HOMELANDS:

KWAZULU - GENERAL

10 Dec 75 - 19 Dec 75
DURBAN. — About 150 blind Africans at the Natal Bantu Blind Society's workshops in Umzazi went on a brief strike yesterday and threatened the White staff with violence before the police quelled the disturbance.

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

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

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

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

Later yesterday Mr Cornell said the disturbance was over. He said the workers had received R23,000 worth of pay increases this year.
WORKERS WHO LIVE IN SHEDES

CIVIL WAR: Labour Correspondent, Fnm 19/0/74

[Image of workers in sheds]
CHIEF RAPS
ZULU CIVIL
SERVANTS

African Affairs Correspondent

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

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

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

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

Noting that KwaZulu would probably have an election in about a year, he felt Cabinet changes would be pointless now. He warned, however, that "in the task of building from scratch one needs to change the oven one has inspammed at the beginning — the message is loud and clear, I hope."

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

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

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

As long as civil servants continued to demonstrate a lack of dedication, of loyalty to the Black cause he did not think "Zululisation will take place."
Migrant labour is on the increase. Something must be done to reduce its extent and its social costs.

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

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

In a paper read to the conference of the Economic Society of SA in Johannesburg this week Mrs Jill Nattrass, of Natal University’s Department of Economics does some pioneering research. She estimates that the number of “temporary migrants” in SA is probably about 1.75m — though it may be as high as 2m.

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

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

Applying the same method of calculation to earlier census figures, Nattrass finds “the situation has grown steadily worse as SA has developed. Continuing
development has meant a continued growth in the size of the stream of temporary migrants. In 34 years between the censuses of 1936 and 1970, the number of migrants grew at an average compound rate of 3.1% a year. In 1946-70, they grew slightly faster than the number of economically active Africans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

There can be little doubt that the migrant labour system is draining the Bantustans of their best manpower. Expenditure by Bantustans on education benefits the economy in the “White” areas far more than it does themselves. Again using official statistics, Nattrass concludes that of every 14 African children completing primary school plus two additional years of education, half are at school in the “White” areas and half in the Bantustans.

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

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

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

"Of KwaZulu men, for example, 28% are employed in subsistence agriculture: 21% have non-agricultural jobs there or commute daily to jobs in nearby “White” areas; while 51% are migrants. Between 1960 and 1970, the rate of migration for KwaZulu was compounding at a rate of 8.2% a year. "So KwaZulu’s survival depends on the maintenance of the system — for the moment at any rate.”

In 1970, she points out, migrants from KwaZulu earned an estimated R130m, of which they sent about 19% (or R27m) home. This represents a huge slice of KwaZulu’s income: for every R1 generated in the subsistence sector, migrants sent home 93c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pretoria Bureau

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

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

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

The two most important growth points in South Africa at present are Newcastle and Richards Bay, where the White population increased by 7.23 percent and 7.62 percent per annum between 1970 and 1974.

The White growth rate was 2.04. The African rate was the highest at 2.72 followed by the Coloureds at 2.69 and the Asians at 2.56.

At the end of 1974 the Africans comprised 71.22 percent of the total population while the Whites made up 16.68 percent.

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

In only 10 economic regions did the White population exceed 100,000. Six of these regions lie in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex, the remaining four are Durban-Pinetown, Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage, the Cape Peninsula and the Boland.

Johannesburg's White population was 810,000 at the end of 1974, as compared to 878,000 Africans. The total Johannesburg population was 1,328,000.

Pretoria's total population was 690,000 of which Whites comprised 368,000 and Africans 206,000.

The most densely populated homeland was kwaZulu, with 2,623,000 people, followed by the Transkei with 2,121,000.

Out of South Africa's total population of 24,936,000, the Blacks made up 17,761,000, the Whites 4,138,000, the Coloureds 2,307,000, and the Asians 719,000.
DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu yesterday attacked "do-gooders" who used his government and his people in an attempt to shed general white guilt for black oppression.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"As most of us in this country subscribe to the philosophy of free enterprise, man should be free to use or sell his energy and skills as he wishes," he said. "Should a Zulu therefore find a proposition in KwaZulu more to his liking than employment with your company, he should be free to exercise his choice," he said.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ray Moore Enterprises, producing mica flakes, will employ 350 Zulus to start with, increasing to 430 within two years.

Transitex Fabrics, producing clothing, will employ 15 Whites and 280 Zulus.

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

Farm Fare, which will rear chickens, will employ 526 Zulus at Ezakhweni, near Ladysmith.
Doctor hits at migrant labour

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

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

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

POOR

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

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

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

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

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

He said he had been a “frailly-boiling in the heart of South Africa.”
Chief attacks teacher ban

African Affairs Reporter

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

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

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

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

The Assembly passed a resolution that the Commissioner General should ask the Republican Government to allow White volunteers to teach in KwaZulu.
Gatsha: wage gap will never be bridged on percentage basis.

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

"All of us know that the black wage structure is iniquitous because it is a disparity scale based on race," he said. Chief Buthelezi said the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had said he was trying to close the wage gap by increasing the salaries of black people by 17.5 per cent and of whites by 15.5 per cent. "Clearly, if the gap is to be bridged on this basis, it will not be closed until the second coming of our Lord."

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

The Bill was introduced by the Executive Councilor for Community Affairs, Mr Walter Kanye, who said it was based on — and virtually identical to — the South African Public Service Act. Chief Buthelezi said the Bill would enable KwaZulu to set up its own Public Service Commission, which would allow it a greater say in the wages of the civil service. This would mean "quite a marked improvement" in the KwaZulu wage structure.

Chief Buthelezi also called for English courses to be made compulsory at black universities. It is stated that in the first year English course there were 15 students compared with 111 in 1974, second year 30 compared with 12, third year ten compared with 15 last year.

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

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

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

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

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

"It breaks my heart when I look at our capital resembling a native location," he said. "If the Government talks of independence for us they must pay us more money and give us proper things."

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

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

African Affairs Correspondent

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

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

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

Mr. Walter Kanye, Councillor for Community Affairs, yesterday asked for a suspension of procedure to give the house the opportunity to react to the telegram. He said these officials had failed to use the proper channels. Their action was particularly ill-advised because a Civil Service Bill would be considered at this sitting, and it made provisions for a Civil Service Commission. To associate the demands for increases with the salaries awarded to Assembly members who had "sacrificed their time and businesses for five long years without pay is impertinent to say the least."

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

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

Mr. Kanye calmed the house by telling it that the issue should be handled departmentally. He said that Pretoria still controlled salaries, but pointed out that from July, KwaZulu would determine civil service salaries.
THIS WEEK reporter PRENDA ROBINSON spoke to Gatshe Bulheli. She asked him about Mr Verster and "There's not much point in saying to others 'start cleaning backyard if one's own backyard is dirty.' She asked about civil disobedience.

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

And she asked him if he is prepared to give up his Squat.

Chief Bulheli in "Go and talk to the advertising." "We are a hard nut to crack" in our people who would want a police force to help them. We have a lot to live on. People who are here say: "What India and what "They want to remove us from the government."

Q: How many times have you met Mr Verster?
A: Four times

Q: What is the basic comment on Black people?
Mr. G. S. BARLOW asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

13. What are the (a) names and (b) population figures of the Bantu townships in Natal and kwazulu;

(2) whether any Blacks have been appointed as managers in the place of Whites at any of these townships, if so, (a) at which townships, (b) when and (c) what was the (i) grade of employment and (ii) salary scale for a White and a Black township manager, respectively, at each such township.

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

1. (a) and (b)

Neccobane—2,914.
Mpumulangha—1,140.
Ngwelezana—11,500.
Fetelani—4,945.
Mladenini—29,800.
Mondlo—12,152.
Ezikhokweni—8,796.
Fкупакани—3,144.
Wembezisa—2,484.
Santombili—5,476.
Getzilana—4,288.
Vumihle—470.
Mphandahla—32,003.
Nkuzuma—4,935.
Umlazi—151,248.
Mgobeni—24,772.
Kwa Makati—12,156.
Mphokweni—2,551.
Gumibasho—2,250.
Osizweni—33,552.
KwaMasho—464.
Umlazi—61.
Zikhosweni—61.

2. Yes.

(a) Mondlo.

1. (b) 1 March 1974.
   (c) (i) and (ii):

   White: Senior Administrative Assistant: R3,450
          R3,400
   Bantu: Senior Clerk: R2,400
          R2,370
   (ii) and (iii):

   White: Senior Administrative Assistant: R3,450
          R3,400
   Bantu: Senior Clerk: R2,400
          R2,370

2. (a) 1 April 1972.
   (b) 1 March 1973.
   (c) (i) and (ii):

   White: Administrative Officer: R7,400
          R7,390
   Bantu: Principal Clerk: R3,450
          R3,440

3. (a) Wembezisa.
Development of the Kwa Ngendzi Township

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

(1) What body is the agent of the South African Bantu Trust for the development of the Kwa Ngendzi Township?

(2) When will (a) the township be finally planned and (b) tenders for (i) the provision of services and (ii) the erection of houses be called for.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

(1) The Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board is being appointed as agent.

(2) (a) The planning of the Township has been finalized.

(b) (i) and (ii) Funds have been allocated by the kwazulu Government for a start to be made with the provision of services after 1 April 1975. The erection of houses will follow thereafter.
HANSARD 5 Q. column 341

[The MINISTER OF BUMNTU DEVELOPMENT:

Mr. (a) (d) (e) (f)

Incorporation of Ixwama in kwaZulu

3. Mrs. H. SPIKES, asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, as soon as it is declared a released area in terms of the Bantu Trust and Land Act, 1956.
KwaZulu Schools: Examination papers

Q. 425. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

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

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

(1) Yes.

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

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

(2) No. (a) and (b) fail away.
Consolidation of kwaZulu

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

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

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

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT:

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

(2) (a) and (b) (i) and (ii) fall away.
KwaZulu citizenship certificates

11 March 1975

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

1. What is the estimated number of persons who qualify for KwaZulu citizenship certificates?

2. how many (a) applications for citizenship were received and (b) certificates were issued as at 31 December 1974.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

1. 2,150,000.

2. (a) 600,000.

(b) 376,000.

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

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

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

The MINISTER: The reply refers to persons who may get citizenship certificates.
Drakensberg plan a mistake

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

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

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

But in spite of all this the plan would do nothing to consolidate KwaZulu as such. It would in fact entrenched the principle of fragmentation by making one of the fragments larger and more likely to try for UDI, without making it economically viable in any way.

It would place a Zulu block in the middle of White Natal and frustrate any meaningful White consolidation or coherence. For instance, the town of Estcourt, now an important border industry centre, is outside the affected area and is intended to remain White.

But because of the well-known power of blocs to expand, the more far-seeing heads of Estcourt industry are preparing now for a Black take-over.

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

It is being observed that this state would form a convenient staging post linking Mozambique, via KwaZulu proper, with Lesotho. Thus, this western KwaZulu would be separated from Lesotho by a corridor about 50km wide and owned and controlled by the South African Government for conservation purposes. But it is a corridor cut by hundreds of sheared kloofs, almost impossible to police and affording admirable cover for guerrillas.

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

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

Moreover, the latest part of Mr Botha's proposal would merely scrape African squatted farmers off one catchment zone (the Upper Tugela) and place them on another, the high, presently White-owned, country between the Bushmans and the Mooi. It would thus undo all that the Government has itself done to protect the higher slopes of the Drakensberg because it would imperil the lower.

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

Whites, predictably, do not want to budge from their mountain country which has a zing and splendour excelled only, perhaps, by the better parts of Alpine Europe. But they no longer press the conventional White South African demand to move the Blacks but don't move us. What they and their farmers' associations do say is that the Drakensberg's water is a precious national treasure. Its quality and quantity are imperilled by the large amounts of rural squatting and by bad farming. Never mind what race bad farming succeeds.

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

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

This means the farmers associations now tend to concede that the Black farmers should provide their own security. They never did before. They now agree that they would not share in the White land if they had to give KwaZulu. But all this is new. The Whites have spoken of the voelvolks who still know how to flow from fictional valour to real politics, some decline, they live 'without their neighbours, without the panacea, without the MIKA.

Newman Robinson reports from Natal

Afrikaner do not want the Zulu farmers' homelands in the Drakensberg. Their proposal naturally that they would not share in the White land if he gave KwaZulu. But all this is new. The Whites have spoken of the voelvolks who still know how to flow from fictional valour to real politics, some decline, they live 'without their neighbours, without the panacea, without the MIKA.
IM van Rooyen, Pretoria:

Your interview with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi (FM February 14) is so much bull. Both of you went out of your way to be as negative as possible. Take for instance the reply he gave to your first question. Anybody who knows something about the Zulu will tell you that even if all the Zulu men were at home, the position wouldn’t change one bit, for as we very well know the Zulu male passes his time by basking in the sun, gossiping and drinking beer. The women are traditionally the farmers. They are responsible for the planting, weeding, harvesting, portage, cleaning and storage of the crops.

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

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

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

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

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

The Editor reserves the right to shorten letters to save space.
GEC plant in KwaZULU

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

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

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

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

(a) How many urbanized Africans are there in the Pietermaritzburg area; (b) when will it be known where the final boundaries of kwazulu will be in this area and (c) what was the annual increase in the number of Africans in this area over the last five years.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

(a) The present Bantu population of the Pietermaritzburg urban area is approximately 39,000.

(b) The proposals for consolidation of the Bantu area were tabled in Parliament on Thursday 27 March 1975.

(c) The approximate figures are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Persons</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1,000 persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>2,100 persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>4,600 persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>8,260 persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>16,000 persons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It's a drop in the ocean as far as employment goes, but KwaZulu's latest industrial undertaking is at least a step in the right direction.

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

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

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

Manufacture, apparently, is labour-intensive and doesn't demand the degree of skill required by the larger machines.

"Growing African demand for domestic appliances alone will mean the factory is likely to be expanded and it's possible that at a later date we may move more of our current Benoni operations to Isithebe."

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

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

NONOGOMA — Chief Gatsha
Buthelezi yesterday sought
Governments approval to
alter the KwaZulu constitution
to provide the Chief
Executive Councillor with
the power personally to ap-
point and dismiss his ex-
cutive councillors.

In moving the motion
seeking Pretoria’s approval,
he said a lot of time and
money had been wasted dur-
ing the last session because
of differences between him-
self and a member of the
executive council.

As the constitution stood,
the Chief Executive Coun-
cillor had no control over
the appointment and dis-
missal of executive council-
cors. To avoid a recurrence
of last year’s incidents, the
matter should now be re-
mediated in the interest of
progress, he said.

Chief Buthelezi also tabled
KwaZulu’s 1975/6 budget of
R92,7-million yesterday.
It shows a 40 per cent in-
crease over the past year’s
expenditure, with more than
half the amount being ear-
marked for public works
and R18,5-million going to
education.

Revenue for the year is
estimated at R36,6-million,
local sources accounting for
R17-million and the balance
coming from the South Afri-
can Government.

The budget provides for
salary increases for the ex-
cutive council of KwaZulu.

Chief Buthelezi will re-
ceive an annual salary of
R12,600 — an increase of
R5,600 over last year’s figure.

The remaining five exec-
cutive councillors will re-
ceive R10,200 a year, an in-
crease of R4,200. — Sapa
New mood of hostility in kwaZulu

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

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

The fighting history of the Zulus has been repeatedly recalled. The threat is implied rather than bluntly stated but with assertions that "we have no wish to fight anybody at all."

DEFENCE BUDGET

Great emphasis has been placed on the 21.947 million defence budget proposed by the South African Government this year. The question being asked is: "Is the White government arming itself against us?"

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

In his letter he urged the ministers not to let Mr Vorster off lightly "by slamming the detention door in his face." Instead, he said, they should use the Lusaka manifesto to impose pressure for change in South Africa.

In an address to the "Afrikaner Government" a member of the Assembly said: "Is it not possible for them to see reason? They see that our leader is a man of peace, why do they not allow him to consult with them?"

PRESSURE

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

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

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

The preoccupation with confrontation and violence gives weight to the warning by Chief Buthelezi: "Those of us who advocate peaceful means are more and more going to be seen as obstructionists standing between real freedom and those people who believe that they can reach it only through violence."

Anti-white feeling high in KwaZulu Assembly

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

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

Members have complained that shopkeepers make them pay more for cigarettes than do whites. They have attacked wage disparities, they have criticized the English press and they have recalled the history of the white conquest of Zulu territories.

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

Mr Walter Kayne, Councilor for Community Affairs, said: "Black schools were more aware of confrontation and discrimination because of South Africa's detention efforts outside the country."

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

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

Chief Eversen Xolo, Councilor for Works, told the Assembly yesterday that the Nationalist Government could not be trusted. He switched his attack at white officials who were "misleading" Zulus.

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

African Affairs Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

It will ask the Assembly to authorise study visits to Israel, Kenya, Mexico or Japan.
Why do Xhosas get more? Gatsha asks

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

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

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

In passing, he noticed South African Cabinet Ministers received R18 000 and the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, got R35 000.

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

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

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

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

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

African Affairs Correspondent

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

He was referring to the salary of R14 800 paid to Chief Kaisier Matatia, of the Transkei, and the R15 000 paid to Transkei Cabinet Ministers.

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

In passing, he noticed that South African Cabinet Ministers received R19 000 and the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, got R22 000.

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

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

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

Chief Buthelezi also said in the Assembly that a large part of KwaZulu's budget of R32 million had been allocated to furthering the South African Government's policy.

He pointed out that more than R26 million had been set aside for population settlement, which meant the creation of townships in South Africa, basically for the convenience of Whites. On the other hand, a mere R1.7 million had been provided for land planning and conservation. Employment creation and income generation will get a little more than R3.5 million, or 6.1 percent of the budget.
Zulus display a bitter

White hostility

African Affairs
Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PASS' ELECTION NO

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

It was noted by the House that about 2150 000 people qualified for certificates but at December, 1974, Pretoria had issued only 276 000.

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

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

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

The Assembly rejected his proposal then and yesterday the Chief reminded the House that KwaZulu was powerless to step up the rate of issue of certificates because Pretoria was responsible for the issue.
The first condition is that we are not to look for a definite solution to the problem. We are not to look for a definite answer to the question. We are not to look for a definite conclusion to the argument. We are not to look for a definite interpretation of the data. We are not to look for a definite understanding of the situation. We are not to look for a definite explanation of the phenomenon. We are not to look for a definite prediction of the future. We are not to look for a definite criterion of the present.

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

Informed that many members were away on Friday when he flew to Cape Town to attend the investiture of the State President, the Chief gave members a warning.

He drew their attention to a proposed amendment to the Bill providing for salaries for the members, which would make it possible for the Cabinet to withdraw part or all of a salary or allowances of any member if it deemed it necessary.

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

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

The members of the Mazapume—delegates—were absent and had not accounted for their absence to the chairman or to Chief Buthelezi.

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

The chief said it was not good enough for him to send a telegram pleading for their immediate appearance.

He reminded the members that the House had a list of members who had absconded and also demanded the resignation of Whites. This was nothing but "much hot air" if members absconded at will.

He noted that Whites MPs did not do the same and added that "this will give White people a chance to outdo us momentarily."

He said: "We have been calling on Whites to stand their way, but it is about time that we turned ours."
Transkei irks Buthelezi

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

"HIGH POSTS"

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

Chief Buthelezi said that over the years he had warned that one of the minister aspects of separate development was that it created interminable quarrels between Africans.

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

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

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

"It breaks my heart when I look at our capital resembling a native location," he said, "if the Government talks of independence for us they must pay us more money and give us proper things."

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

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

Transkei accused of KwaZulu land bid

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

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

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

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

While separate development might create “inter-ethnic squabbles” among blacks, it would be “tragic if we end up with Transkei quarrelling like stupid little puppies over a meatless bone.”

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

The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanikwa, yesterday denied that he had made promises to certain Zulu chiefs if they seceded from KwaZulu.

Chief Matanikwa said: “I know nothing about the whole thing and I cannot comment. I know absolutely nothing of the matter.”

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

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

Mercury Correspondent

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

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

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

The people of Harding were Pondo, not Zulu, Chief Ndabankulu said. Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau of Eastern Pondoland had visited the area in the 60s and had claimed all the land up to the Umgumbulu River.
What future for dunes of Zululand?

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

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

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

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

Mr. Ward, a botanist at the University of Durban-Westville, is known to be good at explaining his science to non-botanists. He will be discussing environmental factors and, in particular, vegetation changes resulting from human activity.

More may be at stake, than just the dune vegetation, valuable though this heritage alone is, when the proposed titanium open-cast mines are started on the coast north of Richard's Bay. The dunes concerned are very large structures and the vegetation holds them together.

If the plant cover is removed and not replaced properly — and it may not be possible to replace a cover built up by nature over many decades — the dunes could begin moving with sand blowing inland. This wind-born loam could be dumped, for instance, in the spoon areas feeding Lake St. Lucia with water, interfering with the supply of an area already facing critical conditions.
Matanzima ‘will talk on claims’

Mercury Reporter

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

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

He refused to comment further.

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

CAMPAIGN

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

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

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

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

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

Amazing

Chief Buthelezi said that Chief Kaiser Matanzima had denied “knowing anything about it.”

But he noted that in the light of this denial it was “amazing” that Mr. H. Mdingi, the Transkei Urban Representative, had made a tour of the area.

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

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

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

Chief Buthelezi also had no comment to make on this request.
Kaiser willing to see Gatsha

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

Told that Chief Buthelezi had proposed such a meeting and asked if he would be prepared to attend it, Chief Matanzima replied with a blunt “yes.” He refused to comment further. — DDC.
Chief hits at Zulu farmers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KwaZulu bid for better schools

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

Mr. J. A. W. Ncumalo, Councillor for Education, told the Legislative Assembly yesterday that he hopes the estimates will be about R24 million for the 78-77 financial year, R20 million for the following year and R25 million for the year after that.

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

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

All schools would be provided with textbooks within three years. It would cost about R1 million, and another million would be spent on furniture.
No glut in TV set market

John Cundill,
TV Correspondent

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

Today, another member of “the big six,” Barlow’s, fully endorsed a statement issued at the weekend by other leading manufacturers and retailers.

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

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

ADJUSTMENT

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

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

“If business stays this way, I’ll be perfectly happy,” he said. “I’ve already sold out of two models and can’t get any more.”
Gatsha warning to Frelimo

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KWAZULU LOSING MILLIONS

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

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

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

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

Offer

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

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

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

Limited

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

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

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

Getting meals to the workers

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

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

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

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

The cost of a meal, depending on type, ranges from a low 0,5c for a full meal of stew of various flavours. Basic raw material of the Hypro product is soya bean flour, processed by the Umbhali plant from imported soya beans, which are not grown to any extent in this country.

The cost to the worker in the field is virtually nothing. Normally, rations accounts for about 5 percent of wages but in the dried foods system it is normal for the employer to contribute 30 percent of the cost of each meal, which means that a worker can have two meals a day for a maximum of 5c.
Zulus want own police

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

Mr. J. Mntunya told the Assembly that he would ask for a transfer of power that was vested by Mr. P. Dlamini, who was then speaker.

Mr. Mntunya, among others, were members of the KwaZulu national council, who requested for the control of the police force.

The African Affairs Correspondent reported that Zululand, which was merged with the KwaZulu national council, would cooperate with the national council in the presentation of reports to the House.

Levi Lwazi

Africa Affairs

Nongoma — KwaZulu will ask the Republican Government to demarcate and fence the border between Swaziland and the KwaZulu area of Ingwavuma, said Chief Gatohni Buthela in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Commenting on the fencing rights in the Ingwavuma area that have claimed several lives, he said it was not a function of the police to guard any person indefinitely.

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

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

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

During the debate that followed, Chief Mntunya and the KwaZulu police were commended for their good work.

Chief Khetwa, doing this, said, to retain the status quo because they did not want to fall under the jurisdiction of the KwaZulu Government, he said.

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

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

Meanwhile, Mr. Anthony Mkhize, a member of the Ingwavuma Council, said the residents had never heard of a "principle of equal opportunity".

"It is a principle of equal opportunity," he added. "It should be included in the constitution."
African land row hots up

African Affairs Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

"I am against Chief Buthelezi meeting Matanzima on this matter because he chose to speak to a White man before meeting Chief Buthelezi," he said.
Zulus offered helping hand

Ndengu, 13 October 1975

African Affairs Correspondent

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi today told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that the Zulu People’s Committee had offered to help Zulus in the field of industry, agriculture and education.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chief L'Maimela, also speaking, said there was "nothing to bind the Zulu people together."

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

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

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

When Chief Buthelezi later proposed that all members contribute five percent of their new salaries to the movement, he pointed out that this would cost R153 a year or R12.50 a month. Cabinet members would pay R600 a year.
'Unique' kwaZulu ruling

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

Chief Buthelezi: "It is African democracy. It is democracy expressed through the medium of African culture by virtue of the consensus of the people."
Frustrating delays by Government — Gatsha

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By TIM MUIL, African Affairs Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Constitution's preamble states "African political institutions are not undemocratic and it rejects 'the cultural domination and arrogance responsible for the belief that only the Western partisan political system is perfect."
CAPE TOWN — Dr. Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Mines, has frozen prospecting in the ecologically unique Mapelane dune forest and will not grant any more heavy mineral prospecting rights from Richard's Bay to a point north of St. Lucia until 1980.

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

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

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

Dr. Koornhof added: 'The discussions were frank and exhaustive. He had stressed the importance of mineral development but had also undertaken to consider fully the question of nature conservation and to respect the views and fears as expressed by the ecologists at the discussions.'

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

Investigate

'As far as the dune forest in the Mapelane area is concerned, I undertook not to grant any further prospecting rights for heavy minerals between Richard's Bay and a point still to be decided north of St. Lucia until the end of 1980, when the position will be reviewed. Furthermore, I will appoint a small working committee comprising representatives of the Natal Parks Board, the Council for the Habitat and certain government departments to advise me on the granting of any prospecting and mining rights along the coast of northern Natal.'
NONGOMA.—Chief-Gatsha Buthelezi was given a mandate by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly last night to continue or break off talks with Mr. Vorster, as he saw fit.

The motion, originally called by the KwaZulu government to reject dialogue with Pretoria unless ten conditions—"dismantling the apartheid structure"—were fulfilled.

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

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

By GRAHAM LINSKOTT

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

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

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

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

An investigation this week established that:

- Of 30 companies with inland mineral prospecting rights in the KwaZulu sector north of Sordwana Bay, at least some are investigating titanium deposits in the coastal dunes as well.
- The Government has commissioned a scientific team to evaluate the effects mining would have on the coastal ecology as far north as the Mozambique border.
- Although some of the northern dunes are not as valuable for conservation as those at Mapelane, others, like the turtle nesting beaches of Zongala, are regarded as vital.

CONFIRMED

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

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

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

He said the entire coastline was rich in the heavy mineral deposits which were used to refine titanium, but mining ventures would never be allowed, unless the companies showed they were able to restore the ecology once they were finished.

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

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

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

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

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

The Sierra Club asked Mr Condon for a report as it refuses to accept at face value an assurance from United States Steel International that it has made a proper environmental impact study of its Zululand operations.
THE CHAIRMAN of the Bantu Mining Corporation, Dr. A. A. von Maltitz, yesterday denied that mining development was being planned for the Zululand coast from north of Sodwana Bay to the Mozambique border.

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

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

Dr. von Maltitz said: "It is perfectly true there are more than 20 prospecting ventures in the KwaZulu homeland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This committee will include representatives of the Natal Parks Board, the Council for the Habitat, and certain Government departments."
TODAY the Sunday Tribune publishes a map, obtained from highly authoritative sources, showing the areas of Natal and the KwaZulu homeland earmarked for mineral exploitation.

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

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

Dams

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

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

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

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

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

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

Several conservation bodies have made it clear they are not opposed to mining. But they fear that if it is allowed "through the back door" irrevocable harm could be done.
MINING OR PROSPECTING LICENSES IN RESPECT OF ZULULAND COAST

SENATOR WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Mines:

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF MINES replied:

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

(b) 1. Gold Fields Mining and Development Company Ltd.

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

(iii) Titaens (Pty.) Ltd.

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

(d) 1. A strip of State land, approximately 2 850 hectares in extent, extending northwards from Prince of Wales Hill, that is, just north of Cape Vidal, to a point just north of King Oscar Hill.

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

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

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

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

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

African Affairs Correspondent 26/5/85

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

But a spokesman for the BIC emphasized that the proposal initiated by a National African Federation, Chamber of Commerce, resolution, would only become firm with the approval of the KwaZulu Government and organized African traders.

Chief Gauthe Molefe, head of the KwaZulu Government, has com-
passioned that Africans are forced to spend their money in White shops in White areas.

Calling for the estab-
lishment of commerce and industry, he has pointed out that the homeland could also benefit by the imposition of corporate tax on companies registered in Kwa-
Zulu.

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

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

"UNFAIR"

The supermarket plans were revealed yesterday by the Chesson Tycoon, Mr. Ron Krassov, who quoted from a BIC reso-

The National African Federation's Chamber of Commerce received last year to seek a solution to the African traders and a White state of affairs and this resolution was believed to have forced out of the favorable atmosphere for African traders, caused by the emergence of the black bourgeoisie in the late 1970's and early 1980's.

The board of directors, according to a memorandum submitted by Checkers, would be natio-
nalized by African traders, Ltd., and the Greatermane group, who own Checkers.

After the first 30 years, an increase in share capital would be issued only to African traders, until the percentage of share capital held by Greatermane had been reduced to 25 percent.

The memorandum also proposed that the initial share capital of Checkers KwaZulu be R900,000 of which one half will be owned by another public company, KwaZulu Afri-
can Traders Ltd., the shares in which will be issued only to African traders in KwaZulu.

The other half will go to Greatermane.

The KwaZulu Develop-

A BIC spokesman and the memorandum would have been designed as a basis, for discussion on the principles and not on the detail. The approval of the KwaZulu Government and of the corpor-
ate fund in KwaZulu would have to be sought.

A Checkers spokesman said: "Our objective was to find a solution, fair to the Black con-
sumer and acceptable to Africans organized trade."

Primarily designed to give Africans consumers the benefit of low prices, the outside would also be wholesalers for 'African businesses."

He said the company would run and finance a training school for Afri-
can traders.
ANNEXATION: JOBS WARNING TO TRIBESMEN

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

Mr. David Gasa, of Harding, the leader of the Umhlazi Residents' Association, told this to more than 400 tribesmen at a meeting held here. He warned Chief Matanzima against any moves to try to annex Harding, suggesting that he annex Kokstad instead and leave KwaZulu alone.

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

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

The matter will be discussed by the regional authority in Port Shepstone on Monday, when Mr. Bloos will reveal further information about the move to annex Harding.
Blacks, Whites on board of Umlazi supermarket

Oswald Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

The idea was put to the KwaZulu Government about two months ago, and they are still sitting on it,” he said.

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

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

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

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

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

He said the machinery would enable every African to make a contribution towards his country's liberation, and for the entire African nation.

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

"In making these wild predictions, they are jumping their guns. For we have never really rejected our partisan system. All we have said was that it is arrogant to say that only their Western partisan system is perfect under any circumstances."
work be undertaken in its present shape. The whole of the project, subject to the approval of the
Mr W. A. RAW, N. Speaks, ESQ.

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NUNGOMA—More than 40 Zulus from Harding and Port Shepstone arrived here yesterday to protest to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi against Chief Kaizer Mntahaha's move to annex their areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chief Buthelezi said that the affidavits would be considered by the executive council next week and he would also inform the Paramount Chief.
Homeland investments to be protected—Adendorff

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

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

The target the BIC had set itself for the current year implied a considerable acceleration of activities involving expenditure of R36m.

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

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

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

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

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

"These posts must be created within homelands on their borders so as to accommodate the blacks within their own homelands under economically viable conditions where they are enabled politically as well as economically to fulfill the role of citizens of emerging nations," Dr Adendorff said.

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

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

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

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

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

He said that if a large proportion of the African market in the year 2000 was available in the homelands, the market there would be bigger than the whole European market of today. — DDC-SAPA.
A moderate chief who has to talk of violence
ALTHOUGH the controversy over mining operations in the Zululand coastal dunes has been muted for several weeks now, the issue is far from settled.

It seems clear from every angle that interference with coastal dunes is fraught with peril. It is disastrous if destruction of naturally vegetated sand dunes is followed by inadequate measures to establish new vegetation. This, according to Professor Dower, Senate, John Hope.

The economic situation on the Zululand coast is quite clear. The mineral concentrations that matter occur between Richard's Bay and St. Lucia. These deposits represent the largest proved reserves of monazite sandstone in the world over a 200-ha area.

The Minister, he says, backed this up with the ruling of the Department:

THE threatened dunes of the Zululand coast: Can they be mined without irreparable damage? Here, NFB, fanners study Lake St. Lucia.

DREDGERS

The method of mining will be in accordance with the recommendations of the mining techniques practiced in Australia — that of using fish traps. In the case of Richards Bay, it is proposed to build a series of dams in the dunes, 20 feet above sea level.

Two dredgers will pump the sand from the dunes, 20 feet above sea level. The sand will then be extracted in the wet and the sanding technique, thus forming a continuous operation in the dune area, without any discharge to the sea or adjoining water course.

Unfortunately, this is the area most disputed by the conservationists. The nature climax vegetation of the Maplane Forest is said to be irreplaceable, an asset of both use and beauty. The sensitive state of St. Lucia has been a topic for years now. The majority of the dunes run across the Morelet River, and the most persistent efforts to protect the area many, however, have been to no avail. It is estimated that during the next 20 years, 20,000 million for for foreign exchange could be earned, according to Mr. M. A. de Waal, general manager of the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa.

DISPUTE

The official case now rests on the claim that landscape and vegetation can be fully restored after mining operations. This process is described by Mr. de Waal.

The threatened dunes of the Zululand coast: Can they be mined without irreparable damage? Here, NFB, fanners study Lake St. Lucia.
Opportunities with sugar

Financial Editor

DURING the next 10 years an area of 15,000 ha, with a potential of 75,000 tons of sugar, may be used for growing sugar cane in KwaZulu and the area could be extended to 20,000 ha.

This is the view of Mr. Anton Lloyd, the immediate past president of the South African Sugar Millers Association.

Mr. Lloyd said that the sugar industry had already a number of active small farmers in KwaZulu, but the number had made 1,000 ha available to assist small growers with low interest loans.

In addition, three new, fully-equipped, farmer-training centres had been provided in KwaZulu of a cost of £800,000.

LAND

Plans were now under investigation in consultation with the KwaZulu authorities with the aim of developing black-owned sugar cane farms, could be settled.

Also committees had been set up at all the sugar mills to assist African and Indian cane farmers with any problems they might have.

Mr. Lloyd said that sugar was one of the few crops with which a Zulu farmer could make a living, but he would have to farm at least 10 ha. A smaller plot would not be viable.

COST

It cost about £200 to put one hectare under cane. If the price of the crop were high enough to attract the farmer to the venture, the price of the cane had to be at least £1,000.

The Sugar Association has to do the hard work and convincing but do not have large capital sums to spend.

Mr. Lloyd stressed that the Sugar Association was not looking at KwaZulu from the point of view of taking care of only a few farmers, but only as an area where expansion could take place.

At present, there was no intention of building a sugar mill in KwaZulu. But, if the problem of getting cane to a mill, roads had to be built and transport provided.

Also, the majority of Zulus preferred to work in the towns or factories, leaving the farming to their women or children. It would not be easy to get the Zulus to change their pattern of life.
Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—KwaZulu was one of the two homelands offered loans of up to £100m on behalf of a London-based Arab trust, it was learnt yesterday.

According to one source, the second homeland was the Transkei. But the Transkei's Chief Minister, P. M. Makinana, denied receiving any offers.

Offers were made by Mr. David Mort, managing director of a real estate and development company, following preliminary discussions with the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr. Bram Raubenheimer.

