

INgonyama nowakwayo

ILANGA
NguGolden Gcabashe

ETHEKWINI: 15 DEC 1973

Enye yamadodakazi aqavile eNkosi yamaSwazi umNtwana uMantombi oganela eNgonyameni yamaZulu uGoodwill Zwelithini izobonwa yizinkulungwane zamaZulu eNatal ngalempelasonto.

Sekwenziwe amakhulu amalungiselelo okuqashelwa, ukuvakashiswa, kanye nokuthokomala kwayo kuloluhambo oluthi alube isikhathi esiyinyanga ikwaZulu.

Osigaxamabhande bamaphoyisa, kakhulukazi awomgwaqo, sebethintwe yizikhulu zesiGangu sokuPhathwa kwaBantu, iPort Natal Bantu Administration Board, ukuba kuqashelwe imote yeNkosi uSobhuza II ezobe ithwele umNtwana Mantombi kusukela eThekwini kuya eMgababa ngomGqibelo.

Lamalungiselelo aqiniswe kakhulu, kwazise nokuthi lemoto eyi"sipesheli" ihamba ngemitheshwana ethize njengoba ingenazo kwazinombolo.

UmNtwana Mantombi ufike kwaZulu ngeSonto nabamphelezelayo abayizinduna zeNkosi uSobhuza II. Ubelokhu ehlezi kwaDlamahlahla.

Izinduna abehamba nazo ngoMnuz. A. Thwala, induna enkulu, kanye noMnuz. N. Mnisi, iSo leNkosi uSobhuza II.

UmNtwana Sithela kaManqina, oyiSo leNgonyama eThekwini ubeseMgababa eyoqedela amalungiselelo okutheleka kukamNtwana Mantombi nayo iNgonyama eMgababa emini ngomGqibelo.

Kulamalungiselelo kukhona indawo efanele yokuphola kweNgonyama nomNtwana Mantombi, kakhulukazi ngoba kulindeleke izindimbane zabantu ezizothleleka ngalolusuku.

Babodwa abafuna ukuthi-nhla iNgonyama, kanti iningi futhi libheke ngabomvu ukumbona ngamehlo umNtwana Mantombi ondaba yokugana kwakhe inyakazisa uZulu wonkana namaSwazi uqobo.

EMbelebeleni. KwaMashu, amalungiselelo asemini ngobumo okufika kweNgonyama nomNtwana Mantombi ngolwesiHlanu.

UmNtwana Mantombi, ngalo ulwesiHlanu, uzobe esesezandleni zeNgonyama yamaZulu ngokuphelele ngoba izi-

nduna ezinkulu zeNkosi uSobhuza II zizobe seziphindela emuva ziphuthuma ukuyobika eSwazini.

UmNtwana Sithela ungitshele ukuthi umNtwana Mantombi angase ahlale kwaDlamahlahla kuze kushaye uKhisimusi.

"Sengathi useke wakusho ukuthi ufisa ukuwudlela lapha uKhisimusi, okusho ukuthi uma kuhamba kanjalo, useyoze aphindele eSwazini ekupheleni kwenyanga," kusho umNtwana Sithela.

NgeSonto, cishe lonke ilanga, iNgonyama iyobe iseMbelebeleni lapho iyobe ibonwa khona nguZulu ophumelelayo. Lapha iyobe igubha neqembu leZulu Royals United edilini elenzelwe amalungiselelo amakhulu impela.

UmNtwana Sithela ubeke nokuthi iNgonyama ike yezwakala sengathi ibingase ihambe uMfu. A. Nzuza neBanda lakhe iChurch of The Holy Ghost (kwa"Moya") eHammarisdale, kodwa kuze kubemanje ngolwesiThathu, beku-ngakezwakal iukuthi uhlelo luyavuma yini ngoba iNgonyama iphindela emuva ngomSombuluko.



