharged from the SA Defence Force.
- 15 Jun Alleged shooting incident..... Dispute was resolved and members involved were punished.
- 22 Jun Alleged assault..... Case is being investigated. The Attorney-General's findings are still awaited.
- 24 Jun Alleged assault and arrest..... No prosecution because the suspects could not be identified.
- 1 Jul Alleged assault..... Public prosecutor declined to prosecute because of a lack of evidence.
- 29 Jul House fired upon..... Dispute was resolved peacefully.
- 1 Aug Handling of children at roadblock... Result not yet known.
- 26 Aug Assault..... Member was arrested and prosecuted. He was also discharged from the SA Defence Force.
- 23 Oct Alleged rape.....

SADF: lease of land in OFS

484. Adv C H PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Defence: *Hansard* 6/6/90

Whether the South African Defence Force leases any land in the Orange Free State to private individuals; if so, (a) where are the properties concerned situated, (b) what is the (i) area, (ii) rental and (iii) period of the

contract of lease of each and (c) to whom are the properties leased? B1114E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

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

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

White SA residents in Republic

503. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs: *Hansard* 6/6/90

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) What was the total number of White South African citizens resident in the Republic as at 31 December 1989;
- (2) (a) how many White persons resident in the Republic as at that date had not taken out South African citizenship and (b) (i) what were their countries of origin and (ii) how many of them came from each such country? *Hansard* 6/6/90. B1157E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) 4 568 000 (estimate)*

(2)** (a) 430 000 (estimate)*

(b) (i)***	(ii)
Zimbabwe	34 260
Other in Africa	18 820
Greece	7 830
Italy	13 175
Netherlands	17 660
Portugal	43 145
United Kingdom	217 700
West Germany	25 340
Other in Europe	30 395
United States of America	4 950
Other in America	3 975
Australia	4 355
Other in Oceania	1 505
Asia	6 040
Stateless and unknown	850

* The estimate is based on the mid-year population estimate of the Central Statistical Service relating to 30 June 1989.

** These estimates are based on the 1985 population census ratios which were applied to the aforementioned estimates.

*** Only countries from which more than 3 000 persons originated, are shown separately.

Persons entering SA illegally

507. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Home Affairs: *Hansard* 6/6/90

(a) How many (i) Blacks, (ii) Indians and (iii) Whites entered the Republic of South Africa illegally during 1989 and (b) what were their countries of origin, in each case? B1178E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b). Persons entering the Republic of South Africa illegally do so clandestinely and consequently no statistics are available. Statistics are however kept according to country of origin but not according to race, of all illegal

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

129. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education and Culture: *Hansard* 6/6/90

(1) (a) What is the current (i) capacity of and (ii) enrolment at the University of Port Elizabeth and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) how many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian students (i) applied for admission to and (ii) were accepted by this university in 1990? B1174E

Country	(i)	(ii)
(a)	1 564	1 027
(b)	175	85
(c)	361	209
(d)	78	45

UPE: capacity/enrolment

Own Affairs:

Switzerland	1
Rumania	1
TOTAL	51 550

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

New pastures



107

FIM 8/6/90



Oscar Dhlomo, former secretary general of Inkatha and widely regarded as the real force in KwaZulu, surprised everyone with the announcement that he was to resign after 12 years in office. In

this interview, with the *FM's* Shaun Harris, he tells why he is going and hints at his options.

FM: Even Chief Buthelezi called your resignation a drastic move. Why now, when Inkatha and the KwaZulu government are closer than ever to taking part in a national negotiated settlement?

Dhlomo: Maybe that's exactly why now is a good time to bail out. I think I've helped to get negotiations to the point they are now at. When we started it was quite an uphill struggle to create a climate where there could be negotiations. The situation has now changed. It is now possible to negotiate the future rather than fight about it.

A lot of people would argue that, with your skills as a negotiator, now is the time you are needed most.

Those skills — rather, those perceived skills — will not be withheld. If I'm asked, I'll make them available to whoever might need them, but on a nonparty political basis. If there is a position for a mediator between different groups in negotiations I would seriously consider taking it.

Despite saying your decision to leave was not influenced by Nelson Mandela and that you do not intend to join the ANC, could you be a member in future?

At this stage, no; it is not likely. But you can't say what might happen.

Inkatha has been getting bad publicity lately in connection with the Natal violence and there are claims that it is losing support. Did these influence your decision to resign?

No influence at all. Despite the presence of a number of so-called surveys speculating about Inkatha's loss of support, our membership records don't reflect this. Without that

evidence it has always been difficult for me, as secretary general, to take these claims seriously.

As for the violence and claims that Inkatha is losing control over its members, I'm not sure this is the case. I think it is propaganda. In any conflict the warring sides will always trade accusation and counter-accusation. Often the side that wins is the one with the most powerful propaganda mechanisms. But to say these claims are factual is something else.

You have had offers from various quarters to play a role in politics. What are they?

Perhaps I should rather call them inquiries from interested people. But it's not the time to talk about them now. I will have time to consider them only after I have officially resigned on June 30. It would not be fair while I'm holding one job to discuss other offers.

You realise your resignation is going to be used as ammunition against Inkatha and Buthelezi. Is this why you are being reticent about your reasons for leaving?

First, let me say I regret that already parts of the news media, and some organisations, are using my resignation to get at Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha. It's something I have no control over whatsoever. But I remain emphatic that, other than what was in my press statement, there are no other reasons for my choice to get out of KwaZulu and Inkatha. The rest is speculation.

I came into the KwaZulu government of my own accord and I'm moving out of my own accord. I never signed any pledge that I would die in the KwaZulu government. There comes a time to go and for me that time is now.

Are there personal reasons for your decision to leave? Your relationship with the Chief Minister or other members of Inkatha?

No.

It has been said there was friction between you and Buthelezi last year when you headed Inkatha's team which met with the UDF and Cosatu to try to settle the violence. Apparently the Chief Minister was not happy with some of the compromises you made.

No, that's speculation again. It is true that Inkatha's central committee expressed some reservations on some aspects of the joint peace proposal we signed with the UDF and Cosatu, but of course that was the committee's democratic right. In a working situation there are differences of opinion now and again, but it's no big deal. It has nothing to do with my resignation.

There has been speculation that you have been offered a diplomatic post.

No, I don't think so. Who's going to offer me a diplomatic post? It's all just speculation — though I have a fax right in front of me from the BBC asking if I'm going to be the next ambassador to London.

Is it the sort of role you would like to play?

Not at this stage. I don't see myself as an ambassador of the present SA, though representing the new SA could be an option. I also feel more work needs to be done in SA at the moment, rather than externally.

Our overseas image does not need that much attention with the reforms of President De Klerk; the work now is all inside the country.

Is there a chance of you rejoining Inkatha or the KwaZulu government later?

No, I don't think there is any chance of that.

Even though you were tipped as the person most likely to succeed Buthelezi?

Many people aren't aware of this, but within the KwaZulu government I don't qualify constitutionally to be chief minister, because I'm not a chief. According to the constitution, chief ministers are elected from the ranks of chiefs.

In effect, then, you had reached the limit of your authority within the government?

Well, I wouldn't say so. I didn't have any ambitions to be a chief minister. I just did my work. Now I feel I must move on.

Do you think you might draw some supporters of Inkatha away with you?

No, I certainly hope not. If anybody followed me, I would chase them back to KwaZulu. Basically, I just have no political ambitions — I don't see myself leading any political party, it's just not my lot.

Deputy minister faces murder rap

107
Soweto 8/6/90

KWAZULU deputy cabinet minister and Clermont herbalist Mr Bekizizwe Samuel Jamile instructed his 19-year-old murder trial co-accused to kill the wife of an advocate who had opposed and beaten him in 1985 elections in Clermont.

This was alleged in papers before the College Road Supreme Court here yesterday.

Jamile (60), and co-accused Mr Msizi Hlophe both pleaded not guilty to the murder of prominent Clermont resident Mrs Pearl Tshabala in February 1988, as well as to four other charges of murder, seven charges of attempted murder, and three counts of incitement to murder allegedly committed between October 1985 and October 1989.

Denied

Jamile has denied any involvement whatsoever in any of the alleged offences which Attorney-General Mr Mike Imber SC outlined to the court as the basis of the State's case.

The majority of the alleged offences were directed against a group of prominent Clermont residents who were opposed to the inclusion of Clermont into KwaZulu, a move which Jamile allegedly favoured and actively canvassed.

Mr Woyi Richard Phili, a supermarket owner in Clermont, told

Mr Justice Mitchell and two assessors that in 1982 he had been part of a group of prominent Clermont residents who had all successfully contested an election to the Clermont Advisory Board, which was allegedly opposed to incorporation into KwaZulu.

The state has alleged

that Mr Bhekuyise Khumalo - who stayed at Jamile's house - learnt about Jamile's plans to kill Phili and other people, and warned the supermarket owner about the planned attempt on his life.

It is further alleged that Jamile learnt about Khumalo's report, and along with his co-accused

and three other people, requested Khumalo and his girlfriend to come with them so that he could be taught how to use a firearm.

Khumalo was then allegedly shot three times in the head and his girlfriend, Miss Thokozile Miriam Shabalala, attacked and left for dead.

Proceeding.

No consensus on Natal-Kwazulu 'consensus' bill

APR 7/16/90
107 (S) (P)

THE KwaZulu and Natal Joint Services Bill was a good example of how consensus could be reached through talks for the benefit of the people of Natal, the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs, Mr Hernus Kriel, said yesterday.

Introducing the second reading debate, he said it provided for the establishment of joint services boards for Natal and KwaZulu and gave attention to the provision of joint services.

The Regional Services Councils Act would therefore not apply in Natal.

The Conservative Party and Democratic Party opposed the bill — but for opposite reasons.

While the CP saw it as the start of integrated local authorities and the end of white control over own affairs, the DP said it was just another version of the racially orientated regional services measure.

"Here we stand at the outset of talks about a new constitution for South Africa with cabinet ministers rejecting discrimination, and the government introduces a measure with racial definitions based on the Population Registration Act," said Mr Roger Burrows, the DP's main spokesman.

The CP's Dr Willie Snyman and others said once joint services had been created, facilities in their areas would have to be open to all races, including groups which had not contributed a cent to their establishment.

It would result in Zulu domination of Natal without protection for minorities and down-grading of standards for whites. — Sapa and Political Staff

Dhlomo accused by friend in love tug

Sowetan 11/6/90

107

STORM clouds are gathering over the outgoing Inkatha secretary-general, Oscar Dhlomo: a former close friend claims his marriage has been broken up by the KwaZulu politician.

Dr Rush Thulani Mkhize, an academic formerly based in Pittsburgh in the US, said this week he had instructed his lawyers to cite Dr Dhlomo as co-respondent in his pending divorce before the Supreme Court in Durban.

Approached for comment, an astonished Dhlomo said: "I know nothing about what Mkhize is saying. Both Mkhize and his wife Thembeke are long-time friends of my family. It is not only ridiculous but also mind-boggling that

SOWETAN Correspondent

there is even a suggestion or rumour that I have a love affair with Mrs. Mkhize."

Since Dhlomo's announcement that he was resigning all his influential positions - as Inkatha secretary-general, as Minister of Education and Culture in the KwaZulu Cabinet, and those of chairman of the KwaZulu Natal Indaba and Joint Executive Authority -

Durban's cocktail circuit has been abuzz with speculation that his reasons might be personal rather than political.

Speculate

His friendship with Mrs Mkhize is well known in Natal circles and people have been saying his retirement from politics at this crucial time for Inkatha might be based on fears that his relationship might become a public embarrassment.

"It is clear that people

will continue to speculate about the reasons for my resignation in spite of my repeated statements that I want to rest and attend to my family and other affairs," Dhlomo said.

Speaking from Johannesburg Dr. Mkhize, who now lectures in education management at the University of the Witwatersrand, said his wife had been pressuring him to consent to an uncontested divorce weeks before Dhlomo's announcement.

He said Mrs Mkhize, a former KwaZulu Natal Indaba official who was now studying in Philadelphia, had told him she was prepared to forfeit all claims for maintenance for herself and their three children if he agreed to her having custody of them.

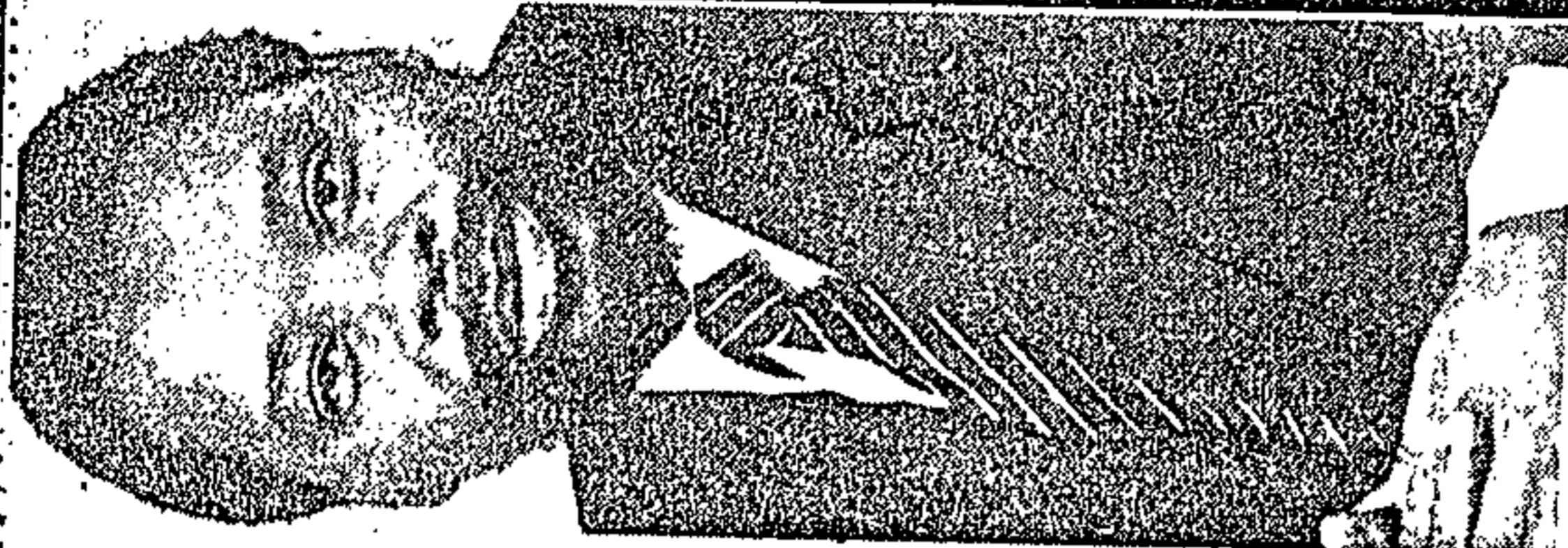
Suffering

"She does not want the matter to be argued openly in court but I am opposing it. After the humiliation I have suffered

ferred I want Dhlomo's name to be out in a court of law," Dr Mkhize said.

While visiting in the US, Dhlomo stayed with the Mkhizes in their home in Pittsburgh, where Dr Mkhize was studying for a Ph.d. After the couple's separation, Dhlomo and Mrs Mkhize worked together in Durban and at times in Ulundi.

Dhlomo said he was prepared to defend his name in court if he was cited as "the other man."



Dr Oscar Dhlomo

Dhlomo speaks out on 'affair' rumours

CAPT TIMES 12/16/90

Own Correspondent (107)

DURBAN. — Former Inkatha official Dr Oscar Dhlomo has denied reports that he was involved in an affair with an academic's wife and says further legal action is in the hands of his lawyers.

Dr Dhlomo was replying to a question during a press conference here on the future of the Kwa-Zulu Natal Indaba.

He was asked to comment on reports that he will be cited as the co-respondent in a divorce action between Dr Rush Thulani Mkhize and Mrs Thembeke Mkhize.

Govt sets up forum for Natal planning

CAPE TOWN — Plans for the upliftment and redevelopment of strife-torn Natal/KwaZulu were boosted yesterday with government's creation of a "think tank" to co-ordinate further action.

High on the priority list was the resettlement of communities displaced by political violence, said Deputy Provincial Affairs Minister Tertius Delport, adding that politics should be separated from the resolution of socio-economic problems.

A high-level meeting of state departments involved took place yesterday to discuss strategies.

No new structures would be established or existing actions duplicated, he said.

Delport said he hoped to involve the private sector in the operation as the government could not solve the problems on its own. He would meet "various representatives" on Monday.

Delport confirmed government was studying a memorandum from the DP MP for Greytown, Pierre Cronje, suggesting that it would be

Political Staff

quicker and cheaper to renovate houses damaged in the violence than to build new ones.

The threatened withdrawal of bus services from certain areas of KwaZulu — which could virtually paralyse the Empangeni-Richards Bay industrial axis — was also receiving urgent attention.

He said the question of subsidising the service had been raised and while he was well aware of the problem, he could not commit government to a specific line of action.

"We cannot shy away from the political undertones which have a detrimental affect on socio-economic problems.

"As politicians we must reach the point where we divorce the socio-economic programme, the upliftment and development of the area, from the political arena," he said.

His offices would be open to anyone who wanted to facilitate peace between the UDF and Inkatha or for any other project in the region.

SA's migration gain continues to increase

PRETORIA — SA's migration gain continued in April, and for the first four months of the year it amounted to 2 611 compared with 1 515 in January-April last year.

Central Statistical Service (CSS) figures show immigrants in the four months totalled 4 283 (3 439) and emigrants 1 672 (1 924).

In April the net gain was 746 (265). And the net gain of professional, semi-professional and technically

GERALD REILLY

qualified people was 121 (480) in the four months.

Among the emigrants were 10 doctors (16) and 71 engineers (80). Foreign visitors in January-April increased by 18,3% to 549 735 (499 317).

In the four months, most of the emigrants relocated to Australia, which attracted 544 (546) and the UK, which lured 574 (388).

Butter imports aid Dairy Board

BARRY STREEK

CAPE TOWN — The Dairy Board lost R662 698 exporting butter and cheese during the 1988/89 financial year but then made a profit of R765 693 on the sale of imported butter, Auditor-General Peter Wronsley said yesterday.

The losses on the exports in respect of butter and cheese amounted to R585 612 and R77 086, he said in his report on the board's accounts which was tabled in Parliament.

However, due to a shortage of butter during the year, the board was compelled to import butter and a profit of R765 693 was achieved with the sale of this butter.

During the year, the board spent R47,6m on market development, including R23,2m which was paid to butter manufacturers in order to make butter more cheaply available to the consumer.

Wronsley said the board's administration of debtors was "in a poor state of affairs" but this was acknowledged by management, which envisaged rectifying measures.

In his report on the Maize Board's accounts for the 1987/88 financial year, he said the board's net deficit dropped from R333,2m at the end of the April 1987 to R173,9m at the end of April 1988.

During the year, the board made a R141,6m profit on domestic sales, but there was a deficit of R235,9m on export sales and a deficit of R70,4m on export sales was carried forward.

This resulted in a net deficit of R164,8m in the maize account, Wronsley said.

11/6/90 Maize

B
U
6
9
J

KwaZulu doctor crisis

RURAL hospitals in KwaZulu are desperately understaffed and some are operating without full-time doctors.

In some of the hospitals a single doctor is responsible for thousands of patients.

The Department of Health is taking steps to recruit qualified staff and new contract deals are being offered to attract doctors to rural areas.

KwaZulu Secretary for Health Dr Dary Hackland confirmed on Friday that only 43 percent of medical officer posts were presently filled in KwaZulu hospitals.

Hackland said the Untunjambili Hospital near Kranskop, which serves a population of 100 000 people and has 128 hospital beds, can only call on the services of part-time doctors.

The Montebello Hospital near Wartburg has 320 beds and serves

150 000, but has only one full-time doctor.

There are five doctors at St Benedictine Hospital in Non-goma, which has 598 beds and serves 150 000, but there are posts for at least 15 doctors.

The Charles Johnson Hospital at Nqutu (between Dundee and Vryheid) has only two doctors, when there are 15 posts. This hospital has 534 beds and serves 200 000.

"Although Edendale Hospital has only three doctors in the obstetrics and gynaecology department, there are 20 posts which should be filled. There are only four medical officers in the orthopaedic department, when there should be at least 10. The bigger hospitals in the urban areas are not so badly off," said Hackland. - Sapa

Police told to kill, trial hears

Sowetan 20/6/90

107

THE co-accused in a murder trial had allegedly told a group of people that members of the KwaZulu police had been ordered to kill prominent Clermont businessman Mr Zazi Khuzwayo, the Maritzburg Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Msizi Hlophe (19), who is charged with KwaZulu deputy cabinet minister Mr Bekizizwe Jamile, had allegedly told

Own Correspondent

this to the group at the court after the day's proceedings.