Chief Gashe Buthelezi, KwaZulu's minister, said yesterday: "I have been in correspondence with Mr. Mort, but I need to know more about the conditions of the offer before I can make a firm commitment."
Zulus get big Arab aid offer

By PATRICK LAURENCCE

KWAZULU was one of the two homelands offered aid of up to £1000 million on behalf of the London-based Arab Trust, it was learnt yesterday.

According to one source, the second homeland was the Transkei, but the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Mqandile, yesterday, declined to receive an offer. 

"I was not offered such a sum; I would certainly have known. Among the Arabs, had offered the Transkei money," he said.

INTERVIEW

The offers were made by Dr. David Mort, managing director of a real estate and development company, following preliminary discussions with the deputy minister of Bantu Development, Mr. Braam Raubenheimer.

Mr. Raubenheimer confirmed yesterday that he had been approached by Dr. Mort and had advised him to approach the homeland governments or the Bantu Investment Corporation or the Xhosa Development Corporation.

The Minister meets Dr. Mort again today for further talks after weekend reports about the offer of Arab money to homelands and an appeal by Dr. Mort for a second interview.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said yesterday: "I have been in correspondence with Dr. Mort, but I need to know more about the conditions of the offer before I can make a firm commitment."

Under present conditions, homelands are free to raise their own loans, but only to the limit of their own sources of revenue (R138-million in the case of KwaZulu). But once they are independent -- as the Transkei will be next year -- that limit falls away.

Dr. Mort said of the Arab Trust yesterday: "It is interested in the welfare of the Black African states. It has already made loans to Ivory Coast, Senegal, and Nigeria. One of the homelands was advised to contact Ivory Coast to check on the trust's bona fides."

Among the conditions which the trust would see fit for any loan to homelands would be: 

- A guarantee for its loan.
- A specific project for any money lent.
- Satisfaction that the project was feasible.
- A low rate of interest, say about 10 per cent.

Dr. Mort said the trust would probably only accept a guarantee for repayment from the SA Government.

He added: "If we get any specific proposal from a homeland for a development project, we will go back to the Treasury to try to negotiate a guarantee."

Dr. Cédrich Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lesotho, said yesterday he would be interested to learn more about the offer and invited Dr. Mort to contact him to discuss it.
Doctor hits at migrant labour

The Star, London, London — Surgeon and missionary, Dr. Anthony Barker, marked his return to Britain after 20 years at the Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital at Nquthu in Northern Zululand, with a devastating attack on South Africa's labour policies.

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

Dr. Barker, who has recently been made Honorary Doctor of Laws degree at Birmingham University, also said that his recent work in rural Zululand had led him to believe that the problems of the Zulu people were due to a lack of vision and understanding on the part of the white population.

FOOD

A deplorable state of affairs existed in the Nquthu area with the value of each year, and the yield of this year being 70 per cent of the yield of the previous year. The area was on the verge of famine, and the lack of rain had caused a severe decline in the productivity of the land. The area was on the verge of starvation, and the need for food was desperate. The people were suffering from malnutrition, and the children were suffering from stunted growth.

The area was on the verge of disaster, and the people were on the brink of starvation. The area was on the verge of famine, and the lack of rain had caused a severe decline in the productivity of the land. The area was on the verge of disaster, and the people were suffering from malnutrition, and the children were suffering from stunted growth. The area was on the verge of disaster, and the people were suffering from malnutrition, and the children were suffering from stunted growth.
How Ntuzuma has grown up

African Affairs Correspondent

THE KWAZULU Government has built 1018 houses, four schools, a magistrate’s office, and an enormous reservoir and sewage disposal works at Ntuzuma, near Kwa Mashu, states Mr. Monty Ellis, director of the Department of Works.

Asked about 2000 houses reported to be standing empty in the township while thousands of Zulus lived as squatters, Mr. Ellis said the township did not have 2000 houses.

“We have 1018 occupied, 686 under construction and, in the past two months, 183 were handed over for occupation,” he said in an interview yesterday.

Five years ago, the Department of Bantu Administration began to clear squatters from three farms now forming Ntuzuma.

The first need was to house the squatters.

“There was a pressing need to house people so we pumped water in from Kwa Mashu to temporary reservoirs.

“This supply was temporary and could not meet the needs of a township that, will eventually have 10,000 houses.

“But we built 883 houses occupied on that water supply.

“Our water at Ntuzuma comes from the Corporation’s sources in Reservoir Hills and necessitated the laying of a big main over miles of rough terrain and the construction of two major reservoirs and a pump station.

“The Kwazulu Government took over the township about two years ago, but the permanent water supply only became available in November.

“Since then, we have stepped up our building programme, but I must add that high tenders for the water project prompted us to have it handled departmentally, which delayed it.”

Any squatters now in the Ntuzuma area were new and illegal.

Mr. Ellis said the Kwazulu Government could have housed the people before the services were provided, but “this would have been irresponsible. Can you imagine the diseases that this could...
Chief hits at split in Zulu trade plan

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI has come out strongly in favour of tri-company and White aid in KwaZulu and warns the African Chamber of Commerce not to attempt to create a split between his Government and African traders.

He was commenting yesterday on the Chamber's rejection of a move by Checkers, the supermarket chain, to set up a KwaZulu company on a 50-50 shares basis with African traders.

Prompted by a resolution by the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce last year to seek an association with a White chain store, the Checkers' deal offers benefits to the Black community.

But the Natal chamber, Inyanda, has rejected the project because, say some members, it fears White competition.

Chief Buthelezi told the Mercury he was considering the dissolution of the liaison committee he established to act as a link between his Government and Zulu commerce.

He felt it was serving no purpose if the president of Inyanda, Mr. Patrick Gumede, felt he could bypass the committee.

The Chief said Mr. Gumede, a committee member, had favoured the tri-company concept which involves a White company, African traders and the Bantu Investment Corporation in a peripheral role.

RESISTANCE

"Mr. Gumede's job, as a member of the liaison committee, was to report the Chamber's views to Inyanda."

Instead, Mr. Gumede led the chamber's resistance to the new development.

"Now," said the Chief, "Mr. Gumede wants to bring his executive committee to see me, instead of reporting back to the liaison committee."

This he could not allow, and he warned anyone who might retard Zulu development.

ADVANTAGES

Enumerating some of the advantages, he said a tri-company deal offered:

- Low prices to the consumer, who would also be offered a wide range of goods.
- Corporate tax for the KwaZulu Government and a booster to homeland economics.
- Employment for Zulus and decent pay.
- Training for Zulus from counterhand, level to management.
- Business involvement and participation in the shares and decision-making.
- Dividends for investors and ultimate takeover of the KwaZulu-based company by a consortium of African shareholders.
- Wholesale services to Zulu retailers.

The Chief emphasised that tri-company stores would be built in selected areas and would not be allowed to put Zulu traders out of business.

Noting that the scheme would do much to keep Zulu money in Zulu areas, Chief Buthelezi also called on Africans to make use of the expertise being offered.
UMLAZI WILL HAVE ITS OWN FIRE SERVICE

African Affairs Correspondent

UMLAZI, the homeland township near Durban, will soon have its own fire station and Zulu firemen, said the district's Chief Magistrate, Mr. Arthur Nobel, yesterday.

Earlier this week 200 people at Clermont lost their wooden packing-case huts in a blaze that was extinguished finally by the Pinetown Fire Brigade.

Yesterday the Mercury learned that Umlazi, with a population of more than 250,000, has a small firefighting service run by the township's Engineer's Department.

The Magistrate added that arrangements were being made at present with the Corporation to train Zulu firemen. The fire station would be built within a year.

Mr. S. Borquin, director of the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board, said the townships of Kwa Mashu, Lamont and Chesterville were served by the Corporation firemen nearest to them.

He said he could recall only two occasions in about 10 years when it had been necessary to call the fire brigade to Lamont.

The Durban North fire station serves Kwa Mashu, and an official estimated that it took 10 to 15 minutes for a fire engine to reach the heart of that township.

Mr. Borquin said he could not recall a major fire. Most were small blazes, easily controlled by the occupants or by firemen.

He did not envisage fire services being established in Port Natal townships. He felt the Corporation's service was adequate and the fire record in the townships did not suggest need for a fire service.
PIETERMARITZBURG—The president of the African Chamber of Commerce in Natal, Mr. Patrick Gumede, yesterday offered to resign following a claim by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi that the Chamber was attempting to create a split between his Government and African traders.

Chief Buthelezi's statement followed a rejection of a tri-company concept by the Chamber.

Mr. Gumede said he had the highest confidence and respect for Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. He wanted to point out, however, that he had not expressed personal views when opposing the concept, but was merely conveying the chamber's resistance to the idea.

"I deny that the chamber is attempting to create a division between the KwaZulu Government and African traders. Our aim is to work towards an economically powerful State," Mr. Gumede said.

"Our chamber has always given Chief Buthelezi its whole-hearted support."

He said he would step down as president of the chamber if Chief Buthelezi considered him the instigator of a move to cause disunity.
THE ARITHMETIC OF ZULU EDUCATION IS FAR FROM SIMPLE

Using conventional building and teaching methods, KwaZulu will have to spend considerably more than R1 000 million over the next five years just to keep up with its school population explosion.

These sobering statistics were presented to Zulu Cabinet members and educationists this week by Mr. Johan Buys, the noted educationist and industrial training expert.

But he is not simply a prophet of doom. He suggested a solution that could well be applied to all race groups.

During an interview with the Natal Mercury yesterday, Mr. Buys outlined the problems confronting African education and explained the ideas of Miss Helen Parkhurst, but warned that it would take a long way toward overcoming the obstacles.

RATIOS

A member of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi’s planning committee, Mr. Buys used figures presented by several authorities. He pointed out that in Zulu primary schools the pupil-teacher ratio was 65 to one, and in secondary schools it was 100 to one.

By Standards V and VI the ratio had been reduced minimally to 65 to one. He recalled that the 1974 student enrollment in Zulu schools was more than 570,000, and quoting Mr. M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration, he pointed out that the school-going age group would be about 30 percent of the total African population by 1989.

Concentrating on Zulus, Mr. Buys said there were now about 4 800,000 and there would be, by 1986, more than five million. This meant that in five years time would be about 1 500 000 Zulus of school-going age.

"Now, what does this mean? The Department of Indian Affairs has estimated that to build a school for 1 000 pupils costs about R1 million, and this does not include equipment.

"So, if we have a million pupils and we place 1 000 a school we will have to build one school every one - and three-quarter days throughout the year.

"At a cost of R1 million per school, we are going to have to find the astronomical sum of R1 million to erect buildings only.

At least 20,000 teachers would have to be trained by 1980, or about 4 000 a year.

"Even if we use the highly unsatisfactory double-session system through the country then at least 500 schools will have to be built by 1980 and 1 000 teachers trained."

Faced with this immense task KwaZulu would have to turn away from conventional means to make maximum use of its educational resources.

The Dalton plan, devised by the American teacher, Helen Parkhurst, was founded on the premise that no two individuals are alike, and Mr. Buys submitted its basic principles.

Under the plan the school timetable is partly or wholly scrapped to permit pupils to progress at their own rate.

Instead of classrooms, academic laboratories are established for each subject, thus pupils operate in halls with scattered desks and chairs.

OWN TIME

A complete month’s work is mapped out for each standard, subject by subject, in separate assignments of work.

Each pupil accepts the work of his standard as a contract and signs a form to this effect.

The assignment is referred to as a “contract job” and the individual is held responsible for the contract.

The pupils are responsible for their laboratory time. It belongs to them to use for their needs and they divide it accordingly. Thus an individual can devote more time to weaker subjects and less to strong subjects.

When a pupil has completed the work of a contract, he may ask for the next. If his work is judged satisfactory he may go on to the next contract.

A teacher can handle a much larger number of pupils. In one school, as far back as 1928, each subject master was responsible for the work of 250 boys. Thus one teacher does the work of five.

The plan reduces building costs by having one large hall or laboratory instead of many small rooms.

LABORATORY

It also reduces the number of books. For example, “suppose that any single standard sets as a minimum reading requirement, ten books a year. If there are 50 pupils in each standard, this means that 500 books would have to be bought, but the 500 books represent only 10 pieces of literature. In an English laboratory, instead of 500 books, we could buy only 200 different books and allow the pupils to read any ten.

The plan allows equal opportunities for advancement to bright and slow pupils alike.

It makes it possible for the learner to have at his disposal an entire staff of consultant specialists.

It tries to overcome school problems by getting at them from the viewpoints of the learner by enlisting his genuine co-operation.
Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is moving fast to turn KwaZulu into a one-party state through an organisation described as the Zulu Broederbond.

One-party state move by Buthelezi

At the same time, opposition to Chief Buthelezi is mounting among Zulus in urban areas.

One of their grievances is the issuing of Zulu citizenship cards which they maintain is a ploy to delay elections until Chief Buthelezi and his followers have entrenched themselves through the organisation known as Inkatha kaZulu.

Inkatha is officially billed as a cultural organisation — a national political movement which will be the effective Zulu government and will transform the homeland into a one-party state on Zambian lines.

Revised by Chief Buthelezi earlier this year from a former cultural movement, Inkatha has, for the past month been boosted at mass rallies in Natal and KwaZulu, and on July 18 it will be the subject of a national conference at Ngongoma. During at least one of the rallies at LaMontville, Durban, it is alleged, was explained as a "Zulu Broederbond." A "Machine"

Although Chief Buthelezi insists that it is not a political organisation, its constitution makes it clear that it is a political machine that could steamroller all opposition in the homeland.

It also ensures that the chief himself, as president of the movement, will remain in control of the KwaZulu government.

Key clauses in Inkatha's constitution are that:

- No person shall be selected as a candidate for any parliamentary election unless he is a member of the movement.
- The President of the movement, who will head Inkatha's central committee, will also be Chief Minister of KwaZulu.
- Members of Inkatha must refrain from criticising publicly the national movement or any of its members in relation to its or his activities in the movement.

Spreading

Inkatha, which will, it is understood, incorporate a women's organisation and a youth wing, will permeate every aspect of Zulu life.

By vesting supreme power in Chief Buthelezi, it will also give him the authority to personally select candidates who will be guaranteed the full support of Inkatha.

Meanwhile, as president of Inkatha, he will be the only candidate for the office of Chief Minister to receive the movement's support.

Inkatha's national council will make the council and by extension the central committee with the Chief Minister at its head.

Democracy

Inkatha's constitution stresses that African political institutions are not democratic, and rejects the "cultural domination and arrogance responsible for the belief that only the Western political system is perfect."

Inkatha is believed to enjoy mass popular support in KwaZulu, but urban Zulus regard it as an attempt to entrench the political power of the chiefs through the clause that any candidate for the presidency of Inkatha must qualify for election as Chief Minister.

Under KwaZulu's constitution, the Chief Minister must be a hereditary chief. They also point to Chief Buthelezi's frequent warning that no Inkatha branch will be recognised unless it is formally launched by a member of the chief's family.
Challenge to African teachers

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Gasaba Buthelezi, head of the KwaZulu Government, called on African teachers at the weekend to dedicate themselves to the development of their nation.

At the same time he emphasised that academic education was not sufficient to meet the needs of national development.

Speaking at the Natal African Teachers' Union conference at Eshowe on Saturday night, Chief Buthelezi felt consideration should be given to a wide spectrum of educational processes.

The overtly racist origins of African education had blurred Black perspectives.

"The emphasis on academic education for Whites only (by South African Government) had forced us against non-academic education which as a developing community we need desperately."

The Chief conceded that Africans had no real 'self-government', and Pretoria's refusal to allow African schools in White areas to use English as a medium of instruction had simply confirmed this, but it was essential that Zulus get on with the job of development and with planning ahead.

SHIRRING

If one took the view that KwaZulu, as conceived by the Government, could never be viable "one might be tempted to fold up."

This, however, would be a shirking of responsibility to the people.

"We must therefore build on the limited resources under our control, both agriculturally and industrially."

Technical, trade and industrial training were essential to development, but it would have to be recognised that there would inevitably be many who could not be accommodated at any conventional school.

"Quite clearly, we cannot rely entirely on orthodox methods of training for the mass of our people." The Chief pointed out that youth training in Africa had proved successful.

The Malawi Young Pioneers, a good example, were given intensive training in modern agricultural methods so they could provide a core of disciplined leaders for rural progress. They were also taught civic, citizenship duties, Government policies, leadership techniques, literacy, rural vocational training and health education.

BRIGADE

There were others like the Zambia Youth Service whose aim was to prove that the land, if properly used, could yield profits equal to those found in industrial work.

Chief Buthelezi hoped the youth brigade of Inkatha, revived recently as a national development movement, would give KwaZulu something similar. "We need to widen our strategy to include various techniques as our problems are enormous."
THE ZULU national cultural liberation movement, Inkatha KwaZulu, is not the Black equivalent of the Broederbond, Zulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said this week.  

But even if it were, he added, what right had Afrikaners to complain?  

Inkatha KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi said, was a Zulu movement for self-help.  

You can call it self-development in action. The intention is that Blacks should help each other, and from the response it is clear that Zulus are delighted with the idea.  

Some Blacks joked and said laughingly that it might be likened to the Broederbond. “But the point is that Inkatha is a national cultural liberation movement covering the broad spectrum of Black life in which Whites are not involved,” he said.  

“Inkatha is intended for the Black sons and daughters of Africa, and its formation is an invitation to every Black man and woman to join hands with me and with each other in the battle for our human rights — yes, in the struggle for our human dignity.”  

This, he insists, is not something new. Zulus had always attempted to resist encroachments, on what they regarded as theirs.  

**Fighting**  

The idea behind Inkatha was to give expression to the new determination on the part of Blacks to reject colonialism and its concomitants — intimidation, racism, discrimination and exploitation.  

Within Inkatha’s framework they could avoid faction fighting and partisanship.  

“If you ask me why that is necessary, look at the tragic events happening between our brothers in Angola and Rhodesia. Do we want that to happen here?”  

“Let us. Blacks capture the buck we are all chasing together — freedom. We can move on to form parties and take sides on issues if necessary when we have achieved our freedom.”  

Many Zulus felt they had not advanced as swiftly as they might because they had allowed their enemies to divide them.  

The fact was that people with a vested interest in the disarray of the Zulus had assumed the right to determine the pattern of the Black future.  

**Foreign**  

As a result, Blacks had relied too much on foreign cultural patterns. Over the years they had been conditioned to regarding their own cultural patterns as incapable of being used as vehicles by which they could themselves achieve liberty and equality.  

“Inkatha,” said Chief Buthelezi, was not a political party. It was open to men and women, and Zulus had been specifically asked not to allow sectional or civic differences to bedevil it.  

“Every man and woman, young or old, has been asked to join it and branches are being formed in each town and region. Organisations such as trade unions, teachers’ associations and chambers of commerce are not to be dismantled, but, where possible, will be asked to become affiliates so that they can also take part in the common struggle for liberation.”  

Chief Buthelezi told me there were no grounds for Whites to make wrong assumptions and fear the new movement.  

But it would be idle to pretend that years of opposition to the Zulus by the Bureau of State Security, some Government members and their Black affiliates had not played a part in bringing the homeland concept close to failure as far as the Zulus were concerned.
One-party state denied

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

CHIEF CATSHA BUTHELEZI has reacted angrily to reports that he has formed an organisation designed to turn KwaZulu into a one-party state.

The organisation, Inkatha KwaZulu, which he says has "Robben Island graduates on its central committee", was revived by Chief Buthelezi earlier this year from a former cultural movement.

It is being boosted at mass rallies throughout KwaZulu and Natal.

In a letter to the SUNDAY TIMES, Chief Buthelezi says that though Inkatha uses KwaZulu as its "launching pad", he can foresee it as a rallying organisation for all Black oppressed people, with the provision of co-operation and co-ordination of effort with other Black oppressed people in Southern Africa and the rest of Africa.

He did not need "White experts" to tell him what was democratic and what was not democratic. "Every White person in South Africa is a member of a White oligarchy which boards democracy only for those with White skins."

Referring to allegations that KwaZulu elections were being delayed because of the Legislative Assembly's insistence on the use of special Zulu citizenship cards for the registration of voters, Chief Buthelezi said that these were part of a Pretoria-inspired campaign to drive a wedge between me and the Zulu people.

The Legislative Assembly had decided on the citizenship certificates in preference to the "dom-pass" which was "hated by all Africans as a badge of their oppression".

The Sharpeville tragedy had been a peaceful demonstration by Africans against the "dom-pass", and had become bloody through no fault of the African people, he said.

Pretoria, through the now defunct Bureau for State Security's Shaka Spear Party, "had propagated the view that citizenship cards were being used to delay KwaZulu elections."

To defuse these allegations he had twice proposed that passes be used instead, and on both occasions his proposal was turned down by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Another cause for the delay in holding a general election was that "KwaZulu is such an unaccommodating Dalmatian-type thing" that electoral divisions had not yet been completed by the South African Government.

Chief Buthelezi defended these key clauses in Inkatha's constitution:

- No person shall be selected as a candidate for any parliamentary or local election unless he is a member of the movement.

- Members of Inkatha must remain non-partisan in the movement's activities or its members in their personal life.

Chief Buthelezi said both clauses were designed to counter interference in KwaZulu's politics and infiltration of the movement by the Bureau for State Security. All defunct splinter-groups which had tried to corrupt KwaZulu had been inspired either by the Department of Information or the Bureau for State Security, and in the Empangeni area, Bois agents had openly asked Inkatha officials for the right to join the movement.

Referring to the clause that any candidate for the presidency of the "KwaZulu must qualify for election as Chief Minister, and as the proviso in KwaZulu's constitution that the Chief Minister must be a hereditary chief, he said he had suggested the scrapping of the latter, but the Legislative Assembly had refused to do so as it did not regard a chief as a candidate.

Chief Buthelezi said: "Pretoria and its agents, who are everywhere, are trying to exploit every dead-end issue to create friction and division among us. This helps the White-minority power elite to have more leeway to gerrymander us while we wrangle amongst ourselves over meaningless issues such as Bhunderian politics. A good example of what might happen can be seen in Angola and Zimbabwe to show what damage interference can do in the Black oppressed people's cause."

Denying reports of mounting opposition to him in urban areas, he said that "Inkatha is strongest in Soweto and we have such eminent Zulus as Bishop Zulu, P. Ntombela, ex-provincial secretary of the African National Congress; Bishop Selby Mlambo; and even some Robben Island graduates as members of the central committee of the movement."

Inkatha was not a secret movement like the Broederbond — although someone had once made the remark "frippantly". The Broederbond had, however, helped the Africans to ascend to power, and "ascendancy to power; even through a secret organisation like the Broederbond would be more acceptable to us than through bloodshed."

Chief Buthelezi said that he speaks for five-million people and millions more.
R200 000 loan to
Zulu tycoon

African Affairs Correspondent

THE BANTU Investment Corporation has lent R200 000 — its highest loan yet in Natal — to a Pongola businessman, Mr. Richard Ntimane, a corporation official told the Mercury yesterday. Mr. Ntimane, the owner of a bus company and several trading stores, was lent the money to take over a garage, trading store, a butchery and a bakery on the outskirts of Jozini.

The Zulu businessman, who took over the complex at the end of last month, paid nearly R120 000 to Makathini Co. (Pty.) Ltd., the main shareholders — Mr. J. F. Kriel and Mrs. A. Seli. Jozini, between Mkuzi and the Makathini Flats, is an African reserve overlooking the J. G. Strydom Dam.

The largest previous loan made by the BIC in Natal was to Mr. Win- nington Sabelo, an Umzini Councillor and supermarket owner, who received R187 000.
'Alliance of Blacks' sought in SA

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Coloured Representative Council Executive Committee will hold talks with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the KwaZulu Cabinet and the Indian Council Executive Committee in Durban next weekend to discuss the unification of the Black people of South Africa.

The CRC delegation will be led by the Labour Party leader, Mr. Sonny Leon, and will include Mr. David Curry, Mr. Norman Middleton, the Rev. Alan Hendricks and Mr. George Foruin.

Mr. Middleton, CRC Executive Member for Social Welfare and Pensions, said today that the meetings with the KwaZulu Cabinet and the Indian Council were being held to bring about a Black alliance in South Africa.

He said the CRC Executive Committee wanted to break down barriers that divided the Black population.

RACIST SYSTEM

'It is our aim to see that a united Black front is established to confront the racist system that presently exists in our country.

'We all must work together for peace and justice in South Africa,' he said.

Mr. Middleton said the CRC Executive Committee would call on the Indian Council Executive Committee members to play their role in the betterment of the entire Black population.

He said even though the Indian Council Executive Committee members were not elected by the masses, they had an important role in the Black people's struggle for justice and freedom.
LONDON — The withdrawal of British investment in South Africa would have a negative effect, Chief Buthelezi of KwaZulu said in an interview published in Labour Weekly.

In the Labour Party's official organ Labour Weekly, Chief Buthelezi said he believed British investments in South Africa "could be used in a positive way in assisting us to reach justice for the Black people.

"I think that withdrawal is more negative, as far as I'm concerned, than investing. I believe that Britain should help organise those African trade unions that are already established," he said.

In the first of two articles on South Africa, interviewer Mrs. Ann Roberts called Chief Buthelezi a moderate, responsible leader.

He had told here: "We have been prepared to endure abuse in the hope that the Government's policy may be a road to real fulfilment for the Blacks.

"If this road is leading only to a cul-de-sac then our only real alternative is to seek fulfilment not in unreal "separate freedoms but in one South Africa, and in the only seat of power, which is Parliament." — (Sapa.)
KwaZulu growth
‘just beginning’

KWAZULU'S economic development is only just beginning, says the Banfu Investment Corporation, Dr. M. J. Olivier, Regional Manager of the region.

Addressing a Mtawulume youth congress organised by the South African Bureau of Rural Affairs yesterday, he said: "We are only scratching the surface of KwaZulu's economic potential."

Dr. Olivier said negotiations were being conducted with large undertakings outside KwaZulu aimed at establishing "a number" of bakeries, a White brewery, a cool-drink concern and mechanised workshops in the homeland. "The intention is that before the end of the year, a start will be made in establishing these concerns," he said.

BUSINESSES

Spending by Zulus on food, clothes, shoes, furniture and other household goods, cars, radios, building materials and agricultural implements was being studied with the aim of establishing businesses in KwaZulu.

Complaints were often heard about slow development and this, to an important degree, was because of a manpower shortage. "We need accountants, costing clerks, auditors, economists and factory managers, mechanics, transport operators and many others," Dr. Olivier said. "We need people who can work with and for the Black man — people with a positive and healthy approach."
ZULU LIMIT ON BOTTLE STORES

African Affairs Correspondent

NONGOMA — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi announced yesterday that Zulu businessmen would in future be allowed a maximum of only one bottle store licence each.

The KwaZulu Cabinet had also decided that if anyone owns more than 25 percent of the shares in a company running a bottle store, he should not be granted another bottle store licence in his name.

Chief Buthelezi explained that the Cabinet was trying to prevent monopolies and was hoping to distribute business opportunities as widely as possible among Zulus.

The Chief has invited three members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of South Africa to sit on his liaison committee.
400 Zulu leaders back
Buthelezi

Cape Times Correspondent

MORE than 400 community leaders representing the Zulus all over the country yesterday endorsed a variety of views expressed by Chief Buthelezi, including the rejection of independence, to support for Black trade unionism.

Giving the lie to rumours that opposition to the KwaZulu Government was growing, the delegates to the "National Council of the Inkatha Zulu", meeting for the first time, demonstrated total agreement with the points which Chief Buthelezi made.

Flanked by black, green and yellow flags that bore a striking resemblance to Afircan National Congress colours, Chief Buthelezi told his audience that members of the ANC-in-exile in London had asked him "not to condemn violence as this upset their applecart."

He said that two ANC men he met in London asked that he refrain from making statements that would be detrimental to congress policy.

"I told them that in the first place I was not committed to violence and that even if I was, they had also not advocated violence while they were within the borders of South Africa."

LARGEST GROUP

Rejecting independence for KwaZulu at this stage, Chief Buthelezi said it was a force to ask for independence of separate pieces of inadequate territory for the largest ethnic group in the country.

"We Blacks have contributed towards the growth of the South African economy," he said. Should Africans sign away their claims to this economy that they had helped to develop, "in exchange for a flag, a national anthem and representation at the United Nations?"

Switching to the charge that KwaZulu was delaying the elections, he said that this rumour was being deliberately "propagated by people in very high places."

The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly had decided to use citizenship certificates for elections because of reference books were regarded as symbols of oppression.

These certificates were being issued by the Department of Bantu Administration and at present only 450 000 had been sent out.

Chief Buthelezi recalled that he had been blamed by his political opponents for the slow issue of these certificates and he reminded his listeners that the Legislative Assembly had on two occasions since reaffirmed their decision to use the certificates.
Revolutionary approach intended says Gatsha

NONGOMA — “We are not going to plan a revolution, but we certainly intend revolutionising our approach to our problems,” Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of KwaZulu said here at the first conference of the National Council of Inkatha KwaZulu (Zulu national cultural liberation movement).

Part of the conference is to be held in secret but Chief Buthelezi, who is the national president of Inkatha, invited the press to attend the closed sessions as long as they regarded it as “off the record.”

He said there was no intention to discuss anything “hanky-panky”.

Revolutionising the Zulu’s approach to their problems involved a process of self-examination, he said. “No revolution, even if it is just that approach, is planned under the floodlights of publicity which can so easily have a withering effect on anything that is being grown from scratch.”

The national council of Inkatha includes members of the movement’s powerful central committee, members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and regional chairmen of Inkatha.

Many of those attending wore printed stickers on their lapels proclaiming their support for Chief Buthelezi.

In his opening address Chief Buthelezi said the establishment of Inkatha was an expression of African democracy which accepted that power flowed from the people.

Chief Buthelezi told the conference yesterday that the Zulu people had little choice but to remain working within the system of separate development and to take the opportunity of “doing our best out of the whole mess.”

“If we cannot reach any meaningful fulfillment through the instruments of separate development, what is the next step? A view has been expressed by some people that one must have nothing to do with the system.”

Chief Buthelezi said the fact that the system was abhorrent to the Zulus did not seem a plausible excuse for keeping out of the people’s struggles, “just to be able to say we have not contaminated ourselves with the system.”

“Ideological cleanliness may be a virtue, but to strive for it whatever the cost to one’s people may cheapen it to nothing more nor less than a cheap and arrogant vice,” he said.

If the Zulus were operating within the system, strategies would have to be established to enable the nation to get optimum benefit to enable them to struggle further for their liberation. The national movement would be an instrument to put their theories on these matters into action.

The retired Bishop of Zululand, the Rt Rev Alpheus Zulu, was unanimously elected national chairman of Inkatha at the first session on Thursday.

SAPA.
The First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States guarantees the right of the press to freedom of speech and expression. This right is protected by the First Amendment and is fundamental to a free and open society. The press is essential to the functioning of democracy, as it provides a platform for the exchange of ideas and information. It is the duty of the press to inform the public accurately and impartially, and to hold those in power accountable for their actions. The freedom of the press is a cornerstone of our democracy, and it is important that we protect it at all costs.

Chile's Major Defense Industry

The defense industry in Chile is one of the country's largest employers and plays a critical role in the country's economy. The industry is dominated by state-owned enterprises, which are responsible for developing and manufacturing military and security equipment. These companies are subject to stringent regulations and are required to meet high standards of quality and safety. The defense industry in Chile is also a significant export industry, with many companies exporting equipment to other countries around the world.

The media landscape in Chile is diverse, with a wide range of newspapers, magazines, and online publications covering a variety of topics. The media landscape in Chile is also characterized by a high level of media concentration, with a small number of large media companies controlling much of the media landscape. This concentration of media ownership can have a significant impact on the media's ability to hold those in power accountable for their actions, as it may limit the ability of the media to report independently and objectively.

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All-race hotel for KwaZulu

African Affairs Correspondent

A MULTIRACIAL hotel of international standard is likely to be built at Ulundi, the new Zulu capital on the White Umfolosi, following talks between the KwaZulu Government and the Holiday Inns group.

The hotel group has been promised that it will have sole casino rights in KwaZulu once the homeland becomes independent.

A joint statement was issued to the Natal Mercury yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chief executive councillor for KwaZulu, and Mr. Charles Fidian-Green, chairman of the hotel company.

It said the hotel project is subject to a final in-depth investigation, although an agreement has been reached in principle.

A joint company will be formed between Holiday Inns of South Africa and the Bantu Investment Corporation, or its successor, the KwaZulu Development Corporation, with each party holding 50 percent of the equity.

No information was released about when building might start, or the cost of the hotel.
African magistrate

OWN CORRESPONDENT
DURBAN. — Mr Wellington Mthath, 41, chairman of the KwaZulu Liquor Board, has been appointed a senior magistrate, the first African to be appointed to this position.

A magistrate at Umzazi, near Durban, for several years and a lecturer in law, Mr Mthath spent 60 days in the United States in 1973 as a guest of the State Department.

He said his wife had contributed toward his advancement. "She had made many sacrifices for my career."
Shopping boost for Blacks?

A large chain store has begun negotiations to get permission to open stores in African homelands. Responding to a call for supermarkets in Black areas made yesterday by Mr Eugene Roësfie, former director of the South African Co-operating Consumer Council, the executive chairman of Checkers, Bob Harvey, said negotiations had been under way. "We would very much like to help these people in townships and the homelands, but it all depends on their reaction. Some Black businessmen fear they will be put out of business and we don't want that to happen," he said.

A director of the Pick n Pay group, Mr Richard Cohen, said that because this was a young group, it had been concentrating on White areas. The new hypermarket had absorbed a lot of the group's energies. Mr Cohen believes Raymond Ackerman (the chairman) has given some thought to this question, but along the lines of going into a form of partnership with Black businessmen," Mr Cohen said.

If anything developed along these lines it would most likely be as a completely separate venture possibly even under a different name.

Mr A Fabig, personnel director of the OK Baazars, said his company was in the forefront of this Black market, with thousands of shoppers making use of the computer system to shop at the store's Johannesburg branches.

He pointed out that, at present, only Black entrepreneurs were allowed to run businesses in the townships.

"It is doubtful whether any of them have the capital or knowledge to open supermarkets which could compete in price with the existing big chains," he said.

Mr Fabig could give no indication of OK Baazars' policy on other Black areas such as homelands.
Act on federation, warns Buthelezi

By PATRICK LAURENCE

'Big' Man on the Spot
NONGOMA.—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of KwaZulu, warned yesterday that time was running out for a federal solution to the South African political impasse.

Commenting on the Progressive-Reform Party plan for a federated South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said: 'I have always offered a federal solution as a compromise solution. It is not an ideal solution.'

Although Chief Buthelezi did not spell it out, it was clear that he saw federation as a compromise between a strong central government elected by the White minority and an equally strong central government chosen by a Black majority.

The advantage of a federal solution was that it offered machinery to allay White fears of Black domination without cutting the homelands off as isolated independent units deprived of a fair share of the wealth of the whole country.

I have never made any pretences that federation should be something for all time, Chief Buthelezi said.

'But I thought it could be something which could postpone wrangling while people got together and learnt to know each other and get rid of the fear which bedevilled the atmosphere.

'We might think of a unitary solution later on, but for the foreseeable future I think it would be a compromise solution.'

'We do not think it is right for us to get out of the economy of the country by accepting independence, as I have said many times, it robs us of our birthright.

'I see federation as a compromise insofar as it caters for the fears of minority groups and at the same time gives us a share of the economy which all races have developed.'

But, Chief Buthelezi warned, time was running out for federation as a compromise solution: the triumph of Frelimo in Mozambique had created an impatience with compromise solutions among the Black youth.

'I know that with the Frelimo take-over in Mozambique psychologically young people will reject federation as too much of a compromise — but I always try to bring some realism into politics.'

It was put to Chief Buthelezi that his reference to the impatience of Black youth was a warning that the 11th hour had arrived for the protagonists of federation.

He replied: 'That is why I mentioned it at all. It is proffered as a compromise solution and it must be implemented — or time might run out for it.'

