



KWAZULU GOVERNMENT SERVICE

POLICY SPEECH 1988

DEPARTMENT OF CHIEF MINISTER

PRESENTED BY
THE CHIEF MINISTER OF KWAZULU
DR M.G. BUTHELEZI

SIXTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH KWAZULU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER
BUDGET SPEECH 1988/89 - VOTE 1

Mr Chairman and Members

It is once again incumbent on me to present my Department's estimates for 1988/89 to this Honourable House for approval.

However before I do so, I will endeavour to justify the expenditure envisaged for the ensuing financial year as well as give a resumé of my Department's activities over the past financial year.

Once again we are faced with severe financial constraints coupled with the customary challenges of accelerating unemployment and inflation which fortunately appears to be stabilizing. In KwaZulu we are confronted as ever with austerity in regard to our recurrent and capital financial resources and are constrained in tackling the many essential development programmes so sorely needed. The disastrous floods we experienced in 1987 will financially have a ripple effect for some time to come, and I have no doubt that our final budgetary allocations from the RSA has been adversely effected thereby.

Mr Chairman, the estimates before you reflects an amount of 53,8 million rand required for the 1988/89 financial year and which is +/- 17 million rand more than the previous year. This figure is however misleading, as my Department in fact received a total of 52,8 million rand by means of the revised estimates during 1987/88. For all practical purposes we are therefore only receiving one million rand more and which just about keeps abreast with inflation. I am however sympathetic with our Treasury which is under tremendous

pressure from all Departments and under these circumstances Mr Chairman, my staff and I will have to console ourselves with the old adage which reads : "if you cannot get what you want, be happy with what you can get."

The functions of my Department are executed by the following branches and in respect of which I will now elaborate on.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BRANCH

Since this is the last Session of the Fourth KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking all those Members who contributed so competently during the duration of this Assembly's term of Office. Although all Members involved themselves in the work of this House, there are those who excelled in certain respects. However anxious I am to mention the names of those Members, I do not want to create the impression that I am canvassing for their re-election after the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly on 25 October this year. I would however like to give the assurance that I personally know each and every Member of this House and how each one performed his or her duties. During the life of this Legislative Assembly, I also noticed that some of the Members who featured most prominently, are those who came out forceably during the struggle for Ingwavuma in 1982. It is my fervent hope that all of you who have worked so hard for the development of our Country, will continue your work tirelessly in future despite the stressful situation under which we have to carry out our duties.

Many of the Members who featured prominently in the work of the Assembly are Amakhosi who are not only involved with the administration of their own areas but are also prepared to work beyond their areas of

jurisdiction. I would like to take this opportunity to put on record the names of those Amakhosi. They are - Inkosi N J Nxumalo of Ubombo District; uMntwana B M Zulu of Nongoma District; Inkosi N Biyela of Enseleni District; Amakhosi B P Biyela, V Zondi and B Mpongose all of Nkandla District; Inkosi L Mzimela of Ongoye; Inkosi Hlengwa's son from Umbumbulu District; Inkosi X R Mkhize of Vulamehlo; Inkosi C Kaula of Umzumbe.

I have no words to thank the Chief Whip uMntwana G L Zulu, and the Deputy-Whip Mr S J Mhlungu for all the time and energy they put into the work of organising Members to be an effective cohesive force. I know how difficult this work is because there are Members who seem to think that once they are here in Ulundi during the Session that their work lasts only for those few months that we are actually in Session. Members of the Legislative Assembly are leaders from their own communities. Their leadership role goes beyond just the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly Sessions. I have for years requested Members to keep in touch with me throughout each year. I am sorry to say that I have not been very successful to interest all Members to do this throughout the year. Apart from the Members that I have mentioned I can remember that the following Members are among those who do try to be in touch with me regularly. I remember the names of Mr Makhoba of the Nqutu Constituency; Miss T Q Zungu of Simdlangentsha Constituency; Mrs M S Mdunge of Ongoye Constituency; Mr C Buthelezi of the same Constituency; Mr Mthethwa, Dr B S Ngubane and Mr P Dube all of Enseleni Constituency; Mr Mkhize of Umbumbulu Constituency; Mrs C Zikalala of Madadeni Constituency; Inkosi E C Zungu of Mahlabathini Constituency; Mr Mhlongo of Maphumulo Constituency; Mr M A Nzuza of Nongoma Constituency; The Honourable M September of Mahlabathini Constituency; the Honourable G Bhengu of Inkanyezi Constituency; The Honourable Inkosi B Biyela of Nkandla Constituency.

By giving these names I am not saying that other Honourable Members are not doing their work. I remember the names of those who have responded to my appeal that we keep in touch in order to enable me to have an over-view of the work that goes on in the various Constituencies represented in this Legislative Assembly.

All the Amakhosi I have mentioned never hesitated to come to Ulundi whenever the need arose. We need more people who are prepared to emulate them when it comes to the work of the nation. Their dedication stems from a love of the Nation and the wish to create a bright future for our coming generation. It is a fact of history that some of their forefathers were involved in defending this region during the 19th century wars against the British Empire. Today, they are still continuing the struggle from where our forefathers left off. I also take this opportunity to thank the Member from Umbumbulu Mr R R Mbongwe for the Agricultural projects he initiated with his committee in order to provide farming skills to the Members of this House so that they in turn may impart the same skills to the people we represent. I was informed that the journey undertaken by the Members to Greytown was a great success. My Department is always willing to help Members whenever they undertake such trips in order to gain more knowledge which will enable them to be of greater assistance to the people. I was pleased to be informed that almost all Members were present at Greytown. This encouraged me because it showed that Members are prepared to learn. I will therefore continue to encourage Mr Mbongwe to work hand in hand with my staff in organising such educational tours but I will be even more pleased to get reports to the effect that the Members in their respective electoral divisions impart their knowledge to the people they represent. I noticed in the reports which are sent by the Members to the office of the Legislative Assembly, that the Member

from Ingwavuma, Mr M W Mthembu, did address the people about what he had learnt at Greytown and gave them advice as to types of seeds they should use. That is what we expect from the Members whenever they are given information. Likewise, the intention behind me sending newspaper cuttings to Members is to enable them to pass the information to the people they represent.