UmNtwana uMantombi



INgonyama kaZulu

When the leprosy teams call in Malawi

Two Land-Rovers bump and pitch along a dirty road in the district of Mulange in Malawi. Along a pathway leading from the bush come ten people. The Land-Rovers stop. The occupants get out. They are members of a mobile team treating leper out-patients.

It consists of a driver, a medical assistant and a clinic attendant with a bicycle, both civil servants seconded to this work by the Malawi government. In the second vehicle is John Eldon, Administrator of the Malawi branch of Lepra, the British Leprosy Relief Association.

The patients, six adults and four children, are examined and given pills to control or perhaps cure the disease. Smears are taken and advice given. There is laughter and backchat between the patients and the team.

One child has a dark patch on her forehead. It is not leprosy but malnutrition. There is a shortage of vitamin tablets; supplies of Vitamin B have run out and the Government can afford no more at present. A few weeks ago Lepra nearly ran out of bandages. There is no cushion against prices rising between order and delivery. Bandages had been ordered from India over a year ago.

This team is one of four, each with the same composition. They follow regular routes, each day of the week, stopping at villages where there are known to be leprosy patients or simply beside a path in the heart of the bush known to both patients and teams.

Consultant in leprosy to the World Health Organisation, he first became interested in the disease in Malaya and was engaged in leprosy work in Ghana before taking over the Ghana Lepa unit. A realist, he says: "We never say cured; we say 'discharged symptom free'."

He doesn't believe in concentrating patients in large hospitals where there is a danger of creating new cases. Lepa operates entirely on the basis of small centres and mobile out-patient teams.

Malawi is to expand the leprosy control campaign. There are about 20 lepers to every 1,000 people — about 80,000 lepers throughout the country. The Government has asked Lepa to cover the entire nation.

The organisation has agreed, and funds are now available for a vast new project with radio-linked mobile teams and an experimental combined leprosy/tuberculosis campaign in the North. The B.C.G. T/B vaccine offers a protection against leprosy in many cases.

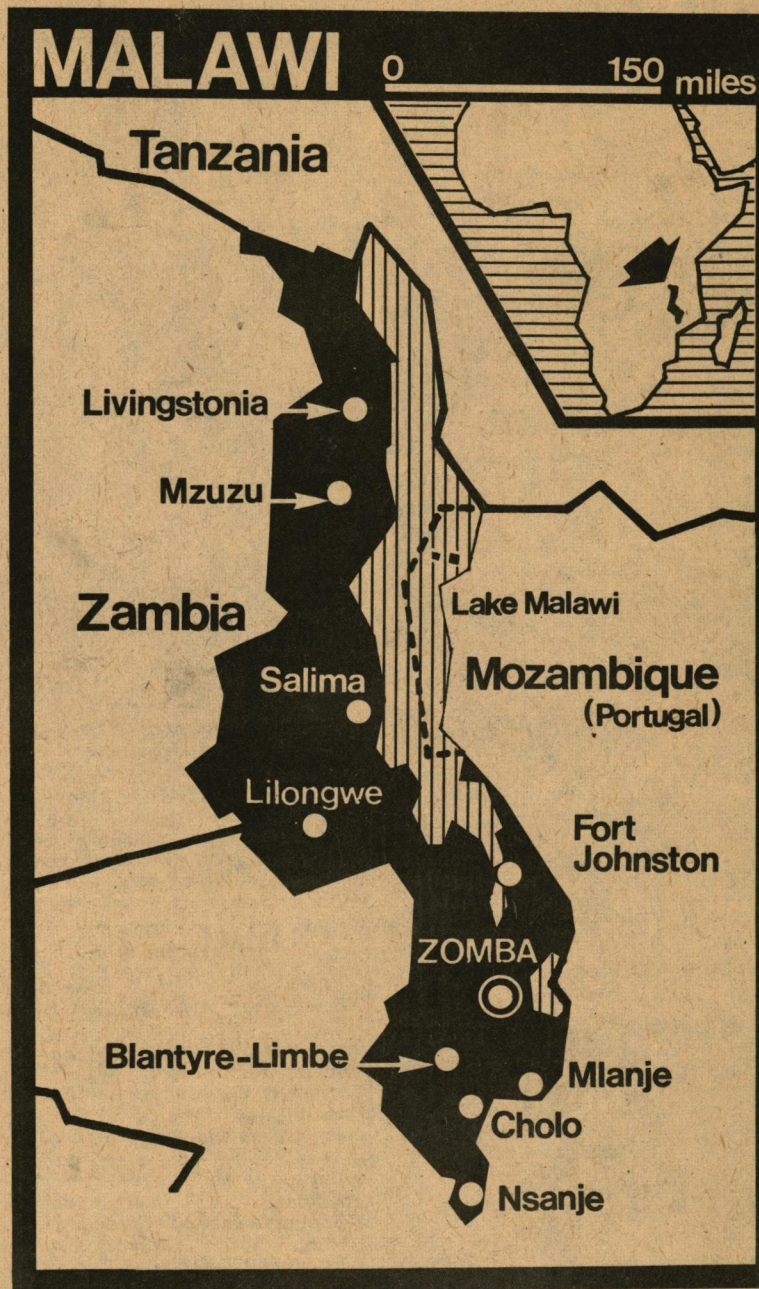
Oxfam has contributed £74,000 to this project since it started in 1965 and funds have also come from Lepa's London H.Q., and from the Leverhulme Trust.