Turning to the possible integration of KwaZulu into a federated South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said he would not lay down fixed pre-conditions on the franchise question because he had 'a dread of blue-printing'.

The question of franchise should be negotiated at a fully represented convention — not one which would merely have a few "black faces" and nominal consultation with them.

But, although the issue should be left open it would be very difficult for Black politicians to settle for less than universal adult suffrage, Chief Buthelezi added.

More than 40 White MPs and senators were due to arrive in Nongoma today for informal talks with the KwaZulu Cabinet. The party, made up of MPs and senators with a special interest in African affairs, is on an extensive tour of the homeland.
Bid for Black racing

31/7/75

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — A group of African businessmen has applied to the Administrator-in-Executive-Committee for permission to establish a race track at Newcastle to serve the town's 130 000 Blacks.

Three possible sites have been chosen for the track, which would be the first of its kind in South Africa.

Senator Jannie Moll, who has assisted the men in their negotiations, said yesterday the first race would probably be run within a year.

"The Bantu Investment Corporation was approached or funds to establish the course, but we were told we had to have Exco permission before the money could be made available."

Senator Moll said he was very hopeful the negotiations with Exco and the EIC would be successful.

"They have very little entertainment in the Madadeni township. Horse racing will be a tremendous breakthrough for them."

The course would start with tote facilities only at first, Senator Moll said. Black bookmakers could be introduced at a later stage.

Senator Moll said the licence obtained would be for a gymnkhana course. Races would, however, be run under Jockey Club rules, and there was the possibility of a Black jockeys' academy being built if the course proved a success.
A new Ulundi rises.

ULUNDI. — More than 40 White Parliamentarians yesterday visited Ulundi, once the kraal of the last of the Zulu military kings and now the site of the new capital city of Kwa-

Zulu.

Nearly 100 years ago Ulundi was razed by Brit-

ish troops after the might of the old Zulu order had

been finally crushed at the Battle of Ulundi.

But it was a different scene yesterday. Where

the Mahlabatini plains had once been deserted except

for the Zulu dead and freshly dug British

graves, the Parliamentarians yesterday saw begin-

nings of a new Ulundi totally different from the

kraal of King Cetshwayo.

POURED

Already houses are springing up on the dusty

plain and the KwaZulu Government hopes to move

to temporary offices there next January.

More than R3 600 000 is being poured into the con-

struction of the new city and there is talk of it be-

coming the home of 800 000 people.

The Parliamentary team was originally under

the leadership of Deputy Minister Braam Ruben-

heimer but he had to leave the tour of KwaZulu on

Tuesday because of the death of his mother.
Brief visit upset

Buthelezi

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Chief Buthelezi, the kwaZulu leader, has expressed strong disappointment over his brief meeting in Nongoma with 40 Government and Opposition MPs on a three-day whistle-stop tour of the homelands.

The parliamentary party was to have held informal discussions with Chief Buthelezi and his Cabinet yesterday afternoon. But the talks were abandoned as the MPs had to travel to Mkhuzi for a party on the farm of the Nationalist MP for Eshowe, Mr Stoffel Botha.

Chief Buthelezi, who addressed the group at a lunch and spoke briefly to some of them afterwards, said afterwards he was disappointed that an opportunity to discuss the situation in South Africa had been lost.

Fiddling

"I believe it is important that there should be more contact between us and influential people such as our visitors. Just to shake hands is rather like fiddling while Rome burns.

Chief Buthelezi told the party he believed that all people, regardless of political affiliation, should get together to ensure the peaceful unravelling of the South African situation.

While he did not agree with much the government did, there was a great deal that could be achieved within the parameters of its policy.

OF VALUE

Mr Val Volker, Nationalist MP for Klip River, said later that he agreed the tour was too short for MPs to get real insight into local problems.

However, even brief visits to major developments in kwaZulu were of value in giving a broad view of development in the homeland, especially to MPs who had not visited the area before.
South Cape option ends

Weekend Argus
Correspondent
Johannesburg—South Cape Corporation, the much-publicised company with intentions of mining a major place in South Africa's coal trade, yesterday failed to take up its option over extensive mineral rights in Zululand. Its owners are now in Johannesburg for discussions with one of the big mining houses on the possible sale of the rights.

The rights, according to Umdo mine, owned by a group of Matlasburg businessmen, cover more than 12 000ha in the Nongoma district of Zululand, which are underlain by deposits of high-grade anthracite — some of which could be exploited by opencast mining.

According to a director of Umdo mine, South Cape asked for an extension of its option for three or four weeks. But it was considered that as it had not been able to find the money to take them up — believed to be some R5 million — it could not be in the interests of Umdo to have any further dealings with South Cape. It had therefore been decided to offer the coal rights to other interested organisations.

South Cape was launched with a flourish just over a year ago at a banquet in Johannesburg when Mr Schoeman described it as the biggest single foreign investment project yet undertaken — eventually amounting to R1 000 mn.

Most of the money was to come from Italian and Luxembourg-registered companies with a combined stake of 60 percent in South Cape's equity. The balance was owned by a company owned by Mr Jim Bailey, South Cape's managing director.

Technical consultants said that the areas in which the corporation was interested contained large reserves of coal.

Since then no progress has been made. Within weeks of the banquet it became clear that there was little chance of any money coming from Italy as the result of the credit squeeze and Mr Jim Bailey was admitting that there was little chance of exports starting before mid-1977.

In May this year South Cape announced that it had acquired options over anthracite deposits in the Nongoma area. Prospecting had been completed, said Mr G. A. Lauro, vice-chairman, leaving a few loose ends to be tied up. The investment envisaged could be anything between R20 million and R200 million. The options have now expired.

Shortly after this, Mr Bailey resigned as managing director, leaving Mr Lauro to run the corporation. Nothing further has been said by him about the pipeline scheme, though recently Shell announced that detailed design studies for it were nearing completion.
Sugar scheme take

KWAZULU sugar farmers are being given the chance to reap larger benefits from South Africa's sugar earnings as a new plan of the Sugar Association's small cane growers' affairs department reaches fruition.

For the Department, which administers the scheme, a new deal means a new approach to sugar growing in Kwazulu which will have important implications for the industry's future.

Currently the scheme has been running for two years, administered by the Department's director of rural development, Mr. Alfred Schaffer, and should lead to the development of sugar growing in Kwazulu.

The association will be set up with development loan proceeds from the last year's crop, handing over any profit to Kwazulu.

Subsequently, the land will be divided into viable blocks, and then allocated to individual farmers who will continue to farm the land under the guidance of extension officers of the Kwazulu Government.

The spin-offs from such a scheme will be many. Not only will it help the economy of the hinterland, but it will mean more cane for the sugar industry, currently losing valuable export earnings due to the increase in the local market.

But it will have one other effect vital to the Sugar Association: it will give farmers in Kwazulu the opportunity to become self-sufficient and independent, one of the objectives behind the formation of the fund.

The new phase is the brainchild of the chairman of the association, Mr. Anthony Lloyd, chairman of the Sugar Association. The idea was discussed with the Department of Industries and finally received.

The industry had experienced some profitable years and it was thought small growers should be given assistance to share the prosperity.

The fund was established the next year and Mr. Schaffer was called in to manage it.

"I came in on the basis that the fund was to be a nonprofit-making trust which contributed to the development of Kwazulu and was directed to developing small growers, so it can be a good haven for those who want to build up the sector.

"By this, I mean that the farmer will not have to go back and hope for the equivalent in return if he wants to turn a profit in the town economy."

Alfred Schaffer ... good living

The fund is a nonprofit-making trust that aims at making revolving credit available to African, Indian and Coloured farmers and small farmers at low rates of interest, set at 3 percent for the first four years and 5 percent for the remainder of the loan's life. Loans must be repaid within 10 years.

"The fund should be a focal point for development and should look to the future," says Mr. Schaffer.

The fund has been welcomed by local farmers, a better understanding of the operation.

Aspects

There will be lectures and seminars on various aspects of growing cane...
Another R5m for sugar development

Financial Reporter

The Sugar Association is planning to provide a further R5 million from its development fund to assist sugar development in KwaZulu, according to chairman Anson Lloyd.

Mr Lloyd said negotiations with the Department of Industries had already been started, and it had been agreed in principle. The money would be lent to the KwaZulu Government at low rates of interest to develop large blocks of land for the growing of cane.

The KwaZulu Department of Agriculture has already selected 12,000 hectares in the homeland suitable for "block" development.

"Land for phase two is within access of existing mills up and down the coast; there is no question at this stage of putting a new mill up anywhere."

The R5 million is in addition to the R3 million already set aside for loans to Black growers.

See Page 5
The old-fashioned faction fights with knobkerries, assegais, and shields are fast becoming a thing of the past and hired gunmen and armed warfare are taking their place.

In several cases recently — in the past couple of years — warring factions in the Natal Midlands have had guns, sold to Johannesburg, to carry out revenge killings for them.

A well-known lawyer who cannot be named for professional reasons, told me of two cases where several of these alleged gunmen were prosecuted for murder, but were acquitted because of lack of evidence.

He said he had heard of instances where the hired "bands" arranged perfect killings in Johannesburg, someone would clock in for them at work, for example, on the day they drove to the deadly rendezvous. The men would strike at night and, disguised with balaclavas, gun down their victims and creep back to Johannesburg.

The change from the old-fashioned method of settling grievances — which does not carry the death penalty — has also been highlighted by instances in Johannesburg of men being shot in the streets by members of a rival faction from their area in Natal.

Many of these men, the lawyer said, return home to find that there has been an altercation usually with another tribe, but sometimes between factions of the same tribe. The reasons are various: a man from one tribe marrying a woman from another tribe against that tribe's wishes. Or the appointment of a headman or incum-unpopular with one faction.

Commenting on the gunmen from the Golden City, the lawyer said they were usually deadly accurate, shot always used pistols and, usually, after killing their victims, burned all the huts in the particular kraal selected for the "hit".

An anomaly is that when people are charged with faction fighting, the charge and sentences are usually of a lighter nature than those for murder or attempted murder — if sticks, shields and similar weapons only are used in the fight.

When, however, pistols and other firearms come into the act, the law steps in and puts its foot down. Hard.

Seventeen men are to appear in court this month in connection with a feud between two rival factions of the same tribe, and all have been charged with murder or attempted murder.

Iaino Harper
A major now is threatening to leave huge supermarkets dead over traders vs government
Kwazulu Cheekmate
MR. ZAZI Kuzwayo, the Clermont tycoon, who is at odds with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi over the tri-company White partnership concept, claimed yesterday that he knew that “African traders and the Zulu public would like me to lend them in all spheres, not just in business.”

He said, however, that he would not challenge Chief Buthelezi, the head of the KwaZulu Government, “because my involvement in business does not permit me time for politics.”

Mr. Kuzwayo was commenting on Chief Buthelezi’s defence yesterday of a tripartite concept which might see the Checkers supermarket chain enter into partnership with Zulu traders.

Chief Buthelezi replied: “I will not insult the intelligence of the Zulus by trying to add to my past explanations. B-4, I want Mr. Kuzwayo to understand one thing: I do not believe there will ever be an all-Black KwaZulu. People all over the world are interdependent, and there will always be people of different race groups in KwaZulu.”

The tri-company scheme has been part of KwaZulu development policy and also found instant acceptance with the Zulu liberation movement, Inkatha, at its conference in Nongoma recently.

Mr. Kuzwayo, however, claims that the “majority of traders” oppose the project.

AMISING

Later yesterday, Mr. Winnington Sabelo, the Umlazi supermarket owner, said he found Mr. Kuzwayo’s leadership claims “very amusing,” and he doubted that there would be “anyone who will agree with him.”

Mr. Kuzwayo said yesterday that the African Chamber of Commerce, Inyanda, had never agreed to the Checkers proposal as claimed by the Chief. The chamber had only signified that it would reconsider the proposals.

Claiming the support of the majority of the traders, he believed that Zulus would never be able to buy Checkers’ interest in the homeland.

“I don’t believe, either, that Checkers will phase themselves out gradually as they have proposed. At the end they will wipe out all the Black traders.”

“The traders will borrow money to buy the 50 percent shareholding offered initially by Checkers from the Bantu Investment Corporation, but they will not be able to repay the loans with dividends because Checkers might not even declare dividends.”

“The profits made by Checkers in KwaZulu will be invested in White areas, and the BIC will take the African traders’ dividends as repayment on the loans.”

Mr. Sabelo said Mr. Kuzwayo could not speak for Inyanda and he disputed that he was “leading Zulu traders.”

As an Umlazi town councillor for the past three years he had been a member of the committee screening business projects. “Sometimes we advertise three business sites and get more than 100 applications. I have been made sharply aware that there are many Zulus with quite enough money to invest in businesses.”

“At this moment there are no companies in KwaZulu offering shares to the people.”

If Checkers signed a contract with the KwaZulu Government, and Chief Buthelezi has said this will be one of the conditions of agreement, the company will be bound by contract to fulfil all its obligations which will force it to phase itself out if it has promised to do so, and it will also force it to declare dividends.”
Nats in fight for coal rights

By ERROL SYMONS

A DISPUTE involving an agreement over the mining rights for the rich anthracite deposits of KwaZulu, involving millions of rands, has led to litigation in the Rand Supreme Court, with prominent Nationalists on opposing sides.

The action has been brought by the eight shareholders of Umbombo Mines Pty, the main shareholder being Mr Otto Redlinger, a farmer and chairman of the Nationalist Party in Maritzburg against South Cape Exploration Pty, which has the former Minister of Transport, Mr Ben Schoeman, as chairman, and Kwa Ngoma Mines Pty.

Involved in the dispute is R4.5 million by Kwa Ngoma for the purchase of a mining lease granted to Umbombo Mines by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development last year.

In papers before Mr Justice Colman this week, Mr Otto Redlinger explained how he had arranged for a R1-million loan from South Cape Exploration in May last year, and provided securities by ceding all the shares in Umbombo Mines and granting a mortgage bond over his unencumbered 22 722 ha property in Natal.

South Cape Exploration was also granted an option to purchase the mining lease Umbombo had acquired from the Minister, as administrator of the South African Bantu Trust.

Part of the agreement was that there would be payment of R4.5-million upon registration of a notarial cession of the lease and delivery to South Cape Exploration of the original lease.

Mr Otto Redlinger alleges that Kwa Ngoma, as cessionary of South Cape Exploration, exercised the option in terms of the offer.

In the application the court is asked to order the return of the shares and the signing of documents so that the mortgage bond may be cancelled.

In reply, Mr Giorgio Lauoro, a director of Kwa Ngoma Mines, said that South Cape Exploration had ceded all its rights and obligations in terms of the loan agreement to Kwa Ngoma.

He said Mr Redlinger owed R666 714 together with interest. Mr Redlinger was in breach of his obligation to repay the amount, the due date being June 30. Kwa Ngoma was presently considering what action to take against Mr Redlinger.

The hearing was postponed to August 12.
Inyanda rejects concept

African Affairs Reporter
THE NATAL and Zululand African Chamber of Commerce (Inyanda) yesterday rejected the tri-company partnership concept in KwaZulu as suggested by the Kwa-
Zulu Government.

The decision was taken at a stormy meeting of the traders in Kwa-
Mashu yesterday where the executive committee of the Chamber was
briefed to call a special meeting should the Kwa-
Zulu Government oppose the resolution.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said last night his Government would not
be deterred by Inyanda's decision and would implement its policy.
Buthelezi backs ‘blended’ socialism

Cape Times Correspondent

DURBAN.—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu yesterday advocated “the African brand of socialism which is not exclusive of a reasonable measure of free enterprise”.

Speaking to several thousand Africans at Mpmulanga, near Hammersdale, the chief was replying to the Zulu businessmen who have criticized his government’s decision to implement White partnerships projects in the Homeland.

He said: “I will not dance to the tune of anyone or any group merely because they are financially strong. I will not be intimidated.”

Amid acclamation from a large crowd who gathered to hear him discuss Inkatha, the Zulu liberation movement, Chief Buthelezi said he did not believe in either rampant capitalism or rampant socialism.

He valued the emergence of a Zulu entrepreneur class, but while his government regarded these businessmen as the core of the Zulu’s modest economic development, “we are deeply concerned with the poverty of the mass of our people”.

ZULU PATTERN

As free enterprise was part of the Zulu cultural pattern, his government would support its development, but it had to be tempered by values extrapolated from Zulu culture.

“If we do not do this we are soon going to have a new division among Blacks to the detriment of our struggle for liberation.”

Undiluted capitalism, could divide the people into two distinctive classes — the very rich and the very poor.

He recommended “a blending of a free enterprise with a pinch of African communalism, which is the African brand of socialism that is not exclusive of a reasonable measure of free enterprise.”
Blacks upset at subsidy 'discrimination'

African Affairs Correspondent

SEVERAL of Umlazi’s Black officials this week complained that they were being discriminated against “not only in salaries but in matters like transport subsidies.” Zulu civil servants’ salaries are determined by Pretoria, but this will soon change now that the KwaZulu Public Service Commission has been established.

But, they say, there are unfair disparities in other areas as well. White officials seconded to the KwaZulu Government service receive transport subsidies when working in African townships, and their Zulu counterparts do not.

The official reason given to the Mercury is that White officials — magistrates and township administrators — are not allowed to live in the townships, and are thus forced to travel from areas outside.

Black officials yesterday countered this with two arguments. First, they said, thousands of Whites in private employment drive to work every day in unsubsidised cars. Many live no nearer their offices than do Umlazi’s White officials.

Secondly, they pointed out. Black officials are forced to move from one township to another when transferred. Several White officials, however, drove to Umlazi from places like Pietermaritzburg and Pennington on the South Coast and their transport was subsidised.

“If a White official can live in Pietermaritzburg and have his transport to Umlazi subsidised, we feel it is unjust to expect a Black to take his children out of school, force his wife to give up her job and leave a good house to move to a township that might be within driving distance.”

A top KwaZulu official in Pietermaritzburg told the Mercury: “Yes, it does seem like discrimination, but it is one of the anomalies KwaZulu can do little about.

“There are, I understand, only a few cases of subsidised cars, but some are quite heavily subsidised.

“The KwaZulu Government does not pay these allowances. All salaries, allowances and subsidies paid to White officials in the homeland service are paid by Pretoria.

“The KwaZulu Government simply does not have the money to follow suit. One of these days we might be able to do something like this, but at the moment we would have to sacrifice priorities like clinics and schools to afford it.”
NURSES WIN BATTLE

African Affairs Reporter

The FREE official transport for nurses at Umzimzini Polytechnic, withdrawn by White KwaZulu Government officials last week, has been restored on instruction of Mr. Eric Hastie, KwaZulu's Director for Community Affairs. Mr. Hastie said yesterday he would visit the clinic on August 28, accompanied by Mr. Walter Nkomo, KwaZulu's Councillor for Community Affairs, to investigate the situation.

He confirmed that there had been some abuse of the free official transport by nurses and warned that this would not be tolerated.

The official who ordered the withdrawal of the free transport said last week that nurses earned enough to provide their own transport.

Nurses claimed that those employed by the KwaZulu Government elsewhere were taken home after dark in official vehicles.
By DEREK TAYLOR

THE DUNN clan — descendants of the legendary White Zulu chief John Dunn — fear that Government delays in finding new homes for Zulu squatters on their land have created a feud that could end in bloodshed.

In the year since the Dunn clan were forced to give up their land to the Department of Native Affairs, the Government has promised land near Akhundla for new homes for squatters living on Dunn farms.

But representatives of the 900 squatters claim the Department of Native Administration has told them nothing about when and how they will be moved. Many of the older squatters now believe they will be moved without compensation and are blaming the Dunn family for giving up a treasured home to dispossess them of their homes.

Meanwhile the Dunn family have still not been given the title deeds to their land, which they were promised last year. This means they still cannot insure their crops and can only farm around the 300 squatters' kraals scattered throughout their farms.

This week, I watched while an elderly woman threatened to kill Mr Dan Dunn, chairman of the Dunn Descendant's Association, saying: "I'll put my appeal through your throat!" The old man replied: "I'll kill any man who takes away my land."

Illegal fees

Many of the squatters have been forced to pay illegal fees to neighboring farmers for their kraal sites on Dunn land.

A chief is alleged to be demanding sums of $10 to $20 from each squatter for the right to grow own crops on the surrounding African reserve — which is already overcrowded.

The Dunn family sympathizes with the squatters despite the threats and great attacks they have endured from different elements among them.

"The Government has done nothing for us since they sent officials to count our huts and people," said Mr. Dullens.

Anxious

Mr. Peterson Mkhula, one of the Dunn squatters, said he and many like him were anxious in case they were given title deeds without a farm to turn them.

"The Government has done nothing for us since they sent officials to count our huts and people," said Mr. Mkhula.

Nothing

"The officials called a meeting last year but they came late and for hour the elders had been drinking beer as nothing was done. Nobody has told us of the new land or how we are to get it," he said.

The Sunday Tribune attended in contact with officials, in succession, of the Department of Native Affairs on Friday to comment on the squatters' claims.

One official was "on duty." The others were "out," and would not be available until next week. Since the Dunn lands were auctioned from the African market last year, the Government, under the Department of Agricultural Land Tenure.

The Dunn Association wrote to inquire when their title deeds would be available a year ago. Mr. Dunn, who has been out of the country for ten years since Chief John Dunn died leaving 8,000 hectares of sugar land to his 40 wives and 117 children. They were told the Department would contact them in "one week's time.

GOVERNMENT DELAYS

MAKE DUNN FAMILY

FEAR BLOODSHED

Mr. Dan Dunn — sympathy for the Zulu squatters

"I'll kill for my kraal!"

SUN TRIBUNE 2/4/75

Deadline

Meanwhile, unless the squatters can be moved to their own land in time, the Dunn family will not be able to meet their 300 hectares promised by the squatters.

The deadline for establishing claims for 200 hectares has been moved by the squatters.

"Besides the human suffering involved, one would think there would be more urgency in getting a good sugar land into production," said Mr. Dunn this week.
By Vic Hanna

ACCEPTANCE by the KwaZulu Government of the Greatermans proposals which will lead to a chain of Checkers supermarkets in the homeland opens the way for joint development by White and Black business to tap the vast potential of KwaZulu.

Other large White-controlled South African companies are now understood to be negotiating with Chief Buthelezi with a view to joining with Black interests to develop in the homeland.

At this stage, says Mr. E. S. Ngubane, Chief Buthelezi's secretary, the chief is not prepared to comment, but it is understood that the giant McCarthy group, together with Toyota South Africa, is holding negotiations with the KwaZulu Government and the Bantu Investment Corporation to develop a car distributorship in KwaZulu.

Brian McCarthy would not divulge details of the plan but merely confirmed his group is involved in discussions with the BIC and KwaZulu.

It is understood that the first of the McCarthy-Toyota outlets will be established at Umlazi with other outlets to follow in high-density population areas.

The negotiations follow the decision by the executive of KwaZulu that it is prepared to have tripartite companies in the homelands.

The tripartite company concept, developed by the BIC, has benefits for the White entrepreneur, the African people and the homeland development corporation.

In most cases it is understood that initially capital of the companies will be divided equally between White and Black ownership. The White company undertakes to set up the business and to train Africans, who later assume senior managerial responsibility.

And it is understood, the White share will gradually diminish, after a possible initial 10 year period.

At present the commercial and industrial infrastructure of KwaZulu is almost non-existent. The introduction of the tripartite companies could see a rapid change in development as the homelands generate their own business community.

Chief Buthelezi has had to face a barrage of opposition against the concept, particularly from the African traders (see Tribune Finance, August 3) but appears to have taken the majority view in that it is the Zulu people as a whole who will benefit from White involvement in the homeland.

Zad Khuwayo, Zulu trading union, says he is still opposed to the idea and says that the African Chamber of Commerce (Inyanda) will now have to consider the matter. Inyanda made representations to Chief Buthelezi not to proceed with the Checkers proposals.

But it appears that the tripartite concept will be the force that could bring about the essential commercial change in KwaZulu despite elements of opposition. Already Holiday Inn are probably to build a hotel in KwaZulu and other announcements of tripartite agreements are expected to be announced soon. — See Page 3.
African commerce
25/8/78
rejects plan

African Affairs Reporter

The Kwazulu Cabinet's decision to accept a proposal for partnership with the Greatermans group, has been rejected by the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce.

The scheme was for the establishment of three Checker's supermarkets in the homeland.

Nafco rejected the decision in Umtata last week and it is binding on all other homeland branches of the Chamber.

A member of the executive of Nafco told the Mercury at the weekend that it was clear that the partnership would not go any further than Kwazulu. Last week the KwaZulu Government announced its acceptance of the proposals made by the Greatermans group.
Liquor war breaks out

Some liquor prices are to drop by up to half in Johannesburg tomorrow.

The managing director of a discount liquor store chain, Mr S Linz, said today: "Our policy has always been to give Mr Average a square deal."

He claimed that price cuts by another chain of stores had been done only to "copy us."

"But we are going to do better. From 9 am tomorrow we're going to slash all liquor prices. There will be a price drop of up to half less than the recommended retail price and beer prices drop by nine percent."

Mr Linz said the average overall price decrease would be 15 percent.

He hopes to keep to the new prices until the end of the year.

Mr Jan Mull, public relations consultant of a competitor, said: "We will match any beer prices. Our spirit and wine prices have always been competitive. We don't have to lower these prices to compete."

He said brandy will be R3.35 a bottle, whisky R4.90 and quarts of beer R5.40 a dozen.
Playing with fire

Chief

African Affairs

Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday warned "certain people," Black and White, who were attempting to use the King, Paramount Chief Goodwill, for their own ends that they "were playing with fire."

The head of the KwaZulu Government told a large crowd at Hlabisa that it had been reported to him that several African businessmen, opposed to his White commercial partnership policy, were trying to enlist the king in their cause.

It would be tragic, he said, if the king was to be seen standing for the interests of a few against those of the mass of his people.

Several Africans this week told the Mercury that some African traders had met the king at the weekend in Kwa Mashu.

Chief Buthelezi told his audience yesterday that the King had been made patron-in-chief of the movement, and not president, so he could stand above the "heat and dust and controversy of politics."

In spite of this safeguard, certain trouble-makers, including Whites, were trying to create friction again "between us the people and our king."
Seminary asks for space aid

PIETERMARITZBURG

Mercury Reporter

AN APPLICATION by the Alice Theological Seminary for temporary accommodation at the Edendale Ecumenical Centre here has been "sympathetically" received by the centre's board of trustees.

But according to the director of the centre, the Rev. Enos Sikakane, no final decision can be taken until further information is obtained from the seminary.

The seminary's application follows the recent expropriation of their land by the Government.

At a meeting on Tuesday the centre's board of trustees representatives of the KwaZulu Government and representatives of the seminary discussed the application in detail.

It was decided to write to the seminary registrar requesting details of how the seminary programme would be run at the Edendale Centre.

The letter also suggested that representatives of the seminary visit the centre to discuss the facilities.

In addition, the letter asked the registrar to bear in mind "your needs and our needs and the additional structures which may facilitate the running of your seminary without adversely affecting our programme."

Mr. Sikakane said yesterday he could not add anything more to the prospects of the seminary moving to Edendale until the trustees had had a reply from Alice.
KwaZulu on the go

If KwaZulu is to grow it needs capital for development, and in spite of criticism from some African traders the KwaZulu Government will have substantial public support for its efforts to attract private investment through its tripartite companies scheme.

This provides for a partnership between Black and White businessmen, the KwaZulu Development Corporation and homeland citizens. Already the KwaZulu Government has approved the establishment of a chain of Checkers stores.

In this venture the shares of Checkers KwaZulu will be divided equally between Greatermans and a company to be formed — KwaZulu African Traders. The capital of the new company will be increased when necessary with equal contributions from both partners for the first 10 years. After that shares will be issued only to KwaZulu African Traders until Greatermans interest is reduced from 50 to 25 per cent.

It is understandable that some African traders fear they may not be able to compete, but it would be unrealistic to allow KwaZulu to develop for the benefit of a few. For the majority the scheme offers many advantages, including opportunities for good jobs and training from counterhands to managers and company directors.

Chief Gaisha Buthelezi and his Cabinet are now negotiating with other large White-controlled companies for similar agreements, which if they are successfully completed, will mark the beginning of an exciting and promising experiment in economic development.

While many believe that the homelands can never become viable, independent States, no one doubts that they should be developed as quickly as possible for the betterment of their people. Chief Buthelezi and his Cabinet are setting a fine example in co-operation.
Putting case for tribe

Pietermaritzburg, 20/8/23

TRIBAL lands near Estcourt, which had been given to the Putili tribe 100 years ago, had stood dormant for that period because the State President and his predecessors, as trustees of the South African Bantu Trust, had entirely failed to fulfil their duties, the Supreme Court heard here yesterday.

Durban advocate, 80-year-old Major Cecil Cowley, who has been in the legal profession for the past 70 years, said this in an application before Mr. Justice Hoexter to have 2,000 acres on the farm made available to 200 kraal heads of the Putili tribe.

The tribe had lived in the area prior to the Langalibalele Rebellion in 1873.

Because of a "misunderstanding" they were removed in August 1874. They were granted a pardon by Sir Henry Pine, then Governor of Natal, and were permitted to return to their homes.

Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, the then Administrator of Natal, authorised that £12,000 should be given to the tribe as restitution and a trust to administer the funds was set up.

The trust bought the 8,000-acre farm Maritzadam for £3,200 from the trust funds. Two thousand acres were to be surveyed for freehold allotments and the remaining 6,000 acres were to be used as commons.

Mr. Justice Hoexter ruled that a special plea by the State President be upheld with costs that the action be stayed until such time as the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development could be joined as a party to the action.
CHIEF CALLS ZULU MAP A ‘DALMATIAN’

African Affairs Reporter

NEWCASTLE—The suppression of the Blacks in South Africa did not begin with the ascendancy of the Nationalist, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, head of KwaZulu, said yesterday.

Addressing more than 80,000 Zulus in Mpondi township near Vryheid, he described the Zulu map as a Dalmatian dog which ensured the separation of the Zulus in 29 pieces of land.

Consoling the Zulus, the chief said they were fortunate to live in the midst of the Afrikaner Volk.

He reminded them that Afrikaners under British rule had been faced with poverty.

PROBLEMS

“White problems of the 20s and the 30s involved mostly the Afrikaner people. Some of you have seen how unity and hard work pushed the Afrikaner to a position of ascendancy. Now most of the decision - making power in this land is wielded by them.”

He recalled that the pride of the Afrikaner people in the past was a good example for the Zulus to fight for their survival. He said oppression, disease, poverty and ignorance should not deter the Zulus from fighting for their freedom.

The chief said segregation had been the policy of all governments that had been in power in South Africa.
PRETORIA — The Izithebe industrial area in KwaZulu will soon be enlarged substantially to accommodate more industries.

Dr J. Dodendorff, managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation, said here that a large number of applications for the establishment of factories at Izithebe had been received in the last few months.

Last week National Veneers announced it would start a R4.5 million veneer and plywood plant at Izithebe. Dr Dodendorff said a site of 7.5 hectares had been made available to Natven by the Corporation, with a further 4.5 hectares for expansion.

Izithebe is on the Natal north coast railroad, 85 km from Richard's Bay and 100 km from Durban.

Dr Dodendorff said industrialists were realising the homelands could meet the expansion needs of both labour and capital-intensive industries to an increasing degree.

A keen interest in homeland growth points was apparent — it was recently announced that Babezeg, in Hophuthatswana, was fully taken up — and now Izithebe is to be enlarged to meet demands. — DDC
Move to oust Chief Gatsha

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Mr Lloyd Ndaba, secretary general of the inactive Shaka’s Spear Political Party, has started a move to oust the kwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, according to Ilanga, the Zulu newspaper.

The paper claimed that Mr Ndaba accompanied by Mr Petros Mthembu, approached Chief Alfred Sibisi of Inkandla last week and asked him to oppose Chief Buthelezi in the elections of the kwaZulu executive on October 13.

Chief Sibisi is chairman of the Nkandla Regional Authority and member of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Chief Sibisi received a verbal message followed by a telegram from Mr Ndaba, telling him that Mr Ndaba would call on him on August 25.

Mr Ndaba was accompanied by Mr Mthembu. They asked him to contest the position of the Chief Executive Councillor in the elections.

SUPPORT

Chief Sibisi was given a bottle of whisky by the two men, who offered him assistance in opposing Chief Buthelezi and promised him full support of the tribal chiefs in the Nkandla area.

Mr Ndaba produced a list of the chiefs, which he said he had obtained from the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha in Pretoria.

Chief Buthelezi told the Ilanga that Mr Ndaba did not realise the Zulu nation knew who he was working for, and for what purpose.
Concern over hospital move

Science Editor
A group of doctors associated with a mission hospital in KwaZulu have expressed their grave misgivings of the Government's intention to take over mission hospitals in South Africa and turn them into State institutions.

Writing in the South African Medical Journal, they point out that nationalisation appears to have been decided on without consideration of other alternatives, such as those in Malawi, Lesotho and Zambia.

They maintain that no adequate explanation has been given as to why the mission hospitals cannot be allowed to continue to work on the present "agency" basis which works well and gives health care more cheaply than State hospitals have been able to do.

"It is disappointing that the many who have given years of service in the rural areas of this country have not been employed in helping to design the new rural comprehensive health service," they write.

A second objection is that the State Health Department will now take over staff recruitment, a function at present of 10 or more churches or mission societies.

This has potentially serious consequences as many doctors still have to be recruited overseas because of the shortage of doctors in South Africa.

The fear is that many of these doctors would be prepared to work under the banner of a mission society but not under that of the Government.

QUESTION
In their letter the doctors also question the practicability of controlling hospital staff by three State departments, which is a side-effect of nationalisation.

"With these factors in mind, we wish to make a renewed public appeal for greater consultation at all levels in the planning of health services in this country, and to express grave doubt as to the wisdom of the present changes," they write.
PRETORIA — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Executive Councillor of KwaZulu homeland is to get a salary of R12 000 per annum, according to a notice in the Government Gazette.
Keeping the Natal 'cake'

Agricultural Correspondent

Natal of the future—after KwaZulu had been excised—would resemble a "motheaten doughnut" and have internal boundaries with KwaZulu of 2,560km. In extent says the president of the Natal Agricultural Union.

Delivering his presidential address to the annual congress of the union in Durban yesterday, Mr. Donald Sinclair said: "While this must surely be a unique situation, it becomes almost bizarre when we learn that citizens of the separate areas of KwaZulu will be guaranteed transit rights through White Natal while presumably we may expect reciprocal rights through KwaZulu."

The reality of this situation could only be visualised if it was believed that relations between White and Black areas would remain "of the highest order."

"There need not be despondency but we have very little time in which to build bridges of contact, of mutual upliftment, trust and confidence. To secure our future we must rapidly move from complacent self-sufficiency to involvement with new, lesser privileged neighbours."
KWAZULU PLAN ‘WON’T BE FINISHED IN DECADE’

Agricultural Correspondent

THE Government’s Kwazulu consolidation plans would not be completed in 10 years’ time, says the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. Punt Janson.

Speaking at the annual congress of the Natal Agricultural Union in Durban yesterday, Mr. Janson said: “Anyone who thinks that the buying of land for consolidation purposes will be completed in 10 years is a greater optimist than I am.”

Farmers at the congress expressed concern and dismay over the deteriorating situation existing on many farms sharing a common boundary with Kwazulu, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Delegates claimed that fences were being cut almost daily and stock theft occurred regularly. In addition, cattle from Black areas were driven on to farms to be grazed.

Delegates asked that Mr. Janson’s department erect and maintain fences to avoid serious clashes. The Deputy Minister said fencing would be a waste of time.

“It would create a very bad impression overseas and people would wonder what sort of race relations were practised where fences were needed to keep people apart,” he said.

Mr. Janson agreed that boundary fences were a continual cause of irritation and said that there “had been almost a war on the Lesotho border over stock thefts.” No such problem had yet been encountered with the homelands.
KwaZulu shoe factory

African Affairs Correspondent

THE SOUTH African branch of an international shoe company will start production at a KwaZulu factory soon. It was learned yesterday.