The vice-president of the Inyanda Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr Obed Mthembu, told Mr Justice Mitchell that he had been in the group when Hlophe told them he wanted to "make a clean breast of what he had done" and that he had not shot Khuzwayo.

Both Hlophe and Jamile have pleaded not guilty to five counts of

murder, seven of attempted murder and three of incitement to murder, all allegedly committed between October 1985 and October 1989.

Mthembu said Hlophe told the group the only person he had shot was a Mr Nicholas Mkhize.

Referring to the fatal shooting of Khuzwayo in his supermarket in May 1987, Hlophe allegedly told the group he had entered the store to see who was there, and the

"ZP's" (KwaZulu police) were then directed to shoot the businessman.

In his earlier evidence, Mthembu said that four days after making a speech at the funeral of Mrs Pearl Tshabalala - another prominent Clermont resident who had allegedly clashed with Jamile and who was shot dead in February 1988 - his house was set on fire and he was shot by an unknown gunman in his bedroom.

(Proceeding).

ZP restrained

MEMBERS of the KwaZulu Police were restrained from assaulting, harassing or engaging in unlawful attacks on any person in KwaMakutha, near Amanzimtoti, by a rule nisi granted in the Durban Supreme Court yesterday.

107

Initially, the interim order was granted in the Durban Supreme Court earlier this year to protect six families in KwaMakutha from assault, threats, harassment and intimidation by KwaZulu police.

Sowden 2/6/90

The applicants are Joseph Kabanyane, Thembi Nzuzi, Gerald Mbatha and Sylvia Mjoba.

Police ordered to shoot man - claim

THE 19-year-old co-accused of murder trialist and KwaZulu deputy cabinet minister Mr Bekizizwe Jamile, told a group of people at the College Road Supreme Court that members of the KwaZulu Police had been directed to shoot dead prominent Clermont businessman Mr Zazi Khuzwayo.

The vice-president of the Inyanda Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr Obed Mthembu, told Mr Justice Mitchell that he had been in the group when Mr Msizi Hlophe told them at the end of a day's court proceedings that he wanted to "make a clean breast of what he had done" and that he had not shot Khuzwayo. *Sowetan 21/6/90*

Both Hlophe and Jamile have pleaded not guilty to five counts of murder, seven cases of attempted murder, and three charges of incitement to murder, all allegedly committed between Octo-

ber 1985 and October 1989.

According to Mthembu, Hlophe told the group that the only person he had shot was Mr Nicholas Mkhize, and all that "they" had done was on the instructions of "Mhlahlo" - the tradename under which Jamile operates. (107)

Order

Referring to the fatal shooting of Khuzwayo in the office of his supermarket in May 1987, Hlophe allegedly told the group that he had entered the store to see who was there, and the "ZP's" (KwaZulu police) were then directed to shoot the businessman.

Earlier evidence has been that Khuzwayo, as a member of the Clermont Advisory Board, vigorously opposed any possible incorporation of Clermont into KwaZulu, a proposal which Jamile allegedly favoured.

(Proceeding)

- Injured right toe and leg on hospital premises;
- alleged negligence in the repair of a subtrochanteric fracture;
- corrugated drain left during operation;
- patient underwent an unrequested tubal ligation during a gynaecological procedure;
- allegation that negligent treatment resulted in amputation of finger;
- allegation of negligent treatment of orthopaedic injuries;
- alleged negligence in intubation resulting in neck/oesophageal injury;
- patient pregnant after second sterilisation;
- operation conducted on left knee instead of right knee;
- infant died as a result of lack of oxygen during transfer from one hospital to another;
- alleged negligence as a result of possible mishandling of blood for transfusion;
- alleged negligence after patient was admitted for pathology of the pancreas;
- alleged unnecessary operation during childbirth;
- during an operation to his foot, patient suffered burns necessitating amputation of a toe as a result of a faulty theatre light;
- depressed patient jumped from a hospital window resulting in paralysis. Claim for alleged negligence;
- second degree burns caused by a warming pad used on the patient;
- Premature discharge after a motor accident resulting in paralysis;
- tissue damage as a result of faulty placement of intravenous needle;
- alleged negligence as a result of Caesarean section. Wound failed to heal satisfactorily;

— incorrect removal of a salivary gland instead of a lymph gland;

— patient died due to internal haemorrhage.

(2) (a) Minister of National Health and Population Development,

(i) and (ii) no amount was paid over,

(b) Administrators,

Cape Provincial Administration,

(i) no,

(ii) Yes, 5 cases —

R2 500,00,

R2 500,00,

R4 000,00,

R20 000,00

and R185 000,00.

OFS Provincial Administration,

(i) no,

(ii) yes, 1 case — R450,00,

Transvaal Provincial Administration,

(i) yes, 1 case — R69 181,85,

(ii) yes, 4 cases —

R5 000,00,

R1 523 241,00,

R6 000,00

and R69,00,

Natal Provincial Administration,

(i) no,

(ii) yes, 3 cases —

R10 000,00

R4 500,00,

and R2 500,00.

Unused classrooms

481. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

Whether there are any unused classrooms in any of the (a) farm, (b) other primary and (c) secondary schools falling under his Department; if so, how many in each of these categories in respect of each departmental region?

B1108E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Estimated number of unused classrooms in:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Diamond Fields	20	28	3
Orange Vaal	42	21	0
Orange Free State	36	9	16
Cape	36	28	20
Natal	56	40	14
Northern Transvaal	55	58	0
Johannesburg	0	109	10
Highveld	53	70	7

Spare capacity for additional pupils

482. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

Whether there is any spare capacity for additional pupils in any of the (a) farm, (b) other primary and (c) secondary schools falling under his Department; if so, how much in each of these categories in respect of each departmental region?

B1109E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Estimated number of unused places in:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(i) Diamond Fields	1 789	2 325	894
(ii) Orange Vaal	7 152	2 525	0
(iii) Orange Free State	7 012	1 801	832
(iv) Cape	5 230	4 863	1 229
(v) Natal	6 733	3 425	1 956
(vi) Northern Transvaal	5 430	5 907	371
(vii) Johannesburg	0	13 244	2 664
(viii) Highveld	5 047	9 406	2 063

Stoffelton/Stepmore freehold complex

491. Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of Development Aid:

Whether, with reference to certain information that has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, it is the intention to hand over to KwaZulu any of the area collectively known as the Stoffelton/Stepmore freehold complex; if so, (a) which areas comprise the complex, (b) which areas are to be handed over, (c) how many persons are affected and (d) what progress has been made in this regard?

B1136E

The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID:

Yes, depending on the views of the inhabitants of the area.

(a) The areas which are defined in Schedule 1 to the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936) as Areas No 14 and 16 (Natal).

(b) Approximately 1 500 hectares of Area No 14 forms part of KwaZulu, namely the farms Greenhill 8438, NE 2 — 14532, Bucklands 7508, Bucklands 5615, GR 19, Kilkenny and West Lynne No 2. The handing over of the rest of the area is subject to consultation with the inhabitants of the area and the Government of KwaZulu.

(c) Unknown.

(d) The matter has been referred to the Commission for Co-operation and Development for further consideration.

Walmer Township: secondary education

516. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Education:

(1) (a) How many children requiring secondary schooling are there in Walmer Township, Port Elizabeth, and (b) how many pupils are there in Standards 4 and 5 in the primary school in this township;

(2) whether there are any plans to build a secondary school in this township; if so, when; if not; why not;

(3) whether there are any alternatives for children requiring secondary education in Walmer Township; if so, (a) what are these alternatives and (b) what is the estimated cost per pupil in each case;

(4) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) (a) It is unfortunately impossible to determine the exact number of children in Walmer Township in need of secondary schooling. At present there are 563 in the township who attend secondary schools.

(b) 369.

(2) Yes. A secondary school is envisaged. The planning of the school will receive attention as soon as a school site has been allocated to the Department.

1975

FRIDAY, 22 JUNE 1990

1976

- (b) R1 063 903. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
- (c) The State President, Cabinet, state departments, provincial councils, other state institutions according to the nature and subject of the research and under certain circumstances, to interested private bodies. *Hansard 22/6/90*
- (d) November 1987 — 5 May 1990.

Personal/company tax

526. Mr D P DU PLESSIS asked the Minister of Finance:† *Hansard 22/6/90*

What total amount was collected in (a) personal tax in respect of the (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Asiatic and (iv) Black population groups and (b) company tax during the latest specified tax year which figures are available? **B1260E**

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

In consequence of the Final Deduction System and the Standard Income Tax on Employees a large number of taxpayers are not on the income tax register and accurate statistics are therefore not available. An income split between the various population groups has accordingly been made on the basis of statistical returns furnished by certain employers.

Income Tax Collections — 1988/89 Tax Year

(a) <i>Individuals</i>	
(i) Whites	R12 143 360 379
(ii) Coloureds	525 403 921
(iii) Asians	331 484 899
(iv) Blacks	1 473 900 507
<i>Total</i>	R14 474 149 706
(b) <i>Companies</i>	R10 680 090 305

KwaZulu/St Lucia: area/population

527. Mr J CHIOLE asked the Minister of Development Aid:† *Hansard 22/6/90*

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 16 on 29 May 1990, (a) how big is the portion of KwaZulu (Reserve No 1) surrounded by the St Lucia wilderness area and (b) (i) how many people are estimated to live in this reserve, (ii) what is their approximate rate of increase and (iii) in respect of what data is this information furnished; **107**

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (2) whether the Government intends integrating the portion concerned with the said wilderness area; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) in what way and (c) what steps are contemplated in respect of the present residents of this portion? *Hansard 22/6/90* **B1261E**

The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) (a) The total extent of Reserve No 1 (now known as No 18520) is approximately 24 000 hectares, of which approximately 7 000 hectares is surrounded by the existing proclaimed St Lucia wilderness area.

- (b) (i) 4 500
(ii) 2,7% per year **107**
(iii) census of 1985.

- (2) No, the portion concerned forms part of the tribal area of the Nibela Tribe under Chief Nhlelo Mchuli (GN 1852 of 29 November 1957) and is part of the jurisdictional area of KwaZulu since 1972. Only on request of the Nibela Tribe and with approval of the Government of KwaZulu is it possible to alter the status and utilisation of the land concerned. Such a request has not as yet been received.
- (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

PE/Uitenhage area: nurses at State-run hospitals

533. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian nurses were in (i) full-time and (ii) part-time employment at each State-run hospital in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area as at (aa) 31 December 1980, (bb) 31 December 1985 and (cc) the latest specified date for which information is available; *Hansard 22/6/90*
- (2) whether the number of nurses employed at any such hospital has decreased since 1980; if so, for what reasons; **95**
- (3) whether any nursing posts have been abolished at any of these hospitals since 1980; if so, (a) how many posts at each specified hospital and (b) why in each case? **B1268E**

1977

FRIDAY, 22 JUNE 1990

1978

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) White

(aa)	(bb)	(cc)
1980-12-31	1985-12-31	1990-03-31
(i) Full-time	(i) Full-time	(i) Full-time
(ii) Part-time	(ii) Part-time	(ii) Part-time
997	635	626
		31

- (b) Black

(aa)	(bb)	(cc)
1980-12-31	1985-12-31	1990-03-31
(i) Full-time	(i) Full-time	(i) Full-time
(ii) Part-time	(ii) Part-time	(ii) Part-time
37	23	43
		2

- (c) Coloured

(aa)	(bb)	(cc)
1980-12-31	1985-12-31	1990-03-31
(i) Full-time	(i) Full-time	(i) Full-time
(ii) Part-time	(ii) Part-time	(ii) Part-time
121	55	903
		446

- (d) Indian

(aa)	(bb)	(cc)
1980-12-31	1985-12-31	1990-03-31
(i) Full-time	(i) Full-time	(i) Full-time
(ii) Part-time	(ii) Part-time	(ii) Part-time
120	61	321
		11

- (2) yes, Livingstone, Port Elizabeth: The emergence of job opportunities in the private sector eg private hospitals, Regional Services Councils and the commissioning of Dora Nginza Hospital. Port Elizabeth Hospital: A decreasing in the supply of White applicants especially for student training and the emergence of job opportunities in the private sector;

- (2) yes, Livingstone, Port Elizabeth: The emergence of job opportunities in the private sector eg private hospitals, Regional Services Councils and the commissioning of Dora Nginza Hospital. Port Elizabeth Hospital: A decreasing in the supply of White applicants especially for student training and the emergence of job opportunities in the private sector;

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Ezakheni rated high for industry

EDWIN UNDERWOOD

THE most modern industrial estate in SA is the decentralised growth point of Ezakheni outside Ladysmith, according to the latest KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation (KFC) Industrial Future publication. (107)

An abundance of water, the estate's geographic position in relation to markets, the availability of materials and labour and the lifestyle were key elements of this modernity, said local entrepreneur and Plexicor MD Tony Webster.

He said the Tugela River, which supplies the area, had "enough water to supply 12 cities the size of Johannesburg." 6/10/90

According to KFC, Ezakheni is perfectly positioned for markets in the Reef and Durban areas as well as raw material supplies and shipping points.

As Ezakheni has expanded, so has its road and rail transport infrastructure. There is a private locomotive service and the rail network is linked to the main Durban-Johannesburg line.

There is a high-tech electrical substation supplying a ring main feed to all the industrial sites, and Eskom tariffs are standard.

During the 1989 financial year KFC provided R4,3m to the KwaZulu Training Trust for comprehensive business and training programmes.

ANC wants its status cleared in KwaZulu

THE African National Congress has asked KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi to state clearly in public whether their organisation is unbanned in KwaZulu.

The ANC's convener for southern Natal, Mr Patrick Lekota, said yesterday he faxed a letter to Buthelezi asking him whether the ANC was free to operate as a politi-

Sowetan Correspondent

cal organisation in KwaZulu.

Lekota said since February 2, the day the State President had announced that the organisation was unbanned, a number of leaders of the country's independent states and homeland areas had

openly announced that the ANC was unbanned in their areas.

"Chief Buthelezi has not yet done that, and it is important that he make such an announcement in public.

"Each time we have tried to set up a branch office in KwaZulu, people have been attacked to the extent that the branch is

abandoned and the office forcibly closed, as happened in Stanger.

"We want to know whether the ANC is unbanned and free to participate in the political process in KwaZulu like any other political organisation, or not," Lekota said.

A spokesman for the Chief Minister's office in Ulundi said a response would be issued once Buthelezi had received and considered the fax.

128
107

... If anyone knows of ...
... very sick ... about the theft of her baby ...
... Taryn was born on May 11, after Min- The Moos' last saw

Gunn detention 'violates accord'

By GAVIN EVANS
W/Man 29/6/90

THE detention of African National Congress member Shirley Gunn "violated the spirit of the Groote Schuur Minute", and went against the government's assurance that ANC members were free to return to South Africa, the movement said yesterday.

The ANC vigorously denied allegations made by the South African Police last year that the 36-year-old Gunn was in any way connected with the bombing of Khotso House.

Police spokeswoman Lieutenant Nina Barkhuizen yesterday confirmed that Gunn was being held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act, but noted that police had not disclosed the reasons for her incarceration.

"Reports that she was being detained in connection with the Khotso House bombing are press speculation", she said.

A group of Gunn supporters confronted Cape Times editor Koos Viviers on Tuesday for finding her "guilty before being tried" by using a poster which read: "Khotso House woman held".

Last year Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok named Gunn as a suspect in the bombings of the Khotso House and Cosatu House — a charge strongly refuted by the ANC, SACC and human rights groups.

Earlier police had blamed Gunn for a bombing at Cape Town's D F Malan airport, but later charged Jenny Schreiner and others for it. In 1985 she was detained for several months under section 29 before being released without charge.

Gunn was detained at about 5pm on Monday at a guest farm in Victoria West where she was staying with her mother, sister and 16-month-old son, Haroon — who has been allowed to stay with her.

Her attorney, Kader Amien, from the Cape Town firm Essa Moosa, said they had asked police for reasons for her detention, but by 6pm yesterday they had received no reply.

"We are very surprised that people are still being detained when negotiations are about to begin and when we've heard that the Internal Security Act may be abrogated. Her detention



Shirley Gunn ... no reason given for her detention under Internal Security Act

is clearly contrary to the spirit of the Groote Schuur Minute," Amien said.

ANC representative Joel Netshitenzhe said Gunn had never been charged for any offence and that her detention went against the grain of the talks between the government and the ANC, and "created problems" for the movement with respect to creating the climate for negotiations.

"We are demanding that all detentions must be stopped and all repressive legislation should be repealed. We will be supporting the campaign in the Western Cape for her released which will be launched on Monday".

Netshitenzhe confirmed that Gunn was an ANC member.

Human Rights Committee representative Dr Max Coleman said Gunn had been "tried, judged and convicted by the Minister of Law and Order and the media", without having been charged in a court of law.

DP to act over 'police assault' of detainee

W/Man 29/6/90
By MONDLI MAKHANYA
107

THE Democratic Party's unrest monitoring group in Durban is to take legal action after a leading member of the group, Roy Ainslie, allegedly witnessed South African and kwaZulu Police maltreating a detainee.

The 17-year-old kwaMashu activist was arrested on Tuesday and released on R300 bail the next day after appearing in court on a charge of attempting to murder a policeman.

The DP's unrest monitor, Roy Ainslie, said the youth was allegedly assaulted by SAP members on arrest and then handed over to the KZP. He was assaulted again and denied medical treatment, it is claimed.

An eye-witness said the arrest took place after an attack on the township's K section by members of the notorious Amasinyora gang. Fifteen minutes later, the SAP and ZP arrived and assaulted people in the streets, the witness added.

"I then saw two KZP's hit a boy in front of members of the SAP and South African Defence Force. He was screaming and shouting that he had done nothing wrong. However, the police continued kicking him and accused the youth of having shot a policeman. They then threw him into the back of a police van."

Ainslie said he would be taking an affidavit from the youth and proceed with legal action.

A kwaZulu police representative said he had no knowledge of the kwaZulu police having assaulted anyone or preventing somebody from receiving medical treatment.

Commenting on allegations SAP members looked on during the assaults, the SAP's liaison officer, Lieutenant-Colonel LJ Haasbroek, said: "You can be sure that if there is a complaint we will look into it."

Zulus will be attacked, says Inkatha

grrr.
Daily Mail Reporter

107

TENSIONS are rising over the decisions of the Pan Africanist Congress, the National Council of Trade Unions and Inkatha to defy a national stayaway planned for Monday.

Workers from Natal told *The Weekly Mail* that a kwaZulu official, addressing a meeting at Dube Hostel on June 17, said: "Cosatu and the ANC are planning to attack Zulus on July 2, and every Zulu must arm himself and be ready to fight back in defence."

The stayaway, called by the African National Congress, the South African Youth Congress and the Congress of South African Trade Unions, is aimed at pressurising the government to take action to end the Natal violence.

Last Saturday, after an Inkatha march through central Johannesburg, partici-

pants were told to meet at the Merafe Hostel in Soweto this Sunday to plan ways of opposing the stayaway.

According to the workers, it was suggested that some hostel dwellers patrol railway stations in Soweto to protect people going to work from intimidation.

They said: "There is concern among some hostel inmates that this is going to lead to confrontation and many of us are reluctant to do this. A lot of people are saying they do not want to die in Johannesburg, but it seems there are people who want to bring Pietermaritzburg to Johannesburg." w/mad 27/6/90

Inkatha organiser Themba Khoza denied the organisation was planning any confrontation. He said the Inkatha Youth Brigade would be holding a meeting at the Jabulani Hall on Sunday to discuss the stayaway.

Lekota and Mellett (U.A.)

2 policemen shot dead in Natal

Sowetan Correspondent

TWO policemen were killed and houses belonging to two others reduced to ashes during weekend attacks on KwaZulu police at Umlazi, near Durban. (107)

A spokesman for the KwaZulu police said yesterday that Sergeant MC Mkhwanazi was shot dead at Umlazi on Saturday. Sowetan 4/7/90

He said an off-duty Mkhwanazi, who was visiting his brother at R section, was also stabbed in the stomach. He died on arrival at Durban's King Edward VIII Hospital.

Another policeman, Constable Sandile Maxwell Shabane, stationed at KwaMashu, died after he was attacked by a group of people "armed with all sorts of weapons" on Saturday.

The spokesman said that when Shabane tried to run away from his assailants another group stopped him from the front. He fired a shot from his service pistol, killing one of them.

However, his assailants caught up with him and hacked him to death.

SADF members arrived at the scene while the attack was still in progress. They fired several shots, wounding one person, who was subsequently arrested.

In another incident a house belonging to a warrant officer in the KwaZulu police was petrol-bombed.

Fresh salvos fired in campaign against chief

GAYE DAVIS: Cape Town

WMail 617-817190

FRESH salvos in a campaign to isolate and discredit Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi were fired in Cape Town yesterday when members of Cosatu and the United Democratic Front challenged western governments to withdraw all support from the kwaZulu leader.