The mobile team's main work is the drug treatment of the known leprosy cases who turn up each week and the dressing of ulcers. An average 200 new cases are seen each month — 2,400 a year.

The team's first task with these is to take smears to establish whether the disease is lepromatous — a serious, contagious form — and decide the treatment.

Very serious cases and complications are referred to the Lepa Centre, next to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Blantyre or to the one remaining leprosarium in the present project area. Simple general treatment is also given and stress is laid on avoiding mutilation.

Patients who lose all sensation in some of their limbs often mutilate themselves terribly because they feel no pain from heat or sharp edges. Two-thirds of the



In Malawi there are about 20 lepers to every 1,000 people. Since 1966 small medical teams led by a doctor have been bumping round the bush by Land-Rover and bicycle examining patients, taking smears, giving out pills. Two hundred new cases are seen each week.

By UVEDALE TRISTRAM Blantyre.

not recognise the disease in its early stages.

The most successful tactic so far has proved to be a sample area house-to-house survey. This is very slow, but it does cover over 90 per cent of the population and provides reliable statistics.

General skin disease clinics are held at the Leprosy Centre and in Zomba and these also bring to light new leprosy cases.

Some people attend for treatment once or twice and then lapse. The demands of

nistrator, learnt his logistics serving with the East Yorkshire Yeomanry before he was taken prisoner in the Second World War.

He has all the best qualities of the doog army officer — knowledge of and interest in his teams, an eye for country, a command of the local languages and an easy friendliness which enables him to gain the confidence of the patients when he goes out with one of the teams. Above all, devotion to duty.

Patients at the centre are

For the woman in your life.

TURES



an when he called on him



These are uhuru children as they were born on December 12, 1963, when Kenya achieved its independence. They are pictured behind an uhuru tree planted on this great day. With the children is the P.C. for Nairobi area, Mr. J. Mburu, who accompanied such children from different parts of the country.

CORRECTION

In a caption to a photograph in this page yesterday, Mr. Adam N'diye was described as the Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs for Senegal. Mr. N'diye is in fact the Minister for Foreign Affairs. We apologise for any embarrassment caused to him.

Delegates who have been attending an International Telecommunication Conference which ended yesterday at Kenyatta Conference Centre, Nairobi, pose for a group picture.



President Anwar Sadat of Egypt greets the U.S. Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, at Mr. Sadat's summer retreat north of Cairo before hosting a working dinner for the American Nobel Prize winner. Mr. Sadat was expected to meet Dr. Kissinger for a second time yesterday.