The company will start component and footwear production in KwaZulu almost immediately and will employ 220 Zulu citizens.

The KwaZulu factory, the first of its kind in the Homeland, flows out of negotiations between the company and the Bantu Investment Corporation and has received the enthusiastic support of Chief Gatsha Buthelzzi, head of the KwaZulu Government.

Chief Buthelzzi said the company would help to increase the economic viability of KwaZulu and he hoped other international organisations would follow their labour-intensive example.
EMPANGENI — Canon Lawrence Mfekesana Zulu, of Grahamstown, was elected Bishop of Zululand on Saturday and becomes the youngest Anglican bishop in South Africa.

Canon Zulu, the co-director of religious education in Grahamstown and a former tutor at St Peter's Theological College, Alice, will succeed his distant relation, Bishop Alphonsus Zulu.

Canon Zulu, 38, will probably be consecrated in November. He will take up residence in Eshowe with his wife, Ruth, a nurse.

Canon Zulu matriculated at St Augustine's High School, near Ngqushwa in 1956. After three years at St Peter's Theological College in Johannesburg he was awarded his licentiate in theology.

He was assistant priest at St Margaret's, Ngqushwa, before being awarded a bursary to study at Selwyn College, Cambridge.

He completed a BA degree in theology at Cambridge and was awarded his MA degree in 1967.

After serving as priest in charge of All Saints' Church in Mobe, he was appointed the first black rector of the Holy Name Church in Empangeni.

In 1970 he became a tutor at St Peter's Theological College, Alice, before being appointed to his post in Grahamstown.

— DDC.
Chief warns of unrest

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF GATHSHA BUTHLEZI, head of the KwaZulu Government, said Mr. Vorster did not impress him as "someone prepared to listen to the voice of reason" when he addressed about 2,000 people at KwaMashu yesterday.

The Chief said Mr. Vorster's broad electoral support "convinces me that he can actually move faster in order to save this country from sure catastrophe, without losing his position."

He recalled that in January this year he told the Prime Minister that unless he changed his attitude on land appropriation and on the federal formula offered as a compromise, "I can foresee only civil disobedience and unrest as an alternative into which desperation will drive us."

"I still stand by those words in this connection. If the Prime Minister's involvement in the present attempts to ward off bloodshed in Rhodesia is to be taken seriously by us, then he must take steps to avoid bloodshed right here in our own country as feverishly as he is doing in the Rhodesian situation."

SHAKA

Chief Buthelezi said the Zulus had offered the hand of friendship in the same way Shaka did in the last century. "The reaction of Pretoria acting on behalf of the White Afrikaners shows that our hand of friendship is not acceptable to them. We will continue to offer this hand even at this late hour because if this thoughtlessness on the part of our White countrymen results in a catastrophe, history should heap the coals of judgment on the heads of those who will be the architects of that tragic holocaust."

He warned that when a people was frustrated, there was often a tendency for them to turn their frustrations against themselves.

Referring to the activities of Mr. Lloyd Nkaba, the founder of Zulu National Party, and some African businessmen, the Chief noted the "divisionism" being created among the people. It did not surprise him that "certain selfish elements in our Black community are parroting certain slogans about democracy as if Inkatha (the liberation movement) is anathema to democracy."

COHESIVE

"It is the Lloyd Nkabas of this world and their disciples here in Natal who are trying to exploit even the differences of opinion on supermarkets in KwaZulu to promote division among us, and to create doubts about Inkatha, the only instrument which will enable us to take initiatives as a cohesive force."

"They do so, not because they have any valid case against Inkatha or the establishment of tri-companies, but because one of them is bent on serving his own interest."

Chief Buthelezi added: "The Black agents of our oppressors are bent on discreditting me to divert attention away from the real enemies of the people." Inkatha sought to destroy all freedoms, he said, regardless of whether Black or White.
PINECOWN — Once inflation was under control South Africa would owe it to the security of all its people to do something radical about introducing equal pay for equal work, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the KwaZulu leader, said here yesterday.

In an address at a shoe company factory, Chief Buthelezi said: 'We live in rather exciting times where it is no longer a controversial issue that the wage gap must be eliminated.'

A few days ago the Minister of Labour, Mr Marais Viljoen, had said this and it was no longer regarded as the language of agitators to express this belief.

'It is a fact acknowledged by all right-thinking people in the country. There may of course be differences on what is meant by a gradual elimination of the wage gap,' he said.

Chief Buthelezi said he realised it was a bad time economically to talk about this issue, because of inflation. But once this was under control, something radical would have to be done about equal pay for equal work.

He visited the factory here yesterday before signing a contract between the Bantu Investment Corporation and the KwaZulu Government for the erection of a new shoe factory near Pinetown in KwaZulu.

'We have had a long chequered relationship with the BIC,' he said.

'We have had our differences with them from time to time.

'But in spite of this fact, unless one is downright dishonest, one must acknowledge that they have initiated the developments I am talking about there,' he said, referring to the establishment of 'ri-companies, in which black people have shares, and the willingness of white industrialists to expand in KwaZulu with blacks as partners.

'After a long wait, their work amongst us in promoting industrial development deserves our applause, however grudgingly some of us may wish to give them this,' he said. — SAPA.
Bus fares pegged almost 30 years

BY ROB HUBSON

In this age of soaring costs, Zambian's Wanderlust has wonder bells what need to be jumped - it has not raised its fares for almost 30 years.

But one man has succeeded in keeping the cost of his services low, and that man is the owner of the Wanderlust-Tsukishima transport firm, Mr. Rob Baytopp.

In an interview, Mr. Baytopp explained, "Our fares have been kept low because we have been able to operate on a tight budget. We have been able to keep our overhead costs to a minimum.

"We have been able to do this by not employing a large number of drivers and by not providing luxurious amenities to our passengers. Our buses are simple and functional, and we have been able to keep costs low as a result.

"Our fares have been pegged at the same rate for almost 30 years, and this has allowed us to maintain a steady customer base. We have been able to attract a significant number of passengers who are not willing to pay higher fares for a more luxurious service.

"Our policy is to provide a basic and affordable service, and we have been able to do this because we have remained dedicated to keeping costs low. We have been able to attract a large number of passengers who are looking for a reliable and affordable transportation option."
Industrial Editor
SOUTH CAPE CORPORATION executive were carrying out 11th-hour negotiations with Umobho Mines (Pty) directors in Maritzburg last night in a bid to secure the mining options on reportedly large anthracite deposits in the Nongoma area of KwaZulu.

It was the company's last opportunity to buy the options and necessitated the payment of about R3,700,000 to the directors of Umobho Mines.

Anxiously awaiting the outcome of the negotiations in Johannesburg were the representatives of a consortium composed of South African, American and Continental interests, who were apparently poised to enter into a joint venture with South Cape, or even take it over if the Umobho deal went through.

The corporation's involvement with Umobho Mines, which has as its chairman a Maritzburg property speculator, Mr. Otto Redinger, goes back to May, 1974, when South Cape's former managing director, Mr. Gerald Bailey, negotiated to buy the mining lease held by Umobho, and covering large tracts of land in KwaZulu.

The arrangement, which was entered into by South Cape through a subsidiary company, Kwa'Nongoma Mines (Pty), involved an agreement to pay Umobho R4,500,000 on registration of a notarial cession of the lease and delivery to South Cape of the original lease. A part payment had apparently been made to Mr. Otto Redinger, totalling a little more than R600,000, which was in the form of a loan from South Cape. Security against this loan were all the shares in Umobho and a mortgage bond over a 22,722 ha property Mr. Redinger owned in Natal.

LITIGATION

South Cape was eventually given until the end of July this year to exercise the option and produce the balance of the money. This it did not do. The result was a dispute which led to litigation in the Rand Supreme Court, later settled out of court with South Cape's deadline extended to yesterday.

Both parties are convinced that there are large anthracite deposits in the Nongoma area. Estimates from headquarters, based on borehole results, suggest that reserves could be well over 109 million t of high-grade anthracite. This has been discounted by other mining houses which claim to have investigated the area. They put reserves at little more than 10 million t to 20 million.

Where South Cape is concerned, there has been a question mark over this company's ability to raise the capital to buy the options and mine the anthracite. South Cape's present executive vice-chairman, Mr. Giorgio Lauro, has maintained that money is no problem.

It is known, however, that South Cape has been approaching several mining houses with a view to a joint venture. Whether this was purely a desire to get the South African knowhow involved with its plans or also to seek necessary financial backing is unclear.
International shoe firm for KwaZulu

PRETORIA — The South African Bata Shoe Company Limited will be starting component and footwear production very soon in the KwaZulu homeland.

At a function held in Durban, Bata announced it had concluded negotiations with the Bantu Investment Corporation, leading to its acquiring factory premises at Keat’s Drift.

This project had received the enthusiastic support of the Chief Executive Councillor of KwaZulu, Chief G. M. Buthelezi. It was announced that production operations will start almost immediately.

The South African company is an integral part of the world Bata shoe organisation, which has its headquarters in Toronto, Canada. The Bata organisation is a multinational concern, which operates in 97 countries in the world.

The Bata shoe factory at Keat’s Drift is the first of its kind in the homeland, and will employ some 220 Zulu citizens.

On a visit to the Bata Shoe Company in Pinetown, Chief Buthelezi said the undertaking will greatly increase the economic viability of KwaZulu. He expressed the hope that other multinational organisations would follow the example.
Discriminatory law dates back to 1891

‘Liberation’ of Zulu women

JOHANNESBURG. — The KwaZulu Government is planning to liberate Zulu women from some of the most restrictive laws applied to women anywhere in the world.

About 1.5 million Zulu women out of a total Zulu population of more than four million stand to benefit from changes that will have far-reaching effects in private life, politics and the economy.

Sources close to the KwaZulu Government say legislation should be enacted within a year to reform the women’s provisions of the Natal Code of Bantu Law, which has been in force virtually unchanged since 1891.

The code stipulates that Zulu females stay legal minors from the cradle to the grave and require the permission of their kwahead or husbands for almost every important step in life.

LEGAL INFERIOR

Other Black women in South Africa attain their majority at the age of 21, although they are still inferior in legal status to White women.

The new deal for Zulus will be based on 13 recommendations put forward in the interim report of a KwaZulu select committee set up to investigate the subject.

The report was tabled in May at the Legislative Assembly in Nongoma, and a final report is expected before the end of the year.

OUTLINE

In outline, the changes recommended are:

- An end to the system of perpetual minority which makes a Zulu woman heavily dependent on her guardian.
- Reforms in the marriage, divorce, and child custody laws, and clarification of rights of inheritance.
- A Zulu woman will be able to sign contracts, own property, leave her kwahead or change her place of residence if she wishes to, inherit her husband’s assets if he dies intestate, and regard her children as her own rather than belonging to her guardian’s family.

BUTHELEZI

In an interview in Johannesburg this week, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chief councillor of KwaZulu, declined to give details of any planned legislation.

He told The Argus correspondent: "We don’t want to jump the gun by disclosing anything at this stage."

‘VERY WORRIED’

‘But I can say that we are very worried about the legal disabilities of our women and we are determined to put things right, he said he did not know why the South Africa Government had failed to act in the past, in spite of repeated appeals and tragic cases of Zulu women in modern society being hamstrung by tribal laws.

 Legislation passed by the KwaZulu assembly will become effective for all Zulu women throughout South Africa.

The biggest burden of the Natal Code of Bantu Law falls on women actually resident in Natal. Those outside the province fall beyond the jurisdiction of Natal courts.

Many Zulu women have gained legal emancipation after applying to Bantu Affairs Commissioners, but since 1973 it has become more difficult for them to achieve this. Officials have not explained why.

The Black Sash greeted news of the planned liberation of Zulu women with enthusiasm. Mrs Sirena Duncan, national president of the organisation, said:

‘Well, it just shows that Zulu men are not content with the system as they find it in our law. They are not such bad male chauvinists after all. ‘The changes are long overdue.’"
Inyanda lifts bar on tri-company plan

African Affairs Reporter

THE NATAL and Zululand African Chamber of Commerce, Inyanda, has decided to withdraw its opposition to the KwaZulu Government's tri-company policy, according to Mr. Patrick Gumede, Inyanda's president.

The decision was taken at a meeting at Edendale this week. Inyanda felt that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi viewed the tri-company concept as a political issue.

Mr. Gumede said: "We withdraw unreservedly all statements and pronouncements by the Inyanda or individuals regarding the introduction of a tri-company in KwaZulu."

A motion of confidence in the KwaZulu Government was adopted and seconded by Mr. Zazi Kuzayi, the Clermont businessman who until this week led the opposition to the Checkers supermarket deal.

Mr. Gumede was instructed to plead for an appointment to submit constructive criticisms and recommendations based on the draft proposals as the Government had originally asked Inyanda to do. It was placed on record that Inyanda had not solicited the help of the opponents of the KwaZulu Government.
KWAZULU CITY WILL 'BREAK TOWNSHIPS MONOTONY'

African Affairs Correspondent

KWAZULU'S first modern city, on the shores of the Indian Ocean about 30 kilometres from Richard's Bay, will have cost "several hundred million rand" by the time it is completed, a spokesman for KwaZulu's Department of Works said yesterday.

Ezikhawini, under construction now by the KwaZulu Government, has already cost about R10 million for initial services which, the spokesman said, would be extended several times during the years to come.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said the city would eventually be the size of Pietermaritzburg and would accommodate about 400 000 people in about 32 residential communities.

The first of these communities will cost about R6 million, and will include semi-detached houses, terrace houses and blocks of flats. The Chief said this pattern of housing was designed to break the "monotony so common in African townships."

The city will be spread over about 6 000 hectares with its northern flank on Lake Cublu. It will reach as far south as Port Durban and its southern boundary will encompass a nature reserve and "looking into the future, smallholdings which will supply some of the city's fresh produce."

Facilities will include schools, community centres, libraries, cinemas, boarding houses and initially one hotel, two industrial areas and "an attractive beach area."
Concerned

After a series of communications, a group of people
Chief Minister C.J. Bunting

Investment

The budget

people

What I, want

BUTHEI EZI SPEGAK

St. John's Press

BY JOHANNA STANNAMESI-BOOTH

3/6/10
Buthelezi speaks

Continued from Page 1

that among the incentives offered by BIC to entice industrialists is the non-application of the Industrial Conciliation Act, as well as wage determination. He said he was becoming increasingly concerned about the appalling wages workers receive in many “border industries,” which his government was powerless to influence.

“Strikes are not desirable,” he said. “But if, at the same time, they deny trade union rights to our people, what else can they do?”

“If we come to power we will have trade unions.” He liked the German unions system which had worker participation in management decisions, eliminating the strike epidemics which have done such harm to the British and Italian economies.

“I wouldn’t like to see the situation which is happening in Britain happen here. I think that it is democracy gone mad when people can cripple the economy of a country on the grounds that they are exercising their democratic rights.”

One of the problems facing entrepreneurs in KwaZulu is that of land tenure. Except on a few mission reserves, freehold does not exist. Land is allocated for unspecified periods by the chiefs and headmen by a system no doubt satisfactory to the pastoralist society but highly undesirable in a developing industrial country.

The KwaZulu executive has appointed a Commission on Land Ownership and Utilisation to study land tenure in other parts of Africa with a view to finding an acceptable compromise. Until its findings are presented, the Chief said he preferred to make no comment. However, he pointed out that his Government is prepared to consider agency agreements of 99 years as opposed to the 25 years granted by the BIC at present.

KwaZulu has high agricultural potential, particularly for forestry, cattle ranching and cash crops. Despite Chief Buthelezi’s dissatisfaction with the Government’s consolidation plans, he admitted that they facilitate planned utilisation of new land “rather than the re-planning of existing over-utilised land.”

Sugar

Plans are under way to develop sugar plantations which the KwaZulu Government believes will one day be one of the country’s greatest assets.

A delegation left this week to investigate farming schemes in the Gabon and the Ivory Coast, while another is at present in Puerto Rico investigating community development schemes by means of which it is hoped to enable Zulu farmers to produce sugar on a profitable basis.

Many White sugar farmers and the South African Sugar Association have provided valuable assistance and have made money available for adult education farming programmes as well as lending equipment and heavy transport.

Chief Buthelezi would prefer the present White farmers to remain in the new KwaZulu. Agricultural planning is also restricted by having to resettle people evicted from farms and “black spots” around Vryheid and Paapiesburg. Whole tribes have in some instances, been moved and the logical place to re-establish them is on former White farms being made available by the Banet Trust. Nevertheless, the Chief would like to see the farms being re-allotted to Zulus who have true motivation and the initiative to become successful agriculturists.

Chief Buthelezi said he dreams of “real and meaningful self-rule where prosperity for people in all walks of life shall reign free from poverty, disease and ignorance.”

Property

However, he believes that before this becomes reality, the territory must be properly consolidated into a geographical unit with White property owners continuing to own their property within its boundaries.

Until KwaZulu’s consolidation includes the harbour at Richards Bay and Sordwana Bay and the White “corridors” which include the towns of Eshowe, Empangeni and Melmoth, Chief Buthelezi said, he could not accept “these dots” as a country.

“This is not a matter of confrontation, but of common sense. We cannot sign away our birthright as South Africans for meaningless rights in KwaZulu which will legalise our position as pariahs for ever.”

The parched, over-grazed and over-stocked hills around Nongoma and Mahlabatini offer little to the returning Zulu migrant. Unlike its neighbouring homeland, the Transkei which is consolidated and has its port, Chief Buthelezi sees KwaZulu as being far away from independence.

“As long as under-developed over-populated homelands exist, White South Africans’ security is in question.”
African Affairs Correspondent

A KwaZulu Government party, led by the Councillor for Agriculture, Chief Owen Sithole, returned yesterday from a five-week tour of America and Europe where they studied a number of development projects.

The director of the department of agriculture, Mr. Nick Smit, said the party saw tourism, conservation, animal husbandry and sugar projects.

A month was spent in America and Puerto Rico. They visited a low-income farmers' area at Texcana where farms are run on a part-time basis.

"We feel we should give more help to our part-time farmers. Because if they were taught to farm correctly they could make a worthwhile contribution," said Mr. Smit.

A farmers' credit also prompted the party to think seriously of establishing a credit scheme in KwaZulu for low-income farmers.

The group visited Italy and London where they made contact with the International Co-operative Alliance, which co-ordinates co-operative enterprise throughout the world.

The KwaZulu Government sees co-operative farming as an important development technique and Mr. Smit felt the Alliance could give the homeland valuable advice.

Another group, led by the Councillor for Justice, Mr. Jeffrey Metherwini, is inspecting a sugar project in Gabon. It is understood this might lead to the establishment of a multi-million-rand sugar project by a French consortium in KwaZulu.
Buthelezi speaks on his role against apartheid

Black anger need not be violent...

Political Staff
DURBAN—In a major exposition on his philosophy on violence, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Zulu leader, last night told a Dutch audience in Amsterdam that he would lead his people on a path of "democratic opposition" against the "hideous" apartheid system in South Africa.

Making a "Peace Week" speech at the Free University in Amsterdam, Chief Buthelezi said: "My friends, we Blacks are living through some kind of nightmare."

"We shake our heads at times in total disbelief at what is happening to us. Can it really be time, we ask ourselves, that lack of human responsibility can go so far as it has gone in South Africa?"

"We shake our heads and realise this is no nightmare we are living through - it is reality, harsher than any passing nightmare."

DENIAL

Speaking on the role of non-violence in the "liberation" of South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said the "Pretoria brand of democracy" had denied White South Africans the democratic right to participate with their fellow South Africans, of whatever colour, in their common interests.

"To the Pretoria apologists it does not matter that the fellowship and loyalty in a nation in one land, circumscribed by one international boundary, who are concerned with one indivisible national good, has been put beyond the reach of the political, social and economic institutions which have votes," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said that by "democratic opposition" he meant opposition to the schizophrenic South African society which had destroyed the brotherhood of men. He also meant opposition within institutions, both officially recognised and ignored.

These institutions, which divided people, should be made to enshrine the fellowship of all South Africans.

"This, for me, is the end product of democratic opposition. Therefore, for me the starting point is the institutional life of South Africa," he said.

"I do believe that non-violent strategies and tactics have a real contribution to make," he said.

"Warning that it would be foolish to ignore the real and growing possibility that violence would erupt, he said: "I believe the dynamic growth of democratic opposition to apartheid, even at this late hour, can serve to limit what violence there must be and perhaps even to eliminate it."

Time for peaceful solutions was running out, he said. "And I have repeatedly warned that in this eleventh hour, unless there is dramatically convincing evidence of political realism in South Africa - concrete steps towards the sharing of power, wealth and opportunity - the non-violent struggle will rapidly be without reward."

BLACK ANGER

"It is, after all, for institutionalising a reign of White avarice and minority power which is so contemptible as to be repugnant to the eyes of the free world."

But he said one could not declare war on institutions and shoot them dead with guns.

"Institutions would be changed by democratic opposition and Black anger directing itself against the institutions of South African society needed to be given content and form."

"This content and form should be fashioned in the daily lives of people so that in democratic opposition to unjust institutions they become the architect and builder of a..."
South Coast calls for new kwazulu plan

The Natal South Coast will become "a second Fort St Johns — surrounded by Blacks" under the Government's consolidation plan for kwazulu.

This was the argument of National Party delegates from the South Coast.

Mr George Allison urged that the existing plan be scrapped and that Natal should be divided between Black and White along the line of the Tugela River.

South Coast Whites were most unhappy about the plan which could, he said, turn the area into a narrow White strip of a few kilometres wide between Hibberdene and Port Edward.

The Government should be big enough to admit that it had made a mistake on the South Coast and should open a White corridor to it via Umzinto and Ixopo through to Maritzburg, Mr Allison said.

Another South Coast delegate, Mr L du Plessis, said Nationalists were bluffing themselves if they believed the Government's existing kwazulu consolidation plan would work.

It would result in White areas being cut off from the rest of South Africa and would lead to endless problems in the future, he said.

Mr du Plessis said the only logical division of Natal was to give the Zulus the area north of the Tugela. It would mean giving up Richards Bay, but Durban Harbour could be expanded to cater for White needs, and the use South Africa was still making of Lourenço Marques indicated that Richards Bay would remain open to Whites when under kwazulu control.

The Deputy Minister of Rural Development, Mr Ebenheimer, made it clear that the Government would make no major alterations to its consolidation plan.

The main plan would not be changed, he said.
Buthelezi rejects 'uhuru'

Cape Times Correspondent 26/9/75

JOHANNESBURG. — Chief Buthelezi last night rejected independence as an objective for KwaZulu when he told the Free University of Amsterdam: "We do not intend further Balkanizing South Africa."

Delivering a paper on non-violence—an advance copy of which he made available in Johannesburg — Chief Buthelezi described homeland policy as an attempt to give "false respectability" to the strategy of divide and rule.

In setting aside reserves for the African peoples, the ruling Whites showed some honesty about the "brutality" of their treatment of the indigenous inhabitants of South Africa, he said.

"In calling these reserves homelands which are offered some kind of independence they remove the honesty and leave only the brutality."

Homeland policy was not freely chosen by the African people but foisted on them, "as were the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts which provided for the Reserves."

"I want on their behalf to expose the true intentions of the South African Government ... I want to carry the spirit of opposition into the homeland politics' institutions."

In operating from KwaZulu, his purpose was not to advance a "narrow tribal nationalism" but to fight for a non-racial South Africa.

"The Black man's struggle has to begin somewhere and quite clearly it has to begin right where one is."

"Whatever use we make of KwaZulu as a base, everything we have done is geared towards the attainment of a sovereignty in which all Blacks — indeed all the people of South Africa — will participate."

Officially sanctioned institutions were a logical starting place for those opposed to the present system but at the same time against violent attempts to destroy it.

"For me the starting point for democratic opposition is the institutional life of South Africa. It is, after all, the institutionalization of White avarice and minority power."

While strongly committing himself to non-violence, Chief Buthelezi warned that South Africa was a violent society and that "it would be foolish to ignore the real possibility that violence will erupt unless action is taken."
POLICE READY FOR SUN-TAB 28/9/75
FARES PROTEST

Tribune Reporter

NEWCASTLE police and dog handlers will be on standby before dawn tomorrow to prevent violent protest against the increased bus fares between Madani township and the industrial areas.

Up to 10,000 workers who commute daily to work at the industrial plants of Iscor, Bester Homes and Defy Industries are believed to be planning a boycott of the township bus service, Trans Tugela Transport, which will put up fares on some routes by about 20 percent from tomorrow.

"We are acting on strong reports we have heard that the workers will refuse to use the buses. We will be on duty in the township from 4am to ensure that no criminal acts are allowed to take place," Newcastle police station commander Captain G.S. Heunis said.

The workers are not boycotting work. This is not a protest about their wages. They are dissatisfied about the increases in the bus fares.

"If some of them want to use the buses, we will see they are able to do so and that the buses are not attacked."

Captain Heunis said as far as he knew the fares for Iscor works had not been increased and that Iscor workers were expected to go to work as usual.

The TTT bus service, which runs about 170 buses, is the only one operating between Madani and Newcastle.
Threat of bus boycott today

Mercury Reporter

THOUSANDS of Africans in the Madadeni township outside Newcastle, are expected to boycott bus services today.

The reason for the boycott threat is increases in the bus fares ranging from 25 to 300 percent which come into operation today.

Police have been on standby in Newcastle since Saturday. Between 8,000 and 10,000 people are expected to boycott the buses.

CRIPPLE

The boycott could cripple the Newcastle industrial area. Although no comment could be obtained last night, it is reported that some of the larger Newcastle industries are laying on alternative transport for their workers.

A spokesman for the bus company, Trans Tugela Transport (TTT), yesterday described the situation as “quiet.”

“We are hoping it will continue that way tomorrow,” he said.

The spokesman said that although bus fares had increased, the subsidised fares “are still the cheapest they will get anywhere.”

Cash fares have been increased by 25 percent. Weekly coupons, subsidised by the Government, have in some cases increased from 75c to R1.50.

DIFFICULT

The company owns more than 200 buses and provides the only transport for workers from the township.

“We were finding it difficult to operate on the old fares. All our fares are based on mileage and even with the increases they are still the cheapest you will find,” the spokesman said.

He claimed it was the first time the company had increased the subsidised fares and said they had distributed 2,600 pamphlets explaining the reasons for the increases.
Thousands walk in bus protest

NEWCASTLE — Police stood by as thousands of Newcastle Africans walked more than 12 km to work early today in a protest against increased bus fares — now being charged by the Trans-Tugela Transport Company, which was sponsored by the Hunter Investment Corporation.

The new fares — 30c for a single journey — represents a 5 percent increase, making a total increase of nearly 40 percent in two years.

The protest followed a weekend of tension in the Madadeni and Ozimweni townships, the labour reserve for the giant Icor, Volsk clothing factories, Durban Farkirk and many other industries.

A spokesman said police were restricting their involvement but were ensuring that no violence or criminal activity took place.

Some workers set off from both townships as early as 3 am today to ensure that they were at work on time.

Buses were seen running empty while others later returned to the depot.

The chairman of the Madadeni Town Council, Mr F. T. Mdlaane, travelled on the back of a light truck, appealing to people to remain calm.

Yesterday an emergency meeting of the council was called to discuss the suggested protest.

Later on in the day trouble started and centred on bus ranks where people were queuing for coupons and boycotters were trying to stop them. In one incident more than 500 people were involved but police kept order.
Buthelezi hits at Vorster, Govt.

DURBAN. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the KwaZulu leader, said yesterday that the South African Government was trying to undermine him.

Chief Buthelezi, who returned from Holland on Sunday, said the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, was also trying to intimidate him, "and I will not be intimidated".

He said that the Government was treating him as the small boy among homeland leaders.

Mr Vorster, in Durban last week for the Natal congress of the National Party, said Chief Buthelezi had twisted history and he argued against the Government from false premises during his trip to Holland.

Mr Vorster said it was indeed interesting that such a speech should come from the one homeland leader who had not yet held elections.

Chief Buthelezi said that the Zulu opposition party, Chaka Spear, was spreading the lie about his delaying elections in KwaZulu. He said: "I am getting sick and tired about these lies about the elections".

The delay was caused by "the Government's dream of consolidating KwaZulu in little pieces." Until the boundaries of KwaZulu had been finalized, electoral divisions could not be determined.

Another factor in the delay was the slow progress being made by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in issuing KwaZulu citizenship certificates. — Sapa
NEWCASTLE. — Violence erupted near here yesterday as Africans, protesting against bus fare increases, stoned at least two buses, police vehicles and motor-cars.

Although police imposed a total clampdown on information, it is believed that at least one policeman was injured when an angry mob stoned the vehicle while he was driving.

An unknown number of Africans travelling by bus from Dargo House were injured when the bus was stopped and stoned by a mob outside the Madadeni Township. The passengers fled from the bus, which was severely damaged. The protest was aimed at the Bantu Investment Corporation's Trans Tugela Transport (TTT) fleet of buses.

The fleet of 150 buses were empty for the whole day yesterday. Africans claim the company has raised fares by 49% per cent in the last two years, prices increasing from eight cents to 30 cents a trip. The latest increase was 5 cents.

Last night it was announced that Bantu Investment Corporation officials had agreed to drop the bus fare increases for a period of two weeks. But a mass meeting of 10,000 Madadeni township residents rejected the "reprieve", saying the old fares were too high anyway.

Angry Africans hurled stones at police vehicles which were withdrawn from the scene of the meeting.

The crowd also stoned cars belonging to Madadeni councillors.

Trouble

The BIC move followed a marathon two-and-a-half-hour meeting between representatives of its TTT Bus Company, Iscor officials and the Madadeni Town Council.

The stay in the fare rise has been granted to allow negotiations between the three bodies. Last night L.T. Mayor of Madadeni, W. F. Mlambo, claimed that police officers had left him surrounded by an angry crowd at last night's meeting, although he had asked for protection.

"As they left the crowd started hurling stones at their vehicles. I climbed on top of my car with a loud hailer and told them that the police would open fire if they were stoned.

"If real violence breaks out here we are in terrible trouble." Dr Mlambo said.

He expected the boycott to continue today.

A large contingent of police, armed with tear gas and stun guns, and a number of dog handlers were standing by in the township last night.

They were concentrating on preventing intimidation at the bus depots.
Buses stoned in fares riot

Buses were stopped at office of Transport Office. Entire company of rioters went where today in fare increases.

Police have kept rioters off the premises but dozens have been injured.

Flames followed through Park St, going to street where shop where bus was marked down for use. Newcastle bus was diverted.

An estimated 10 buses were stoned at West End of Millicent. Some buses were damaged.

Inhabitants of Millicent were ordered to go to Newcastle. Towers was marked down for use. Buses were turned off at Emu Park.

In the square, 10 buses were injured in the incident and were forced to disembark.

The rest of the buses returned to Newcastle.

When the people returned to Newcastle they were hurled out of buses when they arrived at the Vela factory.

Robbers

They fled to walk home. A number of windows and hedges were said many had not been turned-up for.

One resident said two workers a day in Newcastle were stopped by rioters and allegedly robbed of $100.

The rioters apparently remarried the resident, Mr. Michel Guts, for giving gifts to workers but allowed him to continue his journey. When he arrived at his store he realised the money was missing.

After a public meeting at which limited conciliation granted by councillors a two-week reprieve on fare increases, more than 1000 Newcastle people voted at the by-election.
MAN DIES IN BUS RIOTING

The Argus Correspondent 1/10/75

NEWCASTLE. — One man was killed and several others injured as bus boycotters went on the rampage in the Madadeni township here last night. Police "fired" warning shots and used teargas to disperse more than 2,000 rioters.

The Madadeni and Giswani townships were quiet today. Brigadier J. F. Engelbrecht, Divisional Chief Officer ICU, 12th June, "left Madadeni early today to take command of police operations."

The wild bus service failure expected to operate again tomorrow.

The "boycott" has continued from the beginning of the week. A powerful protest against the increase in bus fares took up in violence withrioters stoning cars, wrecking buildings and looting beerhall last night, taking thousands of litres of beer.

The mob stoned two police vans and a Press car and threatened a Black reporter.

At 5:20 p.m. angry crowds armed with sticks marched to the beerhall.

"Stones were thrown and windows smashed before the mob entered, and wrecked the building.

"Police managed to break up the mob soon after 7 p.m."

At least 17 looters were arrested yesterday.

WORKERS

They have attacked workers attempting to break the boycott.

A reporter saw the body of an African man apparently beaten to death by rioters.

Meanwhile, Newcastle industry is badly disrupted. Thousands of Africans have not turned up for work.

Police fired shots in the air and used teargas to disperse more than 2,000 people who smashed their way into a second Rantu Corporation beerhall.

Corporation
Police airlift to scene of bus dispute

Cape Times Correspondent

NEWCASTLE - Police reinforcements from Pretoria were late yesterday airlifted to Newcastle to help quell the disturbances which erupted here on Monday.

Transvaal Transport (TTT) buses, withdrawn on Tuesday, will run again today as an attempt to break the deadlock which has left many Newcastle industries without labour.

A TTT spokesman said last night that the buses would run at increased fares - the cause of the unrest.

An uneasy silence hung over the twin townships of Madadeni and Osiwen yesterday.

It was reported late last night that a crowd had gathered outside the DIC offices in Madadeni and were aiming to set fire to the buildings.

Colonel P Malherbe, second-in-command of the police forces, could not confirm the report.

IN STRENGTH

"However we are here in strength. They will not succeed if they try," he said.

Brigadier J Engelbrecht, divisional CID officer for Natal, arrived here yesterday to take command of the police operations.

Meanwhile police are reported to have opened fire, for the first time, late on Tuesday night.

Although police would not comment on the report, it is understood they used teargas and fired shots into the air to disperse a crowd of 2,000 who wrecked a DIC beerhall, taking thousands of litres of beer.

A Black reporter, who claimed he had seen the body of an African man in Madadeni yesterday, said: "As we dug body he slain. As we dug under sand we came upon fresh blood."

Colonel Malherbe confirmed that a body had been found but said it had nothing to do with the rioting.

EIGHT TREATED

Dr P Fitzgerald, medical superintendent of Newcastle Hospital, said last night that only eight people had been treated at the hospital. Of these, three had been admitted.

"The most serious case is a man who is paralyzed after being beaten on the head," Dr Fitzgerald said. He had not received any
DURBAN.—All available policemen from Durban and surrounding areas left for Newcastle after an emergency call-up last night following an attack on several policemen who stormed an Iscor compound to rescue two Whites held hostage.

Three policemen were seriously injured and at least one African was shot dead when a handful of policemen entered a compound which houses 7,000 Iscor workers and bargained for nearly an hour for the lives of the two White men, one believed to be the compound manager.

The rioters refused to listen to police appeals and became aggressive, setting alight a bus and smashing hundreds of compound windows.

Police then fired teargas into the mob, which at that stage numbered about 400. A detachment of police then rushed into the compound and rescued the two Whites. Their names have not been released.

The police also recovered the body of an African with a bullet wound in the head.

He is believed to have been shot by rioters.

Safety drag

The injured policemen are Warrant Officer Delray Labuschagne, who is in a critical condition in the Newcastle provincial hospital, and Warrant Officer D D P van Zyl and Sergeant W J van der Westhuizen, who were treated and discharged.

It is understood that they were dragged to safety by Colonel P Malherbe, Major Rouvert and an African sergeant.

The attack took place soon before dark and brought to a dramatic end a day of relative quiet in the Pietermaritzburg township.

Within a few hours a strong force of policemen attached to Durban’s mobile unit and anti-riot squad, as well as 17 police dog-handlers, left Durban after an emergency call-up to the area.

The Durban policemen left in four-wheel-drive vehicles and were all armed. They are being commanded by Colonel Gert Kruger, district commandant for Durban Central.

Standby

Police reinforcements were also on standby in Pretoria and at other stations throughout Natal.