I wish to remind Members that the idea of the Assembly of the people started long, long ago when all people had to attend a gathering in order to determine laws which governed them at the time. As time went on, it became clear that all people could not attend the people's Assembly but delegates were rather chosen to represent a certain number of people - each delegate representing 10 people or more. This is therefore what is envisaged in our circumstances. Members should not forget that they are representing a certain number of people who want to be informed of all decisions we take in this House on their behalf.

As I mentioned last year there are still some Members who do not submit their reports as required. This may be an indication that they have nothing constructive to report on because they may not be doing their work. Some of those who do not do their home work, are the very same people who are often reported by the electorate that they do not hold report-back meetings. However, I am pleased to note that the number of Members who are responding positively has increased.

At times it appears that the electorate forgets that they are initially responsible for sending Members of the Legislative Assembly to this House. If a Member is not doing his/her work, the accusation is always directed to Ulundi as if it was Ulundi who elected that Member. This is a lesson to the electorate itself that it should elect those people who undertake to work hard for the sake of the Nation. I do not

expect that the Whips must visit all the districts in order to establish whether the people do their work or not. Every Member is expected to be responsible enough to do the work for which he was chosen, and people expect him or her to lead the way. The staff of the Legislative Assembly together with the Whips do their level best to assist Members in doing their work efficiently and as already mentioned, I send all documents of note to Members for the very purpose that they should know what is taking place in this Country and abroad.

As from next year, my Department is going to organise small group Seminars in order to equip Members with leadership skills. Since those Seminars will be a costly venture, it is hoped that all Members will make use of the opportunity given them. These skills will not only make you better equipped as a Member, but will make you a more capable person in the community and even in your family circle.

It was decided in a Caucus meeting held in 1986 that Agricultural projects should be given priority by the Members of this House. The Whips and Mr Mbongwe, as the leader of the Agricultural study group, will organise the itinerary for the Members for this year in order to promote this project. I am sure that Members will recall that this project was chosen as priority because of the disinvestment problems which have accelerated unemployment. We already have thousands and thousands of people who are seeking employment. It is not our wish to see our people die of starvation. We all have heard that the United States of America is going to impose double taxation on industrialists who are operating firms in South Africa with the purpose of forcing them out of this Country and which will cause even greater numbers of our people to be left unemployed. It would therefore be wise for us as Members of this House to devise ways and means to counter this problem and lessen the plight of our citizens.

I therefore expect that as soon as this House has prorogued, all of us will return to our electorate and hold meetings with the purpose of devising some form of strategy in this regard. People should be advised about our proposed plans, as we did in 1986, and they should also contribute so that whatever steps are taken, it will have the backing and support of the people. The advantages of meetings held with the people in 1986 are starting to bear fruit in some of our areas, although last year our projects were drastically affected by the floods.

OFFICES OF THE REPRESENTATIVES

PIETERMARITZBURG OFFICE

The question of farm tenants on White farms is still a thorn in the flesh. The Pietermaritzburg office is preoccupied with this matter all the time. The Representative has done all that could be done to hold negotiations and has made representations to the farm owners, Department of Development Aid, Members of the RSA Parliament, Natal Provincial Administration Officers and Attorney General with the purpose of resolving this matter. The problem of resolving this matter has been worsened by the re-arrangement of the Department of Development Aid. Most of the RSA officers are not exactly sure who should attend to such matters now. At times, the Representative is referred to the Natal Provincial Administration officers where he is usually advised that the matter is receiving attention but at the end of the day, nothing materialises to help people who are being prosecuted and charged for illegal squatting and trespassing. Many of the people have paid heavy fines but still have no alternate land for settlement.

I wish to bring to the notice of the RSA Government that, owing to this blasé approach to such illtreatment to our Black people, our policy of negotiation is constantly challenged by those radical organisations who are our critics. They are saying that we are wasting our time since the Whites are not prepared to do anything about the sufferings of a Black man. I appeal to the RSA Government to consider this matter very seriously because it is causing a lot of suffering and friction. At the same time it is being exploited by those organisations bent on causing unrest in the Country.

EVICCTIONS

I have noticed from the bi-monthly reports received from the Representative that in many cases the reasons for eviction of farm workers stem from the fact that grazing is required for their cattle. For instance at Muden one farmer confiscated a beast from his employee and sold it at a public auction. However when Mr Mvelase intervened on behalf of the worker the farmer quickly replaced the beast and served that worker with an eviction notice.

Having seen such irresponsible behaviour by farmers, it is my opinion that the RSA Government should establish a Board which will investigate each and every case of an eviction because in many instances the reasons for eviction are invalid. This matter should be given priority because our Representatives are in a dilemma as to how to stop such inhumane treatment being meted out to our people.

LABOUR RELATIONS

The involvement of the Representative in Pietermaritzburg in the activities of the Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Commerce Manpower sub-Committee has markedly improved labour relations in that area. As a result this office has been approached on several occasions to submit the grievances of various workers organisations. Before the escalation

of the riots the Representative had succeeded in finding employment for many of our people in some of the employing Companies. Assistance given by our office in this regard is one of the reasons which caused our enemies to perpetrate such horrifying crimes against Inkatha Members. They regard such assistance as a stumbling block to their own devious designs and continue to incite strikes with the hope that if people lose their employment they can be manipulated much more readily.