United Democratic Front media officer Willie Hofmeyr and Cosatu official Enrico Fourie handed over a memorandum to West German consulate officials.

The memorandum denounced Buthelezi as an "institution of apartheid rule" and the violence in Natal as "a last-ditch attempt to preserve these institutions against the will of the majority".

At the British consulate a group was refused entry on grounds that they had made no prior appointment. A copy of the memorandum was handed over in the reception area and another copy was also delivered to the United States consulate.

The memorandum charged that the American, British and West German governments' support for Buthelezi was "against the express wishes of the majority of South Africans" and "served to fuel the flames of war" in Natal.

Cosatu regional secretary Luci Nyembe told *The Daily Mail* the delivering of the memoranda was part of a week of national action to protest against the violence in Natal.

The week culminates with a march in Cape Town tomorrow when memoranda will be delivered to police.

Nyembe said the western governments had until August 4 and 5 to respond to the memorandum — the date of a national peace conference to be held in Pietermaritzburg.

The memorandum calls on the governments to "immediately withdraw your political and financial support from Gatsha Buthelezi and Inkatha and to urge all institutions, banks, organisations and bodies who similarly support them (to do the same).

"This is the only path to peace in the Natal region and South Africa as a whole..." the memorandum said.

Singled out for attack in the memorandum was the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, the political research body of West Germany's Christian Democratic Party.

The foundation, had "co-operated closely with Inkatha since 1982, financial support started in 1984 and since then, large sums of taxpayers' monies have found their way into the coffers of Inkatha," the memorandum said.

"For the period 1990 to 1992, the Inkatha think-tank will receive a further DM12-million (about R7-million)," it alleged.

Apart from "direct sponsorship", money was also being channelled by the foundation into a rural development project and into the training of junior and middle management.



Mangosuthu Buthelezi

Buthelezi says ANC is 'breeding dangers' 107

ULUNDI: The African National Congress' senior leadership was preventing Nelson Mandela from getting together with him to end the violence in KwaZulu/Natal, Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

The ANC's use of political violence to intimidate people was breeding dangers for the future, the kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president told visiting US clergyman Dr Siphon Mzimela, of St Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, Atlanta. *W/Mail 6/7-8/7/90*

"Here (in KwaZulu/Natal) we have a violent situation in which the ANC's senior leadership has not permitted Mandela to sit down with me and for us to go forth together to still the violence.

"In South Africa at large we are expected to mark time while the ANC manoeuvres behind the scenes it creates by pretending to grapple with problems preventing the elimination of stumbling blocks to the politics of negotiation," Buthelezi said.

"The people of South Africa are being debarred from practising democracy in day-to-day events around them.

"They are being debarred from freely evolving political camps, the formation of which are vital for gathering mandates for the politics of negotiation." — Sapa.

Buthelezi warns of hidden agenda

Sowetan 10/7/90

SOWETAN
Correspondent

THE African National Congress was like a big troop carrier careering down a city street with no driver - and when it crashed a lot of people would be hurt, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned yesterday.

He told Madame Michele Alliot-Marie, former French Cabinet Minister and deputy secretary-general of France's Rassemblement Pour la Republique, of his predictions of the crisis the ANC faced when strong South African Communist Party and Umkhonto we Sizwe factions battled with ANC officials for leadership at the ANC's important conference in December.

He also alleged that ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela was not effectively the ANC's leader but was being used by the organisation to rake in sympathy money as "the world's greatest martyr".

In a memorandum for

ANC leadership crisis looms - KwaZulu chief



BUTHELEZI

discussions, he said he believed France needed a more balanced view of the South African situation than was given on Mandela's recent visit there.

There was an urgent need now to establish the basis for a multi-party democracy for this country to counter the ANC/Communist Party goal of a one-party socialist state.

He was concerned that the ANC/SACP saw the

kind of political solution State President FW de Klerk was looking for as simply an interim one.

The ANC would have to face a "very problematic" leadership crisis before it met this year for its first conference for decades. It had its accepted leaders but that leadership was divided.

First among them were those who held SACP leadership positions and who adhered to SACP agendas and loyalties.

Secondly, the ANC hierarchy contained the military leaders of Umkhonto we Sizwe, its military wing.

"They, too, have agendas," Buthelezi said. "And, even worse than separate SACP agendas, the agendas of Umkhonto are shrouded in mystery by the 'need-to-know' principles.

"Umkhonto leaders do not share their intentions, they do not share their strategies and plans with anybody. The ANC leaders do not know what Umkhonto thinks."

Just too much for TV man Fluxman

Good Morning South Africa TV newsreader Colin Fluxman, whose wife Elna Botha is rumoured to have a romantic relationship with World Alliance of Reformed Churches moderator the Rev Allan Boesak, was yesterday taken off the air shortly after reading the news about Boesak's resignation.

Fluxman, who was reading the 7am news as usual yesterday, fought back emotions as he read the report about Boesak's resignation from all his church positions following publicity concerning his relationship with SABC-TV presenter Botha, until three weeks ago his (Fluxman's) wife.

Wife

Fluxman did well until when he had to read about Boesak and his wife, when he read only

Buthelezi warns of hidden agenda

Unlucky Elizabeth



Elizabeth Radebe of Mofolo, Soweto, was a semi-finalist in the Miss Eastgate beauty contest. But unfortunately, Elizabeth, who likes rap music, did not make it to the finals which will be held tomorrow at 7pm at the shopping centre. Miss South Africa, Suzette van der Merwe will be among the judges. Entertainment will be provided by "Rock and Roll Madhouse". The event is open to the public, free of charge. Eon de Vos will compete the event.

Inkatha is at the receiving end - report

Sowetan 11/7/90 (AB) (107)

SOWETAN Correspondent

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha yesterday released a report "into the plight of Inkatha victims of violence in KwaZulu/Natal", and said this proved the movement was at the receiving end of the Natal violence.

The report, released in Johannesburg where Inkatha was holding a business forum, said thousands of people in Natal had fled their homes and were living as refugees elsewhere.

Listed in the report were names of Inkatha supporters killed in the violence in Maritzburg and interviews and profiles of members who lost relatives in the carnage.

The "graphic accounts of these victims of violence", said the introduction to the report, gave the lie to the African National Congress/United

Democratic Front alliance's claims that Inkatha had been the prime instigator of political violence in the area.

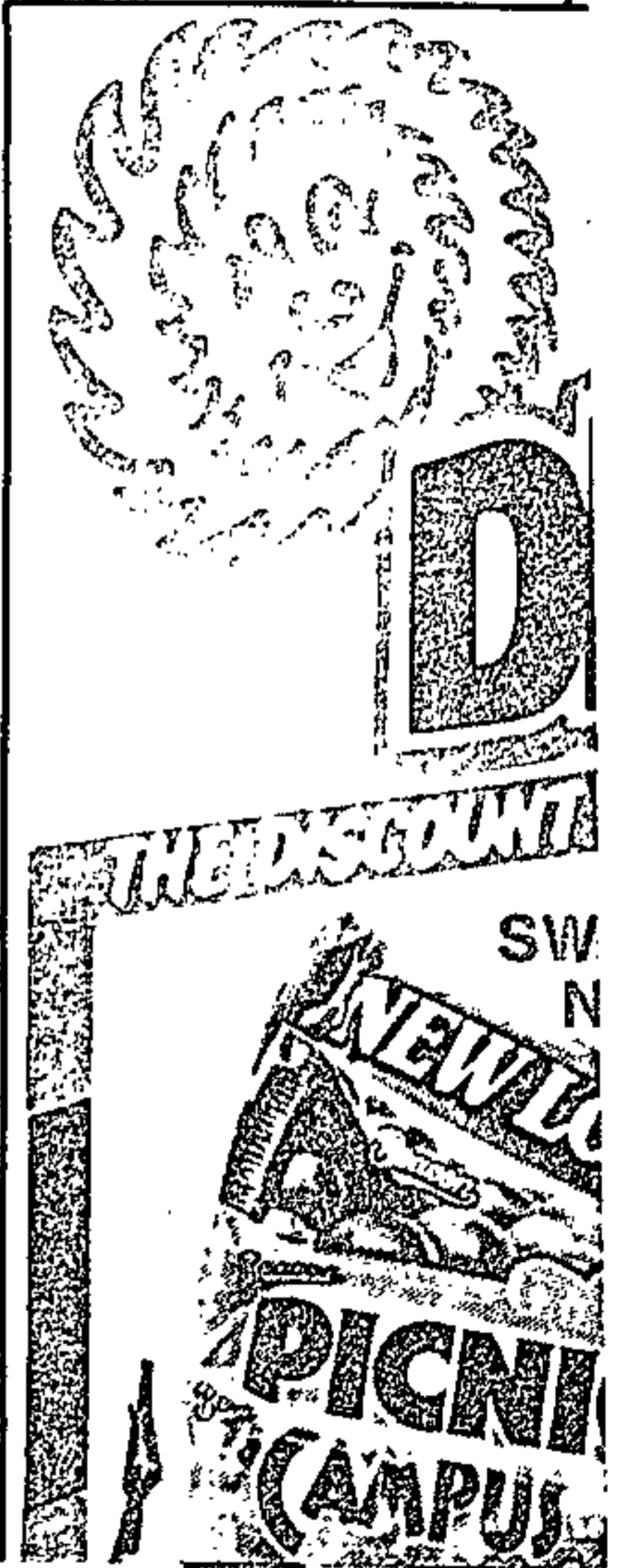
Said the report: "The personal testimony of these victims indicates nothing less than that there has been an organised and ruthless campaign of terror - reminiscent of the death squads of some of the Latin American republics - to eliminate all political opposition to the ANC/UDF alliance."

Victims

"But a striking feature emerging from the survey is the victims' total rejection of counter-violence and retribution against their tormentors.

"Without exception, they indicated they were weary of the violence and

longed for peace. All favoured negotiations to find a formula for peace."



Our option - Buthelezi

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday held out the possibility of a political merger with either the Government or the African National Congress in future.

In his opening address at an Inkatha business forum in Johannesburg, Buthelezi said Inkatha, which will this weekend become a full-fledged political party and open its membership to all races, had always been in centre-stage politics. *Sowetan 11/7/90*

As the ruling National Party from the right and the ANC from the left moved towards centre-stage they would find Inkatha there.

Reconciliation *(107)*

"Inkatha will be there to combine with any other political force which is there, because it (Inkatha) seeks national unity and wants to promote race reconciliation.

"If the NP is too late in arriving, Inkatha will combine with the ANC if it has already arrived. If the ANC is too late in arriving, Inkatha will combine with the NP if it has arrived.

In formulating its economic policy, Inkatha would take the best from the NP

Sowetan Correspondent

and the ANC because it was determined to evolve an economic policy which would be above party politics and put South Africa first.

However, Inkatha would not be able to avoid "looking at the realities of the demand for the redistribution of wealth and the redistribution of land in particular".

Economic policy

Inkatha held a closed-door one-day business workshop in Johannesburg yesterday to help it hammer out its economic policy.

Speakers at the forum included Inkatha Institute executive director Dr Gavin Woods and KwaZulu secretary for economic affairs Mr Alpheus Mkhwanazi.

Members of the discussion panel are *Times Media Ltd* managing director and chief executive officer Mr Stephen Mulholland, Anglo American Corporation industrial relations and public affairs director Mr Bobby Godsell, and journalist and author Don Caldwell.

Prince: Water cut off because I backed ANC

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A prince of the Zulu royal family has alleged his water supply was cut off because he publicly supported the African National Congress.

In papers lodged in the Supreme Court here this week, Prince Israel Mcwayizeni Zulu instituted an action against the Min-

App. Time 11/7/90
ister of Works of the KwaZulu government.

The application has been set down to be heard on August 29.

In his affidavit, Prince Zulu said that in March last year he handed in his notice of resignation to the secretary of the Legislative Assembly, saying he was seeking membership of the ANC.

107
In January this year — without prior notice — the water supply to the royal residence in Nongoma, near Ulundi, was stopped.

He submitted that this was a direct consequence of his resignation and public support for the ANC and indicated "bias, prejudice and an ulterior purpose" by the respondents.

KZP barred from assaulting family

By CARMEL RICKARD: Durban

107

THE supreme court has granted a final order against the kwaZulu Police (KZP) barring them from assaulting an Umlazi family, after the police did not contest the matter or even appear in court.

Last Friday Durban's Legal Resources Centre brought an urgent application against the commissioner of the KZP, the KZP station commander in Umlazi and Sibusiso Mkhize, believed to be the brother-in-law of kwaZulu MP Win-nington Sabelo. *W/Man 27/7-29/7/90*

Daphne and Margaret Mbambo allege that at 1am on July 19 they were woken by 20 men who were armed. Among them they recognised their neighbour, Mkhize, who is not a policeman, and Sabelo's son, Mabusu.

Members of the group identified themselves as policeman. After a search they

arrested the two boys of the family, Wiseman and Mkhuzeni, along with a third youth.

All three were allegedly assaulted by the police and Mkhize in front of the rest of the family and one was bleeding by the time they were put into the police van outside.

The women claimed Mkhize broke a large mirror in the bathroom and said he would come back to burn down the house.

On the night of July 19 they claim that seven members of the KZP, accompanied by Mkhize, came back to the house.

He repeated his threat to return and burn down the house. A similar warning was issued by one of the KZP.

The two sisters said they had to resort to a court interdict as they were in a "desperate situation".

Buthelezi

107
seeks

Mandela

response



Sowetan 25/7/90 BUTHELEZI

CHIEF Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha Mangosuthu Buthelezi has challenged the ANC's deputy-president, Mr Nelson Mandela, to state where he stands on the issue of isolating him.

The call to isolate Buthelezi was made by Umkhonto we Sizwe Chief of Staff Chris Hani, the Cosatu/UDF alliance and the South African Students Congress.

Reacting to statements by Hani at the weekend calling for his isolation and that of Bophuthatswana's Chief Lucas Mangope, Buthelezi said it was not the first time Hani had threatened him.

"Last year he publicly stated that Inkatha central committee members were targets for assassination.

"Recently ANC insurgents alleged to be linked to the murder of Inkatha supporters were arrested in Natal and police seized a large arms cache.

"I now seek a public response from Mandela as to whether he shares Hani's views."

New law gives Buthelezi more control over chiefs

B/04 23/7/90 107

THE KWAZULU Legislative Assembly has passed a Bill which significantly strengthens its power over traditional chiefs and dignitaries, says Natal University researcher Paul Forsyth.

The proposed Chiefs and Headmen's Bill would replace the 1974 Act by strengthening Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's powers in the area of rural government.

Forsyth said the change was possibly "an attempt to nip rurally-based challenges to his already embattled political position".

The Bill was currently waiting for approval by central government which Forsyth said was normally a formality.

The proposal gave the Chief Minister power to suspend an "inkhosi" for a period not exceeding 10 years or to institute both a fine and suspension.

The UDF-supporting Congress of Traditional Leaders (Contralesa)

TIM COHEN

leader Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo was suspended in terms of the previous Act, which allowed for only a two-year suspension. He was reinstated after a Supreme Court application, Forsyth said.

Draconian

In terms of the Bill, the Chief Minister could also, after consultation with the Cabinet and by notice in the official gazette, define or re-define the boundaries of any tribe or community — which was prohibited under the old Act.

The Bill stated that "amakhosi" could not take part in the activities of or promote the objects of any organisation whose aims were the unconstitutional

overthrow of the government.

Amakhosi were not permitted to encourage disobedience to, or resistance against, any law.

The rural areas had remained comparatively uncontested by political groups, and it was probably for this reason that legislation was now being revised so as to bring them more firmly under the control of Buthelezi, Forsyth said.

There had been six amendments to the Code of Zulu Law Act since 1981 which related to government in rural areas. But the current Bill was more in line with legislation when the Governor-General acted as Supreme Chief, Forsyth explains.

Chiefs currently had about 50% representation in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Forsyth said.

IN THE strife-torn urban sprawl extending north-east of Durban, peace miraculously persists on Mahatma Gandhi's former farm.

There have been few unrest-related deaths in the densely populated informal township of Bhambayi over the past five years — a fairly remarkable occurrence for an area which is one of the more bitterly contested districts in Natal's killing fields.

The building that housed the presses which printed Ghandi's Indian Opinion still stands, although the words emblazoned across the portal — International Printing Press; Founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1903 — are harshly weathered.

The windows are gutted and the plaster is chipped and crumbling, but the building is a hive of activity. Hundreds of children of between four and eight now scamper around the building, which forms part of an educational complex serving about 1 000 of the area's residents.

Headmistress Isabelle Mngidi calls it a "so-called school" because it is funded by the community and has no official standing.

Still, hundreds of children sit on cramped benches, taught by teachers with little or no formal training.

The area is owned by Ghandi's Phoenix Settlement Trust and is supposed to be an Ashram — a sacred place. But it, along with many of the

Indian farms that surround it, fell victim to sudden, mass invasions of squatters almost overnight in 1985.

The sparse informal settlements that existed at that time were attacked and destroyed by outsiders. The wider area subsequently fell under the control of KwaZulu MP Rogers Ngcobo, and the area of Bhambayi fell under the authority of two Inkatha members known by residents only as Sibusisi and Mzobe.

When Ngcobo resigned from Inkatha in December last year, the community quickly elected a UDF-supporting committee, and remarkably it invited Mzobe, who had fled, to return to his home as an ordinary resident. He was subsequently made chairman of the school committee.

The area now houses about 14 000 people. They are served by five taps. The densely packed houses consist of little more than pieces of wood and plastic, known in common parlance as "Toyota houses" because many are made of the packing cases in which parts of Toyota's cars are imported.

What makes the peace in the area more remarkable is that the switch in allegiance took place in the con-

Oasis of peace in Natal's war

107

8/10/89 26/7/90

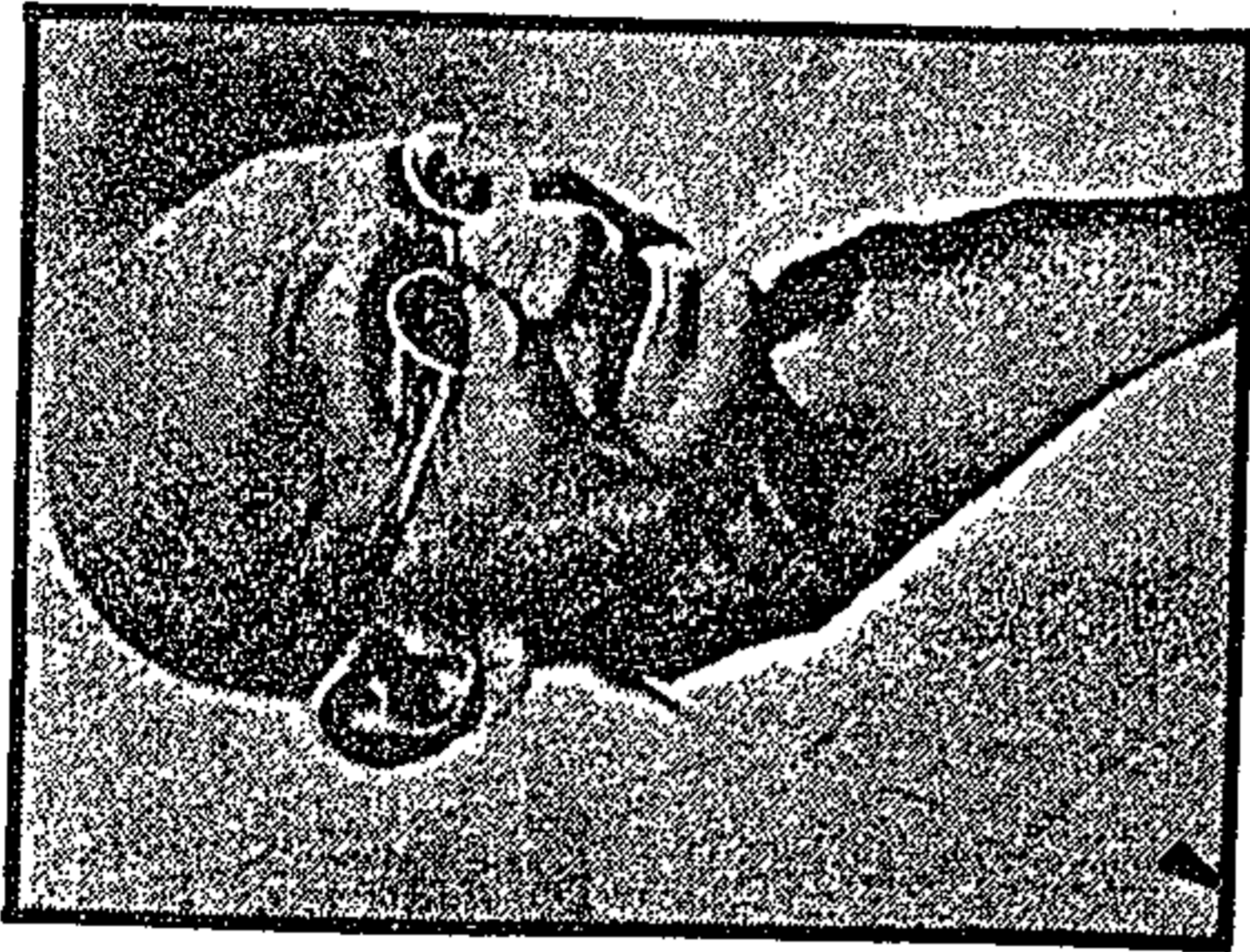
TIM COHEN

text of major battles being fought in areas nearby.