Brigadier Rodney Smith, divisional commissioner for Port Natal, said last night the situation...
HOMELANDS STAKE IS R230M

The share capital of the Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC) had reached the R100-million mark, and its total share capital would top R125-million by the end of the current financial year, the managing director of BIC, Dr J. Adendorff, said in Pretoria.

The figure of R100-million was reached amid increasing interest in the economic development of the Black homelands, said Dr Adendorff. In addition to its own capital, which was supplied by the South African Bantu Trust, the corporation had been able to draw substantial amounts of outside capital, and the total investment in the homelands stood at R230-million in March this year.

FACTORIES FOR HOMELANDS

The Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC) will build another eleven standard factory buildings at a cost of R25-million at industrial growth points in Black Homelands. This forms part of a R80-million project for an eventual total of 35 such buildings.

Dr J. Adendorff, managing director of BIC, said that these standard factory units were proving so popular that the Corporation was unable to meet the demand at present.

The factory buildings are designed to provide adequate office space at the plant, as well as ablution facilities for 100 to 200 workers. The floor space varies between 1 000 m², 1 500 m² and 2 000 m². Fifteen of these factories were already completed and all were occupied.

Dr Adendorff said that a contract of R2.5-million provided for the construction of two factory units at Isihebe, in KwaZulu, three at Lotaba, in Gazankulu, four at Seshogo, in Lebowa, and two at Witsieshoek, in Ovaqua. The building operations are due to start shortly.
R40m SUGAR PLAN FOR KWAZULU

A VAST R40 million sugar scheme involving the establishment of a new sugar mill is being considered for Kwazulu.

An investigation into the viability of the scheme is to be conducted by an international group of consultants and, it is believed, the R40 million is to be supplied by a consortium of French banks.

It is understood negotiations have been conducted by representatives of the Kwazulu Government, currently in Europe, and the French consortium.

The scheme, should it be considered viable, would have to be submitted to the Board of Trade for its approval.

Under investigation is the establishment of an entire sugar industry complete with farming units, transportation network and a mill.

Sugarmen maintain that the minimum size for a viable mill is one that can produce around 100,000 tons of sugar so it is possible that the Kwazulu scheme will be geared around a mill of this size.

Last year the giant Lonrho group tried to get a R20 million sugar mill established at Melmoth but the plan was turned down.

The present scheme, allowed by the sugar revenue distribution formula on milling and growing, is presently under discussion. The South African Sugar Association is currently meeting with representatives of the Board of Trade in an endeavour to increase the return permitted on sugar production investment.

And it is possible that a new formula would make the establishment of the Kwazulu sugar scheme a viable proposition.

As yet the Sugar Association has not been officially approached about the new scheme and chairman Anson Lloyd said this week as he did not have any details of the scheme he could not comment.

Should the scheme get off the ground it would provide an enormous boost for the emerging homeland.

A mill producing 100,000 tons of sugar a year would crush around 800,000 tons of cane being produced from 10,000 hectares of land. And the total project could employ around 8,000 people.

At the moment the sugar industry produces sugar for around R20 a ton but this is based on a plant that in some cases is very old and on already established cane lands.

To bring a completely new project into operation would result in a much higher cost figure, probably in excess of R200 a ton.
Dutch firm to expand in SA

Tim Patton

THE HAGUE—A large Dutch company, Akzo, has announced that it is to build a R1.7m factory in kwazulu—causing a wave of left-wing indignation here.

The announcement by the chemicals subsidiary of the giant organisation is set to start in a campaign for withdrawal of investment from South Africa.

To add to the Left-wing anger, Akzo simultaneously announced that it would expand its salt division substantially by rebuilding and broadening its investment in the chemical industry in South Africa.

EQUAL PAY

News of the decision was splashed on the front page of one of the most influential Dutch newspapers, Volkskrant, which also carried a full report on the aims of the anti-investment campaign.

It was announced that Akzo would build a factory together with its British partner, Chemical Holdings. Each will contribute R600 000 and the rest will come from within South Africa.

Although large, the factory will employ only about 40 African workers, who will get equal pay for equal work and will earn considerably more than other workers in the homeland. They will have equal opportunities with White colleagues in all respects, says Akzo.

The investment decision was made after considerable research and moral argument within the company. Akzo Chemicals and Chemical Holdings have both captured about 15 percent of the South African market in washing powders, and obviously view favourably the prospect of improving this state.

After a year of studying the prospects, Akzo decided on the site—100 km north of Durban. While researching the project Akzo weighed up what would be, and eventually decided it would be able to weather the storm.

But Akzo has laid down strict social conditions—which is in line with Dutch Government policy on South African investment—barring discrimination on racial grounds.

A decision to invest in kwazulu comes just before Chief Buthelezi is to arrive in Holland tomorrow for a three-day lecture tour at the invitation of a group of pacifist churches and political parties.

WELCOME

He will be talking during Peace Week on the non-violent struggle against apartheid in South Africa.

It is not known whether the chief will have talks with the directors of Akzo, but the company has made it known it would welcome such a meeting. It would be up to the Chief to request a meeting.
Black power shadow on Buthelezi?

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Anti-South Africa groups in Holland have invited the prominent Black leaders, Miss Angela Davis and Mr Oliver Tambo, to speak there at the same time as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, in an attempt to sabotage attendance at the kwazulu leader's meetings this week.

Interviewed at Durban's Louis Botha Airport on his departure for Holland yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said he had not been informed whether or not the two militant leaders would in fact appear in Holland during his visit.

Miss Angela Davis is an American communist Black Power leader, who attracted wide support in 1970 when she was acquitted of charges of murder, kidnapping and conspiracy after a prolonged and much-publicised trial.

TAMBO

Mr Oliver Tambo is a Fort Hare, University trained lawyer and is the exiled president of the banned African National Congress.

Their appearance in Holland would attract considerable interest from sympathisers of the Black struggle and if they were to hold meetings at the same time as Chief Buthelezi, it would undoubtedly affect his audience.

Chief Buthelezi's visit to Holland — he is to be one of the main speakers at a "peace week" organised by pacifist groups — has met with strong opposition from Dutch anti-South Africa organisations.

(See Page 29)
Keen eyes on Buthelezi

Tim Patten

THE HAGUE—Chief Gatshe Buthelezi of kwazulu arrived in Holland today on a three-day speaking tour, and will find himself the focal point of a burning controversy over Dutch investment in the South African homelands.

As an adept politician, the chief will have steered himself against an onslaught from radical groups here, but he will probably be as surprised, as he will be pleased to note the number of people who support investment while disapproving of apartheid.

Although the investment issue is not the purpose of his visit — he was invited by a group of pacifist organisations to talk during “Peace Week” on the non-violent struggle against apartheid in South Africa — it has been dramatically revived by a new investment announcement by a Dutch firm late last week.

Akzo Chemicals, a subsidiary of a giant Dutch firm, made known its plans to build a R1.7-million factory in kwazulu, 100 km north of Durban, in conjunction with a British firm, Chemical Holdings.

The announcement was made on the eve of a weekend pressure group congress campaigning for the withdrawal of all foreign investments from South Africa, and the angry rumblings over the announcement have still not died down in the left-wing quarters of Amsterdam.

It is not known whether Chief Buthelezi will meet the directors of Akzo during his brief visit, but if he does it will cause renewed outrages from the anti-apartheid movement and will embarrass the Chief’s hosts, who have carefully avoided becoming involved in the investment debate.

The organisers, who include prominent churchmen and politicians, have been at great pains while justifying the invitation to Chief Buthelezi to avoid any association with South Africa.
Buthelezi says he opposes violence

The Africa Correspondent
AMSTERDAM. — In a major exposition on his philosophy, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the KwaZulu leader, said in Amsterdam last night he would lead his people on a path of ‘democratic opposition’ against the “hideous” system in South Africa.

Making a Peace Week speech at the Free University in Amsterdam, Chief Buthelezi said: “We Blacks are living through some kind of nightmare. We shake our heads at times in total disbelief at what is happening to us. Can it really be true, we ask ourselves, that lack of human responsibility can go as far as it has gone in South Africa. ‘We shake our heads and realise this is no nightmare we are living through — it is reality harder than any passing nightmare.

‘Hundreds of people are in prison tonight because they opposed the South African system. There are people being held in solitary confinement who have been there for many months and who are beyond the reach of any helping hand — even that of the law.’

STRATEGY

But, said Chief Buthelezi, in attempting to effect change, he did not believe one could talk responsibly about the use of large-scale violence in South Africa. As a planned strategy, it would not serve the interests of his people.

‘I do believe that non-violent strategies and tactics have a real contribution to make,’ he said.

Warning that it would be foolish to ignore the real and growing possibility that violence could erupt, he said: ‘I believe the dynamic growth of democratic opposition to apartheid, even at this late hour, can serve to limit what violence there must be, and perhaps even to eliminate it.’

Chief Buthelezi said it would be naïve to employ non-violence in the negative sense — that of simply getting on with the South African way of life.

‘It is urgently needed that in the lives of my people, in their day to day existence, their opposition to apartheid be given content and form. This is the task that I have set myself. This is where my lot is.’
A rising tide of Black anger.

Red Sea's 'History of the Republic of South Africa' is a rich resource for those who wish to understand the history of this nation. It provides a comprehensive overview of the events and figures that have shaped South Africa from its inception to the present day. The book is divided into several sections, each focusing on a different period in the country's history.

The first section covers the period from the early 19th century to the late 19th century, when the British established their colonial rule in South Africa. This section discusses the events leading up to the Boer War and the subsequent creation of the Union of South Africa.

The second section focuses on the period from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century, when South Africa experienced significant social and political changes. This section covers the Gold Rush, the development of the diamond industry, and the rise of the Afrikaner nationalism movement.

The third section covers the period from the mid-20th century to the present day, when South Africa has undergone significant transformation. This section discusses the struggle against apartheid, the negotiations leading to the end of apartheid, and the challenges faced by the new government.

Overall, Red Sea's 'History of the Republic of South Africa' is an essential resource for anyone interested in understanding the complex history of this fascinating country.
Vorster attacks Dutch speech by Buthelezi

Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — The Prime Minister, Mr. B. J. Vorster, last night attacked Chief Gaika Buthelezi, the KwaZulu leader, for a speech in Holland this week.

Quoting from a report about the speech Mr. Vorster said: "Chief Buthelezi was no stranger to this country. Surely he knew that the ANC had its violent arm called Spear of the Nation and that the leaders of the ANC were the leaders of the Spear of the Nation.

Dealing with the PAC, Mr. Vorster asked if Chief Buthelezi had never heard about the Nashie Bridge murders and the murders at Langalibalele and Pongola.

CHURCHES

Mr. Vorster said the ANC and the PAC had both directly or indirectly been responsible for much bloodshed and many murders. And if anybody wanted to substantiate this they should read the records and accounts of the Rivonia trial, he said. Meanwhile, Chief Buthelezi, last night challenged the Church in South Africa to go beyond doing 'churchy things' and involve itself directly in the Black 'liberation struggle'.

Speaking in Arnhem, Holland, Chief Buthelezi said the Church more than any other 'White' institution had the greatest potential for bringing about peaceful change through practical actions of reconciliation.

And in Durban, Roman Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley has said Chief Buthelezi's call is quite in line with modern Christian thinking and should be taken up by the churches.

'I do not mean that they should actively promote violent liberation, but rather that people must be made aware.'

The churches should encourage Black initiative — particularly self-help — and also promote White understanding of the problem.
CHIEF BUTHELEZI CHALLENGES VORSTER: RELEASE ANC LEADERS FROM DETENTION

By TIM PATTON in AMERSFOORT

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday challenged Prime Minister John Vorster, to release the ANC leaders from detention to see how peaceful or violent they really were.

Chief Buthelezi, in Amersfoort on the last leg of his three-day speaking tour of Holland, brushed aside Mr Vorster's attack on his earlier speech in which he defended the ANC and Pan-African Congress.

"Instead of attacking what I said, the Prime Minister should see the situation in South Africa in the same light as his efforts to defuse violence in Rhodesia," he said just before leaving Holland for South Africa.

"There he arranged for the release of the Rev Sithole and Mr Nkomo so that they could get around the conference table with the Rhodesian Government.

"It is inexcusable that Mr Vorster should do the same thing in his own country — release the African leaders and invite them to join him around the conference table.

"This would be a real step towards defusing violence."

Chief Buthelezi said he was not going to enter into an argument with Mr Vorster over what happened at Bashee Bridge or what happened in the Paarl riots.

"What Mr Vorster knows as well as everyone is that when there was a peaceful demonstration at Sharpeville, the people were shot down and the leaders were never given a proper hearing."

"The question is who started the violence?"

Chief Buthelezi said that Mr Vorster was fully aware that he was not a believer in violence. He had spoken out forcibly against violence during his speech at the Free University of Amsterdam.

"We did not see why the Prime Minister felt it necessary to attack what he said."

"I agree with Mr Vorster that violence should be defused in Southern Africa, but it is illogical, as I have told him before, that he does not see the South African black leaders in the same way as he obviously does the Rhodesians."

Chief Buthelezi said he had spoken to many black exiles in Holland during his visit here, and had found a surprising amount of sympathy among them for the non-violent views he had expressed.

Chief Buthelezi held discussions with the pacifist organisations — which had invited him to Holland — before flying home.
Greatermans going great, says Herber

BY COLIN CAMPBELL

GREATERMANS Stores is budgeting for a “solid improvement” in each of its trading divisions, chairman and chief executive officer Norman Herber says in his 1975 annual statement.

Last year’s profit advance — net earnings up from 35.4c to 105.5c, and pre-tax profit at a record level of R16.33-million — should improve further, despite the doubts now overhang ing the economy.

The only patch of doubt is that the department stores will take a little longer than expected to move into the profit stage, and a small loss has been anticipated in the group’s budget for this division.

Mr Herber says the Checkers arm of the group plans three large stores, which will also act as retail laboratories in KwaZulu to be set up in partnership with the Government and private KwaZulu citizens.

This is the first Checkers development aimed exclusively at serving the Black market.

Because of the spread of trading area, customer income levels and different households groups, Mr Herber feels that the Greatermans group will sail through the uncertain economic waters that lie ahead.

“I feel the recovery will be slow and that we will only see the Western world enjoying a return to full economic prosperity in 1977-78.”

“It follows that I have in the short term limited hopes for the local economic levels for those retailers who provide a responsible service organisation.

In a report on the group’s trading divisions the chairman makes the following points:

* Ackermans: In 1974/75 Ackermans’ profits handsomely exceeded both budget and previous year’s level.
* House: Progress in the first four months of the year was spoilt by softening of consumer demand in the balance of the year, and net profit was only R242,000 compared with R288,000 in 1974. But, assuming an orderly and profitable television campaign, Rave should greatly improve its profits this year.
* Clicks: One new store will definitely be opened this year, and there are plans for additional stores in the future. There is every reason to expect further growth in sales and profits this year.
* Prudential Shipping: The balance sheet of Prudential has strengthened considerably with a R7.5-million reduction in contingent and other liabilities. In his review on the economy Mr Herber agrees that South African industry needs protection, but asks whether it is economically sensible to provide long established South African industries with tariff protection of between 100 per cent and 200 per cent. "Protection, South African industry needs and deserves, but this can not and must not be granted indiscriminately, and without concern for its inflationary and the social implications," Norman Herber says. In 1975 dividends were raised from 5c to a record 5c, a share, covered 3.4 times.
Police out as bus mob musters

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Police late last night were reported to be facing a mob of 2,000 stick-wielding Africans mustered outside a beerhall in a Newcastle township.

Police took no action but the situation grew increasingly tense as rioters — angry at bus fare increases — stoned private cars driving into Madadeni township.

Earlier in the night, the bus service from the Madadeni and Osizweni townships to Newcastle was withdrawn after the mob had stoned at least 15 buses and dozens of people had been injured.

Yesterday's unrest in the townships spread into the Newcastle industrial district, and a crowd of about 300 chanting Africans were escorted by police through the streets as they marched to the offices of Bester-Homes Ltd.

The Africans refused to work unless they were given a R2 a week increase. When the increase was refused, the workers threw their time cards to the ground and demanded they be paid off.

A spokesman for Bester Homes said the company would not give in to the demands.

"We were expecting trouble to spread from the townships but we did not expect it so quickly," he said.

At the same time, the works manager at the Iscor plant, Mr. Prince, angrily claimed Iscor was "catching the bread of the trouble."

Reporting a high rate of absenteeism, Mr. Prince said: "We don't like this situation at all. It is time the Bantu Investment Corporation entered into detention with the Africans about their buses."

The Rand Reinforcing Plant at the Iscor site was closed yesterday after workers failed to arrive, and in Newcastle itself, many businesses, among them the OK Bazaars, were working without Black labour.

"Colonel P. Malherbe, police officer commanding the operations, would only say the withdrawal of the buses which are controlled by a Bantu Investment Corporation company, would greatly ease the police task."

No information was available from the police about the number of arrests or
Bus fares to rise again

"Devaluation would force the buoyant Tugela bus company to apply for yet another fare increase, "Mr. A. Viljoen, secretary of the Tugela Transport Company, which runs buses in the Ladysmith area, said yesterday.

As a result of Monday's fare increase, which sparked a boycott by 1,500 workers, thousands of workers from the Newcastle townships of Ndwedwe and Qunu stayed away from work yesterday.

A spokesman for Jovecor said 1,000 of its 5,000 workers had not come to work.

Viljoen said the Tugela buses were to be put back into service with police protection.

"The Trans-Tugela's fare increase on Monday was the first increase in 10 years, and that is not bad with inflation running at 16 percent a year," Mr. Viljoen said. "Somewhere along the line it seems fair to make the passenger contribute a little more."

Mr. Viljoen is general manager of transport in the KwaZulu-Natal Province, a part owner of Tugela Transport Company.

Mr. Viljoen said the "economic" passenger per km fare had risen from 0.9c to 1.25c in the past six or seven years.

But the 1.25c was a "pre-devaluation calculation and the figure now was closer to 1.50c."

"Devaluation was a "bit of a disaster" and would force the company to apply for a further increase, Mr. Viljoen said."

African transport costs are subsidised by the Government. If African commuters had to bear the total weekly cost, the fare would be 2.56c a week, Mr. Viljoen added.

He denied an allegation by a former Tugela Transport Company manager that the company was claiming subsidies for a "greater distance than its buses actually travelled."

"But I'll look into it," Mr. Viljoen promised.

The former depot manager, who declined to be named, told the Rand Daily Mail: "I am a tax payer and have not contributed to the subsidies. The company should have used the extra money it got to meet inflation costs instead of raising fares."

Mr. Sonny Leon, chief executive of the Coloured Representative Council, warned yesterday that Newcastle was "a red light" which should not be ignored.

"We have continually warned the Government of the increasing threat of industrial unrest unless the plight of all non-white workers is relieved," he said.
ATTACKING THE REAL ENEMY

THE STRIKES and riots in Newcastle this week are a stark warning of how socially dangerous our economic crisis is. They have shown that rising prices, by putting the squeeze on the mass of Blacks who are already living close to or below the poverty line, constitute the main security threat facing this country.

You can squeeze people in this position just so far, and then there will come a point when a last straw — like Newcastle’s 5c bus fare increase — will make them snap.

And once trouble like this starts, it can easily flare across the country as one area of grievance infects another.

For the Government the message is clear. There may be agitators and intimidators at work, but it would be a grave mistake to attribute the Newcastle trouble entirely to them and think only in terms of police action to restore order.

The Government must move quickly to the real source of the trouble, which is rising prices in the midst of poverty.

It must reschedule its economic priorities to bring relief to the Black masses. For a start it must spend a lot more on subsidies for essential foodstuffs and transport to the Black townships. Then it must attack inflation by slashing its own spending. Particularly on defence.

It must get one thing straight. That enormous defence expenditure is not buying us security, it is actually undermining it. Because it is the greatest single contributor to the greatest single threat facing us. Inflation.
Riots break out as fares row flares

NEWCASTLE—Violence erupted near here yesterday as Africans, protesting against bus fare increases, stoned at least two buses, a police van and a car.

And it has won a reprieve from the Bantu Investment Corporation, which has agreed to drop the increases for two weeks.

But more violence flared when 10,000 angry Madadeni township residents heard of the reprieve last night.

Africans stoned police and councillors' cars and after being calmed by the Mayor of Madadeni, Dr. F. MdlaLOSE, they condemned the bus fares as "too high anyway."

Dr. MdlaLOSE feared there would soon be a major outbreak of violence in the district if the situation was not defused.

Angry mobs, boycottting the local buses, rampaged through the Newcastle area yesterday as BIC officials met representatives of the TTP Bus Company, Iscor and Madadeni Town Council before agreeing to drop the 5c fare increase for two weeks.

At least one policeman was believed to have been injured when an angry mob stoned his vehicle during the day.

An unknown number of Africans travelling by bus from Dannhauser, were injured when the bus was topped and stoned by a mob outside the Madadeni township.

The passengers fled from the bus, which was severely damaged.

It is understood that police reinforcements from Glencoe, Wasbank and Dundee have been called in.

Last night they were concentrating on preventing intimidation at the bus depot.

Meanwhile, the fleet of 150 buses were empty for the whole day yesterday. Africans claim the company has increased its fares by 400 percent in the last two years, prices increasing from eight cents to 80 cents a trip.
ALTHOUGH the Madlanzini tribe is unhappy about leaving the land it has occupied near Richard's Bay for generations, the removal, soon, is the first I have found acceptable.

Nambanana, the area to which they are going, is better by far than the one they are leaving. More infrastructures are in place in Nambanana than in Richard's Bay.

ALEX MAPHALALA
African Affairs
Reporter
to keep them, if the families do not want them, they will be taken away by the department.

Roads are being built under the eye of Mr. Jordan who spends most of his time in the area. The fences will be put up for the cattle. The trees will be removed from the land, and the plants will be taken away. The SABC does not look at this issue.

Mr. Jordan told me he would inspect the buildings personally and if he felt they had been undervalued he would ask for a re-assessment.

JOHN SECOWEME
PRETORIA — White leaders of Black trade unions and Black politicians yesterday warned the Government that the troubles in Newcastle were an early warning of serious industrial unrest and the need for substantial improvements in the lifestyle of Black workers.

The general secretary of the National Union of Commercial and Allied Workers, which speaks for more than 50,000 Coloured and Indian workers, Mr. Ray Allman, said Newcastle was a symptom of the simmering dissatisfaction spreading among Black workers.

Bus fares, he said, had always been a flash point with low paid workers because most of them were unable to pay the higher fares without imposing further serious hardships on their families. Clearly Black workers could not afford the ever-increasing costs of transport.

The Government should see it as an urgent duty to increase substantially transport subsidies.

"There must be a mass of dissatisfaction among Black workers just below the surface for violence to erupt over the payment of higher bus fares."

The happenings in Newcastle could erupt in other areas unless substantial improvements in the lot of Black workers were introduced.

A trustee of the S.A. Foundation and a former chairman of the S.A. Indian Council, Mr. H. E. Joosub, said the Newcastle incidents showed that Black workers were increasingly vulnerable to outbreaks of unrest and violence.

"The bus fare problem could be solved quickly by the payment of larger State subsidies."

But, Mr. Joosub said, this was only one of many causes of the Newcastle troubles. Little was being done, he claimed, to significantly meet the growing economic demands of Black workers.

WORST HIT

"And unless something is done, and soon, it would be unreasonable to expect industrial peace to continue indefinitely in this country."

The president of the Garment Workers' Union, which represents more than 25,000 Black workers, most of them Africans, Senator Anna Scheepers, said the worst hit by the inflation were the Black workers.

Newcastle incidents had shown the low paid Black worker had a limit to his capacity for absorbing cost of living shocks.

"The higher bus fares in Newcastle obviously pushed them beyond this limit into a work stoppage and violence."

Similar explosive situations existed in most urban industrial areas.

The chairman of the executive of the Coloured Representative Council.
NEWCASTLE — Police reinforcements from Pretoria have been airlifted to here to help quell the riots which erupted on Monday.

Trans Tuva Transport buses, which were withdrawn on Tuesday, will run again today in an attempt to break the deadlock which has left Newcastle industry partially paralysed.

T.B. spokesman said last night that the buses would run if increased fares — the cause of the riots.

So far 57 buses more than a third of the BIC controlled fleet have been damaged by the rioters.

An uneasy silence hung over the twin townships of Madadeni and Olsoweni yesterday.

It was reported late last night that a crowd had gathered outside the BIC offices in Madadeni and were trying to set fire to the buildings.

Colonel P. M'bhebe, second-in-command of police anti-riot forces, could not confirm the report.

"We are here in strength. They will not succeed if they try," he said.

Brigadier J. Engelbrecht, Divisional C.I. Officer for Natal, arrived here yesterday to take command of the police operations.

The police contingent of 60, plus a squad of six dogs and their handlers, arrived late yesterday afternoon in a South African Air Force Hercules.

A permit issued by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner Mr. G. D. Maytham allowed a Mercury reporter and photographer into the townships between midday and 3 p.m. yesterday.

Two BIC owned beer-halls in the township had been totally wrecked. Steel gates had been ripped off their hinges and concrete tables and chairs wrecked.

A strong contingent of police, carrying shotguns and tear gas, were on guard at the bus depot, where most of the 57 damaged buses were stored.

In Olsoweni, Mr. Lawrence Malomo described how his bottle store had been looted of stock worth R20,000.

"We were told on Tuesday that a crowd was coming to loot the store. A crowd of about 1,000 arrived. They smashed through the steel bars and plate glass windows and took everything they could lay their hands on," Mr. Malomo said.

Meanwhile police are reported to have opened fire, for the first time, late on Tuesday night.

Although police would not comment on the report, it is understood they used tear gas and fired shots into the air to disperse a crowd of 2,000 who wrecked a BIC beer-hall taking thousands of litres of beer.

Dr. P. Fitzgerald, medical superintendent of the Newcastle Hospital, said last night that only eight people had been treated at the hospital, but only three had been admitted.
Rioters cleared by dogs

Own Correspondent

NEWCASTLE — Police used dogs today to break up a crowd of more than 1,000 in riot-torn Madadeni Township here to allow buses to pass.

This follows the arrival of 60 police reinforcements yesterday.

Buses were running today after four days of rioting, but the boycott continued.

Africans continued to walk to work in their thousands from Madadeni, which is 15 km from Newcastle, while fewer were walking from Osatweni, 25 km away.

Some employers arranged transport for their workers while others have been staying at work.

At least one man has died since the outbreak of violence, and the medical superintendent at Newcastle provincial hospital said 11 people had been treated on Tuesday night — two with bullet wounds. They are Miss Jabile Mntambo (25), who had a bullet removed from her foot, and Phewe Nlabathi (15).

Mr Jock Esple, Natal secretary of the Trade Union Council today asked Newcastle industrialists to subsidise the bus fares of their workers.

He said he was afraid trouble in the townships would continue and that factory production would be lost unless the bus fare problem was solved fairly.
'Bus fares' rioters run amok

Mercury Reporter

NEWCASTLE - Rioters in the Madadeni township here yesterday smashed their way into the BIC bus depot and stole trucks in which they careered around the township.

Violence flared after the bus service from the Madadeni and Osizweni townships was suspended yesterday. Rioters, angry at bus fare increases, stoned at least 15 buses.

Colonel P. Malherbe, commanding the police anti-riot squad here, said last night that a number of buses had been damaged by the mob who broke into the depot. But the situation was "completely out of control," he said.

Late last night it was reported that police in the townships were facing a mob of 2,000 Africans armed with sticks.

The crowd had gathered outside a beer hall and poured that the police were taking no action.

The situation was tense as rioters stoned all private cars entering the townships. Col. Malherbe could not say how many people had been arrested since the violence flared early on Monday, but 17 bottle-store looters were arrested at Osizweni yesterday, he said.

A Mercury reporter who was in the township reported widespread violence last night. "Gangs are roaming the streets, beating up anybody they see."

Yesterday's unrest spread from the townships into the Newcastle industrial area.

A crowd of about 500 stick-wielding, chanting Africans were escorted by police through Newcastle's streets as they marched to the offices of Bester Homes Ltd.

The Africans refused to work before they were given a R2 a-week increase.

Black labour.
The Bantu Investment Corporation - controlled Trans Tugela Transport (TTT) buses were withdrawn yesterday after at least 10, carrying passengers from Osizweni to Newcastle were stoned in the Madadeni township. Dozens of people were injured.

Colonel Malherbe said after the withdrawal of the buses would greatly ease the police task.

By mid-morning 100 buses had been parked at the Natal Motor Industries yard. Another 10 were reported parked in the Madadeni township.

Late on Monday night, rioters angered by the two-week fare rise re-captured their bus service from the BIC, wrecked the bus coupon office at Madadeni.

Unconfirmed reports said that a beer hall near the office had been wrecked and looted.

Last night violence broke out again as employes tried to return Black staff to their homes. Two men were stoned in a car and one beaten with a kerrie.

He and his employer, Mr. J. Hattingh, were stoned. All the windows in Mr. Hattingh's truck were smashed.

When the increase was refused, the workers threw their clock cards to the ground and demanded to be paid off.

A spokesperson for Bester Homes said later the company would not give in to the demands.

"At the same time, the works manager of the giant Iscor plant, Mr. K. Prince, angrily claimed..."
INVESTMENT
'A BURNING
ISSUE'

African Affairs Reporter

CHIEF CARTHE BUTHLEZI yesterday said the question of investment in South Africa was a burning issue in Holland.

Speaking at a Press conference at Durban's King Dona Airport, he said he did not want to become involved in the dispute over the question of investing money in South Africa.

Some people feel very strongly about the Shell Company having a R4 million project in this country.

The Chief had just returned from Holland, where he had been invited to address a Peace Week gathering at the Free University of Amsterdam.

During the debate at the Free University, some political exiles supported him on the investment non-involvement stand. One of his supporters was Mr. E. Shange, who flew from Denmark to attend the meeting. He also met Mr. Abochico Ngubana, a member of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress.
Man killed in Natal riot

NEWCASTLE — One man died and at least 11 people were injured as violence spread in Newcastle township yesterday.

African shot, but later said she was hit when police fired. The hospital will make the bullet available to the authorities if required.

A 10-year-old boy, Pheza Hlathini, was also treated for a bullet wound.

See picture on Page 3.

A child, Dufazlile Nkala, was hit on the head when sitting in her mother's car.

Some of the injured were treated for stab wounds.

Meanwhile, the church and thousands of Africans have not turned up for work.

The manager of one company, Defy, Mr D Mancan, said 90 percent of his labour force was absent and that many other firms were in the same position.

The Mabola's Home organisation has been on strike for two days. Militant groups have extended the bus boycott, triggered by increased fares, to taxis which are also at a standstill along with the 160 Bantu Investment Corporation-sponsored 'Trans-Tugela buses, of which 19 have been stoned.

The riots spread to Ooswendt township last night when the HIC-sponsored beer hall and a battlefield owned by Mr T Mabasa were wrecked and looted.
That the feasibility study for a KwaZulu sugar mill is being conducted by overseas-based Backhouse International?

Through KwaZulu's Director of Agriculture and Forestry, Niki Smit, meets enquires with a stiff "no comment", the scheme is scheduled for Zululand's reserve No Five near Kwambonambi. Intention is to build a dam on the Umhnduzi (feeding the Umfundozi River) to irrigate some of the proposed canderds. Initial output target is 60,000 t.

Cost of the scheme, needing Board of Trade and ministerial approval, is reckoned to be about R50m, with at least R29m said to be available as a 20-year 7.5% loan from French bank.
Chief's warning over insults

DURBAN — Chief Buthelezi, the kwaZulu leader, today warned that people in the Natal Parks Board who abused Blacks and called them "kaffirs" would get their just deserts.

"It doesn't help to appeal to these people to stop this sort of thing," he said. "But if they treat Blacks like this, they will be hoist with their own petards; they will reap what they sow.

"Chief Buthelezi was commenting on a claim by Mr Gordon Bailey, a former ranger with the NPA, who has quit the board after 14 years' service.

He said the board had refused to recognise the vital role of Blacks in conservation and staff still referred to "Europeans as "kaffirs" and "coons.""

NOT SURPRISED

Chief Buthelezi said, "I am not really surprised. The Natal Provincial Administration is the government of Natal and the parks board is a wing of that government. I know Natal is the very cauldron of White conservative Administration racism."

Mr Gert Hanekom, leader of the Nationalist opposition in the Natal Provincial Council, said that if the allegations were true, it was a matter to be deplored.

INQUIRY

In his article, Mr Bailey supported calls for a judicial inquiry into the board's internal affairs and urged that the recreational aspects of the board should be placed under the direct control of the NPA.

Mr Hanekom said this vindicated calls he has made in the past. "Ever since I have been on the Provincial Council I have held the view that the parks board should be integrated into the NPA as a separate department directly responsible to the executive committee," he said.

Commenting on Mr Bailey's resignation, Mr Hanekom said: "I am very
Armed police line
riot bus routes

OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEWCASTLE. - Armed police yesterday escorted busloads of workers from the Osizweni township into Newcastle in an attempt to break the bus boycott which has caused four days of rioting.

However, the boycott continued in Madadeni township where more than 1,000 people jammed the roads early yesterday. Police used dogs to disperse the crowd.

Although the situation was quiet, there was a possibility of more violence. It was reported that Blacks who had stayed away from work were angry with those who worked, and might take action against them.

Police lined the route taken by buses from Osizweni township. Armed with rifles and teargas, they kept watch on the progress of the buses.

There were no incidents and buses which were sent to Madadeni township were later sent to the bus depot.

It was the first time since Tuesday that buses had run. They were withdrawn after 57 of them had been stoned.

Africans using the buses yesterday paid the increased fare, but those who went to work from Madadeni used taxis.

In a major call-up last night, all available policemen throughout Natal were ordered for emergency duty in Newcastle. The reason was not immediately known.
ALL AVAILABLE policemen from throughout Natal were last night ordered to report for emergency duty in Newcastle.

The orders came from Police Headquarters in Pretoria about 8 p.m. and two hours later 16 dog handlers commanded by Major Hennie Meyer had already left Durban for the strife-torn area.

The entire Mobile Unit stationed at Wentworth, Durban, as well as the Durban Riot Squad were due to embark before midnight. The number of policemen involved in the call-up was not disclosed, but was thought to be considerable.

Newcastle police have now been reinforced by men flown in from Pretoria on Wednesday and from stations in Northern Natal on Tuesday.

Armed police yesterday escorted batches of workers from the Oakwenti Township into Newcastle in an attempt to break the bus boycott which has caused four days of riots.

But the boycott continued in the Madadeni township where more than 1,000 people jammed the roads early yesterday morning. Police used dogs to disperse the crowd, but last night the situation was quiet.

Police yesterday lined the route taken by buses from the Oakwenti township. Armed with shotguns, rifles and teargas, groups of three more policemen kept a careful watch on the progress of the buses and there were no incidents.

Africans using the buses yesterday paid the increased fare — which had sparked off the riots.

At the same time the Madadeni Township Council has complained about the increased fares being pushed into operation.

A statement released by the chairman of the council, Dr. F. T. Mdlalose, said that Bantu Investment Corporation officials, at a meeting with the council on Monday, agreed the increase would not come into effect before October 16.

The boycott is still badly affecting the Newcastle industrial area. In
WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

It is important that there should be a thorough inquiry into the week-long disturbances at the African township of Madadeni, near Newcastle.

The immediate cause, or trigger, is fairly obvious — an increase in the bus fares between the township and the industrial area. The underlying cause, as we pointed out in a leading article earlier this week, is no less obvious — low wages and rising prices all round.

But if the Madadeni riots are not to pass uselessly into the annals of civil and industrial unrest, it is surely an elementary form of insurance to learn as much as possible about the specific sociological conditions that have kept a whole community so poised on the brink of violence that it took no more than a five-cent fare increase to topple it over.

The supposition is that household budgets are so tightly stretched that any extra burden means hardship, but what are the facts? What is the income of an average family at Madadeni? What proportion goes on transport costs?