The success in getting employment for our people has caused some of our enemies to realise that our Government takes care of its people. Some have even crossed the floor and become active in the Inkatha movement as they realised their folly. This is one reason why activists who destabilise the situation in the Pietermaritzburg area are always bussed-in from the other areas because our enemies have realised that they are losing support. Our enemies have also offered an amount of fifteen thousand rand to whoever can assassinate our Representative in the Pietermaritzburg area. I must congratulate Mr Mvelase for his courage and steadfastness to continue in his office not-with-standing threats to his life. Several attempts have already been made to attack his office but this has not discouraged him.

TEMBISA OFFICE

At the beginning of 1987 most areas of the Transvaal were characterised by stay aways and work stoppages, particularly during 5th and 6th May and from 12th to 16th June 1987. This has in fact been going on in the last three years on the reef. Although employees are not against the principle of labour withdrawal or stayaways, they have reported to this office that they deplore the arrogant misuse of these techniques which are imposed upon them without consultation by the organisers. These

enforced stayaways have resulted in a number of people being discharged because they do not conform to prescribed labour practices. It is clear that these acts, if allowed to continue, will do infinite harm to all our workers. During the course of these strikes, a number of Zulus, approached the Tembisa Office with the request that it should make it clear to employers that the Zulu workers were not directly involved in the stayaways, but that they were forced to participate because, numerically, they were in the minority and they could not defend themselves. In one of the mines it was reported that Management eventually decided to fence off hostels of those who were prepared to continue with their work. This state of affairs is common in most areas but it is pleasing to note that our Representatives do endeavour to make sure that our people retain their jobs in order to support their families.

ORANGE FREE STATE OFFICE

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Because of the responsibility displayed by our people (especially during the last strikes) in tackling their work in the mines, they have earned themselves high respect in the mining industry around Welkom. This they have done in keeping with our policy of non-violence. As a result, the recruitment of Zulus, has escalated and the number of them in the Welkom mines has increased tremendously during 1987. This influence has spread as far as the West Rand at Elandsrand and Deep Levels Mines. Arrangements are being made that Representatives give the recruits farewell addresses in Natal/KwaZulu and similarly welcome talks on their arrival to make them feel at home. Such talks have already started in Welkom extending as far as Elandsrand in the Transvaal.

Discussions between the Representative and Mine Managements have revealed that employers are in favour of destroying ethnic barriers in order to combat ethnic frictions prevalent at the mines. Some mines are now introducing the system of doing away with ethnic Indunas and establishing open residential hostels. We have no objection to this move provided that no efforts are made to victimise Zulus as Zulus, as this seems to be an in-vogue thing both nationally and internationally.

RELATIONS

Good working relations have been and are still being established between Mine Managements, farmers, Town Councils and the Representative. Our policy of non-violence and negotiation is popular among both Blacks and Whites in the Orange Free State. The Representative stationed in the Orange Free State is often invited to address people regarding matters related to our Government, particularly the Indaba, the principle of which is becoming more and more attractive to those who are prepared to resolve the problems of this Country without bloodshed.

A report has reached my office to the effect that NUM had held a meeting at Welkom on 17 January 1988 at a mine called Western Holdings No 5. At this meeting, NUM directed its attacks towards me as President of Inkatha, to the Zulus, as a whole and Inkatha because Zulus are now being recruited in large numbers by the mines. At this meeting it was decided that the Zulus should be eliminated as that would have an effect on me as their leader. It has been reported that our people have now become fed-up as they say that NUM is no longer attacking its counterpart - UWUSA, but directs its attack to me personally and the Zulu Nation, as such. This is of course what happened at the Hlobane Collieries in 1986, which resulted in so many unnecessary deaths.

It is on record that I have on several occasions said that Members of this House should encourage our people to join the mines because they have been left behind in the field of mining as they used to loath doing this type of work. It is on record that I toured the mines in the 1970's and discovered that very few of our people were employed there compared with other groups. It is the right of every South African to seek employment wherever he/she wishes. Nobody has a right to deny my people the right to work in any place they may wish and I am happy to report that the employment situation on the mines has now completely changed.

The following figures will make it clear to Members of this House why NUM continues to attack us because there is a steady increase in the number of our people at the mines and which is regarded as a distablizing factor for them. During 1987, a total of 34,234 mine-workers from KwaZulu joined the Gold Mining Industry. This is an increase of 5,635 compared to 1986. Based on an average wage of R572 per month of an underground worker, the 34,234 KwaZulu workers earned a gross income of R 234,982,176 during 1987. In addition, busfares and/or rail fares to and from the mines are paid by TEBA and all medical services together with entertainment of nearly every kind imaginable is also provided without any charge. I wish to draw the attention of those elements who are against us as Zulus, that they should bear in mind that our numbers on the mines are now higher than other racial groups in South Africa. The time will come when our people will move in ever greater numbers into all those fields in which they have been lagging behind, in order to gain necessary skills so as to enhance their future.

DURBAN OFFICE

Owing to the fact that this office is in a city which is a great tourist attraction, the Representative there is mainly involved with

foreign visitors who normally wish to obtain information about the policy followed by KwaZulu. The presence of this office serving this purpose is a great help and much pressure is taken off Ulundi. Owing to the present economic and political climate in the Country, the number of people who come to the offices for assistance in obtaining U I F benefits continues to increase. This office has also embarked on consultations with the N P A sports officials with a view to promoting sports and recreation for our people in Urban areas.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Mr Chairman, I would now like to deal with a branch of my Department which is very close to my heart, namely the division of Local Government. For years now I have felt that Tribal Authorities should play a more dynamic role in the upliftment and development of their respective communities and to this end their existing legal framework should be extended and financial and managerial abilities be upgraded. I am pleased to announce that positive steps have been taken in this regard with the formation of technical Research Committee in collaboration with the Development Bank of Southern Africa, with the intention of addressing those problems and restraints which prevent Tribal Authorities from playing a more meaningful role in the development of their respective areas.