Close to the Bhambayi settlement stands Lindilani, the preserve of "warlord" Thomas Shabalala, who was forced to resign from Inkatha because of allegations that he was involved in the deaths of five youths who were found in a ditch in Kwa Mashu. Shabalala was subsequently acquitted.

Like many of the other "warlords", Shabalala plays a highly contradictory role. At one stage he reputedly had a private army of more than 100 people. He requires residents to pay about R15 a month in "rent". But he assists in building houses and provides other rudimentary services. He is the area's patron as well as its overseer.

On the edges of Lindilani, towards Durban, lies the preserve of the Sinyora gang (derived from the Spanish word for a gangster). The gang consists of dissident "comrades" who were ejected from the KwaMashu K-section for alleged



□ GANDHI

anti-comradely behaviour: rape and excessive drug-taking.

The group crossed the valley to an area where hundreds of squatters stay. An instant army was formed, and just a few days before Nelson Mandela's Durban speech it descend-

ed on K-section and burned dozens of houses, pillaging the contents. The squatters' shacks now all boast television sets, K-section residents reflect wryly.

Idasa researcher Gary Cullen says the reasons for the peace being maintained in Bhambayi are complex and diverse.

Importantly, it was not one of the areas from which non-Inkatha members were purged. This removed the impetus for a spiral of action and retribution. Also the area is privately owned.

The personality of Mzobe, the authority in the area prior to the election of the committee, also played a role. Although he owed allegiance to the KwaZulu structures, he is regarded by the community as a peace-loving man.

Cullen also says the area has a tradition of balancing opposing forces, and that a form of natural democracy has been ingrained into the community, best demonstrated perhaps by the invitation extended to Inkatha members to rejoin the community.

Bhambayi's characteristics of political tolerance, fairly stable land tenure, the lack of personal vindictiveness, and a tradition of democracy provide some of the factors which make it one of Natal's most peaceful areas — and which point to solutions to the Natal unrest.

tical organisations have been rather lacklustre affairs, and the white

LETTERS

KwaZulu land rights shift as legislation is set in place

ULUNDI — The enactment of legislation which will “radically” alter land ownership rights in traditional areas in KwaZulu is “imminent”, KwaZulu Interior Minister Steven Sithebe said at the weekend.

Sithebe said the legislation, already passed by the KwaZulu government, would allow residents of traditional areas freehold rights to land but would retain the traditional leader's right to decide on its use and who occupied it.

In an interview, Sithebe conceded that there could be “teething problems” if a dispute arose between a person with freehold rights to land and the traditional authority.

But he said the traditional authority would no longer have the right to dispose of the land in question.

He also conceded that problems could arise as a result of the sale and re-sale of this land to speculators, but he said the tribal authority retained the discretion to determine how much land to release for individual sale and how much to retain.

Sithebe said the price of land to be sold would be determined by the traditional leader, but it would normally

TIM COHEN

be about R300 a site and would go into the tribal coffers.

The KwaZulu Land Bill retained tribal authorities' control over the right to use and occupy land.

However, tribal authorities would have the opportunity to promote the development of densely settled residential areas or informal towns under their jurisdiction by designating such areas and issuing deeds of grant to the inhabitants.

Subject

The issue of title would give residents better access to finance, and would ensure that the land was better looked after than communal land, Sithebe said.

Land in the traditional areas, over 80% of KwaZulu, was currently the subject of intense negotiations between the KwaZulu administration and the traditional leaders.

He said that especially in the light of the “new SA”, the KwaZulu administration was moving toward a freehold system, but this system would have to be phased in.

“We are trying to marry the old

system with the new one. The crux of the problem is that the tribal authorities do not wish to lose all authority.

“But there is no doubt that this power will be eroded,” he said.

In December 1986 the ownership of land in self-governing areas was transferred to the various homeland governments, and with it the power to make laws governing the land.

Virtually no land in the traditional areas has been privately owned. In proclaimed townships, residents were given limited “deed of grant” rights.

The pending legislation would remove the previous restrictions of deed of grant rights and allow for the conversion of deed of grant rights into full land ownership.

At a Press conference on Friday, Sithebe said that R9m had been set aside for the development of land for squatters in the Durban townships of Umlazi and Malagazi.

He said the funds became available through Project Natalia and would benefit about 25 000 people.

About 3 000 sites had been earmarked for development and squatter families could buy the 300m² sites at R4,40 per 25m², he said.

Spymaster claims that he is impartial

Sowetan 31/7/90

107

By RODNEY PINDER

POLICE Commissioner Jac Buchner, former spymaster and dedicated hunter of anti-apartheid guerillas, has one of the toughest beats in the world, the "killing fields" of Zululand.

As police chief of KwaZulu, he is charged with administering law and order in the midst of a virtual civil war.

Perhaps his most difficult task under the circumstances is to win recognition as an impartial administrator of justice.

KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, leader of the Inkatha group which is locked in a power struggle with the African National Congress and its allies in the region, is also Minister of Police and Buchner's boss.

Then there is the past.

Witness

Before coming to KwaZulu, Buchner spent 23 years fighting the ANC and other anti-apartheid organisations.

He was a leading State witness at trials of black revolutionaries. He confesses that he got to know many black opposition leaders well from their secret dossiers.

Buchner protests he is unfairly accused of bias by people who forget how rapid change has been in South Africa.

In a few short months the ANC has been transformed in white government terms from a murderous communist terrorist organisation to a legitimate negotiating partner and possible first government of a black-ruled South Africa.

"They must just remember the



MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI

ANC was an illegal organisation and it was my task to investigate the ANC," Buchner told a small group of foreign journalists in his office at Ulundi.

"I was the chief of Pretoria's terrorist research centre and it was my task to do as much as I could to disrupt the ANC and spoil their attempts to bring South Africa down."

His argument does not impress the ANC.

"There can be no question his role is partial," said ANC spokeswoman Gill Marcus.

"He has a record of counter-insurgency and actions against the ANC. One hopes some of the people we are negotiating with recognise the new road South Africa is taking but Buchner is not doing that. He is active now in the KwaZulu police against the people."

Police

The ANC and its United Democratic Front ally in war-riven KwaZulu and Natal dismiss the KwaZulu police as Buthelezi's private army.

"We cannot be seen to take sides with the UDF or Inkatha. We are policemen first and foremost," said 53-year-old Buchner, who was appointed a year ago by South Africa to head the 10-year-old KwaZulu police force.

He says his officers are accused of partiality by whomever they act against.

He confirms his loyalty is to his minister, Buthelezi, but insists the chief's role as president of Inkatha creates no conflict of interest.

"I have carte blanche. The chief minister has never said to me 'do this' or 'you can't do this'. He said only, 'try to bring peace to my country'."

Buchner says the ANC and the Communist Party set out to destroy the Zulu nation and its leaders because they feared the seven million Zulus could form an all-powerful alliance with South Africa's five million whites, dominating a handful of smaller tribes.

"The only way you can destroy that (possibility) is to sideline the Zulu nation," he said.

"The only way to do that is to destroy Buthelezi. You have to destroy his credibility, his leadership - you've actually got to take him out."

Buchner says he has intimate knowledge of the ANC. He joined the South African Security Police in 1964 after nine years on the beat and as a detective and has been investigating and researching the organisation ever since.

"I had a dossier on every member of the ANC," he said.

Potential

Buchner believes in the potential of a whites-Zulu alliance. He says South Africa's future is forming along tribal lines and the Zulus traditionally form the biggest and most solid ethnic grouping.

He recalled being told as a child: "The man who holds the Zulu by the hand controls South Africa."

"I don't know if I'm in the right place or the wrong place," he added.

"Maybe this is just being facetious but if Buthelezi becomes president, maybe he'll look after me. I think I'm in the right place." - Sapa-Reuter.

department, said the most of taxi users previously bus trips;

New bank

WINDHOEK - A new bank, the Namibian Banking Corporation, is to be established in the country on October 1, Namibia radio news reported yesterday. *Sowetan 8/8/90*

Nedbank's Deputy Managing Director, Mr Johan Westraat, said all Nedbank's assets and liabilities in Namibia had been transferred to the new bank. - Sapa. *(2244)*

Principals to stage sit-in

TEN school principals in the Vaal Triangle will today embark on a 10-day sit-in at the regional offices of the Department of Education and Training, a spokesman for the Vaal Progressive Teachers Organisation said yesterday. *Sowetan 8/8/90*

The area's principals took the sit-in resolution following a meeting with the teachers' organisation, according to the teachers.

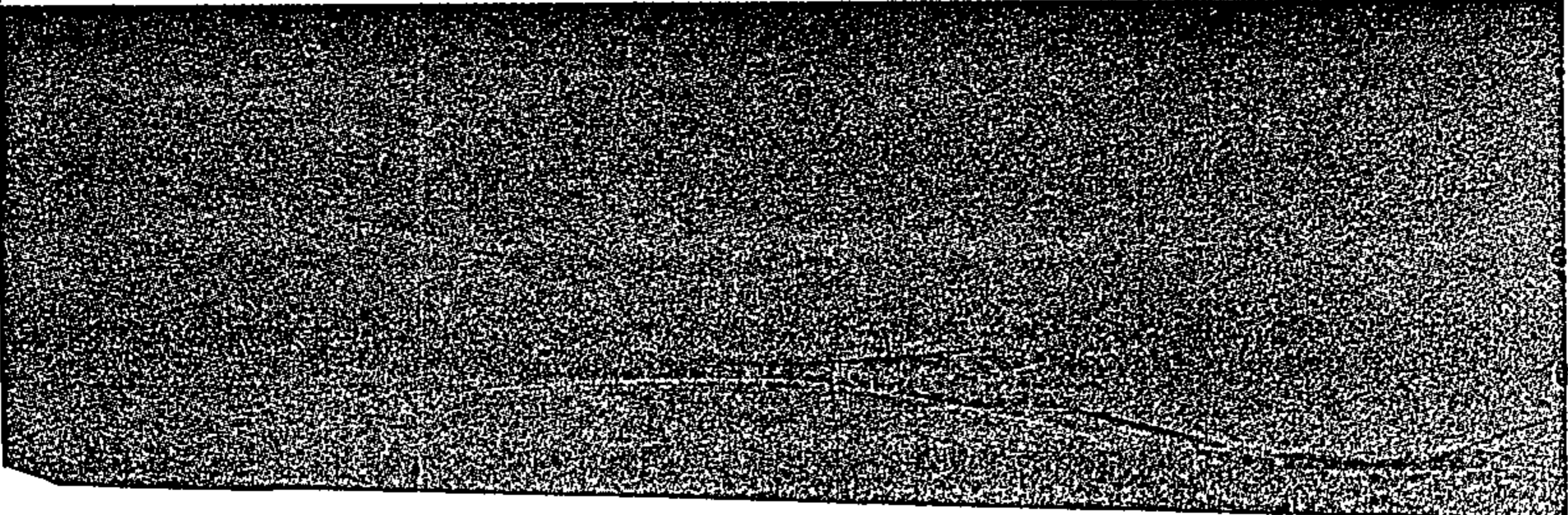
The teachers had asked for the principals' assistance after several of their demands were not addressed since a memorandum was submitted to the DET in February, spokesman Mr Kaizer Klaas said.

Ten principals were chosen to take part in the sit-in. - Sapa.

Warlord Zondi dies

KWAZULU tribal chief and prominent Inkatha leader, Shayabantu Zondi, died in his bed on Saturday night. *(1017) Sowetan 8/8/90*

Amid rumours about the cause of his death, fellow Kwazulu Legislative Assembly member, David Ntombela, said Zondi died of natural causes.



KFC's regional investment tops R1bn

THE KwaZulu Finance & Investment Corporation (KFC) has set aside a record capital expenditure of R208,4m for the current financial year, says executive director Marius Spies.

In KFC's latest annual report, Spies said this would result in the KFC's investment in KwaZulu-Natal exceeding R1bn. "A further R240,8m has been planned for the 1991/92 financial year and R264,6m for 1992/93."

The KFC was "poised to spearhead the revitalisation of the economy of KwaZulu-Natal as the major development institution for the future of the region", he said. Spies said it was important for the region's

future to ensure that an equitable proportion of development funds were channelled into KwaZulu-Natal.

The KFC's capital budget for the past financial year totalled R172m, boosting its cumulative investment in KwaZulu to R854,6m.

The private sector's contribution to investment for this period was R250m, lifting the cumulative investment from this sector to R390m.

Spies said the KFC's objective was to provide its own financial requirements and not rely entirely on central government for finance.

By Day 15/8/90

CONNIE MOLUSI

107

He called for a review of government policy on funding principles applied to development bodies in southern Africa to facilitate a more equitable and realistic sharing of available funds.

In the year under review, the KFC granted 831 loans amounting to R14,6m to small businesses and was instrumental in launching the largest and most comprehensive small business development programme in the region.

A R100m loan facility was approved from the SA Housing Trust to finance low cost housing selling below R20 000.

The KFC also established 291 industries on its industrial estates, creating and maintaining 41 000 jobs.



BUTHELEZI

Buthelezi refutes Mandela's claim

107

Sowetan
15/8/90

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday that he had given African National Congress deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela several dates on which they could meet, but these had not been followed up.

Buthelezi was responding to Mandela's claim in an SABC-TV interview that he had tried to get hold of Buthelezi by telephone several times, but had failed.

Buthelezi said: "My position remains, as I have stated repeatedly, that I am prepared to meet Mandela at any time for talks if it will help to resolve the conflict in KwaZulu/Natal.

Cancelled

"On Mandela's own admission, the appearance we were due to make together at the joint peace rally in Maritzburg earlier this year was cancelled due to pressure from United Democratic Front leaders.

"Mandela later reaffirmed that was the case when he spoke in Umtata about accompanying me to trouble-spots in a bid to end the violence." - *Sowetan Correspondent*.

107

Buthelezi says he's ready to meet Mandela any time

DURBAN — KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday said he had given ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela several dates on which they could meet, but these had not been followed up.

Buthelezi was responding to Mandela's claim in an SABC-TV interview that he had tried to get hold of Buthelezi by telephone several times, but had failed.

In a statement yesterday, Buthelezi said he was repeating his position that he was prepared to meet Mandela at any time for talks if it would help to resolve the KwaZulu/Natal conflict. 810am 15/8/90

He said Mandela had admitted the appearance by the two at a joint peace rally in Maritzburg earlier this year was cancelled due to pressure from UDF leaders.

"Dr Mandela later re-affirmed that was the case when he spoke in Umtata about accompanying me to trouble spots in a bid to end the violence."

Buthelezi said he had called for the resuscitation of the five-a-side joint Inkatha/UDF/Cosatu committee. He had sent five delegates only to find that UDF/Cosatu delegates did not turn up for the meeting.

There were accusations against the police from all sides, he said. "Undoubtedly the police have been drawn into political strife, but to elevate that to the prime cause of violence is totally unfounded. There have been convictions in court against policemen acting against Inkatha."

Buthelezi said he would like the state of emergency in Natal lifted as soon as possible.

Our Durban correspondent reports that former inkatha secretary-general Oscar Dhlomo yesterday predicted a meeting between Buthelezi and Mandela soon, provided relations were not further strained.

He told about 50 leading businessmen at a Natal Chamber of Industries meeting in Durban yesterday that the meeting should be seen as a vital element in any Natal peace plan. — Sapa.

Building costs may rise by only 12%, says Bifsa

B1 Day 16/8/90

AS A result of the evident downward trend, building costs should increase by no more than 12% this year.

But if VAT legislation is passed in its draft form next year it could add 8% to the cost of building an average dwelling.

The Building Industries Federation of SA (Bifsa) report on business conditions released this week said the keener tendering environment would lead to productivity increases, and the trimming of overheads and profit margins in the industry.

Bifsa economist Charles Martin predicted labour costs would go up 12% in 1990 while material prices would go up on average by 16%. "Overall business conditions in the industry have deteriorated noticeably during the past quarter and contractors and sub-contractors are increasingly becoming more pessimistic about future business conditions."

He believed economic policy would re-

CHARLOTTE MATHEWS

main restrictive for the next six months at least, and the overall business cycle would only bottom in mid-1991.

Although a drop in short-term interest rates was likely early in the fourth quarter of 1990, the drop in nominal interest rates in the next year would be relatively limited.

"We are convinced that the prime overdraft rate will not decline below 19% in 1990 and 15% in 1991," Martin said.

In view of these forecasts he predicted the private residential sector would remain depressed until deep into the second quarter of 1991. "Building activity in the informal sector will, however, support investment levels.

"Work volumes in the non-residential sector, which held up well until early in 1990, have started to exhibit a declining trend."

Govt criticised for suspending concessions

THE SA government's moratorium on concessions to attract new industrialists was affecting the confidence level of investors, KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation (KFC) executive director Marius Spies said. B1 Day 16/8/90

Speaking at a news conference in Durban to release the KFC's annual report, Spies said he confirmed this during a visit to Europe earlier this month.

CONNIE MOLUSI

He said the moratorium was a strange decision at a time when R3bn had been set aside for socio-economic development.

"It is incomprehensible that the government is prepared to lose momentum to attract foreign investment, which brings benefits of capital, jobs, expertise and foreign currency to SA", said Spies.

107

107

Buthelezi says he's ready to meet Mandela any time

DURBAN — KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday said he had given ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela several dates on which they could meet, but these had not been followed up.

Buthelezi was responding to Mandela's claim in an SABC-TV interview that he had tried to get hold of Buthelezi by telephone several times, but had failed.

In a statement yesterday, Buthelezi said he was repeating his position that he was prepared to meet Mandela at any time for talks if it would help to resolve the KwaZulu/Natal conflict. 8:00am 15/8/90

He said Mandela had admitted the appearance by the two at a joint peace rally in Maritzburg earlier this year was cancelled due to pressure from UDF leaders.

"Dr Mandela later re-affirmed that was the case when he spoke in Umtata about accompanying me to trouble spots in a bid to end the violence."

Buthelezi said he had called for the resuscitation of the five-a-side joint Inkatha/UDF/Cosatu committee. He had sent five delegates only to find that UDF/Cosatu delegates did not turn up for the meeting.

There were accusations against the police from all sides, he said. "Undoubtedly the police have been drawn into political strife, but to elevate that to the prime cause of violence is totally unfounded. There have been convictions in court against policemen acting against Inkatha."

Buthelezi said he would like the state of emergency in Natal lifted as soon as possible.

Our Durban correspondent reports that former inkatha secretary-general Oscar Dhlomo yesterday predicted a meeting between Buthelezi and Mandela soon, provided relations were not further strained.

He told about 50 leading businessmen at a Natal Chamber of Industries meeting in Durban yesterday that the meeting should be seen as a vital element in any Natal peace plan. — Sapa.

elays township cut-off

Finding a role

Former KwaZulu and Inkatha leader Oscar Dhlomo, who resigned from all his official positions two months ago, has given the first hints of his future role in SA's political process and of the formation of a new, politically independent organisation — the Institute for a Multi-Party Democracy.

Dhlomo, one of the most respected political figures in KwaZulu and Natal, has also been working behind the scenes to bring about a meeting between Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Nelson Mandela to defuse the Natal violence. (107) ~~107~~

He considers such a meeting essential as a first step towards ending the violence. A meeting does seem closer now.

Dhlomo is also concerned that the violence in Natal is now taking on an "ethnic character." He cites the ANC-led campaign to sideline Buthelezi, as well as certain Zulu leaders appealing to tribalism and making anti-Indian and Xhosa statements.

This level of conflict, he warns, will be harder to reconcile than the ideological differences between Inkatha and the ANC. ■

Rebel Zulu prince slams Buthelezi

107

Sowetan 22/8/90

Sowetan Correspondent

THE rift between KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and rebel Prince Israel Mcwayizeni Zulu is widening, with the prince this week distancing himself from the affairs of the bantustan.

The statement comes in the wake of Press statements by the renegade prince that he was barring Buthelezi from interfering or involving himself in the affairs of the Zulu royal family.