What other irritants or grievances are there? Should the bus fares, which are already subsidised by the Department of Transport and the Department of Bantu Administration, be subsidised further? What can be learned to help defuse similar situations before they become explosive?

These are all material questions arising from the disturbances of the past week, and unless an attempt is made to answer them intelligently and act upon the findings it is unfair to expect the police, who have behaved with commendable restraint, to continue to bear the brunt of situations that can only be forestalled by urgent social and political action.

Ideally workers should be paid enough to enable them to pay their way without hardship. But in the present recessionary phase of the economy, and with more inflation in the pipeline as a result of devaluation, other means will have to be found — and fast — to protect vulnerable Black workers against price rises and the threat of unemployment.
Board 'no' to shack village

Mercury Reporter

PONTIERS MARTINBURG

THE Drakensberg Bantu Affairs Administration Board has refused to take over the sprawling shack village in the Slangspruit area near the capital until the consolidation of KwaZulu has been finalised.

In a letter to the city council here, the board has noted that Slangspruit "could quite conceivably be incorporated into KwaZulu" if it was the board's responsibility over the area.

The board was replying to the council's request made a few months ago that they take over the responsibility of the area.
Newcastle — low pay high CoL

Mercury Reporter
4/10/75

NEWCASTLE, which is still reeling after a week of violence, must look to industrialists and socio-economic factors for the root cause of the disturbances.

For although the riots were triggered by a five-cent rise in bus fares, the fares are no longer the issue.

This is borne out by the fact that the most serious outbreak of violence in which two White men were held hostage and assaulted and three policemen injured, took place at the Iscor compound where workers do not use the buses.

Two years ago — at the time of labour unrest in Durban — a study mooted by the Chamber of Commerce here placed the poverty datum line at R50 a month.

The figure, which is representative of what is happening all around the country, points to high costs of living. In the price of housing, which is often way beyond the assimilation of the general public, the satisfactoriness of the standard of living is nowhere more evident.

The problem lies in the fact that the industrialists and the major employers have no interest in housing their workers.

According to police in Newcastle for their purchases.

Appalling social conditions prevail in both townships.

Africans have reported that even before this week's violence, drunkenness, robbery and violence were prevalent.

Representation for the townships is by way of a town council, appointed by the Department of Bantu Affairs.

There are no elections.

In Madadeni, the chairman of the council is Dr. Frank Mdlalose, best described as a moderate.

Although he is an appointed leader, Dr. Mdlalose, the township's doctor, commands wide respect and would undoubtedly be elected by the people.

However even he has been stoned during the last week for his consistent attempts to defuse the situation by appealing for calm.

It is against this background of frustration and anger that violence erupted on Monday.

It would appear at this stage that the violence has been spontaneous.

As one Black said: "How else can my people protest. How else can we show our disgust. We have no representation."

The danger of the situation remains that it must inevitably create radical leaders, a class of whom already seem to be emerging from the ranks of taxi owners.

The tragedy of Newcastle is that industrialists here are not paying significantly lower wages than the rest of South Africa, and the townships of Madadeni and Ociwini are no different from hundreds in South Africa.
Natal riot
town tense

NEWCASTLE — Two hundred policemen from all parts of Natal were on guard in the black township here last night after a week of rioting. Normally resembling a minnia-township on a Friday afternoon, this bustling northern Natal industrial town saw little more than a trickle of Pedestrains and light traffic yesterday.

To a clearly worried community it appears the dispute over increased bus fares for blacks has developed into a confrontation between black labour and white employees.

Brig.  P. N. Pieterse, in charge of SAP activities here, said after bus tariffs had been increased, black demonstrations and incidents since Monday morning had been directed mainly against the Bantu Investment Corporation and firms in which the BIC had an interest.

Referring to the attack on Thursday night by a gang of blacks on four policemen at Iscor's compound, the Brigadier said: "The attack was not aimed at the whites of Newcastle."

Captain G. H. van Niekerk of the local SAP, said the incident started when a black man threw a stone at a passing BIC bus.

Four policemen, two of them dogs, entered the compound to arrest the man and were set upon by a group.

Warrant Officer Delarooy Labuschagne sustained serious head injuries. He was transferred from Newcastle Hospital to Grey's Hospital in Pietermaritzburg yesterday where his condition was described as satisfactory.

W/O C. P. D. van Zyl and Sergeant W. J. van der Westhuizen had arm injuries. They were treated in the local hospital and discharged.

"As the four policemen fought back, 24 reinforcements under Col. P. Malherbe arrived. They pulled the four policemen to safety. Several shots were fired.

Later the body of an unidentified black man with a bullet wound in the head, was found near the administrative headquarters.

The group set alight and destroyed the bus in question and badly damaged a car and a light delivery van.

Brig Pieterse said about 20 blacks had so far been arrested in connection with the unrest.

Mr. Keith Prince, general works manager of Iscor, the town's main employer of both blacks and whites, said there had been an absenteeism figure of 20 to 25 percent this week. This was higher than normal. However, production had not been affected.

Mr. Prince denied reports of four white "hostages" being held during incidents on Thursday night when a black man was killed.

"When the incident started outside the Iscor compound the four white officials on duty took shelter in the administration buildings. When things quietened down the officials left under police protection," he said. — SAPA.
YOU DON'T have to look far to find the reason for the bus boycott and riots which wrecked Newcastle last week. It was caused by the new economic hue of South Africa's race policies and the complete production stoppage.

No further, than at the weekly budget of an average Black family living in either one of the two townships, Madadeni and Osizweni.

This quickly shows that the increases which have taken place in the bus fares to the two townships have had a crippling effect on these people.

For the average family man, already living below the starvation line, an extra two-thirds of his earnings are going to the bus company if he lives in Osizweni—where is 33 km from Newcastle.

For the man in Madadeni, 13 km out and the bigger of the two townships, things are a little easier—but bus fares still assume a crippling 13.5% of his wages.

When one considers that for most Africans our fares are specially resented—because they are seen as an expense incurred by apartheid, which forces them to live in these separate townships far from their places of work—the wonder really is that there have not been protests in Newcastle before.

The latest fare increases have only averaged 50% for a one-way trip, and this which caused most people to react with surprise at the angry response.

A scene, an insignificant one, in anyone's budget.

But in fact, it was only the latest in a series of increases which have inflated Newcastle fares by almost 200% over the past two years.

It was, therefore, the last straw which caused these hard-pressed Africans to strike—and not just in one of the Transvaal's transport companies.

In fact, the main focal point of their protest was the Transvaal Transport Company, which they both picker up.

In the last two months, for the round trip, has soared to 60c a day, or a crippling R3 a week for Madadeni's 60 000 inhabitants—and 80c a day or R4.50 a week for the 80 000 living in Osizweni.

What this means becomes starkly apparent when you study the economics of life in these townships.

The poverty datum line in Natal is R27 a week, but a quick survey I did suggests that most people here are earning below that.

Two people I spoke to who seemed fairly typical, told me their wages were R22 a week. In each case the man was supporting a wife and two school going children, and the families lived in Osizweni.

This is how they budget for the bare necessities of life each week: Food R1.10; rent R1.10; bus fare R3; school fund 10c; school uniforms 77c; school books 55c. The total is R20.50.

Bear in mind that that is allowing only R2.14 a week for the family's food—or 55c a day.

Bear in mind, too, that it makes no allowance for such essentials as fuel, polish, clothing for the adults, fur-
RIOT

Yesterdays situation in Newcastle was:

1. The industrial giant, Iscor, has suffered a severe blow with the evacuation of some 1,500 Black workers from the site of extensions to the steel plant which has put Newcastle on the industrial map.

The evacuation came after riots and stoning of buses and police stations this week when the Trans-Tugela Transport Company announced a five per cent increase in bus fares to and from Madadeni township.

The evacuees, although not employed by Iscor, were working for one of the construction firms building the extensions to the steel plant.

They will only come back to work when peace returns to this riot torn town.

2. There is wartime tension in the town and business houses are feeling the pinch with two exceptions.

The local firearms dealers have made it plain to their usual customers — white folk — that firearms cannot be obtained so readily as they have in the past.

3. Hundreds of battle-dressed police troops, armed with FN rifles and shot guns, were on duty yesterday at strategic positions in Madadeni and in other areas where violence looked likely.

But there were no incidents.

...
Checks on cars as boycott of buses continues

-- The Argus Correspondent

NEWCASTLE. — The Newcastle township bus boycott continued today with a long stream of African men and women trudging to work as buses roared past empty.

Police road blocks stopped almost every taxi and private vehicle carrying Africans.

Many of the vehicles swayed put off the road and some of the drivers were charged with various offences.

Dozens of vehicles have been impounded by a large force of uniformed police and traffic officers.

Some township leaders felt trouble might result from a road safety check coinciding with the bus boycott.

Brigadier J. Enckebrecht confirmed that the boycott appeared to be spreading, though continuing more peacefully than at first.

DANGEROUS FAULTS

He said his men were checking for vehicles with dangerous faults, such as bad steering and poor brakes, and had found some with false registration plates and whose drivers had phoney licences.

"IT IS not my concern whether they use the buses or not, they must not stone them, that's all," the Brigadier said. "It's a long way to walk and I don't think they will last very long."

Mr P. N. Dlamini, chairman of the Madadeni Taxi Association, said he had asked police to be more lenient under the present circumstances. While the Natal Provincial Administration had agreed, he said the Newcastle traffic police had refused and told him they would continue charging drivers of any vehicles breaking the law.

BIG CHANCE

The mood in the township has shown a marked change since Sunday's public meeting, when about 1,000 men and women cheered, stamped feet and waved fists in the air after deciding to continue the boycott indefinitely.

The meeting, convened by the Madadeni Town Council in the local Pres..
NEWCASTLE

A MASS MEETING of residents at the Madadeni township yesterday pledged to continue the week-long bus boycott and called for the removal of the Bantu Investment Corporation’s bus service.

They urged their township council to start immediate negotiations with Puico and the Railways to provide a new service.

Meanwhile, police have confirmed that two people were killed and 40 detained in the past week.

There was no violence at either Madadeni or Osizweni at the weekend.

At Osizweni a group of 150 vigilantes armed with sticks are patrolling the township at night to prevent further vandalism which to date is estimated to have caused R100,000 damage.

There is a fear of looting of shops in Osizweni as bus boycott families go hungry.

Yesterday’s meeting at Madadeni’s Presbyterian Church was attended by hundreds of residents.

Convoy of police vehicles patrolled the township throughout the afternoon.

Addressing the meeting, Dr. Frank Mdlate, chairman of the township council, urged Newcastle companies and residents with vehicles to put them at the disposal of workers boycotting the buses.

Stamping

He made a clear distinction between the bus boycott and people wanting to work but not being able to get transport.

Residents at the meeting, amidst loud stamping and cheering at the decision to continue the boycott, said they would rather walk the 12 km to work than give in to the new fares.

They warned there would be trouble if the police today pulled off the road vehicles taking people to work.

On Saturday at a police roadblock, provincial traffic police took about 15 taxis off the road for defects. Taxi drivers say this is a vindictive move by the authorities to help break the boycott.

Bit Corp’s TTT service daily bus fares have risen from 20c to 30c a trip. Dr. Mdlate said they were 8c in March 1974, rose to 25c in June this year and then to 30c this month.
Newcastle fare rises ‘cannot be reversed’

NEWCASTLE — The bus fare increases which sparked the Newcastle boycott by thousands of African workers cannot be reversed, says the Trans Tugela Transport chairman, Mr Dana Viljoen.

Mr Viljoen flew to Newcastle today to meet Mthatha and Oakwendi township leaders with a view to breaking the boycott, which has left thousands without transport for nine days while nearly 200 buses stand empty.

Mr Viljoen said the RIC-controlled company lost R251 000 in the five months to the end of August. Now the Road Transport Board had approved the fare increase to allow the company to cope with greatly increasing costs and the fare could not be lowered.

"If there is no fare increase then the company is bankrupt," he added.

Meanwhile, the Eungheni Transport Company, which operates the African bus service in Ladysmith, has decided to postpone an increase in fares which was to have been introduced tomorrow.

A spokesman would not say whether the postponement was a result of the violence in the Newcastle increase in bus fares.

The Frame Textile Company, which was to have given a wage increase to help employees absorb the rise in bus fares, was today "holding fire" on its plans.

Mr A Frame, a joint director, said that as far as the company was concerned there was not going to be a rise in bus fares "just yet."

NO VIOLENCE

In Newcastle the boycott continued today with thousands of men and women walking at least 15 km from their homes to town.

Some workers from the more distant township of Oakwendi caught buses today, but there were no reports of violence or intimidation by hard-line boycotters.

"Lavvkey" police activity continued, with small groups of policemen — some armed with rifles and riot sticks — standing at strategic points. No roadblocks were set up, but police vans occasionally patrolled the bus route.
Urgent bid to end boycott

NEWCASTLE. — An urgent meeting between the chairman of the Bantu Investment Corporation-controlled Trans-Tugela Transport Bus Service, Mr. Dana Viljoen, and township leaders will today attempt to solve the bus boycott, which has entered its second week.

Mr. Viljoen was expected to fly to Newcastle early today to meet the Madadeni and Osizweni township leaders.

Meanwhile, thousands of Blacks yesterday walked distances of up to 60 km rather than use the bus service.

Scores of cars carrying workers into the industrial area, were pulled off the road by police roadblocks. Many of the vehicles were found to be defective and were put off the road. They were impounded at the Madadeni police station. The occupants were forced to complete their journey on foot.

Last night the chairman of the Madadeni Township Council, Dr. Frank Mdhlalose, said the move angered Madadeni residents. “They say the police are taking the side of the bus company,” Dr. Mdhlalose said.

Africans felt that the private vehicles were being taken off the road to force them to use the buses.

Although South African Police manned the roadblocks, exercised restraint, traffic police were involved in several incidents. A number of Blacks were manhandled and dragged from their cars by traffic police.

Vehicle testing was carried out in the middle of the busy intersection — thronged with people walking to work. Traffic police revved the r.r. engine and braked heavily in the middle of the intersection.

The bus boycott continued in full swing as nobody in Madadeni and Osizweni used the service.
THE chairman of Trans Tugela Transport, Mr Dana Viljoen, files from Pretoria to Newcastle in a bid to end the bus boycott.

Yesterday thousands of workers walked from 24 to 60 km to get to work and home again as the mass boycott of buses stepped up in protest at the deadlock over fare increases.

We must talk, says Viljoen

Staff Reporter

DIALOGUE must find the answer to the Newcastle bus boycott. That is the view of Mr Dana Viljoen, chairman of Trans Tugela Transport.

Sparked by a decision to raise fares by 50c a week, the boycott has put more than 180 Trans Tugela buses out of operation since last Monday.

Mr Viljoen said yesterday: "We must talk. It will be difficult, but maybe between the lot of us we will come up with an answer."

His decision to fly to Newcastle followed a weekend meeting of Madamini.

The meeting called for the removal of Trans Tugela and urged the town council to open negotiations with the Railways and Pusco — a rival bus company — to start a new transport service.

Mr Viljoen yesterday reiterated that Trans Tugela buses could be put to use elsewhere but made it plain that he would do everything in his power to avert a total pullout from Newcastle.

Before raising its fares — the first increase it has passed on to the nearly 50 000 commuters, according to Mr Viljoen — Trans Tugela tried to inform all concerned, including employers and passengers.

"We did not expect a boycott," Mr Viljoen said.

"We had advised everyone timeously. We were hoping it would have been made possible for passengers to pay the increased fare. We were hoping employers might have seen the need to provide economic shock absorbers."

The largest employers, Iscor and Deby, yesterday reported an 80 per cent turnout of workers, while a Department of Labour official reported a third loss of manpower to most firms.

At the Ladysmith factory of the Fram Industrial group, workers received a pay rise to cover the town's increased bus fares, reports Sapa.

A company spokesman in Durban confirmed: "We realise that they have suffered a knock with the introduction of the new bus fares and thus increase in their wages will help them overcome it."

At Newcastle what began a week ago as a sporadic protest — and a race for the bus depot and buses, beer halls and a liquor store, has become an orderly mass protest.

Yesterday armed police and traffic police launched a pre-dawn traffic blitz. They set up roadblocks, and pulled more than 100 vehicles off the road.

Traffic police checked vehicles for defects and some were impounded.

One traffic officer raced car after car up and down the road testing brakes.

I saw police and traffic officers, manhandle and abuse people.

But there were times when police tact excelled, such as the way a police officer persuaded a lorry-load of workers to turn back to offload their sticks and kettles.

Last night there were no roadblocks.

Standby

About 300 police are on standby.

Yesterday's bus boycott at Madamini township was complete. Every bus was empty as walkers and cyclists left for the 12 km journey into town.

Those from Osisiwini were also empty except for a handful of commuters. Several thousands from the township of 50 000 people walked to work and home again — at least 20 km each way.

Dr Simon Mascoo, chairman of the Kwazulu Government's Inshchiya committee at Osisiwini said last night he was due to meet Mr Viljoen today.

He said 500 to 1 000 revol-
Boycott buses sale be hurried

Mercury Reporter

NEWCASTLE—The sale of the Trans-Tugela-Transport bus service to the KwaZulu Government, due to be completed by April next year, is to be accelerated.

This was decided at a meeting between the chairman of TTT, Mr. Dama Viljoen and Madadeni and Osinwen township leaders held here.

The meeting became deadlocked after the Black leaders told Mr. Viljoen Blacks would boycott the buses even if fares were reduced, and refused to negotiate with the masses of bus boycotters on TTT's behalf.

Mr. Viljoen in turn said TTT would "bleed to death" if fares were reduced, and said no other company could operate more cheaply.

He revealed that the present boycott was costing the company a massive R5 000 a day, in addition to damage to buses estimated at R125 000.

The company made a loss of R3 000 last year. Before the boycott it had carried 40 000 to 50 000 passengers a day.

They are now walking, using taxis, private cars or bicycles to get to work.

Mr. Viljoen promised to consult major shareholders in TTT on his return to Pretoria to speed up the sale of the company to a KwaZulu holding company.

Dr. Frank Mdladlo, chairman of the Madadeni Township Council, said: "I fear more trouble and even more violent riots. I don't even know what is going to happen this week."

"If the situation continues there is a possibility of more loss of life."

He asked that township residents had lost faith in TTT and feared rises in fares to 45 and 60 cents a day.

Mr. Viljoen claimed that although residents had called on the company to leave, nobody else could run the service more cheaply.

He warned that the recent devaluation of the rand would once again increase costs which were already rising at 20 percent a year.

"We are not trying to exploit the Zulus. The present rate charged is one and a quarter cents a kilometre a passenger."

"TTT is a private company. We cannot subsidise fares."

"We are not making millions out of it," Mr. Viljoen said.

Fares were already 66 percent Government-subsidised. He appealed to the council to explain the position to the boycotters, but this was bluntly refused.

"The authorities can talk to the people themselves. We must wash our hands of this."

"Already the people say we are on the side of the bus company," Mr. H. Madonsela, vice-chairman of the Madadeni Township Council, said.

Dr. Mdladlo said township residents of another company would be more understanding and would have Black interests more at heart.

Mr. Viljoen said TTT had sunk millions in the service and had done "more than anyone else" for the Blacks.

"It is said to see the troubles and the violence. Whites ultimately will be the losers. But the community—industry, business—all will suffer," he said.
Bus chief fails in bid to end boycott

By PATRICK LAURENCE

Mr. Dana Viljoen, chairman of the Trans Tugela Transport company, failed yesterday in his efforts to end the Newcastle bus boycott.

After his attempts had been rejected at a meeting with representatives of the Madadeni and Oorwayeni townships, he agreed to try to speed up a takeover of the company by KwaZulu Holding. This is a projected company which has the blessing of the KwaZulu Government.

He telephoned his colleagues in Pretoria, and they agreed to the plan. The handover would definitely take place earlier than the target date of next April.

Mr. Viljoen was told bluntly yesterday that the African people had only one objective — withdrawal from the area of Trans Tugela.

He had opened the meeting by explaining the background behind the decision to raise fares by five cents a week and insisting the company had no option if it were to avoid “bleeding to death.”

Dr. Frank Mlalose, chairman of Madadeni township council, told Mr. Viljoen his explanation was too late. “We are faced with a community which has lost faith in Trans Tugela Transport. They want it to pull out — and they are prepared to walk.”

Mr. H. T. Madonsela, Madadeni council vice chairman, warned there was no question of township representatives trying to dissuade the people from their boycott decision.

“We want to be quite straight and state that the council is not prepared to go back and explain to the people why the fares had to be raised.”

“We are just here to explain the wishes of the people to you,” he said. Another Madadeni man, Mr. H. M. Tshabalala, said: “It is true the people are suffering, but they have preferred to suffer once and for all to get rid of Trans Tugela.”

Mr. Viljoen then told the representatives that his company was being made a scapegoat for a whole series of grievances for which it was not responsible.

Dr. Mlalose replied: “It is obvious that there are other frustrations. We can even go into the political situation. We know to be Black is to be cursed. But we cannot because we are dealing with a specific problem.”

Idi Amin will get you...over

By PATRICK LAURENCE

Newcastle district council has given the first indications of how the boycotters are being trained in the use of sophisticated electronic equipment.

At the start of the trouble last week, local boycotters succeeded in getting hold of company walkie-talkies — probably from bus drivers they had turned back during the campaign.

The walkie-talkies were then used to threaten officials with the No. 1 Black bogeyman — President Idi Amin of Uganda. “Remember he is coming to get you.”

When the amateur broadcasters got tired of the prank, they flooded the company communication system by pressing a button to jam it.

Post Office officials were called in to trace the
NEWCASTLE.

THE Department of Transport has been pulling vehicles carrying bus boycotters off the road, after being called in by Major General N. C. Loxton, officer commanding the South African Police counter-insurgency unit.

The action is being seen both by Newcastle employers and by residents of the townships as a direct attempt by the State to halt the boycott.

The boycott is also being seen as a test of strength between the SA Government and the KwaZulu Government.

The KwaZulu Government is making a bid to take over the Bantu Investment Corporation's Trans-Tugela Transport Co.

Many Newcastle firms are being prohibited from ferrying workers to and from work and are being fined by police for doing so.

A confrontation is developing with some firms, who are taking legal action and others, who are resolutely continuing to fetch their workers.

The Department of Transport is using an obscure law — Section 27 of the Workmen's Compensation Act — to take vehicles off the roads.

The Chief Traffic Officer for Natal, Mr. William Call, was astounded to hear of this.

Boycott row grows

work were being stopped in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Section 27 of the Act defined the term "duty" of an employee in terms of being conveyed by his firm to or from work. Certain firms had specific licences which detailed this, while others had not.

Mr. Call, when asked, as a traffic expert, how the Workmen's Compensation Act related to the transport of workers in company vehicles, said: "One knows what it has to do with transport. That's the new one to me." He said the NPA had never applied the Act.

Mr. Call confirmed that he was to come to Newcastle today in connection with the behaviour on Monday of an overzealous traffic officer. The traffic officer appeared to pressmen to delight in the police road block which was set up and checked dozens of vehicles, charging many motorists for defects.

Mr. Call said provincial traffic police "are not there to harass people and to make them ride the buses. We realise people have to get to work. We are not going out of our way to look for defects. "Our job is just to en
Punt says no to drop in bus fares

By CLIVE EMDON
"Mail" Man on the Spot

NEWCASTLE. — The Government will not allow the Trans-Tugela Transport Company to reduce its new fare structure, despite the bus boycott by 40,000 workers, which goes into its 12th day today.

This was the message yesterday from the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, to Dr Paul Viljoen, Nationalist MP for Newcastle.

The message was conveyed to industry and commerce in the town which, in turn, released details of wage increases and benefits to African workers.

This was an attempt by firms to reject the call by the TTT chairman, Mr Dana Viljoen, for them to subsidise the higher bus fares.

Yesterday, after chairing the meeting of the chamber of commerce and industry, the Sakekamer and Iscor, Dr Viljoen said no decrease in fares would be considered in view of heavy losses to the Government-backed company — R007,000 in 19 months to August — and in view of the Government's 66 per cent subsidy on all fares.

Mr Janson said his department was trying to speed up the handing over of the Bantu Investment Corporation's TTT company to a KwaZulu company. This was not possible before April, 1976. Two days ago, the chairman of TTT said the handover could be done within two to three months.

Dr Viljoen said he had been asked to make a renewed approach to the Railways to provide a commuter service to Madadeni and Osizweni townships.
R5.5m to be paid for bus firm

By CLIVE EKIDAN
"Mail" Man on the Spot

NEWCASTLE — KwaZulu Holdings, a KwaZulu Government-backed company, will take over the boycotted Trans-Tugela Transport (T.T.T.) service in the KwaZulu homeland. An African director of the T.T.T., Mr. Maphasheda Twala, said yesterday.

The South African Government has said this takeover of all assets of the company cannot be done until April, 1976.

Mr. Twala said his bus company to the T.T.T. in March, 1972. At that time, it ran 39 buses from Oskweni township to Newcastle. He said the sale to the KwaZulu company would include 60 new buses on order.

KwaZulu Holdings will take over all bus services in the KwaZulu homeland. The Bantu Investment Corporation bus services being run in homelands are preparing for takeovers within the next two to three years as the homelands become independent.

Mr. Twala confirmed that when he ran the Oskweni service, single fares to Newcastle for the 30 km were 13c a single trip.

The T.T.T.'s rates have gone up this month from 30c to 40c, and it is this rise which has sparked the current boycott.

Yesterday, traffic officers were not on the boycott routes.

Mr. Twala said he thought the company's huge deficit, R600,000 up to August — was primarily due to high running costs and to servicing of buses by outside contractors.

He believed KwaZulu Holdings could effectively reduce running costs, but doubted whether it could lower fares because of the huge loan it would need for the takeover, and which it would have to finance from the service.
Trudging protest path

THE PEOPLE leave their homes and fall into struggling lines in the dark. It is cold in Newcastle.

They are wrapped in blankets and tightly buttoned coats and their feet are grey with the dust from the untarred roads.

There is no singing or joking. The road is too long to waste energy and besides there is little to feel light-hearted about.

There are buses, but almost 60 000 Black workers at Madadeni and the nearby Olievenhoutbosch township walk 16 km and more to Newcastle — and home again at night — because they refuse to pay the 60c a day to use the Bantu Investment Corporation bus service.

A fortnight ago, word of the bus fare increase — from 5c to 60c — spread through the townships and the people began walking, rather than spend the R1.2 a month. On Thursday last week, the resentment boiled over and the men at the Iscor hostel burned and wrecked buses at the BIC depot.

Police from the Transvaal and Natal were rushed to Newcastle. A tent town was erected at the Madadeni police station to house the more than 300 policemen. Patrols through the townships were stepped up until fears of further violence had abated.

The people continued to walk, but some of them began using the taxis, both legal and unlicensed. The buses, with an escort in each, continued to run, but they were empty.

On Saturday last week, police, commanded by a major, set up a road block outside the township. "Why are they still walking? They should have returned to the buses by now," journalists at the scene heard him tell a subordinate.

"They must use the buses again. If the taxis and cars are unroadworthy tell them to get out and walk or use the bus service," he said.

Traffic police were called in to help and the cars were stopped and tested. Hundreds were pulled off the road and the passengers ejected.

In the morning, we heard the major telling passengers of a taxi — three women and two men — to "beat it". "Go on, beat it, there is a bus service. Use it or walk," he told them.

They climbed out of the car and waited. The buses passed...empty.

Patrick Taylor
No surprise as Buthelezi re-elected

Own Correspondent
NONGOMA — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was today returned unopposed as the chief executive councillor of kwazulu for a second five-year term.

There were cheers and applause in the special session of the kwazulu legislative assembly here as 45-year-old Chief Buthelezi’s nomination was accepted and seconded.

An emotional Chief Buthelezi said: “I really say with all my heart that it is a privilege for me to serve my king and his people.”

Chief Buthelezi said he hoped the Zulus were not expecting him to do the impossible, bearing in mind that there were so many forces of violence arrayed against the Black people.

Yet another attempt to oust Chief Buthelezi from the leadership of the Zulus failed here at the weekend, it was reported yesterday.

It is understood that a strong faction of the Zulu royal family wished to put up a candidate to oppose him in today’s elections.

MIDNIGHT MEETING

At a midnight meeting on Saturday attended by the Zulu King, Paramount Chief Goodwill Zwelithini, an attempt was made to re-establish a Zulu Royal Council which was dissolved because of its opposition to Chief Buthelezi.

However, after a meeting lasting well into Sunday morning, the plan was abandoned.

There have been several reported attempts to oust Chief Buthelezi before. All of them, however, failed to get off the ground.

kwazulu’s first general election is expected in about a year’s time.

Ninety-eight members of the assembly that he would announce his cabinet tomorrow, after he had been officially sworn in. No changes are expected.
Royal
Zulu
failure

African Affairs Correspondent

NONGOMA — An attempt to revive the Zulu Royal Council at a midnight meeting at the Royal Kraal at the weekend, collapsed early on Sunday morning in the face of opposition from royal supporters of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

It is understood that a Durban-based faction of the royal family wanted to re-establish the council which King Paramount Chief Goodwill dismissed several years ago because of its attempts to oust Chief Buthelezi as political leader of the nation.

Sources close to the royal house told the Mercury yesterday that a strong group wanted to oppose Chief Buthelezi in the election of the Chief Executive Councillor in the Legislative Assembly. One informant said: "It was made very clear to the king that another political defeat would do serious damage to his image."

It was also feared that the conflict between Chief Buthelezi and King Goodwill would flare up again with dangerous results for the king.
ZULU POLL AREA TO BE EXTENDED

African Affairs Correspondent
NONGOMA—The Zulu towns of Umlazi near Durban, Madadeni and Osaweni near Newcastle, not represented in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, were included in KwaZulu's electoral divisions by amendments made in the House yesterday.

Zulus’ vote grows

African Affairs Correspondent
NONGOMA — More than 760,000 citizenship certificates had been issued to Zulus, said Mr. P. H. Torlage, the Commissioner General, when he opened the first sitting of the second KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

He felt that the potential of 2 million voters would not be reached unless “pressure in some form is brought to bear on citizens to apply for certificates.”

Noting that Zulu's social pension had been increased to a maximum of R180 a year — or R15 a month — Mr. Torlage said this represented an increase of R2 million a year.
Business fears

Formidable business confidence problems face emergent KwaZulu. Last weekend Natal businessmen held a regional congress of chambers of commerce at Sani Pass and the subject of proposed land purchases dominated the proceedings.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Executive Councillor of KwaZulu, said he welcomed free enterprise but it must avoid the evils of capitalism. One way would be to allow the KwaZulu Development Corporation to have a 50% stake in any KwaZulu company — the benefits would be passed on to the nation.

But there was no indication as to whether the KDC would pay for its 50% stake. The Chief went on to describe the “sisa” system; what he called African communalism in which all members of a tribe helped each other.

This was all background to the main question — which performers had to be avoided — of land tenure. The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly has appointed a commission to investigate this obstacle to advancement. Businessmen, of course, want to know how farmers or traders will be able to get bank credit if they cannot use their property as security. Economist Dr Lawrence McCrystal’s suggestion at Sani was a form of leaseback through the KDC.

At present, land is owned by the tribe and is at the disposition of the Chief. This has not prevented the emergence of many small Zulu sugar cane farmers, but they are too small to realise the potential of large-scale operations. Natal Agricultural Union president D C Sinclair said that if Zulu cane farmers could lift their yields to the equivalent of White areas, an extra 2 Mt of sugar cane would be available from existing Zulu farms.

Things are, however, starting to happen in KwaZulu. Buthelezi told of the appointment of planners to establish an economic development programme; Anglo American is investigating afforestation of the coast areas near the lakes; Hulett’s recently flew the Chief over potential sugar lands; and there’s a deal pending over anthracite deposits near Nongoma which could yield substantial royalties.

Black speakers at the Sani get-together, Patrick Gamede (chairman of the Inyanga Chamber of Commerce) and J N Reddy (executive chairman of the Indian Council), stressed that the economic future of KwaZulu and Natal was interdependent. Chief Buthelezi, meanwhile, called for active participation by Whites before more radical ideas gained ground.
All quiet but bus boycott continues

NEWCASTLE. — Thousands of African men and women continued their dusty trek into Newcastle from the townships today with no real sign of a solution in sight to their bus boycott.

All has been quiet at Mthatha and Qunu for several days with the majority of workers seemingly more determined than ever not to use buses until fares are reduced.

Even news that the Basutho Investment Corporation-controlled Trans-Tugela Transport bus service may be sold to KwaZulu interests within two to three months has made no apparent difference.

DANGERS POINTS

Armed police—most looking rather bored—today continued their patrols around the townships, with others stationed in small groups at potential danger points.

There were not as many buses to be seen on the road today but even those carried few passengers who boarded them under the watchful eyes of uniformed policemen.

TIT chairman Mr Hans Viljoen said from Pretoria today he would fly back to Newcastle on Monday to see township leaders.

"We are working on two ideas," he said. "One is a possible shortening of routes with fewer stops and a lower fare, and the other is an idea that the KwaZulu holding company which has already been formed"

IMPOSSIBLE

Depending on how far the legal aspect could be tidied up, this could hopefully take place within two to three months, he said.

However, if local people thought such a takeover would mean the fare could be lowered, they were expecting the impossible, Mr. Viljoen said.

"No one could run this service more cheaply than we do," he said.

Yesterday's meeting, for which Mr. Viljoen and several of his directors came from Pretoria, appears to have made little impression on the African man in the street.
Bus fares not a real issue

By PETER MANN

DURBAN—Newcastle, which is still reeling after a week of violence, must blame industrialists and socio-economic factors for the disturbances.

For although the riots were triggered by a five cent rise in bus fares, the fares are no longer the issue.

This is borne out by the fact that the most serious outbreak of violence during which two white men were held hostage and assaulted, took place at the Rietberg compound — where workers do not use the buses.

Two years ago — if, at the time of labour unrest in Durban — a study mounted by the Chamber of Commerce here placed the poverty datum line at R23 per month.

The figure was based on a family unit of four.

Although this figure is the most recent available, inflation and the recent devaluation have made it obsolete. The bus fare, two years ago was eight cents; it is now 20 cents.

Today's PDL figure would be closer to R136 per month. A survey of wages paid in Newcastle yesterday produced average earnings between R12 and R14 per month.

Below PDL

This means that the vast majority of the 130,000 blacks, surrounding Newcastle are living below the PDL.

Newcastle's Councillor for Community Affairs, Mr. Wouter Klaasen, has called on bus operators to raise wages to meet the bus fare increase.

"The riots are as much a protest against poor wages as against fare increases," Mr. Klaasen said.

Newcastle's twin township are the Madadeni and Oaskovani townships, lying 17 and 23 kilometres from the town.

The township's manager, Mr. Potunge, refused to give any information about the townships. "Too busy," he said.

But according to the Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr. D. Matham, about 80,000 people live in Madadeni and
NEWCASTLE. — Officials of the boycott-hit Trans-Tugela has company have been hearing a strange message on their walkie-talkies: "Idi Amin is coming to get you."

The explanation is simple. At the start of the boycott last week, boycotting succeeded in getting hold of company walkie-talkies. The walkie-talkies were then used to threaten officials with the Black boycott par excellence, President Idi Amin, of Uganda.

When the amateur broadcasters got tired of speaking, they jammed the company's communication system by pressing a button to jam it. Postal officials were called in to trace the source of the sender, but the walkie-talkie batteries ran down before the source could be located.

Yesterday it was quiet on the walkie-talkie front.

— Cape Times
NEWCASTLE. — The pattern set yesterday morning when thousands of Black workers made their way to work on foot to continue the bus boycott was reversed yesterday evening when Black workers continued to ignore the slow-moving buses and walk their way home on foot.

A meeting yesterday morning failed to settle the differences between the two adversaries — the Transvaal Transport — who maintain that it is impossible to reduce the fares and remain economically viable — and the passengers, who say that irrespective of the economic difficulties facing the operating company, they are unable to pay the increased fares.