SEMINARS FOR AMAKHOSI

During the 1987 Session of the Legislative Assembly, a number of Amakhosi expressed their desire to discuss matters of mutual interest in regard to the functions of Tribal Authorities. As some of these

functions fall within the purview of the Department of Justice it has been agreed in collaboration with that Department to hold six separate Seminars at venues to be decided upon and Amakhosi will in due course be notified thereof. These Seminars will also provide a useful forum to discuss ways and means of uplifting their respective communities and can make a useful contribution to the Committee I have just mentioned.

TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR TRIBAL SECRETARIES

In the beginning of 1987 this Branch in conjunction with the Department of Justice undertook a training programme for Tribal Secretaries because of administrative shortcomings experienced in most Tribal offices.

A four day package course was offered in the following subjects

- (i) Constitutional development of the KwaZulu Government;
- (ii) Financial Administration of Tribal Authorities;
- and
- (iii) Civil and Criminal procedure in the Courts of Amakhosi.

The programme which was run by four Senior Officials, two of them qualified Magistrates, lasted for six months ending in June 1987 and 164 Tribal Secretaries attended this course. In August the Branch conducted a follow-up inspection programme which was aimed at ascertaining the effect and success rate of the training programme.

At the end of December 1987 fourteen districts had been visited by a team of three Trainer/Inspectors and a total of 768 hours was spent on this effort alone.

The training programme has attracted much enthusiasm from Tribal Secretaries and Amakhosi alike and more Tribal Authorities are now employing Secretaries with a matriculation qualification at competitive salaries which in deserving cases are subsidised by the Department

by 50%. Tribal Secretaries will now be better equipped to carry out their duties and hopefully the day is near when the position of the Tribal Secretary will be looked upon with respect and envy.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO TRIBAL AUTHORITIES

During the financial year 1987/88 an amount of R 3 350 000 was voted for financial assistance to Tribal Authorities, and the following amounts were made available as grants for the following specific purposes -

Erection of Courtroom with office complexes	R 2 486 000
Office furniture	270 000
Provision of Water	90 000
Maintainance of fences	6 000
Subsidies in respect of salaries	<u>498 000</u>
TOTAL:	<u>R 3 350 000</u>

Fifteen Tribal Court Houses and office complexes were completed during this financial year and five Court Houses are still under construction.

Mr Chairman, while on the subject of financial assistance to Tribal Authorities, I want to mention briefly the important subject of Tribal Roads and the maintainance thereof. My Department is having ongoing discussions with the Department of Works in order to establish exactly where the responsibility of maintaining Tribal Roads begins and ends and to what extent Tribal Authorities can take over control of this essential service. I feel it is essential that we do not procrastinate too long at arriving at a decision because if KwaZulu is to develop fully, the question of responsibility must be addressed without delay. I realise that this is not an easy matter at all. I would hate to have this responsibility passed on to Tribal Authorities if they are not competent to take it on.

In the meantime, the Department of Works is continuing with a programme of identifying major link roads in Tribal areas and has already taken over full responsibility for many of the roads so identified.

In addition, the Department of Works has informed me that it intends establishing a new section in its Roads Division whose sole function will be to give technical guidance and assistance to Tribal Authorities for the maintenance of minor roads.

SUPPLY OF WHOLESOME WATER IN RURAL AREAS

Mr Chairman, in my Budget Speech in 1986, I made known to this House the fact that the Umgeni Water Board had established a planned programme in collaboration with my Government to provide potable water to those Rural areas which fall within the Boards area of supply. With this in mind the Board has approved expenditure amounting to R 500 000 each year on its budget to finance such major projects. Expenditure in this regard will be capitalised and the interest and redemption will be recovered from all the Umgeni Water Board's consumers by way of its equalised tariff.

The communities do not have to pay a cent for the construction of water pipe lines but merely for the water consumed after completion of the projects. These schemes are not foisted on the communities and are only implemented if the Tribal Authorities agree to the implementation thereof and are prepared to take over the financial administration of such a scheme.

Schemes that have been selected for inclusion in the Board's budget for the current year and which should become a reality in the near future are -

- (a) extension of the Sankotshe to Mophela scheme;
- (b) Bhukulwandle Scheme in the Ilanga Community Authority area;
and the
- (c) Ximba Scheme.

The KwaZulu/Natal Planning Council has likewise initiated a scheme for the supply of wholesome water to the KwaMakhutha area in the district of Umbumbulu. The Tribal Authority there has also been consulted and has agreed to take over the financial administration of the proposed scheme where construction of the pipe line is nearly completed.

For people who have to walk miles for a bucket of raw water, often dirty and contaminated, this will indeed be seen as meaningful development and an improvement in the quality of their lives. I therefore urge Tribal Authorities to make full use of any such offer which the Umgeni Water Board may make in order to improve the standards of life of their subjects.

TRIBAL LEVIES

Mr Chairman, I have already mentioned the financial assistance given to Tribal Authorities by my Department but wish to add that no one can take pride in living by handouts alone. I am therefore pleased to note that during the course of the year, 18 Tribal Authorities decided to impose levies on their domiciles in order to boost their own revenue resources for the development of their areas.