And yesterday the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa announced that it was sending 30 senior chiefs from Natal, Ciskei and the Transkei to hostels on the Witwatersrand to stop fighting degenerating into Zulu/Xhosa war.

Contralesa has been criticised by Buthelezi, as "a spear in the heart of Zulu unity" and as an organisation aimed at sowing discord between KwaZulu and Inkatha officials.

Zulu said yesterday that by virtue of his relationship to the king of the Zulus, King Zwelithini Goodwill Zulu, it was his duty to attend to the affairs of the Zulu royal family whenever there were matters to be thrashed out.

Zulu is Zwelithini's uncle and once acted as his regent.

Buthelezi's rift with prince widens

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The rift between Kwazulu Chief Minister Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi and rebel Prince Israel Mwayizeni Zulu is widening, with the prince this week distancing himself from the affairs of the Kwazulu "Bantustan".

The statement comes in the wake of Press statements by the renegade prince that he

was barring Dr Buthelezi from interfering or involving himself in the affairs of the Zulu royal family.

And yesterday the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa announced that it was sending 30 senior chiefs from Natal, Ciskei and the Transkei to hostels on the Witwatersrand to stop fighting degenerating into Zulu/Xhosa war.

Contralesa has been criti-

calised by the Kwazulu leader, Dr Buthelezi, as "a spear in the heart of Zulu unity" and as an organisation aimed at sowing discord between Kwazulu and Inkatha officials.

Prince Zulu said today that by virtue of his relationship to the king of the Zulus, King Zwelithini Goodwill Zulu, it was his duty to attend to the affairs of the Zulu royal family.

Zulu prince asks Vlok for protection

A SENIOR member of the Royal Zulu household has appealed to the Minister of Law and Order to guarantee him protection from the Kwazulu Police.

In a letter to Mr Adriaan Vlok, senior Prince Israel Mcwayizeni Zulu, a leading member of the royal family with much support from both non-Inkatha and Inkatha members, stated that he had no confidence in the willingness and ability of the Kwazulu Police to protect him.

He said he believed certain members of the Kwazulu Police might have been responsible for the attack on his house earlier this year.

The attack occurred after Prince Israel Mcwayizeni Zulu resigned from Inkatha.

W/E Argus 25/8/90 YAB ZULU
Weekend Argus Correspondent in Durban

His house was petrol-bombed and burned and the Kwazulu Department of Works cut his light and water supply.

The prince, his wife and his son, Prince Mali Zulu, believed Inkatha members from Ulundi wanted to harm and possibly kill them.

In his letter, written on his behalf by an attorney from the Legal Resources Centre and dated yesterday, he asked for the South African Police to intervene and guarantee him, as a South African citizen, the protection to which any other statesperson would be entitled.

ATTACHED to the letter was an affidavit from his 27-year-old son, Prince Mali Zulu.

The affidavit contained details of an incident on August 18 which was apparently sparked off by Prince Mali wearing an ANC T-shirt.

When the Kwazulu Police were told of what was happening, they are alleged to have told the Inkatha supporters who were threatening Prince Mali that he should not be killed, but should be beaten.

"My family has been a target of previous attacks which include the fire-bombing of our house last year.

"Kwazulu police have failed to assist us in the past and we have reason to believe that they may in fact be involved in some of these incidents.

"It is for these reasons that we do not believe Kwazulu police are capable of affording us any protection," Prince Mali said.

'Killer' KZP cop was suspended from SAP

C/Moss 26/8/90

107

■ From Page 1

ville on August 6 and 7 respectively.

A friend of Ndaba said in an affidavit they were talking on the street when Ndaba was shot in the left arm. Mvuyane, who was running towards them, held a gun. Ndaba was taken away and his family were later told Mvuyane had shot him dead because he tried to shoot Mvuyane.

According to affidavits Zwane was shot three times in his house after Mvuyane and other policemen asked him for a firearm which he denied existed.

■ On June 12, Umbumbulu businessman and political activist Siphon Mkhize was shot dead by Mvuyane at Umlazi's Q-Section.

This was confirmed by Mathe, who said Mkhize was shot by Mvuyane when he tried to grab a pistol from a detective Sibiyi during "further investigations".

■ On the same day, Mathe confirmed, nine detectives from Umlazi's Murder and Robbery Squad - among them Mvuyane - shot dead four black males after a group of youths allegedly at-

tacked them.

According to witnesses Zakhele Ngobese, 17, was shot dead by Mvuyane while lying on the ground pleading his innocence.

■ Mvuyane shocked peak-hour shoppers in Durban's West Street in June when he allegedly shot a bag-snatcher in the back of the head at point-blank range after he was arrested.

■ Buchner confirmed in a letter to Ainslie that Phumulani Zulu was detained on February 11 and that he was shot by "a detective" on the same day when he tried to escape.

It is alleged that Mvuyane was involved in this incident.

■ Buchner however could not confirm the deaths of pupils Prudence Mhlongo and Ozias Xele, who were allegedly abducted by the KZP while they and others were celebrating the release of Mandela on February 11.

It is alleged Mvuyane was involved in their killings.

■ On July 27, Mvuyane and a Sipiwe Shoji were involved in the murder of an activist, identified only as Ngawe at AA Section, Umlazi, alleges the DP.

■ In June a terrified unidentified youth was shot in the back.

Mvuyane was involved in this incident, residents claimed.

An SAP public relations spokesman told City Press this week a murder docket had been opened by Montclair Police in connection with Austin Zwane's murder. It would be referred to the Attorney-General.

The spokesman confirmed Kwazulu policemen were allegedly linked to Zwane's slaying.

KZP public relations spokesman Lt-Col Moses Khanyile said police investigations on all these alleged incidents were incomplete.

CRAZED KILLED 12 COOPERS

offers 26/8/90
107

By S'BU MNGADI

A KWAZULU policeman, suspended from the SAP for firearm offences, has allegedly killed at least 12 people in the past six months - several after booking them out of police cells for "further investigations".

Detective Constable Siphwe Mvuyane, now a member of the KwaZulu Police's Murder and Robbery Squad in Umlazi, is at the centre of investigations by the KZP and the SAP in connection with the murders.

Roy Ainslie, director of the Democratic Party in Durban, believes the total number of people allegedly killed by him could be much higher.

Ainslie said: "The DP believes there is sufficient prima facie evidence for Mvuyane's immediate arrest on charges of murder."

Senior KZP officers, including commissioner Brig Jack Buchner and deputy-commissioner Brig Siphso Mathe, had to explain to the families of the victims the "mysteri-

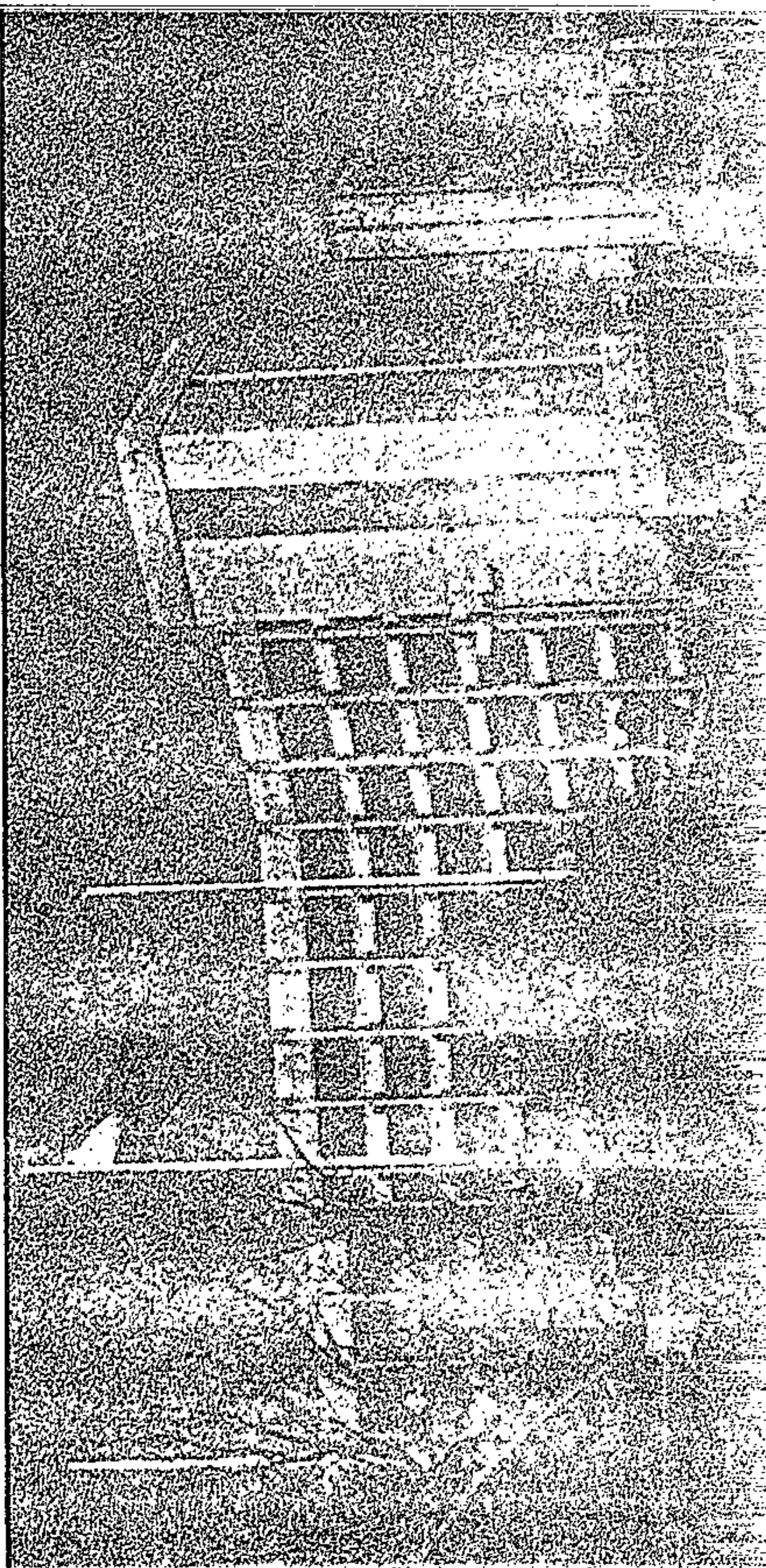
Suspects taken

from cells later

found shot dead

the life of 13-year-old Thulani Makhaza who was arrested by the gun-

investigations. An officer later said all suspects had been safely returned to the cells.



W U O U T

D 12'

Officer
26/8/90
107



By S'BU MNGADI

A KWAZULU policeman, suspended from the SAP for firearm offences, has allegedly killed at least 12 people in the past six months - several after booking them out of police cells for "further investigations".

Detective Constable Siphwe Mvuyane, now a member of the KwaZulu Police's Murder and Robbery Squad in Umlazi, is at the centre of investigations by the KZP and the SAP in connection with the murders.

Roy Ainslie, director of the Democratic Party in Durban, believes the total number of people allegedly killed by him could be much higher.

Ainslie said: "The DP believes there is sufficient prima facie evidence for Mvuyane's immediate arrest on charges of murder."

Senior KZP officers, including commissioner Brig Jack Buchner and deputy-commissioner Brig Siphwe Mathe, had to explain to the families of the victims the "mysterious" circumstances under which their loved ones died.

The pattern in most of the killings was that the victims were arrested on suspicion of having committed crimes, and detained at KZP stations in the Durban region. Mvuyane would then book them out of the cells for "further investigations".

The victims were later found shot dead and the explanations given by the KZP were that the suspects were trying to escape or attempting to attack Mvuyane.

The policeman's most recent victim was Lunga Mqadi, 19, of Umlazi's R-Section, who was killed last Saturday.

According to family members, Mqadi died from a single bullet wound. Mvuyane and two men wearing balaclavas had allegedly arrested him, demanding that he produce a gun.

The family members fled to other rooms in the house when they heard a shot going off in the lounge.

They later found Mqadi lying in a pool of blood and Mvuyane standing over him holding two guns.

Early on the same day the City Press Durban bureau received a desperate call from an Umlazi resident appealing to the newspaper to help save

Suspects taken from cells later found shot dead

the life of 13-year-old Thulani Makhaza who was arrested by the gun-toting Mvuyane and other unidentified men.

The resident claimed Mvuyane vowed to kill Makhaza once he had extracted all the information he wanted from him.

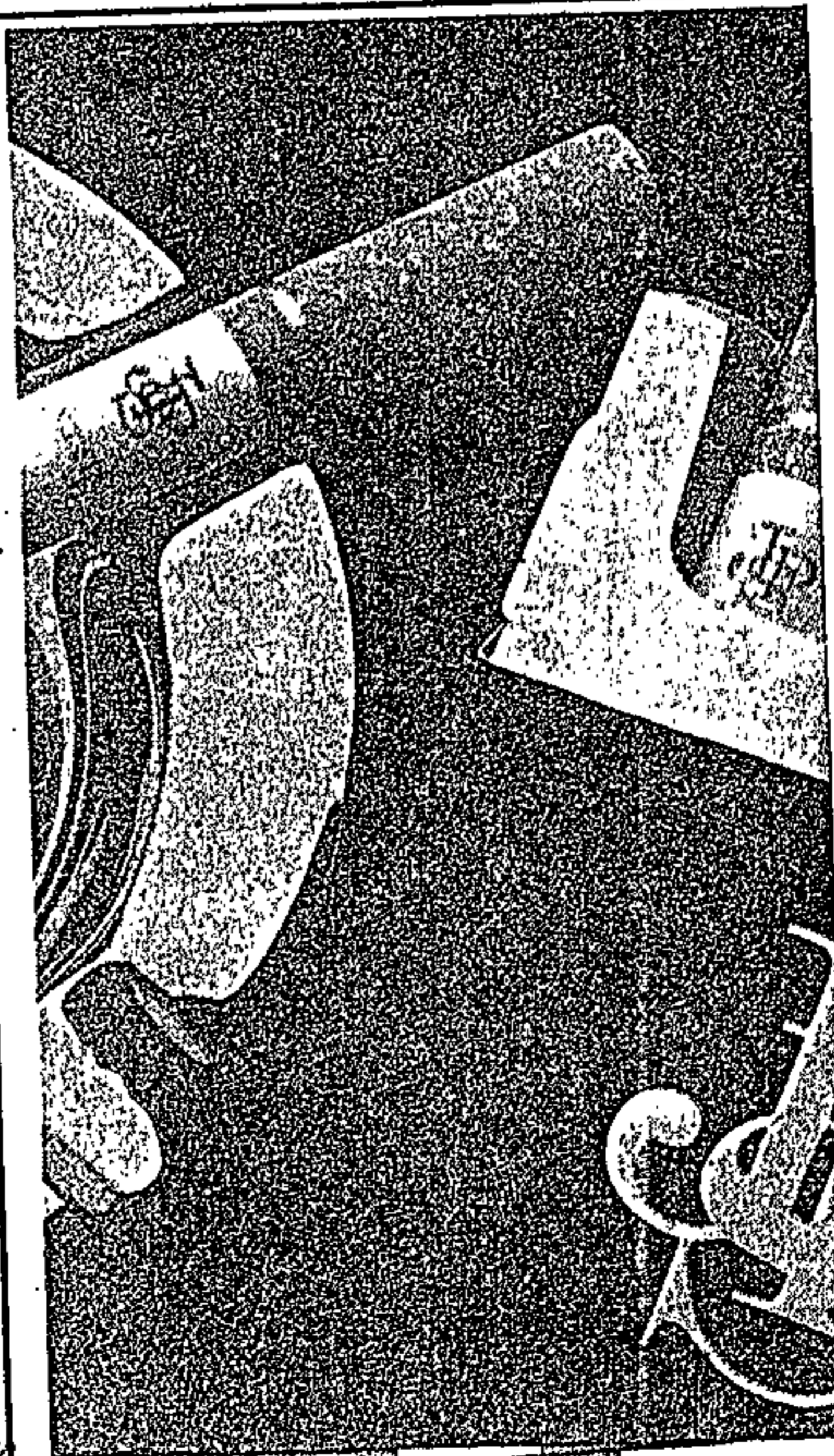
City Press immediately telephoned Umlazi KZP station where Const HS Nguse admitted Makhaza had been booked out

that morning by Mvuyane for "further investigations".

An officer later said all suspects had safely returned to the cells.

Mvuyane has been named in connection with several other killings. Affidavits held by the DP in Durban positively link Mvuyane to the killings of Baba Ndaba and Austin Zwane in Lamont-

To Page 2



urg, yesterday, while
Pic: BONGANI MNGUNI

Apr 29/8/90

Back to school (107)

More than 1,000 teachers, who have been on a "chalks down" work stoppage at KwaZulu schools in KwaMashu, have decided to go back tomorrow. Their decision follows a marathon meeting with authorities in Ulundi.

Truce declared in 'ethnic war'

CMG Times 31/8/90 (10) (107)
DURBAN. — Zulu and Xhosa leaders yesterday declared a truce in an attempt to end the ethnic war in Transvaal and Natal.

They also called on political parties and leaders to stop making ethnic groups the target of political propaganda and attack.

At the historic meeting in Durban, delegations of members of the Zulu Royal Family and KwaZulu cabinet and the traditional leaders of the Transkei and Ciskei resolved to hold a mass rally in Transvaal on September 16 and 17 at which Zulu King Zwelithini Goodwill and Transkei State President Paramount Chief T N Ndamase, will address the warring factions.

A working group has been set up to organise the rally.

The four-hour meeting was organised by the Transkei traditional leaders following the violent clashes in the Transvaal which so far have claimed more than 500 lives.

The leaders called on every Zulu and Xhosa to "purge their minds and their hearts of all ethnic animosities".

Delegates resolved that yesterday's meeting be remembered on August 30 every year as a great national day of unity and should be celebrated by a "huge mass unity rally of the masses". — Sapa

'Don't blame ethnic differences for clashes' - Zulu king 107

w/Man 3118-219190

DURBAN: The king of the Zulus, King Zwelithini Goodwill, yesterday denied the violent clashes in Natal and more recently on the Reef were due to ethnic differences between Zulus, Pondos and Xhosas.

At a meeting between the king, kwaZulu representatives and paramount chiefs, and chiefs from Transkei and Ciskei, he claimed the Zulus, Xhosa and Pondo people had "never clashed in any war at any time in our history".

This, he claimed, was "quite contrary" to what "white writers" have written about feuds between those people.

King Goodwill said bonds of marriage between the royal families "bind us together".

He said that, above all, "we are bonded together by Isingunu as Nguni brothers and sisters which we all speak whether in the form of Xhosa or Zulu".

He criticised the media for billing the recent violence in the Transvaal as "ethnic violence".

"How can there be a Zulu-Xhosa war when we have never told our subjects to go to war?" he asked.

"We have never declared any war between each other, not in the past and not

even now. Our people are victims of misguided political ambitions between some of our subjects. They are also victims of propaganda and misinformation."

He criticised the African National Congress and its affiliates for vilification campaigns against Inkatha and its president and kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

King Goodwill said members of the ANC had actively prevented African National Congress deputy president Nelson Mandela from meeting Buthelezi. — Sapa

King urges Zulus to throw down weapons

Sowetan 31/8/90

107

THE king of the Zulus, King Goodwill Zwelithini, has called on all Zulus in violence-torn Transvaal townships to throw down their weapons and to unite in a commitment to a multi-party democracy.

King Goodwill was speaking this week at Ceza Hospital in Mahlabathini, at the unveiling of a plaque in honour of the birthplace of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and Inkatha president.

Urging the crowd that the "hideous bloodshed" be brought to an end, he said that



King GOODWILL
ZWELITHINI

fear and uncertainty had caused the volatile situation.

"I call on all Zulus in Johannesburg, the East Rand, the West Rand and in the Vaal area to abandon weapons - and instead of being drawn into the fighting, be drawn rather into the powerful base that Zulu unity can produce for democracy."

"Zulu national strength must now be employed to underpin the hallowed virtues of the black struggle for liberation which our own Zulu people were responsible for as much as anybody else and for which our own Zulu martyrs died."

In his speech of thanks to the king, Buthelezi referred to the burning down of the male and female wards at the Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital in Nqutu last Thursday and said this was part of political activities aimed at un-

dermining the Kwa-Zulu government.

He said incidents such as the burning down of hospital wards were surprising and amounted to "cutting off our own noses to spite our faces."

"This comes from the mistaken view that because we finance these institutions as a

government, they are our own property. They are destroyed in the belief that those who do so are having their own back on us.

"Government funds belong to the nation and we merely dispense these funds in providing facilities for the community that we serve."

'Zulus and Xhosas did not clash'

Swafan 31/8/90

107

THE King of the Zulus, King Zwelithini Goodwill, has denied that the violent clashes between blacks in Natal and more recently on the Reef were due to "ethnic" differences between Zulus, Pondos and Xhosas.