Earlier yesterday the chairman of the TTT, Mr Dana Viljoen, told Madadeni and Ostwedt town councillors that the bus company was not out to exploit Black workers.

Mr Viljoen stressed that the bus company would eventually be taken over by a Zulu holding company.
SAP not stopping boycott of buses

Own Correspondent

NEWCASTLE—Roadblocks and vehicle checks in the township area were the responsibility of the Department of Transport and not of the South African Police, Brigadier Ben Pieterse, the officer in charge of operations, said here today.

Commenting on the bus boycott situation, he said, "All we are doing is ensuring that those people who want to use the buses can do so without intimidation and that the buses are not stoned. We are not going to force anyone to use the buses."

The brigadier said the buses were stopped by SAP men early today for no more sinister reason than that they were dangerously overloaded. Forty extra passengers were taken off one and 30 from another.

Major General C. O. Pretorius, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Natal Inland Division, said that he had no knowledge of any instructions affecting the police during the Newcastle boycott by Lieutenant General S. G. Loxton, head of the South African Railways and Harbours Department.

"Our job is not to break up boycotts or strikes but to keep the peace," he said. Roadblocks were obtained in the interest of the safety of passengers and the general public.
DURBAN.—The Government is determined to end the Newcastle bus dispute — now in its second week — and a warning has been issued that more of the same cannot be allowed.

This emerged from an interview with the Secretary for Transport, Mr J. Driesen, who said that actions taken against taxi and private vehicles this week were part of a campaign to break the stay-away.

And with the workers still slogging it out through a week of depressing weather and a series of harassing actions by the authorities, the situation appears to have reached an impasse.

‘INADEQUATE’

At the same time, the United Party Senator Mr J. Moll said he had warned the Government 18 months ago that the bus service to Madseni and Ozisweni was inadequate.

'I appealed for its replacement by a suburban train service, but the Minister replied that the bus service could cope until 1980, which shows how out of touch with the situation they are, because the bus service cannot cope even now,' said Senator Moll.

Official action against the stay-away — which continued in an atmosphere of calm in contrast to last week's rioting — included a series of socalled 'swoops' on defective vehicles and harassment of employers ferrying workers between Newcastle and their homes.

A number of people have been charged for inciting people not to use the buses.

From Pretoria, Mr Driesen confirmed that his department was determined to settle the dispute.

'It is illegal. I have my duty to do and I am not going to let people break the law just as they like,' he said.

Mr Driesen also warned that there would be more significant increases in transport costs in the near future.

'Everything goes up, and everything affecting bus transport — oil, petrol, spares, tyres — is going sky-high, and there are going to be tariff increases all over the country.

'The Government is paying R10-million this year for Bantu transport, and that will increase to R15-million next year.

Mr Driesen said: 'From our side, I think we are doing more than enough, but there is some little fraction of the tariff which the people have a responsibility to bear to make some contribution to the increase in living costs.'

Meanwhile, sociologically in Durban, this week pointed out that thousands of people in Madseni and Ozisweni near Newcastle had been stirred there as a result of Government policy of 'Black spot removals' — often after a long struggle — which left a sense of grievance and the pre-existing links which provided the informal structures of spontaneous mass organisation.
BPC praises Newcastle boycotters

Staff Reporter

THE Black People's Convention (BPC) yesterday welcomed the stand taken by Newcastle African workers to boycott the house as a heroic and dignified act.

In a press release, the BPC described the boycott as displaying a spirit of unity, togetherness and brotherhood as blacks.

The boycott, it said, was a result of an increase in hostilities and the people have been walking to and from work. The townships and hostels have been introduced to another separateness since this took place during the early days of the boycott.

The BPC appeals to the people and those who are promoting the Black community for help.

"The stand is a gesture of extreme sacrifice, not for personal gain but for human gain," it added.

The BPC said the workers' stand illustrated the power behind a united people.

The stand, they said, was the only answer to the "divide and rule" tactic which has been an effective tool of the powers that be to subject the Black man to perpetual "injustice".

The workers' united stand clearly defines the word solidarity as advocated by the consciousness movement.

The BPC warned the powers that be that it was time they realized that bargaining power was "unbelievably" in the hands of the workers.

"Even though we are not represented in the making of the White laws that affect us, they will surely not affect us for ever without a great number of people resisting the injustices inflicted upon us.

The workers are gathered in the streets of the town and they will not be satisfied until justice is done."
kwaZulu
leader
retains
cabinet

Own Correspondent

NONGOMA — Chief Buthelezi, the kwaZulu leader, yesterday made it clear that while he was going to retain his present cabinet, changes were likely — probably after the general elections in about a year’s time.

After being sworn-in for a second five-year term he said: "It may not take more than a year before the next election and it would be pointless at this stage to reshuffle the cabinet. By saying this, I am not reflecting on colleagues who have served with me so faithfully for so long."

Bribes

The cabinet is: Chief Buthelezi (Authority Affairs and Finance); Chief Owen Sithole (Agriculture and Forestry); Chief Everson Xolo (Roads and Work); Mr J A W Nkumalo (Education and Culture); Mr Walter Kanye (Community Affairs); Mr Jeffery Mtethwa (Justice).

Slamming Zulu civil servants for their lack of dedication, he said as long as they continued accepting bribes, mistreating pensioners, and drinking on duty, he could not see that "our clamour for freedom will have any meaning."

He knew he was "sticking his neck out" by saying this, because there was a large body of Zulu civil servants who "hated his guts."
KwaZulu is upset with Pretoria

African Affairs Correspondent

NONGOMA—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi hit out last night at what he termed "Pretoria’s rejection" of Legislative Assembly resolutions by KwaZulu.

The Zulu Cabinet, he said, were left in little doubt that the South African Government regarded the KwaZulu Government as a "toy telephone."

While the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, had rejected assembly resolutions in the past, the Cabinet’s resentment had been revived by his latest reaction to a resolution passed in May.

The assembly wanted the South African Government to allow White volunteers to teach in KwaZulu schools.

Volunteers, who indicated they would work for the same salaries as Black teachers, could live in White areas near KwaZulu schools.

THE LIABILITY

The Minister, in reply, said the system would not be practical since control would be difficult as volunteers would not be able to enjoy conditions of service such as pension and medical aid schemes.

But if such voluntary teachers were advised to join the Department of Bantu Education, they could be placed at schools where they were required.

"As employees their remuneration would be the liability of the Department and not of the KwaZulu Government."

Chief Buthelezi said it was clear that the Government wanted to screen volunteers.
kwaZulu in bid to end boycott?

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Agreement was reached last night between the kwaZulu Government and representatives of the Mdadeni and Osiziweni townships on a temporary measure which might solve the Newcastle bus boycott.

The chairman of the meeting at Nongoma, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said afterwards that pending a full probe of the position and consultation with top management of the Bantu Investment Corporation, his Government would explore the possibilities of accepting an offer to prove the bus service over a shorter route.

This would mean a shorter journey at R1.25 a kilometre for Mdadeni residents. A similar plan for Osiziweni would also be considered.

The kwaZulu Government hoped to discuss a long-term solution with the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, when he visited Nongoma on October 24.

Sapa reports that two African bus drivers from the Chippa Bus Company — the only company unaffected by the bus boycott — were arrested and held in custody by police yesterday.

One of the drivers, Mr D Nyendini was released. The other Mr Desmond Nxumalo is being held on suspicion of assault.
Newcastle: Progres’s bus appeal

Mercury Reporter

Living conditions for Black workers in Newcastle should be investigated by a State Commission of Inquiry. Mr Ray Swart, acting leader of the Progressive Reform Party said yesterday.

"And in the meantime, immediate relief should be granted to Newcastle's Black bus-users," he said.

Calling for the inquiry in a Press statement, Mr. Swart also said he was "singularly unimpressed" by the apparent superficiality of the Government’s response to the Newcastle situation.

The Government was showing a dangerous lack of sensitivity in regard to a potentially explosive situation.

He said the sparking point for the unrest appeared to be the increase in bus fares, but that this should be seen against the background of a soaring cost of living with low wages.

"With this background, even a minimal increase in bus fares becomes a major calamity to the individual."

"Many of those involved in the boycott are people who have been previously displaced in some of the Government’s notorious forced removal schemes, and are bitterly resentful of this fact."

"Longer distances to travel to and from work are often made necessary by officialdom’s desire to move the homes of Black workers further away from the areas in which they work."

"All these aspects need to be thoroughly but urgently examined by a top commission which will study all the sociological implications of the conditions of employment and residence of Newcastle’s Black workers," Mr. Swart said.
VITN NO fanfare of rumpets the Industrial Development Corporation, Union Corporation and Quebec Iron and Titanium are on the brink of making one of the greatest — if not the greatest — mining decisions yet taken in South Africa.

The IDC's annual report, briefly referred to the R22-million heavy minerals project north of Richards Bay. This received small coverage in the daily press because the decision to embark on it has still to be taken.

I learn, however, that these corporations are seriously considering going ahead with the project and that a decision can be expected shortly.

If so, it will be a mining landmark for several reasons, including these:

- The rate of mining will be greater than previously envisaged on any project in South Africa.

- The dredging capacity will be up to 95,000 t a day when the mine and plant are in full production.

**Scientific**

- Rehabilitation of the countryside after this mining will be scientifically undertaken by an agronomist and an ecologist assisted by horticulturists and consultants.

  The area will be left covered in vegetation without unsightly dumps or pits.

  The products will be: rutile at 25 000 t a year; zircon at 250 000 t; ilmenite slags at 600 000 t and low manganese pig iron at 250 000 t.

- There are several firsts in this project. It will be the first mining enterprise in South Africa employing dredging techniques.

- It will employ an African labour force of about 600, who will be housed in townships with their families. They will travel daily to work by company transport.

- This is a welcome departure from the usual employment of migratory, single labour.

- Although the area will not be in Bantu Trust land, royalties will be paid to the Bantu Mining Corporation, which acts for the Bantu Trust.

**Recovery**

The decision to incorporate this coastal strip in parts of the Richards Bay White area, while providing inland areas to KwaZulu in exchange, was made before the mineral sands project was envisaged.

On the production side this enterprise should earn about R108-million a year in exports.

- A beach and mining plant, a mineral separation plant and an ilmenite smelter will produce the four products.

The low manganese pig iron is a by-product of the titanium production. The iron content of ilmenite is usually an embarrassment but the production of this pig iron will be achieved by a unique Quebec process developed after 23 years' work.

The proposed mining area is 27 km long and between 2 km and 5 km wide. It is inland from the beach and the base of the sands containing the heavy minerals is about 25 m above sea level.

Two ponds will be built by earth-moving machinery. The dredges and a floating primary recovery plant will be sited in the ponds. The concentrate from the floating plant will be pumped ashore and will then be transported 10 km inland to the main concentrator.

The ilmenite, which in the past has sometimes been unsaleable in Australia, will be converted to titania slag and low manganese pig iron in the smelter.

Provided the project goes ahead, Union Corporation will hold 25 per cent of the equity, IDC 25 per cent and Quebec Iron and Titanium 50 per cent.

Two companies have been incorporated for the project: Titani (Pty) for the mining and separation activities and Richards Bay Iron and Titanium (Pty) for the smelter operation.

Titanium is controlled by Union Corporation and IDC jointly, whereas Quebec Iron and Titanium will control Richards Bay Iron and Titanium.

**Satisfied**

The rutile produced by the recovery process is used mainly for the chloridite route in the production of white titanium dioxide, which is used in paint.

Zircon is used in ceramics, refractories and in foundry sanding sand, and the titanium slag will go to pigment production on the sulphate and chlorite routes.

One of the most significant features of the project is the attention being paid to the rehabilitation of the mining area.

Consultants with Australian experience have been appointed. The plan is to stockpile top-soil and use it with fertiliser for replanting grass, shrubs and trees on land which has been mined and swilled with white sand tailings.
Boycott talks for Janson

DURBAN — The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr T. N. H. Janson, will meet Newcastle industrialists tomorrow to discuss the bus boycott, which has entered its fourth week.

Mr Janson will also meet the KwaZulu Executive Council and representatives of the Trans-Fugelsia Transport Bus Co in Nongoma tomorrow night in an attempt to break the deadlock over buses which is costing TTT more than R6,000 a day.

The boycott continued yesterday with few people riding the buses.

However, the manager of a clothing factory, Mr D. van der Merwe, said attendance at work had been good.

"Although blacks are still not using the buses, we have no absenteeism at all," Mr Van der Merwe said. — DDC.
Janson to discuss boycott

Mercury Reporter

THE Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. Funt Janson, will meet Newcastle industrialists tomorrow to discuss the bus boycott which has entered its fourth week.

Mr. Janson will also meet with the KwaZulu Executive Council and representatives of the Transvaal Transport bus company in Nongoma tomorrow night in an attempt to break the deadlock over buses which is costing R700 a day.

The boycott continued yesterday with few people riding the buses. However, the manager of the Veka Clothing Factory, Mr. D. van der Merwe, said that the attendance at work was good.

"Although Blacks are still not using the buses, we have no absenteeism at all," Mr. van der Merwe said.
Own Correspondent

NONGOMA — Chief Buthelezi, the kwaZulu leader, today said it was "sheer arrogance" for a foreigner in New Zealand to pass judgment on him from a distance and to pontificate about what he was doing for his people.

He was reacting to an Auckland statement by Mr Newham, president of the Citizens' Association for Racial Equality, who attacked Chief Buthelezi as being nothing more than a spokesman for apartheid.

Mr Newham made his attack after a report of an interview between Chief Buthelezi and a noted Maori physician and former outstanding rugby player, Dr M Parowai, in Durban.

In the interview two days ago, Chief Buthelezi spoke of pressures on the apartheid system and said that in sport, for example, the level of multinational participation achieved was largely due to external pressures.

According to the New Zealand Herald, which reported the interview, Chief Buthelezi said the All Blacks should tour South Africa.

"By sending teams of mixed race to South Africa, countries help to bring about changes my people want," Chief Buthelezi said.

Mr Newham attacked Chief Buthelezi and said he could not be regarded as a true spokesman on non-racial sport. Chief Buthelezi was in a straitjacket and was on the payroll of the South African Government as a spokesman for apartheid.

The chief said Mr Newham was entitled to his opinion, but added that either his people or Mr Vorster would regard him as a spokesman for apartheid.

"Everybody in this country knows that I am not the darling of the Government," he said.
kwaZulu to run bus firm

OWN CORRESPONDENT, NONGOMA — The kwaZulu Government and the Bantu Investment Corporation are to take over the Trans-Tugela Transport Company in Newcastle in a bid to break the deadlock between the company and boycotting Africans arising from a fares increase.

It is hoped that the agreement reached at a top level meeting here last night, will be favourably received by Africans living in the Madadeni and Oicweni townships and break the boycott, which in its initial stages was marked by violence and rioting.

The takeover decision was reached at a meeting of the kwaZulu executive council, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, African leaders from Madadeni and Oicweni, officials of the BIC and the TTT and senior police officers.

At the three hour meeting, it was decided that the BIC and the kwaZulu Government would form as soon as possible, a holding company with 50 percent participation by each party to take over the TTT as well as the other transport companies operated by the BIC in kwaZulu.

It was also decided that the routes between the two townships and Newcastle would be rationalised by introducing fewer stages which would reduce the travelling costs for casual passengers.

All the proposals are subject to agreement by the people of Oicweni and Madadeni who, it is understood, will be asked to approve the decisions at a public meeting shortly.

Chief Gatsha Buthelen, the kwaZulu leader, said after the meeting last night, that the holding company would be a utility, non-profit-making organisation to provide a service for the people of kwaZulu.

"We accept that it will cost a lot of money, but we are doing it to provide a service," he said.
198 are guilty of Nongoma violence

Own Correspondent

NONGOMA — In a special session of the Magistrate's Court held at the Nongoma Vocational College, last night 198 students were found guilty of public violence.

One student was acquitted. Those found guilty were sentenced to fines of R50 each (or 60 days). They also received three months jail sentences conditionally suspended for three years.

All, except one of the students, pleaded guilty when they appeared before Mr J Nel last night.

Their appearance arose from an outbreak of rioting at the school on Wednesday, when students went on the rampage after three others were expelled.

At the height of the rioting, two students were shot and wounded.

Between 15 and 20 cases are still being investigated — including the two in hospital — and it is expected more charges will be brought later.

The shooting itself is being investigated and a docket will be sent to the Attorney General who will decide whether or not to prosecute.
Consolidation not final says Kaiser

MATATIELE — The Chief Minister of the Transkei Paramount, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here yesterday he did not consider that the government's consolidation plan was final as regards the Transkei, and also made claims on several districts of the Cape Province.

Chief Kaiser was addressing a public meeting in the Maluti district of the Transkei, near here, to explain to the people the implications of the Transkei's coming independence.

"In terms of the historical boundary of the Transkei, Mount Currie, Matatiele, Cedarville, Matjies and Elliot are part of the Transkei," he said.

"We hope white South Africa has taken note of these insistent claims and should in future make a final demarcation of the Transkei boundary," Chief Kaiser said in the event of the government acceding to his demands, he would want the white people to remain on their farms, but under the Transkei Government.

"We would not want them to leave us. We would like to live with them, but we want all colour bars and discrimination to go."

Chief Kaiser then turned to the recent claims by a section of the Sotho community in northern Transkei for self-rule.

"I want to warn these people to stop their non-sense because the Transkei will never be fragmented into small tribal cliques. I hope they will soon realize they have been misdirected in their thinking and the sooner they stamp out their political agitation the better. The independent Transkei will not tolerate any reasonable action by anybody," Chief Kaiser said. — SAPA.
Two shot as students
riot at Zulu school

NONGOMA - Two students were shot at the
height of a riot at the Nongoma Vocational
School on Wednesday during which rampaging
students allegedly threatened to kill the prin-
cipal, police said yesterday.

Both students are in hospital here and their
conditions are said to be satisfactory under the cir-
cumstances.

About 20 of the students
at the school have been ar-
rested.

During the riot, which
followed the expulsion of
three students, students
stormed the adminis-
tration buildings, smash-
ing windows and fur-
niture.

They overturned a land-
drover belonging to the
principal, Mr K. J. Kill-
eroy, and slashed a tyre
of a government truck.

At the height of the riot,
a crowd of angry
students advanced on the
principal's office, allegedly
threatening to kill him.

A teacher, standing in
the doorway of the office,
-fired several warning
shots, scattering the
rioters.

But they regrouped and
advanced on the office
again. Shots were fired
and two of the students
were wounded, both in the
abdomen. They were taken
to hospital, where they un-
derwent emergency treat-
ment.

The students were later
addressed by Major A. J.
Naudé from the police dis-
trict headquarters at
Eshowe. — SAPA.
VIOLENCE NOT THE WAY—JANSON

24/10/75 Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH—Making demands by throwing stones, damaging property and killing people would never be condoned or tolerated, Mr. Punt Janson, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, warned at a multi-racial meeting held here yesterday.

Mr. Janson, together with Doctor Adendorff, the managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation, and Mr. Dana Viljoen, the general manager of BIC transport, flew by helicopter from Nongoma to Ladysmith to attend a meeting to give commerce and industry, as well as leading Africans and Indians, an opportunity to discuss the increased bus fares which are to be implemented here soon.

The meeting was convened by the Ladysmith Town Council and chaired by Mr. Gert Hanekom MPC.

Nothing could be achieved by force and people who thought it could be would learn a hard lesson, said Mr. Janson.

The police force had acted with admirable restraint at Newcastle during the recent unrest. Mr. Janson said far more could be achieved by consultation.

"To the Blacks I say if you have complaints, make them through your leaders and my door is always open to any legitimate request for intervention."

With inflation a rise in bus fares was long overdue and the increase had already been granted by the Road Transportation Board.

Mr. Janson said his department had however asked for the postponement of the increase until he had an opportunity to come to Ladysmith to discuss the matter locally with all race groups.

He appealed to the Black people to do their share by averting trouble.

He said: "If you say the BIC is worth nothing I do not agree and I am satisfied with the integrity of the people concerned."
30 held after school riot

African Affairs Correspondent

ABOUT 30 pupils were arrested at the Nongoma Vocational School yesterday after a riot on Wednesday in which two of them were shot.

Maj. A. J. Naude of the police told the Mercury that he expected to arrest a further 100 before the investigation finished. They would probably be charged with public violence.

The riot at the school broke out over the expulsion of three students.

It is understood that the expulsions were connected with a protest over food last month after which about 400 students were sent home and told to reapply for admission.

About 250 of them went on a rampage while people living in houses on the school boundary waited for what they believed would be an attack. Some of the residents were armed.

TYRES CUT

The students remained within the school grounds, overturning a Landrover owned by the principal, Mr. Ken Kellaby, slashing the tyres of a Government truck and smashing up the administrative offices.

Shots were fired in the air and the students retreated but re-formed and stormed the principal’s office. More shots were fired and two students were hit in the stomach.

IMPROVING

Although their names were withheld from the Press yesterday, doctors at the Benedictine Mission Hospital said their condition was serious but improving.

Major Naude said statements about the shooting would be taken and they would be referred to the Attorney-General. He did not know if anyone would be charged.

The police, who arrived after the shooting, were reinforced by about 20 on Wednesday night, but yesterday all was quiet at
NONGOMA—The situation at the Nongoma Vocational School, where students went on the rampage on Wednesday, was quiet yesterday, with the police detachment having been withdrawn from the premises.

Major E. J. Ladwig of the S.A.P. Esquimalt, said that investigations were continuing. He said so far 199 students had been charged with public violence and yesterday 198 were convicted of the offence by Magistrate Mr. J. Nel, at a special trial held in the school hall.

They were each fined R60 (or 60 days) and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for three years.

It is believed that the school will be closed for the remainder of the year.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Benedictine Mission Hospital here said that two students admitted with gunshot wounds were "as well as can be expected in the circumstances." The names were not available.

Police declined to discuss the circumstances of the shooting. (Sapa.)
Allegations
claim by
Buthelezi
African Affairs Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu yesterday told Mr. M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration, that certain Government agents had made allegations against him that he was delaying the KwaZulu elections.

The Chief said this at a meeting between the Minister and the KwaZulu Executive Council which was held in Kwehe, yesterday at the offices of Mr. H. Torlage, Commissioner-General of the Zulus.

Chief Buthelezi told him that the Department of Information and the Bureau for State Security were behind the accusation that he was delaying the elections.

Mr. Botha said he would not discuss the matter because the departments mentioned by Chief Buthelezi were not present to defend themselves.

Both parties emerged from a three-hour meeting looking tense and strained. At a Press conference later, Chief Buthelezi admitted that the talks were fruitless.

Mr. Botha on the question of KwaZulu moving to the next constitutional phase, told the executive council that it was up to KwaZulu to decide, but warned that they must have the date for the election in mind.

Dealing with the question of amnesty for political prisoners and exiles, the Minister said he would not grant a blanket amnesty, but if there were, for example, any individual Zulus who wanted to return, he would treat individual cases on merit.

The Chief told Mr. Botha that the National Cultural Liberation Movement, Inkatha, had passed a resolution that KwaZulu must have its own radio station because the present Zulu Service was not giving satisfaction. Mr. Botha said he would take the matter up with the SABC.
Bus fares 'not cut' 25/10/75

IT was "completely incorrect", to say, as a news report had, that fares for casual passengers between Macaden, Osweni and Newcastle had been lowered, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson said in Pretoria yesterday.

Passengers would pay less because more stages would be introduced as a rationalisation of routes, he said — Saps.
Buthelezi hits no-funds development

By SUZANNE VOS

OVERSEAS ORGANISATIONS — including "liberation movements" — receiving large sums of money for development programmes were warned yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to expect a "showdown" soon with South African homeland leaders.

Chief Buthelezi was reluctant to report this week from the Hague and London that two organisations had decided to reverse their policies of providing finance to the homelands and would no longer consider requests for aid from their leaders.

"Is their idea of liberation that people must starve?" he asked. He had recently visited Holland and said he did not ask for aid "while he was there."

"These organisations are behaving in an arrogant and incommodate manner. How do they expect my people to liberate themselves? People cannot truly liberate themselves when they are not educated and are dying of kwashioroko." A firm "no" to trade unions for KwaZulu's black workers from Mr. M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration, has further frustrated and angered Chief Buthelezi and his executive council.

During a meeting with Chief Buthelezi described a "fruitless" meeting with Mr. Botha on Friday at Nongoma, the question of trade unions was raised.

"Mr. Botha told us he was against trade unions for blacks—and then said he wished whites didn't have them either."

During the discussion, Chief Buthelezi said, and his executive made it clear, that while they wished to move into the next constitutional phase in which KwaZulu would enjoy more legislative powers they also wanted it known that this did not mean they would ask for independence.

Game land plan stuns nature men

By PATRICK TAYLOR

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHLEZI, the chief Executive of KwaZulu, may hand over part of the Ndumu Game Reserve in Natal to tribemen when the homeland becomes independent.

The lives of people are more important than game reserves, he said. The plan has stunned Natal conservationists.

"It is now feared that the Kosibay reserve on the northern Zululand coast (one of the last breeding grounds of giant sea turtles) may also be in jeopardy."

Chief Buthelezi said: "I would not like to have' to hand over part of Ndumu. I certainly would not allow the reserve to be demolished."

Chief Buthelezi's Government has formed a conservation body attached to the KwaZulu Department of Forestry. The chief has many times emphasised the need to conserve South Africa's wildlife.

It is now known that a group in the Legislative Assembly are putting pressure on the KwaZulu Government to agree to hand over at least part of the Ndumu Game Reserve to appease Thembu tribemen on the Mozambique border. The tribe lost farmlands when Frelimo closed the border with South Africa.

Natal's MEC in charge of conservation, Mr. Ding Ling Stainbank, said this week that he would be most upset if part of the Ndumu reserve was given to tribemen.

"It would be a tragedy. It is unique in that it is the only flood plain reserve in South Africa."

When KwaZulu reaches independence Chief Buthelezi can do what he likes with the reserve. He knows there are pressures on him to give part of it away," said Mr. Stainbank.

Tribemen on the northern Zululand border were an "independent lot," he said, and were eager to get part of the Ndumu reserve in place of other land they lost when the border was closed.

"I don't know how Chief Buthelezi can now justify his earlier statements on conservation. One wonders what will happen to Kosibay."
TRAVELLERS TOLD OF NEW BUS FARES

African Affairs Reporter

NEWCASTLE — Councillors in Madadeni and Osizweni held meetings yesterday at which residents were told of the decision of the KwaZulu Government and the Bantu Investment Corporation to take over the Trans-Tugela Transport Company.

The meeting at Osizweni was attended by more than 100 people where Mr. S. P. Nkosi told residents that it was up to them to accept or reject the decision.

He said fares for a single trip from Osizweni to Newcastle had been reduced from 50c to 30c. Bus coupons would cost R1.25 for five days and R1.50 for six days.

He added that firms in Newcastle had agreed to subsidise the fares.

It would cost the KwaZulu Government and the RDT R6 million to buy out the TTT company.

No decision was taken but after the meeting thousands of residents rushed to the coupon offices — an indication that they will use the buses.

But at the Madadeni meeting many elements dominated the gathering calling on residents to continue the boycott.

Were it not for the calmness of Dr. Frank Mkhize, the Mayor, the meeting would have ended in an uproar.

At one stage the angry element surged forward demanding to use the microphone.

Dr. Mkhize announced the new reduced fares. He said from a bus stop next to the South African Police post in Madadeni to Newcastle would cost 30c instead of 50c. From Section Five and the bus depot it would cost 20c for a single trip to Newcastle.

Whatever happens the bus service will be resumed in Osizweni and Madadeni today.

No decision was taken at the Madadeni meeting and it remains to be seen whether people will use the buses.
Buthelezi asks West for help

Own Correspondent
TORONTO — South African blacks are not getting the financial help they desperately need from Canada and other Western countries in their battle for freedom within the Republic, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwazulu said here yesterday.

He said he believed Canada should give direct aid to the African homelands — "just as it gives funds to Third World nations."

He indicated in an interview he would probably be raising this matter when he conferred with Federal Government officials in Ottawa next week.

"Just because we are an oppressed people within a White-rulled country is no reason why we should be excluded from this type of aid," said the Chief Minister, who is on a three-week visit to Canada sponsored by the Anglican Church.

A spokesman for the External Affairs Department said later there were no plans to aid the African homelands.

They are not countries and therefore are not eligible for aid under the Canadian International Development Agency Program."

Chief Buthelezi insisted that the fact that the homelands were not independent countries should not prevent aid being given to people in need.

He acknowledged that some Black liberation movements who want to violently overthrow the White regime are opposed to aid being given to the homelands.

Chief Buthelezi is sharply critical of this attitude.

He said he had never been against countries, churches and individuals giving to the violent liberation groups and felt it was hypocritical for them to oppose aid to their brothers for fighting for liberty within South Africa.
Land row is partly settled

African Affairs Correspondent

A dispute between two chiefs in the Umzunduze area which has been blocking sugar cane development in the district has been partially resolved, the local magistrate, Mr. C. W. S. Mawanga, said yesterday.

An association of more than 85 registered sugar farmers in and around the Umzunduze Mission Reserve, in the Nkandla district, have asked the KwaZulu government to allow them to handle their own affairs because of the chiefs' dispute.

They had formally applied to the Tongaat Sugar Company for development aid, but had been told nothing could be done until the dispute over tribal boundaries had been settled.

Mr. Mawanga told the Mercury yesterday that the chiefs, in a meeting with him last week, denied that they had prevented farmers in the area from converting to cane cultivation.

It was agreed that any farmer with an old allotment in the disputed area, of which the Mission Reserve is part, could convert to cane and could enlist the help of the sugar company.

The boundary dispute has been referred to the KwaZulu government for settlement.

In the meanwhile, Mr. E. Griffin, a Tongaat official, has agreed to begin development operations next spring. He told the Mercury it was too late to start this year.
BUS BOYCOTT ALERT

Mercy Reporter

DIETEMARITZBURG—Police are again standing by at the Madsen township near Newcastle after rumours of possible violence following the distribution of pamphlets recently calling on residents to support the bus boycott.

However, the divisional Commissioner of Police for the Natal Inland Division, Major General C. P. Pretorius, said yesterday that no incidents had been reported, and the situation in the township remained quiet.

He said the extra police had been sent to Madsen to be on the safe side, but no violence was expected.
Wealth with Whites

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Gataha Buthelezi speaking to business leaders in Montreal, Canada, yesterday said that because the so-called homelands were occupied by Africans under White subjugation they were the most underdeveloped parts of the country.

He said that the development of the African people wherever they were was what the whole struggle for liberation is about. As both decision-making and wealth are preserves of Whites only, we need to develop wherever we are, if we are to be free.

"Education means liberation in the broadest sense of the word." Africans needed formal, technical, professional education he said.

FINANCES

"Today the taxes of my people are channeled into the KwaZulu revenue fund. This places a moral obligation on me and the Legislative Assembly to ensure that the amount of R2 711 000, for example, budgeted for the current financial year is spent wisely on our people's needs.

"The largest amount in this budget goes to education, but this is hardly a drop in the ocean in relation to the entire educational needs of my people."

Chief Buthelezi said Africans were bitter about the fact that Black university education was not under Black control.

Education was a field in which Canada could do much to help Africans.

"There was no limit to what a country such as Canada could do in granting scholarships.

"This is the non-controversial manner in which this country, and particularly the universities, can help us in our non-violent struggle," he said.
Chief Gwamba: Buthelezi: In Search of Just Society

The Argus Correspondent
NEW KDC MAY BE DELAYED

African Affairs Correspondent

The KwaZulu Development Corporation, scheduled for proclamation at the beginning of this month, may not be established until later next year, sources close to the KwaZulu Government said yesterday.

It is understood that the Zulu Cabinet has objected to a decision by the South African Government that the Bantu Investment Corporation in Pretoria retains control over industrial development on an agency basis, agriculture and transport.

Thus the KDC would be left with those activities now within the jurisdiction of the Natal division of the BIC.

These include the running of local operations like the breweries, bakeries and holiday resorts, loans to Zulu businessmen and the successful tripartite (tricompany) project.

The Mercury was told yesterday that the KwaZulu Government expected and wants the same kind of control over its development as was given to the Transkei's Xhosa Development Corporation.

Top KwaZulu officials pointed out that the KDC would be considerably less effective without autonomy in the industrial and agricultural spheres.

A spokesman for the BIC in Pretoria said: "As far as I know the KDC will still be promulgated this year according to the Minister's announcement earlier this year. "The rights and functions of this corporation will be spelt out in the promulgation."
Dutch firm plans KwaZulu plant

African Affairs Correspondent

A DUTCH chemical company, one of the largest in the world, in partnership with a South African firm, will open a plant at Isithebe, on the Tugela River, to produce 5 000 tons of detergent raw material a year.

Mr. W. J. Hofer, chairman of Chemical Holdings, announced yesterday that his firm would go into KwaZulu in partnership with Akzo Chemie GmbH, part of a Dutch group, with worldwide outlets, to set up a plant with an initial capital of R400 000.

The company will have a further R2-million at its disposal, consisting of R1-million from the joint shareholders, overseas credit facilities amounting to R400 000 and a loan of R800 000 from the Bantu Investment Corporation.

There is strong opposition in Holland at present towards investment in South Africa by Dutch companies. Chief Getsha Buthela, in Holland recently, ignored these protests and called on Dutch investors to help Zulus by investing in KwaZulu.

The plant, which will be capital intensive, will employ about 45 Africans and begin operations in December next year.

The agreement between Chemical Holdings and Akzo Chemie "lays down clear principles for equal pay and training and promotion prospects for employees of whatever sex, race, colour, creed or nationality," said Mr. Hofer.
Three centres for Blacks

African Affairs Reporter

THE SOUTH African Sugar Association is building a training centre for African farmers on the Umzimkulu Mission Reserve, in the Nqutu District, at an estimated cost of R200,000.

Apart from this centre, two others will be built in other parts of KwaZulu. The three centres will be donated to the KwaZulu Government which will staff and maintain them.

Farmers' days, seminars, and courses in sugar cane husbandry, agriculture and servicing and maintenance of tractors and farm equipment will be held at these centres.

Courses in home economics and cultural subjects will be given for the farmers' wives. It is expected that the construction of the three centres will cost R500,000.
BIC fails says Majola

African Affairs Reporter

WITWITZBURG—The Bantu Investment Corporation has failed to achieve what the central Government initially said it was to do for the Africans, Mr. Majola, an executive member of the African Chamber of Commerce's Inyanda, said yesterday.

Speaking at a stormy meeting of Inyanda at the Lay" Eumemical Centre, Edendale, Mr. Majola asked the BIC to admit to the central Government that it lacked know-how.

The meeting had been called to discuss the tri-company market: introduction of KwaZulu and was attended by Mr. H. L. Kruger, territorial administrator, manager for the BIC.

Inyanda resolved to reject the introduction of the tri-companies in the Bantu homelands and Mr. Kruger was asked to convey the feelings of the traders to the KwaZulu Government.

Mr. Majola said: "It was clear from the Act which constituted the BIC that it was never the intention of the central Government to bring White trade into the Black areas.

"What is the BIC going to do with its clients in the townships who are heavily indicated to it when now it invites tough opposition to compete with them?" he asked.
COLOURED S SEEK
ZULULAND AREA

EMPANGENI—The Coloured Representative Council has asked for a Coloured Group Area to be proclaimed at Empangeni. This was disclosed in an address by Mr. E. T. Gray, regional representative of Coloured Affairs, at the first annual congress of the Zululand Regional Development Association.

Mr. Gray said that, according to Government policy, there was no Coloured area planned for Zululand. He said, however, that a large number of Coloured people had been resident in Zululand before the policy of Group Areas was implemented.

The congress passed a resolution urging the Government to "consider expeditiously the principle of a Group Area for the Coloured people". The resolution stated that the Coloured people of Zululand were well integrated and essential to the territory's economic life.
EMPANGENI — Capital of R250 million is needed for the heavy minerals project near Richard's Bay, the Minister of Mines, Dr. P. G. J. Koornhof, said here last night.