OBITUARIES - AMAKHOSI AND HEADMEN

The Department deeply mourns the death of the following AmaKhosi during the year -

INKOSI	TRIBE	DISTRICT	DATE OF DEATH	
MZINGELWA HLOPHE	HLOPHE	NDWEDWE	4 January	1987
BANGUBUKHOSI DLOMO	ABAKWA MKHABELA	MAPHUMULO	3 February	1987
MUSENI G MAZIBUKO	MANGWE BUTHANANI	NQUTU	28 March	1987
FANYANA ZONDI	NGOME	MSINGA	14 April	1987
SIPHATHIMANDLA MCHUNU	CHUNU	NKANDLA	27 April	1987
GWAZABANJANI KHANYILE	IZINDLOZI	NKANDLA	14 April	1987
SIPHO DERRICK NGCOBO	NGONGOMA	NDWEDWE	6 August	1987
MDONSWA NGOBESE	NGOBESE	NQUTU	16 September	1987
HARRINGTON MSOMI	BHEKANI	EMZUMBE	15 November	1987
SHEPSTONE B HLATSHWAYO	HLATSHWAYO	NQUTU	13 December	1987
THEMBA J DLAMINI	NHLANGWINI	VULAMEHLO	30 December	1987
MSINGA MLABA	XIMBA	MPUMALANGA	2 March	1988

In this respect special mention should be made of the death of Inkosi Shepstone B Hlatshwayo who was tragically killed in a motor accident, and Amakhosi Bangubukhosi Dlomo and Msuseni G Mazibuko who were brutally murdered. Mr Chairman, I am sure that every Member of this House deplores dispicable acts of this nature.

In cases where an Inkosi is murdered it becomes difficult in our present-day violence to make out whether he is murdered for internal domestic reasons or whether the motives are political. At most one is left with only suspicions. We were however relieved that the investigations by the KwaZulu Police in the case of the murder of Inkosi Msuseni that the culprits were charged and convicted.

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mr Chairman and Members it has been necessary to revise and redirect the functions of the Bureau to that of facilitators and co-ordinators of development projects which contain a large element of community action and self-help.

The training and deployment of Community Development officers in every Magisterial District will in future receive priority and is essential if success is to be assured of this new approach.

A new innovation has been the introduction of a Grassroots Community Organisers Programme which builds on experience gained from the Literacy Programme. The Literacy programme unfortunately had to be redirected in certain areas when job creation funds became exhausted and a senior staff member retired. The programme is being introduced as a pilot project in the KwaNgwanase area and goes beyond literacy and incorporates community organising for self reliant development. Community Development Officers will train grassroots community organisers who will be attached to and assist Tribal Authorities in the compilation of plans of action relevant to local needs.

Field workers have already commenced duties in the Ntuzuma, Ndwedwe and Bergville areas where the policy of working in close liaison with Tribal Authorities has had very encouraging results. These activities are to be expanded to the Maphumulo, Ingwavuma and Ubombo districts in due course. Two officers in the Bureau have likewise been assigned the task of devising and implementing an orientation workshop for community leaders in order to help them consider realistic approaches to the development problems of their district and to provide a forum for dialogue between community leaders and Government Departments.

Two such workshops have already been conducted with the AmaNgwane and Amazizi Regional Authority from which several projects managed by the communities themselves have originated.

A policy framework for providing funding to help projects under way on a once-off basis is currently being investigated by my Department. Community Development Officers will assist community groups draw up project proposals in which the role and contribution of both the community and other Departments who may be involved is clearly stated. The funding for these projects will be routed through the Magistrate and form part of Tribal Authority estimates of expenditure and/or private Trust Accounts. Community Development Officers will ensure that funds so provided by the Government are utilised solely for the purpose for which it is granted by evaluating progress made and providing professional back-up to projects being sponsored by Siyasiza Trust and/or private institutions. One Community Development Officer is currently undergoing training at the University of Zululand to fulfill a specialist role in the Bureau in helping compile budgets for small scale development projects.

In the meantime, several grants-in-aid to Tribal Authorities for small scale projects such as community based water supplies and learning centres are being considered and are likely to be implemented before the end of March 1988.

LITERACY TRAINING

As I mentioned earlier, the literacy training programme previously directed by Mrs Jean Mayson came to rather an abrupt end due mainly to two factors, one being financial and the second and major cause, the illness and premature retirement of Mrs Mayson. I would be failing in my duty if I did not pay tribute to Mrs Mayson for devoting her time

and energies so lovingly and completely to her task. She finally paid the price for driving herself without mercy to fulfill what she had so willingly undertaken. I am sure Mr Chairman that Members will join with me in saying thank you Mrs Mayson and we wish you a complete and speedy recovery and a happy and well-earned rest.

At this point I am also happy to announce that the financial backers of the well-known literacy training organisation "Operation Upgrade" have approached me with an offer to extend their work into KwaZulu. My Department has been instructed to actively pursue this offer and I am in no doubt that a working arrangement with "Operation Upgrade" will soon be a reality.

Finally Mr Chairman and Members, I would like to assure you that the Bureau is totally committed to the improvement of the quality of life of the local people. It will endeavour at all time to provide advice and material assistance at its disposal and stimulate interested organisations in South Africa and overseas in contributing financially to community development projects.

YOUTH AFFAIRS DIVISION

The experience of 1987 shows that there are clear and demanding areas needing address in the field of Youth mobilization, and youth energies require redirection into positive and constructive pursuits through our Youth Camps programme.

Whilst organisation of massive youth support for the policy of the KwaZulu Government is necessary, the emphasis on the development of very strong local youth leadership has become a pressing need. The tactics of the anarchists show that they spend their efforts in swaying youth leaders to their way of thinking and to carry on their under-

mining activities from there.

It has become necessary that a full youth mobilization programme through youth camps, youth rallies, periodic youth leadership camps and national youth rallies, be embarked upon as follows -

PERIODIC CAMPS

It is envisaged arranging a Periodic Youth Leadership Camp where a specially selected youth compliment of 200 will be brought to a central venue and where they will be assisted to acquire specific leadership skills.

LOCALISED YOUTH CAMPS

We have made considerable impact on Youth through localised camps which have proved useful in the promotion of stability. This year we intend to take the camps a step further in order to fulfill their goal, that is to achieve Youth involvement in community upgrade programmes and instil into Youth a sense of direction and patriotism.