At a meeting between the King, KwaZulu representatives and paramount chiefs and chiefs from the Transkei and Ciskei at the Royal Hotel in Durban yesterday, he claimed that the Zulus and Xhosa and Pondo people from the Transkei and Ciskei had "never clashed in any war at any time in our history".

This, he claimed, was "quite contrary" to what "white writers" have written about feuds between those peoples.

"Even my ancestor, King Shaka, went as far as the coast of Umzimvubu River on his imperial excursions to the Cape."

The King said that this campaign was aborted when the paramount chief of the Pondos' at the time, Chief Faku, sent a gift of cattle across the river and "not one drop of blood was shed".

King Goodwill said that bonds of marriage between the peoples' royal families "bind us together". He said that, above all, "we are bonded together by Isingunu as Nguni brothers and sisters which we all speak whether in the form of Xhosa or Zulu".

He said that his uncle was paramount chief of western Pondoland and he also slated the media for billing the recent violence in the Transvaal as "ethnic violence".

"How can there be a Zulu-Xhosa war when we have never told our subjects to go to war? We have never declared any war between each other, not in the past and not even now. Our people are victims of misguided political ambitions between some of our subjects. They are also victims of propoganda and misinformation".

He criticised the ANC and its affiliates for vilification campaigns against Inkatha and its president, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Buthelezi in Poland 107

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and leader of Inkatha is overseas, having a series of meetings with top people in Poland, his office confirmed in a statement yesterday.

Buthelezi was invited to Poland by a group of Polish senators, the statement said.

He met the deputy

Speaker of the Polish Parliament, the deputy Foreign Minister, the Foreign Minister and Prime Minister Mr Tadeusz Mazowiecki.

Buthelezi is scheduled to meet the head of the Catholic Church in Poland, Cardinal Glemp, and other people before returning to South Africa.

- Sowetan Correspondent

Natal development plans put forward

DEPUTY Justice Minister Danie Schutte yesterday presented proposals for Natal development projects costing about R500m to Independent Development Trust chairman Jan Steyn.

At a function in Maritzburg, Schutte said the proposals consisted of 26 main projects and 137 sub-projects.

The projects propose the expenditure of about R300m, while about R200m would be used for loans and guarantees.

Schutte said some of the 26 projects covered the whole of the Natal Midlands while others concentrated on Hillcrest, Shongweni, Hammarsdale, Maritzburg, Richmond, Howick, Ixopo, Estcourt and Colenso.

The projects would involve four main areas: infrastructure development, creation of employment and training, research projects and land reforms.

The employment creation projects would entail the development of Self-

TIM COHEN

Employment Training Centres and an illiteracy initiative, he said. (107)

Research would be done into the reasons for the Natal/KwaZulu violence and how it could be ended; development needs; and a development plan for the Tugela basin.

The land reform projects would help the conversion of deeds of grant to title deeds and the granting of freehold land title in terms of the KwaZulu Land Bill.

Schutte said hundreds of people from many communities had been consulted in the drawing up of the proposals, the fruits of an informal "think tank" of concerned Natalians.

Those involved had been brought together because "something dramatic and imaginative had to be done to address the social and economic ills of our region". He called on all, whatever their political conviction, to work together to restore prosperity to Natal/Kwazulu.

1004 7/19/90

107

King slams black-on-black conflict

ZULU King Goodwill Zwelethini slammed black-on-black violence yesterday and called for unity among his people.

The king said at the annual reed dance at the royal kraal in Nongoma: "We should stay every Zulu hand which is driven to lift up a spear to strike a fellow South African."

"Cease this black-on-black violence! I say this to all South Africans. It is my command to people of Zulu extraction."

"Let us put aside the ways of death. I say stamp out the evil of ethnic violence."

"We, of all people, know that valour, power and strength will never stoop to bully. Valour never stoops to demean."

Valour never stoops to humiliate. Valour never stoops to strike out in anger against one whom history demands is your patriot and whom history demands you should learn to live with.

KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthezi said there was now so much at stake for South Africa that calls for unity dare not be party political.

He said: "Let me say that all the Zulu-bashing that has been taking place in black politics must stop forthwith."

"KwaZulu is not a product of apartheid and let anyone who dares say that be shamed into silence by the reaction of the people."

"As a Zulu, I am appealing for Zulu

unity for the sake of all South Africa and for the sake of every political party in it.

"I appeal to you to come together as Zulus so that all South Africans can benefit."

"South Africa can only lose if the Zulu people fall prey to those who want to propagate the kind of internecine black-on-black conflict which has marred the black struggle for liberation in recent years."

"Real equality comes from the way brother treats brother, neighbour treats neighbour and from the way in which people with democratic come together rights," he said. - Sapa.



Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini . . . has called for peace

Zulu king

(107)

(276)

orders end

Star 10/9/90

to violence

NONGOMA — King Goodwill Zwelethini and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Saturday called for Zulu unity and an end to black-on-black violence in South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said at the annual reed dance at the royal kraal that there was now so much at stake that calls for unity dare not be party-political calls.

"As a Zulu, I am appealing for Zulu unity for the sake of all South Africa, and for the sake of every political party." Chief Buthelezi called on all political parties to unite and stand together.

King Zwelethini said: "Let us put aside the ways of death and very particularly of my people. I say stamp out the evil of ethnic violence."

"Cease this black-on-black violence ... and it is my command to people of Zulu extraction."

— Sapa.

ber 7 to September 13 1990

New law may give Buthelezi power to launch SA raids

By CARMÉL RICKARD: Durban
KWAZULU has enacted a new law which could see members of the kwaZulu police (KZP) engaged in cross-border operations to any part of South Africa.

The new law was signed by State President FW de Klerk and is published in kwaZulu's most recent Official Gazette.

Ironically, it follows months of concerted national action by the African National Congress, lobbying for the disbanding of the KZP. The ANC has complained that it is unfair for one party in the violence — Inkatha — to have "a legitimate armed wing" in the form of the KZP, while the other side may not be armed.

The new kwaZulu-Police Amendment Act, signed by De Klerk in April, has drawn criticism from lawyers who believe the law might be invalid.

It gives power to the minister of police in kwaZulu (Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi) to make agreements with the South African Minister of Law and Order or the ministers of police in any other national state, about "co-operation and mutual aid" between their police forces.

As part of this agreement they may also

arrange "the circumstances and conditions under which members of the respective police forces may undertake cross-border operations or any other matter of mutual concern".

Lawyers said the Act appeared to be an attempt by Buthelezi to give himself the power to "police outside his territory". Members of Durban's Legal Resources Centre said that in their opinion the Act was invalid: "In terms of the National States Constitution Act, homeland governments do not have the power to effect laws outside their territory."

Some ANC officials in Durban thought it possible that the Act could also be used in reverse — by the South African Police (SAP) to conduct operations in kwaZulu. They said in past negotiations with the SAP about conflict with the KZP, they had been told about the "separation of areas of operation and duties" of the two forces.

However, there are already two legal provisions giving the SAP "unlimited geographical jurisdiction" throughout the country, and the ANC said the new law, coupled with these, should finally put to rest any claim by the SAP that they could not operate in kwaZulu.

The amount to be spent on the project is paltry (especially the R5m contribution by the trust, launched with a R2bn injection by President F W de Klerk this year), considering the extent of deprivation in the DFR. But if nothing else, it is an important psychological boost which could be followed up by further joint public-private sector initiatives.

The announcement comes as Durban City Council tries to deal with economic problems of the region. It has contributed just over R5m to the Bester's Camp project with the additional R1m coming from Tongaat-Hulett, a group that also takes the region's problems seriously and which earlier this year published what has become the definitive study of the DFR.

The council has formed an Economic Development Committee (EDC), made up of representatives of the council, public corporations and the private sector and commissioned Pim Goldby Management Consultants to work out strategies to facilitate



Jan Steyn... facing the problems

economic growth.

Having identified the problems and priorities for the region, the next step is a conference and workshop in early November to formulate, together with key players in the region (including the ANC if it will participate), concrete steps to create employment and economic growth.

Management committee chairman Jan Venter, a member of the EDC, points out that the region still has good basic infrastructure, a developed business sector, access to capital and an entrepreneurial class — "potentially a winning combination. The key is to get these powerful forces to work together in the wealth-creation process."

The EDC is also pragmatic enough to admit it is not in the business of providing hand-outs. Another committee member, Small Business Development Corp GM Tony Kedzierski, says the aim of the EDC is to "bring together all the players in the region to work towards economic growth on the basis of mutual self interest."

Shaun Harris

NATAL-KWAZULU (107) ~~107~~ A LACK OF BALANCE ~~107~~

Two simple facts point to a grim outlook for the future of Natal and KwaZulu. The combined regions have the highest population growth but the lowest economic growth.

Homing in on the economic centre of the regions — roughly a semicircle radiating from Durban to Umkomaas in the south, Maritzburg in the west and Salt Rock in the north (defined as the Durban Functional Region, or DFR) — the picture is not much better. Population growth there has trebled over the past two decades and is now estimated at 3,1m-3,8m. It is expected to be 5,1m-6,5m in 10 years' time.

Economic growth in the DFR, optimistically estimated at 1% a year, lags behind the rest of the country. A third factor — the rapid urbanisation which probably makes the region the fastest growing in SA — brings with it further problems of unemployment, squatter camps, pressure on already inadequate health and education facilities in a region of endemic violence.

A gloomy picture, but there is some cause for optimism. The problems of the region have been acknowledged, from government and the private sector to local authorities and they are now making a combined effort to avert a catastrophe. That's why the R11,3m project to upgrade Bester's Camp, one of the squatter areas north of Durban, announced by Independent Development Trust chairman Jan Steyn last week, is to be welcomed.

The Reed Dance outlines Zulus love for life

ROUGH stones underfoot, the hot sun above raising sweat on their nearly-nude bodies, 1 000 Zulu women paced slowly in a winding column to their king's hill-top residence in Nongoma on Saturday.

"They are repeating one and the same thing: 'He is the king of the kings and he is the king of the nation,'" said spectator Mr Peter Kunene, as regiment after regiment passed by singing.

Each girl carried like an upright lance a reed measuring six metres or longer for the Zulus King Zwelithini Goodwill ka Bhhekuzulu.

It was an offering of obeisance, but as wave upon wave of the virgins flowed on for more than 45 minutes, they, not the king, commanded the stage. *Sowetan 11/9/90*

Benefit

The dramatic traditional display originally had a practical benefit; the stacks of reeds were used for fencing in the king's kraal.

Now, generations after the zenith of Zulu society, the Reed Dance is even more a dramatic display of attachment to tradition that gives Zulus a vivid sense of identity and heritage.

"It's a very beautiful thing," said Mr Gabriel Zikode, who came from Newcastle to watch the dance.

"It is tradition, so I'd say we really feel we are ourselves, our people as Zulu."

"We love it and it's a part of our tradition. We like to see our ladies do the ceremony," said Kunene, an assistant transport manager in Ulundi.

The vast majority of the dancers could be known on sight as virgins by their skirts of stringed beads or brief, belt-like girdles of beadwork.

Black skirts on a handful of women marked them as married and probably mothers.

Bare-breasted for all to see, the girls might be expected to rouse ardent thoughts among men, but the Reed Dance actually has a reverse effect.

"The thing is, if people don't know a woman's body from its youth, they tend to get excited. This dance helps - they see it and can see it's normal," said Mr AB Ngcobo, a Zulu and professor of government in London.

Like Ngcobo, other adults agreed that the dance instilled valuable pride among young people in themselves and their people.

Wife

The notion that the Reed Dance was also an opportunity for the king to hand-pick yet another wife is not valid today, if it ever was.

King Goodwill, husband to four wives, chose no new bride on Saturday.

The king revived the dance as KwaZulu's "premier cultural event" a few years ago after a hiatus of decades.

"It is the maidens in the spring of the nation's life cycle who meet to dance in the spring of the annual movement of the seasons."

"It is a dance in which we catch up all the power of fertility and re-creation and regeneration and beauty," he said.

Both the king and Kwazulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said they would avoid politics in their addresses.

"Keep the Reed Dance what it is - the pure expression of our Zulu love for life," the king said.

But in the context of South Africa's present turmoil, some comments perhaps could not avoid some political interpretation.

Ceremony

For example, the king said, "I say at this Reed Dance ceremony, where there shall be no party political statements, that anybody who attacks KwaZulu as KwaZulu will find that the power of our Zulu being is not to be trifled with."

The comment was somewhat ominous, since the African National Congress has repeatedly criticised KwaZulu as an apartheid creation, accused the KwaZulu Police of attacking ANC supporters and demanded the force's disbandment.

The criticism also is a direct slap at Buthelezi, who leads the ANC's arch-rival, the Zulu-dominated Inkatha Freedom Party.

Both the King and Buthelezi also repeatedly called for peace in the townships and commanded Zulus to avoid violence.

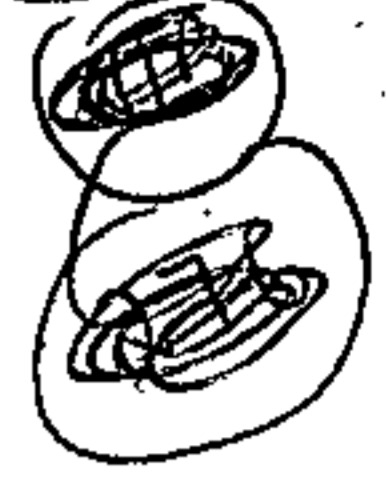


King Zwelithini Goodwill ka Bhhekuzulu

Culture of intolerance spreading - experts Bloody struggle for power is worsening

Sowetan
17/9/90

107



SOCIAL friction between streetwise black youths and traditionalist Zulus is worsening a bloody struggle for political ascendancy in South Africa's townships, analysts say.

Black groups, trying to influence negotiations on ending white rule, have ignited a powderkeg of tensions between tribally-minded Zulu migrant workers and township residents of all tribes used to modern big city ways.

More than 750 people have died in violence between Johannesburg's township blacks, often including urban Zulus, and the 125 000 migrants living in 31 men-only hostels dotted around the city.

"We township people, Zulus and non-Zulus alike, have looked down on hostel people," wrote magazine columnist Nomavenda Mathiane, a Zulu resident of Soweto township.

"If the truth be known it is that many of us in Soweto - and particularly the people who speak English and have good jobs - have considered ourselves 'upper-class Zulus' and we see Inkatha as 'lower-class Zulus'."

The violence has degenerated to such an extent that blacks are sometimes summarily killed if they answer in the Zulu language when accosted by township youths near hostels.

"If the gangs point at a person's nose and ask what it is called you must judge whether to say 'Ikhala' or 'Impumulo'."

In some cases if your accent is wrong you still get hurt," she said.

Residents loyal to Nelson Mandela's ANC say they are fighting poorly-educated but aggressive migrant workmen manipulated by the Zulu Inkatha movement of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Mandela's main black rival.

They say he is trying to shoot

FOCUS

Sowetan
Correspondent

his way into negotiations on reform between Mandela and the white-led Government by inciting migrant workers to attack urban youths they feel lack respect for traditional values such as obedience to elders.

ANC officials seek to play down any suggestion of tribalism - a source of conflict throughout independent Africa - in the South African conflict.

But Buthelezi often plays on Zulu tribal loyalties.

"We will not tolerate attacks on the Zulu nation," he told Zulu chiefs last week. "We will not be annihilated as a people."

Largest

The Zulus are South Africa's largest black tribe and have a proud martial history. Zulus, literally "People of Heaven," live in Natal and Buthelezi's adjoining KwaZulu tribal homeland, where highly-structured black tribal life based around mud hut villages is much as it was centuries ago.

Praising Inkatha members as "Zulu brothers born out of Zulu warrior stock," Buthelezi said modern African states which ignored tribalism had always come to grief.

"Whenever new rulers attempt to rule without traditional leaders, the historical natural leadership that exists among people always surfaces to claim its rightful role."

Mathiane said: "It makes me feel so angry and bitter that Zulus who have nothing to do with Inkatha are associated with this violence."

"Most Zulus in the townships have no interest in Inkatha. Most of us have been scornful of In-

katha because they have collaborated with the Government."

Mamphela Ramphele, who teaches social anthropology at the University of Cape Town, said township residents had for years despised migrant workers as country bumpkins.

Migrant

In turn, the migrant workers used to traditional authority of village elders were outraged by importance accorded youths for their role in spearheading the anti-apartheid struggle.

The clash was worsened by a culture of intolerance spread among blacks by working for whites who operated the oppressive apartheid system of race segregation.

"The clash between the hostel dwellers and the residents may not

have been the cause of the fighting but now it has started, the hostel dwellers realise they have got a great opportunity to avenge years and years of being treated as non-persons," Ramphele said.

Pallo Jordan, head of the ANC's Information Department, said hostel dwellers were living under conditions of great stress and alienation.

"They don't always understand why the young activists want stayaways (strikes) and so forth."

University of Zululand analyst Herbert Vilikazi said adult migrant workers "were turned off, puzzled and infuriated by the impatient, impetuous tactics of youth, in a manner totally outside the traditional code governing relations between young and old". - Sapa-Reuter



Death on the streets of Tladi... two women sit mourning beside the covered corpse of a male relative who was struck down in the violence sweeping the townships

to an arms
s in Pretoria

travelling in a green station wagon.

The Boerestaat Party last night called on the government to treat Mr Rudolph as a political prisoner.

cism was unfair because it was untrue.

He said police investigating teams regarded "crime as crime" from either side of the political spectrum.

to
sa
ca

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The State Security Council yesterday gave urgent attention to further measures to end township violence which has claimed the lives of more than 750 people on the Witwatersrand in recent weeks.

President F W de Klerk said yesterday that later in the week he would announce further steps to be taken.

Opening a Public Servants' Association congress in Pretoria, Mr De Klerk said the turning point had been reached last week and the level of violence could not be tolerated in any civilised country.

Those who believed a time of change was a free pass to murder and unrestrained violence should take note of the government's determination to stamp these out.

The government would take the needed action to halt unrest and prevent it from undermining the negotiation process.

Transgressors would be prosecuted because the country could not be allowed to lapse into a state of anarchy.

FW: More steps to end violence

107 SMT-T 4/5
18/9/90



FW MEETS ... President De Klerk with President Tutor Ndamase (left) and King Goodwill Zwelithini after their meeting yesterday.

Picture: REUTER

In a statement issued after an earlier meeting with Transkei President Tutor Ndamase and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini, Mr De Klerk said the new steps had no political motives. They were intended to be ap-

plied impartially to restore peace and stability.

He said the violence was the result of attempts by black political factions to gain a leading role in the negotiation process.

Factions were trying to

get an upper hand within black society to ensure this leadership role. The government was committed to the participation of all leaders with a constituency.

No details of further measures discussed by the State Security Council have emerged.

However, government sources said the council had also discussed the measures announced by police as part of "Operation Iron Fist".

Police said yesterday that except for a dusk-to-dawn curfew in townships affected by violence, police would fully implement all other Operation Iron Fist measures in the next few days.

It would take "close to a week" to implement the curfew, which would rely heavily on close co-operation between police and employers.

Defence Ministry spokesman Dr D A S Herbst said yesterday that the Defence Force had not yet received any requests for additional troops to back up the police.

● Permits for night workers — Page 5

S

7

T
S
F
M
R
N
b
d
y
c
N
c
a
b
D
S

Zwelithini (107) lashes out at media

ZULU King Goodwill Zwelithini said yesterday that marches and boycotts were unnecessary and intimidation had to end.

He also accused the news media of provoking people into killing each other. *Soweto 18/9/90*

After he and Transkei President Tutor Ndamase met State President FW de Klerk, Zwelithini said people had to be free to work.

He thanked De Klerk for security arrangements for the two leaders while addressing peace rallies on Sunday at Tokoza and Soweto.

"Our message to the State President was cordial and we saw him for the first time," the king said.

"The news media is provoking our people to kill each other. It is our black people who are being killed and the news media are owned by white people."

Zwelithini said the media had incorrectly reported the Sunday peace rallies and called on the media to help bring peace to strife-torn areas. He did not elaborate. - Sapa.

September 21, 1990

ANC agrees to meet Buthelezi

107
Soweto
21/9/90

THE African National Congress last night said it would convene a meeting of all homeland leaders, including KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, to devise a joint strategy for ending the violence.

bloody six-week township war.

A spokesman said the ANC agreed on the move after a three-day emergency session.