The project is to be undertaken by the Industrial Development Corporation in co-operation with a South African mining house and a financially powerful overseas company.

Speaking at a function for the selection of the Zululand Sportsman of the Year, the Minister said the immediate effect of the proposed heavy minerals project for the mining of newly discovered deposits of ilmenite, rutile and zircon would be both the production and the processing of raw materials for which there was a growing demand in the world today.

The majority of the products could be exported through Richard's Bay, and had an estimated value of R50 million to R100 million a year, would be carried on foreign exchange by this undertaking.

Over a projected life span of 22 years these earnings would amount to about R2,000 million, and would provide work opportunity for 800 to 900 Black workers in the border area.

Dr. Koornhof also said that surveys about entering into "prospecting" rights along the whole Northern Coast of Natal which now were simply not true.

The Minister said that many people in Natal had probably read with misgivings reports which had appeared in newspapers earlier this year in which there had been grave speculation about the possibility that the natural environment in this part of the province would be defaced and ruined by the exploitation of the heavy mineral deposits.

"One such report is to carry..."
Two jolts for Gatsha policy

SUN. TIMES 7/11/75

This week Zulus learned that the KDC may not be promulgated until late next year, because Pretoria is withholding three facets of the operation regarded as prerogatives by the KwaZulu Government. The South African Government has made it clear that it wants that Bantu Investment Corporation in Pretoria to retain control over industrial development on an agency basis.

Later this week the African Chamber of Commerce, Inyanda, rejected the tri-company scheme because it feared competition from chain stores.
A FAMILY OF TRIBESMEN, some clutching the wire fence, await the arrival of a truck that will move them from the only home they know.

8000 moving from White settlement

The Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — More than 1,000 families, an estimated 6,000 people, in the Roosboom township outside Ladysmith, Natal, are to leave their homes because they have occupied for the past four generations has been taken over for White development.

The first 100 to 150 families will be moved by Department of Native Administration and Development officials this week to Nkwenkwe, a KwaZulu township 25 km away.

It is expected that the resettlement will take at least a year as families will only be moved as housing becomes available at Nkwenkwe.

Mr. F. C. Dyson, the national officer for the department in Pretoria, confirmed that the move was taking place. He said it was part of a long-term plan to resettle all the Africans in White areas around Ladysmith, as the department had been doing all over the country.

Services

As housing, water, and other services become available, the people will be

"527"
Tri-companies face problems

African Affairs Correspondent

The confrontation between the KwaZulu Cabinet and the African Chamber of Commerce, Inyanda, over the introduction of tri-companies, now involves Zulu consumers who have bought R168 000 worth of shares in the scheme.

The tri-company project, now known as KwaZulu Chain Stores Ltd., has been joined by six companies, including Checkers.

Both the Cabinet and Inyanda, the Black Investment Movement, have approved the tripartite concept, but last week two new developments occurred that could seriously disrupt Chief Gatshu Nthelana's economic policy of partnership between Blacks and Whites.

It was learned that the KwaZulu Development Corporation (KDC) may not be promulgated until late next year because of Zulu Government objections to certain Pretoria proposals.

The South African Government has made it clear that the Bantu Investment Corporation in Pretoria will retain control over industrial development on the agro-industrial basis.

Later in the week, Inyanda angrily rejected the tripartite concept at a meeting at Edendale because it feared the competition of chain stores.

Thus two of the three propors for the scheme have, at least for the foreseeable future, fallen away. The tri-company plan demands the involvement of a White company, the KwaZulu Development Corporation and an association of Zulu traders as shareholders.
Zulu leaders back call

African Affairs Reporter

NONGOMA The KwaZulu Executive Council decided yesterday to support the Prime Minister's appeal for action against inflation and has empowered KwaZulu heads of departments to take all the steps necessary to implement such action.

The Council also approved the appointment of two members to the KwaZulu Public Service Commission.

They are Mr. D. September of Mahlabathini and Mr. H. J. Bhengu of Durban.

A proposed group life insurance scheme for the KwaZulu Public Service was agreed to in principle.

The Executive Council was addressed by a delegation from the Department of Health on enrichment of the staple diet of the Zulus.

The delegation recommended that certain vitamins were necessary, especially vitamin B.

The Council gave the project its blessing in principle, in the interests of physical and mental health of the Zulus.

The Council passed a resolution on the centenary celebrations planned for the commemoration of the Battle of Isandlwana in 1879, when the Zulu Impis overcame the British forces.
TEAM HELPS BLACK FAMILIES TO MOVE

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — The first 300 African families from Roosboom, an African area which straddles the main national road about 5km south of here, are to be resettled in the next two weeks.

This first step in a concerted resettlement programme of Roosboom started yesterday when a special Department of Bantu Administration Development team from Pretoria moved in to transport the first families to their new homes in Esikhweni in KwaZulu.

Three hundred families will be resettled before the end of November and then early in January a start will be made on resettling a further 700 families.

Ultimately as many as 2000 families involving about 10 000 Africans will be resettled from Roosboom to Esikhweni.

The African leaders in Roosboom specially requested that their people should be resettled on a site and service basis and the Department has complied with these requests.

When the team arrived at Roosboom yesterday morning it was to find the families packed and ready for the move and the first bus-load drove off with the people happily singing. No incidents were reported.

The people from Roosboom have elected to build their own homes under the supervision of the Superintendent at Esikhweni.

Meanwhile each site has been provided with a Fletecraft building which can be bought for R100 or otherwise it will be left for six months before it is removed.

Those wishing to have tents in addition to the Fletecraft buildings have been able to ask for them and they have been provided free of charge for three months.

Land owners of less than 40 acres have been given a free site. In addition to the compensation they have received for their properties in Roosboom.

People who are not landowners will pay a small monthly rental for their site, building and service.

However no rent or charges for services or township registrations will be made for the first six months they are at Esikhweni.

Every attempt has been made by KwaZulu officials to make the move for the families as smooth as possible and KwaZulu social welfare officers Mr. Mipadi and Sister Savela have been delegated to assist with the adjustment of the families to their new environment.

Special arrangements were made for the school term for the Roosboom children to end early so that they would not be affected by the move.

Food parcels are being handed to each person for the first three days after their arrival in Esikhweni, while firewood is close at hand and a wood and coal merchant also operates there.
African training centres

African Affairs Reporter

THE THREE training centres for African farmers, which are being built by the South African Sugar Association, will be handed over to the KwaZulu Government early next year.

Mr. James Nkumbi, KwaZulu’s acting Chief Executive Councillor, said the official opening of the centres would take place in February and March next year.

The centres are being built at Umzinto, Mntumzi and Ndwedwe at an estimated cost of R600,000.

Farmers’ days, seminars and courses in sugar cane husbandry, agriculture and servicing and maintenance of tractors and farm equipment will be held at these centres.

Courses in home economics and cultural subjects will be given for the farmers’ wives.
Sapa appoints Black

African Affairs Reporter

The South African Press Association (Sapa) has appointed an African journalist to run its office in Ulundi, KwaZulu’s capital.

A former news reporter for the SABC, Mr. Ray Madlala will be responsible for news coverage of the whole of KwaZulu.

Born in the Transvaal, Mr. Madlala joined the SABC as a clerk and was promoted to radio news reporter in 1973.

While working for the SABC as a news reporter, he created a network of contacts throughout Natal and Zululand. He commands respect among chiefs and ordinary people.

His first assignment was to cover the KwaZulu Executive Council meeting in Nongoma last Thursday.

The Umtata office for SAPA is also run by an African.
Canadians sceptical of homelands says Gatsha

JOHANNESBURG — People in North America and Zaire have become even more hostile to the “Balkanisation of South Africa” into separate homelands, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi was speaking on his return from Canada and Zaire. He was the guest of the Anglican Church while in Canada and had talks with leaders in Zaire on his return journey.

During his month-long absence a second homeland, Bophuthatswana, decided to opt for independence under separate development.

Chief Buthelezi, an opponent of separate independent homelands, said: “People are really taken aback about the prospect of independent homelands. They have become even more hostile to Balkanisation of South Africa.”

Many politicians in both countries were sceptical that the independence offered to homelands would amount to genuine independence, the Zulu leader added.

On Bophuthatswana’s decision Chief Buthelezi said: “It came as a complete surprise. We can’t dictate to each other as homeland leaders but it is a matter of courtesy that we consult with each other.”

He apparently was referring to the meeting of homeland leaders at Umtata in 1973 at which homeland leaders agreed to consult with each other on vital issues like independence and land.

He reiterated that KwaZulu had no intention of seeking independence on the basis of a land deal which left it with ten separate pieces of territory.

“As far as my people are concerned we do not see that we have a separate destiny from that of other black people of South Africa or for that matter from that of all other South Africans.”

“That was why we offered a federal formula to the Prime Minister as a compromise.”

During an address to Zulus who had come to meet him at the airport, Chief Buthelezi referred to “neurilous attacks” launched against him by Marxist members of the banned African National Congress.

He specifically mentioned an attack contained in the May issue of the ANC journal Sochaba.

DUC
JOHANNESBURG. — People in North America and Zaire have become even more hostile to the “Balkanization of South Africa” into separate homelands, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi was speaking at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from Canada and Zaire. He was the guest of the Anglican Church while in Canada and had talks with leaders in Zaire on his return journey.

During his month-long absence a second homeland, Bophuthatswana, decided to opt for independence under separate development. Chief Buthelezi, an opponent of separate independent homelands, said: “People are really taken aback about the prospect of independent homelands. They have become even more hostile to Balkanization of South Africa.”

Many politicians in both countries were sceptical that the independence offered to homelands would amount to genuine independence, the Zulu leader added.

On Bophuthatswana’s decision, Chief Buthelezi said: “It came as a complete surprise. We can’t dictate to each other as homeland leaders, but it is a matter of courtesy that we consult with each other.”

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He reiterated that KwaZulu had no intention of seeking independence on the basis of a land deal which left it with 10 separate pieces of territory. The KwaZulu stand had the backing of Inkatha, the premier Zulu movement, and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.
Buthelezi hits out at attack on him abroad

OWN CORRESPONDENT
DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the kwaZulu leader, has expressed concern at the nationalist-Marxist conflict in the banned African National Congress abroad which, he said, was dividing the forces of liberation at a crucial time in their struggle.

"Nobody would like to see what has happened in Angola take place here at any time in the future."

Chief Buthelezi, who returned to South Africa yesterday after an extensive visit to Canada and Zaire, said the campaign of denigration against him by mainly non-African Marxists in the ANC combined with the image projected by the South African Department of Information had left people abroad "woefully ignorant" of the true situation here.

"It is a great pity that machine operating overseas one has not got even an office abroad to watch one's interests," he said.

UNDERSTAND

"People do not easily understand people like me as long as we are projected by the Department of Information abroad, or by hostile exiles," he said.

Chief Buthelezi visited Canada as the guest of the Anglican Church. He was most surprised to learn, on his arrival there, that an Indian businessman, Mr Jos Saloojee, had written to the church protesting against the invitation in the name of the ANC.

"The Morogoro Declaration, which permitted non-Africans abroad to be members of the ANC has created serious complications," he said.

Chief Buthelezi expressed gratitude to the Archbishop of Canada for inviting him "at an opportune time when a campaign of denigration is being stepped up against me overseas and also in Africa."

While some people overseas felt that with all the institutional violence arrayed against Blacks in South Africa, violence was the only method for change, others applauded his non-violent stand "and wished me well."
Red enemies for chief

African Affairs
Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi flew into Baragwanath last night with an account of the Communist takeover of the African National Congress - in exile, which has led recently to a campaign against him by a number of non-African Marxists.

The chief returned from a three-week tour of Canada, America and Zaire. He told newsmen and the members of his cabinet who met him at the airport yesterday that during his Canadian tour an Indian businessman, Mr. Joe Solomon, had written to the Anglican Church to protest against the chief's invitation to that country.

Mr. Solomon wrote in the name of the ANC. "The Morogoro Declaration," said Chief Buthelezi, "which permitted non-Africans abroad to be members of the African National Congress, has created serious complications."

This had led to persistent attacks on him by the Marxists in the ANC. "This can be seen by the surreptitious attack in the May issue of Sechaba, a publication which is supposed to be the ANC organ, edited by M. P. Nattleker."

Many issues of The African Communist attacked him. The articles were written by non-African Marxists.
THE Federal Theological Seminary, centre of an international church uproar earlier this year when it was hounded out of Alice in the Eastern Cape, is almost certain to move permanently to Natal.

This was learned yesterday from an authoritative church source who said that the question of a final home was almost certain to be raised at a meeting of the seminary council at Edendale, near Pietermaritzburg, on December 18.

The meeting comes at the end of the most troubled year in the turbulent history of the institution — a year which has also seen it ordered from its temporary refuge at Umtata after a head-on clash with Chief Kaizer Mntamotsho's government.

The seminary is a college for Black, Indian and Coloured students studying for the priesthood in either the Anglican, Methodist, Congregational churches or one of four branches of the Presbyterian Church.

It is understood that a permanent site will hinge largely on the question of finance and the assurance of secure tenure.

The seminary has provisionally accepted an offer of about R2 million from the South African Government in compensation for the loss of about 80 hectares of property it occupied in Alice.

The site was expropriated by the Government ostensibly to allow neighbouring Fort Hare University room to expand, but seminary leaders have consistently maintained the existence of their multi-racial college next door to an apartheid showpiece was the deciding factor.

The final compensation claim is expected to be for all expenses incurred in moving to a permanent home. This may include the seminary's unsuccessful stop-over in Umkomaas.

Yesterday the seminary's Registrar, Mr Chris Wright, said the first phase of moving the seminary to its new temporary home at the Edendale Lay Ecumenical Centre would begin on December 12.

"Talks have been held with KwaZulu's Chief Concellor, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and he has assured us he is interested in our welfare. I feel sure we will be welcome in KwaZulu."
Reds take over the ANC

By BRENDA ROBINSON

Africa during his trip to Canada because of the hostility shown by many of the groups he was invited to address.

"In the end I told people in Canada: You are high on the list of trading partners with South Africa and I am a victim of apartheid. So you blame me and yet continue to make a profit at Black expense."

Many written and oral attacks were made on him. Although he did not think they would abate, especially because of his non-violent stand, his trip abroad gave people an opportunity to size him up personally as against hostile propaganda.

People everywhere had a burning interest in South Africa and questioned him about apartheid and how much violence was involved maintaining it.

"There were some who felt that with so much violence arrayed against Blacks, violence was the only method of change. Others applauded my views and wished me well."

Chief Buthelezi arrived in Zaire when President Mobutu was still celebrating the tenth anniversary of independence. "I was requested by the commissioner for the bureau of politics to make a return trip at my convenience to hold discussions."

He was not certain when it would be, particularly as the Angolan problem occupied many African Ministers with whom he had talks.

He met President Senghor of Senegal, President Amin of Uganda, President Mchombero of Burundi, Prime Minister Elijah Mudenda of Zambia and Premier Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho.
ZULU COMMANDER'S ORDER

PROCESSION:

1. The Zulu Commander will be present at the ceremony.
2. The Zulu warriors will be dressed in traditional attire.
3. The Zulu drummers will play a rhythmic beat.
4. The Zulu flag will be displayed.
5. The Zulu leader will address the audience.

A. Zulu drummer.

B. Zulu warrior.

C. Zulu flag.

D. Zulu leader.

E. Zulu ceremony.

F. Zulu procession.

G. Zulu drummers.

H. Zulu audience.

I. Zulu tradition.

J. Zulu culture.

K. Zulu history.

L. Zulu heritage.

M. Zulu legacy.

N. Zulu honor.

O. Zulu pride.

P. Zulu unity.

Q. Zulu unity.

R. Zulu cooperation.

S. Zulu success.

T. Zulu progress.

U. Zulu development.

V. Zulu innovation.

W. Zulu education.

X. Zulu health.

Y. Zulu environment.

Z. Zulu future.

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GOVERNMENT PROPOSES TO RESettle 600 HOMELESS ZULU FAMILIES.

WHILE ZULU CITY PLANS TO PROVIDE A DOUBLE VICTORY WITH A

MIX OF HOUSING AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES.

DURBAN — THE ZULU can decisive steps to the

Zulu clan

WINS BATTLE

For Land
Warning to Inyanda

by Buthelezi

NONGOMA — Chief Gatesa Buthelezi of KwaZulu yesterday warned the Natal and Zululand Chamber of Commerce (Inyanda) that if it wanted to make a political issue of the introduction of a tri-company in KwaZulu he would be compelled to ask the Zulu nation to make a decision.

The chief issued a statement after a meeting of the KwaZulu liaison committee in Nongoma and emphasised that the KwaZulu Government would go ahead with the tri-company scheme in spite of the Inyanda's disapproval.

He said he could not change the policy of his Government because of certain members of Inyanda. "I cannot degrade the dignity of my office."

Last month Inyanda passed a resolution rejecting the tri-company scheme because it felt it would compete against Zulu traders.

The Inyanda was yesterday represented at the liaison committee meeting by its president, Mr. P. G. Gumede, who presented a memorandum.

Chief Buthelezi said the memorandum made alternative proposals to counter the policy of his Government. "If Inyanda wants to play political football with me, I will be compelled to ask the Zulu nation to make its decision. We are moving in different orbits to Inyanda."
CORONATION TO PROSPECT IN KWAZULU

CORONATION Industrials, the brick and tile-making arm of the Tongaat sugar group, is to prospect a huge area of KwaZulu for brick-making clays and related minerals, following an agreement with the Bantu Mining Corporation.

Early next month Coronation Industrials will start an intensive geophysical survey of the region which stretches inland from Empangeni to south of Mtundini. Prospecting will start with aerial surveys, followed by field work. The agreement provides for a prospecting period of two years.

Mr. Dick Kemp, managing director of Coronation Industrials, said yesterday that once the survey was completed, and assuming suitable materials were found in payable quantities, a company would be formed, with Coronation and the corporation as shareholders, to mine the clay.

The proposed company would have the exclusive rights to mine the clay for 25 years, with the option of renewal for a further 25 years.

HOUSING

"It is obvious that the development of KwaZulu and also the Richard's Bay and Empangeni complex is going to need tremendous quantities of bricks and building materials for the provision of housing and other facilities," said Mr. Kemp.

The Bantu Mining Corporation will hold 20 percent of the shareholding in the company and have the right to increase its shareholding into 49 percent, subject to certain conditions. The shareholding taken up by the EMC will be available for KwaZulu citizens to acquire in due course. Mr. Kemp said the company would employ KwaZulu recruited locally as far as possible, and would institute a programme for the systematic training of KwaZulu staff so that they could take over responsible posts in mining operations."
King plans political party-claim

4. Are you satisfied with
Comment

5. (a) What in your opinion tutorials be
(b) Do you feel these goo
year?

African Affairs Correspondent

PARAMOUNT Chief Goodwill, hovering on the brink of overt opposition to the KwaZulu Government for years, was scheduled to have held a secret meeting in the Bulwer district last night to finalize plans for a political party, according to sources close to the Royal Family.

The Natal Mercury was told yesterday by informants in Durban that Prince Cetshwayo Zulu, a longtime opponent of Chief Gatasha Buthelezi, would be one of the people present.

Other names reported to the Mercury were Chief Mthobuhlela Magwumile of Hamarsdale, a known opponent of Inkatha, Mr. G. Mathe, an Unilab prosecutor and a former security guard for Chief Buthelezi, Mr. Cogu, a Hammarsdale businessman, Chief King Mbele from KwaNdebele, an Information Department official, Mr. Joseph Maslada and Mr. Hertzog Zuma, a member of the Legislative Assembly.

It is also understood that some of the businessmen who oppose the KwaZulu Government's tri-party project may also be present.

The King's emergence as a politician would undoubtedly cause a constitutional crisis for the Zulus because the Legislative Assembly's constitution passed unanimously in 1972, forbade its entry into this arena.

At that time Chief Buthelezi pointed out that the King had the right to be consulted, to encourage and to warn. The constitution says that the Assembly consists of the Paramount Chief representing the unity of the Zulu nation and its members who shall be representatives of the monarchy.

This decision was recently reaffirmed by the House and later by Inkatha, the liberation movement in which all Zulus are members.

The facade of Zulu unity began to crumble soon after the King interviewed the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, in Pretoria several months before his installation four years ago.

Shortly after this members of the Royal Family travelled to Pietermaritzburg to ask the Chief Buthelezi Affairs Commissioner to do something about Chief Buthelezi's growing stature.

At the installation, in December 1973, the Minister of Natal Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, intimated that the King would be paramount in Zulu affairs.

It was this situation that led the House to reject the King's bid for executive power.

But the King did not give up. He later clashed with Chief Buthelezi over the Shaka Day celebrations, exchanged hot words with him in the House in 1973 over his non-political status and later, in the same year, was implicated in the writing of a letter to Mr. M. C. Botha that asked for the removal of the Chief from office.

Last week the King snubbed his Cabinet by not inviting his members to the celebrations to mark the anniversary of his installation—a signal to many Zulus of the resurgence of his hostility to democratic government.

A number of prominent Zulus in Durban told the Mercury this week that the King was also known to be unhappy with the fact that Chief Gatasha Buthelezi was head of Inkatha. The King's supporters are now trying to gather support in an effort to place him at the head of this movement.

They claimed that he was strongly under the influence of King Sobhuza—who holds all power in Swaziland.

King Goodwill is on the point of marrying King Sobhuza's daughter, Princess Masitamini, who has already borne him a son, and it is felt by many Zulus, that the young King would like to emulate King Sobhuza's absolutist position.

A number of Inkatha members yesterday recalled the realises that the King was involved with Shaka's Spoor, the opposition party allegedly financed by the Bureau of State Security, and they pointed out that there were strong rumours that much of the money behind the King's recent activities had been donated by Whites.
'Dunn city' plans for Mangete

Coloured Affairs Reporter

THE FUTURE of a Dunn industrial and commercial city in Mangete, north coast, was spelled out yesterday to the multi-racial Dunn family at a meeting of the Dunn Descendants' Association.

More than 100 members — Black, Brown and White — in the Dunn family heard their Association chairman, Mr. Dan Dunn, call upon them to join in a consortium to build Mangete into a future Dunn city with industry, supermarkets, business houses and other development.

Later, after the meeting, Mr. Dunn said: "Now that the title deed for more than 3,000 hectares of land is practically in the bag, we envisage big plans for this area.

"I have approached big business houses and banks to sink money into Mangete to help develop it with the Dunns. We want to lay out a mini city here with industries and modern blocks of flats, offices, supermarkets and other businesses."

Mr. Dunn told the meeting that development of industry and commerce in the area would provide employment opportunities for the scores of present and fourth generation Dunn children as well as encourage an influx of many Coloureds from other parts of the Republic into the area.

"With a six-lane highway that is coming through this area, plus Durban and Richard's Bay as two ports on either side of Mangete, I see a great future here," Mr. Dunn said.

He also disclosed that a further 2,000 acres of land along the beach area is going to be added into the Dunn land empire and part of this will see a coastal holiday resort with a beachfront hotel go up.

Last month the Government assured the Dunns that they would be given ownership to some 4,070 hectares of land in the Mangete area of Zululand, bequeathed to them by their White ancestor, John Dunn, who died in 1886.

John Dunn had one Coloured and 49 Zulu wives, with whom he had sired 117 children and from whom line some 600 first to fourth generations have descended. About 200 are classified White, more than 100 African and the rest Coloured.

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5. (a) What in tutorials be (b) Do you the year?
SWAZIS TOOK OVER ZULU CEREMONY

African Affairs Reporter

IT WOULD take the Zulus many years to forget the Ingoma Dance by the Swazis at the fourth anniversary celebrations of the Paramount Chief of the Zulus, King Goodwill, at Nongoma at the weekend.

The Swazi team which had been sent by King Sobhuza II of Swaziland as guest dancers outclassed all the Zulu teams competing for the trophy.

The Swazi team had taken part in the independence celebrations in Uganda, Malawi, Kenya and Zambia.

The Durban Navigation Collieries from Danhauser won the trophy and the Iscor group came second while the Mount Edgecombe team was placed third.

King Goodwill arrived at the stadium in his new car which cost R15,500. He watched the proceedings with his wives, Princess Mantombi, daughter of King Sobhuza II, Princess Sibongile and Princess Buhle.

King Sobhuza II was represented by Dr. A. M. Nxumalo, Minister of Power and Communications and a group of Swazi Princesses and Princes.

4. Are you satisfied with your present tutor? Yes/no
Comment

5. (a) What in your opinion should the aim of tutorials be?
(b) Do you feel these goals were achieved during the year?
KwaZulu jobs - the vital task

Work to stop the drain

Find consideration for KwaZulu

30 400 a year must have
Despite the job-creation efforts of the Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC), KwaZulu has become more, not less, dependent on income earned outside.

Between 1960 and 1973 income earned in KwaZulu itself rose 132% to R80m, while the income of Zulus working outside as migrants rose 275% — more than twice as fast — to R150m.

Income earned internally constituted 44% of gross national income in 1960, but only 22% in 1973.

The income of workers living in KwaZulu but commuting daily to work in nearby border areas has risen 62% in three years to R130m in 1973.

These revealing figures are contained in an Economic Review of KwaZulu, published this week by the Bureau for Economic Research in Bantu Development (Benbo).

Adding to these figures the small amount earned by Whites in KwaZulu (R6m) gives a gross national income for 1973 of R366m.

The Review does not, however, give any indication of what percentage of the R150m earned by migrant workers is actually remitted to KwaZulu. Other studies (FM September 19) indicate that as little as 20% is sent home.

The Review says that per capita annual income earned in KwaZulu itself rose from R28.4 in 1960 to R34.7 in 1973 — or R2.90 per head per month. If the income of commuters is included, that figure rises to R7.60.

Gross domestic product has almost doubled since 1960 to R76m in 1973. The share of the formerly predominant subsistence sector has declined to 43%. Nearly half of GDP is accounted for by community, social, and personal services.

KwaZulu has a population of about 1.1m. There are also 1.9m Zulus living in the common area. Of those living in the Bantustan itself, only 27% are economically active, compared to 46% outside.

Benbo anticipates that an average of 55,000 Zulu men and women will join the labour market each year in 1974-76, some 42% of them in the common area.

"An effort must therefore be made to create at least 30,400 work opportunities per annum for the period 1974-76 in order to obviate the migration of manpower out of KwaZulu."

Judging by past performance, there is scant hope that this target will be met. Between 1960 and 1974 only 20,187 African jobs were created through the BIC and the Industrial Development Corporation: 983 of them through the BIC and the agency system at iSibhe, 110 km north of Durban, and KwaZulu's sole growth point; and 19,204 of them through the IDC in border areas like Hammarsdale, Ladysmith, Newcastle, Pietermaritzburg, and Richards Bay.

Later figures show that the number of agency-created jobs up to 1975 is 1,558.

Some industries have also been established in border areas without IDC assistance, among them Iscor's Newcastle steelworks (providing 3,000 African jobs as at August this year) and a Frame factory at Hammarsdale.

The capital costs: R3.2m at iSibhe, and R23.3m in the border areas. All of the 49 industrial sites provided by the BIC at iSibhe have been allocated.

Benbo estimates that last year 180,000 workers were commuting daily from KwaZulu (143,000 of them from Umlazi alone) to workplaces in the neighbouring common area.

Up to 1974 the BIC lent R3.1m to 417 African businessmen, most of the money being used to set up trading enterprises. Compared to the other Bantustans KwaZulu has an extensive tertiary sector, with 3,000 odd trade and services enterprises. This is more than three times as many as in Bophuthatswana, also the subject of a recent Review by Benbo.

Nevertheless, only a small percentage of national income is spent in KwaZulu itself. "It is therefore of extreme importance," says the Review, "that attention be given to expansion of the tertiary sector in order to limit this large leakage of purchasing power."

Apart from this leakage, another obstacle to economic development is the low level of savings. This arises not only from low earnings but also from the high adult male dependance burden, the number of children dependent on each man (2.9 in KwaZulu, 1.8 for the White population).

Hence capital formation from internal sources is not sufficient. The Review adds that the "economically active men, who are so essential for Homeland development, leave to work in the White areas." Of the economically active male Zulu population, 62% are in "White" areas, and only 37% in KwaZulu.

More and more dependent on "White" South Africa
Eviction complaint

African Affairs Correspondent

A group of Africans from the Dannhauser district, evicted from white-owned farms in the area, have complained to the KwaZulu Government about the "unsympathetic treatment" they received from Mr. Walter Kanye, the KwaZulu Councillor for Community Affairs.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, head of the Government, told the Mercury: "I have no comment. All I can say is that I am aware of the problem and I am aware of the complaint."

A deputation from Dannhauser travelled to Pietermaritzburg to see Mr. Kanye recently. In a petition to the homeland government this week they claim Mr. Kanye was unable to help them.
KwaZulu explains 'no aid'  

African Affairs  
Correspondent  

The KwaZulu Government was unable to help Africans evicted from white-owned farms because of the shortage of land, Mr. Walter Kayne, the Councillor for Community Affairs, said yesterday.  

Commenting on a complaint made to his government by a group of Dambuza Africans, he said his department's inability had nothing to do with his personal attitude, but was determined by the shortage of land in KwaZulu.  

The Africans had complained that Mr. Kayne had been unsympathetic to their plea for help. He maintained yesterday that he felt great sympathy for displaced people.  

"All we can do is refer the people to the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner because the evictions have taken place within his jurisdiction and not ours."

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3. What topics do you feel should be added to the course? ed from the course?  

4. ed with your present tutor? Yes/no  

5. (a) What in your opinion should the aim of tutorials be?  
(b) Do you feel these goals were achieved during the year?
Inyanda to take up 'challenge'

African Affairs Correspondent

MR. P. G. GUMDIE, president of the African Chamber of Commerce, Inyanda, said yesterday that his organisation had decided to accept Chief Gatsha Buthela's challenge publicly to debate the tri-company project which is so unpopular among Zulu businessmen.

He emphasized that Inyanda did not see the controversy as a "political issue."

Chief Buthela denied issuing any such challenge. "I said I would take the issue, to the nation if necessary, through Isakha and by testing public opinion during my public appearances, which, in fact, I have done.

"I would not engage in a debate with people whose minds are closed. I feel utter contempt for Inyanda, particularly because of the manner in which they somersaulted while I was away in Canada.

"They are challenging the government of KwaZulu on a policy decision, of course, this is a political issue.

"It further becomes a political issue through the involvement of businessmen in this new opposition party."

The unnamed party was founded last week and involves King Goodwill of the Zulus.

"A high ranking member of Inyanda, the Hammarsdale trader Mr. Coop, is a member of this party and his membership implicates the organisation. We also know that several Inyanda members were at the meeting on Friday night."

"The activities indulged in by Mr. Gumede recently also convinces me that he is involved in the party," he said.
Earnings of Zulu top R700m

African Affairs Correspondent

The total income of the Zulus was more than R733 million in 1973 and about half of this income was earned in the homeland, according to the KwaZulu Economic Review, which is published by the Bureau of Economic Research, Bantu Development (Benbo).

The Review, which was released yesterday, shows that because of the fragmented land surface of KwaZulu the homeland has the largest contingent of commuters of all homelands.

Benbo estimates that more than 180,000 people living in Zulu areas commute to work in the White areas every day. More than 140,000 of these live in Umlazi.

While this arrangement allows the workers to live with their families, it also means that the bulk of the R130 million earned by them is spent in White areas.

This sum, says Benbo, would have had a favourable impact on economic development in the homeland.

The Bureau found that industrial development in the homeland has not been an "unqualified success."

Border industries, the responsibility of the Industrial Development Corporation, have been more successfully attracted to Natal than is the case in the Transvaal.

The IDC has spent more than R70 million on border industrial development as against R182 million by private enterprise, the publication states.
Zulu king ‘in secret bid to form an opposition’

By SUE VOS

A CONSTITUTIONAL crisis faces the Zulu people – the KwaZulu Government reported to the Security Police in Maritzburg on Friday night that Paramount Chief Goodwill Zwelithini, King of the Zulus, was holding a political meeting attended by Blacks and Whites.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said yesterday that the meeting was at Indeni, near Richmond, where plans were completed to launch the king’s political party.

He said a number of KwaZulu Government cars were seen outside the building in which the meeting took place.

At the same time Chief Buthelezi revealed that the king crossed the Mozambique border about four weeks ago to drum up support among the Tembu tribesmen who live there.

The crossing was made with the agreement of the local Frelimo commander and in the company of a South African Security Branch officer. This was confirmed yesterday by Col G. J. Dreyer, head of the Security Police in Maritzburg.

Paramount Chief Goodwill Zwelithini has been at loggerheads with the KwaZulu Government for years over his desire for a political say in the nation.

His emergence as a politician would cause a constitutional crisis for the Zulus because the Legislative Assembly’s constitution forbids his entry into this arena.
Buthelezi and King set for clash

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The widening rift between the Zulu King and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is likely to reach crisis proportions following a secret meeting called by the king last Friday in an apparent bid to drum up support to oust the kwaZulu leader.

The meeting was attended by King Goodwill Zwelithini, some Zulu traders and several Whites. A number of kwaZulu Government vehicles were also seen at the meeting place, but it is not known whether they belonged to Cabinet Ministers.

After an official complaint from the director of the kwaZulu Department of Justice at the instruction of Chief Buthelezi, the meeting was reported to Colonel G. J. Dreyer, the chief of Security Police in Maritzburg.

Under the Improper Interference Act it is illegal for Whites to become involved in Black politics.

PROMINENT

Chief Buthelezi has now called a meeting of the national council of the Zulu national cultural liberation movement, Inkatha Kanisa, on January 15.

The national council consists of all members of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly and other prominent Zulus.

Chief Buthelezi is the national president of Inkatha.

The relationship between the king and the kwaZulu Government has been steadily deteriorating. The king, who according to kwaZulu

Buthelezi for clash

(From Page 1)

constitution may not become involved in politics, has made very clear his desire to wield executive power.

His name has been linked with several alleged plots to oust Chief Buthelezi and he was deeply implicated in the Chaka Spear Party which is strongly anti-Buthelezi.

It is understood the king has now changed his tactics and, instead of remaining in the background, is determined to move into open opposition to Chief Buthelezi and his Government with the establishment of a political party which he will head.

At the weekend Chief Buthelezi, clearly worried by these developments, confirmed he had given instructions for the kwaZulu Department of Justice to make an official complaint to the Security Police about Friday's meeting.

• The Zulu-language newspaper Ilanga said today a political party in opposition to Chief Buthelezi will be launched before Christmas.
Soweto ‘mayor’ warns Zulus: Keep cool

A BLUNT warning to avoid “inevitable bloodshed” in KwaZulu regarding the constitutional crisis, was given yesterday by Mr T. J. Makhaya, chairman of Soweto’s Urban Bantu Council, who is also a member of Inkatha, the Zulu national liberation movement.

Mr Makhaya said he had discussed the matter with Mr Gideon Tula, chief representative of the KwaZulu Government in the urban areas on Monday, shortly after the proceedings of the national day of prayer at the Zondi koppie. They both agreed that as “mayor” of Soweto, he should make a statement condemning those behind the crisis.

He said thousands of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi’s supporters along the Reef would like to get an immediate explanation to expose those behind the crisis. “We greatly support Chief Buthelezi for what he has said and done on our behalf, and equally honour King Goodwill Zwelithini, but would not like to see him dragged into politics,” said Mr Makhaya.

He said the people in Soweto and along the Reef were “mad” about the whole issue, and this had become a topic in their homes, beerhalls and travels. Mr Makhaya said it was obvious that some Whites were involved and they had pulled in some Blacks “with no spine” to carry out their wishes to see Chief Buthelezi ousted.

“This has been tried in the past, the plotters had failed and now their new attempts were meant to kindle some explosion that would be detrimental to the Zulu nation”, Mr Makhaya said. “I wish and pray that the Zulus could cool their tempers and level their heads until this threatening storm gets over.”