NATIONAL YOUTH RALLIES

It is hoped to arrange at least two National Rallies this year, possibly in the Vulindlela area, and one in greater Newcastle or on the South Coast at Izingolweni.

Mr Chairman, I wish to conclude on this topic of the youth with the following old proverb - "What you spoil in Youth, you cannot correct in old age." It is sincerely trusted that the necessary expertise can be recruited to strengthen this very important division which has been greatly handicapped due to a lack of staff.

EMANDLENI-MATLENG CAMP

Although a separate annual report will be tabled during this Session on the Emandleni-Matleng Camp, I feel duty bound to comment briefly on this Camp's activities because it is funded through the budget of my Department.

The ultimate goal of this Camp is to instil a sense of responsibility in the youth - responsibility towards serving the community and ultimately the Nation. As part of the development process, specific skills are taught as for example agriculture or housecraft or general skills such as youth leadership, health care, etc.

I am pleased to report that of the 220 youths admitted in 1987, only 3 failed to complete the course.

The success of this Emandleni-Matleng Camp should however not be gauged by the number of students which have passed in any particular year, but by their achievements in their respective communities thereafter. In this regard there is ample testimony to prove that past students have performed commendably and are able to make a worthwhile contribution to their communities in general. I will mention a few examples.

In Mondlo district 5 graduates of Emandleni-matleng are administering a large community project of 7,4 hectares where maize and vegetables are being produced and chickens are being reared.

Four other graduates of Emandleni-Matleng who have been employed by the Department of Agriculture in Nongoma have been favourably reported on as having taken a leading role in community development in general.

In the Dlebe area a sewing class is run by a former pupil of the Camp under the supervision of a Home Economist.

Other projects which are underway during 1988 is the establishment of a 8 hectare community project in the Nseleni district involving crop production and which has been initiated by 7 former pupils of Emandleni-Matleng who qualified in 1987. Similar community projects are envisaged in the Mahlabatini area and wherein our Emandleni-Matleng youth are playing an important role.

Mr Chairman, I do not want to go into further details as I think I have made my point. Those of you who have any qualms about the administration of this camp and the financial outlay involved, which is substantial, may rest assured that this is a wise investment - we are already reaping the benefits thereof. Members are naturally welcome to visit the camp at any time to see for themselves what is being taught and achieved.

BUREAU FOR COMMUNICATION

The main objective of this Branch is to project the image of the Government by articulating various aspects of the Government policy through publications, video programmes, talks, press releases and arrangement for press coverage of Government functions. Protocol forms a pivotal part of the Government functions and movements of the Cabinet

In the past year the field staff had to work under difficult circum-

stances as polarisation between Black political groupings in the Country gained ascendancy especially in such areas as Pietermaritzburg, KwaMakhutha and Clermont, to mention but a few.

The past year also saw the launching of a campaign by this Bureau to disseminate the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba proposals and more than 80 000 people were addressed in this regard.

The Bureau performs its tasks through the following divisions, which I will briefly comment on -

FIELD SERVICE DIVISION

This division comprises six Regional Offices, five of which are situated within KwaZulu and the sixth, serving the Reef area, is based in Johannesburg. The regional offices in KwaZulu are situated in Jozini, Esikhawini, Umlazi, Vulindlela (Pietermaritzburg) and Madadeni.

The division initiated and held a total of 92 meetings and 17 seminars all over the KwaZulu area and subjects discussed were inter-alia the following -

- (a) The KwaZulu/Natal Indaba as a contribution to the solutions of the South African problems;
- (b) the struggle against apartheid and challenges facing Black youth in South Africa;
- (c) Education as first priority;
- (d) Effects of economic sanctions, etc.

More than 175 visitors and journalists from the United States, Britain, Paraguay, Germany and Brazil were seen by, and had meetings with Field Officers.

In addition to the dissemination of information, Field Officers also

assisted with Community projects such as the establishment of a community school, the propagation of community gardens and farming through the means of video tapes.

Involvement of Field Officers in such projects albeit at organisational level, is in pursuance of a decision by this Assembly to urge KwaZulu citizens to rely more on farming to alleviate the burden of unemployment caused by the Country's economic downswing.

This year the division has intensified its information dissemination campaign particularly on the forthcoming KwaZulu elections, and will have talks delivered on communism versus democracy; capitalism and apartheid; boycotts and violence; education as a prerequisite for true liberation; and the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba as an example of a negotiated political settlement in South Africa.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

This division consists of two sections namely Visitors and Protocol. The Visitors section's function is to guide tourists/visitors and furnish them with information material and tourists are taken to historical sites such as Ondini Battlefield Monument; Restored Ondini Royal Homestead; KwaZulu Cultural Museum and Dingaanstat. In the past year the section attended to twenty Primary and High Schools with a scholarship of 2 399 and saw to the needs of 230 Civil Servants on a visit from Gazankulu.

The Protocol section has continued to render a service to all my official visitors many of whom are from overseas. Arrangements of dinners and luncheons for most of the Government public functions, including the KwaZulu Prayer Breakfast falls under this section and I wish to pay tribute to the efficient manner in which my itineraries for overseas and local visits have been compiled.

PUBLICATIONS

This division has continued to produce two magazines, namely -

THE CLARION CALL (INHLABAMKHOSI)

and the

UMXOXI (CHRONICLER)

The Clarion Call is prepared as a permanent document of record and reference concerning the policies of the KwaZulu Government and Inkatha and deals mainly with political issues. It is distributed nationally and internationally to decision makers, politicians, Church organisations, libraries, newspaper editors and individuals who are interested in reading the magazine. Many more names have been placed on the mailing list during the year due to the impact it has on readers. A special volume - namely Volume 1 of 1987, which deals with Inkatha saw the distribution of more than eighty thousand copies.