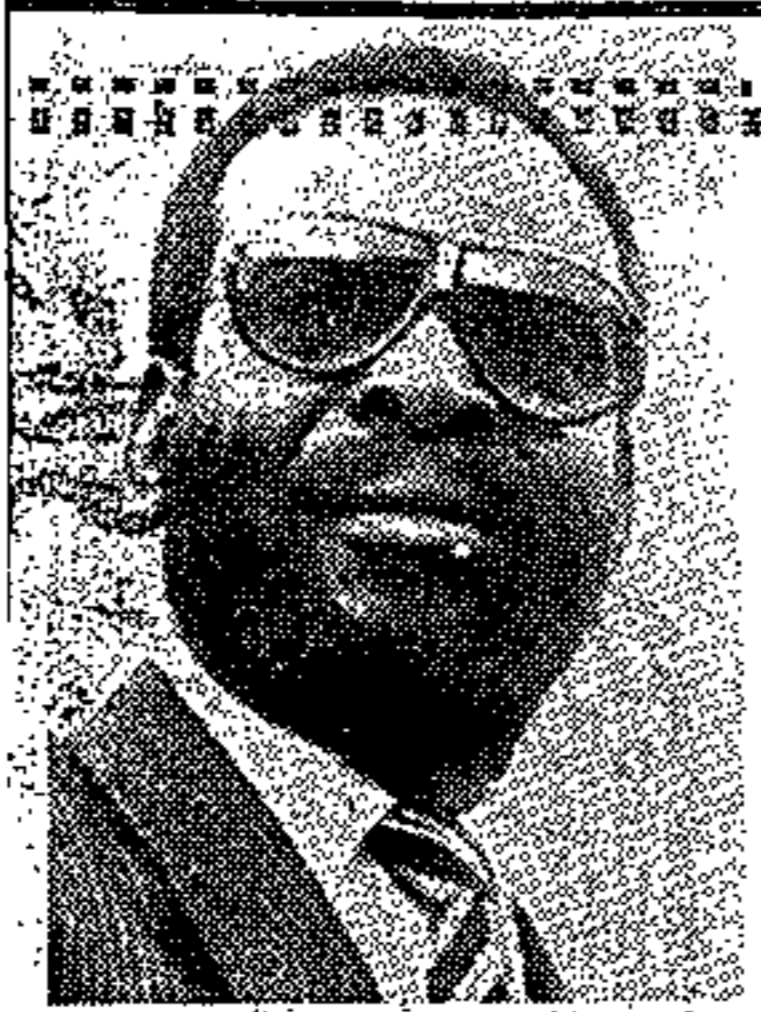
Deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela probably would attend the talks, but it would not be the one-on-one encounter that Buthelezi, head of the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party, has demanded.

peace, the (ANC) resolved to convene a meeting with all homeland leaders, including Chief (Mangosuthu)

Gatsha Buthelezi, to devise a joint strategy for ending the violence," the ANC said in a statement. - Sapa-Reuter.

The African National Congress said yesterday members of its executive committee agreed to meet Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi following a

"In order to get to the root causes of the violence and to secure



KING ZWELITHINI

King ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾

warns Zulu ^{Sowetan} 25/9/90 rebels

THE violence that had racked Natal and the Transvaal in recent months was the offspring of disinvestment and sanctions, Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini said on Sunday.

He said when people were hungry they became easy prey for revolutionaries.

Zwelithini said to loud applause at King's Park Stadium in Durban that although he regretted the recent bloodshed in the Transvaal, it had shown other organisations that Zulus were strong and resilient.

He had been surprised by the solidarity and strength he had found among Zulus in the Transvaal and challenged Zulus in Natal to forge those same bonds.

Threats

Speaking at the Shaka Day festivities, Zwelithini reiterated earlier warnings to Zulus who turned away from their nation and joined other organisations.

In veiled threats to "dissident" members of the Zulu royal family and to chiefs who joined the ANC-affiliated Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa, he warned this could lead to problems as the Zulus would "find them out and kill them".

He attacked the ANC, Cosatu, UDF and the South African Communist Party for their campaign for the disbanding of KwaZulu.

"The ANC's national executive must call off their dogs of war and their revolutionary activists and stop them from humiliating KwaZulu.

"Who are these products of gutter violence to stand up and even think that they can tell KwaZulu that it must stop existing as KwaZulu?" he said. - Sapa.

Council to meet over boycott



107

Sowetan
27/1/90

THE COUNCIL of the University of Zululand, near Empangeni, meets on Friday this week with parties blaming each other for the two-week old boycott.

Although the issue of the boycott is not on the official agenda, it is expected to prominently feature on the meeting.

The meeting is being awaited with bated breath by the 4000 boycotting students, who expect a major decision on the fate of this year's academic year.

Dismissed

The students are demanding the dismissal of the Head of Economics Department for alleged misconduct and incompetence.

University spokesman said today that the students were still out on boycott but lectures were available for those students who needed them.

He said the students' grievances had been looked into.

A member of the Students Representative Council, said that they were not happy about the decision of the university appointed preliminary committee.

Found

After investigation, the committee found that the issue did not warrant the appointment of an official commission of inquiry regarding students allegations.

The SRC spokesman said students were holding demonstrations on the campus at 9am daily to express their dissatisfaction.

The university had to reschedule examinations to January following the boycott.

HEALTH

107

BREAKING POINT

Health Minister Rina Venter and her colleagues responsible for health in Natal and KwaZulu can't say they weren't warned. Since the beginning of this year, there have been clear signals that the region's overburdened, understaffed hospitals were about to crack.

The recent nurses' strikes at two hospitals in Natal, officially "KwaZulu hospitals" under the fragmented, 14-department health system, were only the most obvious symptoms presented.

The strikes — at Umlazi's Prince Mshiyeni and Maritzburg's Edendale hospitals — placed an intolerable burden on Natal's provincial hospitals and cost the provincial administration something like R11m in trying to cope with transferred patients.

Unless funds are received from Venter's department soon, at least one institution could actually close down. Natal's major teaching hospital, King Edward VIII, needs an immediate injection of R18m just to keep running until the end of the year. An additional R42m is needed to keep other hospitals running at present capacity and Durban's Addington Hospital will have to close more wards unless it gets help (five wards are already closed).

FM 28/9/90

107

CURRENT AFFAIRS

The provincial ambulance service needs a R12m boost. Ambulance chief John Keenan says if funds are not received soon, response time could drop by 50%, 160 paramedics and admin staff face retrenchment and, at worst, the service could be forced to close down by the beginning of November.

Incredibly, no commitment has come from Venter. Besides improved working conditions and awarding salary increases to KwaZulu nurses who went on strike, the only other outcome was a promise from Venter to meet Natal's provincial executive committee member in charge of health, Peter Miller, next month.

Her office said this week that Venter was not prepared to comment further on the health crises in Natal, except to say that R12m in additional funds had been forwarded for health services in SA and that *some* of it might be allocated to Natal.

Miller, whose hands are tied in providing finances, did however make some insensitive comments after the nurses' strikes had ended, accusing the nurses of "disgraceful conduct" and of acting like "a bunch of coal miners."

When nurses include in their list of grievances, apart from pay, the fact that security and the state of hospital lighting is so bad that they are being raped and mugged on the premises, something is badly wrong.

Besides, the strikes were a long time com-

ing. At a two-day national nursing conference in February this year (*Current Affairs* February 9) nurses pleaded for improvements to their profession, sending a memorandum to Venter highlighting the poor conditions they were forced to work under.

Only weeks later, Democratic Party health spokesman Mike Ellis warned that nurses were in a militant mood and that strike action might be the only way of making their plight public (*Current Affairs* February 23). Nothing was done, so the nurses' strikes should not have come as a surprise.

Ellis says that while nurses' apparent attitude while on strike (toyi-toyi in front of TV cameras) cannot be condoned and that it is "unforgivable" that their action led to the deaths of some patients, if they did have real grievances which were not being addressed or even listened to "then some form of organised strike action may well have been necessary" to get the attention of the authorities.

"Until a single health ministry exists with a proper devolution of authority to regions — and regions based on geographic lines, not race — we will never overcome the problems we have," Ellis says.

Nobody expects the State to be a bottomless pit of finance, even in essential areas like health. But, when nurses see, and protest against, an expensive, top-heavy, over-administered national health structure made up of 14 different departments (with five



Venter ... no commitment from her

different departments controlling hospitals in the Natal-KwaZulu region alone), it's hard to blame them for going on strike.

There are indications that the Natal health crisis is only an extreme reflection of the situation in the rest of the country. It is remarkable that a government which has admitted the failure of its homeland policy is unable to take the administrative measures required to enable the situation on the ground to catch up with the new thinking.

It is not only in administration that duplication of services is evident. When there are labour problems, as any manager knows, a coherent and sensitive response is required. And when management is diffused along discredited racial lines, unsure about responsibilities, buck-passing becomes endemic. ■

KwaZulu cops kill ANC three

107

Sowetan
5/10/90

THREE young African National Congress supporters were killed by a group of armed men on Tuesday during an attack on the Umlazi, Durban, house of ANC lawyer Mr Kwenza Mlaba.

They were Sibusiso Kunene, Thulani Mkhize and Mapi Mboyisa.

KwaZulu Police say the three men shot were wanted in connection with the death of another man and were armed.

A survivor of the attack, Philani Gwala, who is a Standard 8 pupil in Umlazi, claimed that one of the armed men was a KwaZulu Police detective whom the Democratic Party alleges has been responsible for the death of at least 19 people this year.

KwaZulu Police spokesman Colonel

Lindelihle Khanyile said yesterday that members of the Umlazi detective branch, acting on information, had gone to a house in N section where three suspects had been hiding.

He said the three were wanted in connection with the death of Mr Bheki Makhanya who was killed on August 14 and whose house was burned down.

He said that when the police got to the house they found it locked with all but one window closed. The police entered the house through the open window.

Inside the police were confronted by three armed men. A shootout then ensued, with police killing the alleged suspects, he said. - *Sowetan Correspondent.*

Preaching peace in Death Valley



PEACE OFFERING... Inkatha mediator Victor Sibisi accepts a Bible from President F W de Klerk as the UDF's mediator, Thulani Zulu, bottom left, and Marike de Klerk look on

PRESIDENT FW DE KLERK flew to Natal's Valley of Death this week on a peace mission — bringing with him two Zulu Bibles.

One was for a powerful Inkatha local leader in the Shongweni Valley and the other was for his former UDF rival.

The two men, bitter enemies for years, recently signed a peace pact and Mr De Klerk, on a whirlwind visit to Natal, was there to give them his support.

It was a remarkable moment amid the violence and suffering of Shongweni Valley, which lies between Durban and Maritzburg.

Mr De Klerk flew in by helicopter on Thursday to a welcome from children at the Charles Memorial Higher Primary School.

The children joined hands in a long line as the President's helicopter landed outside the school grounds. Then they broke free, singing and waving their hands as he alighted.

Thulani Zulu, peace mediator for the UDF in the area, and his Inkatha counterpart, Victor Sibisi, greeted the President and First Lady Marike de Klerk.

Hundreds of children and a contingent of 30 journalists crowded round the President and the two former foes

among a throng of nurses who hustled through corridors to get a glimpse of the State President or maybe shake his hand.

"We are with you Mr State President!" shouted a nurse as he passed her on a staircase.

One nurse said staff had not been told beforehand of the visit, which allowed the President to see the hospital without its being spruced up to impress him.

Hospital staff had no idea the President would announce later in the day that R50-million would be allocated to Natal's health services for upgrading institutions, including King Edward VIII.

An eye-opener for the presidential party was a women's ward where patients slept on mattresses under beds because of the space shortage.

The hospital's permanent wards are supposed to accommodate about 700 beds but closed verandas and prefabricated huts have been used to squeeze in 1 913.

Peeling paint, worn floors and doors did not escape the attention of Mr De Klerk's million grant for health services in Natal and Kwa-Zulu.

As the group left the premises, nurses broke into spontaneous singing and rushed out to wave goodbye, bringing traffic to a standstill in busy Francois Road.

The presidential party then visited the vast Imball township in Edendale Valley, where hundreds of people were killed in clashes earlier this year.

Mr De Klerk was welcomed into a tiny family home and neighbours poured into the garden to see the President.

The President also did a bit of stirring — saump and beans in a cauldron at the Transport Service's new hostel.

Potions

At a small trading centre the presidential couple went for a walk and Mr De Klerk was "fascinated by 'muti man' Nathaniel Dhlamini, who explained in great detail the purpose of some of the potions.

At the Indumisa Teachers Training College in Imballi he held a brief press conference where he announced the R50-million grant for health services in Natal and Kwa-Zulu.

Mr De Klerk, in Natal for the opening of the Administrator's Conference in Maritzburg, was greeted at the overcrowded and cash-strapped hospital by spontaneous shouts of praise from the surprised staff.

"It is wonderful! We are so happy and we want to shake his hand... No one has ever come to see the conditions here, but the President has come to see for himself," said Sister Tandi Mkhize. She was

whose organisations were brought to the peace table last year by Major Ray Harrold of the South African Police.

Mr De Klerk produced the two Bibles, inscribed by him, and declared solemnly: "These Bibles are a message of peace and proof to Kwa-Zulu and the rest of the world that there is a way to find peace."

"You have demonstrated that leaders can find a way to lasting peace and I hope other leaders will follow your good example."

Then, with clenched fists raised, he asked: "The peace

REPORT AND PICTURE BY HARRY ANDERSON

— Is it holding strong? And the two local mediators confirmed this for him with a few words.

Confidently, Mr De Klerk said: "We are going to make peace in the country."

Schoolchildren confirmed that there was indeed peace in the area — a stark contrast to 1987 when 7 000 people fled fighting which saw scores of houses destroyed and families torn apart.

One schoolgirl, Alvinah Khanyile, said her family had moved back into the valley because the peace accord had worked so well.

Earlier, the State President's touring party — which included Health Minister Dr

among a throng of nurses who hustled through corridors to get a glimpse of the State President or maybe shake his hand.

"We are with you Mr State President!" shouted a nurse as he passed her on a staircase.

One nurse said staff had not been told beforehand of the visit, which allowed the President to see the hospital without its being spruced up to impress him.

Hospital staff had no idea the President would announce later in the day that R50-million would be allocated to Natal's health services for upgrading institutions, including King Edward VIII.

An eye-opener for the presidential party was a women's ward where patients slept on mattresses under beds because of the space shortage.

The hospital's permanent wards are supposed to accommodate about 700 beds but closed verandas and prefabricated huts have been used to squeeze in 1 913.

Peeling paint, worn floors and doors did not escape the attention of Mr De Klerk's million grant for health services in Natal and Kwa-Zulu.

A century later Natal's Tongas want queen's help

By GAVIN EVANS

M Manti 12/10 - 18/10/90
REQUESTING the protection of the queen has long been passé in the politics of the continent. But nearly 100 years after Tongaland lost its status as a British Protectorate, this is precisely what some traditional leaders are doing.

Their aim is for kwaZulu and South Africa to relinquish their hold over Tongaland, and for it to fall under the protection of the queen — until a non-racial government is elected in South Africa.

Last week Tongaland campaigner Prince Ambrose Madi met officials at the British embassy to put the secessionist case, which is being backed by a Tonga group, the Isididi Committee.

Madi, who has served several terms in detention, was a friend of assassinated human rights activist Dr David Webster. He says there is a campaign of harassment by the South African Defence

Force, the South African Police and the kwaZulu Police against his movement.

He also claims there are four Renamo guerrilla bases in the territory (in Katwan, in Ndumo Game Reserve, at Lake Sibiyi, at Mkuze and at Mhlabauyalingana) — a charge denied by the South African government — and that Webster's knowledge of these bases may have been a cause of his murder.

And, says Madi, further incorporations into kwaZulu are being planned.

The basis of the committee's case rests on the way Tongaland lost its 41-year Protectorate status in 1896. Madi believes this gives a legal and a moral claim for the restoration of Protectorate Status.

"When Britain incorporated Tongaland into the colony of Natal there was no consultation at all with the traditional leaders, despite the fact that this was against the interests of the people.

(107)
"The result was that after 1910, the government of the Union of South Africa were empowered to usurp Tongaland, and the people therefore became subject to the country's racist legislation, and later more than half of the territory was incorporated into kwaZulu."

Madi says the kwaZulu government has no claim over the territory. He argues that it was never part of Shaka's kingdom and that even today most people in the area speak Tonga and not Zulu.

The kwaZulu government says the great Zulu king of the mid-19th century, Dingaan, died in the Ingwavuma mountains in Tongaland, but Madi dismisses this as "peripheral and ridiculous".

Madi claims he has received death threats and is in hiding in the Transvaal to avoid "being hunted down by the SADF, KZP or Inkatha".

CRACK IN THE WALLS

Education in KwaZulu has reached an alarming low. Figures released by the Education Foundation in the first draft of its "statistical overview of education in KwaZulu-Natal" show that schools run by KwaZulu are grossly underfunded.

The foundation is a trust which is committed to "an affordable and appropriate education system capable of providing equality of opportunity and access." Says foundation executive director Johan van Zijl: "Rationalisation and the development of a system that meets the needs of both society and the economy require that we measure the realities and that we are driven by an analysis of these."

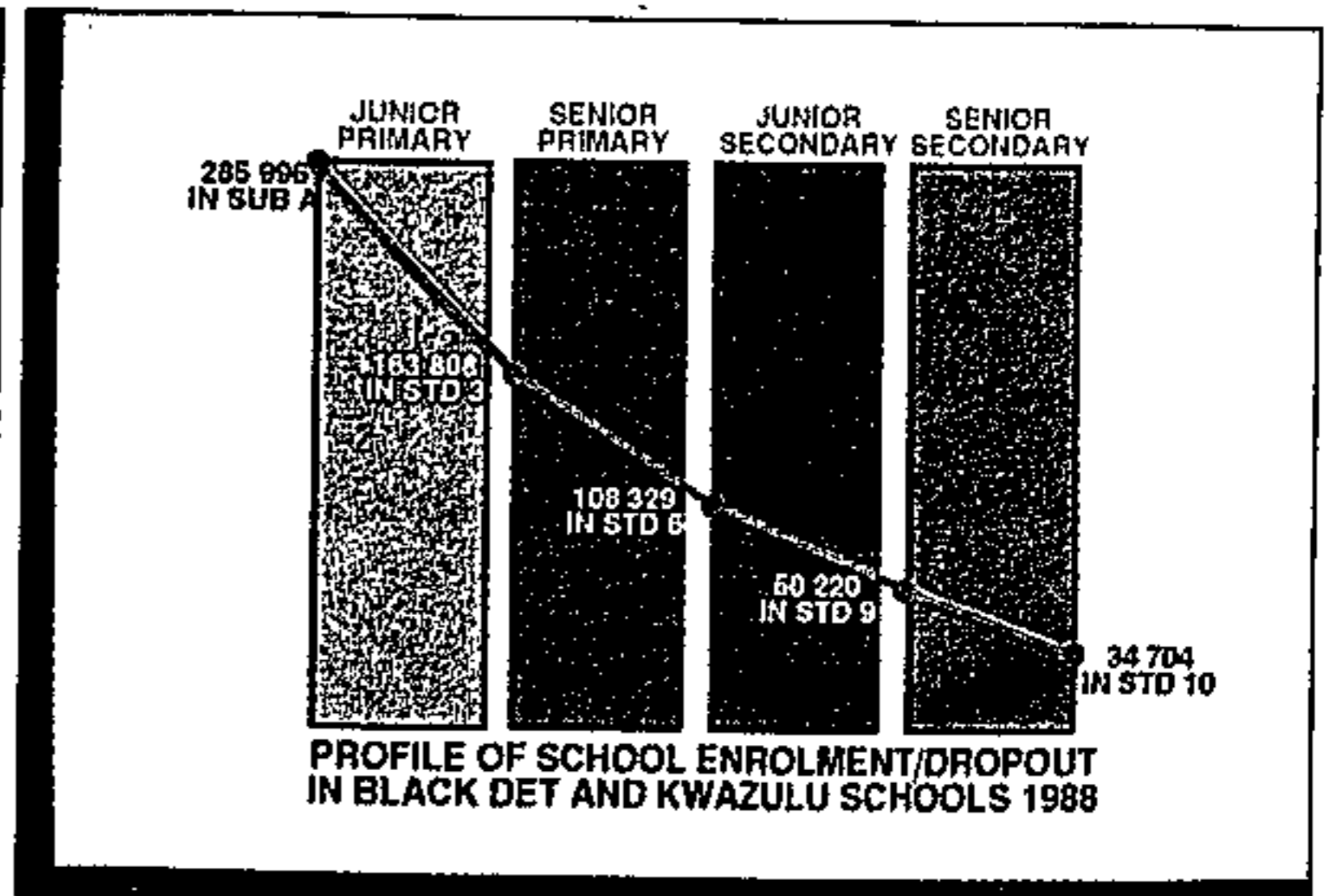
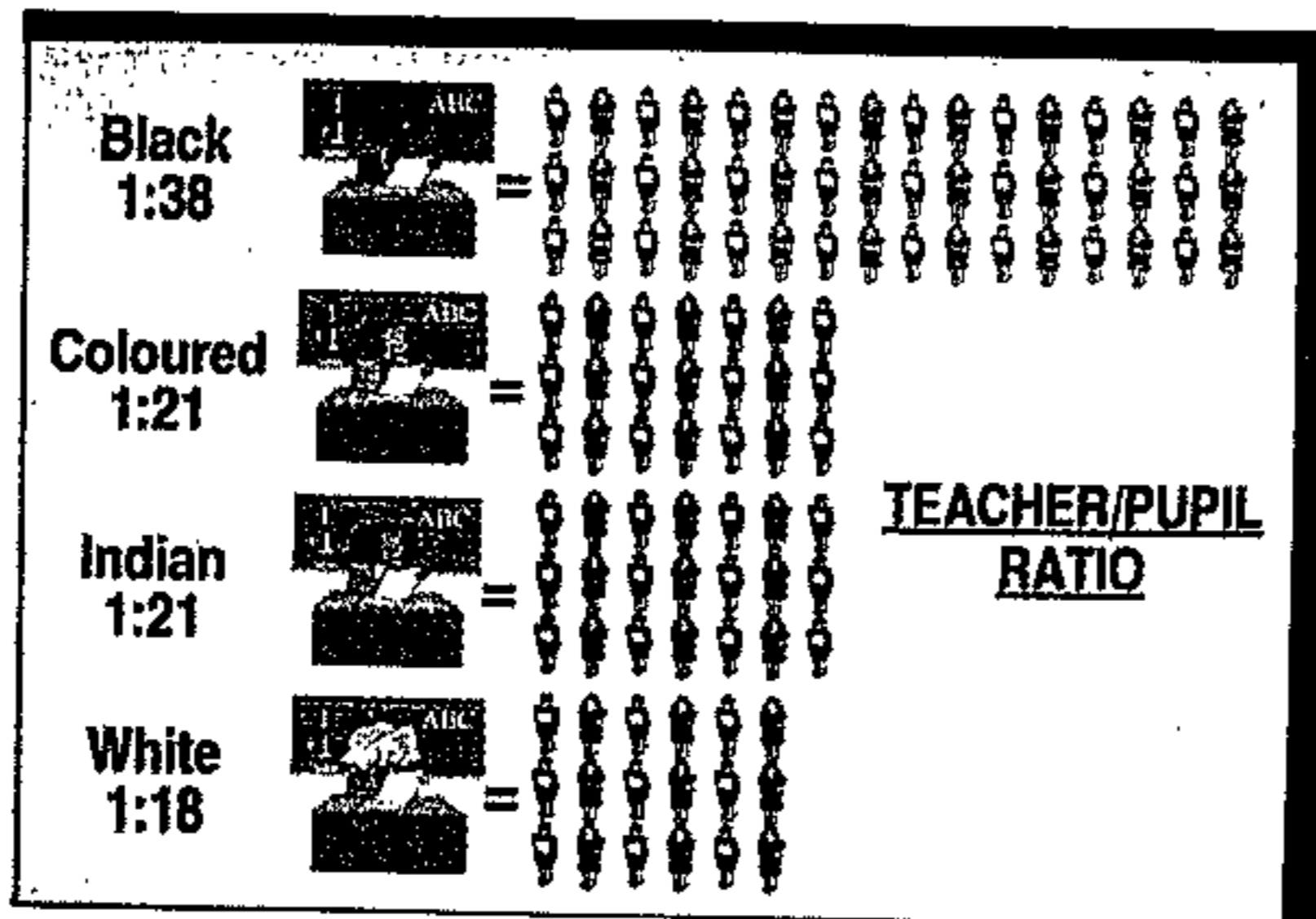
For these reasons the foundation has begun to list available data in SA and hosted a number of think-tanks to plan and design a national data bank on education.