Manqa 15/12/73

UDR. Manas Buthelezi use-
ngene ohleni olude lwabantu
abathuliswa uHulumeni nge-
nkunzi kakhiye ebavala imilo-
mo isikhathi esiyiminyaka eyi-
sihlanu.

Njengokujwayelekile, kazi-
khishwa izizathu ezibangela
uHulumeni athathe lezinyathe-
lo. Umphakathi usala uzibuza
uziphendula.

Ekugaleni kwakuthi noma
umphakathi ungaqedi ukwazi
ngezizathu ezidala ukuba aba-
ntu banqindwe bathungwe imi-
lomo, kube nezinsolo zokuthi
yingoba benza okubi noma be-
fafaza umoya ongemnandi wo-
kuphazamisa umbuso. Lokhu
kwakuyingenxa yokuba imva-
misa yabavalwayo kwakunga-
bantu abaziwa ngezinkulumo
ezishisayo ngezindaba zombu-
so.

Kodwa muva-nje isiyadida
ngempela lendaba yokuvalwa
kwabantu. Akusagondakali uku-
thi, kanti ngempela abanjani
abazakhela igazi elibi eme-
hlweni kaNgqongqoshe obheke-
ne nalomthetho.

Ngokwazi komphakathi, om-
hlophe nomnyama, uDr. Buthe-
lezi umuntu wenkolo kaKrestu
okhombise ukujula kwengqo-
ndo mayelana nezingxaki zoku-
hlalisana kwezizwe kulelizwe.

UTHANDO

Izinkulumo zakhe zonke aze-
nze ngesikhundla sakhe soku-
ba umqondisi wenhlangano
ethiwa yiChristian Institute
eNatal, naze ngesikhundla
sakhe sobuholi kwezivangeli,
zimveza engumuntu oshumaye-
za ukuvuselelwa kothando ku-
bazalwane bakaKrestu, abam-
hlophe nabamnyama.

Zonke ziyizinkulumo ezinco-
nywa abaholi abaningi bezi-
nhlanga ezahlukenene, bathi zi-
ngezomuntu otshengisa uku-
kholwa okudephile nomqondo
obanzi.

Isinyathelo athathelwe sona
sishiya umbuzo othi, ngabe ka-

nti kuyicala yini ukuphefumula
nokuveza imibono esophe
ukusiza lelizwe ezinkingeni za-
lo?

Okufike kuthene amandla ka-

khulu yilokhu kokuthi umpha-
kathi awunikwa ithuba lokuma-
hlulela loyo osuke esedliwe yi-
nduku yokuvalwa. Njengoba
naye imbala ovalwayo engalini-

kwa ithuba lokuziphendulela
kulokho asolwa ngakho.

Okwenzeke kuDr. Buthelezi
kungenyé yezinto eziqeda ithe-
mba ngesimo sempilo kuleli la-
kithi. Kuthi sisabonga izimpa-
wu ezikhombisa ukuthamba
kwezinhliziyi kwabaphethe izi-
ntambo zombuso, njengoba zo-
lo lokhu kade kwenzeka ingqa-
lizivele yokuba omhlophe wa-

kulelizwe avunyelwe ukuba
athintane nomnyama emdla-
lweni (Bob Foster noPierre
Fourie), bese kuvela okucoba
igazi njengalokhu kukaDr. Bu-
thelezi.

Lokhu kungafaniswa nomu-
ntu othatha amanyathelo ama-
bili aya phambili ekukhanyeni,
kuthi kusakhuthazwa lokho
kwenza kwakhe, gwiqiqi ahle-
hlele emuva umshubo.

Abakwamanye amazwe om-
hlaba abazikholisa ngokugxe-
ka lelizwe bethi imithetho ya-
lo ilukhuni bangayeka kanjani
ukukhwela badiike kulo uma
kusahanjwa ngalendlela?

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