UMXOXI (CHRONICLER)

This magazine was conceived as an in-house publication to highlight developments in all Government Departments, including achievements of individuals and other important issues.

Although only three volumes were produced last year, the intention is to have four volumes a year.

Mr Chairman, the publicity these magazines gain for KwaZulu is priceless and their popularity is not only ascribed to the general public's thirst for knowledge of KwaZulu but also to the professional manner in which these magazines are compiled and presented. The KwaZulu Diary is likewise the responsibility of this division.

VIDEO SERVICES DIVISION

The main objective of this division is to attend to video production

requirements of all KwaZulu Government Departments, and during last year 18 Government/Inkatha activities were recorded.

Apart from recording events, the division has produced comprehensive programmes with a specific message for the people. Two such programmes produced, namely **"Alcoholism as Disease"** and **"Development Projects in Nongoma"** have proved to be exceedingly popular and I would like to invite Members to visit our video library and see to what extent they can make use of these facilities in their respective areas.

The division plans to upgrade its equipment to such an extent that it may supply television stations with suitable screening material in 1988.

TRAINING

Communications nowadays requires a high degree of sophistication and I am pleased to hear that 3 Liaison Officers are currently furthering their education - one is overseas and two are at the University of Zululand. In addition, conferences for Media and Liaison Officers from all self-Governing Territories are regularly attended by officials from this section in order to enhance their proficiency.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

As the Central Personnel Authority, the Public Service Commission is entrusted with the duty of keeping an eye on the conditions of service for Government officials and effecting improvements when deemed necessary. In keeping with policy, the Public Service Commission recommended a salary adjustment of 12,5% for all KwaZulu Public Servants with effect from 1 July 1987. In addition there were substantial salary improvements for thousands of Public Servants in the various vocational classes - example : General Assistants 1 to 111 who are now paid the same salaries as their counterparts in the Natal Provincial Administration as from 1 September 1987. The disparity between the salaries of officials belonging to the different population groups has been eliminated with effect from 1 March 1988. This will bring much relief to thousands of Public Servants in the lower income categories who have been subjected to this unfortunate discrimination for years. This means that as from 1 March 1988 all officials in KwaZulu (White, Coloureds, Indians and Black) will be getting the same salaries.

It is one of the primary objectives of the KwaZulu Training Policy to provide schemes whereby officials may study at Institutions, Technikons or Universities so that they may qualify themselves for the important tasks they will have to perform in the various Government Departments. In the execution of this policy, the Public Service Commission grants bursaries which are administered by the office of the Commission.

R 600 000 was budgetted for bursaries for 1987/88 financial year. Because of the serious shortage of Medical Officers in KwaZulu, bursaries amounting to R 348 000 were granted for the degree MB CHB alone. In each case the recipient of the bursary enters into a Contract to serve the KwaZulu Government when he has completed his

studies. In addition a large number of KwaZulu Public Servants were released from service to study full time for degrees and diplomas at Universities and Technikons with retention of full salaries and all service benefits. Such officials are also bound by a Contract to serve the Government for a period equal to the number of years of study.

Mr Chairman, as I have just mentioned, the disparity between the salaries of junior Black employees and those of other race groups has at long last been eliminated.

However, Mr Chairman, I wish to pertinently draw the attention of the House to a much more subtle method of discrimination being applied by the Pretoria authorities against KwaZulu. The method used here is to keep the highest post levels in KwaZulu down to a relatively low grade and thereby depress the grades of all other senior and middle-rank posts. To illustrate my point, I use the example of the Administration of the House of Delegates. As recently published, the House of Delegates has been granted a budget for 1988/89 of R 841 000 000. This Administration is controlled administratively by a Director-General and appropriate senior assistants. The KwaZulu Government on the other hand has for 1988/89 a budget of R 1 967 000 000, that is more than twice as much as the House of Delegates. Yet the highest post in the KwaZulu Administration is that of Director which is three ranks lower than that of Director-General. This means that all other KwaZulu posts must be held below the rank of Director - a clear case of discrimination against the KwaZulu Government and the KwaZulu Public Servants who can never rise to ranks above that of Director whilst all other race groups in their public services may aspire to the higher ranks of Chief Director, Executive Director, Deputy Director-General and Director General.

Mr Chairman, I am sure I do not have to spell out to the Honourable Members why participants in the Tri-cameral System are so privileged and we are not.

Mr Chairman, I draw attention to this problem not for the sake of gaining higher salaries for our senior Public Servants but for the far more serious purpose of good Government and administration. The size and complexity of most of the KwaZulu Government Departments has long since outgrown the ability of one Director per Department to efficiently administer their Departments in the rapidly developing and constantly changing situation within which they operate. I must therefore Mr Chairman, make an urgent appeal to the Minister of Education and Development Aid to give serious and urgent attention to the status of the Heads of Departments of all KwaZulu Government Departments.

The volume of work in the office of the Public Service Commission has increased so rapidly that it has become necessary to carry out an Organisation and Establishment investigation to determine the present staff requirements. The report has been submitted to the Commission. It is anticipated that this office will grow enormously during the 1988/89 financial year.

ADMINISTRATION

Mr Chairman, lastly there is the Administration Division of my Department which sees to the Administrative needs of all the previously mentioned divisions. Duties related to this branch includes such important functions as the provision of Transport, Personnel and Auxiliary Services, attending to the Office Staff of His Majesty the King, etc. This division is also entrusted with the important task of compiling the Departmental Estimates and keeping track of expenditure thereafter - a thankless task indeed.

It is pleasing to note that my Departments staff establishment has recently been reviewed which will considerably strengthen my Secretarys hand and the administration.

In addition the recent appointment of two senior Deputy Secretaries will also alleviate the burden which the Secretary of my Department has had to carry.