The foundation's look at education in KwaZulu-Natal comprises 40 tables and 136 pages recording the region's educational institutions and expenditure as well as detailed information on pupils, teachers and examination results.

Some of the statistics are staggering, says Van Zijl. "For example, if salaries are removed from the comparison, then the R514 that was spent on every white child's education in 1986 was nearly three times the R182 that was spent on every Department of Education & Training (DET) pupil. But nearly six times as much was spent on a DET pupil (R182) as on a pupil in the KwaZulu

ing. In 1986, the House of Delegates had more money than anyone for educating teachers: for every rand that it had, the House of Representatives had 69c, the DET 56c and the House of Assembly had 55c. KwaZulu had only 16c.

Van Zijl says a similar trend exists in other homelands. "In 1986 the average for all the homelands was 12c for schooling



system (R33)."

According to data published by the foundation in 1986, for every rand that the House of Assembly had for a child's education, the House of Delegates had 81c, the House of Representatives had 40c and the DET had 35c. "But KwaZulu had only 17c," says Van Zijl.

The spending on teachers is equally alarm-

pupils and 18c for educating teachers."

Black dropout tables are also very disturbing. School enrolment-dropout tables indicate that as against 286 000 black pupils in Sub A in 1988, there were only 35 000, or 12% of that number, in matric. According to the University of Natal's James Moulder, the latest information confirms that in KwaZulu the situation is getting worse.

Minister told people to aid cops - witness (10)

IT WAS a well-known fact in Clermont that Kwazulu Deputy Cabinet Minister Mr Bekizizwe Jamile encouraged people to co-operate with police and other authorities, the Maritzburg Supreme Court heard yesterday. *Sowetan 15/11/90*

This was heard during the cross-examination of Captain Eric Nkabinde, a witness in the trial of Jamile and his co-accused, Mr Msizi Hlophe.

Jamile (60) and Hlophe (19) have pleaded not guilty to five charges of murder, seven counts of attempted murder and three charges of incitement to murder.

Nkabinde has been branch commander of the Kwa Dabeka Police Station, which serves the Clermont area, since October 1987.

Under cross-examination by Jamile's defence counsel, Mr Gideon Schellema, he agreed that Jamile was criticised severely in United Democratic Front circles for his appeal to people to co-operate with police.

(Proceeding). - *Sowetan Correspondent.*

PPO3EM
PPO3EU

Minister told people to aid cops - witness (10)

IT WAS a well-known fact in Clermont that KwaZulu Deputy Cabinet Minister Mr Bekizizwe Jamile encouraged people to co-operate with police and other authorities, the Maritzburg Supreme Court heard yesterday. *Sowetan 15/11/90*

This was heard during the cross-examination of Captain Eric Nkabinde, a witness in the trial of Jamile and his co-accused, Mr Msizi Hlophe.

Jamile (60) and Hlophe (19) have pleaded not guilty to five charges of murder, seven counts of attempted murder and three charges of incitement to murder.

Nkabinde has been branch commander of the Kwa Dabeka Police Station, which serves the Clermont area, since October 1987.

Under cross-examination by Jamile's defence counsel, Mr Gideon Scheltema, he agreed that Jamile was criticised severely in United Democratic Front circles for his appeal to people to co-operate with police.

(Proceeding). - *Sowetan Correspondent.*

PPO3EU

W/ at out 23-29/11/90

ing an explanation for the discrepancy, they were informed that the DET intended taking over the schools "at the earliest convenience".

DET officials said for this "takeover" to be orderly it had to coincide with the financial year, and the department would therefore resume control on April 1 1991.

Commenting on the decision, officials of the Clermont Education Co-ordination Committee said they wanted the takeover to be effective from the beginning of the 1991 school year.

Virginia Gcabashe said it was "educationally unsound" to make the transfer during the course of the school term. She said the decision by the DET to take the schools back from Ulundi was a "resounding victory" for the local community. (107) (152)

"During the time that our schools were under kwaZulu, they were, and continue to be, in the worst state of disrepair.

"Our primary demand is that the DET should make good the discrepancies in the provision of education occasioned by kwaZulu's administration of our schools."

However, the victory of Gcabashe and her organisation could be short-lived.

In a move which could affect black schools throughout the country, the government has published notice of its intention to amend the law so that the takeover promised by the DET might never go ahead.

The proposed amendment to the Education and Training Act allows Pretoria to enter into agreements with independent or self-governing states about the provision of education.

In terms of this agreement, these states may provide education at schools in any part of the country if asked to do so by Pretoria.

The Bill would regularise the existing situation in Clermont and kwaDabeka and would mean that kwaZulu could continue to run the schools there.

But it also has far wider implications. It means that other self-governing territories presently administering education without lawful authority may continue to do so because the Bill operates retrospectively.

It also opens the way for the DET to ask kwaZulu, Venda, Qwa-Qwa or any other such state to come into a township currently outside its own geographic borders and take over the running of schools which are presently the responsibility of the DET.

EDUCATION

Victory may not last long for kwaZulu school pupils

107

The DET has agreed to take over from Ulundi schools in Clermont near Durban. But a proposed amendment to education laws may allow homeland governments to influence the schooling of South African children.
CARMEL RICKARD reports

TENS of thousands of school pupils will find themselves under the jurisdiction of Pretoria rather than Ulundi from April next year, thanks to the efforts of the local community and Durban's Legal Resources Centre.

For the last 18 years the children in Clermont and kwaDabeka outside Durban have been attending schools which fall under the Department of Education and Culture of kwaZulu.

However, members of the community have begun to question why they should not fall under the (South African) Department of Education and Training (DET).

Clermont is not part of kwaZulu, and there appear to be no legal grounds for Ulundi to run the schools there.

Some parents, complaining that their children were receiving inferior education and had less spent on them than they would under the DET, asked the LRC to act for them.

They wanted to challenge the right of Pretoria to hand over administration of the Clermont schools to Ulundi when the township was outside the geographic borders of kwaZulu.

LRC lawyers wrote several letters to the two education departments and, instead of receiv-

LAW AND THE COURTS

KwaZulu disarms the law and the violence goes on

w/mail 30/111-6/12/90

PARADES featuring large groups of men armed with an array of fearsome weapons have caused alarm from Durban to Johannesburg.

Last month shoppers fled in terror from a crowd of armed men marching through the streets of Johannesburg, and there have been calls for marchers to be disarmed before they take to the streets.

But this week, three key provisions which could have been used to stop the carrying of dangerous weapons at least in Natal/kwaZulu, have been scrapped by the kwaZulu government, prompting lawyers to question the commitment of Ulundi to bringing peace to the region.

A statement from the kwaZulu government noted the repeal in their entirety of sections 115 (1) (d) and 117 (3) (a) and (b) of the kwaZulu Code of Zulu Law as well as Government Notice 8 of 1978 made in terms of the Dangerous Weapons Act.

The first prohibited the carrying of any dangerous weapons to any gathering; the second barred the carrying of particular weapons with a few stringent exceptions and the third, the government notice, prohibited the carrying of any weapon in 11 listed kwaZulu townships. In all three cases a few exceptions were allowed.

Explaining why these provisions were being scrapped, Ulundi said the decision was taken because they were "archaic, impractical and redundant. In practice, the courts have tended to prosecute in terms of the Dangerous Weapons Act No 71 of 1968, which will continue to apply in both Natal and kwaZulu.

"In the circumstances, other legislation pertaining to the carrying of dangerous weapons is redundant and not applied.

"The existence of extra legislation tends to create confusion and, in view of the fact that the carrying of dangerous weapons is fully covered by the Dangerous Weapons Act, the aforementioned legislation has

The repeal of three sections of kwaZulu legislation relating to the ban on weapons has prompted lawyers to question the commitment of Ulundi to bringing peace to the region.

By **CARMEL RICKARD**

been repealed."

The now repealed legislation has been at the heart of repeated discussions between Durban's Legal Resources Centre and officials this year. The discussions followed a number of incidents of violence after rallies and marches at which people carried a frightening collection of weapons.

The LRC argued they were "dangerous weapons" as defined — sharpened assegais, sticks with glass shards fastened on the end and clubs studded with nails.

Ulundi officials said they were "traditional weapons" and that it was not appropriate or necessary for police to remove them as they were part of Zulu culture.

The LRC has persisted with their claims that the police should act in terms of the kwaZulu Code of Zulu law: particularly those sections which outlaw the carrying of dangerous weapons to any gathering or in public.

Commenting on the decision to scrap the very sections which LRC had urged Ulundi should implement, LRC lawyer Howard Varney said from the date of the promulgated legislation — 1985 — it was clearly not "archaic".

"The conditions which existed in past years which prompted the law makers to make such laws still exist today. In fact today the use and proliferation of dangerous weapons has become much more commonplace. The need for such laws is more urgent than ever before.

"It is true these provisions have not been applied in the recent past. The question which needs to be asked is why these pro-

visions have not been enforced. It is the law enforcers who choose whether or not to enforce particular provisions."

Varney also says that it is not true to argue that the repealed legislation is not needed because the Dangerous Weapons Act covers the issue.

While the sections of the kwaZulu Code and government notice now scrapped made it an offence simply to be in possession of dangerous weapons in public, the Dangerous Weapons Act requires an element of intent — it is an offence only if the bearers have the intention of using their weapons to commit an offence.

"Not surprisingly few are arrested in terms of the Act. The laws which have been repealed provided teeth to the Dangerous Weapons Act by outlining the circumstances in which the mere possession of weapons was an offence."

Varney said Natal was in the grip of unprecedented levels of violence and he questioned the commitment of the kwaZulu government to the maintenance of law and order.

"The Dangerous Weapons Act must now be strictly enforced — the police must act against people carrying such weapons at meetings and rallies, particularly when they are chanting militant slogans.

"Unless the Dangerous Weapons Act is now strictly enforced in this way the kwaZulu government must accept responsibility for raising the potential for violence in the region."

Ten days before the repeal of this legislation two serious incidents in Durban illustrated the situation Varney is complaining about. In one, an ANC official, Sigudubu Chiya, was attacked by armed men during an Inkatha rally at Wema Hostel. The other attack followed the same rally — Mthokozisi Zulu was attacked by armed men at a railway station on their way back from the rally. He later died in hospital from gashes that hacked open his abdomen.

Strife plagues

107

nature reserve

By Helen Grange

The KwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources, currently consolidating a huge game reserve in northern KwaZulu (Maputaland), is being plagued by political strife.

According to the bureau's director, Nick Steele, the raging civil war in Mozambique on the northern border of the reserve has resulted in refugees fleeing into the area and exacerbating an already tense socio-political climate.

Until recently, elephants, wounded by opposing groups in the war, sought refuge in the Tembe Elephant Park.

Mr Steele said the fencing of the boundary with Mozambique had contained this problem.

However, the bureau was still the victim of in-fighting between opposing political groups in the Maputaland region.

Groups opposed to the KwaZulu government were using the bureau's "understandably controversial" translocation of people from the newly proclaimed Kosi Bay Nature Reserve as a political football.

8/2/90 13/12/90
Residents of the area were currently being re-located because of the damage being done to the rare swamp forests.

The bureau had never pressurised people into moving, only advised them of what compensation they could receive. So far, in spite of horrific intimidation and even death threats, roughly 35 percent had taken compensation.

"Some elements hostile to the KwaZulu government, operating under the guise of welfare and development organisations have, over a long period, been attempting to manipulate the altruistic conservation policy of the bureau as a vehicle for personal or party political gain," he said.

Richard Clacey, of the Association of Rural Advancement, working in the area on behalf of the residents, denied the bureau's suggestions that deep-seated grievances were being orchestrated.

"Our understanding is that the people are unhappy about being moved, but we are confident that a compromise can be struck between the residents and the bureau," he said.

ANC-aligned chiefs 'on hit list'

By S'BU MNGADI

VIGILANTE hit squads are planning to assassinate Zulu chiefs not loyal to Inkatha over the festive season, it has been claimed.

The Congress of Traditional Leaders of South

Africa (Contralesa) - comprising chiefs who support the ANC - said in Durban on Friday it had "reliable information" that highly-trained vigilante squads planned to attack chiefs in Bergville, Nguthu, Camperdown and Nongoma over Christmas.

As a result Contralesa postponed their National Consultative Conference due to have started on Friday.

A rally at Blood River was also cancelled after information that Inkatha-supporting vigilantes planned an attack with automatic weapons.

Contralesa publicity secretary M Mlaba said an agent of his organisa-

tion attended a meeting - chaired by two alleged warlords - in Denver Hostel near Thokoza on the East Rand, where the attacks were planned.

Contralesa has deployed monitors and legal advisers in the target areas until "the threat has passed".

We call on (KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president) Mangosuthu Buthelezi to control the bandit elements within his movement," Mlaba said.

He stressed that Contralesa was not opposed to Inkatha, but "only certain elements within it".

Inkatha officials could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Kwazulu compensation payouts hit R420 000

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Kwazulu government had by this week handed out more than R422 000 to people displaced from their homes and land in the Kosi Bay Nature Reserve.

This was confirmed by the director of the Kwazulu Bureau for Natural Resources, Mr Nick Steele.

The proclamation of the reserve — regarded as a highly valuable ecological asset — has been a hot political issue.

COMPENSATION

None of the families who had moved out of the reserve — some even before its proclamation and who had been assessed — had claimed compensation.

It was feared that these families were being intimidated and Mr Steele said at the time there had been rumours that anyone co-operating with the compensation committee would be killed.

But people eventually began lodging claims and by this week a total of 73 families had been paid out, Mr Steele reported.

Altogether, 179 families have been assessed for compensation and R445 000 still remains unclaimed. A number of people still have to be assessed.

Mr Steele said the Kwazulu government had set aside R1,2 million for compensation pay-outs, but this was not expected to be the final amount.

Compensation being offered to displaced families takes the form of payment for the value of buildings, fruit trees and fields, a relocation allowance and free transport to relocate.

Some of those to be compensated are farmers who hacked out areas of the Malangeni Forest Reserve at the southern end of the system to establish illegal banana plantations.

They are to be paid out for the loss of their banana trees in spite of the fact that the area was proclaimed a forest reserve more than 30 years ago — long before they moved in, Mr Steele said.

One compromise offered by the conservation authorities is that locals are to be allowed to continue to farm certain wetland areas around the Kosi Bay lake system.

These form part of the ecology of the area and the decision to allow the farming is considered a conservation risk because of the impact settlement may have.

SWAMP FORESTS

Apart from the unique lake system, the area is regarded as important because of its extensive swamp forests — listed as the second rarest forest type in South Africa.

There are an estimated 4 840 hectares of swamp forest in the country, of which 3 490 hectares — about 72 percent — occurs in Maputaland, mainly in the Kosi system.

A number of endangered birds species are found there.

AKG 20/12/90

167

Debt weighs down Zaire

BRAZZAVILLE — Zaire, staggering under huge foreign debt, rampant inflation and growing social unrest, has said it faces a budget deficit of \$50m in the 1991 fiscal year.

The budget, presented to parliament by Prime Minister Lunda Bululu last week and reported by Zaire television on Monday, provides for state expenditure of \$1.1bn against receipts of \$1.05bn. *B Day 27/12/70*

Service payments of about \$541m on Zaire's \$8bn foreign debt — half of it owed to the US — will soak up 62% of the budget next year unless the debt is re-scheduled, Bululu said.

The vast Central African country must also grapple with a 60% increase in its fuel bills because of the Gulf crisis, and meet a 1% rise in official salaries in an attempt to stave off anti-government protest. *B 80*

President Mobutu Sese Seko, who has ruled with an iron grip for 25 years, has faced increasingly bold opposition since announcing in April he would allow multiparty politics.

Bululu said the government was counting on broadening its fiscal base. — Sapa-Reuter.

KwaZulu in drive to stimulate exports

B Day 27/12/70

MARIETTE DU PLESSIS

107

THE KwaZulu government's drive to establish export-processing zones (EPZ) in Natal/KwaZulu will stimulate exports and more effectively control leakages of duty free imports, says Kwazulu Finance and Investment Corporation (KFC) executive director Marius Spies.

In such a zone both imported goods and exports would be duty free, but duty would have to be paid on imported components by purchasers when sold in the local SA market, he said in a recent interview.

Unlike a free port, an EPZ could be regulated by a central authority, said Spies. He believed it was in the interests of the country as a whole to allow the form of zone to emerge that was best suited to its location.

Earlier this month Kwazulu Finance Minister Dennis Madide requested that the government investigate the role of EPZ in industrial development, together with the revision of the Regional Industrial Development Policy (RIDP).

Madide said since the establishment of a number of geographically based EPZs could be construed to be in direct conflict with such a policy directive, the issues could not be considered properly in isolation.

He said an investigation and evaluation of the RIDP by a KwaZulu panel of experts had identified a number of matters that should be reviewed, one being the fact that there were too many industrial development points. Serious consideration should be given to a reduction in their number.

Government should give priority to the establishment of an EPZ facility in the Natal/KwaZulu area, as well as in the northern part of Transkei, Madidi said.

Commenting on the KwaZulu government's request, an Administration and Economic Co-ordination Department spokesman said the issue was receiving attention, but added that any statement would be premature because of current economic restructuring.