FLOOD DISASTER

Mr Chairman and Members, I would be failing in my duty if I do not pay tribute to all the Organisations and Government Departments which so unstintingly rendered assistance and gave generously in cash and kind to alleviate the suffering of the masses during the September 1987 floods. I cannot mention the names of all the private organisations who so willingly came to the aid of our citizens during those trying times or those individuals who made generous cash or other contributions. Suffice it to say that we as a Nation are indeed indebted to all of these benefactors.

I also wish to pay tribute to the State Presidents Disaster Fund for having considered over 65 000 applications for financial assistance for personal losses sustained by KwaZulu citizens and which to date has made awards totalling R 22 269 000. It is anticipated that a further +/- 40 000 applications will be processed in due course. As far as damage to infra-structure is concerned, it is estimated that our total repair bill will amount to over 70 million rand. These costs do not include the many man hours spent on repairs to essential services and such incidentals as subsistence and transport costs. At one stage it was estimated that over 500 officials had been diverted from their normal duties to aid the distressed at the expense of Departmental projects.

From any disaster, there is usually a lesson to be learnt and I think the number of people left homeless by the incessant rains has emphasised the need for a more durable type of dwelling to be constructed. I wish to appeal to my people to consider the use of cement when rebuilding their dwellings. A cement/mud construction is far more able to withstand onslaughts by the elements compared to the old conventional method of hut construction, and at only slightly higher costs.

Mr Chairman, I shall now discharge my constitutional obligation by submitting to this Legislative Assembly for consideration and approval the Budget for which I am responsible, namely Vote 1.

MAIN DIVISION "A"

SALARIES, WAGES AND ALLOWANCES : R 4 200 000

The increase of R 1 051 550 is to make provision for 12,5% salary improvements that were granted to all Civil Servants during 1987.

MAIN DIVISION "B"

SUBSISTENCE AND TRANSPORT : R 1 483 950

Members will observe that there is a decrease of R 52 000 in respect of Subsistence and Transport. The reason for this is that a new item, Item F8 under Main Division "F" of my Department's vote has been created.

Funds have been transferred from Items B1 and B2 to item F8 to make provision for attendance, Subsistence and Travelling allowances for AmaKhosi and Members of Regional Authorities in order to improve liaison and communication.

MAIN DIVISION "D"

PRINTING, STATIONERY, ADVERTISEMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS : R 249 200

An increase of R 60 000 has been necessary to cover increased costs for recording and compiling verbatim reports of the debates of the Legislative Assembly.

MAIN DIVISION "E"

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES : R 34 762 550

Mr Chairman, the biggest increase requested by the Department for the financial year 1988/89 is in respect of Miscellaneous Expenses. The increase of R 15 116 050 is required mainly for the following reasons -

- an additional amount of R 300 000 is required for Bursaries and Tuition fees to enable my Department to meet increased costs in respect of University fees. This is a continuous, purposeful and organised attempt which aims at equipping officials for the successful performance of their duties.
- the statutory Government contributions to approved Public Service Pension Funds based on salary estimates of all Departments and calculated according to approved percentages have increased to the extent that an additional amount of R 11 446 050 is required.
- the statutory contributions by employer to the Unemployment Insurance Fund based on actual expenditure have increased and an additional amount of R 820 000 is required.
- the statutory contributions based on approved percentage of total Departmental salary estimates in the payment of the Government's contribution to the Civil Servant's Pension Stabilization Fund has increased due to the improved salaries paid to officials with effect from 1987 and for which an additional amount of R 1 000 000 is required.
- the statutory subsidisation of the Public Servants Medical Aid Scheme calculated mainly on actual expenditure, with a provision for growth as more Public Servants join the fund, has increased and an additional amount of R1 200 000 is required.

- an amount of R 300 000 is required to make budgetary provision for all expenditure in respect of the Joint Executive Authority.

MAIN DIVISION "F"

LOCAL GOVERNMENT : R 4 563 100

The additional amount of R 102 000 is required to make provision for the following new items of expenditure -

- (a) F7 : Removal expenditure and maintenance costs of banished AmaKhosi and Headmen.
- (b) F8 : As stated previously, expenditure relating to the maintenance, subsistence and travelling allowances for AmaKhosi and Members of Regional Authorities.

MAIN DIVISION "H"

PENSIONS AND OTHER BENEFITS TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY :
R 595 700

Mr Chairman and Members, an additional amount of R 450 000 will be required to make provision for Members of the Legislative Assembly who will go on retirement and for Government's contribution to the Bonitas Medical Aid Scheme in respect of Members who would like to join this fund.

I am pleased to announce that legislation in this regard is to be introduced during this Session which will enable Members of this Assembly to join a Medical Aid Scheme should they so wish. With the present spiraling costs of medical treatment, I am sure most Members would like to make use of this concession once the Bill becomes law and which will afford coverage for their families as well.

As promised in my last years Budget Speech, my Department has also made an indepth study of the present Legislative Assembly Pension Act. A Bill will likewise be introduced enabling the establishment of a Private Pension Fund for all Members and Office Bearers of this Assembly. The existing Pension Scheme has certain distinct disadvantages compared to a Pension Fund and I am sure I will receive the full support of this House when the Bill in question is tabled and discussed.

MAIN DIVISION "K"

BUREAU FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT : R 3 110 200

A nominal decrease of R 800 has been effected.

Due to limited funds, no changes have been made under the following Main Divisions -

C	:	Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services	:	R	216 900
G	:	Payments to Boards of Urban Representatives	:	R	5 000
K	:	Bureau for Communication	:	R	2 213 400

Mr Chairman and Members, I would like to conclude with an aphorism by Thomas Jefferson and which all Departments should take heed of -

quote -

"I place economy amongst the first and most important virtues and public debt as the greatest of dangers to be feared."

close quote

I now ask for the formal approval of the House to incur the expenditure as explained.

Thank you.

